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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - 10 JAN.

PATROL REPORT OF: BALIMO WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ...³... 1957/58... Number of Reports: ...⁴...

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WESTERN DISTRICT

BALIMO SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

- No. 1 NORTH BANK FLY
No. 2 GOGODARA VILLAGES WEST OF BALIMO
No. 3 GOGODARA VILLAGES EAST AND WEST OF BALIMO
No. 4 GOGODARA AND NORTH BANK FLY
-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Balimo, WESTERN Report No. 1 of 1957-58
Patrol Conducted by G.H.J. Poole, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled North Bank Fly - Eastern Gogodara
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N11
Naives R.P.G. 2, Interpreter 1, N.M.O. 1, Personal servant 1.
Duration—From 2/9/1957 to 30/9/1957
Number of Days twenty nine days
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1 11/19 56
Medical/...../19.....
Map Reference See attached map. A.P.C. 4 miles to 1
Objects of Patrol Routine administration, census revision and medical
check in villages.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/2/1958

John Mungley
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 £.....

NA.30-4-39

14th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DAHU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 : BALINE

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report and covering memoranda are acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of your memorandum to me cover the contents of the patrol report adequately.

The comments of the Assistant District Officer on the report are unsatisfactory and I expect improvement in the future. You might instruct him in what is required of him in the matter of comments on patrol reports.

The length of time which has elapsed between the patrols--some villages were visited for the first time in over three years--can hardly be considered satisfactory, and it is no wonder to me that the people have not properly constructed latrines.

I like Mr. Peple's appreciation of the attitude of the native people and towards things foreign to his way of life--it is obvious that he is prepared to observe and absorb and I feel sure that by doing so he will make a much better appreciation of the native people than the person who knows all in the first 10 days of his stay in the territory.

An interesting and informative patrol report--I feel that Mr. Peple should become a very sound officer.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 38-3-7/

District Office,
DAMU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

31 Jan 58

JJW/ml

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT 1 OF 1957/58

1. A not too bad effort by Cadet Patrol Officer Pople.
2. This Sub-District has been unfortunate in that a series of patrols has done only part of census areas, but this is now corrected.
3. A Medical Assistant is now stationed at Balimo and is at present building a hospital there. The whole area has been poorly off for proper medical facilities. The medical screw M.V. "Hedru" is now attached to Balimo.
4. A yaws campaign two or three years ago came to nothing as the people would not co-operate with the then Medical Officer.
5. The "Co-Operative" bank accounts are steadily being wound up.
6. I have already asked that a survey be made of the Gogodara area for potential, resources and desirability of closing.
7. 8 hot air driers are at present under construction in the Gogodara with assistance from the Agricultural Officer's native staff.
8. The report has been read by local Departmental senior officers.


(John A. Marsh)
District Commissioner, WESTERN DISTRICT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30 - 1 /70

Sub District Office,
Balimo.

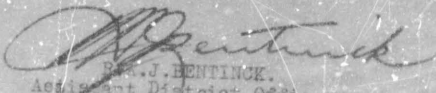
14/12/59.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D.M.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1959-59
by MR. G.H. POPE - GPO.

1. Mr Pople has followed pretty well the headings I presented him with before he set off on his patrol and for that reason his report is rather full. He seems to have forgotten to report on the hygiene and sanitation conditions existent in the villages inspected. On my patrol through eleven Gogodara villages, I was surprised to find that not a single village had deep pit latrines. People quite openly admitted to defecating in the grass just outside the periphery of the village in the dry season and into the lagoon waters, which come right up to the villages in the wet season. I have been informed by natives that all Gogodara villages have no latrines at all, therefore it was important for Mr Pople to inform me.

2. In the penultimate paragraph of my instructions Mr Pople was asked to prepare observations on Native Local Government Survey of villages visited to help me assess the situation in the whole Gogodara area. As this was not done, I shall do it when I get round to these villages early in the New Year.


R. J. BENTINCK.
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

EMO 30-5
Sub District Office,
Balimo.
28th August, 1957.

Mr. G.H. Poplar,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Balimo.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

You are requested to get ready to leave this station on the 2nd September, 1957 for a patrol of those villages situated on the North Bank of the Fly (i.e. SAGERG to MUGUMUGU THEN FROM MUGUMUGU out across to MUMUNI and MAKAP on the Aramia river and then work your way back to Balimo Station inspecting the villages on the ARAMIA.

The objects of this patrol are as follows:-

- a) General Routine Administration.
- b) Census Revision.
- c) Hygiene inspection of each village.
- d) Collection of pass-books and relevant data of pseudo Co-operative Society accounts preparatory to having them closed.

Two constables of the R.P.C. detachment, Balimo, one NMO and one of the station Interpreters will accompany you on this patrol.

Before setting off on your patrol, extract relevant data from the " Matters on Patrol " File.

Take sufficient money with you to pay the annual remuneration of Village Constables, War Gratuities etc.

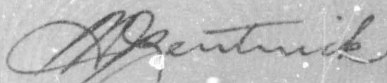
Remember that in your Patrol Report you will be expected to comment on Native Affairs, Situation and Intelligence of natives contacted, Rest Houses, Roads and Bridges, Anthropological data, Census, Health, Social, Political and Economic potential in the area visited, Agriculture and Food supplies, Forestry, Moral and Material welfare of people, Standards of Living, Native industry, trade and commerce, Education, Police and NMOs accompanying patrol, Missions, Villages and village officials, Native Labour potential in area, Cemeteries, Availability of Carriers, Native courts etc.

As far as Native Courts are concerned, because you have no authority to hear cases, please act as a mediator only. Send real court cases back to the station.

Could you also prepare observations on the notes given you on the following:-

- a) Native Land Alienation Survey (vide Circular Instruction No 235 of 15/8/57.)
- b) Native Local Government Survey.

A slow and thoroughly done patrol is far better than a hurried one.


(R.A.J. BENTINCK.)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of Balimo, WESTERN.

Patrol Conducted by G.H.J. Pople, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled North Bank Fly - Eastern Gogodara

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Nil.

Patrol Accompanied by Natives - R.P.C. 2, Interpreter 1,
N.M.C. 1, Personal servant 1.

Duration from 2.9.57 to 30.9.57

Number of Days twenty nine days.

Did Medical Assistant accompany - No.

Last Patrol to area by -
District Services - 1.11.56
Medical - No record.

Map reference See attached map.

Objects of Patrol Routine administration, census
revision and medical check in
villages.

PALINO PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1957-8.

x

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol which occupied a period of 29 days, originally intended to cover all that area occupied by the Gogodara peoples and also the Kiwai villages situated on the North Bank of the Fly River. The patrol had to be curtailed, however, to allow the writer to proceed to Port Moresby to sit for an examination being held in conjunction with the Australian School of Pacific Administration Correspondence Course. The area actually patrolled was the Eastern Gogodara, North Bank Fly (as far east as Dibiri Island) and 2 villages of the Gogodara census area.

The previous patrol by a Native Affairs officer to this area was in November, 1956, when not all the villages were visited. This patrol some villages were visited for the first time in over three years. No medical patrol has been carried out in this area for several years although a few villages accessible by boat were visited on a F.I. survey carried out by Dr. Harnes about two years ago.

The purpose of the patrol was to carry out general administration and to revise the census. Hygiene inspections were also made in all villages.

No European accompanied the patrol.

JARY.Monday, 2nd September, 1957.

Departed Balimo station, proceeded to Balimo village, and thence by canoe to Wariri. Revision of census. Medical check of villagers by M.O.

Tuesday, 3rd September.

Proceeded by foot to OROHA village where census and medical check carried out.

Wednesday, 4th September.

Left OROHA and proceeded to GAGATANA village. Census revised; medical check. From here visited KUBU village where census also carried out then returning to GAGATANA.

Thursday, 5th September.

Departed GAGATANA and by good track to DJABA. Census and medical.

Friday, 6th September.

Proceeded by canoe to PEVEA. Census revised and M.O. checked health.

Saturday, 7th September.

Down river by canoe to landing and thence by foot to DEDE village adjacent to site of Unevangelised Fields Mission station. Census and medical.

Sunday, 8th September.

Observed at DEDE. Patrol personnel visited Mission for church service.

Monday, 9th September.

Departed LEDZ by canoe on early morning tide proceeding to PAGOMA village. Census and medical check carried out. From here patrol travelled by foot to KAVIAPU village passing through old station site at GAIMA en route.

