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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WISANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: BALIMO WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 5 1959/60 Number of Reports: 5

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1] 1 OF 1959/60	1-23	P.J. BARBER CPO	EAST ARAMIA CENSUS DIVISION.		6.7.59 - 17.7.59	
[2] 2 OF 1959/60	1-65	P.J. BARBER	UPPER, BAMU AND WANJDI CENSUS DIU		21.7.59 - 14.8.59	
[3] 3 OF 1959/60	1-27	D.C. HARGEST P.O	BAMU DELTA, DIBIRI PASSAGE & KAMA RIVER	MAP	5.1.60 - 7.2.60	
[4] 3 OF 1959/60	1-15	P.J. BARBER CPO	BALIMO - WASUA ROAD		20.5.59 - 25.6.59	
[5] 4 OF 1959/60	1-19	J.E. FENTON CPO	UPPER BAMU.		15.2.60 - 3.3.60	
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SALIMO SUB-DISTRICT, WESTERN Report No. 1 of 59/59

Patrol Conducted by E.J. Barber, C.F.O.

Area Patrolled East Iromia Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives No. 9981 Constable Aris 6/7/59-9/7/59
No. 9990 Interpreter Gonta 8/7/59-9/7/59
interpreter Gonta 10/7/59-11/7/59

Duration—From 6/7/1959 to 17/7/1959

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug/Ant., 1958, February, 1958.

Medical/...../1959.

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census, inclusion of 2 Villages omitted from Bogodala Local Council into other census Divisions, pre-election information for villages included in Council

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/10/1959.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BALIMO SUB-DISTRICT, WESTERN Report No. 1 - 59/60

Patrol Conducted by P. S. Barber, C. S. J.

Area Patrolled East Aramia Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives	10,9991	Constable Apis	6/7/59 to
		Interpreter Gonia	9/7/59
	10,9990	Constable Kom	10/7/59 to
		Interpreter Comani	17/7/59

Duration—From 5/7/1959 to 17/7/1959

Number of Days 8

Nights Camping 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1956, February, 1956

Medical/...../1957

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census, inclusion of 2 villages omitted from Cops & Local Government into other census Divisions, pre-election information for villages included in Councils

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/10/1959

[Signature]
Dist. Commissioner

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-3.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

4th. November, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEROBU.

PATROL NO 1 - 59/60 - BALIMO

For 67-3-4 of 22nd. October, 1959 refers.

The I.D.O. Balimo has been instructed to prepare the recommendation for altering the Census Sub-Division in accordance with your advice.

It was my interpretation and Mr Barber's intention that the operative word "their" referred to the Administration and not to the Villagers. The sentence is, admittedly ambiguous.

K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Please reply on 1/17/60 if necessary.

NPA *[Signature]* dil (P/A)

67-3-4

KINROSS
Konedobu

22nd October, 1951

The District Officer,
Western District,
D/BL.

Patrol No. 1 - 59/60 - BAJIRO

Please submit your recommendations for re-allocation of Census Division under separate memorandum. At the same time relate village names to the relevant census volume enclosing full information and a detailed map of the particular area where you recommend the changes to be made.

This information is required as it will be necessary to amend census maps and figures at this Headquarters.

The Village Constables are not the representatives of the native people; they are rather the representatives of the Administration appointed by it as such. Nor are Councillors the Assistants of the Village Constables; but they are elected, or should be, by the villagers to represent them to the Administration.

The patrol calls for no other comment.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

ul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-4. ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-3-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

8th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO 1 - 59/60 BALIMO

P.J. BARBER C.P.O.

1. Attached hereto in duplicate is the report together with claim for camping allowance.
2. The re-arrangement of Census Divisions as recommended is logical. Further alterations will be occurring in the Balimo Sub-District shortly when amendments to the Gogodala and Kiwai Council proclamations are made.
3. The report calls for little comment other than that it is lucid and neatly presented.

K.R. Williamson
K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Copy to: A.D.O.
Balimo.

Being processed
10/10/59

30-3-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

8th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KHEDDUBU.

PATROL NO 1 - 59/60 BALIMO

P. J. BARBER, P.O.

1. Attached hereto in duplicate is the report together with claim for camping allowances.
2. The re-arrangement of Camps mentioned as recommended is logical. Further alterations will be occurring in the Balimo Sub-District shortly when amendments to the Gogodala and Ulu Gessell proclamations are made.
3. The report calls for little comment other than that it is lucid and neatly presented.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Copy to: A.D.O.
Balimo.

30-3-1.

District Office,
OCHR,
WESTERN DISTRICT.


8th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU.

PATROL NO 1 - 59/60 BALIMO

F. J. BARBER C.P.O.

1. Attached hereto in duplicate is the report together with claim for camping allowance.
2. The re-arrangement of the Census Divisions as recommended is logical. Further alterations will be occurring in the Balimo Sub-District shortly when amendments to the Gogodala and Kiwai Council proclamations are made.
3. The report calls for little comment other than that it is lucid and neatly presented.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Copy to: A.D.C.
Balimo.

30-1-1

Sub-District Office,
BALIMO, Western District.

20th September 1959.

The District Officer,
DARU, Western District

Report of PATROL No. 1 - BALIMO.
P.J. Barber, GEO.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of Mr Barber's report of a patrol through the West Aranda Census Division, and his claim for camping allowance.

With regard to the two villages ARAGI and GARU, I fully support Mr Barber's recommendation that henceforth Aragi be included in the Dibiri Division and Garu in the upper Zamu and Wawoi. These two villages have hitherto been two of six villages in the West Aranda Division. The other four are now part of the Gogdala Council. Thus for all purposes except census, the area is divided. The only reason I can see for including these six villages in one Division is geographical. On all other points they should not have been combined.

Approval is therefore sought please to include GARU in the Upper Zamu and Wawoi Census Division, ARAGI in the Dibiri Census Division, and WALA, SAINASI, KUMWA and KEMANI in the East Gogdala Census Division. The West Aranda Census Division will then cease to exist.

This report indicates that Mr Barber has carried out his (verbal) instructions conscientiously and thoroughly.



(Robert Cleland)
a/ Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr P.J. Barber,
LAKE MURRAY.



PATROL REPORT.

District of: Valim Sub-District, Western. Report No: 1 - 59/50.

Patrol Conducted by: P.J. Barber, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: East Aramia Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil.

Native: No. 9981 Constable Apis 6/2/59
Interpreter Gonla 8
No. 9990 Constable Eon 9/7/59
Interpreter Ganani 10/7/59
17/5/59.

Duration - From: 6/7/1959 to 17/7/1959.

Number of Days: 8.

Nights Camping: 5.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services: August 1956,
February 1958.

Medical: 1957.

Map Reference:

Objects of Patrol: Census, inclusion of 2 villages omitted from
Gogodala Local Government into other census
Divisions, pre-election information for villages
included in Council.

Peter Barber

Introduction.

This patrol was originally intended only to census Garu and Aragi villages and to decide which future Census Division was best suited to them, both geographically and politically.

The Census of Salwasi, Waia, Kabani, Kerema and Kala were to be included in Mr. A.A.O. Cleland's pre-election patrol but owing to the sudden arrival of Mr. Urang the original plans were hastily reviewed. Thus the broken nature of this patrol was unavoidable.

Also the speed with which it was performed was necessary as the Elections for the Gogodala Native Local Government Council were due to start on Monday 20th July.

The use of different Interpreters although not entirely necessary was employed owing to the different languages spoken (Garu and Aragi speak Bom, while the others speak Gogodala) and the fact that Casani, having accompanied Mr Cleland on his pre-election patrol, was best qualified to deliver the pre-election information and directions.

The Kala Census figures will be included in the East Gogodala Census sub-Division figures which will be submitted by Mr A.A.O. Cleland.

DIARY.

Monday 6th July. Left Balimo 0730 in double canoe in company with Mrs Stenden and nine children from Bamu River Mission. Outboard motor stopped. The run intermittently but mainly on one cylinder. Passed Saiwasi 1400. Garu 1615. Arrived Kuria 1745. Mrs Stenden to Bamu River Mission. Rained all day and a terribly cold. Two foot bore 2230. Slept Kuria.

Tuesday 7th July. Left Kuria 0815 after servicing outboard. Arrived Aragi 1000. Census-fair line. Health fair - one man to Balimo with T.B. Gari men alleged Aragi 40.2 men and women stole their coconuts. Sent to Balimo. Village poor but tidy. Advised on drainage and new house. Left Aragi 1500. Arrived Kuria 1715. Slept Kuria.

Wednesday 8th July. Left Kuria 0815 after servicing outboard. Went on one cylinder. Arrived Garu 1030 (against current). Census-fair line. Health fair at moment. Village a bit silted and muddy. Told to sand, rebuild and drain. No complaints. Left Garu 1410. Passed Saiwasi 1555; Wala 1623. Arrived Kenewa 1630. Slept Kenewa.

Thursday 9th July. Left Kenewa 0805 after servicing outboard. Passed Kebani 0920; Kala creek 1137; Uledu creek 1425. Arrived Balimo 1603.

Tuesday 14th July. Left Balimo 1000. Outboard broke down 1015. Arrived Balimo 1130.

Wednesday 15th July. Left Balimo 1515. Arrived Saiwasi 1825 after more outboard trouble. Slept Saiwasi.

Thursday 16th July. Census-good. Village fair. Health fair. Took Saiwasi people to Wala for election discourse as Saiwasi and Wala form one electorate. Left Saiwasi 0940. Arrived Wala 1017. Census-good line. Health good. Told to clean village. Election talk by Gamani (Interpreter). No complaints. Left Wala 1235. Arrived Kenewa 1308. Lunch. Census-good line. Village in excellent condition. Health good. People to Kebani for council talk - both villages form one electorate. Left Kenewa 1440. Arrived Kebani 1519. Election talk by Gamani. Census-good line. Village in good condition. Health good, no complaints. Slept Kebani.

Friday 17th July. Left Kebani 0830. Arrived Kala village 1305. Census-poor line. Village gives windblown appearance. Told to rectify. Election talk by Gamani. Health fair. Left Kala 1600. Met Mr. Urangah 1615. Taken in tow. Arrived Balimo 2015.

END OF DIARY.

Observation.

It is recommended that Aragi join the Dibiri Census Division and that Garu join the Upper Bama and Waroi Census Division. Geographically this is logical. In addition Garu have strong social and political ties with Kuria in the Upper Bama Division, being intermarried and therefore on friendly terms. Aragi are in a similar position with Arakanapi in the Dibiri Division.

Native Affairs.

It is hard to file this Division under "good, Bad or Indifferent," because of the extreme disparity between villages. Garu and Aragi villages are very poor while Kenewa and Kebab are probably as good, if not better, than any in the Sub-District.

Both Garu and Aragi have low sites which are inundated each high tide. It is not surprising that, owing to the permanent dampness, a light rain will turn the village ground into a quagmire. The buildings were in a state of dilapidation. Instructions and advice regarding drainage and rebuilding was given and it is hoped to revisit these villages in 2/3 months.

Saiwasi, Wais and Yala while being quite fair leave a lot to be desired. In all cases some rebuilding and repairing is necessary.

Kenewa and Kebab on the other hand leave little to be desired. Both these villages have made a determined effort and are in excellent condition. The buildings are first class and very neatly laid out, and Kenewa boasts a well grassed and well kept playing ground for the children. Evidence of nomadic tendencies was seen at Kala and Aragi. Several Aragi milker "go-bush" from time to time, some staying there for years at a time.

Periodically the Kala population moves to the Bama or the intervening bushland but generally return in a matter of months.

Village officials generally proved helpful but don't have a great deal of authority in their villages. It is a regular cry from Village Constables, "as soon as I tell them to do something they go bush."

The people were told that the Village Constable's were created by the Administration as their representatives and therefore were to be obeyed.

Economically, with the exception of Aragi and to a lesser extent Garu, this area has every opportunity to develop. Good land is available and copra should be plentiful.

LAW and Order.

Only one complaint was brought to the notice of the patrol. Garu alleged that Aragi had stolen all their coconuts. This matter is being attended to.

Agriculture.

Saiwasi, Wais, Kenewa, Kebani and Kala have suitable ground for the production of coconut. They have groves and future groves are being cleared now and will be planted under the supervision of Native Agricultural Assistant.

In this respect Garu has some chance but unfortunately Aragi has none. The palms won't rot in this area due to the soggy nature of the soil.

The staple diet is sago. The upper villages have a fair quality sago but once again Garu and Aragi miss out as their sago is of very poor quality. The upper villagers refuse to eat it.

Bananas, pawpaws, taro, pineapple, corn and some sweet potato is grown successfully. Wild pig, fish, cassowary and mangani supplements their diet.

Topography.

The land around Aragi and Garu is extremely low, barely inches above a big tide. Inland it is alternately bush and swamp and the ground is perpetually soggy.

Up river from Saiwasi the country becomes increasingly undulating with swamps found here and there.

Forestry.

There is an unlimited amount of timber of all types. Hardwoods predominate, but cedar, brown pine and a variety of silky oak are among those in evidence.

Difficulty in transportation is the only reason why the exploitation of these forest resources has been and will be delayed.

Livestock.

All villages have several pigs, a number of birds (mainly roosters), and many dogs. The pigs and poultry appear quite healthy but the dogs for the most part are in very poor shape.

Transport and Communications.

The main mode of transport is canoe. All these people are excellent canoe handlers, have a fine sense of balance, and are extremely powerful paddlers. Garu and Aragi have outrigger canoes.

There are some tracks joining most villages the main ones being from the Upper Bani and the Bani Delta.

Anthropological. Nil.

Census.

A complete ignorance of census routines was seen at Aragi and Waia. This is due to the limited number of census conducted in these villages and the ever changing population, specifically Waia.

The other villages were quickly into place when the head of the family was called and answered clearly when their own name was called. All relevant information was given promptly.

Education and Mission Influence.

With the exception of Garu and Aragi all villages have their own school run by a Mission trained pastor who teaches in the vernacular. Six boys from Kebani attend the Government school in Balimo and two boys and one girl the Mission school in Balimo, also from Kebani.

Mr White, Education Officer, is at present selecting a suitable site in this area for a Village Higher School. Kenewa appears the most suitable and the people are enthusiastic about the prospect of same.

Health.

Mr Petrus, European Medical Assistant, last week completed a patrol of Waia, Kebani, Kenewa, Waia and Saiwasi. The health generally was good. No yaws was seen, but malaria, especially in Waia and Saiwasi, dominated the ailments. Children in these two villages have abnormally protracted spleens.

The death rate in these villages is pleasingly low.

Unfortunately the same can't be said for Aragi and Garu, especially Garu. The main cause of death is said to be fever (malaria) however owing to the extreme dampness of these villages it is suspected that T.B. is the main killer.

It is recommended that regular and thorough medical examinations be conducted in these two villages.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>Population</u>
Aragi	10	4.42%	13	5.75%	226
Garu	13	14.44%	2	2.22%	90
Saiwasi	2	1.74%	10	8.69%	115
Waia	3	3.48%	4	4.83%	89
Kenewa	1	0.98%	1	0.86%	102
Kebani	-	0%	4	3.22%	124

* Correct to second decimal place.

Police.

No.9981 Constable Apis. Extremely efficient and keen.

No.9990 Constable Kom. Quietly efficient and capable to help.

Peter J. Gardner EPO.

PATROL REPORT.

District of: Balimo Sub-District, Western. Report No: 1 - 9/50.

Patrol Conducted by: P.J. Barber, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: East Aramia Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil.

Natives: No. 9981 Constable Agis 6/7/59
Interpreter Gonis 6/7/59
No. 9990 Constable Kon 6/7/59
Interpreter Gamani 6/7/59

Duration. - From: 6/7/1959 to 17/7/1959.

Number of Days: 8.

Nights Camping: 5.

Did Medical Assistant accompany? Nil.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services: August 1958,
February 1959.

Medical: 1957.

Map Reference:

Subjects of Patrol: Census, inclusion of 2 villages omitted from
Gogodria Local Government into other census
Divisions, pre-election information for villages
included in Council.

Peter Barber

Introduction.

This patrol was originally intended only to census Garu and Aragi villages and to decide which future Census Division was best suited to them, both geographically and politically.

The Census of S. Awani, Wain, Kebani, Kenewa and Kala were to be included in Mr. A.D.O. Cleland's pre-election patrol but owing to the sudden arrival of M.V. Urangah the original plans were hastily reviewed. Thus the broken nature of this patrol was unavoidable.

Also the speed with which it was performed was necessary as the Elections for the Gogodala Native Local Government Council were due to start on Monday 20th July.

The use of different Interpreters although not entirely necessary was employed owing to the different languages spoken (Garu and Aragi speak Bam, while the others speak Gogodala) and the fact that Gamani, having accompanied Mr. Cleland on his pre-election patrol, was best qualified to deliver the pre-election information and directions.

The Kala Census figures will be included in the East Gogodala Census sub-division figures which will be submitted by Mr. A.D.O. Cleland.

DIARY.

Monday 6th July. Left Balimo 0730 in double canoe in company with Mrs Standen and nine children from Bama River Mission. Outboard motor stopped. The run intermittally but mainly on one cylinder. Passed Saiwasi 1400. Garu 1615. Arrived Kuria 1745. Mrs Standen to Bama River Mission. Rained all day and extremely cold. Two foot bore 2230. Slept Kuria.

Tuesday 7th July. Left Kuria 0815 after servicing outboard. Arrived Aragi 1000. Census-fair line. Health fair - one man to Balimo with T.B. Garu men allage Aragi No.2 men and women stole their coconuts. Sent to Balimo. Village poor but tidy. Advised on drainage and new buildings. Left Aragi 1500. Arrived Kuria 1715. Slept Kuria.

Wednesday 8th July. Left Kuria 0815 after servicing outboard. Went on one cylinder. Arrived Garu 1030 (against current). Census-fair line. Health fair at moment. Village dilapidated and muddy. Told to mend, rebuild and drain. No complaints. Left Garu 1410. Passed Saiwasi 1555; Waia 1623. Arrived Kenewa 1650. Slept Kenewa.

Thursday 9th July. Left Kenewa 0805 after servicing outboard. Passed Kebani 0830; Kala creek 1137; Ulada creek 1425. Arrived Balimo 1600.

Friday 14th July. Left Balimo 1000. Outboard broke down 1015. Arrived Balimo 1730.

Wednesday 15th July. Left Balimo 1015. Arrived Saiwasi 1825 after more outboard trouble. Slept Saiwasi.

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END OF DIARY.

Observations.

It is recommended that Aragi join the Dibiri Census Division and that Garu join the Upper Bamu and Wawoi Census Division. Geographically this is logical. In addition Garu have strong social and political ties with Kuria in the Upper Bamu Division, being intermarried and therefore on friendly terms. Aragi are in a similar position with Arakusagi in the Dibiri Division.

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Periodically the Kala population moves to the Bamu or the intervening bushland but generally return in a matter of months.

Village officials generally proved helpful but don't have a great deal of authority in their villages. It is a regular cry from Village Constables "as soon as I tell them to do something they go bush."

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In this respect Garu has some chance but unfortunately Aragi has none. The palms won't nut in this area due to the soggy nature of the soil.

The staple diet is sago. The upper villages have a fair quality sago but once again Garu and Aragi miss out as their sago is of very poor quality. The upper villagers refuse to eat it.

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Anthropological. Nil.

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Mr Petrus, European Medical Assistant, last week completed a patrol of Kala, Kebani, Kenewa, Waia and Saiyasi. The health generally was good. No yaws was seen, but malaria, especially in Waia and Saiyasi, dominated the ailments. Children in these two villages have abnormally protracted spleens.

The death rate in these villages is pleasingly low.

