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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Abau

VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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District Commissioner
C.D.
COPY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. ABA. 1/56 - 57.

Patrol Conducted by W. M. C. KENNEDY. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled MARSHALL LAGOON TO ABAU.

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans MR. H. E. SCHNEPPS, C. P. O.

Natives 5.

Duration—From 31 / 7 / 1956 to 29 / 9 / 1956

Number of Days 31.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1955.

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Sketch map based on ABAU and TUFI 4 Mile to 1 Inch series

Objects of Patrol Refer to Inside of Jacket.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 . District Officer

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

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

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

—5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. NA. 30-1-36.

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

19th March, 1957.

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU P/R No. 1 of 56/57

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

A very good and comprehensive report.

It would be advisable to get the views of the
local people regarding the Kerema people. They are
usually an unsavoury bunch.

The Director of Lands has been requested to
supply four copies of the map.

Please have the recommendations for the two extra
V.Cs. submitted on the correct forms.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

DM/FC

P/R ABAL/51-57/455

District Office,
Port Moresby.

1st October, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
ABA U.

PATROL REPORT ABAU NO. 1/1956-57

This is a comprehensive report and reflects considerable credit on Mr. Kennedy.

Action is now being taken regarding Co-operatives, schools, landlessness and Councils in the area and you will be advised of the outcome as soon as possible.

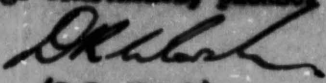
The LAIARA applications for leases on Council lands will be held up for a short time until some of these related matters are settled. Please pay particular attention to DGHARA and the KAREHA population.

(D.P. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report for your information, please. Would you please have copies of the attached map printed for the Assistant District Officer?

Your tentative approval is also sought for the employment of two additional Village Constables, please.


(D.P. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

DEI/PS

P/R ABAL/30-57/55

District Office,
Port Moresby.

1st October, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
ABAU.

PATROL REPORT ABAU NO. 1/1956-57

This is a comprehensive report and reflects considerable credit on Mr. Kennedy.

Action is now being taken regarding Co-operatives, schools, landlessness and Councils in the area and you will be advised of the outcome as soon as possible.

The LAL/NEA applications for leases on Council lands will be held up for a short time until some of these related matters are settled. Please pay particular attention to DWARA and the KIRWA population.

(D.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report for your information, please. Could you please have copies of the attached map printed for the Assistant District Officer?

Your tentative approval is also sought for the employment of two additional Village Constables, please.

(D.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. ABA 30/1/10-69

Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

21st September, 1956.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report ABA 1/56-57 - West Coast and Amau.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Kennedy. The report reveals that conditions generally throughout the area are satisfactory.

Village Constables.

I consider that the appointment of an additional V.C. for WANIGELA Village is warranted, and a recommendation will be submitted in due course. The same applies to BOMGUINA, as the V.C. of DOMARA has a full time job looking after his own village.

Aid Posts.

The establishment of an Aid Post at KAPARI-HULA had been previously discussed with the Medical Assistant, and it is hoped to open one there in the near future, serving KAPARI, VIRIOLO, LALaura and the DOM Villages.

There is a possibility that an Aid Post will be established at DOMARA in the near future also, but this is not a matter of urgency, because of the proximity of this area to the station.

DOMARA Village.

This village is the most troublesome in the Sub-district. The people are divided and are incapable of any combined activities. As a result the co-operative movement there has not been very successful. There are individuals and some small industrious groups, but petty jealousies and squabbles prevent any successful combined village enterprises.

The presence of a number of foreign natives, mainly from Kerema, does not improve the situation. However, initially they were encouraged to remain there by being allowed to marry local women. The position is being watched carefully, but at present there is nothing that can be done.

Co-operatives.

The position with regard to supplies in the village trade stores has improved since the time of this patrol. The shortage was caused by the breakdown of the "MAGI" and was fairly general throughout the whole of the sub-district.

However, I do think that Village Societies around Mailu do receive better service from the "Magi" because of their proximity to the Headquarters at Lopom, and also because the officials of the Society are from that area. Both Co-operative Inspectors are also stationed at Lopom. I intend suggesting to BOE KAPENA on his next visit to the station the possibility of either himself or Elliot Elijah being stationed either at Marshall Lagoon or in the Kapari-Hula area, so that these people may receive greater assistance than at present.

Education.

This sub-district has been sadly neglected by the Education Department as there are no Administration schools anywhere in the sub-district. It is expected that the station school will be opened in the New Year, but this will not improve things greatly.

There are almost four thousand natives in the Marshall Lagoon area, and although the S.D.A. Mission and the L.M.S. have schools there, they are insufficient to meet the needs of the area. The villages are sufficiently close together to make it possible for a day school to be established there. The same applies to the KAPARI-HULA, VILIRUPU, LALaura and DOM areas.

I consider that, if the Education Department could make teachers available for schools in these areas, the natives concerned would be only too willing to erect suitable buildings without cost. It is a matter well worth pursuing.

Actually the Missions, with limited staff, are doing quite a reasonable job. Most of the young men in the area are literate to some extent.

Native Agriculture - Amau.

This area was described by Mr. van Wijk, Soil Survey Officer, as being as good an area agriculturally as he had seen in the sub-district, and better than Cocolands. I should like to see some cash crop introduced there, and am awaiting anxiously for an Officer of the D.A.S.F. to be posted to this sub-district, as promised on a number of occasions. With guidance, there are distinct possibilities for these people.

I fail to see that the opening of the wartime strip would serve any good purpose at this stage. To airfreight produce to Moresby would not prove economical. However, if the proposed road from Otomata to Kauru and Baia and thence to the Mori River is opened, this would prove an outlet for produce from the area.

Mr. Schaefer, C.P.O. accompanied Mr. Kennedy on the patrol and should have gained valuable experience in the methods of conducting a routine patrol.

Claims for patrol allowance in respect of both officers are submitted herewith.

A. Zweck
(A. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

could the Lands Department be requested, please, to do a number of copies of the accompanying map, and these be sent this office for future reference.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office
ABAU
Central District.
7th September, 1956.

The District Officer
Central District
PORT MORESBY.

Ref. File No. 30/1.

Patrol Report No. : ABA 1/56-57.

By : W.M.C. Kennedy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : ABAU West Coast including DOM Group,
Inland AMAU and DEBANA Villages.

Personell Accompanying : Mr. H.E. Schaefer, Cadet Patrol Officer
1 Lt/Cpl
2 Consts.
1 Interpreter
1 N.M.A.

Patrol Commenced : Tuesday 31st July, 1956) 31 days
on

Returned Station : Wednesday 29th August, 1956) Patrol.

Last Patrol to Area : November, 1955. Mr. F.G. Driver, A.D.O.

Objects of Patrol : Annual Census Revision
Village Inspection
Routine Administration,

Map Reference : Sketch Map based on ABAU and TUFU 4 Mile
to 1 Inch Series.

Introduction :-

The Patrol, this Officer's first in the Sub-District, was mainly of a routine nature and embraced all villages on the ABAU West Coast and inland Marshall Lagoon and Amau areas,

At the time of writing, BADUBADU Village, on the mainland adjacent to ABAU, remains to be censused. Figures covering this Census will be included before forwarding the Report to Port Moresby.

Mr. H.E. Schaefer, C.P.O. accompanied the Patrol and received instruction in various phases of the duties of Field Staff and the conducting of Patrols.

Patrol Diary :-Tuesday 31st July

: Patrol left ABAU per station launch "Seamist" and anchored at VILIRUPU at 1300. Gear to GAVUONE Resthouse by canoe. Village Official advised of Census following day. Slept night GAVUONE.

Wednesday 1st August

: Village inspection and Census in morning. Remainder of day spent in routine matters and hearing petty disputes. Slept night GAVUONE.

Thursday 2nd August

: Crossed to KELERAKWA Village by canoe at 0830. Enthusiastic reception by Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cricket Club etc. Census and Village Inspection. Mr. F.S. Behrens of KORELLA S.D.A. Mission Visited Patrol. Courts for Native Matters in afternoon. Slept night KELERAKWA.

Friday 3rd August

: Routine matters, petty disputes in morning. Left by canoe at 1030 for WANIGELA arriving at 1315 against strong tide. Census of WANIGELA in afternoon. Visited KORELLA Mission in evening as guests of Mr. & Mrs. Behrens. Returned to WANIGELA by launch and slept night.

Saturday 4th August

: Seventh Day Adventist Sabbath. Left by canoe at 0900 and travelled to PAILI Plantation Landing arriving at 1100. By foot to PAILI Plantation arriving 1230. Remained at PAILI as guests of Mr. G. Towart, Manager.

Sunday 5th August

: Sabbath spent at PAILI Plantation.

Monday 6th August

: To KELAPA Hamlet by tractor in early morning. Census completed then continued on to PAILI Landing and left by canoe at 0900. Against a strong tide to KEANA Landing arriving 1400 then by foot through undulating forest to MAIAGOLO arriving 1445. Slept night MAIAGOLO.

Tuesday 7th August

: Census of MAIAGOLO in early morning. Left at 0900 and walked to KEANA landing and continued on by canoe to WAJORI Village arriving at 1130. Census conducted in the afternoon. Slept night WAJORI.

Wednesday 8th August

: Left WAJORI at 0800 and travelled to GAVUONE by canoe arriving at 1000. Absence of villagers hunting and violent south east winds prevented further travel. Slept night GAVUONE.

Thursday 9th August

: Left GAVUONE at 0800 and walked to KAPARI-HULA through undulating gum-savannah and jungle country arriving at 1400. Some of patrol stores by canoe around coast. Runner to OTOMATA for mail. Slept night KAPARI.

Friday 10th August

: Census of KAPARI-HULA in morning and VIRIOLO in afternoon. Slept night KAPARI.

Saturday 11th August

: By bicycle to LALaura Plantation and lunched as guests of Mr. J. Brewster. By LALaura truck to OTOMATA Plantation then by Landrover to TUTUBU Village. Continued on by foot to BARAMATA Plantation and remained the night as guests of Mr. J.A. Miller.

Sunday 12th August

: By foot to TUTUBU Village the Land rover to LALaura. Cycled back to KAPARI arriving late in the afternoon. Slept night KAPARI.

Monday 13th August

: By canoe at 0845 to OBAGUINI arriving at 1045. By foot to ABUIA after

Patrol Diary (Continued):-

15 minutes level walking. Census conducted in afternoon. Slept night ABUIA.

Tuesday 14th August

: By canoe from ABUIA at 0900 to VIRIOLO arriving 1100. Carriers engaged and proceeded along the beach to LALAUARA arriving 1230. Census in afternoon. Slept night LALAUARA.

Wednesday 15th August

: By tractor to OTOMATA then Landro to TUTUBU Village. Census conducted then by foot to road junction where met by MERANI truck. Continued on the MERANI Plantation and remained as guests of Mr. G. Ellworthy.

Thursday 16th August

: Census of MERANI Village in early morning. (one hrs walk from MERANI Estate). Returned to MERANI Estate, lunch then proceeded on foot to KAURU Estate, where remained as guests of Mr. & Mrs. N.I. Uree.

Friday 17th August

: By launch to BAIA Estate in morning. Returned to KAURU and slept the night. Heavy rains and a low tide prevented further travel in daylight.

Saturday 18th August

: By KAURU Launch to DOMARA Village. Seventh Day Adventist Sabbath. Slept night at DOMARA.

Sunday 19th August

: By canoe to BARAMATA No. 4 in morning. Census conducted then walked along beach to BONGUINA Village. Census conducted and continued on to DOMARA. Slept night DOMARA.

Monday 20th August

: Census of DOMARA in morning. By canoe to mainland then a short walk to DURAMU Village. Census of DURAMU in afternoon. Slept night DURAMU.

Tuesday 21st August

: By canoe to AMAU Landing 2½ hours upstream against a falling tide. Walked to AMAU Village three hours easy level walk on excellent road. Arrived 1500 and slept night at AMAU.

Wednesday 22nd August

: Census of AMAU in morning. Routine matters, petty disputes in the afternoon. Slept night at AMAU.

Thursday 23rd August

: Left AMAU at 0900 and walked on a fair level track to OBAOBA Bush Barracks arriving 1515. Leeches very bad. Slept night OBAOBA.

Friday 24th August

: Left OBAOBA at 0900 and arrived at DEBANA at 1400 after a rough walk entailing a steep ascent and descent of Mt. NA'A. Word sent for villagers to come in from garden houses for census following day. Slept night DEBANA.

Saturday 25th August

: Census of DEBANA in morning. Remained at and slept at DEBANA.

Sunday 26th August

: Left DEBANA at 0815 and walked to OBAOBA Barracks arriving 1300. Continued on and walked at IANO garden arriving at 1430. Slept night here with thousands of cockroaches for company.

Monday 27th August

: Left at 0800 and arrived at AMAU at 1200. Slept night AMAU.

Tuesday 28th August

: 5481 lbs of local fresh vegetables purchased for use on ABAU Station and transported to AMAU Landing. Remainder of day routine matters and finalising of Census statistics. Slept night AMAU.

Wednesday 29th August

: Left AMAU Landing and walked to canoe landing at 0630 arriving 0845. Boarded canoe and went downstream to DURAMU arriving at 1045. Wind and sea favourable so continued on to ABAU Station arriving 1400.

Friday 7th September

: By canoe to BADUBADU Village. Census conducted then returned by canoe to ABAU Station.

END OF PATROL.

Native Affairs(1) General :-

The Patrol was exceptionally well received in all villages and the spontaneity of the welcomes given in the Marshall Lagoon area were both a novel and pleasing experience for this officer. Typical was the welcome given the Patrol at KELLERAKWA where it was met by a party of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Sea Scouts, Cricket Club complete with Bugle Band, and representatives of the London Mission Society. Speeches of welcome were then read out to Mr. Schaefer and myself after which a display of marching was given. The patrol was then conducted to the Resthouse where morning tea was served and presents of cakes, bread, pies etc made. After the patrol had settled into the Resthouse every man woman and child from KELLERAKWA entered the Resthouse and laid some item of native food on the verandah. The total amount would run into perhaps three hundred pounds weight and pay offered in return was declined. During the night a most enjoyable display of singing and dancing was put on outside the Resthouse. Receptions of a similar nature were given to the Patrol in practically every village visited.

A feature noted in all the larger communities visited were the presence of Cricket Clubs. The most noteworthy of these were seen in the Marshall Lagoon area, at KELLERAKWA and GAVUONE. The aims of the Clubs has been mainly sporting, cricket principally being played and in addition, some soccer and rugby, the latter being not without consequences. It appears that some time previously a match was arranged between KELLERAKWA and GAVUONE during which any rough handling sustained by a player was immediately paid back by the opposing team until the match eventually ended in an uproar involving both teams and spectators. Those involved were advised to confine their efforts to peaceful play and any recurrence would be dealt with under N.R.O.s.

Membership in some cases is restricted either by a limit placed on numbers or fees ranging as high as Five Pounds per year. This has resulted in some animosity between members and non-members so advice was given to restrict their differences of opinion to a spirit of friendly rivalry. There is some evidence that Club groups are tending to displace the traditional authority of village elders but as membership is generally made up of the more vigorous sections of the male community no great evil is seen in this. It should prove interesting to observe the effects of club activities on communal life in the future. The two above-mentioned at Marshall Lagoon give every indication of success and are capably run and in a strong financial position.

A difference of opinion regarding the position of Secretary of the KELLERAKWA Club was settled amicably by means of a secret ballot organised by the Patrol. Both Club members and villagers showed great interest in the system and should now be quite capable of conducting their own ballots successfully.

As is to be expected, community life in the larger and more complex villages is not without some friction between clans and other groups. Five villages on the West Coast have populations in excess of Five Hundred inhabitants, WANIGELA in Marshall Lagoon being the largest with a total of 1695.

Animosity is greater where Mission interests are at variance and to illustrate, the village of GAVUONE (population 1,063) has divided itself into three separate groups, PEPEWA'GOLO, GABUONE and RIRIGONE. The larger group are L.M.S. adherents while the remaining two are made up of Seventh Day Adventists and the old conservative and non Christian natives. In some instances the break up due to religious differences has split individual families into hostile factions.

The most harmonious group visited was the HULA migrant community of KAPARI and VIRIOLO. This intelligent group, although described in the Village Book by a previous Officer as "smooth", do not appear to have been spoiled in any way by so-called sophistication, while having adopted much from contact with Europeans, much of their old culture remains. A trend to having permanent dwellings of European materials is increasing and the workmanship noted was highly commendable. Adzed planking was hardly distinguishable from the milled product. The prowess of these people as seamen and fishermen is well known. The fact that this group was the only one on the Patrol to request the establishment of a school for their children is perhaps significant. This will be discussed at greater length under the heading "Education".

The Patrol was not particularly impressed with DOMARA village or its inhabitants. Their environment could hardly be considered conducive to inspiring the march of intellect however there are other groups less pleasant surroundings and adapted to better living standards. DOMARA is situated on an unattractive sandbank exposed to the full force of the South East wind whereas WANIGELA and WAIORI in Marshall Lagoon are built on mud banks, gelatinous and foul smelling at low tide and covered by water at high tide. The DOMARA people could perhaps be described best as pseudo-sophisticated individualists preoccupied with petty bickering within the group and the pursuit of foolish get-rich-quick schemes. The fact that there are four native trade stores within a population of 648 speaks for itself.

An increasing problem in the DOMARA and BARAMATA area is the growing number of migrant KEREMA natives taking up residence. The fact that the majority of the local natives appear opposed to the presence of these foreigners in their midst has not prevented most of them marrying their women or allowing them the use of their land for gardening. There is no doubt that some of the migrants are of unsavoury character and if one is to be guided by stories related at DOMARA, some of the them have been banished from, or ostracised in their home villages for breaches of sanctions imposed for social conformity. It is certain that many of them have no wish whatsoever to return to the Gulf District and credence must therefore be given to the belief that they are outcasts. While these men may be classified as "Foreign Natives" under the provisions of Regulation No. 75 of the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908-1952, they are all able to give a reasonable account of their means of support and are thus unable to be ordered to return to their tribal District. A periodic check is to be kept on these men to ensure that they keep themselves gainfully employed and not parasites on their wives, who in most cases are widows of more mature years.

(2) Law & Justice :-

Regulations made under the N.R.O. appear to be observed well in the area patrolled and only three breaches were encountered. These and three arrests for hearings before the Court of Petty Sessions, Abau, are summarized below.

About one dozen instances of single girls being pregnant to, or bearing children to unknown men were encountered. Although there

is believed to be considerable moral laxity among the young and unmarried couples in the area patrolled, the number pregnant seen is a very small proportion of the total. In each case, the man named as responsible hotly denied the accusation and used the excuse that he was only one of many. All instances will be dealt with eventually by the Assistant Resident Magistrate, Abau, under Regulation No. 77 of the N.R.O. The Medical Assistant, Abau, has assented to arranging blood tests to determine paternity, although this is understood to be more in the favour of the defendant than the complainant, results generally being negative.

Entries in the AMAU Village Book indicated that the barbarous and vicious practice of blinding pigs had been common in the past. Although no instances were encountered there, particular notice was taken when the Patrol visited the mountain village of DEBANA. These people are ethnically the same as those resident over the Main Range in the Tufi Sub-District where the practice was widespread during this Officer's period in that area. Three cases of pigs completely blind were seen and two offenders under the Native Animals Protection Ordinance, 1912, were arrested and brought to Abau where they were dealt with in the Court of Petty Sessions. The Patrol gave its views on this inhumanity in no uncertain terms to the inhabitants of DEBANA and the unfortunate pigs were destroyed as painlessly as possible by shooting. A third offender was absent on a visit to a village in the Tufi Sub-District and it was arranged that the Village Constable arrest him on his return and bring him to Abau.

The reason for the blinding is to prevent the pigs from straying far from the village and entering gardens, which are inadequately fenced anyhow. The blinding is inflicted by gouging the eye ball with a sharpened stick. It is difficult to understand the indifference of these mountain people to the sufferings of the pigs who blunder into house posts, tree stumps etc., continually injuring themselves.

A case of an inhabitant of AMAU who completely plucked a rooster alive was dealt with under the same Ordinance. Many diseased dogs in a pitiful condition were destroyed in this area.

Cases dealt with are summarized as follows :-

NRO 72 (a) Assault, Defendant Guilty, 3 Months IHL
 NRO 78 (1) Stealing, " " " " 1 Month IHL
 NRO 108 (1), Defecating in place other than Latrine,
 Defendant Guilty, 1 Week IHL.

Arrests of offenders under Animal Protection Ordinance - 3.
 Heard in C.P.S. Abau, each Defendant Guilty, 1 Month IHL each.

Villages :-

All villages were inspected and found satisfactory with the exception of DOMARA. Although these people have accepted Seventh Day Adventism, the village is overrun with pigs and the faeces littering the ground must be seen to be believed. The village was cleaned up under supervision and instructions left for the pigs to be confined away from the living area. The Medical Assistant Abau, states that the incidence of round worm in this village is extremely high and is due to the larvae being carried around the village on the South East wind together with sand which is being continually blown during this season. The village pigs are the intermediate hosts of the worm.

The inhabitants of the two small villages, BARAMATA No. 4 and BOMGUINA have expressed a wish to combine in one place, namely the former. Work has already commenced on this and should be complete in a short time. On completion of the move, the vacated dwellings at BOMGUINA are to be destroyed.

The existence of two new communities in the main Range area was heard of when the Patrol visited DEBANA. The larger is named LEBORO and is made up of former inhabitants of AMAU and DEBANA and apparently a few from the KEVERI Valley. It is said to be two days journey from DEBANA and is probably within the Tufi Sub-District. Most of the people appeared at AMAU or DEBANA during Census and although they stated that LEBORO is only a hunting and gardening place there is reason to believe that it is almost permanently occupied.

Another made up of DEBANA natives is known as WARABO and this is said to be two days walk west of DEBANA and somewhere north of Marshall Lagoon. This too, is probably within the Tufi-Sub-District. About ^{twenty} two natives appear to live at this place on a semi-permanent basis.

Patrolling of such places would be difficult unless provision was made for stocks of rations for carriers. DEBANA is only a small mountain community existing on a subsistence level and demands for food for carriers and police would probably create a shortage. In addition, the terrain is rugged to say the least and at present no roads exist and travel at present is only permissible by following creek bed, practically an impossibility during the south east season, due to continual flooding.

Considerable migration between the AMAU-DEBANA group and the MUSA area takes place. 29 natives from ARAIA and ADMARE in the TUFU Sub-District are now resident at DEBANA and have had their names entered in the Census Book. The Patrol left instructions for rough tracks to be opened so that the two above named new communities can be visited in the future. Unless watched, these settlements could become hiding places for offenders against regulations and the concealing of sick, a common practice of the Musa natives.

The Patrol was quite impressed with AMAU and it has been described in the Village Book by the late Major W.H.H. Thompson as "The neatest Village I have ever seen in Papua". Two of the houses are a credit to the owners, having shingle rooves of excellent construction. It is believed that a Kwato Mission teacher taught them this. The shingles were said to have been in place for several years and show no signs of deterioration and are completely weather proof.

Several houses of permanent construction on European lines were noted at KAPARI and VIRIOLO. The workmanship is excellent and the houses roomy and neat, complete with iron rooves and paint. Others were noted at Marshall Lagoon, Vilirupu and Domara. The majority in Marshall Lagoon and Vilirupu still retain the traditional style, similar to that depicted on the old postage stamp.

Village Officials :-

There are fifteen Villages Constables in the area visited and two retired on pensions but still able to exert considerable influence. These are VCs RAIKARAWA of GAVUONE and ABALABA of KELERAKWA. Both are holders of the Loyal Service Medal. Although both have been succeeded by their sons, they are still obviously the power in their communities.

The Village Constable of WANIGELLA has requested that a second position be created in the community as the control of almost 1700 people is a bit much for him. His request is reasonable and it is considered a further appointment be made. GAVUONE Village, with a population in excess of 1000 warrants a further appointment but as the retired V.C. RAIKARAWA is still quite active he is able to assist his son POTERA considerably.

The Villages of BOMGUINA and BERPAMATA No. 4 at present come under the control of the DOMARA Village Constable who already has his hands more than full controlling 650 hard headed individualists. It

is strongly recommended that a new position be created to control the proposed combined BONGUINA & BARAMATA No. 4. The new V.C. could also look after TUTUBU which is a reasonable distance away and at present cared for by the MERANI Village Constable. A further reason is that MERANI is under the influence of KWATO Mission whereas BONGUINA, BARAMATA No. 4 and TUTUBU are inhabited by adherents to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. The total number of natives in the three villages is only just in excess of 200 and they are about 2½ miles apart.

A so-called Councillor named GENIA resident at BARAMATA No. 4 needs close watching. He took it upon himself to decide that the existing Councillor OPA (appointed 1940) was too old and nominated himself to the post without reference to the Government. He has also been making entries in the Census Book without authority and generally making a nuisance of himself. Complaints concerning his behaviour were given to the Patrol by Mr. J.A. Miller of Baramata Plantation. He alleges that GENIA had been causing trouble among his labour and when questioned as to his behaviour he told Mr. Miller that all the Europeans were finished and that John Guise was the new Governor of Papua. Mr. Miller did not want action taken against GENIA under N.R.O. 93 (1) (a), however the Patrol warned him to be very careful of his behaviour in the future. His self appointment as Councillor is not recognised and the Village Constable of DOMARA who now controls BARAMATA No. 4. has been asked to keep a close watch on GENIA's activities.

Although Councillors in the coastal villages appear to exert considerable influence, this Officer agrees with the opinion expressed by Mr. F.G. Driver, A.D.O. in his report covering the previous visit to the area. This was with regard to the establishment of Native Villages Councils being uncalled for at present in this area with one possible exception. From my observations it is apparent that there is continual friction between Councillors and jockeying for power in the larger communities. Religious differences and petty Clan feuds are a continual source of antagonism in the larger and more sophisticated groups. The exception is KAPARI-HULA and adjacent VIRIOLO who live in perfect harmony and who are obviously keen to advance themselves and improve their living standards. The establishment of a Native Village Council here is at least worthy of consideration and is not thought premature.

Roads and Bridges :-

Although much of the Patrol was done by canoe about fifty miles of road, at a rough estimate, was used. Much of this is suitable for light transport with practically no further effort. An Official of the Works Branch is at present conducting a survey of roads in the BARAMATA-OTOMATA, MERANI and COCOALANDS area.

An excellent road links the AMAU Canoe Landing to the village of about nine miles length. This is suitable for heavy transport and is believed to have been constructed by the Army.

The foot road from AMAU to DEBANA, although suitable for travel in dry weather requires much improvement for all season use. Sections of it beyond OBAOBA Bush Barracks are at present in the bed of the MORI River and only that the Patrol was fortunate to strike it at a low level was it able to proceed. Instructions for those sections to be rebuilt above flood level were left with the three Village Constables responsible for its maintenance.

Resthouses :-

With two exceptions, the Resthouses used during the Patrol are among the best ever seen by this Officer, and are a credit to those responsible for their construction. The new Resthouse at AMAU

is a particularly praiseworthy effort and possesses a very necessary adjunct not seen elsewhere in the area, a village dog proof gate.

The Bush Barracks at OBAOBA maintained jointly by the Village Constables of KAROUDI and DEBANA was in an almost uninhabitable state of repair and had to be propped up with forks before it was occupied. A request for its re-erection was made. Although new, the one at DEBANA is suitable only for one occupant and is of very poor construction. The Village Constable is arranging to have it improved in time for the next Patrol.

To avoid the risk of the Resthouse collapsing at OBAOBA the Patrol bypassed it on the return trip and occupied a native house in a garden area named IANO about a further seven miles in the direction of AMAU. Future Patrols are warned of doing likewise as the place is infested with literally thousands of cockroaches.

Education :-

The following schools are maintained in the area visited :-

London Mission Society GAVUONE, KELERAKWA, WAIORI, KAPARI and LALAURA.

Seventh Day Adventist WANIGELA, and DOMARA. In addition many children from the west Coast area attend an S.D.A. School at MADANA, a few miles over the border within the RIGO Sub-District.

KWATO Mission

MERANI and AMAU. Mr. G. Ellworthy of MERANI Estate has provided premises for a school run on the Plantation by KWATO.

Attendance figures are not known, but innumerable complaints were received from Teachers concerning absenteeism and irregularity of attendance by pupils. Students in the larger schools can reach Grade V. Practically the entire population in the coastal villages would be to some degree literate. There are no school facilities for KELAPA, MAIAGOLO, DOM Group and DEBANA.

A request for a Village Higher School to be established in the vicinity of KAPARI was made to the Patrol. Already a large number of children in this area have reached Grade V and they are a highly intelligent group who would no doubt benefit from further education. They stated that they wished the school to cater for the two HULA villages, KAPARI and VIRIOLO, the DOM Group and LALAURA.

It is their wish to give the Administration an area of land on the beach midway between KAPARI and LALAURA and to construct all the necessary buildings themselves. An area of garden land sufficient for the needs of pupils from more distant villages (DOM Group) and the staff, is included in this offer. As the KAPARI and VIRIOLO natives are excellent carpenters and builders any buildings erected by them are sure to be off first class construction.

A male native of VIRIOLO named PATE-ILAHAVI is said to be doing his final year of Teacher Training at POPONDETTA at present. If his relatives are to be believed, he is anxious to return to his village and establish a school there.

The area is under the influence of the London Mission Society and controlled from HULA by the Reverend (?) Nixon. According to Mission Teachers in the area, he is in support of the establishment of an Administration school.

It is quite evident that the request is a most sincere one and that the area would greatly benefit with the establishment of

of higher educational facilities. There are at present no Administration schools in the sub-District although one is to be opened on the Government Station in the coming year. This will not greatly benefit the local population and cater more for the children of Station personnel.

The poor progress of the Co-operative movement in the Sub-District and lack of economic development can no doubt be attributed to poor education. The efforts of the Missions, while commendable, appear to lack continuity. The granting of these people's request is worthy of serious consideration.

Missions :-

Three Missions operate in the area visited, viz., L.M.S., S.D.A. and KWAIO. Their spheres of influence overlap somewhat and naturally this leads to some antagonism between the various adherents.

There is only one European Missionary west of Abau, Mr. Behrens and wife who are based at KORELLA, Marshall Lagoon. Hospital facilities are located here, and in addition, Mrs. Behrens conducts Maternal and Infant Welfare work in the surrounding villages.

Schools are operated by the three Missions in the villages enumerated under the heading "Education".

Native Agriculture & Livestock :-

It was reported to the Patrol that wild pigs were on the increase in areas under the influence of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. These are apparently domestic pigs and their progeny which have been turned loose or abandoned ~~which~~ which have become feral. A case of a man from DOMARA being killed by one of these was encountered. In addition, they are ravaging gardens and advice to more adequately fence the areas has been given.

The rice mill at AMAU is reported broken but it is understood that the matter has been reported to the owners, KWAIO Mission. The natives of AMAU are requesting advice as to a suitable cash crop for that area with a view to reopening the wartime airstrip there. Now that the regular Moresby-Abau air service has been established they wish to be able to provide a backloading subject to approval that the strip can be opened. They are willing to undertake the task of reopening the strip themselves. It is understood from entries in the Village Book that a soil survey was undertaken by Mr. Van Haaren some time ago but no mention of cash crops suitable to the area were noted.

Co-operatives :-

From enquiries made during the Patrol it is evident that Co-operatives functioning west of Abau are dissatisfied with control from the Abau Native Society at LOPOM. It was stated in each case that orders lodged for stores through LOPOM are seldom fulfilled and one unconfirmed report said that goods ordered by individual stores were being held and sold through stores on the far east coast. This has been passed on to BOE KAPENA for his investigation. It is definite from observation that the stores on the west coast are certainly very poorly stocked. There is the possibility that this is an excuse to cover up poor management in lodging orders.

There were also complaints of non-cooperation with the vessel "MAGI" on its itinerary on the west coast. Apparently when the

"MAGI" last called at LALAUURA, much hailing from the vessel to the shore failed to produce any response although several natives were in the village, so after a reasonable wait, it departed without picking up any order. This attitude is not confined to the "MAGI"'s visits as I have heard similar complaints from Masters of other coastal vessels. Co-operative officials were advised to be more prompt in meeting ships in the future.

Census :-

Census was revised in all villages and a pleasing increase of 160 odd on last years figures is shown. Very little of this is due to migration, most being an increase of births over deaths.

There was very little absenteeism and no cases where it occurred that this was wilful. Some 18 individuals were absent from DEBANA village but this area had only a short warning of the Patrol's intended arrival.

Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages are maintained in most villages and are of considerable assistance in revising Census.

Medical & Health :-

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the Patrol and it pleasing to say that his services were practically unrequired. The few cases that did require being sent to Abau were principally Sipoma, Scabies and infected injuries.

Medical Aid Posts are maintained at GAVUONE, KELERAKWA, WANIGELA, in the Marshall Lagoon and Vilirupu area, and at AMAU. These appear to be well patronised and no complaints were received about the Orderlys' duties.

A need for an Aid Post at KAPARI-HULA to serve the DOM Villages, KAPARI, VIRIOLO and LALAUURA, is apparent. The Medical Assistant ABAU, Mr. A Bleakley, will shortly be posting an Orderly there. A large number of people were absent from these villages at Hospital either at ABAU, KORELLA Mission or AMAU Mission.