Tuesday, 10th September.

Left KAVIAPU on early morning tide by large sailing canoe (known in the local language as 'mota-mota') to ABERAGEREMA. Canoes with patrol gear sent direct to KENANE village. Census revised and health checked at ABERAGEREMA village. By foot to WAKIAMA and thence by canoe to KENANE. Census and medical check in both villages. TAPORO mission station, situated about half a mile east of KENANE village, visited.

Wednesday, 11th September.

Departed by moonlight per sailing canoe arriving WAKIABODORO early morning. Census etc.. Rough seas prevented further travel this day.

Thursday, 12th September.

Departed by small canoe for KEMEDISA where census revision and medical check carried out. Thence by paddle canoe to URIO and on to DAMERA village. Sailing canoe with gear arrived during afternoon.

Friday, 13th September.

Census and medical check carried out at DAMERA. SAPAU village visited from DAMERA by foot. Thence along beach to arrive at WAKUMI and return to DAMERA. Census and medical work done in both villages.

Saturday, 14th September.

Left DAMERA by sailing canoe to visit KABADUO.

Census and medical check. From here patrol walked along beach and thence by canoe across Sagero Creek to arrive at SAGERO village. Census revised; health checked. Canoe with gear arrived on late afternoon tide.

Sunday, 15th September.

Waited for low tide then by foot along beach to village of TIRERE. Census and medical check carried out here.

Monday, 16th September.

Once more along beach at low tide to MAIPANI village. Census etc..

Tuesday, 17th September.

At MAIPANI. Inspected coconut groves.

Wednesday, 18th September.

Returned to TIRERE from MAIPANI.

Thursday, 19th September.

From TIRERE to SAGERO by foot along beach thence by canoe to TEAPOPO Mission station.

Friday, 20th September.

From TEAPOPO to MADIRI Plantation by sailing canoe.

Saturday, 21st September.

Departed MADIRI on early morning tide and up river to MUGUMUGU village arriving late evening.

Sunday, 22nd September.

Observed at MUGUMUGU.

Monday, 23rd September.

Census etc. of Mugumugu village and also of nearby village of KENARIA. Travelled by canoe to PAENA village

There census revised and medical check carried out of this village and also of the village of MUKHOPANG.

Tuesday 24th September & Wednesday 25th September.

Away by moonlight early Tuesday morning and downriver to arrive at DEDE village near WASUA Mission station Wednesday morning.

Thursday, 26th September.

At DEDE investigating complaints. Also examined aclinic site at WASUA.

Friday, 27th September.

Departed DEDE and over uncleared bush track to arrive DEE village.

Saturday, 28th September.

Census and medical at IKE. Thence over good track to DADI village where census revised and health checked.

Sunday, 29th September.

Observed at DADI. During late afternoon a letter arrived from A.D.O. Balimo instructing patrol to return to B Balimo so that the writer could proceed to Port Moresby for examinations.

Monday, 30th September.

Departed DADI and by canoe to DOGONA. Thence by foot to BALIMO Government station.

--- END OF DIARY ---

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This area has, in the past, been regularly patrolled by native affairs officers.

The people, generally speaking, can be best grouped under three tribal named; these being GOGODARA, KIWAI, and DAGERO Creek. Under the heading of KIWAI may be included the villages of MUPANI, TIERE, SAGERO and MADABO which have much the same language and customs of the KIWAI. The people of MEXEDANO village are completely different to all other groups and have recently migrated to the Fly River from the Mt. Bosavi area to the north.

All of these groups seem to be afraid of sorcery which is practised throughout the area. Once case was reported to the patrol where a man from TIERE had had his wife lured away from him by sorcery, and was ~~was~~ afraid to visit the sorcerer's village, to persuade his wife to come back, as, he alleged, the sorcerer would have him killed.

The system of marriage throughout the area is sister exchange. This presents many problems as the people have now a tendency to marry who they wish to marry and not as is decreed by custom. Many complaints were made to the patrol by parents where a girl or a boy had been ordered to marry a person selected for them through the system of sister exchange and they had refused to do so. In some cases the boy and girl had solved the problem by indulging in sexual intercourse and informing their respective parents who then had the problem of settling the bride price. In some cases this meant that bride price would have to be settled for a marriage that may have taken place as long ago as twenty years when the young sister of the groom had been promised in exchange; but now that the young sister has not fulfilled her part of the bargain alternative remuneration

must be made. There is also the occasional case of the woman of forty or so marrying the young lad of about twenty and of course, vice versa.

Perhaps as a result of this, and also due to the absence of so many males at work, adultery is common throughout the area. The matter is quite often settled amicably between the parties involved. One case was reported to the patrol where a young single man committed adultery with a married woman and on the husband finding out was held to be duty bound to marry her. The husband had three other wives, and was quite happy to be ride of one of them.

Polygamy is only practised by the people of the Sagero Creek area where a man may have as many as four wives. Among this group a girl is often married at the age of puberty while the other groups generally leave marriage until the girl has attained the age of at least 18 years and sometimes even longer.

Prostitution does not seem to be practised by these people as it is by the Bamu River people.

Few unpaid debts were reported to the patrol. One complaint was made at MAIPANI where it was alleged that a canoe had been sold to a village on KIWI Island in the Daru Sub-District and only part payment was made. This matter is the subject of separate correspondence with the A.D.O. Daru.

Cases of stealing are rare and are mainly confined to stealing from gardens where ownership of land is disputed.

All of these groups are still comparatively primitive. The KIWI's and GOGODARA's are closer to sophistication than the people of the SAGERO Creek area. These people are scorned by their KIWI and GOGODARA neighbours who regard them as being real bush people and there is very little intermarriage between these groups whereas the KIWI and GOGODARA frequently intermarry.

The schooling of KIWAI and GOGODARA peoples is going ahead through the mission schools throughout the area and through the Government school at Balimo. This is one move towards sophistication. Another move in the same direction is the fact that the men on return to their home villages tend to imitate the way of life of natives of greater sophistication whom they have met whilst working.

Most cultural changes that have taken place in this area have been influenced by the Mission which has had a profound effect upon the people of this area. The more noticeable changes have been in the adoption of European clothing, utensils, tools etc.. Housing styles have also progressed towards a sturdier building and preference is given to separate houses rather than the old long house previously used by these people.

NATIVE ATTITUDE.

It is impossible to fathom the depth of the native feeling towards things foreign to his way of life. The Administration and Mission have been in this area for so long that they are accepted and tolerated by the local people. Any grievance they may have is brought before the notice of the Government official and he is expected to either settle or arbitrate the matter. They appear to have confidence in the ability of the official to settle these matters and decisions are rarely challenged.

The people seem to look forward to patrols and a good reception was given in every village visited. In some of the villages visited for the first time in 3 years the feeling was that it was about time a patrol had come. They had had several warnings of imminent patrols but this was the first one to actually put in an appearance.

Feeling towards the Unevangelised Fields Mission, which is the main mission operating in this area, is very mixed and changes from village to village seemingly depending upon the amount of attention received from the Mission. Quite often resentment against the Mission is found in that smoking and dancing have been forbidden but these prohibitions are only adhered to by the more enthusiastic converts. Generally the attitude appears to be that the Mission is somewhere to learn to read and write but if you want to get on in the world you must get in with the Administration. This is noticeable when a person having been educated by the Mission decides he should make an effort to better himself. Almost without exception they appear at the Sub-District Office with a request to be sent to Sogeri or Idubada for technical training or some other form of tertiary study.

The only other Mission in the area, namely the Seventh Day Adventists, are still in the formative stages and the people are still comparatively enthusiastic though some complaints were made to the patrol about the prohibitions placed on such food as crabs, prawn, pigs etc..

REST HOUSES.

Throughout the GOGODARA and KIWAI areas the rest houses were all well constructed and roomy although occasionally in need of repair. In the Sogero Creek area the houses were generally of a small shanty type with one room and a kitchen and not very well constructed. This may be attributed to the fact that these people spend little time in their villages preferring to live in the headwaters area of Sogero Creek.

Police Barracks had been built in all villages and generally were on a par with the Rest Houses though of

simpler design.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The patrol was carried out during the south-east season and negligible rain fell during the course of the patrol. Consequently all roads were dry and it was found that many swamps had dried up.