Unfortunately the same can't be said for Aragi and Garu, especially Garu. The main cause of death is said to be fever (malaria) however owing to the extreme dampness of these villages it is suspected that T.B. is the main killer.

It is recommended that regular and thorough medical examinations be conducted in these two villages.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Aragi	10	4.42%	13	5.75%	226
Garu	13	14.44%	2	2.22%	90
Saiyasi	2	1.74%	10	8.69%	115
Waia	3	3.48%	4	4.83%	89
Kenewa	1	0.98%	7	6.56%	102
Kebani	-	0%	4	3.22%	124

* Correct to second decimal place.

Police.

No. 9981 Constable Apie. Extremely efficient and keen.

No. 9990 Constable Kom. Quietly efficient and capable to help.

Walter J. Barber C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959.

Form 101/1/15-46/500

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		LABOUR POTENTIAL			TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL								
		M	F	0-14 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-9		9-15		Over 15		In Child Birth	In	Out	In District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission		Males	Females	Total	Excess	Number of Children	Average Size of Family	(excluding absence)	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F															M	F
Arund	7-7-59	4	9	1	1	4	3	6	1	2	3	14	4	2	3	11	11	24	55	2153	10124	130	2.6	2948	96	72	1004	126	226.		
Gaur	8-7-59	1	1	5	8	1	1	1	2	1	7	11	4	2	2	11	17	6	32	7	20	16	23	13	3	26	27	50	40	90.	
Gulmoud	16-7-59	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	3	3	3	11	17	11	33	3	32	1	3.4	1825	30	34	56	19	115.		
Wala	16-7-59	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	19	8	19	24	6	12	15	22	21	19	25	42	47	89.	
Kanora	16-7-59	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	22	5	7	22	7	22	5	30	6	2.5	2118	24	39	19	57	102.		
Robert	16-7-59	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-9
0

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN DISTRICT Report No. BALIMO 2 - 59/60

Patrol Conducted by PETER J. BARBER

Area Patrolled UPPER BAMU & WAWOI CENSUS SUB - DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4

Duration--From 21 7 / 19 59 to 14 8 / 19 59

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services XIX / 19 58 1957/

Medical 18 / 19 58 / 59

Map Reference SEE REPORT

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/10/1959

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN DISTRICT Report No. 243 243 2 - 52/50

Patrol Conducted by PAUL J. BARBER

Area Patrolled UPPER BAIN & WAKOL CREEKS AND DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4

Duration—From 7/1950 to 8/1950

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1950 135457

Medical 1950/50

Map Reference SEE REPORT

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of 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 £

67-3-9

2nd November, 1953.

The District Officer,
Western District,
BARU.

BALIND Patrol Report No. 2032-2

The report conveys the impression of a rather hostile environment, about which there is little this Department can do acrimonially until such time as Agriculture decides to conduct a thorough survey of the potentialities.

I note you hope to give a certain amount of priority to the area now that the BALIND staffing situation has eased somewhat. It seems advisable to attempt more contact than in the past in view of the impression they conveyed to the patrolling officer of our lack of interest in them.

The report indicates a conscientious piece of work by Mr. Barber.

Paul
(S. A. Roberts),
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-9



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-3.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

21st. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU.

BALIMO PATROL No. 2 - 1959/60

P.J. Barber, C.P.O.

Attached hereto is the above report together with
slabs for camping allowance.

1. Not as yet being familiar with this area I can add little to the comments of the A.D.O. Balimo except to say that the account indicates a certain administrative neglect, no doubt unavoidable, in the past. The present staff position at Balimo is now sufficient to maintain a full patrolling programme.
2. Whilst Mr Barber states that health was quite good but that a lot of malaria was reported, it is no doubt this latter condition which is primarily responsible for the apathy found there.
3. Regular patrolling and not only by officers of this Department, seems to be the short term answer to most of the problems encountered.
4. The report lacks a map of the area patrolled, (Mr Barber is now stationed at Kiunga) but nevertheless it is a well presented and informative report and Mr Barber is to be commended.
5. Extracts have been made and passed to the Departments of Health, Education and Agriculture.

Compare all data by Province

[Signature]
K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RDMC/DEF.

File: 30-1-1.

Sub-District Office,
Balimo Sub-District,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

8th. October, 1959.

The District Officer,
DAEU.

REPORT OF BALIMO PATROL No. 2 OF 1959/60

I. J. BARBER, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above report and a claim for camping allowance.

Mr. Barber has conducted the patrol in a most satisfactory manner. He has absorbed a lot of knowledge and sound common sense in the short period in the service. His report is complete and well written.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I fully agree that regular and frequent patrols are the only way to do anything effective, not only with these people, but with all the people commonly known as "Bama". The matter of a follow-up patrol in the Upper Bama will be taken care of by Mr. Newton in November-December of this year.

VILLAGES:

Mr. Barber's comments on each village are interesting and will be very useful for future patrols.

MISSION RELEVANCE:

Increased frequency of patrols should settle the area considerably and minimise the power of sorcery. A secondary effect should be an increase of interest in the Mission.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL:

A thorough Agricultural survey of this and all other Bama areas, is an urgent necessity before anything useful can be done. There will have to follow some intensive education to persuade these people that they must work to make their way with neighbouring areas. Despite all the pessimism regarding this area I cannot believe that "there is nothing but mud". It may be that re-settlement is the only ultimate answer, but there must be something that can be done in the meantime. In this particular area, it is possible that more can be done than in the Bama Delta; Mr. Barber's comments on Topography, Geology, Climate and Agriculture are by no means unfavourable.

HEALTH:

An aid-post in this Upper Bama area would have to be staffed by an experienced and authoritative man. He will have to make his presence felt and extend his services to the villages rather than wait for patients to come in. He must expect resistance and apathy and be prepared to combat them. It would be quite pointless sending a man unequal to these demands.

EDUCATION:

The figures on school age children have been passed on to the Education Officer.

The general schooling position will, among all the unsatisfactory aspects of this area, respond to increased patrolling.

In sum then, the relatively simple expedient of an increase in patrolling frequency will work wonders in this area. It will consolidate the people and pave the way to further development and extension of services.

R.D.M. Cleland
.....
(R.D.M. Cleland)
s/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30-1/21.

Sub-District Office,
BALIMO, W.B.

16th. May, 1959.

Mr. P.J. Barber,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
BALIMO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please prepare to leave for a census and general administrative patrol of the Upper Bama and Wawrd Census Division, as soon as a boat becomes available to take you there. I anticipate that this will be approximately 8th June. You will be expected to keep yourself informed of boat movements. It is unlikely that a boat will be available for the whole patrol, so you will be taken to the head of the Bama river and from there your progress will be by canoe. Let me know your estimated finishing date so that arrangements can be made to pick you up at Kurea.

2. This Census Division do not pay any tax this year, so your main object will be census revision. You should have no difficulty there as your experience with me should be sufficient. You will, however, be expected to be thoroughly conversant with all instructions and Memorandums dealing with census, Patrols and Patrolling, and Native Police on Patrol. You should also read any other pertinent instruction on General and Native Administration, and some previous patrol reports for the area.

3. As a means of getting a more complete and up to date picture of this area, please include in your patrol report a brief notice of the following matters :-

- (1) A sketch of the social and political organisation of the people;
- (2) Any natural resources and their development potential;
- (3) Agricultural Potential;
- (4) Pastoral Potential;
- (5) Subsistence Crops and fisheries;
- (6) Forestry;
- (7) Economic standing of the people at present and their future potential;
- (8) Standard of living;
- (9) Topography;
- (10) Communications;
- (11) European activity in the area;
- (12) Educational attainments. You will find a memo from the Education officer on file 8-1 requesting certain information. Please endeavour to supply as much of this as possible.

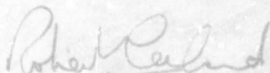
4. Check with Mr Hargest to see if there are any outstanding financial matters for the area. If so, please finalise them. Make sure your patrol advance is sufficient to cover them.

5. Compile a register of Shot Guns held.

6. Include on your patrol map notes on natural resources, prominent features, river channels, limits of navigation etc., and any information which may be of value to future patrols and Territory cartography generally.

7. Include a copy of this Memorandum with your report.

8. Finally, I wish you well on your first patrol. I am confident that, despite your brief experience, you will conduct the patrol well.



.....
(Robert Cleveland, A.D.O.)

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT: Western District.
Report No. : Balimo 2-59/60 .
Patrol Conducted by: P.J.BARBER.
Area Patrolled: Upper Bamu & Wawoi Census Sub-Division.
Patrol Accompanied by:
European: Nil.
Native: L/Cpl.Matoro No. 2333
Const.Lawa No. 9950
Interpreter Gonea
Agricultural Assistant Mulake

Duration:
From- Tuesday 21st. July 1959
To - Friday 14th. August 1959
No. Days----- 25
Nights Camping----- 24

Last Patrol to Area:
District Services: 56/57
Medical : 58/59

Map Reference: See Report.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision, General Administration.

DIARY

Tuesday 21st. July.

Left Balimo 0900 aboard M.V. Urungah in company Mr. a/A.D.O. Cleland, Mr. E.M.A. Petras and MR.E.O. White.

Arrived Kala 1125. Gogedala Native Local Government Council election and medical inspection for Kala. Left Kala 1440 and arrived Kebani 1640. Slept.

Wednesday 22nd. July.

Election and medical inspection Kebani/Kenewa. Left Mr. White at Kebani to select site for proposed Village Higher School. Left Kebani 1020, passed Kenewa 1030, Waia 1050 arriving Saiwasi 1105. Election and medical inspection Saiwasi/Waia. Slept.

Thursday 23rd. July.

Left Mr. Petras at Saiwasi. Left Saiwasi 0715 passing Garu 0810, Kuria 0810. Aground 1020; bore and away 1220. Aragi 1315-1410 with gear-box trouble. Arakanapi 1440-1450. Mouth of Arania 1535. Arrived B.R.M. 1810. Slept.

Friday 24th. July.

Left B.R.M. 0730 passing Matakala 0900, Bibisa No. 1 1100, Bibisa No. 2 1200, Kubiae 1630, Wareho 1645. Arrived Komewu 1840. Slept.

Saturday 25th. July.

Left Komewu 1120 arriving Wareho 1225. Mr Cleland on board M.V. Urungah departed 1235.

Census P.M.--poor line. No complaints. Slept.

Sunday 26th. July.

Observed at Wareho. Inspected Kubiae site P.M..

Monday 27th. July.

Left Wareho in double canoe 0800, arriving Eibisa No. 2 1730.

Slept.

Tuesday 28th. July.

Census--fair line. No complaints. Slept Bib. No. 2.

Wednesday 29th. July.

Left Bibisa No. 2 0800 arriving Bibisa No. 1 1000.

Census--very fair line. No complaints. Slept Bib. No. 1.

Thursday 30th. July.

Left Bibisa No. 1 0840 arriving Matakala 1225. Slept Matakala.

Friday 31st. July.

Census--good line. No complaints. Left Matakala 1000 reaching Ramu-Wawoi Junction 1100 and arriving Iowa 1303.

Visited B.R.M. school and hospital P.M.. Slept Iowa.

Saturday 1st. August.

Census--good line. No complaints. Slept Iowa.

DIARY (contd.)

Sunday 2nd August.

Observed. M.V. Urungah arrived 1530.

Monday 3rd August.

Boarded Urungah 0700. Aground; bore and away 0955. Arrived
Parieme 1740. Slept Parieme.

Tuesday 4th August.

Left Parieme 0700 arriving Tiomi 0740-deserted. Returned Parieme
arriving 0850. Urungah departed 0900.

Census--very poor line. No complaints. Slept Parieme.

Wednesday 5th August.

Left Parieme 0900 arriving Parieme future site 0934, inspection
and instructions. Left 1100 arriving Diwami 1400. Slept Diwami.

Thursday 6th August.

Census--fair line. No complaints. Slept Diwami.

Friday 7th August.

Inspected Diwami No. 2 (consists of one family), then returned to
Diwami. Walked inland along Diwami-Libisa No. 2 track. Selected site
to be cleared for coconuts.

Saturday 8th August.

Left Diwami 0705 arriving Gagora 1800. Rained most of the day.

Slept Gagora.

Sunday 9th August.

Observed.

Monday 10th August.

Census--good line. No complaints. Slept Gagora.

Tuesday 11th August.

Left Gagora 0755. Junction Bamu River 0850. Arrived Iowa 1000.

Slept Iowa.

Wednesday 12th August.

Left Iowa 0925, arriving Kuria 1015. Census--good line. No
complaints. Slept Kuria.

Thursday 13th August.

Left Kuria 0720 passing Garu 0915, Saiwasi 1110, Waia 1150,
Kenewa 1222, Kebani 1255, arriving Kala 1802. Slept Kala.

Friday 14th August.

Left Kala 0735 arriving Balimo Station 1230.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the patrol to the Upper Bamu and Wawoi Census Sub-Division was to census, to prepare Tax Census Sheets, and to endeavour to produce a complete and up to date picture of this area.

The achievements of this patrol, such as they are, will have been of no avail if a "follow-up" patrol isn't conducted within the following three to six months.

Various suggestions and recommendations and reasons supporting same are contained in the body of this report, which, it is hoped, is both constructive and comprehensive.

OBSERVATIONS.

Native Affairs.

All the people encountered by the patrol were helpful and friendly but very dubious about discussing their problems

Apparently they ^{feel} that patrols don't really care about them or their troubles and only come because they have to. It is believed that this patrol dispelled at least part of this misapprehension. It will be seen in later sections of this report that some response is evident.

If this newly born interest in themselves and their surroundings is to be maintained obviously more contact with these people must be made. Until it is possible to have a patrol post in the area further patrols at three monthly intervals should be undertaken with the express purpose of showing them that we are genuinely interested in them and their future.

They realise they need guidance and it is considered that should they receive it they will snap out of their present lethargy. At present they consider any effort on their part is a waste of time. They are told to do this and that and that the patrol will be back in a few months time to give them more advice. Imagine their feelings when the patrol returns not in three months but in three years or more.

Confidence in the Administration must suffer a set back under these circumstances.

This apparent lack of confidence in Europeans can not be entirely blamed upon the Administration. It is suspected that some members of the Australian Petroleum Company failed to conduct themselves in a reasonable manner whilst that company was in the vicinity.

These people are nomadic in so far as they move from one sago place to another, although they prefer to remain permanently in one place. Generally a cycle is followed - moving from one place to another as the sago matures, always following the same route.

Census was usually a long battle, but this is understandable considering the time lapse between ~~the~~ and last census. (Five villages 28 months, three villages 36 months and one village 56 months.)

There was no crime or complaints brought to the notice

of the patrol although this may be explained by their apparent lack of confidence mentioned before.

VILLAGES.

Wareho.

This is the top village visited on the Upper Bamu. The people were at their sago place $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles downstream when the patrol passed on its way to Komewu, but were at their village when the patrol arrived.

Wareho is situated on an excellent site. It slopes up from the river to a height of approximately 35 feet. The buildings however were shambles, obviously vacated for months. The latrines are built over the river and in their present condition it is an extremely perilous adventure to perform ones toilet.

The village is supplied with water from a creek behind the village. All waste is disposed of by the simple expedient of throwing it in the river. Although it is unsightly it is no doubt the best way as the river is fast flowing and takes the rubbish away quickly.

No Village Constable greeted the patrol; it was reported that he had died some eight months previously. Apo was recommended after being unanimously selected and appears quite suitable. He has been instructed to have the site cleared of grass and creeper and to start on an intensive rebuilding programme.

Kubiae.

This village is overgrown and in a state of complete dilapidation. It has been deserted for ten months and no sign of these people was seen. It is quite a good site and the Kubiaes will no doubt return when the sago in this area matures.

Bibisa No.2.

The people from Bibisa No.3 have left that village and intend staying here.

Bibisa No.2 is not an outstanding village. The site is flat and only a few feet above a high tide. The longhouse was in poor shape and the V.C. was instructed to rebuild. Other buildings are quite good.

These people appear well settled and informed the patrol that they hadn't "gone Bush" for some time and do not intend to.

Bibisa No.1.

This village is quite neat, family houses built in rows on a flat site. The V.C. was told to build a new rest house and to have the site properly drained. The site is about two feet above a high tide.

Bibisa people say they have ceased their wandering and that this is their permanent village.

Matakaia.

Of the "permanent" villages this was by far the worst; all the buildings are jammed side by side and are in poor condition. Also at each high tide (once a month) the site is inundated.

They propose building a new village about half a mile upstream on the same bank. This future site was inspected and is excellent comprising two thirty foot hillocks. Instructions were given regarding building.

Iowa.

This is by far the best village seen. Built on a twenty foot rise it is neatly laid out with nine family houses all in good condition. The rest house and police barracks were a pleasant change from the tumble down affairs previously encountered.

No instructions were necessary.

Tiomi.

Situated on an excellent site about quarter of a mile inland from the Wawoi River, the remains of this village provide ample evidence that these people have been absent for some time. Apparently they have moved inland in their search for sage but intend returning; some of these people registered with Parieme.

Parieme.

Only after careful scrutiny vague outlines of buildings were barely discernable through the canopy of creeper. Deserted for months, years even, the creeper had completely enveloped the village and chest high grass covered the site.

Buildings of course were beyond redemption being held upright only by the grace of God and the creeper. A good site being some twenty feet above water level; clearing was started immediately however the people intend building four miles downstream. Instructions were given regarding building.

Sipoi.

Sipoi was not visited by the patrol. It is situated about 50 to 70 miles upstream from Tiomi and is inhabited by one Gagora man, his three wives and family, and various strays that wander in and out from time to time. The Gagora man and his family return to Gagora for census and the strays run away at the hint of a patrol.

Diwami No. 1 & 2.

Both sites are excellent and well kept. Diwami No. 2 is about three miles downstream from No. 1, consists of a large newly erected family house on a rise of thirty feet. Only one family lives here. They were told the maintenance of rest house and barracks was unnecessary as the main Diwami is only half an hour upstream.

Diwami No. 1 consists of six family houses which are reasonably solid and built in rows on a rise of about thirty five feet. The Diwami's report that they do not wander and their present position is permanent.

Gakara.

Not a very good site and the buildings are in the process of disintegration. However an immediate start is being made on a new village situated two miles from Iowa on the Bamu River - midway between Iowa and the Bamu/Sawoi junction.

Instructions regarding building were given.

Kuria.

A neat village but a hopeless site. Each high tide floods the place and only a drop of rain is required to turn the ground into a quagmire. Unfortunately they have no alternative land on which to build unless they reach an agreement with the upriver people.

The V.C. was given instructions as regards drainage.

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Social & Political Organisation.

Generally speaking most villages are on good terms ^{JHL} one another; but Wareho and Bibisa No.2 profess to have no time for Matakaia, and Matakaia in turn said that they had no time for Iowa.

The cause for the majority of the ructions in this area is food. Whilst travelling apparently Matakaia was refused both board and lodging at Iowa. Matakaia extended similar hospitality to Bibisa and Wareho.

It is believed that sorcerers still rule the communities. It is of course well hidden from the patrol but when asked who ruled the community and did a group of elders make the laws the Wareho people stared at the ground, shuffled and mumbled but would give no answer.

The subject was not pursued.

Evidence of sorcery was seen at Gagora, Iowa and Kuria.

Mission Influence.

The Bamu River Mission has very little influence outside its immediate vicinity. They have a teacher at Maipani who is very keen and from reports even goes to the sago place with the people to ensure that the children don't miss school.

In all seventy children are catered for at the mission school. Two children come from Bibisa, ten from Kuria and one from Gagora. The rest are from the adjoining village of Iowa.

The Mission hospital is attended by people from Iowa, Kuria, Maipani, Matakaia and Gagora.