DOMARA Village is overrun with pigs and no steps are apparently taken to dispose of their faeces. The state of the village at the time of the visit was deplorable and immediate steps were taken to have it cleaned up under supervision. It is understood that the incidence of round worms in this village is very high and that the larvae are wind borne during the south east season to which the village is fully exposed. Sand is continually being blown through the village at this time of the year. An area separated from the living quarters was marked out to be fenced and it is proposed to confine all pigs behind it.

.....P.O.
(W.M.C. Kennedy)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20 MAR 1957

PORT MORESBY

In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA.30-1-47

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

19th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU P/R NO. 3 of 56/57.

The abovementioned report is acknowledged
with thanks.

Quite a good effort for a first patrol.

Kwato school will certainly teach English,
if nothing else.

A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

JHR/RS

P/R.A.M. 3/26-57/1095

No.
1
o.
d.
o.

District Office,
Port Moresby.

25th February, 1957

Minister,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MOESBY.

Patrol Report AMH 3/26-57

The above routine Patrol Report is forwarded,
together with Mr. Schneider's claim for camping allowance.

With regard to economic development, it is
intended to start a Local Council in the area shortly.

Re Mr. Enoch's remarks on land, such a system
is already under consideration at Headquarters level.

The District Education Officer has the matter
of schools in hand.

J. R. White
(J.R. White)
Acting District Officer

as
hfuf
pds
nce

Signature of Recipient

Cheque No.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CONTINGENCIES
(GENERAL EXPENSES)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Cash Office Registration No.	Cash Office Consecutive No.
Departmental Reference No.	

Mr. **H. E. Schaefer**
Cadet Patrol Officer,
ABAU

Date of Supply or Period of Service	Particulars	Order No.	Rate	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
1957 Feb 7	Camping allowance 25rd. January 1957 to 29th. January 1957 inclusive - 6 days at 10/6d. per day. <u>Patrol Report No. ABA 3/56-57</u> (1) Marital Status - Single. (2) No Administration cook provided (3) I hereby certify that the Officer has actually camped out and that no provision exists within reasonable limits of travel for messing and that reasonable accommodation provided by the Administration was not available. <i>A. Zweck</i> A. Zweck A.D.O.			3	3	0
TOTAL Three Pounds						
Three Shillings Nil Pence				TOTAL £	3	3 0

Claimant's Signature: *H. E. Schaefer* Signature of Claimant. Date: **7.2.57**

TO BE COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT

(1) Requisition No.	(2) Division	(3) Subdivision	(4) Item	(5) Amount

FOR STORES.—I certify that the stores included in this account have been received and taken on charge and that the account is correct as regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and the faithful performance of the services charged.

OTHER CASES.—I certify that this account is correct as regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and the faithful performance of the services charged.

Date: _____
Person Incurring Expense: _____ Date: _____
Person Incurring Expense: _____

CERTIFYING OFFICER.—I certify that this account is correct in the meaning of Section 36 of the "Treasury Ordinance 1951-1952".

RECEIVED this _____ day of _____ 19____
the sum of _____ Pounds
_____ Shillings _____ Pence

_____ Certifying Officer

_____ Witness

_____ Signature of Recipient

Cheque No. _____

ABA36/1/10-179

Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

7th February, 1957.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESEBY.

Patrol Report No. ABA3/56-57 - Inland Robinson River.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a routine patrol conducted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer to the Inland Robinson River Census Sub-division. This is Mr. Schaefer's first solo patrol.

1. Economic Development. Some means of transport to the Robinson River wharf is essential in planning any economic development in the area. At present these people have neither the money nor the knowledge to buy and operate a truck.

Regarding the rice hulling machine ordered by OREWA from KWATO, this is the first time this has been brought to the notice of the writer. The matter will be investigated when next OREWA visits the station.

Although there is plenty of land in the area, land ownership will be a problem in any future agricultural development. (See appendix to PR ABA4-55/56. It may be necessary to purchase land at a later date and then lease to natives from other villages, as most of the land seems to belong to natives of DARAVA Village.

Native trade stores were opened against the advice of the writer, mainly because the people concerned have not the education to run a store. However, they are receiving some assistance in costing from Mr. D. Miles of Abau, and, although only on a small scale, seem to be doing all right.

2. Health. There is a marked improvement in the health of the people since the last patrol, when between 70 and 80 natives were sent to hospital.
3. Education. It is hoped at some time in the future, possibly next year if a teacher is available, to open a school in the area. BAM Village, centrally located, would be the most suitable place for such a school.
4. Labour. The increase in natives employed locally has been brought about by the fact that a number of young men have made agreements to work at Robinson River Plantation and at Baubanguina.

It is intended to send Mr. Schaefer to the Mailu area next week to conduct a routine patrol of that area.

Claim in respect of camping allowance is forwarded herewith.

A. Zweck
(A. Zweck)

(1)

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday, 23rd. January: Left ABAU by Robinson River Plantation launch arriving at the Plantation at 2.30 p.m. Stayed overnight as guest of Mr. Cambridge.

Thursday, 24th. January: Arrived at BAM village after 1½ hours walking from Plantation. Checked census and did village inspection.

Friday, 25th. January: Left BAM for OIO village arriving twenty minutes later. Checked census and did village inspection. Then to DARAVA village (30 mins.). After checking census and doing village inspection, returned to BAM village.

Saturday, 26th. January: To DOMA village (2 hours). Checked census and did inspection of village.

Sunday, 27th. January: Observed at DOMA village.

Monday, 28th. January: To Robinson River Plantation (3½ hours). By truck to wharf, then by canoe to SECILI village. Checked census and did inspection. To APABAGA by canoe. Checked census and did village inspection.

Tuesday, 29th. January: To ABAU by canoe (2½ hours)

Thursday, 31st. January: To GANAI village by canoe (1½ hours). Did census check and village inspection. Returned to ABAU.

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Introduction:

This patrol, the first solo patrol done by the writer, was a routine census check of Inland Robinson River Census area.

The patrol was well received and the Natives were very co-operative.

The Robinson River Plantation manager, Mr. Cambridge, made a truck available to the patrol for transportation of the gear between the Plantation and the wharf, and this gesture was much appreciated by the patrol.

Native Affairs:

The people in the Inland Robinson River census are apparently very law-abiding. Only one minor case, after a preliminary hearing, was sent to ABAU.

There is very little economic development in the area and consequently the standard of living is rather low. The main income is derived from outside employment and is supplemented from the sales of small quantities of Native foods to the nearby Plantation.

The area is fertile and level and there would not be any shortage of land for economic development. Commercial crops that could be grown successfully are Coconuts, rice, peanuts and rubber, all of which thrive in the area.

However, lack of suitable transport appears to be the main limiting factor retarding development.

A vehicular road runs from the wharf through Robinson River Plantation to the northern boundary of the plantation, a distance of approximately 6 miles. The nearest village, OIO, is two miles north of the boundary and the farthest village, DOMA, is approximately 14 miles away. As human carriers is the only form of transport at present available, only small quantities of produce could be carried to the wharf. But it would not be difficult to construct a vehicular track from DOMA village to meet the plantation road. The area is level and ample river gravel is available to surface the road. The small streams could be easily bridged.

Judging by the size of their gardens, and the tidiness of their villages, the people appear to be industrious and should benefit greatly from further economic development.

A very keen and industrious person, is OREWA, a councillor of BAM village. As well as having a good variety of food crops in his large garden, he has several young coconuts ^{groves}. He plans to make copra later but is worried about the lack of suitable transport. However, it will at least another six years before the trees will reach maturity, so some form of transport should be available by then.

Although coconut trees are grown in all the villages, copra is made only by the APABAGA and SEGIU villages. These two villages are on the AIVAGUINA River and are able to transport their copra by canoes. The copra is sold to Miles Trading Stores at ABAU.

Peanuts are grown in small quantities and are sold to the nearby plantation. OREWA has been sending his peanuts to Samarai where they are sold by the KWATO mission. He is still growing peanuts but only in small quantities.

OREWA also plans to grow rice when he receives a rice hulling machine from the KWATO mission. The machine was ordered and paid for, by OREWA, in 1953. Rice is not grown elsewhere at the present time, but it would be successful as a commercial crop, because in the past years, excellent rice, it is believed, has been produced in the area.

There are two Native-owned trade stores in the area, one at DOMA and the other at DARAVA. However the stocks carried are small, both in quantity and variety. This is probably due to limited capital and lack of transport. The main items sold are tinned meat, tinned fish, flour, and sweet biscuits. All of these goods are bought from Miles Trading Stores at ABAU. Mr. Miles, the proprietor, allows a discount on the goods that are sold in the trade stores. Another trade store is being built in OIO village.

Native Agriculture and Livestock:

As stated before, the area is fertile, and, as there is no shortage of land, the gardens are large and prolific, and a great variety of crops are grown. The main staple crops are sweet potatoes, taro, yams, and bananas. Minor accessory crops of tomatoes, water-melons, paw paws, maize, shallots, peanuts, and sugar-cane are grown successfully in small quantities.

But the staple crops, unfortunately have a fairly high starch content. However the diet is balanced somewhat by the addition of game (hornbills, pigeons, parrots are plentiful, and there are several shot-guns in the area), fowls, fish, tinned meat, and in the case of the KWATO mission adherents, domesticated and wild pigs.

The majority of gardens are protected by strongly built fence from pigs. One complaint, however, was brought before the patrol of village pigs getting into a garden. As there are several wild pigs in the area as well as the village pigs, the complainant was advised to build a stronger fence.

Diseased and starved dogs are still prevalent in the area, despite repeated advice given by previous patrols to the owners to destroy the poor types and to feed and look after the rest. The advice was repeated by this patrol, but it will probably go unheeded. It is a shame to see a group of people who have such an apathetic attitude towards their dogs.

Medical and Health:

Earlier in January, the area was efficiently patrolled by N.M.O. RAKI who was accompanied by a police constable.

The writer was accompanied by N.M.O. GAIRO who inspected the people after the census line up. Ten cases were sent to ABAU hospital, which is a very low figure for this area.

The general health is satisfactory, but body cleanliness could be much improved - the wearing apparel in many cases was badly soiled. This should not be so as there is ample water in all the villages.

The Aid Post at BAM village appears to be run most

satisfactorily by the N.M.O. CAUMA. At present, there are 37 T.B. patients together with their guardians staying at the BAM aid post. The one building used is very much overcrowded and the people of DOMA, BAM, OIC and DARAVA villages were instructed to build another house for the patients.

The BAM aid post is the only one in the area.

Education:

The education is conducted by the two missions - Kwato and the S.D.A.

The Kwato mission has a small school at DOMA. It has just been completed and will be opening in February. The school will be accommodating 34 pupils who will be taught by the Native Missionary (who has 17 years teaching experience) together with his wife. Both were trained by the Kwato Mission at Samarai. There will be only three grades - Grade III will be the top grade. The main subjects will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Handicrafts. The lessons will be conducted in English. The school building has three rooms, two of which are furnished with desks. The third room will be used for Kindergarten activities. Soccer football will be the main sport played.

Seventy people from the area attend the S.D.A. schools at BAUBAUGUINA (elementary and grade I), MADANA (Grades II and III), and BAUTAMA (Grade IV).

Roads and Bridges:

There are no Government vehicular roads in the area at present.

The village tracks were well maintained and are from 6 to 12 feet wide. The country is low-lying and in wet weather the tracks tend to become muddy in some parts. However, as there is plenty of gravel in nearby streams, it would not be too difficult to make a firm, wet-weather, vehicular track through the area.

The Robinson River Plantation has a good vehicular road running through the plantation. It is surfaced with river gravel and is usable during wet weather.

Most of the smaller streams are bridged satisfactorily with logs.

Villages and Village Officials:

(a) Villages:

The villages throughout the area were clean and well kept.

With the exception of APABAGA and DOMA villages, the houses tended to be small and rather flimsily constructed. In some cases, two or three families shared a single room.

The inland villages are on fresh water streams and hence have a good water supply for drinking and washing.

APABAGA village (S.D.A.) is free from dogs and pigs, and is the best kept village in the area.

The three Rest-Houses, at BAM, DOMA, and APABAGA are in good condition.

(b) Village Officials:

The five Village Constables are not outstanding, but each performs his work in a satisfactory manner. Comments on each one are:-

ERU ; Controls DOMA village and appears to be the most efficient V.C. in the area. He is able to speak both Police Motu and Pidgin English.

BOI of APABAGA. Ex-R.P.C. Appears to be doing a good job.

OROBU of GANAI village: Is doing a satisfactory job.

AINA. Controls OIO, BAM, and DARAVA villages. Is old, and not impressive.

GADO of SEGILI village. Not very strong.

The councillors in the area were not very impressive, and act as though they had been appointed as deputy V.C.'s .

Councillor OREWA, the only councillor in BAM village, lives in his garden about half-an-hour from the village. As he spends most of his time in his garden he tends to neglect village affairs. As BAM village has no V.C., the councillor is more or less a deputy V.C. A request was made to the patrol, by OREWA and the inhabitants of the village, that an additional councillor be elected. WAGO GOU'EGAE has been nominated by the people, and he appears to be keen and influential and is willing. The people were told to take their request to the A.D.O., at ABAU.

Census:

A routine census check was made of all villages in the Robinson River Census Area.

One disturbing feature shown by the figures, is the large decrease (approximately 50%) in the number of births, when compared to the figures of the previous census year. There was a slight increase, however, in the total population, since the last census. The increase was due to the fewer deaths.

Greater numbers are away at work (the majority within the district) and at school than during the previous year. However, the increase is not large enough to adversely affect the village life in the area.

Missions:

There are two missions in the area - Kwato and S.D.A. DOMA, OIO, and BAM villages are under the influence of the Kwato mission and the rest are under S.D.A.

The Kwato mission has a Native Missionary teacher at DOMA and there is one S.D.A. pastor stationed in APABAGA.

There are still a number of polygamous marriages in the area, and quite a few still chew betel nut (even in the S.D.A. villages). Apparently there are quite a number of people still to be converted to Christianity.

The DARAVA and OIO villages are not very co-operative to their respective missions. The OIO people wish to break

(6)

away from the Kwato mission, whilst an S.D.A. pastor was forced to leave DARAVA on account of poor church attendances. The OIO people did not give any explicit reason as to why they wish to break away.

However, the missions seem to be receiving full co-operation from the people in regards to education, because there is a great number attending the mission schools in the area.

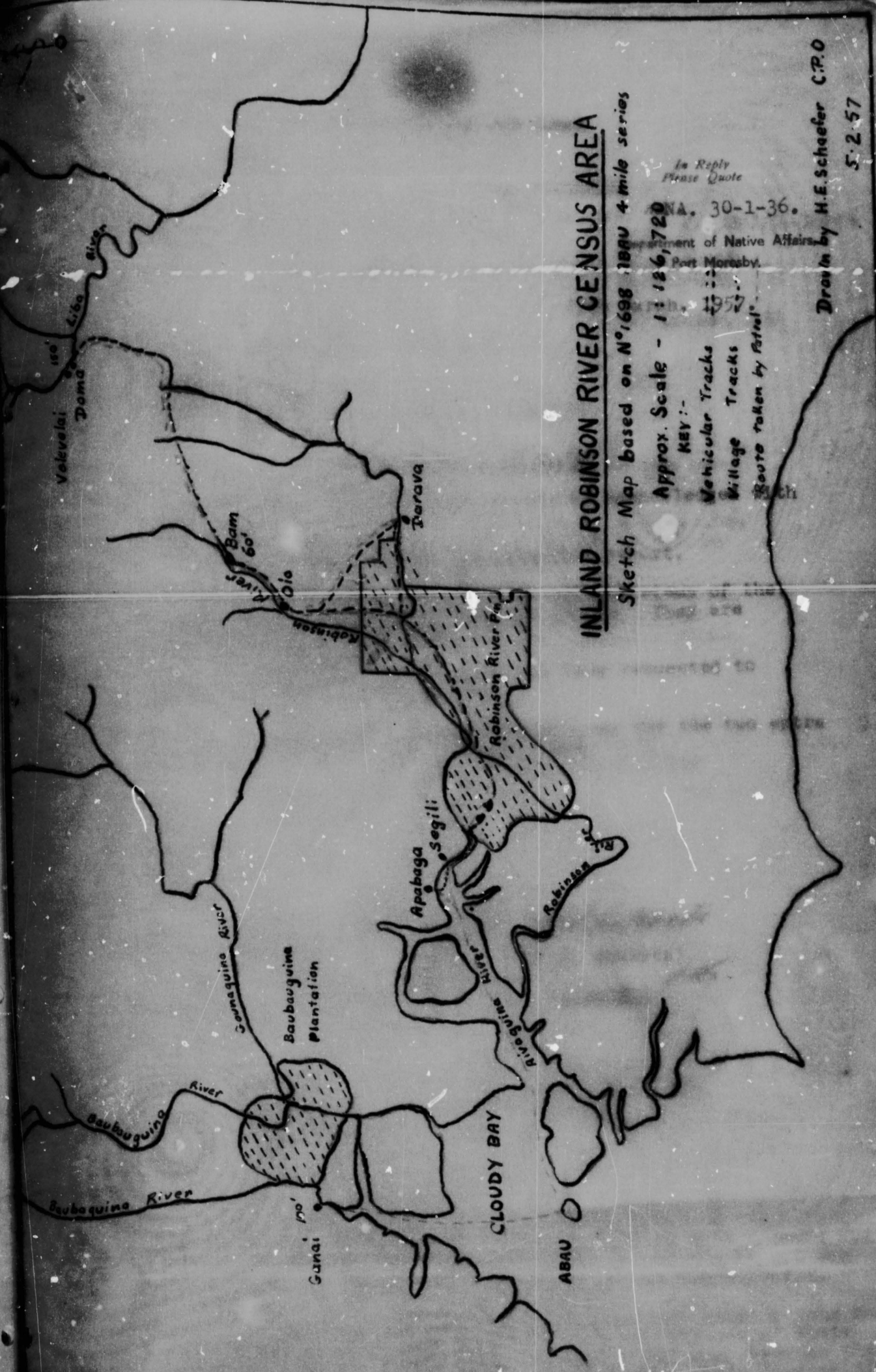
There appears to be no conflict between the two sects.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print-7022/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F					
BAM	24.1.57	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	7	8	7	7	-	7	2	10	7	7	10	51		
OLD and DOBISABNI	25.1.57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	17	6	11	-	11	1.5	9	12	14	16	62		
DARAVA	25.1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	1	-	-	8	-	13	25	3	16	-	16	2	8	8	15	20	69		
DOMA	26.1.57	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	3	-	8	40	11	44	2	44	2	22	27	45	49	151		
VD ₂ EVAI	26.1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	-	7	1	3	1	8	7	22		
SEGI ₂ I	23.1.57	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	5	1	1	16	3	12	44	5	35	1	35	2	17	21	23	37	122		
APABAGA	28.1.57	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	2	3	1	-	-	17	7	16	36	10	34	1	34	2	27	24	23	31	147		
TUTAI	28.1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	2	7			
GANAI	31.1.57	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	3	3	-	-	-	11	7	9	43	19	32	2	30	3	23	39	32	23	164		
TOTALS		12	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	3	4	54	6	18	3	1	-	67	20	7	222	62	187	6	185	2	120	139	174	205	806



INLAND ROBINSON RIVER CENSUS AREA

Sketch Map based on N°1698 1880 4 mile series

Approx. Scale - 1:126,720

In Reply Please Quote

NA. 30-1-36.

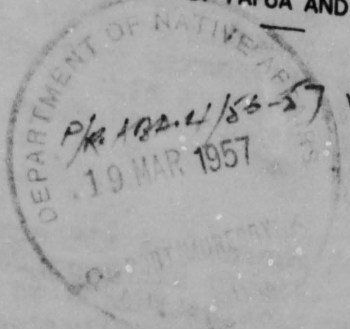
Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

KEY :-
 Vehicular Tracks
 Village Tracks
 Route taken by Patrol

Drawn by H.E. Schaefer C.P.O. 5.2.57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

N.A. 23-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby,

15th March, 1957

The District Officer,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Abau No. 4/56-57.
Local Government-Vilirupu Area.

Your P/r.ABA 4/56-57/2021 of 4th March, 1957, refers.

2. Mr. Kennedy has submitted a comprehensive and informative report which has been read with great interest. He gives an excellent picture of the area and the report clearly indicates that local government should be introduced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.
3. Mr. Kennedy has not forwarded a draft Proclamation because he proposes that the coastal villages as far west as KAPAROKO might be included in the proposed scheme. It is considered that the best approach is to proceed with the area covered by the present report. At a later date, the other group can be brought into the present Council if desirable, or alternatively, a separate Council can be formed. (If a separate Council is proposed, it should be borne in mind that the two Councils should combine at some later date).
4. Would you please have Mr. Kennedy prepare the information required for the Proclamation. The matters to be included are those listed in Section 5 of the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance. Any Proclamation establishing a Council which has recently been published in the Gazette will provide a guide.
5. In support of the system of representation chosen, all relevant information, including the numbers of persons each Member represents, should be given so that a full recommendation can be submitted for the consideration of His Honour, the Administrator.
6. The Agriculture Department has been consulted on the availability of an officer for the area. We are assured that an officer, working under Samarai, will be posted to the Sub-District within the next few months. An Agricultural Officer is already posted to Rigo and no doubt will be working towards the proposed Council area. The Department also advised that a Field Worker will be made available for permanent duty once a start is made on the development of Block 7, Cocolands.
7. Funds are available to send some observers to Rabaul. Please let me have a recommendation as to the number you consider might go and the best time for them to make the visit.

Act

8. It is time to select suitable trainees for Council Clerk. In the first instance either two or three should be selected and once this Headquarters is advised, we can make the necessary arrangements for their movement to Yunadadir. In this regard, it is noticed that many of the possible clerks are already employed. It is undesirable that trainees be drawn from employment if others, not in jobs are available.

9. Mr. Kennedy's enthusiasm for the task in hand is evident throughout his report. On the facts presented, it looks to be a particularly promising area for local government activity and there is every chance that his enthusiasm will be rewarded with a flourishing council.

10. The Executive Officer (L.G.) hopes to visit the area once the preliminary organisation is completed. This will give an opportunity for more detailed discussion with the A.D.O. Abau and Mr. Kennedy on certain aspects of the Council's functions.

11. Six copies of the map are being made as requested and will be forwarded when available. The claim for camping allowance has been attended to.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

A.D.O.
ABAU

P/R.AB.1/56-57
27.3.57

Forwarded for necessary action, please.
The information for the proclamation will need to be carefully drawn up.

J.R. White
(J.R. White)
Acting District Officer

JRW/PS

P/R.ABA.4/56-57/2021

District Office,
Port Moresby.

4th March, 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ABAU NO. 4/56-57

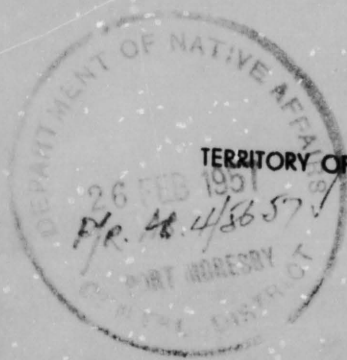
This is an excellent and comprehensive report and will be of great assistance in the setting up of Local Government; for this reason I request that it be brought to the immediate attention of Mr. Plant.

I already have the assurance of the Director of Lands that applications for leases by natives on DA.1261 will be regarded favourably.

I regard the setting up of Local Government in this area to be essential before any development can be planned or executed - this year should certainly see the Council installed.

Will you please arrange for the Department of Lands to have 6 copies of this map made and also pass the contingency for payment.

J. R. White
(J. R. White)
Acting District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. ABA 30/1/10-184
Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

20th February, 1957.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. ABA 4/56-57.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol to investigate the possibilities of setting up a Native Local Government Council in the Vilirupu - Hula area. The report is detailed and little can be added.

It is intended to open a patrol Post at Marshall Lagoon in the very near future and Mr. Kennedy will be returning there shortly to commence building. The site chosen for the station is Crown Land, being DA664, an area of 80 acres. It is recommended that this area be set aside for this purpose. This will allow for possible expansion - I understand that the Education Department plan to open a Central School in this area in the near future, and it may also be possible to open a Native Hospital in the future.

Regarding land for the people of VIRIOLO, an area of 1900 acres, DA1261, is shown as Crown Land on the Cocolands Milinch sheet. This land is reasonably handy to the people of VIRIOLO. It may be possible to reserve a portion for them, and lease blocks to families on a similar basis to that proposed for the LALAU people on Block 7 of Cocolands.

It would be appreciated if the Lands Department would make some copies of the enclosed map for use at this Office.

(A. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CONTINGENCIES
(GENERAL EXPENSES)

Cash Office Registration No.	Cash Office Consecutive No.
Departmental Reference No.	

to W.H.C. Kennedy
Patrol Officer
ABA, Central District.

Date of Supply or Period of Service	Particulars	Order No.	Rate	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
1957 January 14 to February 15	<u>Camping Allowance.</u> 33 days @ 10/6 per day Patrol ABA 4/36-57 I certify that I am single. I certify that no cook was provided by the Administration. I certify that the claimant has actually camped out during the period of claim and that no provision existed within reasonable limits of travel for messing and/or that reasonable accommodation provided by the Administration was not available.			17	6	6

TOTAL Seventeen Pounds
Six Shillings Six Pence TOTAL £ 17 6 6

Signature of Claimant: [Signature] Date: 20/2/57

TO BE COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT

(1) Requisition No.	(2) Division	(3) Subdivision	(4) Item	(5) Amount
6 - 2 - 9P	Camping Allowance			£17. 6. 6.

FOR STORES.—I certify that the stores included in this account
have been received and taken on charge and that the account is
correct as regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and
the faithful performance of the services charged.

OTHER CASES.—I certify that this account is correct as
regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and the faithful
performance of the services charged.

Date: 20/2/57

Person Incurring Expense

Person Incurring Expense

CERTIFYING OFFICER.—I certify that this account is correct
in the meaning of Section 36 of the "Treasury Ordinance 1951-
1952".

RECEIVED this.....day of.....19.....
the sum of.....Pounds
.....Shillings.....Pence

Certifying Officer

Witness

Signature of Recipient

Cheque No.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1/10-143.

Sub-District Office,
ABAU. C.D.

10th January, 1957.

Mr. W.M.C. Kennedy,
Patrol Officer,
ABAU. C.D.

Patrol Instructions.

1. You will proceed to VIIRUPU by first available transport, which will probably be the MV Muniara. As its ETA Abau is not known, it is suggested that you be prepared to move at short notice. You will take two members of the R.P.C., Constable OROSOTA and UNIDO with you.
2. Establish your base at one of the Marshallese village, either GAVUONE or KEERAKWA.
3. Negotiate with the natives for the purchase of approx 10 acres of land for the station. I would suggest that the site originally chosen by the GAVUONE people for the school would be most suitable. It is located between the village and KOREA Mission.
4. Make what arrangements you can for the supply of building materials for your house BUT on no account is this to interfere with the work being done by the locals on the building of a school and teacher's residence. The sum of £250 has been allocated for costs of materials, etc., and as you know some of this has already been ordered from Moresby Order your sawn timber, 809 su-ft., direct and ask Mr. Cullen of Pacific Island Timbers to submit his account, and Mr Brewster's, direct to me and a P.P.O. will be issued.
5. Proceed with a general survey of the area from AYURA to KEPPE Point in the Rigo Sub-District with a view to ascertaining :-
 - (a) The reaction of the people generally to the formation of a native local government council in this area, and particularly the attitude of the people in the Rigo Sub-District.
 - (b) Estimate the number of taxable natives (Male and Female) and assess their ability to pay taxes.
6. It must be clearly understood that your work in this area must not in any way delay the work at present being done on the school buildings at KEERAKWA, GAVUONE, WANIGEA, and KAPARI HUA. This work must be completed by the end of the month when it is expected that the teachers will be sent out. Do whatever possible speed up the work.

6. (contd) For this reason it may be advisable to commence your preliminary survey in the Rigo area unless work on the school buildings is already completed.
7. Immediately after your arrival, submit a report on progress made on the school buildings at the four places previously mentioned. See that this report reaches me without delay - I would suggest that you send it by runner to OTOMATA to await the weekly police runner. Also estimate when you consider the work will be completed.
8. Before leaving submit a list of your requirements. It may be possible to supply some from the store, but most will have to be obtained from Moresby.
9. At the conclusion of your preliminary survey submit a full report to this office of your findings. In any case, if the survey be not completed after four weeks from the time of your departure, submit a report of progress made up to that time.

A. Zweck

(A. ZWECK)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office
ABAU
Central District.

16th February, 1957.

Ref. File No. 30/1

The District Officer
Central District
FORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.

: ABA 4/56-57

By

: W.M.C. Kennedy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled

: All Villages from LALAURA west to KHELEAKWA including Marshall Lagoon in ABAU Sub-District, and all in AROMA Census Sub-Division, RIGO Sub District.

Personell Accompanying

: 2 Constables.

Patrol Commenced

: 14th January, 1957

} 33 days

Patrol Completed

: 15th February, 1957

} on Patrol.

Last Patrol to Area

: September, 1956, W.M.C. Kennedy, P.O.
H.E. Schaefer, C.P.O.

Objects of Patrol

: Reaction of people to formation of Native Local Government in area patrolled, and particularly those in the RIGO Sub-District. Estimation of number of taxable natives (Male and female) and ability to pay tax.

Map Reference

: Sketch Map Based on HOOD BAY, MARSHALL LAGOON and DURAMU 1 Mile to 1 Inch Series.

Introduction :-

In accordance with the Director of Native Affairs memorandum 14-7-8/4 of 3rd October, 1956, the results of a survey into the suitability of implementing Native Local Government in the VILIRUPU Area was submitted on 25th October, 1956 (Abau memo 14/12).

Due to the lack of time available, this survey was not made on the spot and the information was compiled from this Officer's memory and reference to various files held at this Office.

As a result of subsequent discussions with the District Officer, Central District and the Assistant District Officer, Abau, it was considered advisable to include all coastal villages westward of VILIRUPU within the RIGO Sub-District as far as Keppel Point in the

proposed Council area. This was considered necessary because (a) there was insufficient population within the VILIRUPU area alone to establish a Council on a sound financial basis, and (b) the population westwards to Keppel Point in the RIGO Sub-District ^{was} of the same ethnic group as at VILIRUPU and within easy access of that point.

Therefore full details of information required in the Director's memorandum 14-7-8/4, paragraph 9, are set out in this Report to cover all villages within the group.

Twenty one village groups were visited from LALAU in the east to PARAMANA in the west, covering a period of five weeks. In each individual village visited talks were given showing the aims of Native Local Government and the system explained in accordance with laid down Circular Instructions. In most cases, a brief explanatory outline had already been given to visiting Village Officials at various times at ABAU so that a fair ~~xxx~~ idea of the system was already understood. In addition, JOHN-GUISE had recently spent some weeks leave in his father in law's village (LALAU) and had gone to some trouble to give talks on Native Local Government in the immediate vicinity. The Patrol was further assisted through the efforts of GEORGE-GENO, a London Mission Society Pastor stationed at AROMA. GEORGE GENO had recently received some coaching in Local Government activities through Mr. A.D.O. Foster in the HANAUBADA Local Government Council.

In each village following arrival, all Officials and traditional leaders were assembled and a prior talk given after which discussion was encouraged. It was noted that very little was ever said following such talks and all concerned advised to go away and talk it over amongst themselves according to their own custom. Later, generally on the following day, a further talk was given in which all said previously was repeated. It was in such talks that discussion became most lively and in this way any doubtful points could be made clear.

After all villages had been visited in this manner advice was given for all Officials, leaders, men of influence, and other interested parties to assemble on an appointed date at GAVUONE for a final meeting. It is estimated that over one thousand persons assembled and here any remaining doubtful points cleared up. A general agreement was reached on rates of tax for the area.

The information requested in paragraph 5 (a) & (b) of the Patrol Instructions is set out in paragraphs (b) (vi) and (c) (iv) of this Report.

Patrol Diary :-

- Monday 14th January, 1957 : Patrol departed ABAU per M.V. "Muniara at noon and arrived at VILIRUPU at 1700. Patrol stores ashore to GAVUONE Rest House. Slept night GAVUONE.
- Tuesday 15th January, 1957 : Talks with Officials of GAVUONE. Advice sent to surrounding villages to await visit of Patrol. Slept night GAVUONE.
- Wednesday 16th January, 1957 : Further discussion at GAVUONE then crossed to KELERAKWA and initial talk given. Mr. F. Behrens S.D.A. Missionary visited Patrol. Slept night KELERAKWA.
- Thursday 17th January, 1957 : Further discussion in morning then by canoe to WANIGELA Village. Official assembled and meeting held. Slept night WANIGELA.

Friday 18th January, 1957

afternoon. Slept night WAIORI.

: Discussions in morning then by canoe to WAIORI. Meeting of Officials in

Saturday 19th January, 1957

Plantation. Native Labour matters in afternoon. Slept night PAILI.

: Discussions in morning then by canoe to PAILI Landing. Tractor to PAILI

Sunday 20th January, 1957

: Sabbath Observed PAILI.

Monday 21st January, 1957

airstrip sites en route. More suitable site roughly surveyed. By canoe to GAVUONE. Nearby Officials summoned for talks the following day. Slept night GAVUONE.

: By Tractor to PAILI Landing. Self and PAILI Manager inspected two possible

Tuesday 22nd January, 1957

previously absent. M.V. "KOKODA" arrived in afternoon. Slept night GAVUONE.

: Discussions in morning with Officials of nearby villages including those

Wednesday 23rd January, 1957

Mill arriving 1800. Slept night Sawmill.