Roads are usually about eight to ten feet in width, well cleaned, and with a good drain dug on either side. On the North Bank many roads have been made as travel is usually by canoe or alternatively by walking along the foreshore to the next village.

During the rainy season most roads become inundated and are, at times, impassable.

The old road constructed by A.P.C. running from DEDE is overgrown but could be, with little effort, cleared but would prove to be only a dry weather road and for at least six months of the year would prove to be impassable. Many bridges over small creeks would have to be built - the previous ones constructed by A.P.C. having now rotted away.

Bridges normally consist of two logs tied together with a handrail at the side. For crossing swamps a type of catwalk is used where a series of sticks are driven into the ground so as to form a cross and a single split log laid from one cross to the next and fastened by vine. These may be several hundred feet long over the more extensive swamps. Near WAQUMI a swamp has been bridged for about half a mile by the laying of logs across the track to form a corrugated path into the village which is completely surrounded by swamp.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

GOGODARA and KIWAI people seem to have much in common.

The GOGODARA people are divided into two groups which are known as the 'red' and the 'white' groups. Each of these groups is divided into clans too numerous to enumerate here. The more notable ones are the snake and the cassowary clans. The people of the red group must marry into the white groups and vice versa. No marriages within the group are allowed.

At the village of MUGUMUGU a new long house was in the course of erection. It had been divided into four parts and four effigies representing the clans (i.e. crocodile, cassowary, dog and hornbill) had been fixed to the respective portion of the house.

The old type of long house is, generally speaking, dying out and the tendency is towards the building of separate family houses.

Some long houses up to 100 yards long were noticed. These are usually of simple design and the interior is divided by sago stems into the various clan groups.

The long houses of the GOGODARA are better constructed than the KIWAI and of more permanent nature.

These people are both patrilineal and patrilineal and the system of marriage is sister exchange.

The power of the village lies with the village elders who make all decisions affecting the community.

Dances were watched in several villages but due to the large number of men absent at work and the refusal of mission adherents to dance any observations made would not be truly indicative of the traditional style of dancing.

No specimens were collected by the patrol.

CENSUS.

Census was revised in all villages visited by the patrol. With the exception of DUBA, PEDIA, BETH, MUGURUGU, KENARIA, PAWA and MEKEDANO, where census was taken for the first time in 3 years, all villages had had a census revision within the preceding 12 months.

The total population of the area censused was 4243. The number of births recorded was 212 and deaths 117 is all a natural increase of 95 or 2.2%. Of the 117 deaths recorded 50 were of children under the age of 13 years.

Very few absentees were found on the patrol and the only village with anything like a bad attendance was at MEKEDANO where part of the village had gone bush and were not aware of the imminent arrival of the patrol.

Census figures are attached to this report.

HEALTH.

The writer enjoyed good health throughout the patrol as did all patrol personnel.

A table is attached as an appendix showing the incidence of the various diseases and complaints treated by the patrol.

As may be seen from this attachment the incidence of yaws is bad considering all the facilities that exist within the area for treatment.

The facilities available are as follows:-

- (1) Government aid posts at Balimo and Mugurugu.
- (2) UFM medical assistance available at Balimo, Waspa, Teapopo, and Awaba mission stations.
- (3) SDA medical assistance available at Panera.

Full facilities exist at Pedea village for the establishment of an aid post including a patrol box full of equipment. This is periodically cleaned by an ex-A.P.O. who

wishes to have the job back. He was previously employed by the Administration as an A.P.O. but left to go to A.P.C. and was discharged by that ^{Company} ~~for~~ for drinking methylated spirits. Consequently he is not recommended but it is recommended that consideration be given to the re-staffing of this post as staff becomes available.

The S.D.A. medical at DAMERA does not seem at all capable nor conscientious. At various villages it was alleged that all treatment had to be paid for as the medicine was provided by the mission and not by the Administration. Also, judging from his stocks, his medicine is in very short supply and this may be hampering him. Sores that had been treated by this medical boy had to be given a full course of treatment by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol before clearing up.

It is strongly recommended that serious consideration be given to the immediate establishment of an aid post at SAGERO. This village is recommended as it has a deep and sheltered anchorage approachable even in the south-east season and also because of its location. It is also situated close to the regular route followed by craft plying between Dara and Balimo. The villages of TIRERE, MAIPANI, MADADUO and DAMERA are within a day's walking distance while the people of URIO, KENEDIBA, SARAU and WAGUMI could reach SAGERO by canoe down SAGERO creek. Although these latter 4 villages are all on the coast in the vicinity of DAMERA the people spend most of the time at the Sagero Creek headwaters where their gardens and sago stands are situated. They own no land on the coast and are there by agreement with the DAMERA people. These 9 villages have a total population of 1533. The mortality rate is rather high in these villages as this patrol recorded a total of 38 deaths (or 2.48%) in the 9 villages. Of these 13 were under the age of 1 year. With one exception all the tropical ulcers found by the patrol were found in this

area. Yams were also very bad here. Three very bad scabies cases were treated at SARAU and on asking why they had not obtained treatment the patients replied that they had gone to the U.P.M. pastor at WAJUMI and he treated their sores with iodine. Consequently the sores had grown worse and much pain experienced by the patients. They were given a full course of treatment by the patrol. The U.P.M. missionary at KAMPONG was asked to warn his pastor not to treat these cases but to send them where they could receive proper treatment.

The GOGEDARA have a type of birth control in which the woman is given the shoot of a shrub called locally "BABAGA" to eat which thereupon renders her sterile. This, however, is not widely practised and though illiterate children were once killed they are now accepted into the community.

In most villages along the river bank the system of sanitation is very crude being simply a marine latrine. However, it is effective. In the inland villages no apparent system exists and orders were given for the construction of pit latrines.

N.M.O. TALPI-TOM accompanied the patrol and performed all duties in a conscientious and satisfactory manner.

AGRICULTURE.

This area seems well supplied with food - extensive groves of betel palms occurring throughout. Sweet potato is by far the most extensive root vegetable and at the time of the patrol preparations were going ahead for the planting of this crop which is grown mainly in the wet season. Bananas are also grown extensively while other foods such as papaws, pineapples, coconuts, yams and sugar-cane provide variation to the diet. Protein is provided mainly through fish and also game which is numerous.

The main type of garden is a clearing in the bush where the ground is dug up and mounded. It is often covered by a rough shelter of leaves to protect the plants from the worst of the sun. Other types of fruits and vegetables are often just planted in a clearing ^{land} left to fend for themselves. Coconuts have, in the past, been planted without any noticeable pattern but nowadays they are being planted 'plantation' style.

Among the domestic animals and birds we find fowls and ducks and a very few pigs. There is also the occasional pet cassowary or bounrabil.

Method of hunting is usually with bow and arrows with waga though spears are sometimes used for wallabies. Fish are caught by blocking off creeks at high tides and collecting the fish at low tide. Derris root is also occasionally used. Hoop nets are used by the GOGODARA people but are not found among the KIMAI. Crabs are caught in woven brackets which are tied to a stick and thrown into the water. There are periodically inspected and any trapped crab secured. When the swamps are low the GOGODARA people catch the occasional crocodile by walking along until one is seen and then splitting its head open with an axe.

These people seem to have a continuous supply of food and the writer is of the opinion that they would never be short mainly due to the extensive stances of waga and the plentiful game.

FAUNA AND FLORA.

Fauna is varied and plentiful throughout the area. Wallabies, wild pigs, cassowaries, possums, crocodiles, goura pigeons, Torres Strait pigeons, bush hens and turkeys, crabs, and all types of fish are found in abundance. Also found are, a variety of snake, rat, flying foxes, lizards, geckos, ducks and numerous kinds of birds.

Flora varies from the nipa and mangrove swamps of the eastern extremity of the patrol to the grassy plains and swamps of the middle Gogodera area. Mangroves extend along the river banks as does nipa until the vicinity of SOMOGI Island. A variety of eucalyptus is common on the grassy plains between the Fly and Aramia Rivers.

No millable stands of timber were noticed.

"Selalade" and "bogobogo", as they are known in Gogodera are 2 hard woods used in the construction of houses and regarded to last for many years.

Most of the villages have a few small shrubs and flowers planted in them.

NATIVE INDUSTRY.

About the only native industry in this area is the production of copra. This is carried out in most river villages and in a few of the inland villages.

No native-owned stores are operated in the area but there is a trade store owned by Mr. F. Little and managed by a native situated at KAVIAPU. Another store owned by Mr. T. Holland at MADIRI plantation on the south Bank of the Fly is within canoe distance of most of these villages.