Mission influence on the whole is not great. An attempt was made to instal a teacher at Bibisa but the people would not provide any food for him and gradually took the children away. If the Mission could provide an unlimited supply of food and tobacco their influence would be widespread but at the moment the Bamu River Mission has made no impression on these people. The possible exception is Iowa. This village is in far superior condition to the others. All the children go to school and to church on Sundays, although no response was seen by the village elders.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living is low. Housing can only be described as shocking - a possible explanation for this is that the young men are to assist in house building, leaving the work to the married men and women.

Sanitation receives no thought at all and apparently the people perform their toilet wherever they happen to be. In addition pigs are allowed to run unchecked through the villages. It can be assumed that these and other factors combined are the cause for the millions of flies encountered.

Washing appears to be considered unnecessary and undesirable as the majority of the upriver people have not washed for years - if at all.

Should these people have a constant and nearby supply of sago they could cease their wanderings and settle permanently; only then can there be a noticeable improvement in the standard of living.

Economic Standing and Future Potential

Economically these people have a reasonable future, although at present their economic position is lamentable.

No efforts have been made in any direction to improve their position. They do not make any saleable products as they have no arts or crafts; but with copra, copal gum, timber, perhaps peanuts and other produce and no shortage of land, the potential of this area is quite considerable. But before it can be exploited account must be taken of the attitude of these people. They do not like work! They expect everything to be laid at their feet with no expenditure of effort on their part. An example of their attitude can best be illustrated by pointing out that they quite seriously expect payment for allowing their children to attend school, and for their relations to attend hospital, and will contribute nothing to their upkeep whilst in attendance.

If they want some tobacco or an axe or cloth they will work until they have enough money to make the required purchase and then go into retirement until they need something else.

It can be seen that if this area is to realise on its potential, constant supervision and guidance will be necessary.

Natural Resources and their Developmental Potential.

Reasonably large quantities of copal gum were found in all areas except Kuria. The people were told of its value to them, the price that would be paid for it (3d. per lb.), and the best way to collect it i.e. straight from the tree and not from the ground where it would become impregnated with dirt and sticks etc..

They were informed it was hoped to send a workboat to this area within three months but that they were not to rely on it. A pleasing result has been seen as Bibisa has already brought a good load of gum to Baliso.

Topography.

The land becomes increasingly undulating further upstream from Bibisa on the Upper Bamu and midway between Gagora and Diwami on the Wawoi, rising to a height of over a hundred feet at Komewu.

Below these points it is very flat and generally below high tide levels; the ^{banks} ~~banks~~ are constantly receding and the land is very wet. However upriver the banks are steeper and appear more secure although it can be seen that the high tide rises almost five feet as far as the patrol went.

Geology.

No stone, rock or sand is to be found anywhere in the area. The soil generally comprises 2-12 inches of deep black loam on a red clay sub-soil with a heavy pale clay base.

In places large silt deposits have formed making certain stretches of the rivers hazardous to large craft.

Heavy leaching due to the wet conditions has resulted in poor fertility in places.

Climate.

The average rainfall in this area is 140 inches, the majority of which is recorded between December and May.

The temperatures whilst the patrol was present was between the mid-seventies and low eighties, with the nights being extremely chilly.

AGRICULTURE.

Potential.

Some places are suitable for coconut production but unfortunately in some areas the palms won't nut due to a potassium deficiency in the soil. It is believed that coconuts could be grown quite successfully at Metakala, Iowa, Periema, Biwami and Gagora.

Where it is considered advisable land is to be cleared preparatory to planting sea nuts.

A patrol to this area by the District Agricultural Officer would no doubt be of enormous benefit to these people. Where it is felt coconuts stand little chance the D.A.O. could suggest a suitable alternative which the patrol, due to inexperience, could not do.

Peanuts should grow abundantly in all areas.

Subsistence Crops.

Once again advice by the D.A.O. would be of great value. Suggestions regarding gardening practice and improvement on the methods at present used would go a long way in settling these people.

The present gardening practice follows the shifting agricultural pattern allowing the gardens after harvest to become secondary growth, and allowed to lie fallow upwards of ten years.

A mixed cropping pattern is followed with all produce growing side by side. No fences are employed thus allowing garden pests, such as wallabies and pigs access to the gardens.

There is no shortage of arable land and only a tiny percentage is under cultivation.

The staple diet is sago. This grows wild and no attempt has been made to plant it. There is a plentiful supply of sago although the swamps are sometimes far apart. It is eaten dry, sometimes with fish or meat added, wrapped in leaves or bamboo shoots and roasted.

The gardens produce:

Bananas, Taro, Yam, Sweet Potato, Pineapple, Paw Paw, Lemon, Coconuts (some places).

No green vegetables are eaten.

Tobacco is grown in most gardens.

Fisheries.

The rivers, creeks and swamps provide an ample supply of fish.

Large prawns are plentiful at this time of year.

Agriculture contd.

Game.

The forest is alive with game, the main types being wild pig, cassowary and wallaby.

FORESTRY.

Should transport be readily available the timber in this area would provide an almost inexhaustible source of income to these people.

The tall growing timber is interspersed with stunted, spindly, growth creeper, and bushy plants about six feet in height. Fungi is also evident, as are orchids which grow on the larger trees.

In short it is a rain forest and extends for miles giving rise to vast quantities of good timber.

Hardwoods predominate as usual, but cedar, brown pine and a type of silky oak are also plentiful.

PASTORAL.

NIL.

LIVESTOCK.

All villages visited have some poultry, mainly roosters, pigs and dogs; unlike the Cogodala villages no ducks are kept.

The pigs are the normal black razor backed, long snouted variety and appear to be in very good health.

The dogs are treated poorly, are mangy underfed objects but are invaluable for hunting purposes.

European Activity.

European activity in the area is confined to the Bamu River Mission, since the Australian Petroleum Company moved out some two years ago.

The last patrol conducted through here was twenty eight months ago but did not contact all the villages.

Transport and Communication.

Most inter village contact is made by canoes - outrigger canoes are favoured. These vary in size from the single man canoe to the large family canoe which is capable of carrying all the families goods and chattels.

Not a great deal of land travel is done, although of course sago has to be collected, gardens made and hunting undertaken. However there are some frequently used tracks. The main ones are the Bibisa No. 2 - Diwani track, Wareho - Turama River, Bibisa No. 1 - Komewu (Turama River), Parieme - Kala - Uladu, and Iwa - Saiwasi tracks.

HEALTH

Surprisingly health in the area is quite good. Three children - one each from Parieme, Wareho, and Matakala were sent to the mission hospital for treatment of yaws. Several T.B. suspects were sent to Balimo from Wareho and Bibisa No.2 but apparently had nothing but persistent coughs.

One woman from Gagora was sent to Balimo with a huge growth on the side of her face. The growth - or tumor - was abscessed and suppurating. She has since been sent to Port Moresby for treatment.

Quite a lot of malaria was reported.

Population and Trend.

It is impossible to produce accurate population figures for this area as Kubiae and Tiwai weren't present and about 31 Gagora people have resumed their wandering. However from the figures shown the population has increased over the last few years by the number of 31.

This is not due to a great death rate but rather to an appallingly low birth rate

Some of the blame may be placed on the system of marriage where by the old men are marrying the young women. This is discussed in the anthropology section.

Heavy recruiting over the past years may also be a large factor, as may be the outbreaks of Venereal Disease reported in the last few years. These factors could seriously affect the birth rate.

Owing to conditions of dirt and lack of prenatal care prevalent everywhere, except at Iowa it is believed that many births have never been recorded owing to the fact that they die shortly after birth.

At Iowa village the people call some of their children "New Life Babies" as they realise but for the treatment given by the mission hospital some many of them would have died.

For this reason alone it is strongly advocated that an Aid Post be installed in this area - most suitably at Bibisa No.2 or Diwami.

Table of Births and Deaths (Correct to second decimal place)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>%</u>
Wareho	4	4.49	6	6.74
Bhisa No.2&3.	4	5.97	4	5.97
Bibba No.1.	3	6.66	28 6	13.33
Matakaiia	5	6.57	8	10.52
Iowa	9	5.8	13	8.38
Pariema	4	5.26	10	13.14
Diwami	3	4.28	3	4.28
Gagers	5	5.31	7	7.53
Kuria	10	7.74	15	11.61
Total Pop. 801	47	5.74	72	8.97

INSECTS.

Very few mosquitoes were encountered by the patrol but those that were have a very sharp sting. They are small black variety which apparently give rise to gastric malaria which is prevalent among these people.

The lack of mosquitoes was counteracted by the presence of millions of flies and sandfls.

Obviously the flies breed prolifically due to the unhygienic condition of the villages and if proper sanitation was introduced no doubt the fly population would rapidly decrease.

EDUCATION.

The area is a non literate one with only about seventy pupils being catered for at the Bamu River Mission school. The upper villages have had absolutely no schooling whatsoever and the general cultural level could be said to be zero.

However the mission school is doing a fine job in teaching up to standard three at the moment and the intention is to advance a standard each year. The District Education Officer visits the school annually.

The following is a table showing the number of children of school-going age, and the villages they come from. It is regretted that no 1949 figures are available to show the trend in population of the 5 - 12 years age group. However judging by 1951 and other figures the population has not increased noticeably over this period.

Village	Population 5-12 years old at present.		Past Figures (those available)		
	Male	Female	Year	M.	F.
WAREHO	8	13	1954	11	12
BIBISA NO. 2&3.	6	10	1957	5	9
BIBISA NO. 1.	6	1	1957	5	1
Matakaia	7	7	1954	8	6
IOWA	20	15	1951	20	14
PARIENE	4	2	1952	9	1
DIWAMI	10	8	1951	5	4
GAGORA	10	6	1951	17	9
Kuria	14	15	1951	14	13
	90	77		94	69
TOTALS	167			163	

Education continued .

EDUCATION contd.

The main problems to be overcome if these people are to be educated are food and distance. People from all villages expressed interest but all said the distance to the mission was too great and that neither Iowa nor the mission would feed the children.

Asked if they would be willing to accommodate children from other villages the village elders said that they would but they would not and could not feed them. A school garden may overcome part of this problem.

Perhaps Bibisa 1 or 2 would be the best locale for a village higher school, but if the future Matakala village is built with a view to having a school it would be by far the best as it is more centralized than the others.

Further and serious thought should be given to the inauguration of a Village Higher School in three (3) years time when the children from the mission have reached a sufficient standard and are in sufficient numbers to warrant one.

By that time roughly thirty (30) pupils would be prepared with approximately ten more each year.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

These people have very little to say about their past, their origin and associated myths. I don't think it's because they will not tell, but because they don't know. However the little information gleaned from two old men may be of interest.

The following is an account of their origin as far as memories can tell and of the big flood in the area.

Many years ago the ancestors of these people lived at a place called EULIKA somewhere between the Aramia and Fly Rivers. A big feast was planned for one night and important men from nearby villages were invited. On the night of the feast the guests arrived but the young men and a few others were excluded from the merry-making. They discussed their position and then packed their frugal belongings and ran away.

Some went East forming Sisiame No. 1, Sogeri, Paibunu villages but the majority went North through Garu, over the Aramia and into the wilderness up near, but further inland than, the headwaters of the Wawoi River.

They decided to settle there but were attacked regularly by the inhabitants of that rugged region. They were driven out of this section of the country and eventually settled some distance inland from the Samu and Aramia Rivers.

After their villages had been built, gardens made etc. a huge tide rose and flooded the country for miles around, ruining their crops and washing their houses away. Many people were killed. They considered that the spirits were punishing them for running away, so decided to split into bands, hence IOWA, KURIA, WAREHO, KUHAE, PARIEME, TIOMI, SIPOI, DIWAMI and GAGORA. MATAKAIA and BIBISA claim to have come from the TURAMA RIVER.

These people may best be described as gatherers as sago is their staple food. They do not plant sago but move from place to place collecting it. However they are also horticulturists in a primitive way producing taro, bananas, and other foods to supplement their diet. They also fish and hunt.

There are no clans or totems in the area everyone claiming a common, mythical ancestor, which they trace through the female.

They live in family houses with the father's brother being in charge of the children. He disciplines them and teaches the boys various arts such as spear, bow and canoe making.

Anth. contd.

The pattern of descent is matrilineal. Although the females usually live with their husbands' father being the head of the family, all rights to moveable property and land descend normally from mother to daughter, their husbands having the right to use this property whilst married to them.

These lineages or extended families are the widest recognised descent groups in the area. Marriage must be outside the lineage and biological kinship group, but may be within other lineages of the same village. In fact it is preferred to marry into a lineage of the same village although it is not necessary.

There is a strange system of acquiring brides. Sometimes pigs and other goods are paid but a man taking a bride must always provide another woman in exchange. It does not matter if she is old or young but a woman must be given to the bride's household even should the husband live there.

This is because the women do all the food making and in fact the majority of the work and thus are considered a valuable household commodity. If a young man has no sisters or aged aunts or any stray female relatives he cannot, not even for a £100, get himself a wife. To further thwart his attempts polygyny is widespread, and if an old man feels he wants another wife he simply exchanges one of his daughters or old wives for one.

It is not unusual to see a young man married to an old woman and an old man married to two or three young women, sometimes children as child brides are not uncommon.

Boys on attaining the age of ten years are considered too old to live with the rest of the family, so they live in a boy house until they become married when they normally take their brides to live at their fathers' house. Sometimes they live at the bride's father's house.

Division of labour was noted as follows;

<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
1. Make bows, arrows, spears, canoes and paddles. Clear bush, plant and tend garden. Fish and hunt.	Make fish scoops, sleepmats. Collect firewood, collect and make sago, cook and tend house, care for the children.

Both men and women help in house building although young men usually avoid this task, it is to their parents. The very old don't do any work and children help as much as their age permits.

leaving

Anth. contd.

An interesting point is that women never fish. That is they never go out in a canoe with the object of fishing as this^{is} considered primarily a man's occupation. However they are allowed to scoop fish out of creeks or swamps with hands.

Another point is that it is considered shameful for a man to collect or make sago.

Items collected during the patrol have been used at the Daru Show but will be forwarded to the Museum under separate cover.

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CONCLUSION.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the Upper Bamu and Wawoi peoples have a reasonable economical future provided they work.

They have unlimited land and with supervision the sale of copal gum and copra could bring them within reach of a fair to high standard of living.

Several points and suggestions have been made of which the main ones are:

1. The need for a patrol post in the area.
2. The need for an aid post in the vicinity, possibly at Bibisa No. 2 or Diwami.
3. Due to the illiteracy in the area a Village Higher School should be planned for 1962 or 63, possibly at Matakaisa.
4. The need for an immediate agricultural patrol with a view to improvement in subsistence and introduction of cash crops, and perhaps planting of sago.

If sufficient attention is given to these people it is believed that they will become more settled and more industrious thus improving their standard of living, their economic status and of course their health.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WARHO	APC	Recommended by patrol.
BIBISA NO.2	AHAWI	Has very little say in village affairs.
BIBISA NO.1	GAMUYER	Useless.
MATAKALA	DAIDU	Does his best but does not have any support.
IOWA	BUDI	A very hard worker. Accompanied patrol to interpret. Good type.
PARIEME	SAVIEI	Fair only.
DIWANI	GEI	Has village in good condition and appears to have quite a lot of influence.
GAGORA	WAIRE	Good interpreter in this area. Seems fair.
KURIA	ARARE	A very old man, wishes to retire.
	WADARI	Was unanimously selected to be new V.C.. Recommended.

POLICE.

L/CP. MATOHO NO. 2333.

Very capable and reliable, conduct very good.

CONSTABLE LAWA NO. 2950.

Seems unsure of himself, conduct very good.

OTHER PATROL PERSONNEL.

GONEA INTERPRET.

Good worker; doesn't know the Upper Bamu or Wawoi language.

MULAKE NATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT.

Good worker.

Canoe Times Between Villages.

Wareho - Ebisa No. 2	6½ hours.
Eb.No2 - Bibisa No.1	2 hours.
Bib.No.1 - Matakaiia	3¾ hours.
Matakaiia - Iowa	3 hours.
Tioni - Parieme	1½ hours.
Parieme - Diwami	3¾ hours.
Diwami- Gagora	11 hours.
Gagora - Iowa	2½ hours.
Iowa - Kuria	50 minutes.
Kuria - Kala	10 hours 40 minutes.
Kala - Belimo	5 hours.

30-3.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

21st. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

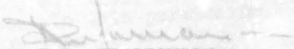
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BALIMO PATROL No.2 - 1959/60

F.J. Barber, C.P.O.

Attached hereto is the above report together with claim for camping allowance.

1. Not as yet being familiar with this area I can add little to the comments of the A.D.O. Balimo except to say that the account indicates a certain administrative neglect, no doubt unavoidable, in the past. The present staff position at Balimo is now sufficient to maintain a full patrolling programme.
2. Whilst Mr Barber states that health was quite good but that a lot of malaria was reported, it is no doubt this latter condition which is primarily responsible for the apathy found there.
3. Regular patrolling and not only by officers of this Department, seems to be the short term answer to most of the problems encountered.
4. The report lacks a map of the area patrolled, (Mr Barber is now stationed at Kunga) but nevertheless it is a well presented and informative report and Mr Barber is to be commended.
5. Extracts have been made and passed to the Departments of Health, Education and Agriculture.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REMC/DEF.

File: 30-1-1.

Sub-District Office,
Balimo Sub-District,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

8th. October, 1959.

The District Officer,
Balimo.

REPORT OF BALIMO PATROL No. 2 OF 1959/60

P. J. BARBER, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above report and a claim for camping allowance.

Mr. Barber has conducted the patrol in a most satisfactory manner. He has absorbed a lot of knowledge and sound common sense in the short period in the service. His report is complete and well written.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I fully agree that regular and frequent patrols are the only way to do anything effective, not only with these people, but with all the people commonly known as "Bamas". The matter of a follow-up patrol in the Upper Bama will be taken care of by Mr. Penton in November-December of this year.

VILLAGES:

Mr. Barber's comments on each village are interesting and will be very useful for future patrols.

MISSION INFLUENCE:

Increased frequency of patrols should settle the area considerably and minimise the power of sorcery. A secondary effect should be an increase of interest in the Mission.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL:

A thorough Agricultural survey of the and all other Bama areas, is an urgent necessity before anything useful can be done. There will have to follow some intensive education to persuade these people that they must work to make their way with neighbouring areas. Despite all the pessimism regarding this area I cannot believe that "there is nothing but mud". It may be that re-settlement is the only ultimate answer, but there must be something that can be done in the meantime. In this particular area, it is possible that more can be done than in the Bama District; Mr. Barber's comments on Topography, Geology, Climate and Agriculture are by no means unfavourable.

HEALTH:

An aid-post in this Upper Bama area would have to be staffed by an experienced and authoritative man. He will have to make his presence felt and extend his services to the villages rather than wait for patients to come in. He must expect resistance and apathy and be prepared to combat them. It would be quite pointless sending a man unequal to these demands.

EDUCATION:

The figures on school age children have been passed on to the Education Officer.

The general schooling position will, among all the unsatisfactory aspects of this area, respond to increased patrolling.

In sum then, the relatively simple expedient of an increase in patrolling frequency will work wonders in this area. It will consolidate the people and pave the way to further development and extension of services.

R.D.M. Cleland
.....
(R.D.M. Cleland)
A.D.O.

REPORT.

DISTRICT: Western District.
Report No. : Bolina 2-89/60 .
Patrol Conducted by: P.J. BARBER.
Area Patrolled: Upper Hamu & Wawoi Census Sub-Division.
Patrol Accompanied by:
European: Nil.
Native: 1/Cpl. Matero No. 2333
Const. Lawa No. 9950
Interpreter Gones
Agricultural Assistant Malske

Duration:

From- Tuesday 21st. July 1959
To - Friday 14th. August 1959

No. Days----- 25
Nights Camping----- 24

Last Patrol to Area:

District Services: 56/57
Medical : 58/59

Map Reference: See Report.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision, General Administration.