: Per M.V. "KOKODA" to LALAURA in morning. Left LALAURA 1600 for Cecealands Saw

Thursday 24th January, 1957

Manager estimated future requirements. Slept night Sawmill.

: Arranged purchase of timber for VILIRUPU Patrol Post and with assistance of

Friday 23rd January, 1957

night LALAURA.

: By Truck to LALAURA arriving 1000. Meeting of Officials in afternoon. Slept

Saturday 24th January, 1957

BARAMATA and MERANI Plantations. Slept night MERANI.

: Further discussions with Officials in morning. Left at noon visiting OTOMATA.

Sunday 25th January, 1957

noon. Slept night OTOMATA.

: Native Labour matter. in a.m. By Land-Rever to OTOMATA Plantation in after-

Monday 26th January, 1957

LALAURA.

: Australia Day Holiday. By Landreover to LALAURA in evening. Slept night at

Tuesday 27th January, 1967

KAPARI-HULA in afternoon. Slept night KAPARI.

: To KAPARI-HULA by canoe in a.m. Discussions with Officials of VIRIOLO and

Wednesday 30 January, 1957

arrived in afternoon. Final talk given. Slept night KAPARI.

: Further discussions with Officials in morning. DOM Village representatives

Thursday 31st January, 1957

against strong North Westerly winds. Unable to make leg to VILIRUPU so returned to KAPARI-HULA arriving 1400. Slept night KAPARI-HULA.

: Left KAPARI-HULA by canoe 0700 and spent till noon attempting to tack

Friday 1st February, 1957

to VILIRUPU finally made about 1400. Slept night at KELERAKWA.

: Left KAPARI-HULA by canoe at 0730. Much tacking against wind but entrance

Saturday 2nd February, 1957

1000. BURU and WAIRAVANUA Villages passed en route. Officials of those villages and KELEKAPANA assembled at 2000 and discussions given. Slept night KWAPUPA.

: Left KELERAKWA at 0800 and walked along beach to KWAPUPA arriving at

Patrol Diary (Continued):-

Page 4.

Sunday 3rd February, 1957

: Sabbath Observed at KWAPUUPA.

Monday 4th February, 1957

VARO, IRUONE, EGALAUUA GAIYAKALA and MAOPA No. 2 Villages passed en route. All Officials assembled in evening at talks given. Slept night MAOPA No. 1.

: Left KWAPUUPA at 0800 and walked to MAOPA No. 1 arriving at 1100. KEIKAPANA

Tuesday 5th February, 1957

arriving at 1200. KINIKILANA, PELEGAI, WAPAGAI, ILMORUPU Villages passed on route. Meeting of all Officials held in late afternoon in PARAMANA Village Higher School House. Slept night at PARAMANA.

: Left MAOPA No. 1 at 1000 after further discussions and walked to PARAMANA.

Wednesday 6th February, 1957

arrived at GAVUONE at 1130. M.V. "KAURU" with Mr. A.A. Bleakley, Medical Assistant, ABAU, aboard. Slept night GAVUONE.

: Further discussions in early morning. Left PARAMANA by canoe at 0930 and

Thursday 7th February, 1957

area summoned for meeting following day. Slept night GAVUONE.

: Compilation of facts and figures covering area. Officials and others from

Friday 8th February, 1957

Twigg arrived in late afternoon. Slept night GAVUONE.

: General assembly of all Officials and others held in afternoon. Mr. G.P.O.

Saturday 9th February, 1957.

and walked to PAILI arriving 1500. Native Labour sign on and sign off. Slept night PAILI.

: Final individual talks given in morning. Left by canoe at noon for PAILI Landing

Sunday 10th February, 1957

Slept night GAVUONE.

: Left PAILI at 1300 by Tractor and thence by canoe to GAVUONE arriving 1600.

Monday 11th February, 1957

to

Thursday 14th February, 1957

: Remained at GAVUONE awaiting arrival of coastal vessel. Weather bound by extremely violent North westerly winds.

Friday 15th February, 1957

: Departed per M.V. "KOKODA" at 0600 and arrived at ABAU at 1345. End of Patrol.

End of Diary.

DETAILS AS REQUIRED BY H.Q. MEMO 14/7-8/4, PARAGRAPH 9.

(a) Structure and Size of Unit.

(1) Total Population Involved :- 8342

(ii) Population Distribution :- For purposes of clarity the area has been roughly divided into six sub-groups adhering as far as possible to ethnic and topographical features. (Please refer to the accompanying Map for illustration).

These Sub-Groups are :-

(1) East of VILIRUPU - KAPARI-HULA/VIRIOLO/LALAUUA - 1001 Persons

(2) VILIRUPU Proper - KALERAKWA/GAVUONE - 1533 Persons

(3) Upper Marshall Lagoon - WANIGELA/WAIORI - 2309 Persons

(ii) Population Distribution (Continued) :-

Page 5.

(4) Villages immediately East of VIIIRUPU - BURU/WAIRAVANUA/KWAPUPA/KELEKAPANA WARO/IRUONE/EGALAUNA/GAIVAKALA	-	1280 Persons
(5) AROMA Proper - MAOPA N. 1/MAOPA No. 2	-	1208 Persons
(6) East of AROMA to KEPPEL POINT - KINIKILANA/PELEGAL/WAPAGAI/ILONORUP/ & PARAMANA	-	911 Persons.
Total	-	8342

(iii) Number of Village Groups Represented - 21

(Note - An Appendix is Attached showing full details of each Village involved, individual population etc).

(iv) Number and Type of Social Groups - Although the entire group must be looked

upon as one for the purposes of Native Local Government, four separate sub-groups may be considered. Investigation indicates that although a fairly common language and culture exists throughout, the individual sub-groups did not have a common origin and indeed, in pre-European times, considerable hostility existed between them on various occasions. It does appear however that shortly prior to the possession of Papua by Great Britain a state of peace and amicability had come into being.

The WANIGELA/WAIORI Sub-Group claim that originally their ancestors lived in Colingwood Bay, North-East Papua in the vicinity of where a village named WANIGELA exists to this day. This is within the bounds of possibility but from my own experience in both areas it is safe to say that no affinity between the two WANIGELAS ethnically, culturally or linguistically exists at the present. It is accepted however that they were driven from the Main Range to the North East over a period of years by superior hostile forces and finally sought refuge in the mud flats of Marshall Lagoon where they reside at this moment.

When this final move was made is not known and is lost in legend although the people themselves state that they think it was not very long ago. Nevertheless they have adapted themselves to their present environment extremely well and use canoes of their own manufacture of excellent quality. This should indicate several generations residence in Marshall Lagoon.

The culture of these people differs slightly from the remainder of the group but this could be attributed mainly to their environment. A differing physiognomy here is also observed, the facial features having a much more Oriental cast than elsewhere in the area.

The language used by the WANIGELA/WAIORI group although dissimilar to that used in the group, is understood by the remainder, as is theirs to the WANIGELA/WAIORI. Basically the two are the same but it seems that the WANIGELA/WAIORI people pronounce their consonants much more gutturally, the sounds coming from well back in the throat.

WANIGELA and WAIORI were originally one group when they took up occupancy of the present WANIGELA village site but broke into two separate bodies about fifty years ago and now live about five miles apart.

A second Sub-Group are the LALAUURA/KAPARI-HULA/VIRIOLIO people. Each village group claim that they originally were part

of HULA in the RIGO Sub-District but for various reasons they broke away to the section of coast where they now reside. One of the reasons is stated to have been due to difference of opinion which resulted in a fight, but it is thought that the main cause was probably economic. Over population and land shortage within the parent village may have compelled them to make the move.

Both LALAURA and KAWI-HULA have been resident at their present sites for some time long enough at least to base their economy on coconuts, many of which are quite old palms. They are also gardeners and cultivate the arable areas to the north of their villages. The VIRIHO people have apparently only been in their present locality for the past two or three generations and have neither palms nor garden lands. They make a good living however from the sea and are excellent fishermen and earn a good cash income from Trochus shelling.

The two villages at VILIRUPU proper, (i.e. the mouth of Marshall Lagoon) claim that they originally lived to the north west of their present location on the LAKE River and tributaries. They had no affinity with any other groups in the vicinity. Approximately four generations ago they moved down to a site very close to what is now KORELLA Mission Station. For some time past a state of war had existed between them and the present AROMA group of villages and one day when all the able bodied males were absent hunting wallabies in the grasslands around PAILI the war parties of the AROMA sacked their village and killed many women and children. The leader of the beaten village called a truce with the AROMA and since then they have lived alongside each other in perfect harmony. Apparently one of the first things the AROMA did to atone for their massacre was to provide wives for the VILIRUPU. This probably accounts for the similarity of culture and language which exists to-day.

The AROMA people and the inhabitants of other villages on the coast west of VILIRUPU are possibly off shoots of the main HULA group who gradually extended themselves eastwards because of over population. In so doing they either decimated the weaker occupiers of the land or absorbed them into their own culture.

It is very difficult to find the true origin of the four Sub-Groups as much of the histories given were so much mixed with legend to be of little practical value. It will suffice to say that three migrations took place to put them in their present localities, from the north east, the north west and the west.

(v) Degree of Social Cohesion and Unity of Outlook :-

Relationships between the Sub-Groups are amicable although some rivalry does exist but no more so than is experienced ~~between~~ as in our own environment between two towns or cities. The WANIGELA/WAIORI are looked upon by the remainder as the "Hill Billies" of the group due to their less sophisticated nature but as they ~~are~~ are often forced to barter with them for necessities they realise it would be to their detriment to strain the friendship.

There are no barriers to inter-marriage between any of the villages in the area except normal clan exogamy. Marriages take place ^{between} all sub-groups and help to cement homogeneous relationships.

Reciprocal feasts take place between all Sub-Groups to which anyone may be invited according to the wishes of the hosts.

(v) Degree of Social Cohesion and Unity of Outlook (Continued):-

Some differences of outlook are to be noted between the younger and older generations. This is more marked in villages where Young Men's Clubs have been formed (See below (vi)). The three coastal Sub-Groups are fairly well united in outlook in most matters but are at variance to a small degree with the WANIGELA/WAIORI people due to their difference in level of sophistication.

Broadly speaking the Group as a whole is considered sufficiently homogeneous to constitute an area for Local Government.

(vi) Existing Social and Political Organization :-

All villages within the group have been under direct Administration for the past fifty odd years and Village Constables have been appointed since the institution of that office. At the present moment twelve Village Constables are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the area.

Village Councillors have been elected generally on the basis of one Councillor per clan. The election of these men has in the past been on a "show of hands" and probably does not reveal the true wishes of the electors as there would be few individuals brave enough to oppose their own clan leader. The present Councillors however are more often than not men of much influence although this is often undermined by the more outspoken groups of young men who club together. Instances have been found where Councillors have exceeded their authority by the conducting of unofficial "Courts" dealing with matters other than Native Custom but even where this has not been the case the value of their quasi-judicial functions is doubted. More often than not the losing party in a dispute reopens the case on the visit of a Magistrate in hopes of getting a reverse decision and ignores the rulings of the Councillors until such time as that of the Magistrate coincides.

All the larger villages have Clubs for younger men, generally called the "Young Men's Club" but in some instances entitled Cricket Club although their function appears identical. Membership is restricted to the 17-30 age group and there are some with membership fees as high as £5 per annum. Most are on a very sound financial basis and that at MAOPA No. 1 has Co-operative Shares, Savings Bank balance and other cash assets in excess of £500. The usual office bearers, President, Vice-President etc., are appointed by show of hands but the more progressive clubs employ secret ballot. In addition various subsidiary "Chairmen" are found in some clubs such as the "Chairman of the Music" who arranges dances and various sporting chairmen for competitive inter-club sports.

Each club has a list of rules with penalties for breaches, generally in the form of payment in varying quantities of copra which is subsequently sold and the proceeds paid into club revenue. In the case of the MAOPA No. 1 Club, members make weekly payments for attendance at dances and participation in sports. Members wear a standard dress at their functions, caps, ties, long whites and shoes generally and these must be purchased before joining. All have bugle bands and there is much display of marching and words of command at club functions. Reveille, Retreat and Last Post with raising and lowering of the Blue Ensign is observed in all villages with clubs.

The clubs are more than social bodies and all have

Existing Social and Political Organizations (Continued) :-

a semi-political flavour. Whilst they are a form of "Opposition Party" to traditional leadership, this does not imply that they refuse to obey traditional law and custom. They are often critical of tradition where it does not fit present day conditions and are a definite influence in their communities.

It is understood that originally they arose from Church Societies sponsored by the London Mission Society and that they are no longer connected with that body. In villages where the adherence is predominately L.M.S. the flag of the Mission is however generally seen hanging in the Club House alongside the Blue Ensign.

Members are well disciplined and obedient to their officers and on public appearances are always smartly turned out. It is from these groups that many candidates for election to Councillor can be expected.

Women's Clubs also exist but play little part in the affairs of their communities probably due to the members' natural submissiveness and shyness.

The London Mission Society ^{has} sponsored scouts and Guides and their affiliates in the area and these are very popular with the children and younger people. They too are always well disciplined and smartly turned out.

Co-operatives have been established in all the larger villages and shareholders throughout the group including the smaller communities belong to them. These within the Abau Sub-District come under the Abau Native Societies Association and in the Rigo Sub-District under a similar body at HULA. Co-operative stores are not as well patronized as they could be owing to the amount of opposition from independent native traders. As an example WANIGELA with a population of just short of 1700 has one Consumer Co-operative Store and eight independent native trade stores. The independents in most cases are not very successful but consider a Trading Licence and a shelf with a few tins of meat a mark of sophistication and prestige.

Both Missions operating in the group appoint Lay officials from individual congregations as in our own communities.

With so many organizations functioning there are some cases of an individual holding office in more than one.

(vii) Degree and Type of Affiliation with Other Groups :-

Adjacent to LALAU, eastern boundary of the area, is DOMARA village. The DOMARA people are an offshoot of the MAILU group and there is practically no affiliation between them and the group patrolled. Inter-marriage is practically unknown and their languages are different.

To the immediate north of KAFARI-HULA and VIRIOLO is a small group of hamlets known as the DOM. They number only 150 odd and have no common language or culture with their neighbours however relationships between the two are quite amicable. This is thought to be due to the DOM having allowed the coastal people use of their lands for gardening. The DOM are also friendly with the VILIRUPU people.

North of Marshall Lagoon is a village called MAIAGOLO who are Main Range people without any cultural or linguistic affiliation with their neighbours at WANIGELA and WAIORI however

(vii) Degree and Type of Affiliation with Adjacent Groups (Cont) :-

they are on friendly terms with each other. A few cases of inter-marriage have taken place but wherever a Maiagolo male has married a Marshall Lagoon female the bridegroom has been required to live in his bride's village and subsequently become absorbed into the community.

To the west of PARAMANA all the coastal villages as far as KAPOROKO consider themselves part of the one big group from LALAUURA. Their language and culture is identical and inter-marriage is quite common. Further westward affiliation exists and marriages between individuals up to and including TUPISLEIA are known. A few isolated cases of marriages with women from the PORT MORESEY area have been noted but these are rare mainly because of the very high bride prices demanded.

Nothing is known of the mountain people in the RIJO Sub-District portion of the area by this writer but it is doubted if there is much affiliation. The coastal people of the ABAN Sub-District, especially in the vicinity of Marshall Lagoon, actually fear them and often attribute death to them through medium of sorcery.

(e) Geographical and Organizational Factors(i) Topography of the Area (please refer to Accompanying Map).

From KEPPEL Point to LALAUURA practically all the coastline is flat black sandy beaches. Around AROMA some sandhills up to forty feet high occur and are subject to shifting during seasonal wind changes. The stretch of coast from VILIRUPU almost to KAPARI-HULA has practically no beach as abrupt rocky cliffs meet the sea and the level stretches are impenetrable mangroves.

Although there is a large watershed to the north with mountains reaching over 7000' only four streams reach the coast and two of them are little more than creeks. All are subject to tidal influence. These are from west to east (a) The MAUELE River with mouth near IRUCNE (b) VILIRUPU, the mouth of Marshall Lagoon into which flow the GONEMA ORU, LAKO and IMILA Rivers (c) the ARAKI and AURO Rivers join to flow into the sea at KAPARI-HULA. The UPUGAU empties into the sea at WAIRAVANUA but this is fordable at low tide.

As much of the country to the north is limestone it is possible that soakage through the rock is an explanation of the paucity of noteworthy streams on this stretch of coast. It is noted on the map that many fair sized watercourses rising in the mountains disappear before reaching the coast. Seen from the aircraft the flat areas immediately behind the coast are in most cases swamps.

To the east of Marshall Lagoon is a range of low limestone hills stretching as far as the ARAKI River. Further inland these are heavily wooded and a good timber potential probably exists, especially in view of the tidal water ways at the eastern and western edges. Further towards the coast this gives way to gum savannah. Water is scarce in this area and where found is unfit for drinking. Good water is available if wells are sunk.

North of LALAUURA is mixed gum savannah, open grassland and rain forest. The forested areas have an excellent timber producing potentiality and a sawmill has recently commenced operation there. The country is level and in a few places swampy. This level country continues to the ARAKI and AURO Rivers, most of it heavily timbered and if cleared is excellent for agriculture.

The nature of the country northwards from the coast in the RIGO Sub-District section of the area appears to be alternately low undulating grass and gum savannah hills, and flat areas which are mainly swampy. Where not swamp the level areas have good garden land but timber for commercial use appears sadly lacking in this region. So scarce is timber here that the inhabitants of the AROMA area trade with the WANIGELA/WAIORI people for canoe logs and even mangrove stakes for garden fences.

Many of the swamps contain big sago stands and these are exploited for food.

Practically all the beaches are suitable for coconuts and large stands exist especially in the AROMA area. The areas immediately behind the beaches are suitable for extending these where they are not swampy.

(ii) Communications :-

All intervillage communication, except for short journeys, is by canoe. The canoes of this area are of the double hull type and of good design and construction. The larger ones can travel long distances in all but the roughest seas. Small outrigger canoes are used for fishing and travelling to gardens etc.

With the exception of the stretch of coast between VILIRUPU and KAPARI-HULA, travel by foot along the beaches is possible and most of them could be used for light motor transport if fallen trees and other debris was cleared away.

A foot track links GAVUONE at VILIRUPU with KAPARI-HULA but is seldom used. Only when seas are very rough and canoe travel impossible is this track used. It is mainly over low undulating wooded hills with a long stretch of tidal swamp at the eastern extremity which is crossed by boardwalk. It is proposed to re-route this track to follow the contours of the hills and by pass this swamp and make it suitable for light transport.

The only all weather reliable anchorage for coastal vessels is at VILIRUPU. PARAMANA Point provides safe anchorage during the North West season only. Another is at KAPARI-HULA but is seldom used. CAPE ROONEY (LALAURA) is a fair all season anchorage if the seas are not too rough.

Radio telephone facilities are maintained by KORELLA Mission (Marshall Lagoon) and in the prolonged absence of a responsible European the equipment is moved to PAILI Plantation and operated from there. A further station exists at OTOMATA plantation, five miles to the east of LALAURA.

An airstrip in excess of 4000' has recently been reoperated at CAPE ROONEY near LALAURA but is as yet unserviceable. A site for a strip of similar length was surveyed during the Patrol between the LAKO River and PAILI Road. It is savannah country and perfectly level. Only the falling of trees and grubbing out of stumps would be required to make it serviceable.

(iii) Natural Leaders :-

In the appendices accompanying this Report these will be given in detail, however it will suffice here to mention a few of the most outstanding :-

LALAURA V.C. JOHN (Father in Law of JOHN-GUISE)
Mrs. [unclear] lived blood wife of local trader and

President of the LALAU Women's Club.

VIRIOLA Councillor VELERABU. An ex member of the R.A.N. who has visited the West Coast of USA and Canada.

KELERAKWA V.C. (Retired) ABALABA, L.S.M.

GAVUONE V.C. (Retired) RAKARAWA, L.S.M.

WANIGELA V.C. AUJEREGA

MAOPA No. 1 V.C. ENARA-VAGI

MAOPA No. 2 V.C. KALA-GENO KERERAKWA
GENO-WELENA, Leader of Young Men's Club.
Pastor GEORGE GENO, London Mission Society.

PARAMANA KAPANI-BOLU, Teacher of Village Higher School, PARAMANA

(iv) Other Prominent Natives :-

KELERAKWA KARO-KAROPINA, Teacher L.M.S. School. Boy Scout & Sea Scout Master.
WAIWELE, wife of above. President of Womens Club. Girl Guide leader. Both HULA Natives.

GAVUONE BELERABU, L.M.S. Teacher. KERPUNA Native.

KWAPEUPA Pastor KARIA, a NUIE (South Sea) Islander. L.M.S. Wife of Above.

(v) Ability of Existing Field Staff to Supervise :-

This Officer has recently completed a Course of training in Native Local Government held in November/December, 1956. A Patrol Post is to be established at VILIRUPU immediately enabling direct contact with the area on a full time basis. It is also within reasonable access by vessel to ABAU and RIGO. It is not likely that this Officer will take leave before another two years.

(vi) Native Attitude Towards Local Government :-

As a result of observations made during the survey it is apparent that there is an overwhelming majority of the people in the area for the establishment of a Local Government Authority. Although it is doubted if the aims of the system were understood three months previously many voiced the opinion that they had been neglected and wanted to know why it had not been given to them before.

It was not possible to gauge the attitude of the women to Local Government as they are extremely shy but the few who had anything to say stated that they were for it if their husbands wanted it. Interest was shown in the female vote and in some cases even astonishment that they were to be allowed to have it.

Many men saw it as a means ^{to} force themselves to work all the harder and attain prosperity through the direction of their Councillors. They stated that the efficacy of the old Village Constable/Councillor system was doubted and gave no impetus to work for their own good. It gave too many opportunities to shirk and dodge community responsibility.

The idea of Secret Ballot appealed very strongly. It is obvious that many would like to vote out the old Councillors for a more strong candidate but on the "show of hands" system of voting feared to do so for not following the Party (Clan) Line.

Also the fact that Councillors only hold office for one term until re-elected was greatly appreciated. Voters would then be able to voice their dissatisfaction in a lazy Councillor by giving another Candidate a chance to show his ability.

There is not one village in the entire proposed Council area with a satisfactory water supply. In most cases unlined wells are the source of drinking water and the carrying of water is one of the women's most arduous tasks. When it was indicated that taxation could remedy this by the installation of lined wells complete with pumps, as in Rabaul, much satisfaction was shown.

Taxation is not unknown to these people having been levied before the last war but the idea that the tax would remain in their own area and that they would have a say in its expenditure was perhaps the most acceptable factor. Naturally this brought forth all sorts of impracticable ideas for the purchase of items well beyond the resources of the Council's proposed Treasury but interest became very keen when the subject was discussed. It was pointed out that the tax had to be shared by the entire group and that earlier established Councils still had a long way to go before they acquired all the Social Services and Public Works which they wanted.

One of the more influential men of the area stated that up till now most people had come to accept their standard of living and were not particularly interested in improving it. After all, he said, they have had it for so long and they are used to it and no one could see any way of improving it. This certainly appears the case under the old system, but now they could see that something could be done with the new idea.

It appeals much to the younger men and they see it as a means to vote in their own members and throw away the yoke of the old Conservatives who are a barrier to progress and give the young men a chance.

It is possible that there is some opposition to the idea but if there was any no one was forthcoming to voice it. Undoubtedly the test will be when the first tax collection is made. Nevertheless, the writer is of the opinion that a very strong majority are in favour of the implementation of the system as soon as possible.

(d) Economic and Social Advancement

(i) Present Form of Economic Production :-

Most villages base their economy on sun dried copra. (It is interesting to note here that to date none of the producers in area has had any rejected or down graded). Coconut palms are well in excess of the owners' domestic requirements allowing a big surplus for copra production. Nor are stands exploited to their maximum potential at present and large areas are often neglected especially those most distant from villages.

WANIGELA/WAIORI do not produce any copra and at present have no palms, although they have areas of land suitable for planting. The cause of this is perhaps twofold. One is that they have an inherent fear of the land and have many superstitious beliefs concerning it. During the survey however they stated that they are willing to plant cash crops now that they have some goal to aspire to. Their economy at present is on the products of the lagoon about them. Fish and crabs are abundant and their staple vegetable appears to be the mangrove pod. Their surplus

SEAFOODS are regularly traded with the VILIRUPU people for either vegetables or cash. A regular market day takes place at VILIRUPU twice a week.

They also are the source of most of the canoe logs used by the coastal people for which they receive a good and steady income. These logs are traded as far distant at PARAMANA and a good sale for mangrove posts and stakes is made with VILIRUPU and the west to AROMA. These are used for building materials and fencing gardens.

Provided that these people can be induced to plant cash crops they can become perhaps the wealthiest of the whole group.

The VIRIOLLO people are in a similar position but have no lands of their own at all. They are excellent ocean fishermen and earn a steady and high income from trechus shell. For years they have sold fish to the ABAU Government Station and base a fishing fleet there when conditions are favourable for weeks at a time. In their own area they trade surplus fish for vegetables and cash and despite their landless state earn enough money to satisfy their present wants. Their work is most irregular and if they wished to make a full time job of fishing their wealth would increase accordingly.

Much correspondence is on file at ABAU concerning the purchase of lands for these people and it is considered that this should be expedited. They do garden on a small scale at present on other peoples' lands paying rent in the form of a proportion of the crop. Ample land is available in the IOM area and some negotiation should show that the owners are willing to sell.

(ii) Potential for Production and Marketing :-

The economic potential of the area can be increased if the factors shown above are taken into account. Already a reasonable economic income is being earned without a great deal of energy being expended. A little more effort, under the guidance of elected Councillors and with the advice of experienced staff could make the area very prosperous.

Marketing at present (Copra) is mainly through the Co-operatives. With the exception of Mr. J. Brewster at LALAURA there are no European Traders operating in the area. It is understood that others have in the past attempted to establish trade stores in the area without sufficient success to warrant their continuing in ~~the~~ business.

Coastal shipping is frequent with the exception of the stretch of coast between VILIRUPU and PARAMANA. There are no suitable anchorages here and for most of the year no vessel will risk calling in to pick up produce. Also it is often impossible to load canoes in order to transport copra to a suitable port of call and the only means at such times is by human portage. This is hardly encouraging to native producers when one bag has to be carried by two men up to six or seven miles. This can readily be remedied by the purchase of a truck, or tractor and trailer and charging a nominal sum at a rate of bag/miles in order to defray running and maintenance costs.

Negotiations are in hand to transfer 600 acres of fertile agricultural land to the people of LALAURA and should some later form of motor transport be made available this area should prove to be of considerable economic value. Until the suitability of other cash crops such as cocoa be investigated, the true potentiality of the proposed Council area cannot be estimated.

As far as the ABAU Sub-District section of the area is concerned the standard of living is as high as any other and in the case of many other coastal areas, higher. Health is good and population figures show a steady increase since the war. Famine is unknown and even in the leanest times coconuts, seafoods and mangrove pods provide a plentiful and adequate diet.

A trend to improve housing is shown in the increasing numbers of European style houses of permanent construction with iron rooves. Many of the houses of this style are painted.

Every family owns at least one large sized double canoe with sail. These sails can cost over £40 according to area.

Common household items include aluminium cooking implements, European type gardening tools, wood working tools (planes, saws, augers etc.) guitars, pressure lamps etc. All houses are erected using nails and the old time cane lashing is seldom seen.

This trend becomes more noticeable towards AROMA due to a larger copra income. In this area, the bicycle is practically a household item.

The fact that 26 Licences to Trade with Natives are currently held between LALAU and PARAMANA is perhaps significant.

(v) Ability of People to Pay Tax :-

It was found impossible to estimate any one individual's annual income as no one in the area apparently has ever bothered to keep a record of earnings and the task of arriving at a suitable rate of taxation was correspondingly more difficult. However by using a bag of copra as a unit of currency (£2 roughly) various individuals were asked how many extra bags of copra they could produce per year without causing any undue hardship. For the coastal villages in the ABAU Sub-District it was found that two bags was a fair amount. Thus, a tax rate of £4 per year was arrived at and at no stage did this cause any protest.

The landless VIRIOLLO people stated that it was only a small amount to earn in one year from Trochus shell and so it was with trepidation that the WANIGELA/WAIKORI group were approached on the subject. First they were told that the other villages had agreed to the amount and they were asked if they themselves thought it fair. Considering that their economy is based on barter it was that this sum of money might be beyond their resources or impose an undue burden upon them. The immediate reply was "If they can do it so can we". They resented the fact that preferential treatment be given, no doubt realising their reputation of being the "Hill Billies" of the area. Nevertheless it was pointed out that it was one thing to say they could pay £4 and another to produce the money when called upon. It was found that although no real cash income exists amongst them they make a regular habit of seeking employment casually in PORT MORESBY for short periods in order to earn some specific amount for any particular item they wish to purchase. Large numbers of them also work on a Contract basis as builders, house painters, ditch diggers etc., in the main centres. perhaps the main occupation in the PORT MORESBY area is as cooks and personal servants, for whose services they are always in keen demand and at more than average wages.

It is understood that the bulk of wage labour from this group are seldom absent from their village for more than three months at any one time and taking all the above into account it was decided that £4 was a reasonable sum to contribute.

This amount in the AROMA area is almost looked upon as trivial and indeed some were insulted to think that they were put

Thought

(v) Ability of People to Pay Tax :-

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on the same basis as their more impecunious neighbours to the east.

It is considered that a rate of £4 per adult male and £1 per adult female per year be imposed in the area.

Taking into account the numbers absent from work their villages at work during last census the number of adult males and females in the area, in round figures, is as follows :-

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Less	1700		2000	
Exemptions	1600		1700	
		Less Females Declining Vote	1000	
<u>Totals</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>@ £4 - £6400</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>@ £1 - £1000</u>

Possible Taxation for Area £7000 to £7,500.

(v) Degree of Literacy in Area :-

Schools have been maintained by the London Mission Society in the area for about two generations and by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission on a lesser scale for over twenty years. The proportion of literates is not known but is believed to be high. Few children of both sexes are unable to read and write simple letters and perhaps half of the adult male population up to their early thirties are also able to.

A Village Higher School operates at PARAMANA but can accommodate only sixty students. Four further Village Higher Schools are to be opened in the area in the current year at KHELEKWA, GAVUONE, WANIGELA and KAPARI-HULA. Approximately a further 200 odd students will receive education in them.

(vi) Availability of Technically Skilled Workers :-

It is doubtful if there are many "Skilled" workers in the true sense of the word to be found in the area, but there are many semi-skilled men in the building and wood working trades available who can do very good work under supervision. There is a natural flair for wood work and this is indicated in the quality of the canoes and houses constructed in the area. Even the old traditional type of dwelling is solidly constructed and decorated with elaborate carvings. Adzed boards, later planed cannot be distinguished from the milled product.

The better tradesmen of course are seldom in their villages and generally are to be found working as Contractors in the bigger centres. However there are sufficient tradesmen available to undertake any public works in the Council area and for the erection of any necessary buildings at the new Patrol Post at VILIRUPU.

(vii) Persons Suitable for Appointment or Training as Council Clerks

The undermentioned are, or have been, employed as Clerks and are known to have done satisfactory work.

LABAU-VELE, Clerk, R.P. & N.G.C. Port Moresby (VIRIOLO)
KOKO-BOROU, ex Clerk, Co-op Section, Moresby (GAVUONE)
MOERE-RAIKARAWA, Clerk Grade III, D.N.A. Abau (GAVUONE)
WILLIE-THOA, Clerk Grade II, D.N.A. Abau (AROMA)
PAU-KIRIRA, ex Clerk, D.N.A. Abau (GAVUONE).

TAUKANA JOHN ex Clerk INA Abau, Now Co-op Storeman LALAURA
LABULEA JOHN Co-op Storeman at LALAURA
TAUENI KOUVALI Clerk A.P.C. Port Moresby (LALAURA)
BOUAIKA LEWERKA Co-op Storeman at KAPARI-HULA.

(viii) Degree of European Activity in Area :-

Considering its size, there is little European activity.

Europeans residing in the area are enumerated below :-

J. Brewster and Wife, Trader and Planter, LALAURA.
F. Behrens and Wife, S.D.A. Missionary, BORELLA.
N. Ahearn and Mother, Planter, PAILI. (BUCD Co.).

Both the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and London Missionary Society operate in the area, the latter having the most adherents. The S.D.A., where they operate, have a very strong following. The L.M.S. is administered from HULA by the Reverend NIXON.

Conclusions :-

The survey indicates that the three basic requirements for the establishment of Local Government are present in the area (i.e. population, topography, and economic potential). A majority of the people show that they are in favour of its implementation and no insurmountable barriers can be seen to hinder its future success. In view of these findings it is recommended that ~~and that a~~ a Native Local Government Council Area be Proclaimed.

The following recommendations are submitted for consideration.

- (1) That consideration be given to the inclusion of all coastal villages as far westward as KAPAROKO in the Council area. These people are of the same ethnic, lingual and cultural group eastwards to LALAURA. (Mr. R. Twigg, C.P.O. RIGO, has undertaken to supply all relevant information pertaining to the area during his current Patrol of the coast. This will be submitted in the form of an Appendix in due course).
- (2) That the services of an Agricultural Officer be made available as soon as possible to conduct a survey of the area. In this manner advice as to the suitability of additional cash crops and measures necessary to fully exploit and extend present resources could be obtained.
- (3) That selected native observers be sent to Rabaul and/or other areas where Councils are successfully functioning as soon as convenient. Emphasis on water supply and storage would be invaluable as this is one of the major problems of the area.
- (4) That no great lapse of time be left before a Council area be Proclaimed. With the possibility of Local Government being implemented in the near future, Village Constables are already beginning to consider themselves redundant and little notice is being taken of their authority. Should this trend continue, a general breaking down of community life and subsequent chaos could ensue.