The village people of ORONA are the local traders. They buy such things as kerosene, tobacco, matches and soap and then re-sell them to such people who are in need of same and can pay the price demanded.

No co-operatives exist in this area. Mr. Jackson made a survey in these villages several years ago and collected quite a sum of money in 1/- and 2/- contributions but apparently the scheme never eventuated. Enquiries are still made as to what is happening.

The time now seems ripe for a further investigation to be carried out with a view to establishing a co-operative store.

EDUCATION.

There is one Government School in the sub-district situated at Balimo and run by a European teacher with one native teacher assistant.

Mission schools run by the URM and European supervised are at Balimo, Teapopo, Wasua and Awaba stations. Most of these are taught in the vernacular with higher classes being taught in English. Schools run by native pastors are also to be found in several villages and all of these are taught in the vernacular. The grade at the village schools is the lowest and more stress is placed on Bible teaching than on actual education. Teachers met in the various village schools were questioned in English but usually the conversation ended up in Motu due to the teachers' inability to converse in English.

The S.E.A. Mission has recently established itself in several villages on the North Bank of the Fly River. To date, only Bible schools are carried out, these being in Motu, but it is intended to start teaching very shortly. A school at Dament was almost completed at the time of the patrol. It is intended to teach in English. At present promising students are sent to a school in the BRICHO area of the Deru sub-district. All teachers met were from the KEREMA area of the Gulf District. The writer was often accosted by small children of 7 or 8 years who spoke in Kerema-accented Motu. Nearly all children in these villages speak Motu (even though with a Kerema accent) by the time they reach the age of about 8 years.

A few children from the villages of LAIPANI and TIRERE were attending the school run by the Bamu River Mission at IOWA.

Sentiment is felt in some villages that teaching is only in the vernacular and many eager enquiries were made of the patrol as to whether it would be possible to enlist at the Administration school Balim for the following year. They all expressed

a desire to learn English. Unfortunately in many cases it was found that most of these students would be too old to enlist at any Administration school. Many fathers also came up to the patrol with a young child in tow asking whether it would be possible to enlist his child for the following year. All were told that as teachers became available and the Administration schools developed they would be informed when their children would be enlisted. Also, enquiries were made re the possible establishment of an Administration school at SISIAKE on the Juba River which is a proposed station site for a new patrol post. The writer was unable to inform them as to this.

MISSIONS.

The only mission operating in the area patrolled are the Unevangelised Fields Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists. The A.D.A. mission has teachers in the villages along the North Bank of the Fly east of KENEDIBA while the remainder of the area is a U.F.M. stronghold.

While the S.D.A. have only recently been established here the U.F.M. has been in the area since the war years. They have native pastors in most villages and a European staff of nineteen situated at 4 different stations. Head station is at WASUA which also services by boat the other U.F.M. stations scattered throughout the District.

The S.D.A. has only native teachers and these are controlled from their head station on the ORIONO River in the Dawa sub-district. The ORIONO station is run by a KEREMA native called KILA.

Both missions provide medical and educational facilities which have been discussed under the relevant headings hitherto.

VILLAGES.

All GOGODARA villages visited were clean and well kept. Some KIWAI villages on the F. R. are subject to inundation at high tides but were as tidy as could be expected under these conditions. The village of PAGONA was in a filthy condition and judging from the comments of previous officers visiting here it has always been the same. The villagers were set to work cleaning the village under supervision.

The Sagero Creek peoples' villages were clean but could scarcely be described as good villages. The houses were generally of poor construction and built in no order whatsoever. This may be explained that most of the time the people are absent from here preferring to live at the headwaters of SAGERO Creek in garden houses.

The KIWAI and GOGODARA take more pride in their villages which are generally laid out well and houses are solidly constructed. In some villages of both linguistic groups are to be found long houses. In the Gogodara villages these are well constructed with kipa walls and sago thatch roof while in the KIWAI they are generally closed in at the side by sago thatch. Both have their interiors divided into various clan sections by kipa.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Attached as an appendix is a list of all village officials with remarks as to their efficiency etc..

* 'Kipa' - is the term used in Motu to describe the main stalk of the frond of the sago palm, used here for convenience.

Overall the standards of the work done by the village Constables and the councillors is quite good.

Two new councillors were elected by ballot at the villages of DEDE and SAGERO. One new village Constable from WARIOBODORO was recommended for appointment following the death of his predecessor. Recommendation was previously forwarded under separate cover.

The village Constables of PAGOMA and SAGERO would qualify as the two least efficient met by the patrol. They seem to have little control and are influenced by the whims of the villagers. Both were given a pep talk and told that they would have to improve.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The total population of the area patrolled is 4249. Of these there are 454 absent at work both inside and outside the district.

The male labour potential for the age group 15-45 is 950 of which 437 or 46% are absent from the villages at work. This means that in most cases the village is in no position to carry on the general routine day to day matters and when it comes to re-building houses it just can't be done. New gardens need to be built as well in most villages.

Attached as an appendix is a list of the villages censused showing the percentage of the adult male labour potential away at work.

All of this area with the exception of the villages of WARIKI, OROMA, GABATANA, KUMU, DUABA, PEDPA, DEDE, KAVIATU, MUGUMUGU, KENARIA, PAIWA, MUKEDANO, IRE, DAMI, TITERE and MAIPANI is closed to recruiting.

The percentage of labour away from these sixteen villages is 42.1% while the percentage from the now closed

villages is 50.5%.

Of the villages still open to recruiting the following have more than 33% of the adult male labour potential away at work:-

WARIKI	35.5%
ORONA	45.7%
KUBU	42.8%
DUABA	40.4%
PEDEA	61.8% *
DEDE	48.9%
TIRESE	37.3%
MAIPANI	67.3% *
PAEWA	36.4%
MUGUMUGU	76.2% *
KEHARIA	50.5% *
IKE	48.3%
DADI	34.2% *.

Otherwise expressed this means that 13 of the 16 villages still open to recruiting have more than 33% of their adult males recruited.

It is not to be wondered that some of these villages are in a shocking condition and most houses need rebuilding. In all of these villages at present its the women doing the work simply because there are no males to do it. Children are being neglected by their mothers and the 26 cases of burns treated by this patrol were, almost without exception, the result of a child left with an elderly member of the village who, falling asleep, lets the child fall into the fire and is only awoken by its cries of pain. And if the nursemaid is slightly deaf or the child doesnt cry loud enough one would not like to think of what could happen.

At the village of MUGUMUGU, which has a population of 106, there are 5 able bodied males to do the work. Of these 3 are the V.C. and his 2 councillor and one is away teaching at KUBU village. Were beside any unsuspecting patrol officer arriving there expecting to be able to find carriers. MAIPANI with a population of 221 has 16 able bodied males of who 2 are teachers at ICS and 4 are accounted for by the V.C. and his councillors. Another two are crippled but were

included in labour potential figures because of the fact that they have both previously worked as light labour. It is not to be wondered that every house in this village needs re-building and the writer fell through the rest house floor.

It is strongly recommended that the east and west GOGODARA census divisions be closed to recruiting and also the remainder of the DIBIRI census division (i.e. Dibiri Island) which was for some reason left open when the west of this division was closed.

CARRIERS AND NATIVE FOOD.

The patrol was well supplied throughout with native foods. Meat and fish were readily available while vegetables and sago were easily obtainable from the villagers. The main items of trade demanded were tobacco, soap, matches, cotton and needles.

Carriers were used from village to village and the average number was about twenty. Carriers sometimes presented a problem due to the large number of males absent at work but the women were only too eager to carry and earn a bit of trade and proved to be better carriers than many of the men.

No difficulty was experienced in movement from one village to the next.

For about 2 weeks travel was by sailing canoe hired from the village KAVIAPU and this was taken from here to SAUSRO then to HUGUUGH and finally back to KAVIAPU where it was left.

LAW & JUSTICE

The writer has no Court powers but adjudicated in disagreements and investigated all complaints prior to sending them to the A.D.C. for determination.

The district seems quiet and the main offence is

adultery, perhaps helped by the number of males away at work who leave their women for long periods of time.

AIRFIELD

There are no completed airstrips in the area patrolled. At WAGDA, however, one is in the course of construction by the Mission and it is expected that it will be finished in the very near future. It will be for light aircraft only and it is not expected that its length will exceed 600 yards.