DIARY

Tuesday 21st. July.

Left Malinao 0900 aboard M.V. Urungah in company Mr. s/A.D.O. Cleland, Mr. N.W.A. Petras and MR.E.O. White.

Arrived Kala 1125. Gogodala Native Local Government Council election and medical inspection for Kala. Left Kala 1440 and arrived Kebani 1640. Slept.

Wednesday 22nd. July.

Election and medical ins: 2 Kebani/Kenewa. Left Mr. White at Kebani to select site for proposed Village Higher School. Left Kebani 1020, passed Kenewa 1030, Waia 1050 arriving Saiwasi 1105. Election and medical inspection Saiwasi/Waia. Slept.

Thursday 23rd. July.

Left Mr. Petras at Saiwasi. Left Saiwasi 0715 passing Geru 0810 Kuria 0910. Aground 1020; bore and away 1220. Pragi 1315-1410 with gear box trouble. Arakanapi 1440-1450, Mouth of Arania 1535. Arrived B.R.M. 1810. Slept.

Friday 24th. July.

Left B.R.M. 0730 passing Watakaia 0900, Bibisa 1. 1000, Bibisa 2 1200, Kutiae 1630, Wareho 1645. Arrived Komewa 1840. Slept.

Saturday 25th. July.

Left Komewa 1120 arriving Wareho 1225. Mr Cleland on board N.V. Urungah departed 1235.

Census P.M.--poor line. No complaints. Slept.

Sunday 26th. July.

Observed at Wareho. Inspected Kutiae site P.M..

Monday 27th. July.

Left Wareho in double canoe 0800, arriving Bibisa No. 2 1730.

Slept.

Tuesday 28th. July.

Census--fair line. No complaints. Slept Bib. No. 2.

Wednesday 29th. July.

Left Bibisa No. 2 0800 arriving Bibisa No. 1 1000.

Census--very fair line. No complaints. Slept Bib. No. 1.

Thursday 30th. July.

Left Bibisa No. 1 0840 arriving Watakaia 1225. Slept Watakaia.

Friday 31st. July.

Census--good line. No complaints. Left Watakaia 1000 reaching Bacu-Wawoi Junction 1100 and arriving Iowa 1302.

Visited B.R.M. school and hospital P.M.. Slept Iowa.

Saturday 1st. August.

Census--good line. No complaints. Slept Iowa.

DIARY (contd.)

Sunday 2nd August.

Observed. N.V. Urungah arrived 1530.

Monday 3rd August.

Boarded Urungah 0700. Ground bore and away 0955. Arrived Parieae 1740. Slept Parieae.

Tuesday 4th August.

Left Parieae 0700 arriving Tioai 0740-disorted. Returned Parieae arriving 0850. Urungah departed 0900.

Census--very poor line. No complaints. Slept Parieae.

Wednesday 5th August.

Left Parieae 0800 arriving Parieae future site 0934, inspection and instructions. Left 1100 arriving Diwami 1400. Slept Diwami.

Thursday 6th August.

Census--fair line. No complaints. Slept Diwami.

Friday 7th August.

Inspected Diwami No. 2 (consists of one family), then returned to Biwami. Walked inland along Biwami-Bibisa No. 2 track. Selected site to be cleared for coconuts.

Saturday 8th August.

Left Diwami 0705 arriving Gagora 1300. Rained most of the way. Slept Gagora.

Sunday 9th August.

Observed.

Monday 10th August.

Census--good line. No complaints. Slept Gagora.

Tuesday 11th August.

Left Gagora 0755. Junction Bama River 0850. Arrived Iowa 1300. Slept Iowa.

Wednesday 12th August.

Left Iowa 0835, arriving Kuria 1015. Census--good line. No complaints. Slept Kuria.

Thursday 13th August.

Left Kuria 0720 passing Garu 0915, Saiwasi 1110, Kua 1150, Kenewa 1200, K' band 1355, arriving Kala 1300. Slept Kala.

Friday 14th August.

Left Kala 0735 arriving Balise Station 1235.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the patrol to the Upper Bam and Wawai Census Sub-Division was to census, to prepare Tax Census Sheets, and to endeavour to produce a complete and up to date picture of this area

The achievements of this patrol, such as they are, will have been of no avail if a "follow-up" patrol isn't conducted within the following three to six months.

Various suggestions and recommendations and reasons supporting some are contained in the body of this report, which, it is hoped, is both constructive and comprehensive.

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OBSERVATIONS

Native Affairs.

All the people encountered by the patrol were helpful and friendly but very dubious about discussing their problems

Apparently they ^{feel} that patrols don't really care about them or their troubles and only come because they have to. It is believed that this patrol dispelled at least part of this misapprehension. It will be seen in later sections of this report that some response is evident.

If this newly born interest in themselves and their surroundings is to be maintained obviously more contact with these people must be made. Until it is possible to have a patrol post in the area further patrols at three monthly intervals should be undertaken with the express purpose of showing them that we are genuinely interested in them and their future.

They realize they need guidance and it is considered that should they receive it they will snap out of their present lethargy. At present they consider any effort on their part is a waste of time. They are told to do this and that and that the patrol will be back in a few months. Time to give them more advice. Imagine their feelings when the patrol returns not in three months but in three years or more.

Confidence in the Administration must suffer a set back under these circumstances.

This apparent lack of confidence in Europeans can not be entirely blamed upon the Administration. It is suspected that some members of the Australian Petroleum Company failed to conduct themselves in a reasonable manner whilst that company was in the vicinity.

These people are nomadic in so far as they move from one sage place to another, although they prefer to remain permanently in one place. Generally a cycle is followed - moving from one place to another as the sage matures, always following the same route.

Census was usually a long battle, but this is understandable considering the time lapse between the last census. (Five villages 28 months, three villages 36 months and one village 56 months.)

There was no crime or complaints brought to the notice

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of the patrol although this may be explained by their apparent lack of confidence went oned before.

VILLAGES.

Mareba.

This is the top village visited on the Upper Beuu. The people were at their sage place 8 1/2 miles downstream when the patrol passed on its way to K. s. s. u. but were not their village when the patrol arrived.

Mareba is situated on an excellent site. It slopes up from the river to a height of approximately 35 feet. The buildings however were shambles, obviously vacated for months. The latrines are built over the river and in their present condition it is an extremely perilous adventure to perform ones toilet.

The village is supplied with water from a creek behind the village. All waste is disposed of by the simple expedient of throwing it in the river. Although it is unhygienic it is no doubt the best way as the river is fast flowing and takes the rubbish away quickly.

No Village Constable greeted the patrol; it was reported that he had died some eight months previously. Apo was recommended after being unanimously selected and appears quite suitable. He has been instructed to have the site cleared of grass and creeper and to start on an intensive rebuilding programme.

Kubias.

This village is overgrown and in a state of complete dilapidation. It has been deserted for ten months and no sign of these people was seen. It is quite a good site and the Kubias will no doubt return when the sage in his area matures.

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Bibisa No. 2.

The people from Bibisa No. 3 have left that village and intend staying here.

Bibisa No. 2 is not an outstanding village. The site is flat and only a few feet above a high tide. The longhouse was in poor shape and the V.C. was instructed to rebuild. Other buildings are quite good.

These people appear well settled and informed the patrol that they hadn't "gone Bush" for some time and do not intend to.

Bibisa No. 1.

This village is quite neat, family houses built in rows on a flat site. The V.C. was told to build a new rest house and to have the site properly drained. The site is about two feet above a high tide.

Bibisa people say they have ceased their wandering and that this is their permanent village.

Nataksia.

Of the "permanent" villages this was by far the worst; all the buildings are jammed side by side and are in poor condition. Also at each high tide (once a month) the site is inundated.

They propose building a new village about half a mile upstream on the same bank. This future site was inspected and is excellent comprising two thirty foot hillocks. Instructions were given regarding building.

Iowa.

This is by far the best village seen. Built on a twenty foot rise it is neatly laid out with nine family houses all in good condition. The rest house and police barracks were a pleasant change from the tumble down affairs previously encountered.

No instructions were necessary.

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located on an excellent site about quarter of a mile inland from the River, the remains of this village provide ample evidence that these people have been absent for some time. Apparently they have moved inland in their search for sage but intend returning; some of these people registered with Pariana.

Pariana.

Only after careful scrutiny vague outlines of buildings were barely discernable through the canopy of creeper. Deserted for months, years even, the creeper had completely enveloped the village and almost high grass covered the site.

Buildings of course were beyond redemption being held upright only by the grace of God and the creeper. A good site being some twenty feet above water level; clearing was started immediately however the people intend building four miles downstream. Instructions were given regarding building.

Sipai.

Sipai was not visited by the patrol. It is situated about 50 to 70 miles upstream from Tiomi and is inhabited by one Gagara man, his three wives and family, and various strays that wander in and out from time to time. The Gagara man and his family return to Gagara for census and the strays run away at the hint of a patrol.

Diwami No. 1 & 2.

Both sites are excellent and well kept. Diwami No. 2 is about three miles downstream from No. 1, consists of a large newly erected family house on a rise of thirty feet. Only one family lives here. They were told the maintenance of rest house and barracks was unnecessary as the main Diwami is only half an hour upstream.

Diwami No. 1 consists of six family houses which are reasonably solid and built in rows on a rise of about thirty five feet. The Diwami's report that they do not wander and their present position is permanent.

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Esora.

Not a very good site and the buildings are in the process of disintegration. However an immediate start is being made on a new village situated two miles from Iowa on the Bama River - midway between Iowa and the Bama/awoi junction.

Instructions regarding building were given.

Esria.

A bad village but a hopeless site. Each high tide floods the place and only a drop of rain is required to turn the ground into a quagmire. Unfortunately they have no alternative land on which to build unless they reach an agreement with the upriver people.

The V.C. was given instructions as regards drainage.

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Social & Political Organisation.

Generally speaking most villages are on good terms with one another, but Wareho and Bibisa No. 2 profess to have no time for Matakais, and Matakais in turn said that they had no time for Iowa.

The cause for the majority of the ructions in this area is food. Whilst travelling apparently Matakais was refused both board and lodging at Iowa, Matakais extended similar hospitality to Bibisa and Wareho.

It is believed that sorcerers still rule the communities. It is of course well hidden from the patrol but when asked who ruled the community and did a group of elders make the laws the Wareho people stared at the ground, shuffled and mumbled but would give no answer.

The subject was not pursued.

|| Evidence of sarcasm was seen at Gagora, Iowa and Kuria.

Mission Influence.

The Bamu River Mission has very little influence outside its immediate vicinity. They have a teacher at Maipani who is very keen and from reports even goes to the sage place with the people to ensure that the children don't miss school.

In all seventy children are entered for at the mission school. Two children come from Bibisa, ten from Kuria and one from Gagora. The rest are from the adjoining village of Iowa.

The Mission hospital is attended by people from Iowa, Kuria, Maipani, Matakais and Gagora.

Mission influence on the whole is not great. An attempt was made to instal a teacher at Bibisa but the people would not provide any food for him and gradually took the children away. If the Mission could provide an unlimited supply of food and tobacco their influence would be widespread but at the moment the Bamu River Mission has made no impression on these people. The possible exception is Iowa. This village is in far superior condition to the others. All the children go to school and to church on Sundays, although no response was seen by the village elders.

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STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living is low. Housing can only be described as shocking - a possible explanation for this is that the young men refuse to assist in house building, leaving the work to the married men and women.

Sanitation receives no thought at all and apparently the people perform their toilet wherever they happen to be. In addition pigs are allowed to run unchecked through the villages. It can be assumed that these and other factors combined are the cause for the millions of flies encountered.

Washing appears to be considered unnecessary and undesirable as the majority of the upriver people have not washed for years - if at all.

Should these people have a constant and nearby supply of sage they could cease their wanderings and settle permanently; only then can there be a noticeable improvement in the standard of living.

Economic Standing and Future Potential

Economically these people have a reasonable future, although at present their economic position is lamentable.

No efforts have been made in any direction to improve their position. They do not make any saleable products as they have no arts or crafts; but with copra, copal gum, timber, perhaps peanuts and other produce and no shortage of land, the potential of this area is quite considerable. But before it can be exploited account must be taken of the attitude of these people. They do not like work! They expect everything to be laid at their feet with no expenditure of effort on their part. An example of their attitude can best be illustrated by pointing out that they quite seriously expect payment for allowing their children to attend school, and for their relatives to attend hospital, and will contribute nothing to their upkeep whilst in attendance.

If they want some tobacco or an axe or cloth they will work until they have enough money to make the required purchase and then go into retirement until they need something else.

It can be seen that if this area is to realise on its potential, constant supervision and guidance will be necessary.

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Natural Resources and their Developmental Potential.

Reasonably large quantities of copal gum were found in all areas except Kuria. The people were told of its value to them, the price that would be paid for it (3d. per lb.), and the best way to collect it i.e. straight from the tree and not from the ground where it would become impregnated with dirt and sticks etc..

They were informed it was N. of to send a workboat to this area within three months but that they were not to rely on it. A pleasing result has been seen as Bibisa has already brought a good load of gum to Balimo.

Topography.

The land becomes increasingly undulating further upstream from Bibisa on the Upper Bamu and midway between Gagora and Diwani in the Wawoi, rising to a height of over a hundred feet at Koneou.

Below these points it is very flat and generally below high tide levels; the ^{bank} banks are constantly receding and the land is very wet. However upriver the banks are steeper and appear more secure although it can be seen that the high tide rises about five feet as far as the patrol went.

Geology.

No stone, rock or sand is to be found anywhere in the area. The soil generally comprises 2-12 inches of deep black loam on a red clay sub-soil with a heavy pale clay base.

In places large silt deposits have formed making certain stretches of the rivers hazardous to large craft.

Heavy leaching due to the wet conditions has resulted in poor fertility in places.

Climate.

The average rainfall in this area is 140 inches, the majority of which is recorded between December and May.

The temperatures whilst the patrol was present was between the mid-seventies and low eighties, with the nights being extremely chilly.

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AGRICULTURE.

Potential.

Some places are suitable for coconut production but unfortunately in some areas the palms won't put due to a potassium deficiency in the soil. It is believed that coconuts could be grown quite successfully at Matukais, Iowu, Pariama, Diwani and Gagora.

Where it is considered advisable land is to be cleared preparatory to planting and nuts.

A patrol to this area by the District Agricultural Officer would no doubt be of enormous benefit to these people. Here it is felt coconuts stand little chance the D.A.O. could suggest a suitable alternative which the patrol, due to inexperience, could not do.

Peasants should grow abundantly in all areas.

Subsistence Crops.

Once again advice by the D.A.O. would be of great value. Suggestions regarding gardening practice and improvement on the methods at present used would go a long way in settling these people.

The present gardening practice follows the shifting agricultural pattern allowing the gardens after harvest to become secondary growth, and allowed to lie fallow upwards of ten years.

A fixed cropping pattern is followed with all produce growing side by side. No fences are employed thus allowing garden pests, such as wallabies and pigs, access to the gardens.

There is no shortage of arable land and only a tiny percentage is under cultivation.

The staple diet is sago. This grows wild and no attempt has been made to plant it. There is a plentiful supply of sago although the swamps are sometimes far apart. It is eaten dry, sometimes with fish or meat added, wrapped in leaves or bamboo shoots and roasted.

The gardens produce:

Bananas, Taro, Yam, Sweet Potato, Pineapple, Paw Paw, Lemon, Coconuts (some places).

No green vegetables are eaten.

Tobacco is grown in most gardens.

Fisheries.

The rivers, creeks and swamps provide an ample supply of fish.

Large prawns are plentiful at this time of year.

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Agriculture contd.

Game.

The forest is alive with game, the main types being wild pig, cassowary and wallaby.

FORESTRY.

Should transport be readily available the timber in this area would provide an almost inexhaustible source of income to these people.

The tall growing timber is interspersed with stunted, spindly, growth creeper, and bushy plants about six feet in height. Fungi is also evident, as are orchids which grow on the larger trees.

In short it is a rain forest and extends for miles giving rise to vast quantities of good timber.

Hardwoods predominate as usual, but cedars, brown pine and a type of silky oak are also plentiful.

PASTORAL.

NIL.

LIVESTOCK.

All villages visited have some poultry, mainly roosters, pigs and dogs, unlike the Gogodala villages no ducks are kept.

The pigs are the normal black razor beaked, long snouted variety and appear to be in very good health.

The dogs are treated poorly, are zany untrained objects but are invaluable for hunting purposes.

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European Activity.

European activity in the area is confined to the Bamu River Mission, since the Australian Petroleum Company moved out some two years ago.

The last patrol conducted through here was twenty eight months ago but did not contact all the villages.

Transport and Communication.

Most inter village contact is made by canoes - outrigger canoes are favoured. These vary in size from the single man canoe to the large family canoe which is capable of carrying all the families goods and chattels.

Not a great deal of land travel is done, although of course pigs has to be collected, gardens made and hunting undertaken. However there are some frequently used tracks. The main ones are the Sibisa No. 2 - Diwani track, Wareho - Turona River, Sibisa No. 1 - Komoku (Turona River), Parima - Kala - Uladu, and Iona - Salwasi tracks.

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HEALTH

Surprisingly health in the area is quite good. Three children - one each from Pariane, Wareho, and Natsakala were sent to the mission hospital for treatment of yaws. Several T.B. suspects were sent to Balimo from Wareho and Bibisa No. 2 but apparently had nothing but persistent coughs.

One woman from Jagora was sent to Balimo with a huge growth on the side of her face. The growth - or tumor - was abscessed and suppurating. She has since been sent to Port Moresby for treatment.

Quite a lot of malaria was reported.

Population and Trend.

It is impossible to produce accurate population figures for this area as Kukine and Nioai weren't present and about 31 Jagora people have resumed their wandering. However from the figures shown the population has increased over the last few years by the number of 31.

This is not due to a great death rate but rather to an appallingly low birth rate.

Some of the blame may be placed on the system of marriage where by the old men are marrying the young women. This is discussed in the anthropology section.

Heavy recruiting over the past years may also be a large factor, as may be the outbreaks of Venereal Disease reported in the last few years. These factors could seriously affect the birth rate.

Owing to conditions of dirt and lack of prenatal care prevalent everywhere, except at lowait is believed that many births have never been recorded owing to the fact that they die shortly after birth.

At lowa village the people call some of their children "New Life Babies" as they realize but for the treatment given by the mission hospital so many of them would have died.

For this reason alone it is strongly advocated that an Aid Post be installed in this area - best suitably at Bibisa No. 2 or Diwasi.

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Table of Births and Deaths. (Correct to second decimal place)

Village	Deaths	%	Births	%
Wareho	4	1.48	6	5.74
Bhisa No. 233.	4	5.97	4	5.97
Bihān No. 1.	3	6.66	13 6	13.33
Katekain	5	6.57	8	10.58
Iowa	9	8.8	13	8.38
Paricno	4	5.76	10	13.14
Divani	3	4.73	3	4.73
Cagora	5	5.31	7	7.53
Kurik	10	7.74	15	11.61
Total Sep. 801	47	5.74	72	8.97

INSECTS

Very few mosquitoes were encountered by the patrol but those that were have a very sharp sting. They are small black variety which apparently give rise to gastric malaria which is prevalent among these people.

The lack of mosquitoes was counteracted by the presence of millions of flies and sandflies.

Obviously the flies breed prolifically due to the unhygienic conditions of the villages and if proper sanitation was introduced no doubt the fly population would rapidly decrease.

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EDUCATION.

The area is a non literate one with only about seventy pupils being catered for at the Bama River Mission school. The upper villages have had absolutely no schooling whatsoever and the general cultural level could be said to be zero.