W.M.C. Kennedy
.....P.O.
(W.M.C. Kennedy)

Appendix "A" - Details of Individual Villages.
Appendix "B" - Extracts from Census statistics.
Appendix "C" - Draft Proclamation.

NOTE

Appendix "g" (Draft Proclamation) will be submitted on receipt of information regarding inclusion, or otherwise of HULA Group of villages as far west as KAPARCEO.

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Details of Individual Villages

Village	Population	Since 1949	Village Const.	Commissioners	Clubs and Leaders	Other Influential Natives (Local) & Remarks	Other Influential Natives (Foreign) & Remarks	Economy and Remarks
Yajaura	227	53	John Gonaivua	Harlo Japiara	Bajarupu 1. VU John 2. Veyenja Ramonu Kowaya Kaparupu Gavenu	Mrs. Brewster, Pres. of Women's Club Tankana John, Secty of Co-op, Labu John, Co-op Store- man.	Yalipon, MS Teacher (ex Garbano) John Guise, Sec in Law of Vill. Const.	Copra Mainly. Some Trockus.
Kapari-Huqa	224	71	Lowaraka	Ravajapuno Koveau Waimaino	Vijirupu 1. Ravajapuno 2. Koveau Kapari 1. Waimaino Kapari 2. Ihako Moduhu Vill. Const. Taruva Baginaga	Bo-oka, Co-op Store	Koara MS Teacher (ex Kerepuna)	Mainly Copra. Some Trockus.
Viriogo	250	41	Wari	Beyerabu Iya'ava Viipokara	Kamarupu Beyerabu Poiarupu Iya'ava	No others	No others	Fishing and Trockus only. No land.
Gavuono	1053	147	Potea	Borogono Makipuni Yapuyapune Ruegeroga Iyucipau Pitagorega Pajagona	Ancina Borogono Kua'uibus - Rakirawa (Chief of all Gavuno) T.S.M. Gaya Pajagona	Pajama Co-op Secty. Rabur Co-op Storeman Ravavoa Pres. of Men's Club. Puribaraga Chief of Pepangogo Hamlet Karonu, Minor Chief	Beyerabu MS Teacher (ex Kerepuna) Aene SBA Teacher (ex Boyopa C.D.)	Copra only.
Kojerakwa	470	55	Yauanana	Bagisag Rapekoko Yeu'au Idau	Ringa Baginut Ipara Puyapua Buru Iyagi Gadua Abavaba (T.S.M.)	Ajama Co-op Secty Abavaba-Vagi, Storeman Raghu Pres. Men's Club Ive-opuka Pres. Women's Club Vavivaga Native Trader	Kare Karopina Club Teacher & Scout Master. Wife's wife of above and Girl Guide leader.	Copra in only.
Wanigoqa	1695	342	Augorega	Haxunu Oigene Ragene Kapan Kapanu	Koveau Oigene Harupu Ragene Oyagi Kapan Kapanu Ragene	Uroa Co-op Storeman Mauvau, ex Police Arwad Trader	Mara SBA Teacher (ex Arama) BagBayu SBA Teacher	Other Sale of Ginco etc.

Details of Indivisible Estates. (Continued).

Village Population	Increase since 1948	Village Const. Commissioner	Other		Remarks		
			Indivisible	Indivisible Estates			
Meopa No. 1 804	130	Bara Vagi	Otopu Gona Makara Votomaka	Emyary-gatal Otopu Emyary-gatal Gona Votomaka Makara Rua Anu Makara Store Thon Kan Arua	George Gona JMS Pastor Uyero Co-op Society Uro Gaudas Co-op Storeman Rua Anu Makara Store Thon Kan Arua	H41	Copra
Potegal 362	63	Puma Iya	Gerega Gono Iya Khamu-Tonyi Karami Iya Vayl	Yaglimyana Gerega Yakhamyur Gono Iya Karami-Tonyi Karami Iya Vayl Gerega Gaire	Ragi Rahu Pres, Hon's Gith. Gaba Pali Society. Co-op. Mori Jaha Makara Trader Gerega Gaire	Jpa An JMS Teacher (ex Koropuna)	Copra
Iyomurupa 329	89	Huyal Iya	Gona Makao Gona Rupa Kamung Kokorona	Uyo'anna Gona Makao Kina'anna Gona Rupa Kamung Tumurama Kokorona	Gono Ranna Society. Hon's Club Uha Vanga Co-op Society. Uya Iama Makara Trader	Vayl Ogi JMS Teacher (ex Koropuna)	Copra
Purama 157	20	H41	Katagi Gono Purama Koutagi Gono Kaya Vagi	Katagi Gono Purama Koutagi Gono Vina'anna Kaya Vagi	An Boye Makara Trader Koutagi Boye Teacher ex Vaylaka Makara School Purama	H41	Copra.

Total Population 8048. Increase since 1948 = 1498.

Handwritten notes and page numbers at the bottom of the page.

District Commissioner
Port Moresby Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... CENTRAL Report No..... ABA. 2/56 - 57.....

Patrol Conducted by..... W.M.C. KENNEDY. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... DIMUGA PO.....

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans..... NIL.....

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

Duration—From..... 29 / 9 / 1956 to..... 22 / 10 / 1956

Number of Days..... 24.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?..... Nil.....

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

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

DIUGA AREA.

Year 1956-57.

Village Popu

ABAU- SUB-DISTRICT. CENTRAL.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
MUNUMAI	4/10/56	1	1												1	-	1	1	
DIAGA	"	1	1													1			
BOMIA	"	1	1										1	-	1				
DOVETA	5/10/56	2	2					1							2	1		3	
DOGON	6/10/56	2	2			1									1	1			
KOMANIA No. 1.	9/10/56	5	5					2				1	1	-	2				
" No. 2.	"	2	2				1								1	1		2	
FVLEVA	11/10/56	4	4				1								2				
VENAUT (TOPU)	12/10/56	1	1													1		2	
IOICK	13/10/56	1				1			2					1	4	6			
ARAU	14/10/56	2	1												4	2		1	
LAUA	15/10/56	1													1	1		1	
MAGORI	16/10/56	7	1												3	3			
BOMIA	21/10/56	1	2											1	-	5			
Total:-		31	23	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	1	2	3	22	22	-	10		

Memorandum

The Cent PORT

Nov

2. ass are on to

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

~~XXXXX~~NLB:33/16/2-321

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

21st February, 1957.

Memorandum For
The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

RESTRICTIONS ON RECRUITING - DIMUGA AREA

Your memorandum P/R ABA.2/55-56/697 of 21st November, 1956, refers.

2. It is understood that the possibility of assistance from the development of co-operative activity in this area is now regarded as remote. This being so, your comments on the present situation in this area, particularly with regard to the need for employment restrictions, would be appreciated.

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. ROBERTS)
Director of Native Affairs



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
PR-ABN-2/657
MAR 1957
PORT MORESBY

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-41

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

19th March, 1957

The District Officer,
Port Moresby.

Abau P/R. No. 2 of 56/57.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that Keria Village should be controlled from Abau, and suggest this matter be discussed with the District Commissioner at Samarai.

It is hoped that the Medical Assistant at Abau has been informed about the health position in the area.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director. *WR*

30/1-10/114

Sub-district Office,
ABAU, S.D.

9th November, 1956.

District Officer,
Central District,
FORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report ABA 2/56-57 - DIKUGA

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Kennedy to the Mimuga Census Sub-division. The report is fairly comprehensive and little can be added.

It would appear to be unnecessary to close the area to recruiting at present. These people have no local industry or cash crop and their only source of income is from young men going away to work.

The health position has been discussed with the Medical Assistant, Atau, and he hopes to open an aid post in the area very shortly. To date it has not been possible to obtain a local native from this area for training.

A report of the Agricultural patrol referred to in the patrol instructions has been received from Samarai. It appears that the patrol worked only in the Milne Bay District.

Claim for patrol allowance is forwarded herewith.

(Signature)
(A. Zwick)
Asst District Officer

61

DBM/PS

P/R.ABA. 2/36-57/693

21st November, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
ABAU.

PATROL REPORT ABAU NO. 2/36-57

The Registrar of Co-operatives is proceeding to your sub-district on Co-operative matters and intends to investigate land availability in behind DEBA Village, with a view to opening up a Co-operative plantation using DOMUGA labour. I have asked him to discuss the matter with you.

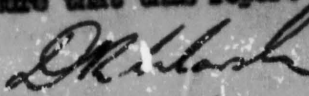
Section 124 of the Native Regulations should be pointed out to the mission at MOGHEU and their co-operation sought in destroying Rhinoceros beetles.

You might take up the matter of the administration of KENYA Village with the District Commissioner, SAMARAI. I agree with the change but would not attempt to make any official alteration to district boundaries.

More consistent medical aid is required for these people and I would like your assurance that this will be so.

You might also ask the District Agricultural Officer at SAMARAI to establish some coffee plots, and citrus in the area.

From now on, Mr. Kennedy will have to confine his activities to the area west of ABAU where it is most likely that a Council will be established, but it is essential that the DEBA be given some follow-up action to ensure that this report does not end up as so many words.


(R.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

cc. Director of Native Affairs,
P.O. MOGHEU.



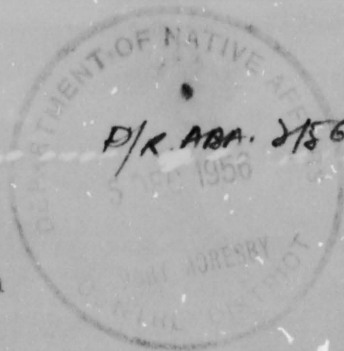
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. ABA 30/1/10-123

Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

30th November, 1956.



P/R ABA. 2/56-57

District Officer, m
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Abau No. 2/56-57.

Reference your memo P/R.ABA.2/56-57/693 dated
21st November, 1956.

I forward herewith a copy of a letter from the
Medical Assistant at Abau to the Director of Health outlining
his plans for the Dimuga.

In addition plans are in hand for an anti-yaws
campaign in the sub-district and it is hoped to treat every
native in the sub-district with penicillin. The Medical Assistant
has the necessary drugs etc. to commence immediately, and is
only awaiting word from the Health Department as to what is
being done with regard to natives in villages on the borders of
the sub-district before commencing. It is hoped to co-ordinate
the work with Rigo Sub-district and the adjoining Milne Bay
District. Unless this is done, the whole campaign will be a
waste of time and money.

I hope to visit Mogubo with Mr. Crouch, Education
Officer at the weekend and contact Mr. Morris there with regard
to the matter mentioned in the first paragraph of your memo.
I will also go into the matter of the alleged incidence of
rhinoceros beetles near Mogubo.

Regarding activities of D.A.S.F. in the area, a visit
has been promised since last March, but so far it has not
eventuated. The D.A.S.F. patrol referred to did not operate
in this sub-district, but I understand that a Native Agricultural
Assistant is to be stationed near Mamai Plantation, and it is
intended that he operates also in the Abau sub-district.

A. Zweck

(A. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

ABA 30/1/10-123
Sub-district Office,
ABAU, C.D.

30th November, 1956.

District Officer, n
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Abau No. 2/56-57.

Reference your memo P/R.ABA.2/56-57/693 dated
21st November, 1956.

I forward herewith a copy of a letter from the
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the work with Rigo Sub-district and the adjoining Milne Bay
District. Unless this is done, the whole campaign will be a
waste of time and money.

I hope to visit Mogube with Mr. Crouch, Education
Officer at the weekend and contact Mr. Morris there with regard
to the matter mentioned in the first paragraph of your memo.
I will also go into the matter of the alleged incidence of
rhinoceros beetles near Mogube.

Regarding activities of D.A.S.F. in the area, a visit
has been promised since last March, but so far it has not
eventuated. The D.A.S.F. patrol referred to did not operate
in this sub-district, but I understand that a Native Agricultural
Assistant is to be stationed near Mamai Plantation, and it is
intended that he operates also in the Abau sub-district.

A Zweck
(A. Zweck)
District Officer

P.H.D.,
 B.B.U., C.D.
 1st. November, 1955.

Mr Director,
 Department of Public Health,
~~1st. November, 1955.~~

RE- PROPOSED AND POST-DIMUGA DISTRICT.

The Dimuga Area has been a problem from a health point of view for some time.

With the opening of the L.M.S. Hospital at Iruwa, it was thought that the Dimuga people would voluntarily visit this Hospital for medical treatment, but this is not so as the Hospital does not provide food for the patients. Iruwa Mission is at Negubu on the coast and the Dimuga Area is inland from Negubu.

Dimuga is patrolled regularly from Abau by an M.A. accompanied by a Constable.

The Area is difficult to patrol being mostly hilly and mountainous country; the villages being small and scattered.

Water is abundant yet the people rarely wash. Their habits are most unhygienic. They are a superstitious people and the most backward in the Abau Sub-Dist. cont.....

P.H.D.,
M.B.U. C.D.

AID POST DIMUGA DISTRICT

cont.....

The women being confined to tree-platforms during confinement.

A recent patrol into the Dimuga Area consisting of Patrol Officer- Mr. W.H.Kennedy and two N.M.Os indicated that conditions generally have not improved. This Patrol and the two previous Patrols into this Area revealed a high incidence of Yaws and Splenomegaly. The Yaws cases were all of the Plaster variety, or at the Macule-papular stage. There were no Tertiary cases. The Splenic Index was found to be particularly high amongst the children, and many H4 Splensms have been noted.

I had proposed to open an Aidpost in the Dimuga Area previously and made enquiries about a suitable candidate for training at Idubada but no Medical Trainee has been available.

These people need Medical Education and constant attention very badly, and in a few days I propose to send an N.M.O. into the Area to reside and patrol from the Village of Ioiok. An Aid Post will be built in the Village; the people are willing and the land is available.

Another attempt to obtain a Trainee from Idubada will be made.

cont.....

Medical Assistant.

F.H.D.,
ABAU. C.D.

AIR POST DIMUGA DISTRICT cont.....

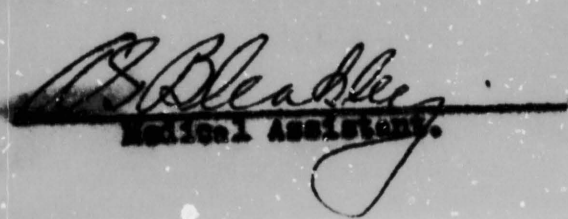
Residual spraying will be carried out in each village, and the inhabitants treated for Malaria and Splenomegaly etc. Later another Aidpost will be opened in the Dimuga at Beria Village.

The Mortality Rate is higher than the Birth Rate, and these people are gradually dying out. At present the total population is 1,580 people spread over fourteen villages.

Attached is list of patients brought in from the Dimuga Patrol- diagnosed and treated at Abau Hospital. Altogether 105 patients were brought to the Hospital.

Mantoux Tests and B.C.G. Vaccine Treatments will be given to the population previously missed, and this will complete the Anti-T.B. Program in the Dimuga.

The Mantoux Positive children (under six years of age) are now receiving I.N.H. Treatment at Abau Hospital.


Medical Assistant.

ABA 30/1 -10 -80

Sub-District Office,
ABAU, C.D.

27th September, 1956.

Mr. W.M.C. Kennedy,
 Patrol Officer,
ABAU, C.D.

DIMUGA PATROL.

You will proceed to the DIMUGA area to carry out a routine administration and census patrol of that area. Be prepared to travel by the MV-DOMA to MOGUBO with your party. It is expected that the DOMA will arrive at ABAU either Friday or Saturday next. Have all your patrol gear ready by Friday and be prepared to embark on the DOMA at several hours notice.

On your arrival at MOGUBO and before commencing your patrol of the DIMUGA:

1. Contact the Rev. W. G. Bache and investigate the reasons for the dismissal of the Female Nursing Assistant OPA ARJAI. Forward your report to me at the completion of your investigation, with any recommendations you think fit to make.
2. Contact the Secretary of the ABAU NATIVE ASSOCIATION, MARK BONIO at LOUPOM Island and arrange for the purchase of some land for the Association from the LOUPOM people. I would suggest that an area of not less than one acre and not more than two will be sufficient for the needs of the Society. Purchase price is to be at the rate of £1 per acre plus ten shillings compensation for each mature coconut palm in the area. Carry out a full investigation as to owners etc so that, when funds are made available, the purchase may be completed without it being necessary to make another trip to LOUPOM.

Whilst in the DIMUGA area, investigate the spheres of influence of the J. M. S. Mission and the Anglican, and see if there is any friction between the two factions. You will recall that some time ago a letter was received from an Anglican Missionary in the Baniara area which seemed to indicate that there may be some trouble between the two mission bodies.

A Native Agricultural Assistant from Samarai has recently been through the area. It is possible that you may meet him there. In any case discuss agricultural matters with the people and try and ascertain just what has been done by the native on his patrol.

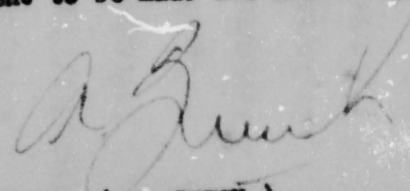
It appears that the D. A. S. F. are interested in extending native agriculture in this area. Keep a look out for possible airstrip sites of not less than 3000 feet, as it may be necessary to put in a strip in the area at a later date.

Make the following payments at LOUPOM Island, charging Trust Fund Suspense Account.

Funch Cowley	£17.19.11	.. Abau receipt 19071 date 8. 8. 56.
Taboana N/S	£138. 9.11	Abau receipt 19160 date 10.8. 56.

Pay this second amount to the Society at LOUPOM)

There is also an NMTA payment to be made and authority for this is attached.


 Signature (A. ZWECK)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

File- 9/1-C/26-57.

REGION AREA

YEAR 1956-57.

ARAU SUB-DISTRICT GENERAL.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F										
NUNUMAI	4/10/56	1	1											1	-	1	1	1	-	1	0	1	2					1	4	26	5	21	1	17	-	12	11	20	19	74	
BNYAGA	"	1	1																				1	4					4	9	3	9	-	7	-	2	6	7	10	35	
BOMU	"	1	1																																						
DOVETA	5/10/56	2	2				1							2	1			2	2	-	1	2	-	2	1			2	-	7	16	5	22	-	16	1-1	17	11	19	23	76
DOGGH	6/10/56	2	2				1							2	1			2	2	4	2	-	4			4	1	7	21	3	17	1	12	2-6	14	9	15	13	69		
KOMANIA.1.	9/10/56	5	5						2					1	1	-	2			4	-	2	5	1	2	1		1	-	22	49	21	49	-	31	2-2	64	45	61	63	249
" .2.	"	2	2											1	1			2	2	-	-	6	-	5		1	-	15	36	11	31		20	2-5	42	39	30	32	161		
EVIANA	11/10/56	4	4											2								12				5	-	17	40	16	34	2	22	2-6	30	29	34	37	147		
VENAUT(TOPU)	12/10/56	1	1												1			2	2	1	1	2	-	6		1	-	2	22	9	17	-	12	1-1	8	14	20	16	68		
TOLOK	13/10/56	1												1	4	6		1	2	2	19	-	25	6		7	-	15	77	12	47	2	27	1-5	17	23	27	53	185		
ARAU	14/10/56	2	1											2	2			1	1	4	10	-	11	1		4	1	5	57	2	36	1	26	3-4	10	9	34	36	109		
LAHA	15/10/56	1												1	1			1						1						12	1	12	-	9	1-2	4	2	12	13	37	
MAGORI	16/10/56	7	1											2	2					20						2	-	4	39	2	34	-	32	2	12	13	32	36	119		
BOMVA	21/10/56	1	2											1	-	5		1	2	4	2	5	-	17		4	-	12	42	14	40	5	22	2	22	19	32	39	133		
Totals:-		31	22	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	2	2	2	-		10	12	14	29	10	2	25	7	-	-	2	122	42	110	10	22	2-2	279	254	260	426	1560		

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office
ABAU
Central District

26th October, 1956.

Ref. File No. 30/1-10.

The District Commissioner
Central District
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No. : ABA 2/56-57.

By : W.M.C. Kennedy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : DIMUGA Census Sub-Division.

Personnel Accompanying : 3 Constables
2 Native Medical Orderlies
1 Interpreter.

Patrol Commenced : Saturday 29th September, 1956) 24 days
on

Returned Station : Monday 22nd October, 1956.) Patrol.

Last Patrol to Area : October, 1955. Mr. F.G. Driver, A.D.O.

Objects of Patrol : (1) Annual Census Revision
(2) Village Inspection
(3) Routine Administration
(4) Investigation Over-Recruiting
(5) Investigation Certain Mission matters.
(6) N.M.T.A Payments.

Map Reference : Sketch Map based on ABAU 4 mile Series.

Introduction :-

The Patrol, which was of a routine nature, was of 24 days duration and embraced all villages in the DIMUGA Census Sub-Division.

All objects of the Patrol were successfully accomplished.

The investigation into the dismissal of the Infant Welfare Nurse, CPA-ARUAI is a subject of separate correspondence and is not included in this Report.

Patrol Diary :

- Saturday 29th September, 1956. : Left ABAU Government Station per vessel M.V. "DOMA" at 0900 and arrived at MAGUBO Plantation 1500. Remained at MAGUBO as guest of Manager Mr. L. Farley.
- Sunday 30th September, 1956. : Sabbath Observed at MAGUBO.
- Monday 1st October, 1956. : By MAGUBO Launch to LOPOM Island in morning. Survey of land for Co-operative Society. Routine Matters LOPOM Village. Returned MAGUBO in afternoon.
- Tuesday 2nd October, 1956. : To L.M.S. IRUNA by Tractor in morning. Various discussion with Rev. W. Bache. Visit KULELE Village. Routine matters. Returned to MAGUBO in afternoon.
- Wednesday 3rd October, 1956. : Left MAGUBO Plantation at 0800 by Tractor to KULELE Village. By foot WOWOLO Village where canoe engaged and proceeded up SELAIGUINA River to ORARO. By foot to NUNUMAI arriving 1500.
- Thursday 4th October, 1956. : Census of NUNUMAI Village in early morning. Left at 0945 and arrived at BILAGA Hamlet at 1100. Census then proceeded to BOMUA Village arriving at 1215. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Friday 5th October, 1956. : Left BOMUA at 0830 and walked to DOVETA Village arriving at 1230. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Saturday 6th October, 1956. : Left DOVETA at 0800 and walked to DOGON arriving at 1000. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Sunday 7th October, 1956. : Sabbath Observed at DOGON.
- Monday 8th October, 1956. : Left DOGON at 0715 and arrived at DUGEI Hamlet at 1015. Continued on to KOMANIA No 1 arriving at 1500.
- Tuesday 9th October, 1956. : Census of KOMANIA No 1 in morning then proceeded to KOMANIA No 2 where Census conducted. Returned KOMANIA No 1 in afternoon. CNMS and various routine matters.
- Wednesday 10th October, 1956. : Survey of airstrip then proceeded to KAKAIA Village ~~(BANIARA Sub-District)~~ then returned to KOMANIA No 1. (BANIARA Sub-District) one hour distant
- Thursday 11th October, 1956. : Left KOMANIA No 1 at 0830 and arrived at EVIAUWA at 1330. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Friday 12th October, 1956. : Left EVIAUWA at 0800 and arrived at TOPU at 1000. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Saturday 13th October, 1956. : Left TOPU at 0330 and walked to JOIOK in drizzling rain all the way arriving at 1300. Census conducted in afternoon.
- Sunday 14th October, 1956. : Left IOIOK at 0800 arriving ARAU at

1000. Census conducted in afternoon.

Monday 15th October, 1956. :

afternoon.

Left ARAU at 0800 and arrived at LAUA at 1000. Census conducted in

Tuesday 16th October, 1956. :

in afternoon.

Left LAUA at 0900 arriving at MAGORI at 1100. Census conducted

Wednesday 17th October, 1956. :

proceeded MUGUBO Plantation arriving at 1200.

Left MAGORI at 0900 arriving DEBA 1000. Canoe engaged and

Thursday 18th October, 1956. :

Rev. W. Bache. Returned to MUGUBO in afternoon by foot.

To IRUNA Mission by Tractor in morning. Various discussions with

Friday 19th October, 1956. :

At MUGUBO ill.

Saturday 20th October, 1956. :

to DARAVA arriving at 1200.

Left MUGUBO at 0600 by launch and arrived at DEBA at 0700. By canoe

Sunday 21st October, 1956. :

in afternoon.

Left DARAVA at 0800 and arrived at BONUA at 1245. Census conducted

Monday 22nd October, 1956. :

1200 and arrived at ABAU Government Station 1600. End of Patrol.

Left BONUA at 0700 and arrived at DARAVA at 1130. Left by canoe at

Native Affairs :-

Very little of an untoward nature was encountered by the Patrol during its visit to the area. The group is apparently law abiding and harmonious and this was evidenced in the small number of Court cases heard. Five cases of adultery were dealt with, one of which was a Not Guilty verdict. Only one civil case was heard, this being about the spearing of a pig in a garden. An amicable settlement in this case was reached.

The standard of living within the group is extremely low and this no doubt accounts for the large numbers of men away at work from time to time. Although there were a remarkably high number of recent pay offs in the villages, it will probably not be long before an equal number leave to seek employment on plantations. This aspect is discussed in more detail under the heading "Recruiting".

It is unfortunate that there appears to be a preponderance of single males of marriageable age in the area. Although enquiries were made the Patrol could not ascertain the reason for this. There are sufficient single women in the group to provide wives for these men but they appear to prefer to remain single up till their late twenties. Should this trend continue, the future for this already dwindling group will be poor.

There is some evidence that Village Constables in the villages closer to the coast have been attempting to induce the inland people to migrate southwards. This is not considered to be a good plan as it would only lead to trouble in future years over land ownership. All concerned were advised to remain on their own lands.

While at DERIA Village, a group of people from a village within the BANIARA Sub-District named KERIA approached the Patrol with a request that they be administered from ABAU. Entries in the KERIA

book indicate that a similar request was made to Mr. Q.P. Anthony, Patrol Officer, BANIARA, during his last Patrol to the area. These people normally transact all their business through the office at ABAU as the distance is considerably less than to BANIARA. In addition, it is understood that Officers Patrolling from the BANIARA side are obliged to extend their journey for three or four more days through difficult terrain. Although KERIA was not visited on this occasion by this Officer, it is believed that it is only about two hours distant from DERIA. At present only a native path links the two villages, but Officials from both villages stated that they will have a road up to standard of others in the area by the time of the next Patrol.

The inhabitants of KERIA are of the same linguistic and ethnic group as other DIMUGA people in the ABAU Sub-District. Their request appears to be quite a reasonable one and is worthy of consideration.

The backwardness of the DIMUGA Group, when viewed in relation to others in the Sub-District, is most marked indeed. Three Missions operate within the area, namely Anglican, London Mission Society and Kwato. Schools are conducted in some villages but this does not appear to have produced any degree of literacy worthy of note. There is no economic development and as yet no cash crops with the exception of English Potatoes in the ILKAI Valley, and this is negligible. Some barter exists with the coastal people, garden produce and Bird of Paradise plumes being traded for clay pots etc.

The people appear quite indifferent to their physical well being as was evidenced by the large numbers absent at hospitals, obviously proceeding there only on news of the Patrol's approach. In normal times it is well known that children are neglected and illnesses allowed to go untreated. Hospitalization generally only takes place prior to Patrols in order to avoid prosecution. Personal hygiene is non-existent and the bodily habits of the people leave much room for improvement.

Some previous Officers who have visited the area have given the opinion that a great future exists for the ILKAI Valley and its inhabitants. There has been talk of airstrips, Co-operatives, cultivation of European vegetables but from my own observations I consider such moves to be premature at this stage and only liable to make the natives over-enthusiastic and open to future disappointment. The Anglican Mission at KOMANIA is in the course of clearing an area for an airstrip (See under heading Aerodromes) but it will prove unsuitable for commercial aircraft unless much effort at earth moving be carried out at great cost. In addition no great concentration of population exists from which to draw labour for this task.

It is well known that European vegetables grow well in the ILKAI Valley (See below "Agriculture") but transport difficulties are considerable. By either route a carry of at least four days to the coast is necessary, some of it over difficult terrain. The financial gains would not warrant such a great effort.

Comments on the possible future of cash crop enterprises will be dealt with under Agriculture. The effects of recruiting in the area will also be discussed elsewhere.

It can be seen from the above that the future progress of this group is unlikely for some time. The main factor is environmental and only by some form of enforced population shift could this be remedied. Such a solution at this juncture is not recommended. The situation is an unfortunate one as the DIMUGA people, despite their backwardness and dirty physical habits, are a likeable group. Being in such proximity to the MAILU Group they are able to watch that much more fortunate peoples economic and political development and they must surely think that they are being neglected.

Native Agriculture & Livestock :-

For some time prior to the Patrol's visit to the DIMUGA Census Sub-Division the weather had been extremely dry. As a consequence garden produce was not overabundant. No real shortage is yet being experienced but it is probable that before very long gardens will be exhausted. Enquiry revealed that this does not cause any undue hardship as it is an annual occurrence and one to which the DIMUGA people are accustomed. The people apparently manage quite well on various items which grow wild in the bush.

The usual native vegetable crops were seen but there is a marked improvement in the quality and variety of foods grown in the ILIKAI Valley. European type vegetables do excellently here and some Potatoes of good quality were seen. Very little else was growing at the time but this is believed to be due to lack of seeds. Arrangements will be made for distribution when supplies come to hand at this Office.

A form of terracing is employed and this is believed to be traditional and not learned from contact with Europeans. Rocks and sticks are laid across the cleared area horizontally and these tend to capture the eroded topsoil. Some of the gardens seen were on hill sides where the grade would be greater than one in one. One crop only is cultivated from each garden after which it is allowed to lie fallow. It was stated that seldom if ever is the one piece of ground again used in one man's lifetime.

Feasting takes place regularly and is on a village, and not individual basis. This depends mainly of course on the availability of pigs. Feasts are reciprocal and a never ceasing cycle is always in progress. Under normal conditions each village is able to put on a feast annually but sometimes as long as three years elapse until sufficient pigs are available.

Pigs were extremely scarce during the visit and this is attributed to recent feasting. Stungley enough, ubiquitous wild pig is rare in the area and this is especially so in the ILIKAI Valley. The writer has never before seen such a concentration of bird life as in the area from the coast to about fifteen miles inland. Especially abundant are the Goura Pigeon and Hornbill which are literally in thousands. As altitude increases bird life lessens until by the ILIKAI Valley is reached there is none at all. Not even the common Blue Pigeon is seen there. Birds of Paradise are profuse in the foot hills and it is perhaps fortunate that there are no shot guns in the area as these birds appear to have little fear of humans. At DOGON Village dozens could be seen disporting themselves in trees adjacent to the Resthouse quite unconcerned with the Patrol personnel watching nearby.

With the exception of the bird life mentioned above, game is extremely scarce throughout the area. The common possum appears to be the most readily sought item of game and occasionally the spiny anteater. Even the common brown rat is hunted as an item of food. There are some grass wallabies in the savannah patches towards the coast but these are not overabundant. Cassowaries are to be found in the jungles.

In the area between MAGORI and NUNUMAI many wild cattle are at large. These were originally the property of MOGUBO Plantation but are said to have escaped during the war years. It is understood that as they have been masterless for more than seven years legally now anyone may take beasts. The local people occasionally hunt them and if successful get as much as £10 for a fully grown beast from other villagers. MOGUBO Plantation pay £5 for a live calf if brought in. The local people were advised to try and secure live beasts for themselves and to care for them.

Native Agriculture & Livestock (Continued) :-

Domestic fowls are practically non-existent in the whole area. Why this should be is not known but at KOMANIA one was offered for sale to the Patrol and the price asked was £2. This will indicate the high value placed on them.

Nothing was seen of the Native Agricultural Assistant mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Patrol Instructions. It is understood that the area he visited is in the Milne Bay District. There is a pressing need for a visit to the area by some person experienced in Agricultural matters in order to advise the DIMUGA people on suitable crops. It is thought possible that the lower altitude area towards the coast may prove suitable for a cash crop. If this could be ascertained steps could then be taken to further the economic development of the DIMUGA. People from further inland could be induced to participate on a Co-operative basis and also derive benefit.

While proceeding up the HARDEI River to the first DIMUGA Village it was noted that all coconuts are very badly effected by Rhinoceros Beetle. Practically not one palm was seen that did not show evidence of infestation. The London Missionary Society's small plantation at ORARO is also badly effected. Enquiry revealed that apparently no steps are being taken by the Mission or native owners of palms to eradicate the pest. Mr. L. Farley of MOGUBO Plantation complained that as a result some of his palms were becoming effected.

Villages :-

All villages within the group were visited and inspected. In each case they were found satisfactory although the standard is low in comparison to the coastal area.

A new village has been established on the BAILEBO River between EVIAUWA and IOIOK and has been named TOPU. This is a combination of Old VENAUT two small hamlets. The move is a good one and on completion it will be the neatest village in the DIMUGA. Instructions to expedite the move and to demolish old unoccupied dwellings were left.