At DABINC, some 3 miles from the Government station, there is the site of the proposed Administration strip. This is to be constructed by D.C.A. and at time of writing is actually under construction. It will be of sufficient length to land a D.C.3 etc and should be finished by the end of December, 1957.

NATIVE LAND ALLOCATION.

The total population of the area patrolled was 4243 of which 1913 are WOGODABA people, the remainder being both AINAI and SASERO-Creek people.

The use of the land is confined almost entirely to gardens and hunting. Some big groves of coconuts are to be found both at present village sites and also at previous village sites.

The people, economically speaking, are not as well off as they could be if greater stress was placed on the production of copra and now, as hot-air driers become available, this should be possible. Their present main source of income is through the sale of copra and the money earned by labour for private companies. However, the future prospects seem bright except that some inland villages have coconuts which do not bear

very tall. All villages were instructed to intensify the planting of nuts.

Even though these people own vast tracts of land only sections of it are suitable for any form of agriculture. The less arable parts are either hunting grounds or waste. These arable sections have, in the past, been bush and it has been cleared for gardens. The remainder of the land, which is grass-land or swamp has long since been leached out.

The climate and rainfall may have helped in this. There are the usual two main seasons; namely south-east and north-west. Most rain falls during the north-west season when up to 200 inches of rain falls while in the south-east it is continuously windy, hot and dry.

The main pressure on population is from the KIWAI of the Pera Sub-District. These people are much more sophisticated than those of this sub-district and it is now a question of the locals wanting to "keep up with the Jones". The wish among the GOCODARAS is for a Native Local Government Council while the North Bank P.O. KIWAI wish to amalgamate with the people from KIWAI Island who already have an established council. There is also a definite feeling of superiority by the KIWAI which is resented by the GOCODARA population. This is perhaps best shown in the village of PACORA which originally had a mixed population. Due to ill-feeling the GOCODARAS have now left the village proper and established themselves at SASIRO some 15 minutes walk away. There is also rivalry and ill-feeling showing in some of the questions that have arisen over the ownership of land.

The village people of UNIO, KEBEDIRA, WAGUMI and SARAU do not own the land where the present day villages stand. The only land they own is situated at the headwaters of SASIRO Creek but in the past they have been ordered to come and settle

in the coastal section. Consequently they have now settled on land that does not belong to them and as the owners of the land will not allow them sufficient to build the large gardens required they have to continually return to their own land. This position should be clarified and land purchased on behalf of these natives.

FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

At present the natural leaders seem to be the various Village Constables of the area. They are not well educated and there are few who can write their names. There are quite a few of what might be termed secondary leaders who have received a fundamental knowledge of reading and writing and on working for private companies have been pushed to the fore so that on return to their respective villages they are not content to resume their previous nonentity in village life. Consequently they push their claims for leadership and assume a higher position in village life. Almost all villagers have these men, some who have been appointed councillors and others who are content to remain the "power behind the throne".

These people rely mainly on copra and labour for any income they have. A small amount of money is earned within the sub-district through sale of crocodile skins and also through sale to Europeans, of such commodities as food, housing materials etc. The greater portion of the banked money found in the area is money banked after being paid off when a term of labour has been finished. Bank accounts are quite common and some with quite sizeable balances were sighted. The latest trend is towards village accounts which are founded on the proceeds from the sale of copra. These monies are intended to be used for the purchase of motor-vehicles as they become available from Daru. Education may also be paid from these accounts.

The standard of living is reasonable good with most

households supplied with such things as mosquito nets, blankets, plates, lanterns and cooking utensils.

The future economic development seems to rely almost entirely upon coconuts production and this in turn relies upon the installation of hot-air driers. This latter step is now in the process of inauguration with hot-air driers already ordered from Agriculture, Daru.

Income may also, in the future, be derived from the sale of copal gum and by the possible introduction of coconuts. This latter development is resultant upon the findings of an agricultural survey of the area.

Also with the possibility of a regular air service some locally grown vegetables may possibly be sent by air and sold in some of the bigger centres.

Fish are very plentiful but there appears to be no satisfactory method of developing the sale on a commercial basis.

There seem, at present, the only potential sources of economic development that exist in this area.

CONCLUSION.

It appears to the writer that the following matter should be given serious consideration:-

- a) establishment of a village aid-post at SAGERO and the re-opening of the aid-post at PEDEA,
- b) an agricultural survey of the GOGODARA area with a view to establishing cash crops or perhaps cattle
- c) the immediate closing to recruiting of the Eastern and Western Gogodars and the remainder of the Dibir Census divisions,
- d) a survey with a view to the establishment of a Native Local

Government Council in the GOGODAMA,

- e) The purchase by the Administration of land near DAKARA so that the people of UNIC, KESTWIMAY WAGHAI and SARI villagers may be settled permanently with enough ground to establish gardens,
- f) the enlarging of the school at MALIMO or alternatively, the building of another school on the North Bank of the Fly River.

C.H. J.
 (C.H.J. (Cpl., C.P.O.))

APPENDIX 'A'.HEALTH STATISTICS.

The following is a list of the diseases and complaints met with during the course of the patrol.

<u>COMPLAINT.</u>	<u>No. of Occurrences.</u>
Septic Sores	123
Tinea	43
Cuts	30
Yaws	28
Boils	26
Burns	26
Scabies	25
Common Cold	16
Tropical Ulcers	10
Leper's	7
Pneumonia	6
Fever	4
Mumps	3
Dysentery	2.

APPENDIX 'B'.REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.POLICE.

- 1) Reg. No. 6052 Constable AKO-LAURI.

Conduct was very good throughout patrol. As Constable in charge found to be competent and completely reliable.

- 2) Reg. No. 8027 Constable LAUBETWA-BIAVARI.

Conduct good. This Constable lacks patrol experience but should improve.

INTERPRETER.

- 1) GAMANI (Gecedara linguistic group).

Lacks experience but good interpreter. Literate in English.

MEDICAL.

- 1) N.M.C. TAIPI-TOM.

Very satisfactory. Conduct excellent and appears to be conscientious and competent.

APPENDIX 'C'.

LIST OF VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

<u>Name of Village.</u>	<u>V.C.'s Name.</u>	<u>Tribal Group.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
VARICI	SARI-AMURA	GOGODARA	Satisfactory.
ORONA	SIBARA	"	"
GAGATANA	MAKISA	"	Fair
KLEBU	DURO	"	Very good but does fair job.
DUABA	KZME	"	Ex-R.P.C. - Good.
PNOEA	DUMARA	"	Good.
DEDE	MUTI	"	Sufficient.
PAGONA	SORORI	KIWAI	Poor.
KAVIATU	AUPU	GOGODARA	Satisfactory
AMUUGERMA	WAI'EA	KIWAI	"
WARIKAMA	DABEMA	GOGODARA	Very good.
IPN'JE	AUDIRO	KIWAI	Good.
KEREDIDA	KAMAI	SAGERO CL.	Only fair.
ORIO	SOGOKY	"	Fair.
DAMARA	DURUMA	KIWAI	Very good.
SAPAU	PAI'A	SAGERO CL.	Has no control.
WAGUMI	EI'ANE	"	Old man but still runs village well.
WADADUO	SONIMO	KIWAI	Young and energetic.
SACERO	INIKI	"	Poor. Has little control.
TIRERE	MAUWOGO	"	Energetic. Has very good control.
MAIPANI.	OOCBE	"	Has excellent control in village.
PAWA	PADIMA	GOGODARA	Good man.
MUMUGU	IDUPA	"	Very good.
IZE	DUABA	"	Satisfactory.
DADI.	KESARI	"	Fair.

APPENDIX 'D'.NATIVE LABOUR.

The following is a consensus of labour away at work.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Male Lab. Potential. 15-45</u>	<u>Absent at work.</u>	<u>Percentage Absent.</u>
WARIGI	34	12	35.3
ORONA	20	9	45.0
GAGATANA	19	2	10.5
KUBU	20	1	5.0
DUABA	15	6	40.0
CEDEA	34	21	61.8
DEDE	43	21	48.9
PAGONA	27	16	59.3
KAVIAPU	13	8	61.5
ABEHECHAEWA	46	30	65.2
WARIPIA	29	10	34.5
KENANE	50	39	78.0
WARLOBODORO	37	29	78.8
KENETIBA	60	33	55.0
URIO	48	30	62.5
DAMERA	33	4	12.1
SARAU	26	6	23.1
WAGUMI	27	19	70.4
MADADUO	38	7	18.4
SAGERO	23	1	4.4
TIRRE	75	28	37.3
MAIPANI	49	33	67.3
PAWA	23	8	34.4
MEKIDANO	23	2	8.7
MUGUMUGU	21	16	76.2
KENARIA	10	6	60.0
LIE	29	14	48.3
DADI	48	26	54.2

AVERAGE OVERALL RECRUITMENT 46%.