However the mission school is doing a fine job in teaching up to standard three at the moment and the intention is to advance a standard each year. The District Education Officer visits the school annually.

The following is a table showing the number of children of school-going age, and the villages they come from. It is regretted that no 1949 figures are available to show the trend in population of the 5 - 12 years age group. However judging by 1961 and other figures the population has not increased noticeably over this period.

Village	Population 5-12 years old at present.		Past Figures (those available)		
	Male	Female	Year	M.	F.
WAREND	3	13	1954	31	12
WIBISA NO. 262.	6	10	1937	5	9
WIBISA NO. 1.	6	1	1957	5	1
Natakuia	7	7	1954	8	6
IOWA	20	15	1951	20	14
PARIBEL	9	2	1952	9	1
DIWAMI	10	8	1951	6	4
GAGORA	10	6	1951	17	9
Kuria	14	15	1951	14	13
	<u>90</u>	<u>77</u>		<u>24</u>	<u>69</u>
TOTALS	167		163		

Education continued .

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EDUCATION contd.

The main problems to be overcome if these people are to be educated are food and distance. People from all villages expressed interest but all said the distance to the mission was too great and that neither Iowa nor the mission would feed the children.

Asked if they would be willing to accommodate children from other villages the village elders said that they would but they would not and could not feed them. A school garden may overcome part of this problem.

Perhaps Hibisc 1 or 2 would be the best locale for a village higher school, but if the future Wakanaia village is built with a view to having a school it would be by far the best as it is more centralized than the others.

Further and serious thought should be given to the inauguration of a Village Higher School in three (3) years time when the children from the mission have reached a sufficient standard and are in sufficient numbers to warrant one.

By that time roughly thirty (30) pupils would be prepared with approximately ten more each year.

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ETHNOLOGY.

These people have very little to say about their past, their origin and associated myths. I don't think it's because they will not tell, but because they don't know. However the little information gleaned from the old men may be of interest.

The following is an account of their origin as far as memories can tell and of the big flood in the area.

Many years ago the ancestors of these people lived at a place called KUMIKA somewhere between the Aramia and Fly Rivers. A big feast was planned for one night and imported men from nearby villages were invited. On the night of the feast the guests arrived but the young man and a few others were excluded from the merry-making. They discussed their position and then packed their frogal belongings and ran away.

Some went East foraging Sisiama Is. 1, Sogori, Paibuna villages but the majority went North through Garu, over the Aramia and into the wilderness up near, but further inland than, the headwaters of the Sawoi River.

They decided to settle there but were attacked regularly by the inhabitants of that region. They were driven out of this section of the country and eventually settled some distance inland from the Aramia and Aramia Rivers.

After their villages had been built, gardens made etc. a huge tide rose and flooded the country for miles around, ruining their crops and washing their houses away. Many people were killed. They considered that the spirits were punishing them for running away, so decided to split into bands, hence IOWAY, KURIA, WARREO, KUBAR, PARIENES, TICMI, SIPOI, BU'AMI and GAGGA. MATAKAI and BIRISA claim to have come from the TURAMA RIVER.

These people may best be described as gatherers as sago is their staple food. They do not plant sago but move from place to place collecting it. However they are also horticulturists in a primitive way producing taro, bananas, and other foods to supplement their diet. They also fish and hunt.

There are no clans or totems in the area everyone claiming a common, mythical ancestor, which they trace through the female.

They live in family houses with the father's brother being in charge of the children. He disciplines them and teaches the boys various arts such as spear, bow and canoe making.

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Anthropology.

The pattern of descent is matrilineal. Although the females usually live with their husbands' father being the head of the family, all rights to moveable property and land descend normally from mother to daughter, their husbands having the right to use this property whilst married to them.

Their lineages or extended families are the widest recognized descent groups in the area. Marriage must be outside the lineage and biological kinship group, but may be within other lineages of the same village. In fact it is preferred to marry into a lineage of the same village although it is not necessary.

There is a strange system of acquiring brides. Sometimes pigs and other goods are paid but a man taking a bride must always provide another woman in exchange. It does not matter if she is old or young but a woman must be given to the bride's house - even should she be widowed later.

This is because the women do all the food making and in fact the majority of the work and thus are considered a valuable household commodity. If a young man has no sisters or aged aunts or any other female relatives he cannot, not even for a price, get himself a wife. To further thwart his attempts polygyny is widespread, and if an old man feels he wants another wife he simply exchanges one of his daughters or old wives for one.

It is not unusual to see a young man married to an old woman and an old man married to two or three young women, sometimes children as child brides are not uncommon.

Boys on attaining the age of ten years are considered too old to live with the rest of the family, so they live in a boy house until they become married when they normally take their brides to live at their fathers' house. Sometimes they live at the brides fathers house.

Division of labour was noted as follows:

Men	Women
1. Make bows, arrows, spears, canoes and paddles. Clear bush, plant and tend garden, fish and hunt.	Make fish traps, sleep mats. Collect firewood, collect and make lagoon, cook and tend house, care for the children.

Both men and women help in house building although young men usually avoid this task it to their parents. The very old don't do any work and children help as much as their age permits.

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Anth. 6210.

An interesting point is that women never fish. That is they never go out in a canoe with the object of fishing as this is considered primarily a man's occupation. However they are allowed to scoop fish out of creeks or swamps with hands.

Another point is that it is considered shameful for a man to collect or make traps.

Items collected during the patrol have been used at the Daru Store but will be forwarded to the Museum under separate cover.

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CONCLUSION.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the Upper Basu and Mawoi peoples have a reasonable economical future provided they work.

They have unlimited land and with supervision the sale of copal gum and copra could bring them within reach of a fair to high standard of living.

Several points and suggestions have been made of which the main ones are:

1. The need for a patrol post in the area.
2. The need for an aid post in the vicinity, possibly at Bibica No. 3 or Dimal.
3. Due to the illiteracy in the area a Village Higher School should be planned for 1962 or 63, possibly at Natakais.
4. The need for an immediate agricultural patrol with a view to improvement in subsistence and introduction of cash crops, and perhaps planting of eggs.

If sufficient attention is given to these people it is believed that they will become more settled and more industrious thus improving their standard of living, their economic status and of course their health.

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VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

VILLAGE	NAME	REMARKS
WABRU	AFU	Recommended by patrol.
BIBISA NO. 2	AMBI	Has very little say in village affairs.
BIBISA NO. 1	GAMUYER	Useless.
WABAKAIA	BAIDU	Does his best but does not have any support.
XO-A	HUDI	Very hard worker. Accompanied patrol to interpret. Good type.
PAKIDEM	SAVINI	Fair only.
DISAMI	GSI	Was village in good condition and appears to have quite a lot of influence.
GACORA	KAINE	Good interpreter in this area. Seems fair.
KURZA	ARARE	A very old man, wishes to retire.
	WADAFI	Was unanimously selected to be new V.C. Recommended.

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POLICE.

S/O. MAJUMDAR No. 3213.

Very capable and reliable, conduct very good.

CONSTABLE LAVA No. 9850.

Seems unsure of himself, conduct very good.

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OTIS CAROL PRASCHKE.

ALSO INTERPRETER.

Good worker; doesn't know the Upper Hindi or Khasi language.

MURRAY NATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT.

Good worker.

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Caros T'oa Netraon Ylraon.

Wareho - Bibia No. 7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Bib. No. 2 - Bibias No. 1	2 hours.
Bib. No. 1 - Netakais	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Netakais - Iowa	3 hours.
Ticani - Pariane	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Pariane - Divani	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Divani - Gagera	11 hours.
Gagera - Iowa	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Iowa - Kuria	50 minutes.
Kuria - Eala	10 hours 40 minutes.
Eala - Baliso	5 hours.



NATIVE AFFAIRS
HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of WESTERN Report No. 3 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by D.G. BARRETT, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BAMU DELTA, BIRINT PASSAGE and GAMA RIVER Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 572 (2)

Duration—From 5/1/1960 to 7/2/1960

Number of Days Thirty Two (32)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1/1958

Medical 1056

Map Reference P.N.G. (1:1 inch = 10 miles)

Objects of Patrol Census and Routine Administration
Survey of the Effects of Recruiting in the BAMU DELTA

1 Interpreter
5 R.P. & N.G.C.
1 N. M. O.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MCRESBY.

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

.....

.....

67-3-22

20th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 1/59-60.

I agree with paragraph two of your comments and suggest you proceed according to this long range plan in future patrols of the Bamu Delta. However, you will no doubt be aware that such a mass movement of people has many inherent problems - the Delta people would have to be taught a new way of life, techniques of root crop cultivation, different housing styles and become accustomed to a different environment.

I would prefer to say that the Bamu are several rather than immoral. The evil affects of "gister exchange" can be exaggerated. It favours the older influential males no more than an inflated Bride Price system. After all, the number of polygamists in a village of 300 would probably average only four or five in the less Missionised areas of the Territory. A heavy recruitment ratio has a great influence on family disintegration. However, it is impossible to have it both ways; such as freedom of the individual to work, a labour force, or a contented and productive family unit at home.

There seems to have been an inordinate number of convictions for failure to line for census - 105 under Regulation 101A, 6 under 101C. These figures warrant some sort of explanation of the reasons therefor. Also, did the 38 convictions for riotous behaviour result from some incidents that occurred during the patrol?

Mr Hargest should be reminded that he has no authority to "terminate services" of Village Officials.

Before we can justly criticise the Bamu way of life, we need to have a look at the effectiveness of the institution of marriage in modern western societies.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-22 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1.



District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

4th. July, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOHU . . . PAPUA.

BALIMO PATROL NO 3 of 1959/60

D.C. HARGEST, P.O.

The attached report and Memorandum of Patrol refers.

1. This proved to be a useful patrol and the report covers well current affairs in the areas patrolled. The main factor ~~impeding~~ ^{inhibiting} any economic and social progress as borne out by this patrol is the poor environment of this area. The aggravations, lack of economic potential, high incidence of Tuberculosis, social disorder and over-recruitment can all be attributed to environment. Because ~~of this any~~ attempt to raise living standards could have only short time success and, as pointed out in my 37-1-3 of 30th. March, 1960, may even lead to greater social disorder.

2. The only solution would seem to be the gradual resettlement of these people. It has been suggested that the Upper Bamu would be suitable. There are large areas of land between Balimo and the North Bank of the Fly River but, as these are River people, would probably be objected to.

Beyond maintaining regular patrols, particularly medical, the best plan would seem to be to start implanting the idea of resettlement, possibly with one or two co-operative individuals, which if successful, might lead to voluntary move by the rest. I shall examine possible areas in the Upper Bamu for this purpose but your views would be appreciated.

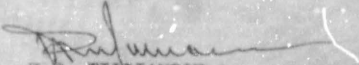
Agree

3. Agriculture. It is the view of the Department of Agriculture that these areas have only a limited copra potential and that it is unsuited to any of the other common economic crops.

4. Medical & Hygiene. Assisstart Medical Officer, Balimo will commence a patrol within the next few weeks.

5. Native Labour, My 37-1-3 of 30th. March, 1960
and attached report refers.

6. Extracts have been passed to the D.M.O., D.E.O.
and D.A.O.


E.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

67-3-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

4th. July, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

BALIMO PATROL NO 3 of 1959/60

D.C. HARGEST, P.O.

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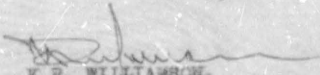
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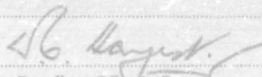

K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

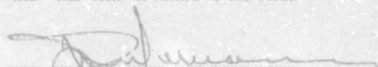
Patrol No. 3-59/60 Sub-District BALIMO District WESTERN
Officer Conducting Patrol D.F. Hargest, Patrol Officer.
Census Division Patrolled BAMU DELTA, DIBINI PASSAGE and JAMA RIVER Census Divisions
Objects of Patrol 1. Census and Routine Administration.
2. Survey of the Effects of Recruiting in the
BAMU DELTA.
Date Patrol Commenced 5th January, 1960 Date Completed 7th February, 1960.
Duration - days Thirty Two (32)

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

1. REPORT on the PRESENT RECRUITING POSITION
BAMU DELTA 37-4-1 of 3rd March, 1960 ✓
2. Alteration of Census Division Boundaries 38-1-1 of 4th April, 1960 ✓
3. Trade Store Licence - Kaipani Village 38-1-1 of 4th April, 1960
4. Copra Depot - Bamu Delta 17-3-1 of 4th April, 1960
5. Visit - Bamu River Mission 38-1-3 of 4th April, 1960 ✓
6. Patrol Post - Bamu Delta 1-2-2 of 4th April, 1960
7. Transmutation Kaipani on L. Farera Villager -
Xivai Native Local Government Council 45-1-1 of 4th April, 1960


Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.


District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
BALIMO, W.D.

7th April, 1960.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Maimai Sub-district,
BALIMO.

BALIMO PATROL NO. 3 of 1959/60.

Officer Conducting Patrol: D.S. HARGEST, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: BAMU DELTA, LIBIRI PASSAGE and
GAMA RIVER Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying: GOBEA IGS, Interpreter.
2333 Constable 1st Class - MATORO
6327 Constable - EIAPI
9990 Constable Trainee - KOL
10040 Constable Trainee RAURAMBI
10162 Constable (Bugler) SAKBI
PATLICK (Opape), M. M. O.

Duration: From: 5th January, 1960
To: 7th February, 1960.

Number of Days: Thirty Two (32)

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census and routine administration
2. Survey of the Effects of Recruiting
in the BAMU DELTA.

D.S. Hargest
(D.S. Hargest,
Patrol Officer.)

INTRODUCTION:

The area was last patrolled by Native Affairs during October/November 1958.

Census was conducted in the Samu Delta, Dibiri Passage and Gama River census divisions. In all thirty nine villages were visited, including Ragero, (North Bank Fly).

Apart from two initial lifts by workboat, (MV Jade), the patrol travelled by outboard engine, until it became unserviceable, and by native canoes.

All villages are situated on the river banks of the Samu or Gama Rivers and Dibiri Passage, or on the islands of the Samu delta.

Most villages in the area are subjected at times of exceptionally high tides, to a coverage of water. It would be difficult to locate many suitable village sites which are either above the level of high tides or the level of swamps. The river banks are generally covered with nipa palm and mangrove. Numerous villages which are close to the water's edge, especially those frequented by tidal bores, and the continual wash of the tides, are subjected to acute erosion of their frontages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally the position at present is far from being satisfactory. There is therefore a dire need for much, and continuous, field work and little will be achieved if the people are only visited at yearly intervals as has happened in the past. Much of course depends upon the availability of patrolling staff from Sub-district Headquarters and most definitely other Departments besides Native Affairs should make regular visits.

In considering the present position in the Bamu it cannot be disregarded that the people have an aggressive and poor physical environment to contend with. It is therefore understandable that movement of people and villages is a pronounced feature of Bamu life. A certain amount of sympathy is due to the people when considering the effect upon them of such a hostile environment. This is reflected, I am sure, in their lethargic and apathetic temperament. The only solution really would be resettlement, but such a proposal leaves much to be considered.

One of the most pressing sociological problems in the Bamu is the effect of migration labour and the marriage custom 'sister exchange'.

In many of the individual communities there is evidence, particularly where recruiting has been relatively dense and continuous over a number of years, of disintegration of the small family group. In a community where husband/father is absent from his wife/family for a period of time, often a number of years, possibly permanently, or even the normal period of contract, any form, particularly agalitarian, of social pattern tends to be disrupted/disregarded in favour of a more loose social organisation with the result that any previous social unit cannot be adequately maintained. Although a patrolling officer may tend to place the blame entirely upon the effects of recruiting, despite that this may have possibly accelerated the rate of deterioration, there is a deeper cause to be found in the Bamu custom of 'sister exchange'. This custom is rigidly adhered to by communities in the area patrolled. The 'sister exchange' can be briefly described as a system whereby the sister of 'A' male will be exchanged with the sister of 'B' male. Should a male be unfortunate enough not to have a sister a marriage is not normally possible. Bride price, (money or money's worth), has not to my knowledge taken place of this system but it is understood that it is supplementary to it. Children from a very young age are usually betrothed by their parents. This however applies to opposites in a clan other than their own. 'Marriages' within the same clan are strictly forbidden. However, two cases were brought to my attention in which elderly men had married young women in their own clan. The psychological impact upon the minds of the young must be most pronounced upon succeeding generations. This is especially so with the instances of 'broken-marriages' resulting from mother's or father's misbehaviour with non-members of the family circle which invariably become evident to younger members of the family. Need it be emphasised that the morals of the people are low.

Although the majority of Bamu villages have not been subjected to continuous over-recruitment I do feel that sociologically, whether directly or indirectly, an individual or individuals is/are affected; inasmuch that family life is impaired through disrupted homes, husband/wife unfaithfulness and defective upbringing of children.

In the case of disruption of family life instances of 'broken marriages' were evident, noticeable of course, at census. Such disrupted marriages are possibly caused by the fact that

M. J. G. J.
copy

women have tended to rebel against the added domestic duties and the desire to seek 'full companionship'. There is therefore an obvious tendency of neglecting marital obligations and entering associations with other menfolk thus forming a sordid circle of immorality. The main offenders are often village elders who may have already more than one wife. Associations with such people may not always be the immediate desire of the outside woman when it is considered that she is possibly subjected to the demands of a village elder. (Bamu villages, depending on population of an individual village, have a hierarchy of prominent men.)

The patrol was generally warmly received. However, the response to census taking in the lower reaches of the Bamu was most disappointing. The villages of Bina No.1 and 2, Maipera, Terere and Amagoa (Dibiri) being the only offenders. Ample warning of the patrol's approach was given and in fact as early as October word was sent to all villages informing them of the anticipated date of departure from Balimo and of the patrol's itinerary. Judicial action was taken where necessary.

Although not expressed directly to the patrol the people are demanding more attention. This is especially so now that the Gogodala linguistic group is under area administration. I strongly recommend that the Bamu, both lower and upper, receive a greater degree of concentration than in the past. However, this will not be entirely possible over and above the normal routine patrols if the present Native Affairs field staff strength is not maintained.

LAW AND ORDER:

The following is a summary of cases heard either whilst on patrol or immediately on the patrol's return to Balimo.

<u>Offence.</u>	<u>Regulation.</u>	<u>Number of Convictions.</u>
Contempt of Court.	69 (c)	2
Assault.	71 (a)	2
Lying Reports.	71 (b)	1
Riotous Behaviour	71 (e)	38
Society	80 (3)	1
Adultery	84 (2)	3
Taking of Census	101A	105
Taking of Census	101C	6
Sickness in Children	115 (2)	3

All cases were tried in the Court for Native Matters.

Over and above cases of failing to appear at time of census the above summary is not a good indication of the number of offences which are committed and which are not brought to the Administration's attention. This is especially the case with offences such as adultery and theft which are often settled between parties in the village.

ECONOMICS:

The only commodity produced, of commercial value, is copra.

The economic potential of the area is restricted to the production of this one crop and the growth of copra itself is restricted by the hostile nature of the environment.

With the exception of a few areas in the lower Bamu there are no extensive pockets of coconut cultivation and in the upper portion of the Bamu very few productive trees were seen.

Despite the fact that the economic potentiality of the area holds no great prospects for the future I strongly disagree with the dictum ".....any economic incentive of obtaining money (at home) is now secondary to the urge to get away from the village." Exceptions in the villages of Maipani and Terere (especially), there were only three people absent at work from these two villages at time of census, from which two villages the greatest proportion of copra is produced, that is, on an individual village basis. Nevertheless, other villages do produce copra but production is generally not high.

It is regrettable that copra is the only crop of economic value produced and I think therefore that every possible effort be made to foster this industry under the auspices of the Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs. Further, I would like to see an extensive agricultural survey made of the Bamu. However, I do not hold high hopes of the introduction of any other commercial crop, that is, a crop which would be high yielding, have a permanent and steady market value and not necessitate a great deal of time/labour.