A new settlement named BOMUA has been built which combines DERIA and NIMBUI.

The village of KAKAIA in the BANIARA Sub-District portion of the ILIKAI Valley was inspected and found satisfactory. Coastal villages through which the Patrol passed were also inspected and various instructions issued where necessary and noted in the Village Books.

Housing :-

Whilst housing seen was adequate it is of poor construction but this may be attributed to the lack of suitable materials. Sage is almost non-existent and even kunai grass is in many cases not available for roofing. A type of bamboo leaf is employed but its life is limited and it is not impervious to heavy rain.

Walls are generally constructed of split sticks which are then backed with pandanus leaf similar to sleeping mats. In other cases plaited bamboo is used and this is the better of the two. Even black palm for flooring is scarce and houses are floored either with plaited bamboo or pandanus bark.

It appears the tendency in most villages to erect dwelling too close to each other. In some cases the eaves of adjacent

practically overlap so that in the event of one house catching fire the entire village would be destroyed. This danger was pointed out and all advised to leave a decent interval between houses when re-erecting became necessary.

Windows are seldom added so that the inmates live in a close smoky atmosphere.

Village Officials :-

The most outstanding Village Constable seen was No. 36 AMEWA of KOMANIA in the ILIKAI Valley. In addition to being the Village Constable AMEWA is the traditional chieftan of the entire DIMUGA group. While he does not appear very impressive in appearance his influence is felt over a wide area. He wears a strange looking hat made from Tapa cloth which looks a bit incongruous with the regulation uniform. This hat is his badge of office as chieftan.

A recent appointee who is doing a very good job is No. 44 V.C. MORAPE of TOPU. The condition of his village is a credit and indicates that he has strong control.

Another strong Official is No. 37 V.C. IDAU of ARAU. IDAU accompanied the Patrol for some time and was of much assistance.

No. 43 TAKWARE of BONUA has been charged with adultery but to date the case has not had a hearing. ~~BONUA~~ ^{TAKWARE} confesses his guilt. It is a pity as he is obviously a strong character in his village although the Patrol was not overimpressed with his brains.

The remainder of the Village Constables seen were satisfactory in varying degrees although none of them can be called brilliant.

Councillors in most cases were a disappointment. It is almost impossible to make them understand what the position represents and they persist in looking upon themselves as deputy Village Constables. This to a great extent is the fault of the Village Constables who continue to delegate their authority to them.

Resthouses :-

All are adequate but in many cases of flimsy construction to the lack of decent building material. Honours go to TOPU and BONUA which are both well up to the standard of those usually seen on the coast.

A new Resthouse is being erected at ARAU which should prove to be quite a substantial affair. The influence of the local London Mission Society Teacher can be seen in it and it is he who is directing the construction.

Police Barracks throughout were inadequate and more often than not it became necessary to request the use of a village house. Eight natives accompanied the Patrol and the floor areas were seldom large enough to find room for all of them to sleep. It was requested that in future they be enlarged.

Roads & Bridges :-

All roads used by the Patrol, with one exception, were very well cleaned and free of vegetation. The exception was the portion of the road between DARAVA and BONUA which is maintained by the former village

This was badly overgrown in parts indicating that very little maintenance had been done over the past twelve months. Some of the bridges were also badly in need of repair. No Court action was taken in this case as some considerable work had been done by the villagers on a large bridge near DARAVA. The Village Contable was warned that in future action will be taken for neglect.

A summary of the roads used is set out hereunder. Times quoted are inclusive of rests and are conservative. It would be possible to shorten them considerably if in a hurry.

ORARO to NUNUMAI. Good going mainly level with some mildly undulating stretches. Mainly jungle with patches of savannah and open grass land. Little drinking water available.
Time : 3½ - 4 hours.

NUNUMAI to DERIA (BOMUA). A few minutes level walk to cross the URUMANU River by fording. Note this river would be utterly impassable even after mildly more than average rainfall in the headwaters. Bridging is impracticable. From here to BILAGA Hamlet is 1½ hours mainly level and following the River. Some short ascents and descents to by pass bends of river. Mainly level then an easy ascent to BOMUA Village after further 1½ hours. Plenty of drinking water.
Total Time : 3 - 3½ hours.

BOMUA to DOVETA. Three hours fairly level going following the river which is crossed twice then a very steep ascent for one hour to the village. Plenty of drinking water available.
Time :- 4 - 4½ hours.

DOVETA to DOGON. A short ascent of about 15 minutes then descending steadily for an hour to cross a creek. A fairly steady ascent to village for ½ hour. Ample water.
Time :- 2 - 2½ hours.

DOGON - KOMANIA. Steadily ascending for two hours. Excellent views of coast MAILU area etc. at top. Another hour to DUGED Hamlet then a steep descent to cross creek. A steep climb for half an hour then track roughly follows contour of hill and descends to KOMANIA No. 1. Water is scarce near tops of mountains.
Time :- 5½ - 7 hours. (Includes break for lunch).

KOMANIA no. 1. to KOMANIA No. 2.

Half an hour's mild variation in altitude.

KOMANIA No. 1 to EVIAUWA. To KOMANIA No. 2 then two hours steep and steady ascent. Excellent views of ILIKAI Valley MAILU and coastal area. Commence descending precipitously and hazardously. One section over old landslide is particularly dangerous and care should be taken especially if it was wet. Continue descent to creek then follow it down to within fifteen minutes of village then climb steeply. Little water at top.
Time :- 5 - 5½ hours.

EVIAUWA - TOPU

Two hours descending following creek. Fair going.

TOPU - IOICK

Rough. Follows sides of mountain but with some easy level patches between.

Time :- 4½ - 5 hours.

IOICK - ARAU

Easy going throughout. Latter part over gravel river bed would be difficult if inundated. Hot

if exposed to sun. Water only occasionally.
Time :- 2½ - 3 hours.

ARAU - LAUA

East level walking 2 hours.

LAUA - MAGORI

2 hours level easy going.

MAGORI - DEBA

1 hour level easy going.

DARAVA - BONUA

Level throughout mainly jungle but last $\frac{3}{4}$ hour over gravel and open extremely trying if sunny. Except this patch, water plentiful.
Time :- $4\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 hours.

Village Officials have requested issues of tools to improve the mountain sections of roads in the DIMUGA. Where the road follows contours of the terrain it is generally only a few inches wide and would be unpleasant if wet and muddy.

There are no bridges worthy of mention in the area.

Missions :-

Three Missions have interests in the area, viz., London Mission Society, Kwato Extension Association and Anglican. There is some overlapping which causes friction but this is not serious amongst the natives themselves as it is doubted if many are really devout adherents to any of the denominations. Possibly in future years this could lead to trouble.

Theoretically the L.M.S. control all DIMUGA villages on the eastern road as far as DOGOM then all on the western road from EVIAUWA to the coast. There are Mission Stations under the charge of native staff at NUNUMAI and ARAU. The one at ARAU is normally looked after by a Rorotongan but he was absent on leave at the time of the Patrol. In practice however, the more distant villages to the north in the vicinity of the ILKAI valley consider themselves to be under the control of the Anglican Mission at KOMANIA. Also the natives of TOPU and IOICK tend to patronize the Kwato Mission based at BONUA some five hours walk westward.

It is understood that under the pre-war "Spheres of Influence" scheme all villages on the northern watershed were a province of the Anglicans whilst those to the south came under the L.M.S. Some jealousy exists between these two bodies as the Anglicans have established themselves at KOMANIA which is definitely on the southern watershed although only just so. The KOMANIA Mission is under the charge of a Northern District native and is a credit to him. It is very neatly laid out and has a park like appearance and bordered with hedges and flower beds. A school functions there but it is doubted if the standard of education is very high. It is not known how many years it has been established but it is considered that it would be foolish at this stage to attempt to readjust the boundaries of Mission interests and it is doubted if the Anglicans would be willing to give up their ground. This was discussed with the L.M.S. Minister at KULELE, Mr. W. Bache.

With the exception of the holdings at NUNUMAI (L.M.S.) and KOMANIA (Anglican), none of the Missions have done much to further their interests in the DIMUGA. It would be safe to say that at least 90% could be classed as non-Christian. Even where the Missions have been established for any length of time, no real difference to the way of living of the inhabitants, outwardly at least, can be observed. Such practices as polygamy still persist.

It is doubted if any of the established stations have regularized their position by taking leases. The one at KOMANIA is estimated to be well in excess of the allowable acreage.

As mentioned previously, schools are operated by the various Missions as follows :-

- NUNUMAI and ARAU - London Mission Society
- BONUA - KWATO Extension Association
- KOMANIA - Anglican.

The accurate attendance figures are unknown but it is obvious that children's attendance is in many cases irregular and unsatisfactory and dependent on the whims of their parents. The Grades taught are also unknown but brighter pupils are sent further afield where higher education facilities exist. Continual complaints were received from teachers about children's non-attendance but the Administration's position in this was indicated and it was stressed that no compulsion could be used at this stage. Parents were however advised to ensure that their children attended regularly.

Recruiting :-

Recently large numbers of time expired labourers have returned to the DIMUGA and for the time being the position there is greatly improved. At present there are 101 men and three women absent at work inside the District and 85 men and 7 women outside the District.

Figures set out below indicate the numbers of able bodied males and females in relation to dependant children and adults and it shows that the position is not as bad as previously thought. In no case does it appear that there is an excessive number of dependant persons left to fend for themselves.

It is little wonder that the young men are so anxious to go away to work as for a start their home environment leaves much to be desired and they have no means locally of making money with which to purchase their necessities such as axes, knives, calico etc. The coastal villages are able to produce copra or dive for trochus and are thus not in any way dependent on wage labour.

An unsatisfactory feature is that the younger men do not appear to marry and spend most of their time absent at work. There appear ample women there to provide wives, in fact there is a surplus of them. Older men after marriage too seem to absent themselves for long periods resulting in a very low pregnancy rate. Only ten pregnant women were noted by the Patrol although no doubt many more were in that condition but not so as to be obvious. Nevertheless this figure is most unsatisfactory.

It is not proposed that this area should be closed or restricted to recruiting at this stage. In each village talks were given as to the outcome should the men spend too much time away at work. Should they be keen to work they should be allowed to do so but they were advised to find a wife and produce at least one child each before going away. The village elders obviously no longer have any authority over the young men in restricting their wishes to leave for labour.

Figures showing numbers of able bodied present in villages in relation to dependents are shown below :-

Village.	Able Bodied Male.	Able Bodied F/Male.	Children.	Aged Men & Women
NUNUMAI & BILAGA	27	21	43	4
DERIA	17	14	29	4
DOVETA	41	41	74	7
DOGON	13	14	26	6
KOMANIA No. 1	48	37	118	13
KOMANIA No. 2	25	22	78	11

Recruiting (Continued) :-

Village.	Able Bodied Males.	Able Bodied F/male.	Children.	Aged Men & Women
EVIUWA	28	31	55	10
TOPU	21	15	21	-
IOIOK	34	44	40	11
ARAU	38	43	15	1
LAUA	12	13	6	-
MAGORI	29	32	14	7
Totals	333	327	519	74

From the above it will be noted that there are 593 dependent persons being cared for by 660. Of those dependent children many of them are capable of assisting in gardening activities.

The number of males absent at work (186) represent 38% of the total 16-45 Labour Potential group (482). Although this figure is in excess of usual allowable 33 1/3%, the picture is greatly improved to previous years. In no case did the Patrol receive any complaints from wives or dependent persons for husbands to come home. Apparently the social organization allows for these to be cared for by other members of the family or clan group in the absence of a father or husband.

IOIOK, ARAU, LAUA and MAGORI are the least satisfactory villages of the DIMUGA. Reference to the statistics will show this in the small numbers of children. (Also refer Census statistics). In each of these villages, leaders expressed concern about the situation and attribute it to sorcery. The absurdity of this was pointed out and Officials were advised to try and control the numbers of men leaving for work. It was in these villages that the unmarried state of young men and women was most evident. Information received in this area shows that quite often Native Recruiting Assistants call through, sometimes without prior reference to this Office.

Census :-

Annual Census revision was carried out in all villages of the DIMUGA group. A drop in population of 25 is noted in the overall figures and in the case of some individual villages the situation is far from satisfactory. Deaths are in excess of live and surviving births.

Many natives were not sighted during the Census despite ample warning of the Patrol's approach. This is due to the peoples' habit of travelling long distances to attend feasts in other areas. Many were away in both the Milne Bay and Baniara Districts at the time of the visit.

Reference to previous years statistics shows a small but steady decline in the population of the DIMUGA.

Carriers :-

It is necessary to retain carriers for up to three days in some areas of the DIMUGA owing to small populations. In some cases individual village populations are so small that women and children were engaged to carry. They readily volunteer for the duty and are much more efficient than men. The average DIMUGA man, although of good physique does not possess any ability to carry a normal load for any long period. Care should be taken by future Patrols to ensure that sufficient carriers are retained from village to village. The stage from DOGON to KOMANIA is the hardest and it is advisable to have extra men to assist with the loads.

Aerodromes :-

The sites of two possible airstrips were viewed by the Patrol at MOGUBO and KOMANIA. The one at MOGUBO has definite possibilities but it is doubted if that at KOMANIA could ever pass a D.C.A. inspection. Its use however will probably only be private and it is understood that the Bishop of New Guinea will be visiting the area in the near future per their Cessna Aircraft.

The proposed MOGUBO strip was roughly surveyed. It is at present uncleared and very little effort would be needed to bring it up to D.C.A. requirements. It is an area of kunai and pandanus palm of approximately 1000 yards length running in a north-west south-east direction towards the rear of MOGUBO Plantation. The land is privately owned, but the manager of the plantation, Mr L Farley, states that his principals are in agreement to relinquish their rights to the land.

A sketch of the KOMANIA airstrip is appended to this Report. The strip has been cleared and a drain dug along one side. From my own observations I would state that only the first 300 yards are useable. Beyond this the ground undulates and in parts there are gullies exceeding six feet in depth. To level these would be an extensive task and it is doubted if there are sufficient men in the area to carry it out. The terrain surrounding the strip is rugged and mountains probably in excess of 6000 feet are in very close proximity. It has one advantage in that the strip lies in the direction of the prevailing winds. The local Anglican Mission teacher is responsible for the work done so far.

Medical & Health :-

The general health of the area is poor and it is considered that there is pressing need for Aid Posts to be established. There is one Post already in operation at KOMANIA which is based from BANIHARA. It is suggested that additional Posts be established at DERIA and IOIOK. No local natives are available at present to staff the proposed Posts due to lack of education but for the time being personnel from existing Abau Native Hospital staff could possibly be spared. The subject was discussed during the Patrol and natives of the area are quite prepared to erect the necessary buildings and to provide the land at no cost.

The people appear quite indifferent to their physical well being and only attend hospitals at the approach of a Patrol in order to avoid prosecution for neglect. Actually very few sick were sighted by the Patrol as they had left voluntarily for ABAU Hospital when they received news of the Patrol's approach.

Bodily habits leave much room for improvement and it is doubted if the people ever wash themselves. Latrines are non-existent in most villages and the bush surrounding houses is used for defecation.

Statistics covering hospital admissions are set out below and indicate that almost 10% of the total population were in need of treatment. Of the actual available population, this number (103) would be in excess of 10%.

The London Mission Society operates a small hospital at IRUNA on the coast but it is not very well patronized possibly due to the fact that patients do not receive rations.

Details of admissions to Hospital are set out overleaf.

Medical & Health (Continued) :-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Male Child</u>	<u>Female Child</u>	<u>Male Adult</u>	<u>Female Adult</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yaws	16	9	5	13	43
Splenomegaly	14	5	3	8	30
Tinea Imricata	3	3	4	9	19
B. Dysentery	3				3
Scabies	5	1	3		9
Malaria (Active)	2				2
Lacerations & Infected Extremities	2		3	1	6
Tuberculosis		1		1	2
Pre Rodent Ulcer (Albino)				1	1
Hydrocele			2		2
Anaemia	1			6	7
Emaciation		2			2
U.R.T.I.			1		1
Cystitis (Not Gonorrhoea)				1	1
<u>Infectious Hepatitis 1</u>					<u>1</u>
				<u>Total</u>	<u>129</u>

The actual number of admissions was 103 but in some cases patients had more than one complaint.

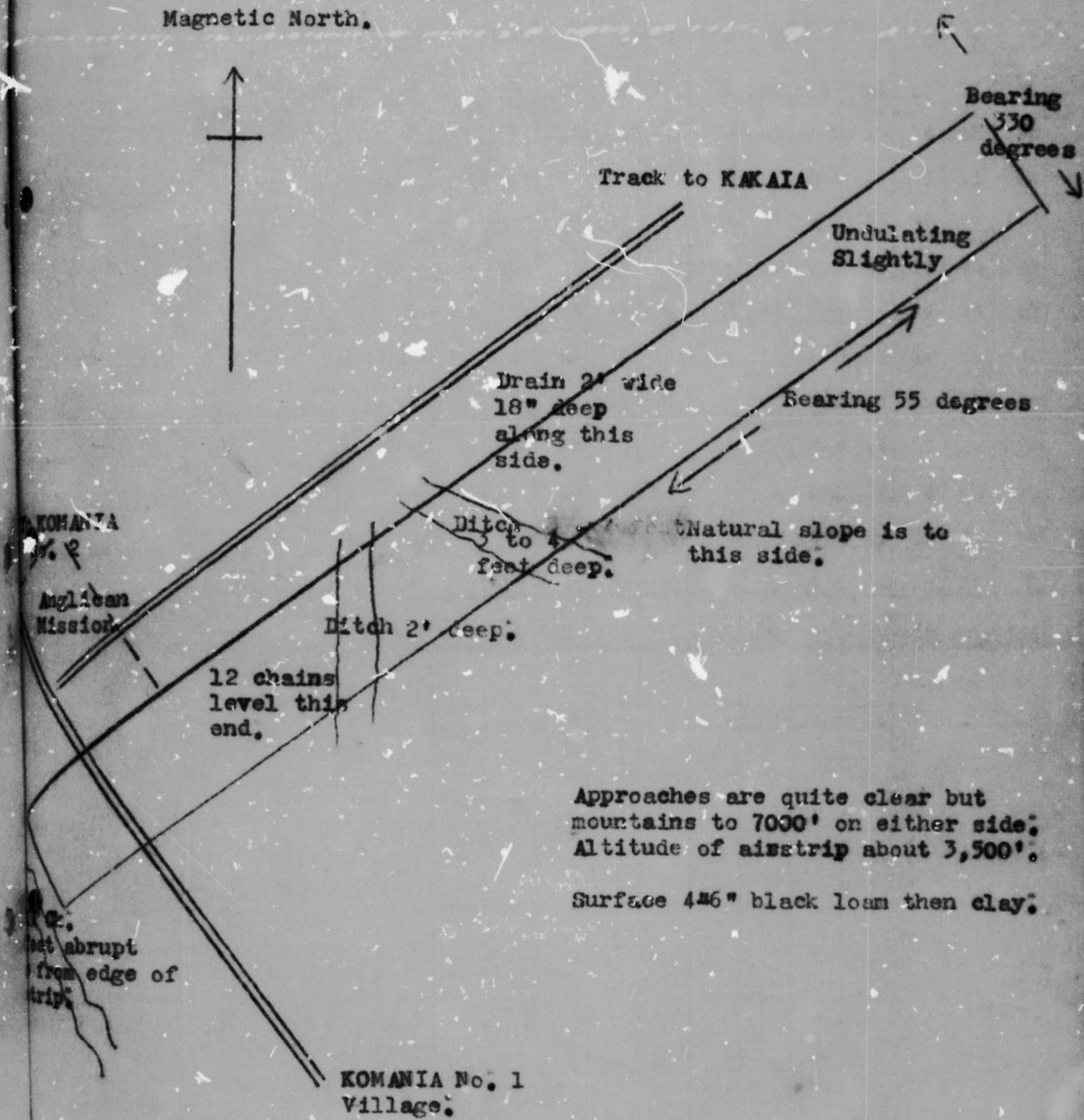
The eventual total will probably be higher as further patients are in the process of travelling to ABAU at the time of writing this Report.

.....P.O.
 (W.M.C. Kennedy)
 Abau, C.D.

Traverse of KOMANIA Airstrip - DIMUGA Census Sub-Division.

Scale - 1 Inch equals 4 Chains.

Magnetic North.



ion Register

Area Patrolled.....

NS at	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK					STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M+F	
1	8	1	2					1	4	26	5	21	1	17	-	12	11	20	19	74		
1	4								4	9	3	9	-	7	-	8	6	7	10	35		
2	4	1	1						2	20	6	20	2	16	2-7	17	11	19	23	76		
1	2	-	5	1			2	-	7	18	5	23	-	16	1-1	18	24	22	30	103		
4	3	-	4				4	1	7	21	3	17	1	12	2-6	14	9	15	13	69		
2	5	1	8	1			1	-	28	49	21	49	-	31	2-2	64	45	61	63	249		
-	6	-	5				1	-	15	36	11	31	-	20	2-5	42	39	30	38	151		
	12						5	-	17	40	16	34	2	28	2-6	30	29	34	37	147		
1	3	-	6				1	-	2	28	9	17	-	13	1-1	8	14	20	16	68		
2	19	-	25	4			7	-	15	77	12	47	2	27	1-5	17	23	37	53	185		
4	10	-	11	1			4	1	5	57	2	36	1	26	3-4	10	9	24	36	109		
			1							13	1	13	-	9	1-2	4	2	12	13	32		
	20						2	-	4	39	2	34	-	32	2	13	13	32	36	119		
2	5	-	17				4	-	12	49	14	40	1	28	3	22	19	27	39	133		
20	101	2	85	7			-	-	31	3	122	482	110	390	10	282	2-2	279	254	360	428	1560

District Office
Central District
Copy.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Sub-District of ABAU Report No. 46/56-57

Patrol Conducted by W. A. M. G. KENNEDY, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled Abau west coast from LALAU and all AROMA Census Sub-Division Villages in Rigo Sub-District,

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 2 Constables.

Duration—From 14/1/1957 to 15/2/1957

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/8/1956

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

Map Reference Sketch based on hood bay, Marshall lagoon and Duramu Imire to one inch series.

Objects of Patrol (1) Ascertain Reaction of people to N.P.G. with particular Reference to those in Rigo S.D. (2) Estimation of number natives able to pay tax (Male and Female)

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57. Abau West coast Abau Sub-District.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F		
PATAURA	8/56.																	10	1	1				16	48	14	42					66	37	56	48	227
KAPARI	"																							23		4	1					136	114	118	120	524
VIRILO	"																	9	2					27	58	19	40					63	53	59	54	250
GAVUONE	"																	76	8	4	2			66	299	58	253					246	196	227	265	1063
KELEKAKA	"																	10		3				42	131	29	193					120	97	130	106	470
WANIGETA	"																	315	40	10	4			155	200	126	433					427	352	329	428	1695
WAIORI	"																	55	3	3				58	111	50	113					180	131	95	137	644
TOTALS.																		375	54	21	6			387	847	300	985					1247	980	1158	6343	

Je. Pop
 Over 13
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6:
H. E. SCHAEFER 28

DO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. FBA 5/56-57

Patrol Conducted by H. E. SCHAEFER C. P. O.

Area Patrolled MAILV. CENSUS SUB-DIVISION, IN ABAU SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans Nil
Natives Five

Duration—From 18/2/1957 to 27/2/1957

Number of Days TEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY 1956

Medical/19.....

Map Reference SEE SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

District Officer

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

TOTAL

Village Popu

Year.....1957.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M
LOPOM	19.2.57	2	1					1	1							1	
LARUORO	19.2.57	4	2			1										1	
MAILU	20.2.57	4	9					2	1							2	2
DEREBAI	21.2.57	3														1	
AROANA	21.2.57	1	1													1	
SELAI	22.2.57	1	1													2	
ORAUORO	22.2.57		1														
WOWOLO	22.2.57	1	3													1	2
KULELE	22.2.57	7	4			1		1								1	3
DEBA	23.2.57															1	
JARAVA	25.2.57	3	3														
LABU	25.2.57	1	1													1	
MAGAUBU	25.2.57	1	1			1		1									1
BORU	26.2.57	6	2			1		1									1
SI'INI	27.2.57					1										1	
TOTAL		34	29			4	1	4	4							13	6

PR-40
26

570 1565 24 100 587 407/1958

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957. NAIJU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F								
POUPOM.	19.2.57.	2	1					1	1					1				19	6	3						21	65	15	55	2	55	3	53	39	53	60	233				
LARUCRO.	"	4	2			1								1		1		24	9	1		2		1	1	20	75	23	61	2	61	3	53	46	61	61	254				
NAIJU.	20.2.57.	4	9					2	1					2	2			1	2	1		68	3	25		1		5	1	46	140	251	23	2	123	3	98	76	92	135	485
DERIBAI.	21.2.57.	3												1				10	1							1		8	32	5	18	1	18	3	21	14	27	24	99		
AROANA.	"	1	1											1				5	2	2						3	24	2	15		15	2	15	9	18	16	66				
SEIAI.	22.2.57.	1	1											2				1	1	4	2	26	2	1	2			2	4	11	37	9	21		21	2.9	21	19	22	17	111
ORACRO.	"		1																	1	2					3		1	13	2	6		6	2	4	5	9	6	29		
WOWOLO.	"	1	3											1	2					1	1	17	4	4		5	4	9	45	10	31	1	31	2	15	26	31	31	137		
KU'E.E.	"	7	4			1		1						1				2	2	1	1	21	4	2		1		23	75	19	65	3	66	3.5	67	60	66	68	289		
DEBA.	23.2.57.													1						6	2					3	14	1	16		16	1	6	3	12	17	41				
DARAVA.	25.2.57.	3	3																	1						1		16	42	9	32		32	3	40	25	45	34	131		
LABU.	"	1	1											1						2	2							10	12	3	16		16	3	15	14	17	16	68		
MAGAUBO	26.2.57.	1	1			1		1								1				4	4					5	1	5	20	9	33	1	33	2	23	19	27	32	115		
BORU.	"	6	2			1		1						1						1	1					5	1	24	60	11	54	2	54	3	56	25	64	60	229		
SI'INI.	27.2.57.					1								1								10	2					4	26	6	24		24	2	13	17	23	26	91		
		34	29			4	1	4	4					13	6			4	5	18	12	198	33					28	13	204	294		570	15	565	2.5	408	127	227	285	

PR 101-5156-57
26 APR 1957

PORT MORESBY
CENTRAL DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. R/10-9-2.

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
Port Moresby

17th April, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Acting District Officer,
District Office,
PORT MORESBY

Patrol Report Abau 5/56-57

In reply to your enquiry regarding installation of a freezing unit at Loupom Island, this is being installed primarily as a bait freezer for the Division of Fisheries, who hope to have a vessel operating on the coast of Papua later this year. You would appreciate that catching bait is one of the major problems in any line fishery and it is expected that the working time or efficiency of this ship will be increased by about 50% by the use of such installation.

Other uses of this unit however are:-

- (1) Fishing units will be left in the vicinity to operate near the base without requiring the vessel to wait attendance on them.
- (2) It will give opportunity to native organisations to see if they are able to catch fish for sale in the cities on a commercial scale.
- (3) It is believed that today refrigerators, as a means of preservation are the main need as far as the development of fisheries are concerned.

Generally our agreement with the Loupom people is that we store bait in the freezer and have a fair proportion of the freezer space; in return for their assistance they also have a fair share of the freezer space in which to store fish prior to shipment. Capacity of the freezer will be several tons.

No arrangements have been made concerning shipment of fish but it is believed that the Co-operative vessel "Magi" which makes regular voyages between Samarai and Port Moresby has an ice box which is suitable for transporting small quantities of hard frozen fish.

copy to H30 Abau.
your P/R 5 of 5/6/57 refer.
Dawson
14/7/57.

R. E. Dwyer
(R. E. Dwyer)
Director

JHW/PS

P/R ABA. 5, '56-57/1233

District Office,
Port Moresby.

3rd April, 1957

Director,
Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ABAU 5/56-57/

I quote from the above report:

"The freezing unit referred to in the report which is being installed at Iopama Island is being put in by the Fisheries Section of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. I understand that in return for the use of the freezer and the supply of fishing nets, the people of the area are to obtain bait for the use of the Fisheries section. The scheme is under the direction of Dr. Rapson and it would be appreciated if full details could be supplied."

Could you please supply me with details of the scheme.

J. R. White
(J. R. White)

Acting District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. P.R. ABA 5/56-57

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

29th March, 1957

The District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1956/57.

with thanks.

The abovementioned Report is acknowledged,

Mr. Schaefer appears to be shaping well and has submitted a good Report.

Can you inform the Assistant District Officer, Abau with reference to the installation of a freezing unit on Lopoma Island, with a copy to this Headquarters, please.

It is to be hoped that the Co-operatives' improvement will be maintained.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director. *AB*

JRW/PS

P/R.ABA. 5/56-57/1222

District Office,
Port Moresby.

28th March, 1957

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ABAU 5, 56-57 .

The report is forwarded, also claim for
patrol allowance.

Mr. Schaefer seems to be shaping well and
has successfully carried out a routine patrol.

The news of the Co-operatives appears to
indicate that the position is improving and it is to be hoped
that the fishing project is successful.

I agree that the period of eight or nine
months is excessive to establish new gardens at MAGAUBO; the
period should be much shorter if sufficient energy is expended.

As indicated over the JPA news session,
five new schools have been opened in the ABAU Sub-District, which
is a wonderful improvement.

J. R. White
(J. R. White)
Acting District Officer

cc. A. D. C.
ABAU.



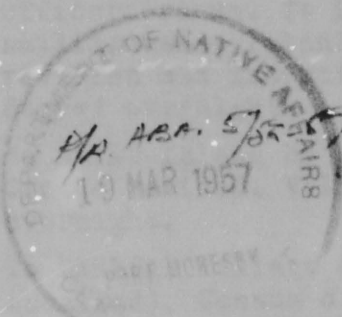
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/10-196

Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

14th March, 1957.



District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report ABA 5/56-57.

Forwarded herewith is a ~~my~~ report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer H.E. Schaefer to the MAILU (East Coast) Census Sub-division. This is the second unaccompanied routine patrol conducted by Mr. Schaefer and he appears to have carried out the patrol in a satisfactory manner.

1. Co-operatives. After a visit from the Registrar, Mr. Morris, and the presence of Co-Operative Officer Graham for a period of three months, the affairs of the Abau Native Societies Association have temporarily taken a turn for the better. However, Mr. Graham has since left the area and it remains to be seen whether affairs will continue to progress satisfactorily. Mr. Morris, the Registrar agrees with the writer that a full time European officer is essential at the present stage of development, but regrets his inability to supply one.

The freezing unit referred to in the report which is being installed at Lopomu Island is being put in by the Fisheries Section of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. I understand that in return for the use of the freezer and the supply of fishing nets, the people of the area are to obtain bait for the use of the Fisheries section. The scheme is under the direction of Dr. Rapson and it would be appreciated if full details could be supplied.

2. LOPOM & MAGAUBO. From later reports it appears that MAGAUBO people suffered a greater loss than those of LOPOMU. It is considered that the period of eight to nine months said to be required by the MAGAUBO people to establish new gardens is somewhat excessive. I understand that a quantity of food was salvaged by peoples of both villages. If requests are made for assistance, a full investigation will be made.
3. Health. Measles was reported by the L.M.S. mission at IRUNA and one death resulted. A N.M.O. was sent to the area and the position at the moment appears satisfactory.
4. Schools. This area was visited last December by the writer and the District Education Officer, Mr. Crouch. It is hoped to open a village school on Mailu Island next year and a Central School near IRUNA L.M.S. Mission if teachers are available.

Claim in respect of patrol allowance is forwarded herewith.

A. Zweck

Asst District Officer

DIARY OF PATROL

Monday 18th. February: Left ABAU at 0600 hrs per M.V. KOKODA for LOPOM, arriving 1430 hrs. Visited MOGUBO Ptn.

Tuesday 19th. February: Did census revision and did village inspection of LOPOM. Met Mr Co-operative Officer Graham. To LARUORO Island by sailing canoe (about 10 mins). Did census revision and inspection of LARUORO village. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 20th Feb. : To MAILU Island by sailing canoe (15 mins). Census revised. Village inspected. Stayed overnight.

Thursday 21st. Feb. : To DEREBAI Village by canoe (4 hours - becalmed). Census of DEREBAI and AROANA Villages. Inspect village. To AROANA by canoe (1 hour). Inspected village. Walked overland to SELAI Village. (1 hour). Inspected Village. Walked to WOWOLO Village (15mins) Stayed overnight.

Friday 22nd. February : Census revision of WOWOLO, SELAI, and ORAORO villages. Walked along beach to KULELE Village (30 mins.). Census revision and village inspection. Visited L.M.S. Mission Station at IRUNA, and then Mogube Plantation.

Saturday 23rd. Feb. : Walked along beach to DEBA (1 1/2 hrs). Census revision and village inspection. To DARAVA village, walking along beach. (4 hrs) Stayed overnight.

SUNDAY 24th. February : Observed at DARAVA.

Monday 25th. February : Census revision and village inspection of DARAVA Village. To MAGAUBO Village by sailing canoe (7 hrs-tacking against wind) Stayed overnight.

Tuesday 26th. February: Census revision and inspection of MAGAUBO VILLAGE . To BORU village by canoe (4 hours). Did census revision and village inspection. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 27th Feb. : To DEDELE Pt. by canoe. Sent canoe with gear on to ABAU. Walked along beach to SI'INI village. Census revision and village inspection. To ABAU by sailing canoe.