Sheet 1.

1457-8

Volume Serial No 1 of 1957-8

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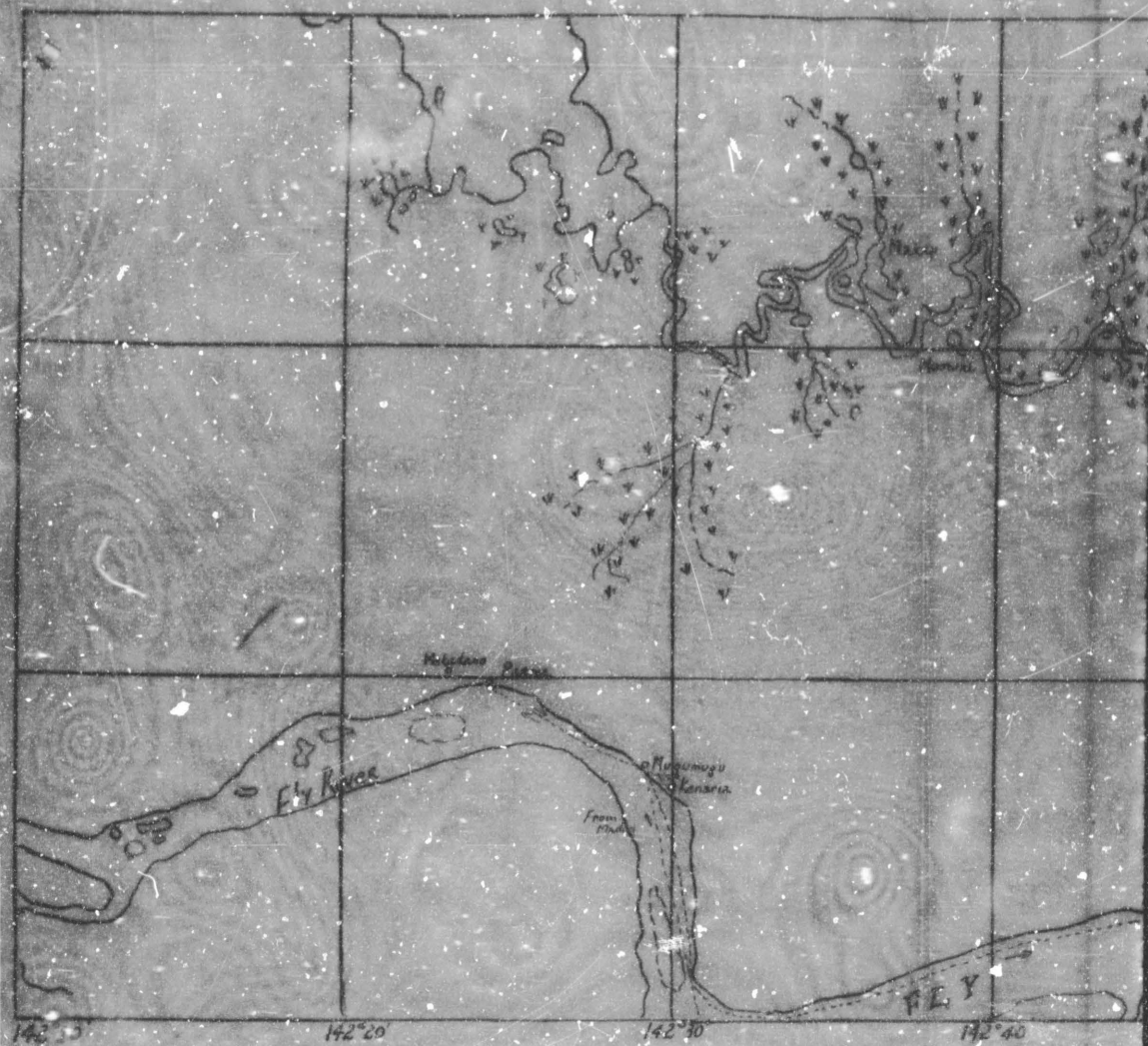
YEAR 1957-8

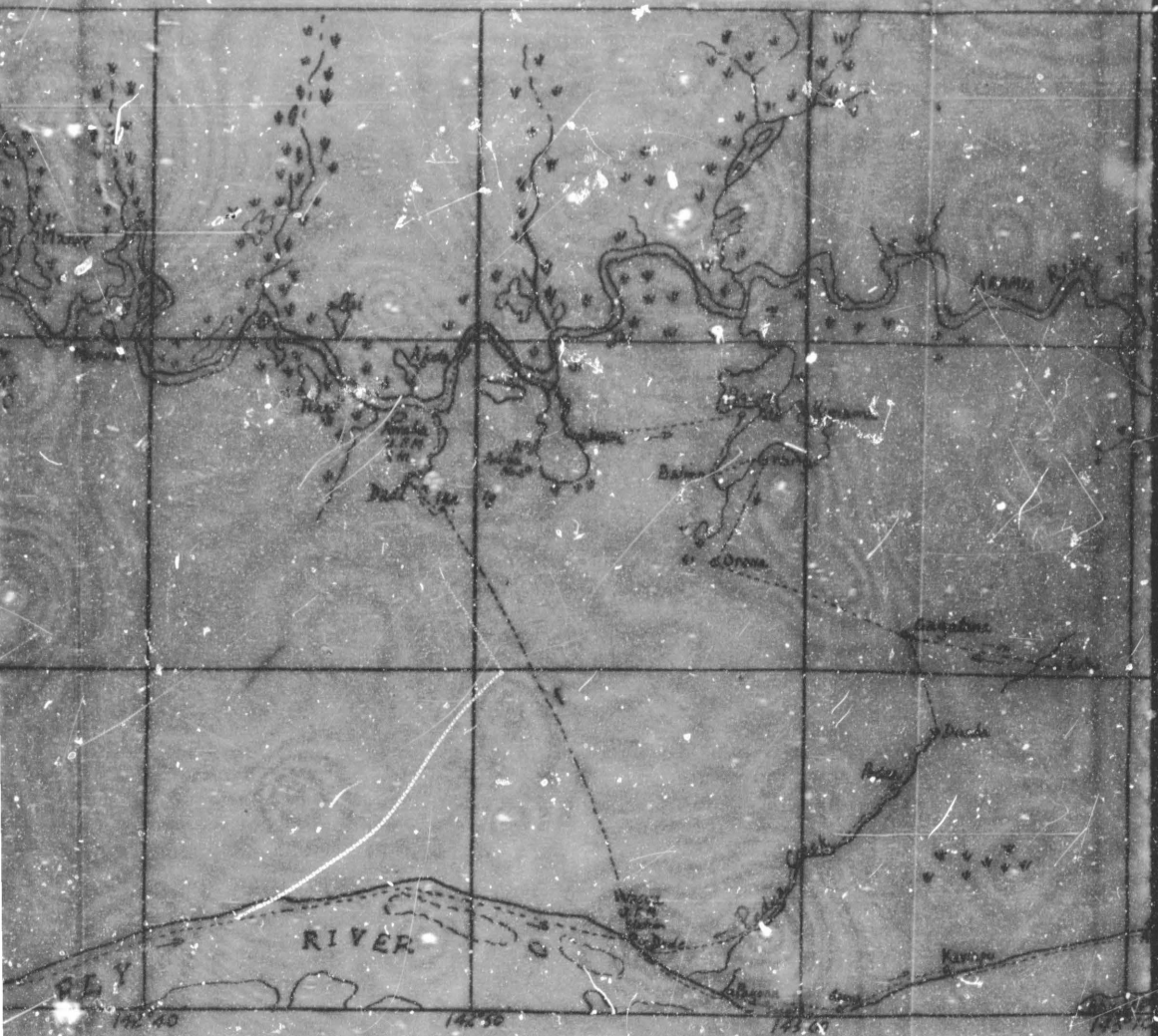
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Sheet 2

Govt. Print. 7467212, 67

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SKETCH MAP to accompany BALIMO P.R. N° 1 of 1957-8
 SCALE 1 = 4 miles
 Patrol Route shown thus -----



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BALIMO (W.D.) Report No. 2 of 1957-58.