The paramount problem in copra production in the Bamu is water transport. The journey takes four to five days to and to Daru almost two weeks. Both routes times are subject to tides and weather. I would like consideration to be given to the establishment of a copra depot in either the Bamu delta (e.g. Maipani or Terere) or at a sheltered estuary village, (e.g. Sisiane No.2). However this matter will be dealt with by separate correspondence.

The only other present economic enterprise in the Bamu is a wage labour unit but with certain reservations.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Although copra is produced in certain localities it generally does not appear to do well.

The main native agriculture consists of the growing and harvesting of wild sago. The products of this crop forms the basis of the diet of the people. A feature of this crop is that although plentiful sago swamps are scattered over wide areas necessitating the shifting of village sites at irregular intervals so that the cultivators can be near the source of supply. Besides sago such commodities as domestic pig, crab and fish, native cabbage and wild fruit, sago grubs, etc, are eaten. Wild pig, wallaby and cassowary are hunted supplementing a basically starchy diet. Crabs are plentiful, especially in the estuary of the Bamu, and are possibly the second main food item eaten. They are caught in a crude basket. Domestic pigs, fowls and ducks are kept but are not plentiful.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENE:

The patrol was accompanied by a Native Medical Officer. The following is a summary of treatments made at time of census:

Type of Complaint.Number of Cases
Treated/Sent to
Balimo.

Septic Sores	56
T.B. Glands	6
Malaria	7
Yaws	10
Tropical Ulcers	25
Common Cold	3
Scabies	14
Pneumonia	3

All cases requiring prolonged treatment were sent either to Sisiane (Aba) Aid Post or to the native Hospital, Balimo.

Superficially, as the above summary of treatment indicates, the health of the people would appear to be surprisingly good. However I am sure that this far from being the case. A T.B. Survey being conducted by the Department of Public Health in the area at time of patrol revealed that in one village alone (Sisiane No.1) there was a ninety percent positive reaction to Mantoux Tests. However this does not necessarily imply that ninety percent of the people have active Tuberculosis but nevertheless it gives a reasonable indication that the (active) Tuberculosis rate will be (alarmingly) high. Unfortunately the X-Ray equipment broke down and so thus the percentage of confirmed cases remains unknown for the present. I trust that the Survey's Report will be made available to this Department in due course. A similar high percentage of positive reactions were revealed at Iowa village in the Upper Ramu.

The people are still far from conscious of the benefits of medical treatment or if aware are possibly too lazy to seek advantage of the facilities at either the Aid Post or Administration hospital. Should a statistical survey be conducted the number of deaths and handicapped/disfigured persons would be staggering.

Regrettably the manner in which the Aid Post at Sisiane has been conducted (recently) is a discredit to the Administration. To explain, on arrival at the Aid Post the Orderly-in-Charge was absent, the drug store and surrounding grounds were filthy, little medicine was held in reserve and patients were living in 'humpies' and were unattended. The Orderly concerned had not done any patrolling since his arrival at the station and people told me they were not interested in visiting him as he was rarely present and never came and saw them in the village. The matter has been brought to the Assistant Medical Officer's attention.

The area was last patrolled by Medical Services in 1956 and is well over-due for patrol. It is understood that the Assistant Medical Officer, Balimo intends to make a series of short patrols to the area as soon as transport is available.

Hygiene on a village basis is generally well below standard and the Medical Orderly accompanying the patrol lectured the people on hygiene, where necessary, (which was often) and now latrines were marked out for construction.

The only other medical treatment station in the Ramu is located at the Ramu River Mission, Iowa (Upper Ramu). Infant maternal welfare facilities are available at the station.

In view of the population of the Bamu it is recommended that consideration be given to the erection of a second Aid Post to serve the needs of the people. It is understood that it is Public Health policy to distribute an Aid Post for every thousand people. I feel that the present distribution of the population could be adequately covered by two Aid Posts. This matter has already been discussed with the Assistant Medical Officer.

HOUSING:

Apart from the fact that housing in the Bamu is generally of a deplorably low standard the rate of deterioration and state of dilapidation at present must be considered a most acute problem when individual health and hygiene are concerned. (Refer para. Health and Hygiene covering I.H. Survey Team's initial findings.) However, in stressing this situation it cannot be overlooked that the Bamu people are generally lackadaisical and lethargic in their approach to any such problem involving extra time/manual labour.

Nevertheless some villages are handicapped through lack of readily available building materials inasmuch that materials often have to be carried from a considerable distance. High absenteeism of a village's able-bodied males does not help the problem.

Every encouragement was given the people to improve their villages and an ideal village 'lay-out' was discussed with them. The Kerema type houses as seen at Meipani and Terere were referred to as a criterion type of structure.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

There are no roads or bridges in the area patrolled apart from the usual numerous tracks serving village garden land or possibly a relatively close village.

A feature of the Bamu River is the number of villages which have reasonably constructed wharves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are thirty eight Village Constables in the area. They are divided amongst the divisions as follows:

Bamu Delta	21.
Gama	10.
Dibiri	7.

Terminate?
Generally throughout the area, with however some noticeable exceptions, village officials were found to be most ineffectual. In fact so much so that I felt tempted to terminate their services but for the fact that the likelihood of gaining acceptable successors being most remote.

All Constables received payment up to the end of January and particulars were gathered from them to complete the information required on the reverse of the respective Village Constable's records of Service.

The following action was taken with appointees:

Dismissals	3
Resignations	2
New appointments	4. (Two further to be appointed when village males released from Gaol).

MISSIONS:

The Bamu River Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission are the only two Missions operating in the Bamu area. The Bamu River Mission has been operating in the Bamu prior to the last war and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission since 1953/54.

Neither Missions appear to have a strong influence over the people, most certainly the Seventh Day Adventist's initial propoganda drive has been to no avail. However, particular reference is made to the excellent work being done by the Bamu River Mission in providing medical and educational facilities for the people. Despite the fact that the Bamu River Mission's sphere of influence has been reduced/shifted over the past few years they are well supported in the villages where they have schools - attendance rolls support this.

It appears that the Bamu River Mission's policy is upon providing medical and educational facilities rather than the spreading of Christianity by propoganda. Through deeds rather than words Christian examples are shown and taught.

There is no Seventh Day Adventist Pastor (European) in the area and a head pastor at Orisno (Bamu sub-district) controls the activities of his flock.

EDUCATION:

There are no Administration schools in the area. Two Missions, the Bamu River Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists maintain schools in the area.

The following is the distribution;

	Bamu River Mission	Seventh D. Adven.
Gama	NIL	1
Bamu Delta	3	1
Totals:	3	2

22 x 0

The Bamu River Mission maintains schools at Maipani, Torobina and Bamio. The average daily attendance is in the vicinity of fifty pupils. The main school IOWA is located at the Mission's headquarters. All three schools were visited and I attended class at the Torobina school and was favourably impressed with the work being done by the only teacher. Elementary English is taught at all three schools but concentration is upon the vernacular.

The Seventh Day Adventist's have schools at Maisavi and Terere and it is proposed to erect a third at IBUO (Gama River). The daily average attendance of the two schools was five. It would appear from what has been observed that the Bamus are generally antagonistic towards the Mission's teachings.

The people of Amagoa Village (Dibiri) approached the patrol with a request that a school be established there either by the Administration or a Mission body. This request has been transmitted to the District Education Officer. It was pointed out at the time that lack of adequate administration teachers and finance would prevent any immediate action should it be decided that a school be built there. Previously a Bamu River Missionary was located at Amagoa but the station was closed during the late 1940's.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS:

In accordance with the District Officer's instructions a report was made of the present recruiting position in the Ramu Delta, (My 37-4-4 of 3rd March, refers).

The following is an extract from this Report:

".....This being the writer's first patrol of the area it was difficult to obtain a reliable assessment of the effects of concentrated one village labour migration on a particular villages population. However, consideration has been given to observations of previous field officers regarding this subject and in conjunction with my own observations the opinions expressed/...."

"The total population of the division, as at 31st January, 1960, is 2,748. However the villages of Waipani (pop. 236) and Terere (pop. 316), are not affected by any restrictions to recruiting, (vide Gazette No. 49 of 30th October 1958). The population of the area under review is therefore 2,196.

The total male labour potential, (i.e. 16-45 age group) of the region is 512 - 182 are either employed inside/outside the district, i.e. 35.5% of the total potential.... (Refer Report for statistics)..."

The present position in the Dibiri and Gama Census divisions is shown in the following tables:

Census Division: DIBIRI

Village.	Population (31.1.60)	a/b Males 16-45 yrs.	Absent Jan'60.	Absent Oct/Nov - 1958.
AMAGOA	170	36	3	2
ARIKIRAPI	112	38	6	7
ASARAMIO	134	29	3	1
BIMARAMIO	104	32	20	3
TAPAPI	34	19	1	3
Totals =	652	194	33	19

Census Division: GAMA

UKUSI	43	12	2	3
KOPANAMI	62	11	1	
CIKIKENI	46	9	1	1
BINOSI	31	9		
AIRUA	34	11	1	1
HEMETI	42	11	2	3
PAGIVE	45	11	3	7
GIMARETERE	52	13	5	2
MAISAVE	70	29	12	10
IBNO	191	35	7	11
Totals =	616	156	34	38

It is understood that recruits have been drawn from the Gama River since the patrol's return to Balimo and that further the number recruited was in excess to the number repatriated.(Refer pp.3-4 of Report)..

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

Census sheets (Village Population Registers) are attached.

Relative trends of the populations of the three census divisions are as follows: (i.e. increase/decrease showing comparison with 1958 totals).

BAMU DELTA:

Population 1958 (corrected) 2,890
1960 2,939

Increase in population - 49

DIBIRI PASSAGE:

Population 1958 (corrected) 774
1960 750

Decrease in population - 24

GAMA RIVER:

Population 1958 431
1960 425

Decrease in population - 6

The overall increase is therefore nineteen.

Totals for three divisions:

1958 - 4095
1960 - 4114

Increase = 19. (1960)

CONCLUSION: The increase in the Bamu Delta census division is pleasing despite the degree of male absenteeism. At time of census in 1958 in comparing the 1956 figures there was a decrease of twelve in the division.

The sharp decrease in the Dibiri census division is due to the high percentage of "migration outs". This is particularly the case with Bimaramio village.

The following alterations have been made to the census divisions:

IBUC - transferred to Gama River - formerly Bamu Delta.

KOAVISI - transferred to North Bank Fly - formerly Bamu Delta.

For statistical purposes village population sheets show the population totals prior and after transfer of the above two villages.

CONCLUSION:

Any recommendations concerning the various facets of Bamu affairs have already been discussed under the relevant sections of this report. However in concluding I would like to reiterate the remarks of previous patrolling officers concerning the situation in the Bamu as seen by them but I would like to add that something concrete needs to be done, and could be done, to better the conditions and outlook for the Bamu's inhabitants.

Perhaps these people if resettled in a better locality would still retain their 'status quo' ? - but I feel that they should be given the opportunity to prove otherwise. The population should undoubtedly increase; with a better environment their

physical and mental health must benefit resulting in thought
processes demanding/achieving self-support in their communities
and in reality surely these are but a principle aim in
indicating better livelihood amongst the homogeneous peoples
of this territory.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

PAGE 2.

Year.....1960.....

BANU DELTA Census Division (Cont.)

Govt. Print—44/8.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL			FEMALES Number in Child-bearing Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
		Births		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child BIRTH	In		Out		At Work		From Village		Students			Males	Females	Prognant	Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M		F	M	F						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M		F	M	F	M	F				
from page 1.	49	56			1		4	5	1	3	3	2	23	28		37	35	36	40	41	20	100	2			1	4	181	175	129	76	26	31	4	143	106	59	54	71	104	52
SOGBRI	15.1	5	3									1			1	2			1										18	21	30	19	34	36	65	55					
TERERE	26.1	7	11			2						2	6				1			1		1					5	58	1.9	58	61	100	95	160	156						
TOROBINA	19.1	8	4			1						1	1		2	2	3	12	14								4	29	23	55	43	23	59	104	102						
OPATI	18.1	4	4									2	1		1	1	2	1	1	7							3	13	21	20	18	13	16	41	35						
WAKAU	15.1	2	1							1					2		2	3	7	4	1						1	9	22	3	19	14	20	32	8	22	25				
WARIO	28.1	3	3									1	2	2			8	5	4	2	2						23	15	23	18	32	39	61	59							
Totals:		78	82			1		7	5	1	3	4	3	31	37		40	40	49	54	66	27	125	2	1	1	4	259	85	187	68	138	469	1.9	661	573	62	387	1538	1401	
IBUO +++		6	7					1				1	2						7										23	35	5	42	2	33	2.	45	57	44	58	96	95
Grand Totals:		72	75			1		7	5	3	4	3	3	30	35		40	40	49	54	65	27	118	2	1	1	4	236	650	182	639	36	436	1.8	616	516	63	397	1421	1306	

+++ IBUO transferred from Banu Delta Census Division to Gama River Census Division.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

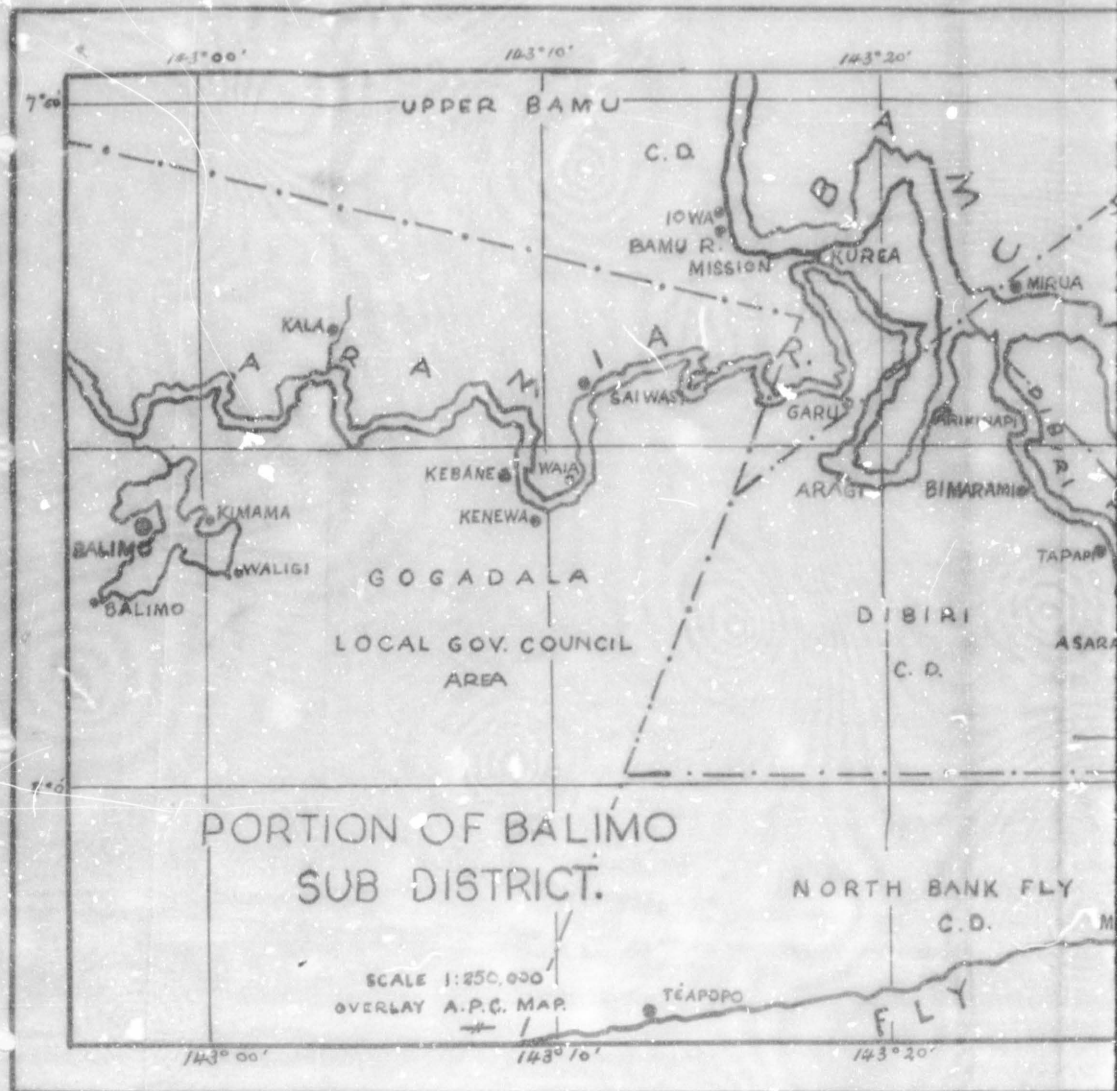
DIBIRI Census Division.