Introduction:-

During this patrol, the census of each village in the MAILU Census Sub-Division was checked.

Most of the travelling was done by sailing canoes, which at times was slow and tedious due to adverse winds. The patrol was fortunate in not striking rough weather, as only a few days previously, shipping in the area was held up by unusually rough seas.

The patrol was well received in all villages and obtained full co-operation in regards to transportation.

Native Affairs:-

Generally speaking, the people in the MAILU area are very law abiding. Two cases only, both assault, were sent to ABAU after a preliminary hearing. One case involved the Village Constable LAU'URI of BORU Village, who assaulted his wife. At ABAU the V.C. was found guilty and fined one pound.

During the last three months, the ABAU NATIVE SOCIETY ASSOCIATION Ltd., a producer and consumer co-operative, has been under the supervision of Co-operative Officer, Mr.A.Graham, and there has been a marked increase in the activities of the society. Mr.Graham had only been temporarily posted to the area, and now has returned to Port Moresby. He will, no doubt, be giving a full report on the co-operative society.

Prior to Mr.Graham's posting to the area, the activities of the society were at a low ebb. One of the reasons was the conflict between the leaders of the society and the Native Co-operative Inspectors. The members were not willing to accept advice and instructions from the inspectors but are willing to accept the authority of an European Officer. Another reason was that the people in the area made only spasmodic efforts to produce copra. When Mr.Graham came to the area, copra production increased due to the encouragements given by the Officer. The actual activities of the society are discussed under the heading of "ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES."

During the recent period of freak high tides and very strong winds, the gardens of two villages, LOPOM and MAGAUBO, were swamped by the sea and causing all the crops to die. Although these villages will be short of Native Foods, they should not experience any extreme hardships as they have good sources of income and will be able to buy food from the village co-operative stores. Also they own many pigs and are able to obtain fish from the nearby sea. The position is discussed more fully under the heading of "NATIVE AGRICULTURE."

Economic Activities:-

The ABAU Native Society Association Ltd. has its headquarters and bulk store based on LOPOM Island and has nine stores throughout the area. The present policy is to stock the stores with items only that have a quick turn-over. Any item that is not stocked, may be ordered, by request, through the society.

The society, which is a producer society as well as consumer, buys copra and trochus shells from the villages.

Due to rough seas during the last month, the Natives ceased collecting trochus shells, but now that the weather is again normal, the activity will probably be resumed.

The strong winds, however, caused a greater fall of nuts and hence the increase in copra production would partly offset the loss ~~xxxxx~~ of income caused by the non-collection of trochus shells.

The foundations of a freezer storage unit has now been laid at the Society's headquarters on LOPOM Island. It is planned to catch fish in nets operated from the society's boat, M.V. 'MAGI', and store the fish in the freezing unit until there is a sufficient quantity to be transported to Moresby and Samarai.

Coffee may prove to be another important economic activity in the area. At DEREBAI V village, a coffee project has been started by the people of AROANA and DEREBAI villages and is being sponsored by the KUIARA Agriculture Station in the MILNE BAY District. See under 'NATIVE AGRICULTURE.'

Native Agriculture:-

There was not any shortage of Native Foods, although at this time of the year Native Foods are not in a plentiful supply. The usual staple crops such as Taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc and yams are grown, together with minor accessories as pumpkins, water-melons, pineapples, tomatoes, and oranges.

For the villages on the mainland, there is an abundance of bird-life such as Hornbills and varieties of pigeons. All villages possess pigs and fowls, and as fish are plentiful, the diet should be fairly balanced.

Freak high tides during the last month ravaged the gardens belonging to the LOPOM and MAGAUBO villages. The comments of the extent of damage done, and the effects on each village are as follows:-

LOPOM: These Island people have their gardens at BAILEBU on the mainland. Their gardens, about 150 yards beyond the normal high tide line, were completely swamped by the sea. When the writer inspected the gardens, after wading about 50 yds of stagnant water left by the sea, the majority of plants had perished, and the soil was still saturated with salt-water rendering the garden useless for cultivation for a long time. The people stated that they had managed to salvage about a month's supply of food, and they said that it will take about three months to get their new garden, which is on a higher site behind the present damaged garden, into production.

However, these people should not experience any hardships, as they are able to get revenue from copra production and from trochus shell collecting, to buy tinned meat, rice, etc. from the village co-operative store. In addition, they should be able to win a good quantity of fish from the nearby sea, now that the weather is normal and the sea not so rough; and also they own many fowls and pigs.

MAGAUBO:-

This village is on the mainland, and their gardens, which would be only 50 yards from normal high tide mark, were completely swamped by the unusually high tides. These people, too, were able to salvage about a month's supply of food from the garden. But they stated that it would take at least eight to nine months to clear the new site, which is covered with thick scrub, and have their new garden in production.

They are, however, able to derive income from copra and collecting trochus shells, to buy food. As these people are fishermen also, they will be able to ease the position by catching more fish. In

addition, they own many pigs and a few fowls. But, as they claim that they will not be able to grow Native Foods within the next eight months, they may need a little assistance.

No other village was unduly affected by the unusual high tides.

A coffee project has been started at the rear of DEREBAI village by the combined efforts of the inhabitants of AROANA and DEREBAI villages. Two hundred coffee plants were obtained by HENRY MAINO, formerly a co-operative inspector, from the KUIARA Agricultural Station in the MILNE BAY District, free of charge. The plants were obtained in November (1956) and now are in individual wicker baskets on a shady stand and are being well looked after. A Native from LARUORO village is now being trained in coffee growing at the KUIARA Station, and later will be coming to DEREBAI village to show the people ^{how} to plant and grow the coffee. The people show great enthusiasm over this project and they should make a successful showing.

MEDICAL and HEALTH:-

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. CAIRO who inspected the people after each census line-up. A total of 70 people were required to go to ABAU hospital. The majority of cases were T.B. sufferers, yaws and scabies. This figure is unusually high for the area and shows that the people have been lax in seeking treatment at the Aid-Post at the L.M.S. station, IRUNA. The Aid-Post is run by Mrs. Bache, wife of the Missionary and a qualified nurse. Mrs. Bache told the writer that the people have recently been lazy in seeking treatment - even those in nearby villages. Perhaps after making the long trip to ABAU, the people in future will make full use of the services offered by the IRUNA Aid-Post.

The two cases of measles, both at LARUORO village, diagnosed by the N.M.O. apparently were the beginnings of the measles epidemic now raging through the area. The Medical Assistant is aware of the epidemic and N.M.O.'s, equipped with the necessary drugs, have been sent to the area.

The Maternal and Infant Welfare Clinic opened by the L.M.S. at IRUNA has temporarily ceased to function due to an indisposition of the Native qualified nurse. However, Mrs. Bache stated that there was a possibility of the nurse returning from MORESEY to re-open the clinic.

Education:-

The education is, at present, solely in the hands of the L.M.S. Mission.

It is believed that the Education Department plans to build a Central School in the very near future. The mission will certainly not oppose this move; in fact they would be pleased to see the Education Department take over the area, so as the mission then would be free to further their theological work.

The L.S.M. mission have their main school at the IRUNA mission station. The school's population is at present 253 pupils, taught to grade VI, and the school is conducted by the Reverend Mr Bache who is assisted by two Native pastor/teachers. Four ex-pupils, who are at present in Port Moresby, are expected back at the school and will be made trainee teachers, which should relieve the position somewhat.

The mission also has schools at MAILU, DEREBAI, and MAGAUBO villages conducted by Native teacher/pastors.

Roads and Bridges:-

The ^{main} form of transportation is by sailing canoes, and, as all the villages are on the coast or on islands, there is not a great need for roads. All the coastal villages are linked with a wide beach (except between DERELAI and AROANA) which may be used for walking, when the weather is unfavourable for canoe travelling. The inland track connecting AROANA and SELAI was in a good condition when traversed by the patrol.

Ferry-men are based on all the big coastal rivers.

Villages:-

LOPOM, LARUORO, and MAILU villages are situated on islands, and the rest are strung along the coast.

The majority of villages have poor appearances. All are on sandy sites, which become very unpleasant during strong winds. Although the general housing may be considered satisfactory, many instructions were given for shacks to be replaced with decent buildings. The people of three villages, however, are making strong efforts to improve their housing and environment. MAILU and BORU villages are being shifted back from their present sites, and LARUORO villagers, in an effort to keep the sand down, have planted grass and shrubs.

The MAILU villagers have cleared an area about 50 yards behind the present site. It is well-grassed and more sheltered from prevailing winds. The MAILU people are experiencing difficulties in procuring good building materials (there is very little on the Island itself) and they plan to go as far as ABAU to obtain Mangrove timber.

The people of BORU village have already started building a new village behind the present site. The new area is well-grassed and there are several shrubs growing. All the new houses will be roofed with galvanised iron (which was obtained through the Co-operative Society) and will have walls of woven Sago palm strips (selo). Six houses are nearly completed already. They measure approximately 25' x 16' including a 6' wide veranda. The houses are divided into three rooms, two of which will be bedrooms and the middle one a common or dining room. It is planned to have two families sharing a house. When completed, BORU will be the most attractive village in the MAILU area.

The majority of villages have wells and there appear to be no shortage of fresh water.

Sanitation in the area was satisfactory. The island villages have marine latrines, and the coastal villages have either latrines built over lagoons or swamps, or have deep pit-latrines.

Village Officials:-

The majority of the ten Village Constables in the area appear to be doing satisfactory jobs, but none are outstanding.

Comments on each constable are as follows:

BOGERU of LOPOM Is., a very tired old man. Not impressive.
TIU of LARUORA WAS absent when patrol visited village.
GOISEBAEA of MAILU Is. Satisfactory.
AIDA of AROANA, also controls DERELAI. Fair.
NUINIU of SELAI, also controls WOWOLO and OROARO. Did not impress.
AIEWA of KULELE, satisfactory.

MARI of DEBA: In control of a poor type of people. Not impressive.
BOBI of DARAVA. An efficient old man.
LAU'URI of BORU. Found guilty on a recent assault charge; however,
appears to be doing a satisfactory job.
OMAGA of MAGAUBO: Fair.

Of the many councillors in the area, MATAIBO of DEREBAI appeared to be the most impressive. He is the leader of, and the driving force behind, the coffee project.

Census:-

The census of each village in the MAILU census sub-division was revised.

Due to the recent rough weather, people who were visiting distant villages were not able to get back in time for the census revision. The names of those people were noted in pencil in their respective census books.

The increase in the population since the census revision conducted in May 1956, was only slight; an increase of 9 for a population total of 2,398.

Increased numbers were at work, the greater proportion of which are working within the District.

Missions:-

The L.M.S. Mission, with its headquarters at IRUNA, is the principal mission in the census sub-division. SI'INI village is under S.D.A. influence, but this village belongs to the BADU BADU group of people rather than to the MAILU group.

The mission is conducted by the Reverend Mr. Bache together with his wife and have Native pastors in the majority of villages. It is accepted favourably, especially amongst the older people. The mission receives full co-operation in regards to education.

H. E. Schaefer C.P.O. 4/3/57
(H.E. Schaefer C.P.O.)

Population Register

Area Patrolled MAILU SUB-DIVISION

VILLAGES	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
		19	6	3					21	65	15	5	55	3	53	39	53	60	233	
		24	9	1		2	1	1	20	75	23	61	2	61	3	53	46	61	61	254
	1	49	3	25		1	5	1	46	140	25	123	3	123	3	98	76	92	135	485
		10	1				1		8	32	5	18	1	18	2	21	14	27	24	99
		5	1	2					3	24	2	15		15	2	15	9	18	16	66
	2	20	2	1	2		2	4	11	37	9	24		21	29	21	19	22	17	111
	2	2					3		1	13	2	6		6	2	4	5	9	6	29
	1	17	4	4			5	4	9	45	10	31	1	31	2	15	26	31	31	137
	1	21	4	2				1	23	75	19	65	3	60	35	67	60	66	68	289
	3	3							3	14	1	16		16	1	6	3	12	17	41
	1	6					1		16	42	9	32		32	3	40	25	45	34	151
		2		2					10	18	3	16		16	3	15	16	17	16	68
	1	4		4			5	1	5	28	9	33	1	33	2	23	19	27	32	115
		6	1	1			5	1	24	60	11	54	2	54	3	56	35	64	60	229
		10	2						4	26	6	24		24	2	13	17	23	26	91
	12	196	33	45	2	3	88	13	204	694	149	570	15	563	25	500	409	567	603	2398

COPY

P/R ABA 6/56-57/229

DKM/JK

8th August, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
ABAU

PATROL REPORT ABAU NO. 6/56-57

It would appear that the Main Range population of Rigo and Abau is continuing to decrease and I must stress again the urgent necessity for regular medical patrols in the area and the pressing of a cash economy in the form of permanent cash crops such as coffee.

I fail to see why roads to the Dimuga should be such a problem and there should be no necessity to worry about vehicular roads until some tree crops are established.

In addition it is not desirable that the Dimuga be regarded as a labour ground unless we are in a position to have them breed to the extent of maintaining or increasing the population. This is not the case at present and I suggest you stress to the people that they are overdoing the migrant labour side of their life and have them introduce their own restrictions on the number of absentees.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

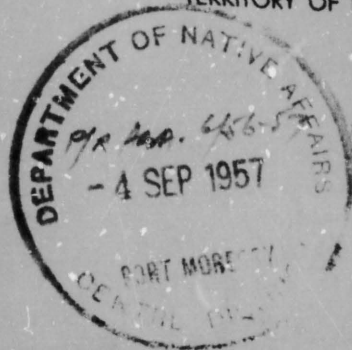
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

For your information, please,

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*in Reply
Please Quote*

N.A. 30-1-60

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

2nd September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1956/57 - ABAU.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged.

What action has been taken to improve transport of cash crops to the coast?

The people appear to be progressing slowly but what plans have you for further development? If the people are allowed to remain in a static condition you will find they will lose interest in living. It is heartening to see the Department of Agriculture taking positive steps in assisting these people in their economic development.

The patrol appears to have been satisfactorily performed but seems to have displayed little positive action.

A. A. Roberts
plc
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

30-1-60

2nd September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1956/57 - ABAU.

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A
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O
A. A. R.
p a (A. A. Roberts)
Director.

30/1-10/8

Sub-District Office,
ABAU. C.D.

5th July, 1957.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. ABA6/56/57 - Dimuga and Mailu.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer to the Dimuga and Mailu Census Sub-divisions. Mr. Schaefer has carried out another commendable patrol and written an interesting report.

The main purpose of the patrol was to conduct the anti-yaws campaign, and this patrol completed the campaign for the sub-district. Census was checked in the Dimuga area only.

It is recommended that the two Dimuga villages, ~~NERIA~~ and DUGAT, of LANIARA Sub-district, which were visited by this patrol, be in future administered from Abau. (My memo 1/1-7 of 5/7/57 in reply to District Commissioner's memo refers.)

Economic Activities. It is to be regretted that copra production on Lena Plantation by the Mailu Islanders has fallen off and that they have concentrated on trochus. In view of the recent trend in the world market of this commodity, they are being urged to concentrate again on copra.

Any future agricultural development of cash crops in the Dimuga area is dependent on transport to the coast and this is somewhat of a problem at the moment. The Regional Agricultural Officer, Samarai, has had Native Assistants through the area at least once, and I understand that it is his intention to send regular patrols through in the near future. At present there is only one means of obtaining money is by going away to work, and they are probably the only source of general labour in the sub-district.

Claim in respect of patrol allowance is forwarded herewith.

A. J. H. H. H.

DIARY OF PATROL

- Wednesday 8th May : Left ABAU for MOGUBU Plantation on M.V. "Seamist" at 0800 hrs, arriving at destination at 1500 hrs. Visited IRUNA Mission station later in afternoon. Stayed at MOGUBU Pltn. overnight.
- Thursday 9th. May : To DEREBAI Village per "Seamist". Anti-yaws and triple-antigen injections administered to inhabitants. "Seamist" sent back to ABAU. To AROANA village by canoe, then one hour walk to WOWOLO via SELAI.
- Friday 10th. May : Injections given to inhabitants of WOWOLO, SELAI, and ORAORO villages. By canoe to ORAORO landing on SELAIGUINA River. Then a 1½ hr walk over level ground to NUNUMAI Village.
- Saturday 11th. May : Census of, and injections given, to peoples of NUNUMAI and EILAGA villages. To DERIA Village, (2½ hrs.). Census taken, and injections given to inhabitants.
- Sunday 12th. May : Observed at DERIA.
- Monday 13th. May : To DOVETA Village (2½ hrs). Rain prevented the giving of injections.
- Tuesday 14th. May : To KERIA village (BANIARA S/D) - 2½ hrs. Injections given to inhabitants. Walked back to DOVETA in afternoon.
- Wednesday 15th. May: Census checked, and injections given to inhabitants of DOVETA. To DOGON Village (1½ hrs). Census checked and injections given.
- Thursday 16th May : To KOMANIA Nol (3½ hrs.). Met ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Mr. Crevus, (who was recruiting in the area) near DUGET Hamlet about two hours from KOMANIA. Received a note from a/A.D.O., Mr. Martin, of BANIARA, stating that he would be at KAKAIA Village for the weekend.
- Friday 17th May : Census checked and injections given to peoples of KOMANIA No.1 and No.2 villages.
- Saturday 18th May : Inspected KOMANIA No.2 village and visited nearby ANGLICAN Mission Station.
- Sunday 19th May : To KAKAIA Village (40 mins) and met a/A.D.O. Mr. Martin and Medical Assistant Mr. McSeventy. Returned to KOMANIA.
- Monday 20th. May : To EVIAUWA Village (4 hrs) Census checked and injections given.
- Tuesday 21st. May : To TOPU Village (1½ hrs.). Census checked and injections given. Then to IO'IOK village (3½ hrs).
- Wednesday 22nd. May: Census checked and injections given to inhabitants. To AU'AU Village (3 hrs.).
- Thursday 23rd. May : Injection given and census checked of AU'AU village. To LAUA village (2hrs) - census checked and injections given. Then to MAGORI village (2hrs.)
- Friday 24th. May : Census checked and injections given, o
- Saturday 25th. May : To DEBA village (1hr.) - Census checked and injections given. To ~~XXXX~~ KULELE village (2½ hrs.). Attended opening ceremony of new house at IRUNA Mission Station. Stayed at MOGUBU Plantation overnight.
- Sunday 26th. May : Observed at MOGUBU Plantation. Other Patrol personnel at KULELE Village.

DIARY Cont.

- Monday 27th. May : Injections given at KULELE Village, IRUMA Mission Station and MOGUBU Plantation.
- Tuesday 28th. May : To LOPEMU by canoe. Penicillin injections given. By canoe to LALUORO Village.
- Wednesday 29th. May : Injections given to inhabitants of LALUORO village. By canoe to MAILU; injections given, and then returned to LALUORO.
- Thursday 30th. May : By canoe to DARAVA village arriving 8 hrs later.
- Friday 31st. May : Injections given to DARAVA people. To BONUA (DIMUGA) village (4½ hrs).
- Saturday 1st June : Injections given and census checked at BONUA. Walked back to DARAVA village.
- Sunday 2nd. June : Observed at DARAVA.
- Monday 3rd. June : By sailing canoe to MAGAUBO. Population had previously received injections given by a N.M.O. A check was made to see if any visitors were present who had not received injections.
- Tuesday 4th June : To BORU village by canoe. Injections had already been given by a N.M.O. A check was made to find if any visitors were present who had not previously received injections.
- Wednesday 5th June : Walked along beach to SI'INI village as sea was too rough for sailing canoe. From SI'INI Village to ABAU by canoe.

Introduction:

As two census sub-divisions were covered by the Patrol, this report will be submitted under two headings viz, a. MAILU and b. DIMUGA.

The MAILU area was patrolled recently in February 1957, (Report ABA 5/56-57), during which the census was checked and hence a census check was not made this time. However, a census check was made of the DIMUGA area during this patrol.

Primary object of this patrol was to conduct the anti-yaws campaign in the above-mentioned census sub-divisions.

a. MAILUNative Affairs:

Being under the influence of the Government for a long period, these people have learnt to be law-abiding and consequently, no offences were reported during this patrol.

Standard of living in the majority of the villages is relatively high in comparison to other Native groups in this Sub-District e.g. Robinson River, Dimuga. Pressure lamps, sewing machines, etc. are common, and in BORU village, galvanised iron is being used as roofing for their new houses. These people are fortunate in having two good revenue earners available to them, and with a little more effort on their part, their standard of living could be much higher.

On the patrol's visit to MAILU Is., half the population were found to be absent collecting trochus shells on the reefs near VILIRUFU. They had left at the beginning of last April and were expected to be away for about three months. The MAILU Islanders are expert fisherman but, apparently, are very poor agriculturalists. During the last twelve months, they have made very little copra,

although they own a large area of coconuts on the mainland - (the area is called LEHA Plantation). When questioned on why they have not been making very much copra during the last twelve months, they stated that it was customary for them to make Copra during the period December to February every year but strong winds and rough seas had prevented them from going to LEHA Plantation this year and consequently they have not sent very much copra to the Co-operatives. However, they said that they plan to go to the plantation next December.

The two villages - LOPOMU and MAGAUBO - who had their gardens ruined by high tides in last January-February (See report A.A.5/56-57) stated that they have their newly made gardens in production now, and that they were not suffering from a shortage of Native foods.

Economic Activities:-

The Headquarters of the ABAU NATIVE SOCIETY ASSOCIATION Ltd. at LOPOMU Island was visited by the patrol, and the principals of the society reported that everything was satisfactory. MARK BONIO, secretary of the Association, reported that there has been a substantial increase in the collection of trochus shells in the area over the last three months, and an average of 30 bags per month have been sent by the Association to SAMARAI. The Secretary also stated that, with the exception of MAILU Island, the quantity of copra produced by the villages has been most satisfactory.

One criticism, however, was made, by MAGAUBO village of the executive of the Association. The MAGAUBO people stated that the Society has been neglecting to pick up the village copra. Eventually the Copra is picked up by the Association's vessel, M.V. MAGI, but during the long period of waiting, the moisture absorbed by the copra causes it to be rejected by the P.C.B. and hence the village society suffers a loss of money, which it can ill-afford. Unfortunately, the patrol had already visited LOPOMU; and was not able to make enquiries, at the headquarters, regarding the above statement. However, the Headquarters will be notified of this complaint and asked to rectify the position.

Native Agriculture:-

Native foods were plentiful and varied, in the mainland villages but not so plentiful on the three islands.

Extensive gardens are cultivated by the coastal villages and besides the usual crops as taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, and manioc, smaller quantities of pumpkins, water-melons, pineapples, tomatoes and oranges are also grown.

The MAILU, LALUORO, and LOPOMU Islanders have their gardens on the mainland, as suitable gardening land is scarce on the islands. Their gardens are not as large as the mainland people's, nor are the crops as varied. The Islanders supplement their garden produce by obtaining vegetables from the coastal people or from the inland DINUGA people. They often pay cash for the vegetables, but more frequently they barter fish or earthen-ware cooking pots.

All villages have coconut groves, some of which are quite extensive, e.g. LEHA Plantation owned by MAILU village.

Coffee at DEREBAI Village, (See Report ABA.5/56-57), is progressing satisfactorily. The plants are still in the wicker baskets, but they are being well-cared for. A Native Agricultural Assistant is expected to arrive in the very near future, and he will be advising the people on the planting and caring of the coffee crop. Enthusiasm is still being shown by the Natives concerned and the project has a good chance of being successful.

Great numbers of pigs are owned by most villages. Unlike the poor unfortunate dogs, the pigs are in good condition. They are well-

cared for and are regularly fed. Many fowls were seen in most villages.

Compared to many other areas these people are very fortunate in having a variety of foods as Vegetables, sago, coconuts, pig, fowl and fish available to them in quantity.

Medical and Health:-

Three Native Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol and administered the penicillin injections given for the treatment and prevention of yaws. Children aged 4 months to 5 years of DEREBAI, AROANA, WOWOLO, SELAI and ORAORO villages also received triple antigen injections, given to prevent whooping cough. These villages were visited by the patrol before its going into the DIMUGA area. The supplies of Triple Antigen were exhausted towards the end of the DIMUGA patrol, and the remaining MAILU villages received penicillin injections only.

Generally speaking, health in the MAILU area was good, and no hospital cases were sent to ABAU, a marked difference when compared to the result of the previous patrol in February when 70 natives were sent to ABAU hospital.

Lately, the IRUNA L.M.S. Aid-Post has been visited by a great number of Natives. They are slowly realising the advantages of seeking treatment when their complaints are in the early stages. A trained Samoan nurse is expected very soon and she will be of great assistance to Mrs Bache in rendering medical treatment to the increasing numbers of out-patients.

P.H.D. Aid-posts are established at LALUORO and BORU villages to care for the T.B. patients from the area.

Education:-

As a result of the L.M.S. mission efforts, literacy in the area is high, and in some instances it was possible to converse direct in English, eg. V.C. TIU of LALUORO has a good working knowledge of English which he acquired several years ago by attending the L.M.S. school at MAILU.

In addition to the central school at IRUNA station, the mission has village schools in MAILU, DEREBAI, MAGAUBO, DARAVA and BORU villages. These schools are conducted by Native teacher/pastors. Conditions at the central school are not so good - an enrollment of 260 pupils being taught by Mr Bache and three Native teachers. However, it is believed that the Education Department plans to establish a central school at IRUNA and a village school on MAILU Island, as soon as teachers become available. Mr Bache is most anxious to have the Education Department to take over the schooling of the natives in the area. He then would be free to further his theological work.

The MAILU people are fully appreciative of the values of education, and the mission schools are always well attended.

Roads and Bridges:-

The inland track from AROANA village to WOWOLO village is the only Government "road" in the area, and when it was traversed by the patrol, it was in a good condition.

It is possible to reach all villages by sailing canoes, which is the major form of transport available in the area. Good wide beaches link the coastal villages and it is possible to walk along the beaches when conditions are too rough to travel by canoe.

Villages:-

All the villages in this area are built on sandy sites and are far from being attractive in appearance, and in windy periods, flying sand make conditions unpleasant and unhealthy. In some villages, pigs are allowed to root in the vicinity of the houses, which only aggravates the position.

However, some villages have become aware of the disadvantages in living in such unpleasant conditions and are moving to, or are planning to move to better sites. The newer sites are well-grassed and sheltered from prevailing winds, and the people were strongly advised to keep the pigs away from the proposed sites and out of the new villages. The new sites are ~~usually~~ behind the present locations of the villages.

Villages engaged in this movement are MAILU, BORU, DEBA, LALUORO, and MAGAUBO, the shifts are at various stages of development in the different villages. Three houses, roofed with galvanised iron and with walls of plaited strips of sago palms (KIPI), have been completed on BORU's village new location. Stumps for the other houses have already been placed. DEBA village have nearly completed their move and soon will be pulling down the old village. At MAILU village the people have cleared the proposed site, but have not started building. LALUORO and MAGAUBO moves are still in the planning stages.

Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory in all villages. The island villages have built marine latrines, and on the mainland, latrines are built over lagoons and river, or pit latrines have been constructed.

Fresh water, obtained from rivers or wells, was in a good supply in all villages.

Rest-houses are located in LOPOMU, LALUORO, MAILU, DEREBAI, WOWOLO, KULELE, DEBA, DARAVA, MAGAUBO, and BORU villages, and all are satisfactory. BORU's resthouse is the best in the area, and for this patrol's benefit, a fuel stove was placed in the kitchen. A new resthouse is being erected in KULELE village.

Village Officials:-

The ten Village constables in the area appeared to be doing their jobs satisfactorily.

Village Constable No. 30, SIU of LALUORO village, was particularly impressive and is easily the best official in the census subdivision. He has a lot of influence in his village and, in addition, has a good working knowledge of English.

Newly appointed Village Constable, GAUWA of LOPOMU Village, is doing a good job. He is keen and should develop into a good village official.

Ex V.C. BOBI of DARAVA is still influential in village affairs, and appears to be exercising more control than his son GIGI-BOBI who is the present Village Constable of DARAVA.

The many village councillors in the area are of varying abilities, the more impressive ones are those of MAILU, LALUORO, BORU, and DEREBAI villages.

Mission:-

The L.M.S. is the only mission in the area and has been in operation since the 1890's.

Headquarters of the mission is located at IRUNA and is

conducted by Reverend Mr Bache who is assisted by his wife and by Native Pastor/Teachers. Pastor/teachers ~~XXXX~~ are stationed at MAILU, DEREBAI, DARAVA, MAGAUBO and BORU villages, where they conduct the village school as well as the church.

Popularity of the mission is shown by the fact that much of the labour used in the erection of the new European residence was voluntary. At the opening ceremony, speeches were made by the Missionary and by four Native pastors to a very large group of Natives. After the speeches, a large feast was held and in the evening a "sing-sing" was performed and proved to be most enjoyable.

b. DIMUGA

Native Affairs:-

As no conflicting issues or complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol, it may be taken for granted that these people are very law-abiding and are living in harmony with one another.

The main source of income available to the DIMUGA people, at present, is by employment on plantations, etc. at other centres. Consequently, many villages had a large proportion of their able-bodied males absent at work. As a result, there is a steady decline in the number of births, which means a decline in overall population of the village. However, as there are sufficient able-bodied people remaining in the villages to attend to the gardens etc, the absence of the many males causes no general hardships. And until there is some economic activity available, it is not considered that the area should be closed to recruiting.

It is pleasing to note, however, that a start has been made to grow cash crops in the DIMUGA.

At BONUA village, which is located behind DARAVA village, a large number of coffee plants are thriving and an extensive area has been planted under coconuts. (See under AGRICULTURE). The Qwato Mission, which has a teacher stationed at BONUA, has largely been responsible for this recent move for economic betterment.

Recently, the land owned by NUNUMAI villagers, was inspected by a Native Agricultural Assistant from KUIARA Station, Milne Bay, and was found to be favourable for the growing of coffee. It is believed that a Native Agricultural Assistant is being posted at TANOBADA village in SAMARAI Sub-district and will be making patrols into the DIMUGA area in ABAU Sub-District. This Assistant is expected to be visiting NUNUMAI Village shortly to give advice on the planting and growing of coffee.

The lower area of the TAVANEI River, ^{Valley} between IO'IOK and DEBA villages, has possibilities of being suitable for the growing of cash crops. If it has not been done so, I think that this valley warrants an investigation by an Agriculture expert.

Economic development of the upper DIMUGA area is not very likely. DERIA, DOGON, DOVETA and EVIAUWA villages are short of suitable land for agriculture and in addition ~~xxxxxx~~ transport of great quantities of produce over the rugged terrain would be virtually impossible. ILAKAI Valley, in which KOMANIA, and KAKAIA villages are situated, is large and very fertile and suitable for growing a great variety of vegetables, but it is ~~fixed~~ so isolated. The mountainous country existing between the valley and the coast makes transportation of produce overland impracticable and, unfortunately, the floor of the valley is too undulating for the construction of an airstrip suitable for commercial aircraft.

The patrol visited KERIA village (BANIARA Sub-District) and administered penicillin and triple-antigen injections to the inhabitants. These people had requested the previous patrol (ABA 2/56.57) that they be administered from ABAU instead from BANIARA. To this patrol, ^{they said that} they are moving to a new site within the ABAU Sub-District, and expect to complete the move within three months. On land owned by the KERIA peoples, the new site is about 1½ hours from DOVETA village. (To future patrols, I suggest that KERIA be visited from DERIA Village, a walk of about 3 hours). The V.C. of KERIA village was told to report to ABAU Sub-District office as soon as the move has been completed. The A.D.O. BANIARA has been informed of the move.

Native Agriculture:

Garden produce was plentiful in the area, but in DERIA, Doveta, DOGON, EVIAUWA, and TOPU villages, there was little variety. The people of these villages, owning very little level land, can only garden on the very steep slopes near their villages, and crops of Taro, Sweet Potatoes, and Yams (as well as a few oranges), only are grown.

Inhabitants of the other villages are more fortunate in having large areas of land suitable for cropping, and besides the usual Native foods, are able to grow, pineapples, sugar-cane, pumpkins, shallots, oranges and water-melons. In the ILAKAI Valley, English potatoes and Chinese cabbages are grown in addition to the above mentioned crops.

In last March, the Anglican Missionary in the ILAKAI Valley, sown rice seeds sent by Mr Cottrell-Dormer of KUIARA Agriculture Station, Milne Bay District; and when seen by the writer, the seedlings were growing well. It is believed that Mr. Cottrell-Dormer will be shortly visiting the valley to investigate the possibilities of growing rice there,

At BONUA Village, approximately 1500 coffee plants have been raised successfully from seeds. Early last year, a Qwato educated villager attended a course in coffee-growing at the KUIARA Agriculture Station. At the completion of the course, the BONUA native received the coffee seeds, and on his return to the village, he received full co-operation from the villagers in the clearing and cultivation of the land, and in the sowing of the seeds. Of the 1500 plants, 400 have been transplanted; taro at present being used as the shade crop. The remaining plants are still in their individual containers on a well-shaded stand and will be transplanted soon.

Pigs, the basis of the many feasts held in the DIMUGA Area, were plentiful and in good condition. In most cases, the pigs are kept some distance away from the village and are tended to by a "swineherd".

Fowls are not plentiful in the area; and bird-life is only abundant in river valleys near the coast. In these areas, many hornbills, and varieties of pigeons were seen by the patrol.