Patrol Conducted by R.A.J. BENTINCK ADD.

Area Patrolled GOGODARA VILLS WEST OF BALIMO.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

2 CONSTS INCO — POLICE.
1 INTERPRETER — DNA.
1 NMO — AND

Duration—From 25/11/57 to 3/12/57. 1st PERIOD.
5/11/57 to 11/11/57 2nd PERIOD.

Number of Days 16 DAYS.

Did Medical Assist. accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPT/1956; FEB/1957.

Medical NO RECORD.

Map Reference APL MAP.

Objects of Patrol ☒ REVISE CENSUS ☒ CHECK HEALTH ☒ INFORM ALL
OF TAXATION ☒ PRELIM COUNCIL SURVEY ☒ GEN. ROUTINE ADAM

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

12/2/58

J. H. Mayles
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

26th February, 1958.

The Public Relations Officer.

MINUTE

File No. NA30-4-42

Form 1 (Rev. 1-1-57)

SUBJECT

The contents of this Patrol Report might
be suitable for Press Release.

JCS
K. McCarthy
(K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 26th February, 1958.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 26th February, 1958.

The Records Clerk, Dept. Native Affairs.

MINUTE

GOV. PAPER - 27/2/58

File No. N-430-4-42

SUBJECT

Please forward original and duplicate of the memorandum to the Director of Forests, Department of Forests.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

*forwarded
27/2/58
J.K.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINIA 26th February, 1958.

Executive Officer for Lands.

MINUTE

Govt. Print - 517/5.57.

File No-NA-30-1-42.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No.2, 1957/58 - Balimo.

Your attention is invited to page 19 of
this Patrol Report.

Noted

E. J. J.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 26th February, 1958.
Executive Officer, Local Government.

MINUTE

File No. BA30-4-42.

Govt. Print.-274,957

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 2. 1957/58. - Balimo.

Your attention is invited to the contents of
this Report concerning Local Government Survey.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

*Revised
1/5
Note - 13-22.*

30-11-12.

26th February, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
Banda.

Patrol Report No. 2, 1957/58 - Salimo.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

Your letter to the Director of Forests has
been passed to him. An extract of your remarks on the
Taxation Census has been passed to the Commissioner for
Taxation.

The attention of the Executive Officer,
Local Government, has been drawn to the contents of the
Patrol Report.

The views of Mr. Bantlack on the reasons for
young men wishing to offer for employment are of interest.

The report is a comprehensive one and has been
well assembled.

W. K. L.
(W. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30-1-142

26th February, 1956.

The Commissioner for Taxation,
Department of the Administrator,
PO BOX 10000.

Following is an extract from Selima Report
No.2, 1957/58 :

"Taxation assessment for this area is #2. As your
Schedule reveals the income potential is about
28000 per annum, apart from wages earned outside.
Young palm in the area indicate another 28000
approximately when harvested."

W. K. L.
(W. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



JJW/ml

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

30/6/42
In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-3-8

District Office,
DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

14 Feb 58

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 OF 1957/58

1. The report has been read by Departmental representatives here and an extract has been sent to the Department of Forests.
2. Balimo strip is now open and a PC.3 has landed twice recently.
3. An application for an allotment in Balimo for trading has been granted this month to a European resident of Daru. ✓
4. The boarding school at the station has now 70 pupils - day and boarding.
5. A European Medical Assistant is now stationed at Balimo.

John J. Murphy
District Commissioner, WESTERN DISTRICT

30-3-8/

District Office,
DANU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

14 Feb 58

JJL:al

The Assistant District Officer,
BALIMO.

BALIMO DISTRICT NUMBER 2 OF 1957/58

1. Please ensure that future patrols complete a census sub-division as a unit. Nearly all recent patrols of your area have done only parts of such sub-divisions. This is, of course, useless for statistical requirements to observe population trends. Let me have a consolidated census sheet for Gogadara East from the latest figures you have available.
2. There seems to be a very good copra potential - about 200 tons per annum revealed by the Schedule attached to the report. Another Agricultural Assistant is going to you by first means.
3. Give some attention to communication. I can supply shovels and mattocks for distribution. As I have informed you previously an application for an allotment at Balimo for trading purposes has been recommended to the Executive Council. The applicant is ready to start operations right away and the presence of a store should stimulate activity in the area.
4. The Aramia River is not closed to recruiting. It is the Aramia Census Sub-division at the junction of the Aramia and Rami Rivers that is closed. A few have gone to work from here by giving false addresses. They are being investigated now.
5. Taxation assessment for this area is £2. As your Schedule reveals the income potential is about £8000 per annum, apart from wages earned outside. Young palms in the area indicate another £4000 approximately when harvested.
6. In future reports give me road figures as follow:

Vehicular roads	-	7 miles
Bridle paths	-	7 miles
Tracks	-	7 miles.
7. It is obvious that the Gogadara has the best chances in your whole area of good results in an economic development programme. The area will have to be patrolled, as a start, more than once a year, and improvement and compliance with welfare regulations insisted on. Communications - canoe and road - should be promoted. The long houses should be allowed to remain.

2.

8. The post-hole digger and cement slab is a good idea and one that a future council could take up. In the meantime is there any reason why the village community can't club together and buy one instead of using hand labour? Let "Self Help" be the password for Gogacare.
9. In future patrols in these areas, I would like you to keep your eye open for cinnamon trees, nutmeg trees, and white clay deposits.
10. If timber with special qualities, such as borer-resistance, etc, is noted a specimen of trunk section, leaves and fruit or flowers should be obtained for despatch to the Department of Forests. An estimate of density of millable timber should be attempted, together with extent. For example the number of trees counted to a depth of half a chain on each side of a ten chain length of track gives you the number of trees to an acre, and the average density can be ascertained by making several such counts.
11. The Court for Native Matters is a tax tribunal and can exempt individuals absolutely or partially on the evidence presented. It is not desirable to fill the gaols with defaulters, but at the same time reasonable effort to meet taxation obligations is required.
12. The report is full and contains a great deal of useful information.

(John R. Murphy)

District Commissioner, WESTERN DISTRICT

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of Balimo, Western District.

Patrol Conducted by R.A.J. BERTINER ADO

Area Patrolled Bogodara villages West of Balimo.

Patrolsman Accompanied by E. ... - W11

Patrols Accompanied by Natives - HMO 2 constables; 1 BCO
Interpreter 1
NMO 1

Duration from 25.11.57 to 2.12.57 (1st period)
5.12.57 to 12.12.57 (2nd period)

Number of days 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by DHA Sept'56 for 1st lot villages
" " Feb'57 " 2nd " "
by Medical No record

Map reference See map attached - taken copy of ADO
map of area.

Objects of Patrol

1. Revive Census
2. Check on health and hygiene
3. Inform people of Taxation
4. Preliminary survey for Councils
5. General Routine Administration.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1957-58.

INTRODUCTION.

The original idea of the Patrol was to set off from Balimo Station on the double canoe using the Anzani outboard motor and inspect all the Gogodara villages on the Aramia River (1st:- from the Western boundary of Bakap to the Eastern boundary of Saiwasi village.) On the sixth day out from Balimo, having finished work at Pikiwa village, the outboard motor began over heating. The Patrol was abandoned temporarily to enable the ADO send the motor to Daru for a quick check. After a day at Balimo Station, the Patrol was resumed but this time on foot inspecting the few villages which lie West of Balimo but are situated on the lagoons which are a few miles inland from the Aramia.

Checking through records Patrol Report No 2 of 56-57 shows that Mr ADO Wakeford visited the villages on the Aramia during September, 1956 and Patrol Report No 4 of 56-57 that Dogana, Adiba, Lu, Ike and Dadi were inspected during February 1957.

The purpose of this patrol was to

- a) revise Census figures in all villages visited.
- b) check on health, hygiene and sanitation of villages.
- c) inform people of the re-introduction of a Poll or Personal Tax by the Central Administration starting January 1958.
- d) do a preliminary survey for the introduction of Councils in the Gogodara villages only.
- e) do General Routine Administration work in all villages visited.

No Cadet Patrol Officer or other European accompanied the Patrol.