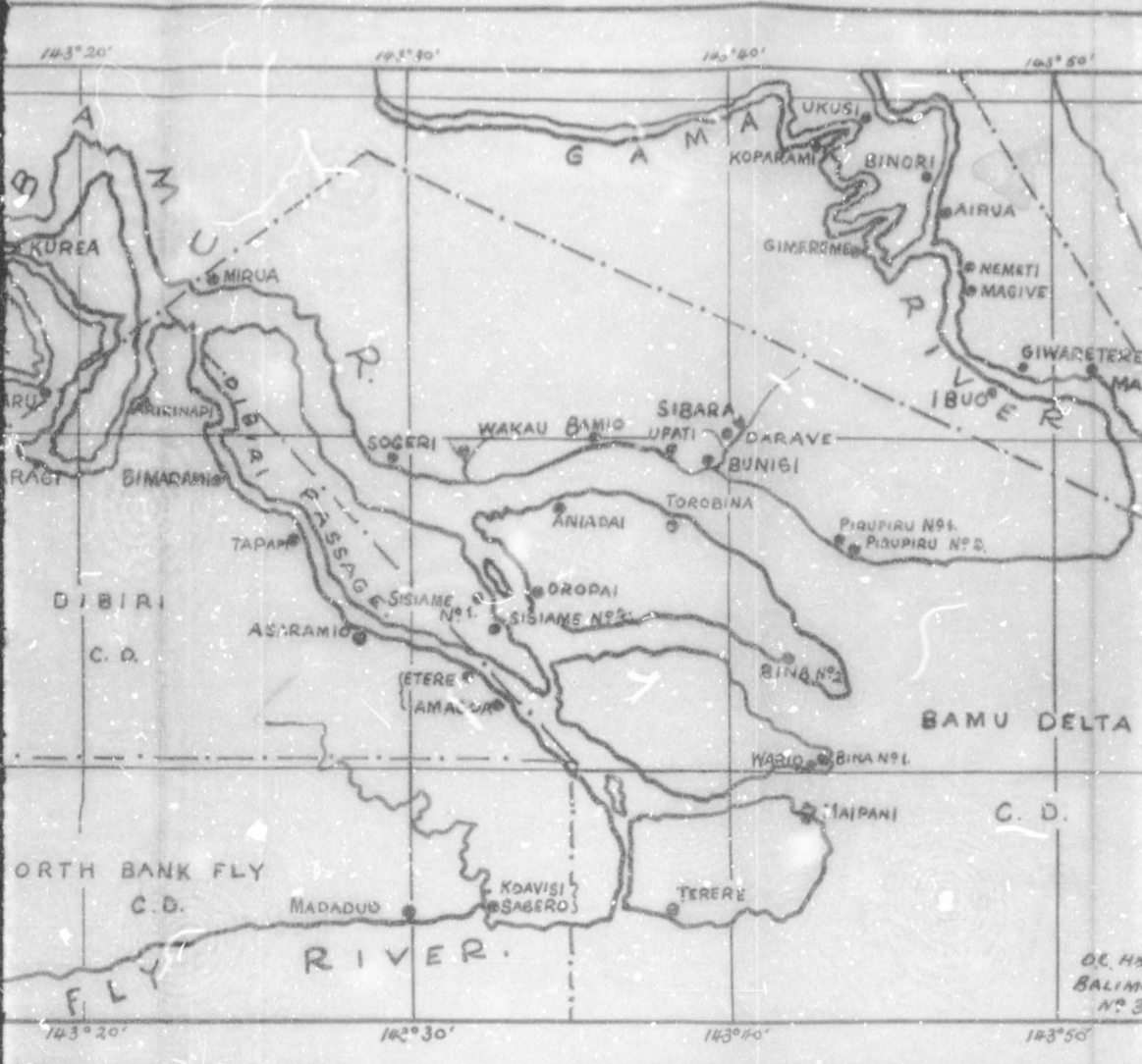
Year 1960

Govt. Print.—45/9.5A.—10,000

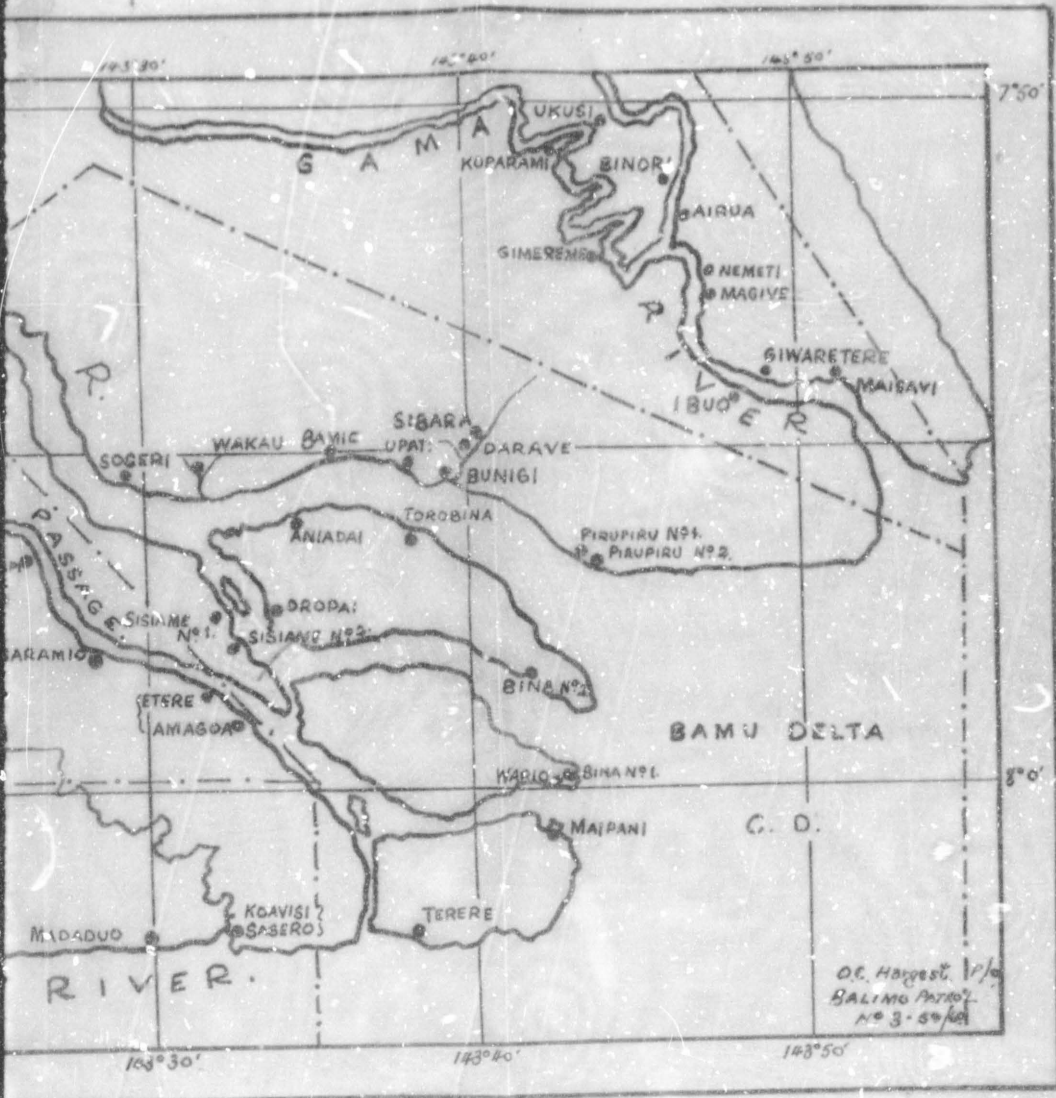
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL			FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL																
				Mth.		6-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Brth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.	Mission	MALES	FEMALES		Predom. Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	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								
AMAGOA	11.1	3	2					1	1							1	1	1	1	1	1					9	36	10	2	6	252.2	32	43	41	49	77+93 170									
ARIKINAPI	30.3	1	2													2	1									6	6	38	10	24	3	192.1	15	22	38	31	59+53 112								
ASARAMIO	33.1		3					2	2							1	2									8	13	29	11	25	1	132.1	30	28	28	40	66+68 134								
BIMARAMIO	14.1							1	1							1	4	8								20	7	32	5	31	18	2	15	18	16	35	51+53 104								
ETERE	13.1	2	1													1																				10	3	13	8	9	4	8	18	18	22+26 48
KOAVISI	25.1	5	2					1									1											2	4	19	8	20	2	212.0	13	22	31	30	46+52 98						
TAPAPI	13.1		2					1								1	4	4										7	7	19	3	22	2	15	16	17	13	17	29	42+46 88					
		13	10					3	3	1	3					15	6			2	6	11	13	1	1	40	4	6	183	50	167	14	119	1.7	125	154	189	232	363+387 750						
KOAVISI +++		5	2					1									1											2	4	19	8	20	2	21	20	13	22	31	30	46+52 98					
		8	8					2	3	1	3					14	6			2	6	10	13	1	1	38	7	4	2	104	4	214	7	12	98	1.7	113	132	158	202	317+335 652				

+++ KOAVISI - Now recorded North East Fly Census Division





O.C. H.S.
 BALIMO
 N° 3





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. 3-59/60

Patrol Conducted by Peter J. Barber, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Balimo-Wasua Road

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

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

Duration—From 20/5/1959 to 25/6/1959

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol To report on the progress of construction of
Balimo-Wasua road.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/10/1959.

[Signature]
District Commissioner [Signature]

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

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

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

57-3-10

10th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 3/59-60

Receipt of the WANJA Road Survey
and the District Commissioner's attachment is
acknowledged.

It is self explanatory and calls
for no comment from this Headquarters.

It is agreed that the projected
road will be a useful economic asset to the
District.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

✓ 67-3-10.
5



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-6.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.


30th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT - WASUA ROAD
NO. 3-59/60 P.J. BAR R C.P.O.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of the above report together with claim for camping allowance.
2. The matter of funds has been taken up by the District Commissioner in his 24-3-3 of 22nd. October, 1959 to the Assistant Administrator, a copy of which is attached for your information.
3. The early completion of this road is of major importance to the development of the Balimo Sub-District and ranks equally with Rouku road development for which only funds are available.


K.P. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

*Copy all
to main file
10/10*

ula

30-1-6.

District Office,
JARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

30th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT -- WASUA ROAD
NO. 3-59/60 P.J. BARBER C.P.O.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of the above report together with claim for camping allowance.
2. The matter of funds has been taken up by the District Commissioner in his 24-3-3 of 22nd. October, 1959 to the Assistant Administrator, a copy of which is attached for your information.
3. The early completion of this road is of major importance to the development of the Belima Sub-District and ranks equally with Rouku road development for which only funds are available.

K. R. WILLIAMSON.
District Officer.

2. 3-3
District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

22nd October, 1959.

The Assistant Administrator,
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

NEEDS LIST: SUBMISSION FOR INCLUSION IN
WORKS PROGRAMME: BALIMO-FLY RIVER ROAD.

1. The above project was included in my Needs List conveyed to you under cover of my 24-5-1 of the 2nd April last. I am now submitting further details with the hope that it may be transferred to the Works Programme at an early date. I am attaching a plan showing the location of the proposed road.

2. This is an engineering project and none of us here are quite capable of estimating the cost correctly.

3. The major part of the location was travelled over by Mr. Bruce Smith of the Department of Works and Mr. A.D.O. Cleland.

4. Local native volunteer labour with assistance from the A.D.O. by means of tools and a tractor have already formed about 7 miles of road.

5. Details:-

Length:	30 miles
Terrains:	Airstrip at Wasua on the Fly River Balimo Settlement and Airstrip
Population served:	4800 in 22 villages
Nature of soil:	Mostly consists of patches of clay, sandy loam, laterite. There is no stone in the area.
Bridges:	2 minor bridges and about 10 culverts
Number of vehicles in area:	At present 3.

6. Need: Its primary function is to serve the economic requirements of the Gogodala Local Government area and to open up areas suitable for planting South of the Aramia. There are some good stretches of sandy loam.

7. Advantage: This road with the use of a vehicle would cut three to four days off the journey Laru/Balimo return. It would provide an axis for subsidiary roads from the West and East Gogodala areas and assist in the development of the copra industry which is now being promoted. From time to time the lake at Balimo runs dry and ships are unable to enter. During most of this year it was not accessible to our boats which had to anchor out in the Aramia River.

22nd October, 1959.

8. Cost of Construction: We are unable here to make any sound estimation of the cost but for a dirt road I do not think it would be great. There is timber in the area which could be used for bridges or if a more permanent job were required 6' Armooc culverting could be used. On the other hand, we think here with the assistance of the local natives who are very keen on the project we could make it trafficable for less than £1,000.


(John J. Murphy)
District Commissioner,
WESTERN DISTRICT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 33-1

Sub-District Office,
MALIM, Western District.

29th September 1958.

The District Officer,
MALIM, Western District.

SPECIAL REPORT - WASUA ROAD.
Est. Budget, GEO.

Enclosed herewith is the above report. It is self explanatory, and requires no comment.

I was very pleased with the way Mr Barber got these people working - his arguments must have been convincing because excellent work is still being done on all sections of the road.

His estimate of 13 months and \$3500 to finish the road is I think not unreasonable. If \$1500 more and \$400 for materials can be made available in the coming financial quarter, and \$400 each each quarter thereafter until September next year, then the road should be trafficable by then.

Enclosed also is Mr Barber's claim for carrying allowance for on-warding please.

Robert Cleland

(Robert Cleland)
a/ Assistant District Officer.



31-1

Sub-District Office,
DARU, Western District.

29th September 1959.

The District Officer,
DARU, Western District.

SPECIAL REPORT - WASUA ROAD.
F.J. Barber, GPO.

Enclosed herewith is the above report. It is self explanatory and requires no comment.

I was very pleased with the way Mr Barber got these people working - his arguments must have been convincing because excellent work is still being done on all sections of the road.

His estimate of 12 months and £3000 to finish the road is I think not unreasonable. If £500 cash and £400 for materials can be made available in the coming financial quarter, and £400 cash each quarter thereafter until September next year, then the road should be trafficable by then.

Enclosed also is Mr Barber's claim for camping allowances for forwarding please.

Robert Cleland

(Robert Cleland)
a/ Assistant District Officer.



SPECIAL REPORT.

Personnel:

C.P.O. Mr P.J. Barbe

No.2333 Lance Corporal MATRO.

No.9981 Constable AFIS.

Actual Days on Road: 23.

Nights on Road: 16.

Duration: Wednesday 20th May - Thursday 25th June.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Introduction:

This is a report on progress made on the construction of the Balimo - Wasua road, which when completed will be approximately 30 miles in length.

The completion of the road will solve many transport problems between Balimo and Dara as copra and other local produce can be taken overland to Wasua.

Similarly stores and supplies from Dara will be shipped to Wasua and thence overland to Balimo thereby cutting roughly 36 hours of the present boat trip.

DIARY.

Wednesday 20th May. Left Balimo 1030. Inspected work on airstrip and Dogona section of road. Arrived Dogona 1315. Arrived Adiba 1415. Slept.

Thursday 21st May. Left Adiba 0730 to inspect roadwork done by Adiba, Iu and Ike villages respectively. Took 35 minutes in canoe and 40 minutes walking to reach Adiba work. One hour walking to reach Iu work and one hour through bush to reach Ike work which covered 30 minutes walking time.

Returned to Adiba via Iu - Wasua track and Iu village taking 2 hours thus reaching Adiba 1610. Slept.

Friday 22nd May. Left Adiba 0800 by canoe (20 minutes) and 90 minutes walking through bush, swamps and kunai to reach Dogona work. Then followed path the road will take. 35 minutes/but soggy ground. 20 minutes through bush. 35 minutes along grassy ridge. 30 minutes through bush and the last 40 minutes to the Adiba work alternated between scrub and bush. Arrived Adiba 1715. Slept.

Saturday 23rd May. Left Adiba 0800. Arrived Balimo 1035.

Tuesday 26th May. Left Balimo 1430. Arrived Adiba 1745. Slept.

Wednesday 27th May. Left Adiba 0730. Reached Iu - Adiba mark G940. Spent day at Iu work. Constable Apis did likewise at Dogona. Returned Adiba 1700. Settled sago dispute. Slept.

Thursday 28th May. Left Adiba 0600 for Dogona roadwork. Corporal Matco to supervise Iu and Ike work. Inspected work on airstrip. Spent day with Dogona workers. Work speeding up. Inspected Tel-Balimo road. Returned Adiba 1545. Settled sago dispute. Slept.

Friday 29th May. Left Adiba 0750. Arrived Adiba work 0900. Working well. Spent day here arriving back at Adiba 1735. Slept.

Saturday 30th May. Left Adiba 0750. Arrived Balimo 1000.

Tuesday 2nd June. Left Balimo 1400. Arrived Adiba 1700. Slept.

Wednesday 3rd June. Rained all day.

Thursday 4th June. Left Adiba 0715. Investigated report of rubber trees near Iu village. Found stand of 40 square yards, some big but mostly small and all healthy. Coconut won't grow on this ridge but rubber thrives. Arrived Ike work 1000. Iu work 1500. Both villages working hard. Returned Adiba 1630.

Friday 5th June. Left Adiba 0745. Spent day at Adiba work. Working well. Returned Adiba 1810.

Saturday 6th June. Left Adiba 0800. Arrived Balimo 1130.

Tuesday 9th June. Left Balimo 1400. Arrived Adiba 1700. Sent 7 Ike men to Balimo - 6 for having attacked the seventh. Slept.

Wednesday 10th June. Left Adiba 0830. Arrived Ike work 1030. Left for Iu work 1230 arriving 1300. Then to Adiba work arriving 1530. Progress pleasing. Arrived Adiba 1735. Slept.

Thursday 11th June. Left Adiba 0730 for Dogona work. Progress slower here owing to wet condition of lower ground. Clearing grass and scrub ahead. Spent day here. Arrived Adiba 1610. Constable Apis supervising Adiba work. Slept.

Friday 12th June. Left Adiba 0800 arriving Adiba work 0900. Worked as though inspired after some well chosen words. Spent day here. Arrived

Adiba 1730. Corporal Matco supervising Dogona work. Dadi village

Saturday 13th June. Left Adiba 0830. Arrived Balimo 1100.

Monday 22nd June. Left Balimo 1500 arriving Adiba 1730. Slept.

Tuesday 23rd June. Met Mr R. Cleland at Dogona 1000. Inspected Adiba, Ia and Ika roadwork. Arrived Adiba 1900. Slept.

Wednesday 24th June. Adiba, Ia and Ika villagers assembled at Adiba for pay. Received £150, £120, £100 respectively. Left Adiba 1000. Paid Tai people £50. Reached Dogona work 1230. Lunch. Paid Dogona £70. Back to Adiba. 1750. Slept.

Thursday 25th June. Left Adiba 0900 arriving Balimo 1130.

End of Diary.

Road.

For the first 20 miles or so the road will of necessity be doubling back on itself and at times run north instead of south in order to keep to the higher ground. The surrounding land is riddled with swamps and creeks and is generally very low lying.

However at the far end of Ike's work the road is heading directly for Wagan.

Adiba, In and Ike villagers - men and women - have been working in thick forest along this ridge, cutting a 40 to 50 foot swathe and clearing the timber to the sides. They are paid at a rate of £40 per mile for this as it is extremely heavy work. Adiba had the services of 60 men and often times as many as 65 women lent a hand. Ike had 30 men working but the women only occasionally joined in. In with the smallest band of workers at 24 plus the loyal support of 12 women showed the others up by clearing nearly as much as Adiba.

However these three villages worked well.

Dogona on the other hand required constant supervision and although there are nearly 50 men available Dogona is the least headway. This is unfortunate as this section of the road is the most important. Until Dogona and Adiba meet the tractor cannot assist in the actual roadmaking through the heavily timbered sections by pulling roots and shifting logs.

Dogona is working through flat grassy land with an occasional scrubby patch and are producing the finished road at a rate of £30 per mile.

When completed it will be an all weather road having a hard clay type surface 20 feet wide. Drainage only causes problems in 2 or 3 spots as the surrounding land is so much lower.

Work should be more rapid from now on as the work force has been doubled on the Dogona section and Dede and Fedea are working from the Wagan end.

Progress was very satisfactory in the last month and provided that sufficient funds are available and with regular supervision the road could possibly be completed in 12 months. The estimated cost is between £2500 - £3000.

As the work moves further south it will be necessary to set up organized camps as the time lost travelling between village and work would be too great. Even now the Ike men sleep on the job returning to the village at weekends.

Progress made.

Approximately 12 miles has been cleared, 2½ of which have been completed. This doesn't appear very much but the majority of the work was done in one month whilst under supervision.

Native Affairs:

1. These people are in pretty regular contact with the Administration and therefore comply pretty closely with laws of the land. Very little crime is in evidence in these parts and the little that does come under notice is only petty.

2. Relations between the Administration and the people appear good with the European held in high regard.

3. Villages are clean and neat but leave quite a bit to be desired.

4. Village officials generally don't inspire but as the Council is due to start operating shortly this may improve.

5. Economically this area has a reasonable potential having plenty of coconut groves which will start producing in fair quantities shortly. Also being near to the station and the road they have no shortage of work.

Paul J. Barber etc

POLICE.

No. 2333 Lance Corporal Entoro.

Excellent on patrol.

Quietly spoken, very efficient and helpful

No. 9481 Constable Aris.

Intelligent and enthusiastic.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No 4 2/59-60

Patrol Conducted by D.E. FENTON CADRE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled UPPER BAMU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

4 Members R.F.N.G.C.

1 N.M.C.

1 Personal Servant

Duration--From 15/2/1960 to 3/3/1960

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 1959

Medical 18

Map Reference AWORRA JOURNAL

Objects of Patrol Undertake Census of area and other general work

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 6 / 1960

[Signature]
District Commissioner's Office

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

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

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

67-3-13

19th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

BALIMO Patrol No. 4./1959-60.

Receipt of this report is acknowledged with thanks.

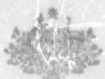
It certainly looks as if the Upper Bama could do with some concentrated patrolling and I am glad to note that you intend a concentrated patrol in the near future.

The people patrolled are not alone in their practice of sorcery. Even the most sophisticated of the Territory communities have a healthy respect for it.

It is better not to use Motu in an official report unless there is a particular reason for so doing.

I am not too sure of what Mr. Fenton means by "the latest black magic had just passed through".

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-18. ✓

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-1.