Medical and Health:

All the inhabitants present in each DIMUGA village received penicillin injections given for the treatment and ~~the~~ prevention of yaws. In addition, children aged between 4mths to 5 years also received triple-antigen injections given for the prevention of whooping cough.

Personal hygiene of these people leave much to be desired - especially amongst the women - and appear to be very hard to educate in regards to personal cleanliness. The L.M.S. Missionary, (A NUIE islander, from the South Pacific), at NUNUMAI Village, has

only through sheer persistence (he told the writer) eventually persuaded the NUNUMAI Villagers to bathe regularly and to care for their wearing apparel. But he has the feeling that as soon as he leaves the village, the people will revert back to their old, filthy habits. The Anglican Missionary at KOMANIA Village, also tries hard to get the people to adopt cleaner habits, but so far has met with little success.

General health, though, was satisfactory, and only a few cases of yaws, scabies, and tropical ulcers were sent to ABAU hospital. This is probably due to the fact that the area was patrolled only recently- by a Native Affairs Patrol in last November (when a large number were sent to hospital), and by two N.M.O.'S in last January.

As from last May, a N.M.O. has been stationed at AU'AU village to care for the T.B. patients from the DIMUGA, and to render elementary first aid.

Education:

The standard of education in the DIMUGA is not very high, and adult literacy is practically non-existent.

Four mission schools are functioning in the area. NUDUMAI and AU'AU village schools are L.M.S., the one at BONUA is conducted by KWATO and the fourth, at KOMANIA No.2, is conducted by the ANGLICAN Mission.

The NUNUMAI school, conducted by the NIUE Islander Missionary, has the highest standard of education in the area. Teaching 70-odd pupils up to Grade 3 standard, the Missionary instructs in both the DIMUGA Dialect and English. Brighter graduates are sent to IRUNA central school for further education.

The L.M.S. Missionary, a HULA Native, ~~at~~ who conducts the school at AU'AU village, when the patrol visited there, and hence it was not possible make enquiries about the school.

Thirty-five children attend the BONUA school and are taught up to second grade. The KWATO missionary is native to the village, and only teaches in the local Dialect, DIMUGA. For further education, the pupils may go to the KWATO Mission in SAMARAI.

Grade 1 is the only grade taught at the KOMANIA Mission school. With an enrollment of 139 pupils, the school is in charge of the Anglican Missionary, (a Papuan from near Pependetta), and he is "assisted" by two local untrained Natives. Consequently, the standard of education is not very high - but it is a start.

Lately, the attendances at the Mission schools have been fairly regular.

Roads and Bridges:

All the village roads were well-maintained and free of clinging vegetation. Steps have been cut in, and a handrail erected on the very steep descent (P.R. ABA.2/56-57) located between KOMANIA No.2 and EVIAUWA Villages. On many of the other steep slopes in the area, steps have been cut, which makes the climbing and descending of such slopes much easier.

(For the benefit of Officers making future patrols in the area, Mr. Kennedy, P.O., has given an excellent summary on travelling times, nature of tracks, availability of drinking water, etc. in his patrol report ABA.2/56-57; Pp 7-9).

Villages:

Due to the cool climate, the houses are small and are poorly ventilated. At night, the small windows and the door are completely closed, and the inhabitants sleep around ~~xxx~~ a fire in the middle of the floor. It takes little imagination to think how close and unhealthy the atmosphere inside the house would be by morning.

However, it would not be wise to ask these people to erect larger and better ventilated houses as they would not be able to afford the number of blankets that would be necessary to keep them warm during the evenings.

Rest houses and police barracks in the area were found to be satisfactory.

Village Officials:

Of the nine Village Constables in the DIMUGA Census Sub-division, V.C. No.36 ANEWA, was the most impressive, although he could ^{not} be considered to be outstanding. V.C. ANEWA is the traditional chieftain - a position inherited from his father - of the DIMUGA speaking peoples. It is doubted, though, if he would have much influence with those outside his village, KOMANIA, at the present time.

During the patrol visit to the area, V.C. No.37 IDAU of AU'AU village was spending a month in the ABAU gaol for playing cards in DOMARA Village.

The other V.C.s in the area, appeared to be doing their jobs satisfactorily, but none of them are very impressive.

There are no outstanding personages amongst the many councillors in the area worth mentioning. They all are very mediocre and act as deputy village constables.

Census:-

A census check was made of all the villages, and from the figures it was found that there has been an increase of 11 in the number away at work since the check made in last November. Even though 38.6% of the adult male labour potentiality is away at work, it is not suggested that the area should be closed to recruiting, as the absence of the men are causing no apparent hardships in the villages, and in addition, there are no sources of income in the villages available at the present time.

Over the past few years there has been a steady decline in the DIMUGA population, caused mainly by the fewer number of births, which is probably the result of so many men being away at work. However, once cash crops have been introduced into the area, and the men are encouraged to stay home, there is no reason why the DIMUGA population should not increase.

Missions:

Three missions are operating in the area:

1. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY: Controlled from IRUNA Mission Station, this mission has two posts in the DIMUGA - one at NUNUMAI and the other at AU'AU.

A NIUE Islander has been in charge of the NUNUMAI Mission station for the last four years and he appears to have a lot of influence in the village. Under the direction of the missionary, a fence has been erected around the village to keep the pigs out, and the houses repaired or rebuilt, and consequently the village has a very neat appearance.

The missionary at AU'AU village was absent during the patrol's visit.

2. ANGLICAN: Located at KOMANIA No.2, this station was established in 1953 by the present Missionary, who is a Papuan, and the station is a credit to him. It is well laid out, with large well kept playing fields, shrub and flower bordered paths and has a very large, well built church. He receives co-operation from the villagers in projects such as the building of the air-strip, and in the maintenance of the station, but he has very little influence on the living habits of the people, and is finding it very difficult to get them to adopt cleaner ways.

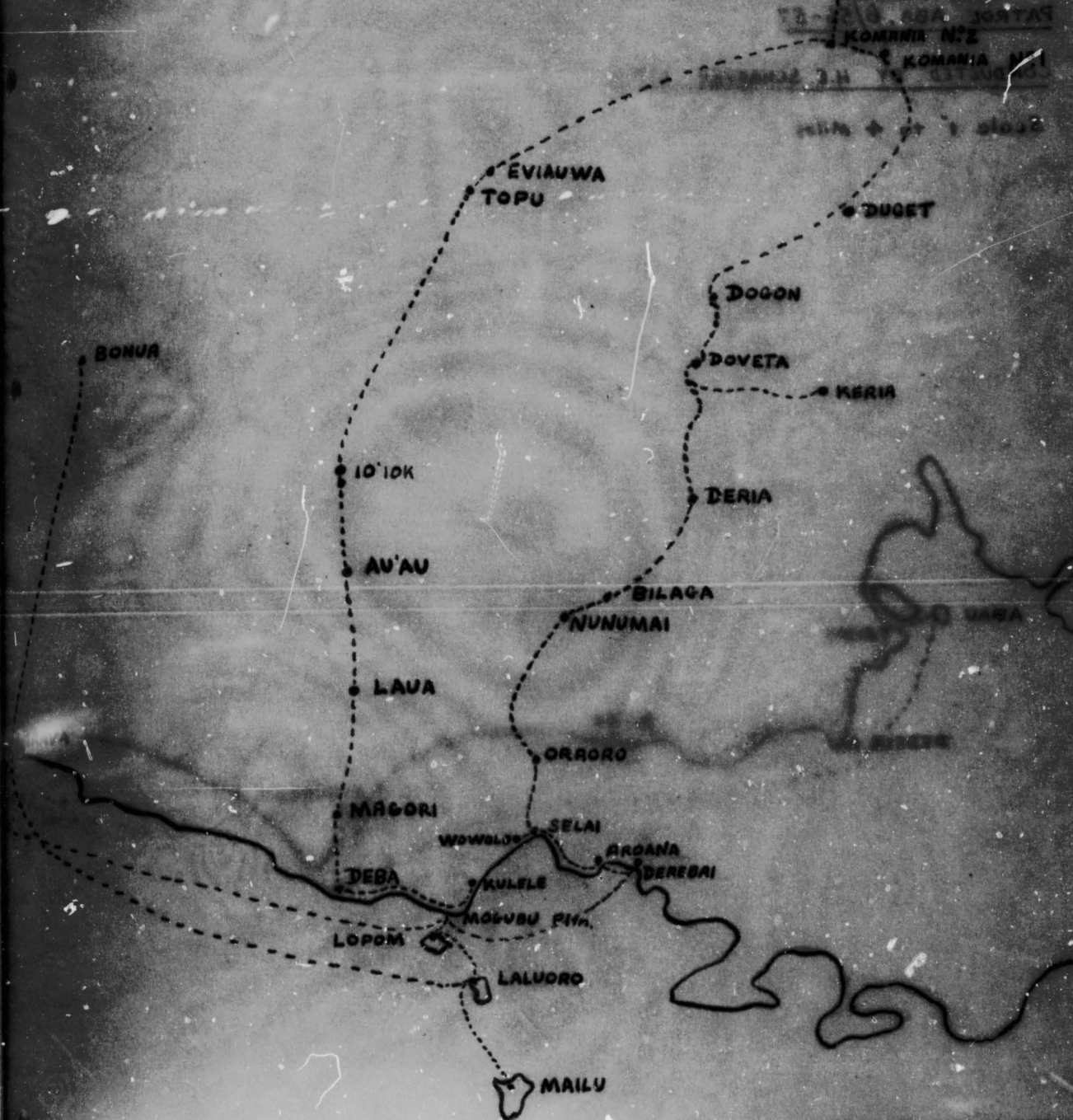
3. KWATO MISSION: This mission has a station in BONUA Village and is conducted by a native from the village. Judging by the neat appearance of the village, and the fact that he is the driving force behind the recent move for economic betterment, this missionary apparently is popular with the people.

There appeared to be no theological conflict in the area amongst the natives, but there is slight antagonism between the Anglican pastor and the L.M.S. Missionary at NUNUMAI, However it is not of a very serious nature.

H. Schaefer

(H. Schaefer C.P.O.)

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MALDEN

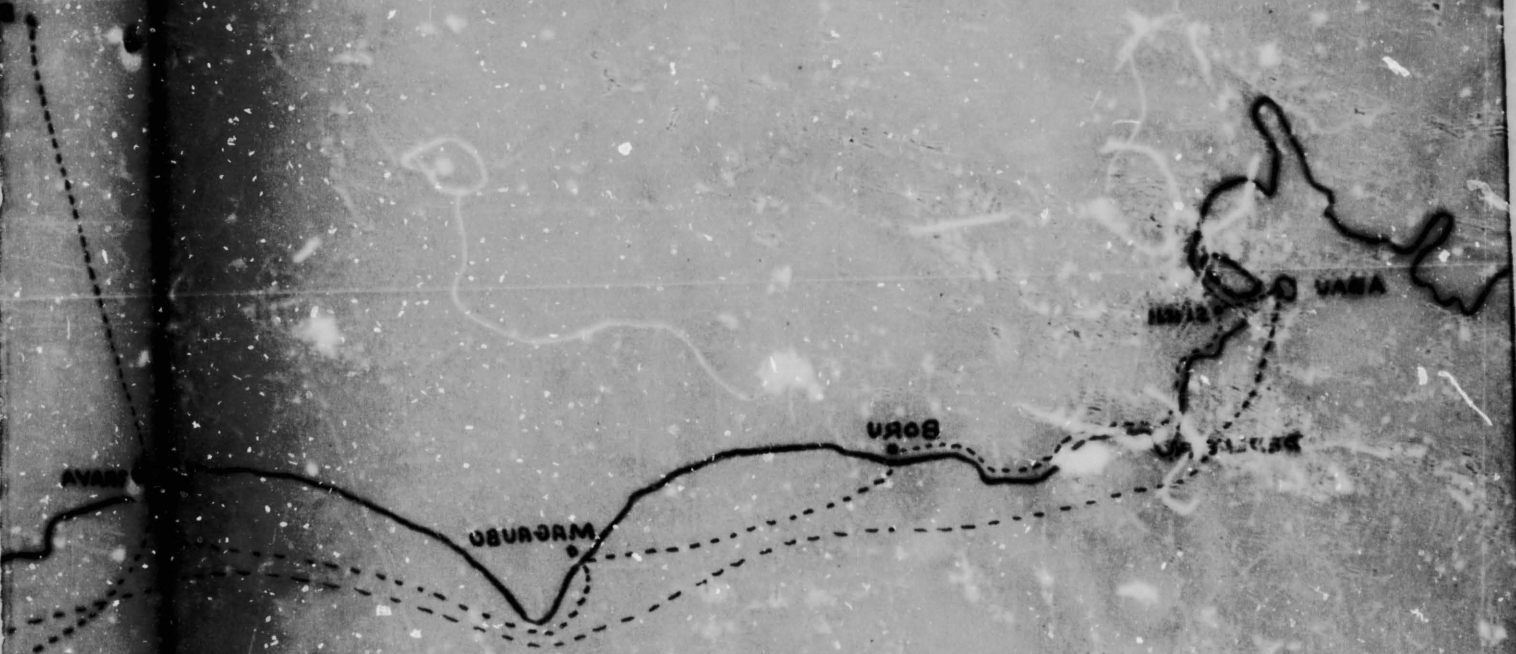


SKETCH MAP - DIMUDA & MARLU PATROL

PATROL AREA 6/56-57

CONDUCTED BY H.E. SCHAEFER C.P.O.

Scale 1" to 1/2 Miles





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....CENTRAL..... Report No.....ABA 1/57 -58.....

Patrol Conducted by.....H.E. SCHAEFER..... C.P.C.....

Area Patrolled.....West Coast Abau (Excluding Marshall Lagoon) and Amau.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

Natives..... 4.....

Duration—From.....20/...8../19.57..to.....3../...9..19..57..and 6/9/1957.....

Number of Days.....16..Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

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

MedicalAugust...../19 57.....

Map Reference.....See attached sketch map.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1) Routine Administration..... (2) Census check.....
.....(3) Measuring Amau Airstrip.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.....

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Village Population Data

Year 1957-58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS					
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M			
DOM	21/8/57	5	2							1				1						2	5	8
TUTUBU	"	1	2																			7
MERANI	22/8/57	1	1												1	2						1
BARAMATA No 4	"	3	3			1		1							2							6
DOMARA	23/8/57	13	7			1	1								3	1				11	9	33
DURAMU	24/8/57	3	1																			11
AMAU	27/8/57	5	7			1									3	5				1	2	35
BADUEADU	6/9/57	1	2													1					1	18
		32	25			3	2	1	1					1	9	10				14	17	119
DEDANA	24/3/56									1					1	2						14

Ulat.

Register

Area Patrolled WEST COAST ABAU

in Church	MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M				F	M + F			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F				M	F	
		2	5	8					7	10	9	40	10	40	2	35	2	28	26	36	41	156	
				7		3			1		3	29	4	21	1	16	2	23	14	21	24	93	
				1					1		3	18	3	22	1	20	2	22	16	20	25	86	
7	6			6	2	1			4	3	9	42	13	35	2	30	3	29	32	31	33	141	
1	1	1	5	33	4	20	4	1	30	16	51	159	34	134	6	118	4	164	125	117	124	644	
3	2			11	3	1			1		13	37	6	31	2	28	3	32	25	31	37	141	
2	1	1	2	35	5	6			13	4	23	105	18	86	4	73	3	63	54	78	92	350	
5	3		1	18					16	6	9	42	15	40	1	34	3	12	44	27	45	168	
18		14	17	119	14	37	4	1	73	39	120	469	103	409	19	357	2.7	373	336	361	422	1779	
				14							12	34	10	20	1	19	2.8	19	13	23	23	92	

ABAU P/R No. 1/57-58

DSB/JK

14th October, 1957

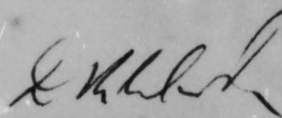
Assistant District Officer,
ABAU

ABAU P/R NO. 1/57-58

It was my intention to unite the Do. people in the Council which will ultimately be formed by the people from Don to Abau. It is hoped that the population will build up about Coovalands - particularly with permanent Kerema settlers and it will then be worth while having a council.

The report indicated a rapid economic advance but the condition of the coastal villages, coupled with the low standard of education is not very pleasing. Domesa in particular is out of step as usual and I suggest you spend some time with them trying to organise the rebuilding of the village in a more suitable spot. I don't agree that it is unhealthy but it is certainly most unsightly and depressing. The increase in population in Domesa is at its usual high I notice and Amu has decreased considerably in the last four years. Have they moved back to the main range.

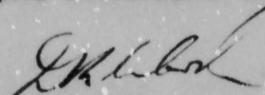
Mr. Schaeffer has written a good report and I would like to see him take on the Domesa move as a project.



(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY

Copy of report and camping claim for your information and action please.



(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

ABAU E/R No. 1/57-58

HRM/JZ

14th October, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
ABAU

ABAU E/R NO. 1/57-58

It was my intention to unite the Dem people in the Council which will ultimately be formed by the people from Dem to Abou. It is hoped that the population will build up about Coccolands - particularly with permanent Kerema settlers and it will then be worth while having a council.

The report indicated a rapid economic advance but the condition of the coastal villages, coupled with the low standard of education is not very pleasing. Demora in particular is out of step as usual and I suggest you spend some time with them trying to organize the rebuilding of the village in a more suitable spot. I don't agree that it is unhealthy but it is certainly most unsightly and depressing. The increase in population in Demora is at its usual high I notice and Abou has decreased considerably in the last four years. Have they moved back to the main range.

Mr. Seineffer has written a good report and I would like to see him take on the Demora move as a project.

(E. R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY

Copy of report and camping claim for your information and action please.

(D. R. MASVIE)
Acting District Officer

DIARY OF [illegible]

[illegible text]

30/1-11/73
Sub-district Office,
ABAU. C.D.

8th October, 1957.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. ABA.1/57-58.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer to the inland and coastal villages west of the station excluding those in the Marshall Lagoon Council area. Mr. Schaefer has again carried out a very satisfactory patrol and written an interesting report.

The expressed wish of the DOM and TUTUBU people to join in the Marshall Lagoon Council is interesting and one which should receive consideration, although I do not think that they should be included in the Council in the initial stages. Before any final decision is reached, the matter should be referred to the Marshall Lagoon people for their consideration.

The report on the AMAU strip was sent direct to D.C.A. and reveals that it would not take a great deal of work to rehabilitate the war time strip. However, D.C.A. have since stated that they are not interested at present in the opening of this air strip and it is considered that there is or would be at present no use for a strip in this area.

Two natives from AMAU are at present awaiting transport to Samarai to attend a school at the Agricultural station there to learn to grow coffee. It is thought that the land in that area will be suitable for this crop.

Claim in respect of patrol allowance is forwarded herewith.

A. Zweck
(A. Zweck)
Asst District Officer



DIARY OF PATROL

Tuesday 20th. August: Left ABAU per M.L. SEAMIST arriving at KAPARI-HULA village 5 hours later. Launch returned to ABAU. Hired a canoe at KAPARI-HULA and travelled up the MOWAI River to the DOM Villages. (2 hours)

Wednesday 21st. August: Checked Census and inspected hamlets. To TUTUBU village over a "Non-Government" road which was very narrow and muddy; 2 hours walking. Census checked in afternoon.

Thursday 22nd. August: Majority of carriers sent to DOMARA village, whilst writer walked to MERANI Estate (1½ hours), then on to MERANI village (40 mins). Census checked. Returned to MERANI estate; from there by tractor to BARAMATA Village via BARAMATA estate. Checked census of BARAMATA Village, then walked along beach to DOMARA Village (2½ hours).

Friday 23rd. August: Checked census of DOMARA Village.

Saturday 24th. August: To DURAMU village by canoe (1 hour). Checked census of village.

Sunday 25th. August: Observed at DURAMU. Two messengers sent to the AMAU village constable to have carriers at AINAGUINA landing on Monday morning.

Monday 26th August: To AINAGUINA landing by canoe. (2 hours). From there, walked to AMAU Village over level road (2½ hours). Inspected airstrip and visited KWATO mission.

Tuesday 27th. August: Census check of AMAU village. Collected data for Anthropology Assignment.

Wednesday 28th. August: To rest barracks on the AMAU side of the MOREI River. (4 hours level walking). Rain fell overnight.

Thursday 29th. August: MOREI River in flood. Could not get across to go to DEBANA village. Stayed at Barracks.

Friday 30th August: MOREI River still too high and fast to cross. Returned to AMAU.

Saturday 31st. August: Measured AMAU wartime airstrip.

Sunday 1st. September: Observed at AMAU.

Monday 2nd. September: Weighed sweet potatoes and sent same to DURAMU village. Collected data for anthropology assignment.

Tuesday 3rd. September: Walked to AINAGUINA landing. By rowing canoe from landing to DURAMU village. From DURAMU village to ABAU by sailing canoe (4 hours).

Friday 6th. September: To BADU BADU village by canoe (1 hour). Checked census. Returned to ABAU.

END OF PATROL

Introduction:

The following is a report on a routine census patrol conducted in the coastal (excluding VILIRUPU) and inland area in the Western section of ABAU Sub-District.

Due to the MOREI river being in flood, the patrol was not able to visit DEBANA Village (population 92), which is two days walk from AMAU Village.

Whilst at AMAU village, the writer obtained the information on the war-time airstrip as requested by the Department of Civil Aviation's letter 48/18/1 of 15/4/57. The information has been forwarded in a separate report.

Native Affairs:

The crime rate in the area is generally low, and only four cases were sent to ABAU to be tried under the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908-1952.

Great interest in the establishment of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council is being shown by some of the neighbouring villages. Two villages, TUTUBU and the DOM group, made requests to this patrol that they be included in the new council, and DOMARA villagers asked the patrol to explain the principles of Local Government to them. However, they did not request that they be included.

The DOM group, comprising of four hamlets (IABA, GONUBO, UNAU, and ABUIA) has a total population of 156, and is situated on the MOWAI river, two hours by canoe from KAPARI-HULA village. There is a lot of social intercourse between the villages, and the men of the DOM group, although of a different ethnical group, are able to converse in the VILIRUPU language. But the women cannot. The DOM people obtain most of their income by selling garden produce to the nearby Pacific Islands Timber's sawmill, and by going away to work, mostly in Port Moresby. IABA, GONUBO, and UNAU hamlets are under the S.D.A. Mission, and the ABUIA hamlet is under KWATO, but there is not any conflict between the two sects.

As a result of a great deal of business and social intercourse with LALAUURA Village, majority of the men, and a few of the women, of TUTUBU Village (population 93) are able to converse in the VILIRUPU language, and they desire that they be included in the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council. Their main sources of income are by building and selling canoes to HULA Village and to villages near Port Moresby; by selling garden produce to nearby plantations (Baramata, Merani, Otomata) and to the P.I.T. sawmill in Cocolands; by working at the plantations and the sawmill; and by selling copra through the LALAUURA Village Co-operative Society, of which (they claim) they are members. The TUTUBU people own a large area of land which would be suitable for economic development.

Both the DOM group and TUTUBU villagers are willing and able to pay tax.

According to the DOMARA village constable and councillors, there are approximately thirty KEREMA Natives living in the area, and ten of that thirty have married DOMARA women. Although the DOMARA officials and many of the people are not happy in having the KEREMAS settling in their area and marrying their women, the KEREMAS themselves are behaving fairly well. Many of them are employed as casuals on BAIA estate, and the unmarried men have their gardens near that estate and are living independently from the DOMARAS. In addition, the DOMARA women they have married are quite

happy and had no complaints to make about their KEREMA husbands.

Generally, the Native situation in the area patrolled is very satisfactory.

Economic Activities:

A very lucrative business for the coastal villages is the building and selling of canoes to HULA peoples and to villages near Port Moresby. For a double canoe of 35 - 40 feet in length, (complete with sail), £100, together with gifts of clothing and cooking utensils, is commonly received. DOMARA and DURAMU villages are the largest manufacturers of the canoes. In DOMARA, an average of ^{two} canoes per family is built in a year.

There are two Co-operative stores in the area - one at DOMARA and the other at DURAMU. Five Licence-to-trade-Natives are held in DOMARA village, but only two private trade ^{STORES} (Native-owned) are operating. There is one private trade store (Native-owned) operating in BADU BADU V illage.

Agriculture and Livestock:

Although not abundant, there was not any scarcity of food in any village. At this time of the year, new gardens are cultivated and planted with crops and consequently, with one exception, there was not a great deal of food available. The exception, AMAU village, recently sold 1500 lbs. of sweet potatoes to the ABAU Government Station. But in AMAU, the gardens are very extensive and the people always have a good supply of the Native foods.

Besides the usual staple crops as manioc, sweet potatoes, taro, and bananas, minor accessory crops as pineapples, tomatoes, sugarcane, pumpkins, water-melons, sweet corn, shallots and oranges are grown in the area.

The villages in this area, are fortunate in having large areas of productive land, and also having a number of plantations nearby to whom they are able to sell surplus garden produce.

Peanuts are grown in AMAU village, and previously, rice was also grown. However the KWATO Mission's rice huller has been sent to Samarai to be repaired, and consequently rice growing has temporarily ceased. But it will be recommenced, once the machine is returned and installed. (The mission teacher does not know when to expect the machine to be returned).

Pigs are plentiful in the area, even in the S.D.A. villages of DOMARA and DURAMU. However the inhabitants of those two villages raise the pigs for trading, (mainly with the MAILU people), rather than for village consumption. Fowls are present in all the villages, but not in great numbers.

Medical and Health:

One Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol, and inspected the people after each census line-up, but only a few minor complaints were seen. The area was patrolled a few days previously by a N.M.O. and he apparently did his job thoroughly.

The people in this census division have been under mission influence for many years now, and as a result, most of the people have clean habits of washing frequently and the wearing of clean apparel.

There is one aid-post at AMAU, which caters for the inland Peoples around the village. There are no Aid-posts in the Coastal Villages, but these villages are only a few hours by canoe from the Abau Native Hospital.

Education:

There are no Government schools in the area patrolled, but the two missions, S.D.A. and KWATO, appear to be serving the area satisfactorily in regards to elementary education.

The S.D.A. mission has a school on the MORI river, between DOMARA and DURAMU villages. At present there are 50 pupils attending the school, where two grades are taught English, Arithmetic, Hygiene, Nature Study and Geography. Quite a number from the area are attending the S.D.A. schools at MADANA and BAUTAUMA.

The KWATO mission has a school at BOU'AMA which is about 1 mile from the AMAU village. It is conducted by two Milne Bay Native teachers, and is attended by 60 pupils. However of these 60 pupils, only 6 are girls, mainly because the AMAU parents are not willing to allow their daughters to attend the school. The parents were told by the patrol that it was equally important for the girls to attend the school, as much as the boys, and they were advised to allow the girls attend the school. Whether they heed the advice is doubtful however.

Roads and Bridges:

As the route from DOM villages to TUTUBU was usually via KAPARI-HULA and LALAURA along the beach, no Government road was built direct to TUTUBU from DOM. However as KAPARI-HULA and LALAURA are now in a Local Government Council, this patrol travelled directly to TUTUBU from DOM, following a village pad. Needless to say, the track was narrow, overgrown and muddy, and consequently the people of the two villages were advised that the track would now be regularly used by Government patrols and that they are required to cut the road to the minimum standard width of 9 feet and to build bridges where necessary, and to carry out regular maintenance.

The sections of the AINAGUINA landing- AMAU and the AMAU-DEBANA roads allotted to the care of the AMAU villagers, were in a badly overgrown condition. Consequently the AMAU people were told that they are to carry out immediate maintenance and always keep the roads in good condition, otherwise they would be prosecuted under the N.R.O. 118(2). An instruction to this effect has been written in the AMAU village constable's book.

All the other roads traversed were satisfactory.

Villages:

BADU-BADU, DURAMU, BARAMATA No.4, TUTUBU, and DOMARA villages are built on sardy sites on the coast, and conditions are unpleasant, unhealthy and unattractive. When at DOMARA village, the writer pointed out to the people the desired features of cleanliness and attractiveness typical of the inland villages of MERANI, DOM, and AMAU, and suggested that they attempt to improve the appearance of their village. On hearing the comparisons made between their village and the inland villages, the DOMARA people told the patrol that they now plan to shift to a new site on the mainland, near the MOREI river early next year. They were given every encouragement by the patrol, because the present conditions the DOMARA people are living under are most undesirable.

Rest houses are located in DOM, TUTUBU, DOMARA, DURAMU, AMAU villages, and at IANO gardens on the MOREI River. With the exception of

the latter, all are in good condition.

Village Officials:

DOMARA'S village constable elect, LOU-TAWARI, is shaping well and is very keen. He has the tremendous task in controlling the DOMARA people, but he appears to be capable of making a good attempt.

A request was made by the TUTUBU people (pop. 93) to have a Village Constable. They are at present under the MERANI V.C. No.11 INI-LESE who is elderly and does not often visit TUTUBU village which is 2½ hours walking from MERANI. A good and willing candidate for the position is Councillor DAURO-UWAU who at present assumes the responsibility of looking after TUTUBU during the V.C.'s absence.

The AMAU Village constable BAM (No.16), and neighbouring KORAUDI village constable, SENI(No.13) appear to have little influence in their respective villages. The two V.C.s, and the people, were told that the village constables had powers to arrest those who would not co-operate in the maintaining of roads and villages; and the two V.C.s were strongly advised to use those powers if necessary.

The Village Constables of the DOM, MERANI, DURAMU and BADU-BADU villages are very satisfactory.

Census:

A census check was made of the coastal and inland villages, (with the exception of DEBANA), between ABAU Government Station, and Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council. There has been an increase of 30 in the total population since the 1956 census check.

Response was satisfactory in all villages except DOMARA. There, the people were very slow to the summons for them to gather for the census check.

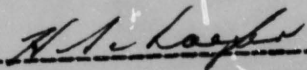
Missions:

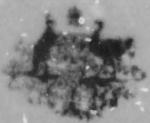
There are two missions operating in the area - namely the Seventh Day Adventists and KWATO. Both are doing a fair job in providing elementary education for the people (see "Education").

The S.D.A. Mission has Native pastors in DOM, DURAMA, and DOMARA villages, and there are KWATO mission pastors in MERANI and AMAU villages.

KWATO Mission has its main station near AMAU village, and was established by the present missionary, a Native from Milne Bay, in 1934. The missionary has done a sterling job in AMAU village, in regards to the improvement of the houses, and in agriculture, introducing such crops as rice and peanuts. A small herd of cows is owned by the mission, and also a few horses.

There appeared to be no conflict between the two sects.


(H. Schaefer, C.P.O.)



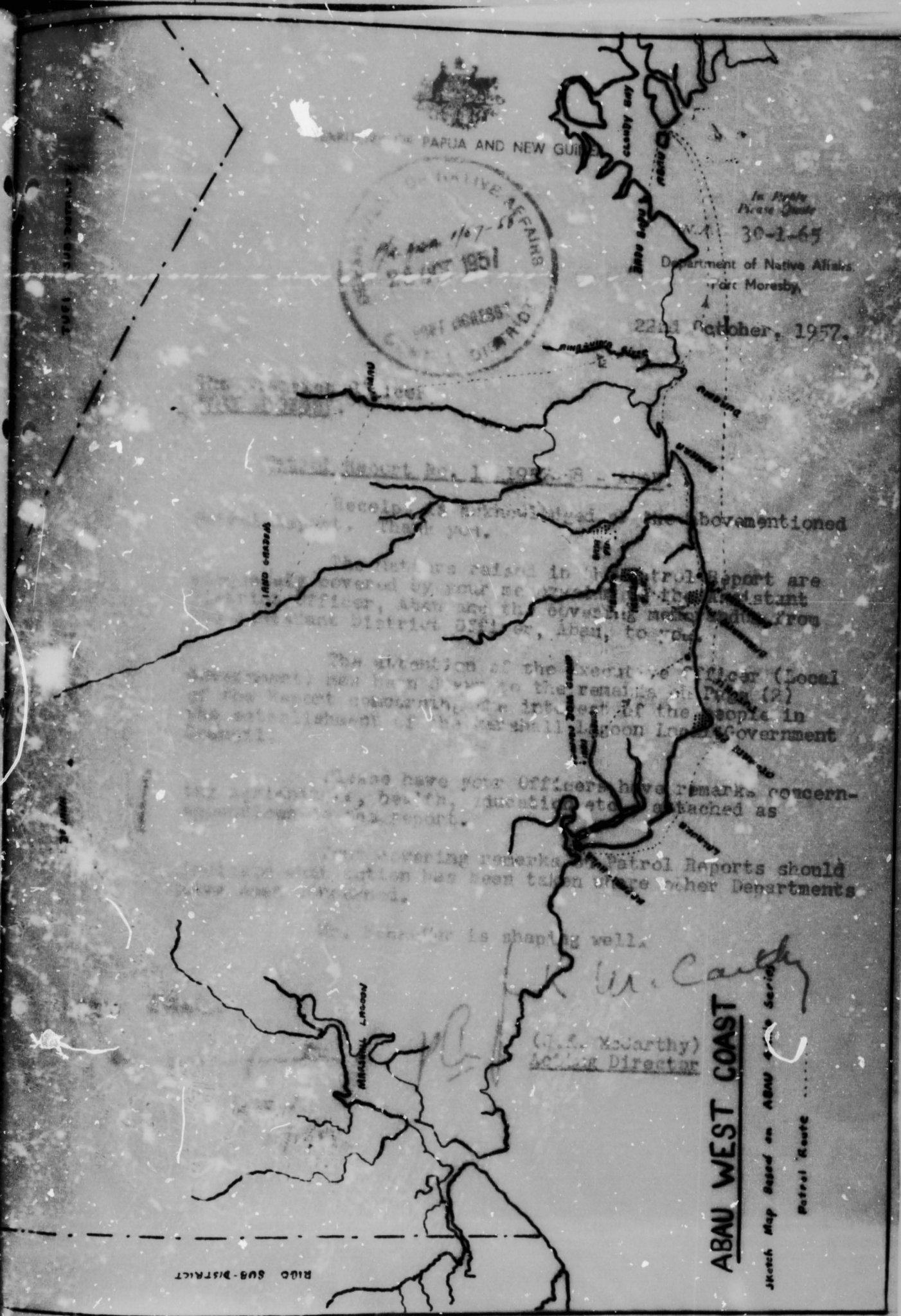
GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
N.A. 30-1-65

Department of Native Affairs
P.O. Box 1
Moresby

22nd October, 1957.



Patrol Report No. 1, 1957-8

Receipts acknowledged and the above-mentioned
report is returned to you.

Comments raised in the Patrol Report are
being covered by your report. The Assistant
District Officer, Abau and the District Officer from
the District Office, Abau, to you.

The attention of the District Officer (Local
Government) has been drawn to the remains of (2)
of the report concerning the interest of the people in
the establishment of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government
Council.

Please have your Officers have remarks concern-
ing education, health, education etc. attached as
appendix to the report.

Any covering remarks on Patrol Reports should
be made and action has been taken where other Departments
are concerned.

Mr. McCarthy is shaping well.

J. F. McCarthy

(J. F. McCarthy)
Assistant Director

ABAU WEST COAST

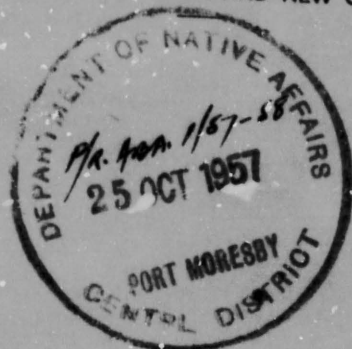
Sketch Map Based on ABW 500 Series

Patrol Route

R100 509-DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

N.A. 30-1-65

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

22nd October, 1957.

The District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1957-58 - ABAU.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned
Patrol Report. Thank you.

The matters raised in the Patrol Report are
adequately covered by your memorandum to the Assistant
District Officer, Abau and the covering memorandum from
the Assistant District Officer, Abau, to you.

The attention of the Executive Officer (Local
Government) has been drawn to the remarks on Page (2)
of the Report concerning the interest of the people in
the establishment of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government
Council.

Please have your Officers have remarks concern-
ing agriculture, health, education etc., attached as
appendices to the report.

Your covering remarks on Patrol Reports should
indicate what action has been taken where other Departments
have been concerned.

Mr. Schaefer is shaping well.

WDO Abau.

For your information.

WDO
25/10/57.

J.K. McCarthy
PC

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HEC/MC



30-1-6
30-1-11/249.

Sub-District Office,
ABAU. C.D.

14th. January, 1958

District Officer, (3)
Central District
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU PATROL REPORT No. 2/57-58.

Your memorandum 781 of 3rd January, 1958
refers.

I have written to the Officer in Charge, Marshall Lagoon asking him to investigate the likelihood of being able to extend the 20 perches lease to area up to four acres if possible. My memorandum 34/22-135 of 24th. December, 1957 copy to you refers.

I will take the matter of drugs for Paile Plantation up with the Medical Assistant at ABAU.

It is noted the entire Marshall Lagoon area is to be administered from ABAU.


I have included a residence for the Officer in Charge, Marshall Lagoon in the 1958-1959 estimates.

I will attend to Mrs. A'HEARNE's needs regarding a pistol.

I agree with your views on roads and will include this project in our Works Estimate for 1958-1959.

If a suitable aerodrome site is located I will let you know.

I look forward to Mr. FRANZ' arrival.


HERBERT. E. CLARK.
a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

CC : Officer in Charge -Marshall Lagoon.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HRC/MC

30-1-6
30-1-11/249.

Sub-District Office,
ABAU, C.D.

14th. January, 1958

District Officer, (2)
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

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I look forward to Mr. FRANK's arrival.


HERBERT B. CLARK.
a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

CC: Officer in Charge - Marshall Lagoon.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
30-4
14 JAN 1958
PORT MORESBY
CENTRAL DISTRICT

*In Reply
Please Quote*

N.A. 30-1-72

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

10th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 - ABAU.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report
is acknowledged.

No further comment by me is necessary as your
covering memorandum to the Assistant District Officer,
Aba, adequately covers the contents of the report.

J.K. McCarthy

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

pcj

pcj

30-1-72

10th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
FORT MORESBI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 - ABAU.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report
is acknowledged.

No further comment by me is necessary as your
covering memorandum to the Assistant District Officer,
Abau, adequately covers the contents of the report.

J.K. McCarthy
P.C. (J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

ABA.2/57-58/

Abau P/R No. 2-57/58
731

3rd January, 1957

The Assistant District Officer,
Abau

ABAU P/R NO. 2/57-58

The area you have leased for the S.D.A. people of one eighth (1/8) acre is hardly sufficient to erect a church and pastors house and unless you can obtain an area sufficient for a nice church and pastors house there is no point in making the lease at all.

I feel that some personal contact by you with these people will have the desired result.

Surely the SA Abau could supply Paile Plantation with drugs and medical supplies but if not he could submit the case to his director.

The entire Marshall Lagoon Native Local Government Council area is to be administered from Abau and will comprise one council district.

You should estimate for permanent buildings for it is apparent that the post will become quite important before long.

As licensing officer you should be able to issue a pistol permit to Mr. A'HEANRE.

I am more concerned with a road link from Marshall Lagoon to Cassalanda than with any other site but if a site is located and it can be developed without too much effort then we will do that also.

Mr. H. FRANK, Patrol Officer, will be arriving at Abau in the second week this month to take over the Council at Marshall Lagoon. With your guidance he should prove a capable and reliable officer.


(D.P. MARSH)

Acting District Officer

C.C.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PO BOX 100

ABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 57/58.

Introduction:

Although of short duration this visit to the Villirupu area was carried out as official inspection and is recorded as such.

The objects of the patrol were three fold:-

- (a) To mediate between native members of the London Missionary Society and Seventh Day Adventist Churches at Gavuone village in a dispute as to where the Seventh Day Adventist village church was to be established.
- (b) To transact any official matters the manager of Paile Estate wished.
- (c) To inspect the headquarters of the projected Marshall Lagoon Native Local Government Council.

Dispute between the Seventh Day Adventist Gavuone Church and the village officials of Gavuone village and Raipom.

This dispute is essentially one between the members of the Gavuone London Missionary Society Church and the Gavuone Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Attempts by the assistant District Officer to mediate proved unsuccessful and the matter was dealt with through the court of native matters. Action taken has been reported under separate cover, as have measures that will be attempted in the future to restore some sort of harmony at GAVUONE.

INSPECTION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROPECTED MARSHALL LAGOON NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Village officials from the four Marshall Lagoon villages were advised that it was expected a replacement officer for Mr. Twigg would be available in the not too distant future and that the Council soon would be gazetted. The Council now has been gazetted.

These four villages have a special interest in the Council as the main burden of erecting houses for the patrol post falls upon them.

The site of the patrol post and its building were inspected. Native material houses are well constructed. The European officers' residence is of poor construction.

Orders were given no work was to be carried out on the European Officers' residence until an officer arrived. Constable OROSOTA was instructed work could proceed upon the boat house. It is recommended that the present partially completed structure be pulled down. The inspecting officer would have done so were he permanently stationed at Abau. A new building should be erected using materials salvaged. These would be sufficient to erect a three room native married quarters Abau type house plus bathroom, plus laundry of the Abau European residence type. This new building should be erected clear of the present site which is the best one available for the O.I.C.'s residence. Such a residence could be built when funds are available and in the meantime a single officer would be quite comfortable in a well constructed building which later could be used as quarters for servants.

If need be the Abau carpenter should be detached to Marshall Lagoon for a month to erect this new building.

OROSOTA and village officials were instructed no more rest houses or police barracks were to be pulled down pending an order to that effect by the new O.I.C. Marshall Lagoon Patrol Post.

WANIGELA village at least are pulling down their ~~rest~~ an orders to use the material for the new boat house. Officials state that they were instructed that in future a "haus wind" would be all an inspecting officer would require.

It is thought that rest house should be retained near villages for the use of European visitors.

It was noted that the Seventh Day Adventist Missionary in charge at KORELA, and his wife were absent on extended leave. His wife is a trained nurse and as such runs a native hospital. This is now closed.

Provision should be made in the future for the administration to establish a native hospital at the Patrol Post. Not only does the population warrant it but will ~~with~~ inter mission competition in the area a basic facility such as a hospital should be a direct responsibility of the administration. In addition an administration hospital would be continuously in operation and in turn

would relieve the Paile Estate of the expense of treating inland patients from the Rigo sub-district which they now do on humanitarian grounds.

This latter question could perhaps be raised with the Department of Public Health please. Either an administration and post should be established at Paile Estate or the Estate receive an issue of medicines, drugs, bandages etc.

With the establishment of the Patrol Post an aerodrome will be required. A site near Paile Estate was briefly glanced at. If this is of sufficient length to take light aircraft the Manager of Paile Estate would assist in its construction.

The new O.I.C. Marshall Lagoon should be instructed to examine all possible sites and make recommendations so that the construction of an aerodrome to serve this area could be commenced.

It is noted that the London Missionary Society has not had their GAVUONE Mission station manned since the death of the Reverend Satya Joseph. It should be firmly pointed out to this Mission that they are failing in their responsibilities in not manning this station. It is understood that an advanced Pacific Islander will be posted there. This is not good enough and a European is required with the rivalry that exists between this and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the Marshall Lagoon area. It seems that this latter Mission making in roads into what has been a traditionally L.M.S. community because they have more to offer. Good administration and village harmony will be best served by maintaining the existing status quo and not by the Seventh Day Adventist continuing to make progress in converting London Missionary Society members as is now the case.

While who shall worship under what banner is not Government responsibility it certainly is Government responsibility that the disharmony that now prevails at Gavuone in the name of Jesus Christ shall cease.

General Comments on the Marshall Lagoon Patrol Post.

Writing from experience of the Rigo Sub-district it is thought that the Local Government area should form part of the Abau Sub-district. Rigo Sub-district headquarters should then be sited at KWIKILA and from there and freed of its heavy coastal responsibilities it would be able to concentrate upon developing its inland native communities.

It may be found in time that the Abau Sub-district headquarters could be more conveniently situated at Marshall Lagoon. With this in mind care should be taken when constructing this station that it is planned to allow for expansion and temporary buildings not erected on sites suitable for permanent buildings. Neither should buildings be erected that are too substantial to be regarded as temporary yet are sub-standard as the case with the O.I.C.'s residence.

It is recommended most definitely that the O.I.C. Marshall Lagoon receive all instruction through the Assistant District Officer Abau apart from instructions of a technical nature which could come direct from Local Government headquarters. The alternative suggestion that the post be administered directly from Moresby would probably burden an overworked headquarters even more and is unnecessary since the ADO Abau can cope easily enough with the responsibility of this Post.

Visit to Paile Estate.

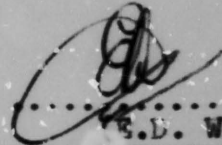
Some routine matters received attention and are not mentioned in this report.

In addition Mrs. Aherne, mother of the Manager wishes to be issued with appropriate licences to enable her to be in possession of an automatic or pistol. Mr. Aherne is somewhat anxious as his mother will be alone during his absence from the plantation this Christmas. Both were informed that such weapons should only be in the hands of those trained in their use. Shall a licence be issued or could Mrs. Aherne be granted police protection during her sons absence?

The further matter of giving first ^{aid} and to natives from the Rigo Sub-district was raised. Could this plantation keep a record of any treatments given and be reimbursed should they use any company drugs, etc for this work? Failing this an administration Aid Post should be established at the edge of the plantation to treat natives from this area.

Conclusion.

It is requested that an officer be posted to Marshall Lagoon as soon as possible. Efforts should be made to secure a patrol officer of some years experience as the people under the jurisdiction of this post contain some of the most vigorous communities in Papua.



.....
E.D. Wren)
Assistant District Officer.

ABAU
P/R 3/57-38/974.

Dr/Mr.

3rd March, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

PARROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 : ABAU.

Reference your 30-1-77 of 14/2/58.

I have discussed in detail the points named in this report with the new Assistant District Officer, Mr. H. E. Clark.

The ONOMWA area is becoming very important as the numerous plantations develop and as there are still large tracts of Crown Land available, it's importance will increase.

The open roadsides along the coast present a permanent obstacle to the development of the area. Just year we set aside an area immediately east of ONOMWA plantation and adjacent to the airstrip, for a wharf site. At best this is a calm weather anchorage for small ships and the wharf would cost a sum ext of all proportion to its life because of the open nature of the water.

As an alternative, we recommend that the native track from MARSHALL LAGOON east along the coastal fall, be opened up. The distance to the plantation is 1/4 miles and the MARSHALL LAGOON anchorage is deep and calm weather. Furthermore, the necessary wharf would be much smaller and more permanent.

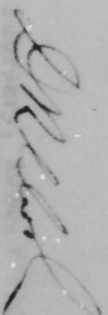
In any case, the road is necessary for the development of the MARSHALL LAGOON Lagoon Council and although it represents a larger haul for the plantations, the advantages of the also would far outweigh the present modes of loading and un-loading. In any case the distance is not great compared to many other areas in the Territory.

The Assistant District Officer has the road project in hand and when it reaches a stage where it is negotiable by vehicle, for council purposes, we will call in the authorities to consider its development into a main road.

Labour troubles in the area have settled down but ABAU is suffering from the increasing tempo of administration as elsewhere in the Territory and I feel that it would be in order to ask for an additional field officer or a European clerk to assist them. In particular I consider that a second officer is necessary in the preliminary stages of the MARSHALL LAGOON Council's development.

The council has 13,000 inhabitants and the HULA section is geographically isolated although it was necessary to have them in the council to give us a workable number. In addition the council will be dependent on primary industry if it is to survive and a tremendous amount of work will have to be done in the field.

Could you please assist in this regard?



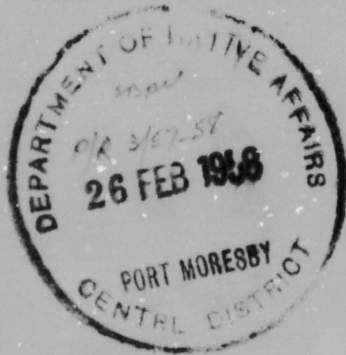
(D. R. Marsh)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

100 ABNU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HEC/WTH

11-2-5
21-1-6 / 377.
30-1-11



Sub-District Office,
ABAU. C.D.

16th February, 1958.

Secretary,
Planters Association,
C/- KAURU Estate.

Dear Sir,

CRIME - ABAU SUB-DISTRICT.

The District Officer has written to me inter alia:

- " I view with alarm the "
- " number of crimes which have "
- " been taking place and want "
- " you to impress on the Europeans "
- " in your area that they should "
- " report any crime immediately."

I would appreciate it, therefore, if at your next meeting you would request any Europeans to report any crime to me immediately.

Even though of occasion we may fail to solve the crime it still provides us with an overall pattern which is very important.

With the introduction of the book for the Police Runner local residents can utilize this means of reporting any crime if they have no other means of communicating with me at ABAU. The Police runner is now instructed to visit each and every estate on his weekly mail run and each estate manager should initiate the book at the time of the visit.

If the residents comply with my request it will result in improved conditions in regard to crime throughout the ABAU Sub-District.

Yours faithfully,

(HERBERT E. CLARK)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

CC@

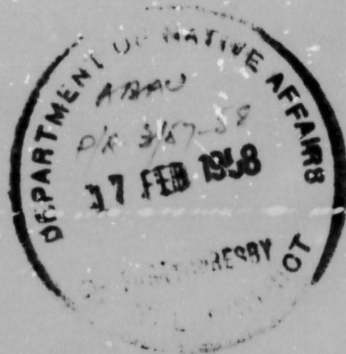
District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Your PR 3/57-58/673 of 4th February, 1958. refers.

UASA 00



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. NA.30-1-77

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby,

14th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : ABAU.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

I shall be obliged if you will let me have much more detailed comments on this particular report.

It is obviously necessary that the Assistant District Officer should move freely about his District.

It appears to me that the forwarding of this patrol report has been unduly delayed.

J.K. McCarthy

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

NA.30-1-77

14th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : ABAU.

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J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

File

P.R. No. 1/57-59/875

DIM/JK

4th February, 1958

The Assistant District Officer,
ABAU

DISTRICT REPORT ABMU NO. 1/57-58

I view with alarm the number of crimes which have been taking place and trust you to impress on the Europeans in your area that they should report all crime immediately, even though on occasions we fail to solve the trouble, it provides us with an overall pattern which is very important.

I will be at Akau shortly and will discuss the report in detail with you.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

C.C.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MERSIE

For information.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



30-1-6
30-1-11
~~33-7/165.~~

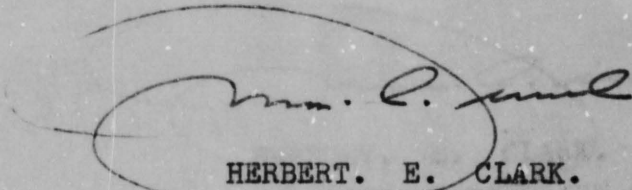
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
CENTRAL DISTRICT,
ABAU.

6th. January, 1958

District Officer, (3)
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU PATROL REPORT No. 3/57-58

Enclosed in triplicate please find the above
Patrol Report of a patrol to the CAPE RODNEY and VILIRUPU
areas.



HERBERT. E. CLARK.
a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Enc.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HEC/MC

20-1-6
30-1-11
~~33-7/165.~~

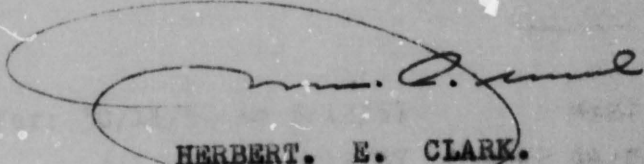
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
CENTRAL DISTRICT,
ABAU.

6th. January, 1958

District Officer, (3)
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

ABAU PATROL REPORT No. 3/57-58

Enclosed in triplicate please find the above
Patrol Report of a patrol to the CAPE RODNEY and VILIRUPU
areas.


HERBERT. E. CLARK.
a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Enc.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. ABA 30/1 -11

Sub-District Office
A B A U

3rd. January 1958

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY

Patrol Report ABA 3 - 57/58

For the duration of the patrol, the personnel, Mr.A.D.O. Wren and Mr.C.P.O. Schaefer, were accommodated at OTOMATA Estate, courtesy of the Manager, Mr.G.Towart.

The number of days spent at the Estate are as follow.

(1) Mr.A.D.O. Wren: 30/11/57 to 6/12/57	6 days
13/12/57 to 14/12/57	1 day
	<hr/>
Total	7 days

(2) Mr.C.P.O. Schaefer: 30/11/57 to 3/12/57	3 days
4/12/57 to 6/12/57	2 days
	<hr/>
	5 days

Could the Manager, Mr.G.Towart, of OTOMATA Estate, be reimbursed please.

E.D. Wren
for
(E.D. Wren)
Assistant District Officer

DIARY OF PATROL

Saturday 30th. November : Moved to OTOMATA in the station launch SEAMIST in company with Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer.

Four plantation labourers fined £1 each for refusing to work in the Estate smoke-house the previous Sunday. One gentleman jailed for six months for threatening Mr. Towart the Estate's relieving manager with a pick handle. Plantation labour assembled and instructed on the subject of work on Saturdays and Sundays. Informed that any repetition of Sunday's incident would be dealt with by myself as severely as possible. Informed that all bows and arrows would be confiscated if any more indications were given that they might be used for unlawful purposes.

Discussion with LALAURA Village Constable on the need to use village labour to clean LALAURA airstrip.

SEAMIST to LALAURA anchorage for the night.

Sunday, 1st. December, 1957: Dealt with a LALAURA-PARAMANA marriage dispute. Mediated but jailed husband for taking child away from mother.

During the afternoon attended a meeting of the local settlers at COCOLANDS. Meeting discussed what measures could be taken by settlers to assist in having airstrip re-opened. Assistant District Officer outlined to meeting steps being taken by the Administration in this matter.

Monday 2nd. December 1957 : Radio conversation held with the Regional Superintendant of Airports concerning the LALAURA airstrip.

Discussions with and orders issued to the village officials of LALAURA, KAPARI, and VIRICLO concerning the cleaning of the LALAURA airstrip. Assurances asked for by Assistant District Officer that work would be carried out faithfully and given by village officials.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer to VILIRUPU in SEAMIST to ration and/or pay school teachers, medical orderlies, and police on duty in the locality.

Assistant District Officer to COCOLANDS on Native Labour Inspections of the OTOMATA LUMBER & SAWMILL COMPANY's establishment there. Progress being made. Labour contented and well cared for. This mill is an asset to the Sub-District.

Driven to MERANI Estate in sawmill's jeep. Some minor matters attended to but no formal inspection of plantation. Passed the manager of MERANI, Mr. Thomas' property en route.

Returned in jeep via the Sawmill to ENDORA, the property of Mr. Miles of ABAU. Manager absent; Mr Miles present. Initial Native Labour Inspection of property carried out. Inspection disclosed good progress being made in developing the property and reflected credit on both owner and manager.

Returned to OTOMATA Estate.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer returned in SEAMIST. Reported that he had contacted the GAVUONE Seventh Day Adventist Church leaders and had instructed them to report to Assistant District Officer at OTOMATA. Further reported that KAPARI-HULA Education Department teacher, LAGO TAU absent in Moresby with sick wife.

Tuesday, 3rd. December 1957: Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer back to ABAU in SEAMIST to bring back weekly stores and mail for OTOMATA area since strip closed.

Assistant District Officer spent day at airstrip.

(2)

Wednesday 4th. December 1957 : Assistant District Officer inspected work at airstrip during morning.

The Native RAIPOM, "land-master" in the GAVUONE dispute paid £20 for a twenty year lease of the land upon which is situated the Seventh Day Adventist Village Church at GAVUONE.

SEAMIST returns to OTOMATA at noon. Mr. Schaefer reports no mail on aircraft. Further reports Manager of BARAMATA Estate requests visit by Assistant District Officer.

Assistant District Officer to COCOLANDS Sawmill to discuss plan of waiting room for LALAURA airstrip material for which is to be donated by mill and which Administration will erect.

Inspection of adjoining Gee property. Has only been commenced two months so advised no formal inspection would be carried out as yet. Labour in good spirits.

At dusk, fisheries launch arrived in with mail from ABAU for area.

Thursday, 5th. December 1957: Cadet to airstrip for day.

Assistant District Officer to BARAMATA Estate by tractor and on foot. Attempt to reach Estate in SEAMIST given up as heavy sea would prevent landing on beach.


Lunch at Estate with Manager. Some administrative matters attended to. Disturbance among labourers that had been reported by manager investigated. Six labourers jailed for assaulting Native overseer. Five then and one to be apprehended. This individual and another reported as having run away to and being employed on the Gee property at COCOLANDS. Manager seemed to have handled disturbance correctly. Returned to OTOMATA.

During the evening saw one of the labourers who had run away from BARAMATA. Told him and the other to report to me at 8 pm the following day so that he could be charged with assault and the other labourer persuaded to return to duty at BARAMATA.

Friday 6th. December, 1957:

Returned to ABAU in the SEAMIST via BARAMATA Estate where labourer landed.

The Assistant District Officer is indebted especially to the British New Guinea Development Company and the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ OTOMATA Lumber and Sawmill Company and their staffs for assistance rendered to the patrol.


(E.D. Wren)
Assistant District Officer

Comments arising out of visits to and Native Labour Inspections of European properties in the general area of Cocolands:

The following properties were inspected either formally and Native Labour inspections were carried out, or informally and any matters requiring attention received attention:

- (i) OTOMATA Estate - B.N.G.D.Co. - Mr.G.Towart, relieving Manager.
- (ii) OTOMATA Lumber & Sawmill Co. - Mr.A.J.McLean, Manager.
- (iii) Property at Cocolands leased to Mr.Gee.
- (iv) Property leased to Mr.Thomas of MERANI.
- (v) MERANI Estate - Mr.G.Ellsworthy - Mr.V.F.Thomas, Manager.
- (vi) BARAMATA Estate - Steamships - Mr.MacMullin, Manager.
- (vii) ENDORA Estate - A.D.Miles - Mr.W.Francis, Manager.

Formal Native Labour Inspections were carried out only at the Sawmill and Mr.Mile's Estate. In the latter case this was an initial inspection and everything was satisfactory while in the case of the Sawmill it was a follow up inspection as the result of a previous unsatisfactory inspection. The mill though in operation is still being established and good progress is being made in satisfying the conditions of the Native Labour Ordinance while mill labour is contented and well cared for so that no concern was felt by the inspecting officer about the intentions of this company. Inspection reports have been submitted.

The property at Cocolands leased by Mr.Gee and next to the Mill was visited briefly. Since only approximately two months has elapsed since work commenced here Mr.Gee was advised that no formal inspection would be undertaken and also that it was the view of the writer he should be given a period in which to establish himself before an inspection was undertaken. It was recommended to Mr.Gee that although as yet vehicles did not need to be registered in the area every care should be taken to keep his jeep in repair.

It is recommended to the Officer taking over the ABAU Sub-District the Native who ran away from BARAMATA Estate as a result of the disturbance there to the Gee property and was employed there and who subsequently returned to BARAMATA on the advice of the writer be charged with behaving in a threatening manner at BARAMATA Estate during the recent disturbance if in fact he has gone back to Mr.Gee's property. Apart from showing a complete disregard for the Assistant District Officer's wishes in this matter it is not becoming to the dignity of the ABAU Sub-District's administration that the views of this labourer be accepted that if he remains at BARAMATA Estate he is liable to assassination.

It could be explained to Mr.Gee that it is not the custom to employ labour that runs away from another estate.

Labour on this property was contented.

The property at Cocolands leased by Mr.Thomas who is acting as manager of Merani Estate until the return of the owner Mr.Ellsworthy in mid 1953 was only glanced at briefly while driving from the mill to Merani. Clearing of the forest was in progress.

At OTOMATA Estate a disturbance had taken place about a week prior to the writer's arrival there. This was caused by the refusal of those manning the copra smoke-house to work on Sunday after having been ordered to do so. While the smoke-house workers did not work and were each fined a pound for their refusal of duty, they were not necessarily the instigators of this incident and virtually the whole of the plantation labour force, many with threats of violence

made it impossible for the relieving manager to carry out his lawful intention. One labourer who climbed up on to the bench on which the manager was standing and shook a pack handle in front of him and asked if he knew what this was for, was jailed for six months to demonstrate to the remainder of the labourers employed at Otomata that such goings on were not the correct thing.

In this case OTOMATA labourers had taken advantage of the fact that the relieving manager had just arrived to have what was possibly a trial of strength with him. The actual decision to order work on this Sunday had been taken jointly by both the relieving manager and the manager on leave before his departure. On the arrival of the inspecting officer the plantation was quiet and Mr. Towart handled the incident correctly by having it dealt with according to law. This matter in itself has no particular significance.

The incident at BARAMATA was the usual disturbance between different tribal groups that starts when a member or members of one group are or imagine that they are insulted by the other group. Passions are easily aroused, everyone stands to arms and joins their own side. The plantation manager kept any real trouble from developing and reported the matter. Six labourers were jailed for one month each for assaulting an estate overseer.

Some administrative matters received attention.

It was noted that the Estate did not possess any transport. The could possibly consider abolishing unnecessary human portorage on Planations. It is not known if a problem of this nature has been dealt with under the proposed new Native Labour Ordinance.

The McNally establishment in the general area of Cocolands was not visited due to difficulty of getting there in the time available. It is recommended that this Estate and Mill be visited as soon as possible. As yet there has been no formal inspection. It at the moment is managed by Mr. A. Cullen.

BAIA and KAURU plantations in the area were neither visited nor inspected. A formal Native Labour Inspection is over due in each case.

During the second visit of the Assistant District Officer on the 14th. December to OTOMATA two thefts were reported. One from the manager of KAURU and one by Mr. Cullen.

In the case of the KAURU theft, details of this matter are known to Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Schaefer. It will have to be dealt with in turn. This is the second report of the theft of money reported recently and as such will be difficult to solve.

In the case of the theft of three 44 gallon drums of fuel reported by Mr. Cullen from OTOMATA beach it was not possible to investigate the matter at the time as Mr. Cullen had to leave for Moresby almost immediately after making his complaint.

It was pointed out to Mr. Cullen if he left his property lying on the beach, apart from the fact it might float away and be lost, he was encouraging theft. The officer who investigates this theft should first establish the fact that the three drums did exist and secondly take into consideration the fact that two of the three may have floated out to sea. It is understood that evidence is available from Mr. Brewster that one drum was milked by an OTOMATA driver.

Basically the whole position with regard to unloading of stores for the Cocolands area from the sea is unsatisfactory and will not be improved until the wharf planned to be built is built. As an interim measure much petty annoyance caused to those settlers who use the beaches at LALAUARA and OTOMATA to receive stores would be

done away with if the local agent discharged his duties in a more efficient manner.

It is an irritating fact that **those** Europeans in the area who, by their lack of application to their own duties, inconvenience the whole community are the loudest with their incessant cries of how useless the local Native is.

A brief description of general administrative and agency facilities available to the inhabitants of the LALAUURA-BAIA district and some suggestions for their improvements:

The cluster of European settlers with their subordinate Native communities who inhabit this general area are served by a weekly air service run by Carsair Air Service. Each Tuesday an Anson aircraft leaves Moresby approximately 1.30 pm to arrive at LALAUURA airstrip approximately one hour later. The aircraft flies on to ABAU airstrip from here a further ten minutes flight. The aircraft then returns to Moresby via LALAUURA. This flight carries passengers, mail, freezer goods, in addition to anything required in a hurry. Of late this flight has been rather erratic both in regard to time of arrival and actual day of arrival. Carsair have promised in future to attempt a better performance. The Moresby-Samarai Friday flight also has been landing at LALAUURA strip.

Each Wednesday a police mail runner leaves ABAU for all points to LALAUURA and return.

A private wireless station is operated by OTOMATA Estate for the benefit of local inhabitants and a private runner is maintained by all the local Europeans to carry mail and radiograms between the various plantations and Otomata.

A road system of sorts exists linking LALAUURA village to LALAUURA airstrip, OTOMATA Estate, ENDORA, OTOMATA Sawmill, Gee's property Thomas' lease, MERANI Estate, BARAMATA, BAIA, and KAURU. It is doubtful if these two latter Estates will ever be directly linked to the main system due to the difficulties of bridging the BOMGUINA River. Neither is it possible to travel direct between OTOMATA and BARAMATA Estates in certain seasons.

Ships load and unload from and to the beaches at LALAUURA, OTOMATA, BARAMATA, and DOMARA.

Improvements that should come in the not too distant future include:

(a) With the arrival of heavy machinery on order for the OTOMATA Lumber & Sawmill Company, the construction of an all-weather road running from the proposed wharf site at between OTOMATA and LALAUURA through OTOMATA Estate, ENDORA to the SAWMILL and the Gee's lease. This road will be constructed at the Sawmill's expense but any grants in aid from the Administration could not be refused. Secondly the Sawmill using this plant will construct a parking bay at LALAUURA airstrip at cost price. The Sawmill has already donated a small wooden, iron-roofed waiting room for use of European passengers at the strip. The erection of this has now been completed.

(b) With the completion of the parking bay, appointment of W.T. Francis as an agent for the Assistant District Officer, ABAU, and the arrival of an Administration mower, difficulties in the construction and maintenance of this airstrip should be a thing of the past.

Had the writer the authority, he would station a married member of the Native Police force at LALAUURA airstrip to be on call from the local plantations when cases of theft, insubordination, etc., took place. It is probably true to report that the Administration has not

got its ear close enough to the ground in so far as plantations in the Sub-District are concerned. Roughly in the short time the writer has been in the Sub-District, two cases of plantation brawls between tribal groups, two cases of insubordination against plantation managements with one case involving threats of violence against the European Manager, two cases of theft involving money, one allegation of theft involving property other than money, a complaint of wilfully wrecking machinery that has just come up, and the discovery of a number of knuckle-dusters on one property.

While nothing alarming has come of any of these incidents so far it is necessary that the Assistant District Officer should be constantly on tour in the Sub-District so that everyone will know that any matters that require his attention can be immediately brought to his notice and disposed of on the spot. In this way breaches in the law are prevented.

The stationing of a constable at LALAURA would help bring about this happy state of affairs especially if the mass of plantation labourers felt they had a fellow Native in whom they could confide and whom they could visit rather more easily than by making a visit to ABAU, which is out of the question on the time factor alone.

GAVUONE Dispute:

The principals in this case were interviewed at OTOMATA. RAIPOM has been paid for a further lease of his land. KOKOVELE says he will use his good offices to get his Church to erect their building on the leased land. The matter will now be settled provided European Missionaries keep out of the ring.

E. D. Wren

(E. D. Wren)

Assistant District Officer