District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

22nd. June, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

BALIMO PATROL NO 4 OF 1959/60
D.E. MENTON, C.P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. The report calls for little comment. Providing there are no other more urgent commitments a patrol of the Upper Bamu and on to the Southern slopes of Mt. Bosavi is projected for August-September of this year. The patrol should clear up a number of the points raised by Mr Menton.
2. Relevant extracts have been passed to the D.M.O.

[Signature]
K. R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

67-3-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

22nd. June, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,


KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

BALIMO PATROL NO 4 OF 1959/60

D.E. FENTON, C.P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. The report calls for little comment. Providing there are no other more urgent commitments a patrol of the Upper Bami and on to the Southern slopes of Mt. Bosavi is projected for August-September of this year. The patrol should clear up a number of the points raised by Mr Fenton.
2. Relevant extracts have been passed to the D.M.O.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

JDF/AA

File: 30-1-1

Balimo Sub-District Office,
BALIMO, W.D.

28th April, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 4 OF 1959/60.

Mr. Fenton has carried out a competent patrol.

From the comments in the general section of his report the District Officer will see that it was hoped that this patrol would be able move into the area to the north of the Soari and Arania headwaters, this unfortunately proved impossible and the patrol was if a purely routine nature.

The native affairs position is bad in that no signs of an improvement in attitude on trust can be found. The area must receive more attention, it would be a retrograde step if we were to suppress fighting only to have it replaced by the insidious practice of black magic.

The attitude towards sickness has also been noted by this writer and was the subject of comment in the Annual Report.

The census position, though better, remains slightly vague. It is hoped that the next patrol will manage to finalize this matter.

D. J. C.
.....
(D. J. C.) D.I.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

I - 9 2001

Sub-District Office,
Balimo Sub-District,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

8th. February, 1960.

Mr. D.E. Penton, C.F.O.
BALIMO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are hereby requested to be prepared to depart Balimo Station on the 15th of this month to carry out a Patrol of the Upper Bamu Census Division.
2. I expect that the Patrol will take three weeks, and you will draw rations and supplies in accordance with this.
3. Due to the fact that the Station boat is being overhauled in Daru at the moment, your travel will be by canoe. You may expect the vessel to join the patrol on approx. 25/2/60.
4. The Patrol will be concerned with Census work. Blanket Exemptions will be issued for all villages in regard to Taxation. You will notice that the patrol will not be of a part exploratory nature which was previously intended, and which was discussed to some length. This is regretted, but the prevailing circumstances give no option.
5. No medical staff will be available at your departure but I will endeavour to send an A.M.O. and supplies per the M.V. Jade.

Good trip,

.....
D.J. Pitzer C.I.C.

PATROL DIARY- BALIMO No. 4

MONDAY 15TH FEBRUARY:

Departed Balimo Station 1330 hours by canoe. Arrived at KALA 2000 hrs. Slept.

TUESDAY 16TH:

Remained at Kala this day. Rest House being rebuilt. Questioning village people regarding nomadic wanderers to the north.

WEDNESDAY 17TH:

Departed Kala by canoe at 0800. Arrived KEBANI 1230. General village inspection. This one of the cleanest villages seen in the Sub-District. Slept.

THURSDAY 18TH:

Departed Kebani at 0800 and arrived at KURIA 1345. Village inspection and Census. Medical matters good as the B.R.M. is close by. Slept.

FRIDAY 19TH:

Departed Kuria early and arrived Bamu River Mission 2 hours. Inspection and Census of Iowa Village - a fair village. People were not inclined to talk as the latest black magic had just passed through. Slept at Mission.

SATURDAY 20TH:

Departed at 1200 for GAGORO village - half an hour upstream. Census and general work carried out. This village was previously further up the Wawoi river but over the last few years they have moved closer to the Mission. About five young boys attend school at the latter.

SUNDAY 21ST to THURSDAY 25TH:

In Gagoro village. Most of the time spent trying to get information for A.S.O.P.S. work, but as the Mission people said, these villagers must be well in the running for the greatest liars on Earth. One lot of information will contradict another lot. They have obviously made up 90 many different stories for occasions such as this that they have managed to confuse themselves. This work later discarded.

FRIDAY 26TH:

The M.V. Jade arrived in the morning with welcome medical stores and extra rations which were not available at Balimo at time of departure.

SATURDAY 27TH:

Departed at 0800 for the Wawoi river. Arrived at Paricmi at 1800. Camped.

SUNDAY 28TH:

Census of village. Departed at 0700. Arrived TIO'OMI 0900. Census and medical check. Departed at 1030 for Diwama. Census of those present - many in the bush. Returned to Gagoro.

MONDAY 29TH:

Departed Gagoro with main body of patrol for the Aworra River. Census of Matkaia, Bibisa 1, 2, and 3 on the way. Slept. at Kubeae.

TUESDAY 30TH:

Departed Kubeae for Komewa Camp and took on load of timber for Balimo. Departed at 1430 and returned to

*Reading
Balance*

(2)

TUESDAY 30TH:

Kubeac where the Census was completed.

WEDNESDAY 31ST:

Departed Kubeac en route Balimo.
Hospital patients and Court people picked up from
Matakala and Gagoro. 33 persons on board. Slept at
Kuris.

THURSDAY 1ST:

Departed Kuris early this a.m.
Patrol arrived Balimo Station approx. 1630 hours. Patients
to hospital.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was of a normal routine nature being mainly concerned with the Census of the area. Blanket Exemptions for Tax were issued as the income of the Bamu people in this area is negligible.

Originally- late 1950- this patrol was to be partly exploratory, as well as doing the normal Census work for established villages. This did not eventuate because of two factors, - one being the lack of transport obviously required to establish a forward supply base, and secondly, lack of rations at Palimo once again due to Balimo-Daru transport, or rather the lack of it.

It was intended to move to the Upper Wawoi thence on a general westerly course to the Soari and over towards the headwater of the Aramia. Other areas, namely the Aworra-Turama Divide and the Upper Gana River also are worthy of investigation, mainly, from the writer's point of view, because of the constant occurrence of the words 'reported population' being found on maps of these regions.

Previous work has been done in some of these parts by Messrs. Crallin and Brown. The establishment of the Cogodala N.L.G.C. has for the past two years heavily taxed the D.N.A. Staff and thoughts of extension work were not entertained. However, now that the Council has been formed, and to a certain extent, needs less supervision, and also in view of the fact that the post now has three Native Affairs Officers it is hoped, and recommended that the a/m areas be given the attention they warrant.

For the information of any Officer who has the opportunity of patrolling in these regions, it is known that people of Bibisa and Wareho villages make trips to the Turama, consequently it seems reasonable that settlements may be found. The fact that the Turama and Aworra Rivers run parallel courses indicates that relatively high ground lies between, further strengthening the theory that people are to be found here. If possible, Gulf District Patrol Reports should be obtained as they may hold helpful information. In addition, the Aworra is navigable by work boat for about 24 hours past Komewa Base Camp, and care should be taken at this point due to rock bars at various points.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the patrol be equipped with a portable transmitter. With a work boat based at Balimo, the patrolling Officer could then direct the craft to where he required it - up the Wawoi, Aramia or Soari, thus giving the Officer greater flexibility with his plans, as he could then change these to suit the circumstances instead of having to make an appointment to meet the boat at say the Aramia headwaters when it would be much better to have it up the Soari. In times when one can almost buy a return ticket to the moon, it is to be hoped that the appliances developed by M. Marconi and Mr. Edison could be utilised, as well as those of Dr. Diesel.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It was noted in many village books that the people, especially those of the Wawoi, were described as timid, about ten years ago. They are still so. Basically they have not changed from the order that existed before the Administration ever contacted them. The villages, it is most painfully obvious, are merely erected to please the Government (although in my case they did not achieve their goal). Life still consists of wandering from sago place to sago place.

The exponents of black magic are still an important part of the community. Whether or not this is the reason for the people being such a colourless, dispirited group, I do not know, but with those near the Aramis-Bamu junction and southwards, there exists a deep-rooted and greatly feared pattern of "puri-puri". Their northern brethren are more inclined to use the less refined bow and arrow combination to settle differences.

At the moment it does not appear to be economical to place any establishment in the northern area, whether it be D.N.A. or P.H.D. However if further peoples are located, then a post would achieve a great deal, firstly in preventing any "new-comers" from going back to the bush life, and also consolidation in regard to those already censused. It would seem, therefore, that the dry season of 1960 would be a good starting time to assist in the removal of such remarks as 'probable tracks, reported population, and river course uncertain' from our maps.

HEALTH:

The patrol departed Balimo lacking either medical staff or supplies, due to base shortages of the former. An N.M.O. joined the patrol at Gagoro. Generally the people were in reasonable condition, although some very bad tropical ulcers cases were taken back for extended treatment. One could, of course, take action against parents in certain cases, but I feel that it would do more harm than good, as the next patrol would not encounter any diseased persons. They would be hidden in the bush, and so we may in the end, only hasten their death.

At the village of Tic'omi, the Councillor's 12 year-old daughter was seen. She is crippled (either during actual birth or soon after), and from the appearance of her arms and shoulders, it seems that her legs are of no use whatever to her, as the former are highly developed. An attempt was made to persuade the father (who is an ex-Bomana guest) to permit the writer to take the lass to Balimo in order to see if anything could be done for her. The offer was declined. The attitude of these people was, to my mind, summed up by the following remark between two village men.

" Kaila kaila ia mase vadseni".

GENERAL:

The Census figures show a decrease of some 40 persons. This is due to the fact that the new sheets for three villages had to be compiled by the writer, and it is here that the decrease has occurred. The villages of Diwame (1) and Waraho were deserted at the time of census as was Kibear, although the last named was censused on the return trip from Komewa.

It may be noted here that the writer first visited Komewa in September, 1958 to assist in dismantling. The materials remaining are being fast covered by forest regrowth and as rain is a fear o'clock feature every day, much of the timber is now useless even for firewood.

One final note for officers concerns boats. Both the Aworra and Wawoi Rivers have a large number of semi-concealed logs and care should be taken at all times. In addition, the sand-bar at Kuria is constantly moving and especially when the bore is running, craft should be kept hard over to the left bank.

Two court cases were returned to Salimo and both have been attended to by Mr. D.C. Hargest P.O., as the writer does not have Court Powers.

.....

PATROL MEMBERS - GENERAL REPORT

R.P. N.G. C.

Const. 1st Class NEVEKIRA - 8029. (N.C.O./1.5)
A willing and helpful member, but obviously has never had charge of a patrol group before.

Const. 18th Year. BAIRE - 2094.
A Bama Member and the most useful man on patrol. Joined the Service in 1942 and has one minor breach on his record. Would make a good Snr. Constable.

Const. SIGOWA - 7843.
Not overendowed with intelligence. A change of station would be to the good.

Const. (T) LAVA - 9950.
Should develop into a sound Policeman. His natural quietness emphasised by lack of fluency in Motuan. The uniform of this man a credit to him.

MEDICAL:

Native Medical Orderly - MAINAU.
An asset to any patrol both for his medical efficiency and his cheerful nature.

MARINE:

M.V. Jade - Boats crew.
All performed their duties well and also helpful with interpreting. No doubt all would prefer to be handling an M.T.B.

.....

MOREBY H-Q No 2.

PATROL DIARY- BALINO No. 4

MONDAY 15TH FEBRUARY:

Departed Balimo Station 1330 hours
by canoe. Arrived at KALA 2000 hrs. Slept.

TUESDAY 16TH:

Remained at Kala this day. Rest House
being rebuilt. Questioning village people regarding nomadic
wanderers to the north.

WEDNESDAY 17TH:

Departed Kala by canoe at 0800. Arrived
KEBANI 1237. General village inspection. This one of the
cleanest villages seen in the Sub-District. Slept.

THURSDAY 18TH:

Departed Kebani at 0800 and arrived at
KURIA 1345. Village inspection and Census. Medical matters
good as the B.R.M. is close by. Slept.

FRIDAY 19TH:

Departed Kuria early and arrived Bani
River Mission 1/2 hour. Inspection and Census of Ioma Village
.. a fair village. People were not inclined to talk as the
latest black magic had just passed through. Slept at Mission.

SATURDAY 20TH:

Departed at 1200 for GAGORO village-
half an hour upstream. Census and general work carried out.
This village was previously farther up the Wasoi river
but over the last few years they have moved closer to the
Mission. About five young boys attend school at the latter.

SUNDAY 21ST to THURSDAY 25TH:

In Gagoro village. Most of the time spent
trying to get information for A.S.O.P.A. work, but as the
Mission people said, these villagers must be well by the
running for the greatest liars on Earth. One lot of inform-
-ation will contradict another lot. They have obviously
made up so many different stories for occasion such as this
that they have managed to confuse themselves. This work
later discarded.

FRIDAY 26TH:

The E.V.Jeds arrived in the morning
with welcome medical stores and extra rations which were
not available at Balimo at time of departure.

SATURDAY 27TH:

Departed at 0800 for the Wasoi river.
Arrived at Pariasi at 1800. Camped.

SUNDAY 28TH:

Census of village. Departed at 0700.
Arrived TIC'OMI 0900. Census and medical check. Departed at
1030 for Diwame. Census of those present -many in the bush.
Returned to Gagoro.

MONDAY 29TH:

Departed Gagoro with main body of patrol
for the Aworra River. Census of Matkaia, Bibica 1, 2, and 3
on the way. Slept. at Kubese.

WEDNESDAY 30TH:

Departed Kubese for Kewesa Camp and took
on load of timber for Balimo. Departed at 1430 and returned to

(2)

WEDNESDAY 30TH:
At sea where the Census was completed.

WEDNESDAY 2ND: Departed Kubeas en route Salimo.
Hospital patients and Court people picked up from
Natakaisa and Gagovo. 33 persons on board. Slept at
Kuria.

THURSDAY 1ST: Departed Kuria early aok ama.
Patrol arrived Balimo Station approx. 1630 hours. Patients
to hospital.

END OF PATROL

INTERLUCE.

The Patrol was of a normal routine nature being mainly concerned with the Census of the area. Blanket Exemptions for Tax were issued as the income of the Basu people in this area is negligible.

Originally - late 1959 - this patrol was to be partly exploratory, as well as doing the normal Census work for established villages. This did not eventuate because of two factors, - one being the lack of transport obviously required to establish a forward supply base, and secondly, lack of rations at Balimo since again due to Balimo-Daru transport, or rather the lack of it.

It was intended to move to the Upper Wewoi thence on a general westerly course to the Soari and over towards the headwaters of the Aramia. Other areas, namely the Aworra-Turama Divide and the Upper Gama River also are worthy of investigation, mainly, from the writer's point of view, because of the constant occurrence of the words 'reported population' being found on maps of these regions.

Previous work has been done in some of these parts by Messrs. Crellin and Brown. The establishment of the Gondala F.M.S.C. has for the past two years heavily taxed the D.N.A. Staff and thoughts of extension work were not entertained. However, now that the Council has been formed, and to a certain extent, needs less supervision, and also in view of the fact that the post now has three Native Affairs Officers it is hoped, and recommended that the a/m areas be given the attention they warrant.

For the information of any Officer who has the opportunity of patrolling in these regions, it is known that people of Bibisa and Wareho villages make trips to the Turama, consequently it seems reasonable that settlements may be found. The fact that the Turama and Aworra Rivers run parallel courses indicates that relatively high ground lies between, further strengthening the theory that people are to be found here. If possible, Gulf District Patrol Reports should be obtained as they may hold helpful information. In addition, the Aworra is navigable by work boat for about 2 1/2 hours past Komewa Base Camp, and care should be taken at this point due to rock bars at various points.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the patrol be equipped with a portable transmitter. With a work boat based at Balimo, the patrolling Officer could then direct the craft to where he required it - up the Wewoi, Aramia or Soari, thus giving the Officer greater flexibility with his plans, as he could then change these to suit the circumstances instead of having to make an appointment to meet the boat at say the Aramia headwaters when it would be much better to have it up the Soari. In times when one can almost buy a return ticket to the moon, it is to be hoped that the appliances developed by M. Marconi and Fr. Edison could be utilised, as well as those of Dr. Diesel.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It was noted in many village books that the people, especially those of the Wawod, were described as timid, about ten years ago. They are still so. Basically they have not changed from the order that existed before the Administration ever contacted them. The villages, it is most painfully obvious, are merely erected to please the Government (although in my case they did not achieve their goal). Life still consists of wandering from sage place to sage place.

The exponents of black magic are still an important part of the community. Whether or not this is the reason for the people being such a colourless, dispirited group, I do not know, but with those near the Aramia-Baka junction and southwards, there exists a deep-rooted and greatly feared pattern of "puri-puri". Their northern brethren are more inclined to use the less refined bow and arrow combination to settle differences.

At the moment it does not appear to be economical to place any establishment in the northern area, whether it be B.I.A. or F.I.D. However if further peoples are located, then a post would achieve a great deal, firstly in preventing any "new-comes" from going back to the bush life, and also consolidation in regard to those already censused. It would stem, therefore, that the dry season of 1960 would be a good starting time to assist in the removal of such remarks as 'probable tracks, reported population, and river course uncertain' from our maps.

HEALTH:

The patrol departed Balimo lacking either medical staff or supplies, due to base shortages of the former. An N.M.O. joined the patrol at Gagoro. Generally the people were in reasonable condition, although some very bad tropical ulcers cases were taken back for extended treatment. One could, of course, take action against parents in certain cases, but I feel that it would do more harm than good, as the next patrol would not encounter any diseased persons - they would be hidden in the bush, and so we may in the end, only hasten their death.

At the village of Tio'omi, the Councillor's 12 year-old daughter was seen. She is crippled (either during actual birth or soon after), and from the appearance of her arms and shoulders, it seems that her legs are of no use whatever to her, as the former are highly developed. An attempt was made to persuade the father (who is an ex-Somana guest) to permit the writer to take the lass to Balimo in order to see if anything could be done for her. The offer was declined. The attitude of these people was, to my mind, summed up by the following remark between two village men.

" Kaila kaila ia wase wadani".

GENERAL:

The Census figures show a decrease of some 40 persons. This is due to the fact that the new sheets for three villages had to be compiled by the writer, and it is here that the decrease has occurred. The villages of Diwana (1) and Waraha were deserted at the time of census as was Babkes, although the last named was censused on the return trip from Kowwa.

It may be noted here that the writer first visited Kowwa in September, 1953 to assist in dismantling. The materials remaining are being fast covered by forest regrowth and as rain is a four o'clock feature every day, much of the timber is now useless even for firewood.

One final note for Officers concerns boats. Both the Aworra and Wawoi Rivers have a large number of semi-concealed logs and care should be taken at all times. In addition, the sand-bar at Kuria is constantly moving and especially when the bare is running, craft should be kept hard over to the left bank.

Two court cases were returned to Balimo and both have been attended to by Mr. D.C. Hargest P.O., as the writer does not have Court Powers.

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PATROL MEMBERS - GENERAL REPORT

R.P. N.G. C.

Const. 1st Class HUYHAYINA - 8029. (N.G.O./1.0)
A willing and helpful member, but obviously has never had charge of a patrol group before.

Const. 1st Year, HAINI - 2094.

A smart member and the most useful man on patrol. Joined the Service in 1942 and has one minor blemish on his record. Would make a good Sgt. Constable.

Const. HIGOWA - 7843.

Not overendowed with intelligence. A change of station would be to the good.

Const. (K) LANA - 9950.

Should develop into a sound Policeman. His natural quickness emphasized by lack of fluency in Hutuan. The uniform of this man a credit to him.

MEDICAL:

Native Medical Officer - HAIHAI.

An asset to any patrol both for his medical efficiency and his cheerful nature.

MAINES:

N.V. Jade - Hains crew.

All perform their duties well and also helpful with interpreting. No doubt all would prefer to be handling an N.F.S.

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