Because this is the dry season the beds of the lagoons are dry and hard and one can walk from village to village across the beds. The villages now appear to be situated on hillocks about 80-100 feet high, but in the wet season when the lagoon is filled with water about 6-8 feet deep, the villages then seem to be islands and so are the garden areas.

DIARY.

Monday, 25th November, 1957.

Departed Balimo by the double canoe driven by outboard motor. Proceeded to Kewa village. Arrived there in an hour's time. General Administration work done. Prepared Tax Registers. Counted coconut palms and got natives to go into their garden areas and count as many coconut palms as possible. Gave a talk on the introduction of Personal Tax and on Councils. Camped at Kewa.

Tuesday, 26th November 1957.

Departed Kewa, thence to Kotari. Arrived Kotari in 1 1/2 hours time. The same work as was done at Kewa was accomplished here. Camped at Kotari.

Wednesday, 27th November 1957.

Departed Kotari, thence to Tai. Arrived at Tai in 1 1/2 hours time. Work done here. Camped at Tai.

Thursday, 28th November 1957.

Departed Tai, thence on to Aketa. Arrived at Aketa 2 1/2 hours later. Work set out to do was accomplished. Camped at Aketa.

Friday, 29th November 1957.

Departed Aketa, thence on to Pisi. Arrived at Pisi in 2 hours time. Patrol work fully accomplished. Camped at Pisi.

Saturday, 30th November 1957.

Departed Pisi, thence on to Pikiwa. Arrived at Pikiwa 2 1/2 hours later. Work fully accomplished here. Noticed out board motor getting over heated so returned to Pisi to let Rev Hoel, URM, Awaba Mission check it. Camped at Pisi.

Sunday, 1st December 1957.

Sabbath observed. Camped at Pisi.

Monday, 2nd December 1957.

Took the outboard motor to Awaba where Rev Hoel and the writer worked on it for a whole day. Expert mechanical advice was to send the motor to Daru for a thorough check by the mechanic there. Camped again at Pisi.

Tuesday, 3rd December 1957.

Rev Hoel towed the double canoe back to the station. Arrived Balimo approximately 3 pm. Slept at Balimo Station.

Thursday, 5th December 1957.

Departed Balimo on foot thence to Dogona arriving there about 2 hours later. Work fully done here. Camped at Dogona.

Friday, 6th December 1957.

Departed Dogona thence on to Adiba. Work done here. Camped at Adiba.

Saturday, 7th December 1957.

Departed Adiba thence on to Iu. Work done here. Camped this night at Iu.

Sunday, 8th December 1957.

Sabbath observed. Camped at Iu.

Monday, 9th December 1957.

Departed In thence on to Ike. Work accomplished here. Camped at Ike.

Tuesday, 10th December 1957.

Departed Ike, thence on to Badi. Work finished here. Camped at Badi.

Wednesday, 11th December 1957.

Departed Badi by canoe as far as Dogora, thence on by foot to Balimo Station. End of Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Every village in the Balimo Sub District has in the past had a Native Affairs patrol through it atleast once a year.

All the villages visited on this Patrol contain purely and simply Gogodara people. They all belong to a single linguistic and cultural group.

All these people, although half of them are supposed to Christians, are afraid of sorcery. Outwardly, they like to say that sorcery is no longer practised, but still the fear of it lies constantly with them. In true New Guinea manner one's informer says that the community he lives in does not believe in sorcery but that other villages do.

These people, like many others contacted in Papua and New Guinea, have the system of brother-sister exchange in marriage. Unlike the Karkar Islanders where the exchange system is rigorously adhered to, in this area, if a man has no female relative to exchange he can pay either £ 6 in money or goods or give his father-in-law small presents of foodstuff throughout his lifetime.

With so many married men away at work, adultery is sure to play a part in the lives of the people left behind, yet not even one case was reported to the Patrol. For a few cases of adultery were heard up in the Court of Native Matters, the writer is sure they are fixed up amicably out of court by the parties concerned.

Polygamy is practised widely among these people. The usual number of wives most men have is two, although the rarer cases of men with three or four have also been encountered.

The people contacted can hardly be called sophisticated. Only twelve men in the whole Gogodara area have distinguished themselves by finishing their education at the Sogeri High School, Moresby. Some of them continued their studies at the Iduabada Medical Training Centre and are now Aid Post Orderlies in the Sub District. Although these men can be called sophisticated yet in their own local villages they can hardly persuade the people to build deep pit latrines and use them instead of using the grassy area surrounding the villages. It looks like those primitive people who stay at home have over-powered them.

Informants state that cases of stealing are rare among these people.

Prostitution does not seem to be practised widely by these people as done by the Bamus.

CULTURAL CHANGES.

One is struck by the calmness, serenity and lassitude of these people. There is no warfare and cannibalism today, no initiation ceremonies or secret societies, no songs or dances. The early exciting festivity has disappeared and in its place a greater serenity, perhaps a fuller existence has settled on these people. One cannot help feeling that our society lacks this serenity and maybe these people are the happier for possessing it.

Singing and dancing were prohibited only after the Japanese invasion of this country and informants add that it was not the doing of the European missionaries of the U.P.M. but the work of the native pastors, who held that such recreational pastimes were sinful. Although all the people in each village do not profess Christianity, yet it is amazing to note that Christian and pagan alike have given up dancing. The habit of smoking tobacco is also on the wane. This is attributed directly to the teachings of the European missionaries, who hold that smoking is sinful as it defiles "the temple of God." The doleful strumming of a guitar is all that the mission allows these days as recreation.

The change between these people today and their forefathers about thirty years ago is really not so outstanding. The change has been superimposed upon the older structure. Religious belief is still surrounded by animistic conceptions and illness and death are still caused by sorcery and malignant spirits. Agriculture is still carried on with the use of the primitive digging stick and is organized in the traditional manner. In two out of the eleven villages visited could a spade be produced. Though the church has changed in a slight way the native laws regarding marriage, and though administrative and Church have attempted to impose their leaders on the community the concepts of family life and social life still prevail. New and old values are meeting constantly and are being adjusted and modified to suit occasions. The greatest changes are noted in things of external origin. Women quite often wear calico skirts and the men blouses or short-sleeved shirts and trousers. Bicycles, billboards and telephones are in evidence too.

Most of the basic wants of these people can be satisfied by old methods. Hence the basis of activity has remained little changed - agriculture, fishing, building of the long houses which shelter the whole village, inter personal trade etc.

Although old ends can be satisfied by old methods, new values often cannot and it is in this sphere that money makes itself felt. Money becomes necessary to individuals to purchase manufactured articles, for primitives as well as other people will only alter their techniques if the value to them of the old techniques is less than that of the new. Very short money will be needed by every adult male in order that he could pay his taxes. In the early days, leaving the village to earn money in some degree supplanted the old activity of fighting, but now it seems to satisfy the desire for travel and happens to be in many cases an escape from social commitments.

The use of money has not brought about that highly individualistic society that is praised by Europeans. Social ties and patrilineal inheritance are still important to these peoples. The spirits still dominate the destiny of individuals. There are no peasant proprietors in the individualistic sense; groups co-operating to produce crops are few and production lower than what could be. Thus the society in this area can be described as non-acquisitive and social rather than impersonal.

This is mainly due to the nature of European pressure which has affected the area. There are no large European plantations, no European traders and the only Europeans these people come into contact with are the Administrative officers, missionaries and a recruiter.

Whatever changes have been noticed in the use of manufactured articles purchased in stores have been due to the large numbers of men, who for the last ten years or so, have been leaving the villages as indentured labourers.

It will take many years to come for the people to change their communal long houses for the separate family houses, for they say that its construction is the most ideal they have evolved to combat the mosquito pest during the wet season, which by the way lasts for six months of the year.

Three out of the eleven villages visited had two or three pigs each - a very rare phenomenon in New Guinea - but the people explain it by saying that the islands on which they live are too small to contain both man and beast and pigs dirty the village to a great extent. But it was noticed that the villages are teeming with dogs.

Mission schools at Wasua, Balimo and Awaba and the Administration school at Balimo are all helping to train the youthful minds in this area. This will definitely help to change the cultural situation in a few years from now.

NATIVE INTELLIGENCE AND SITUATION.

The native peoples of the Gogodara living near the Government Station have always been willing to help the Administration in various jobs that needed attention (eg:- building houses on the station, collecting logs to make a bridge over a swamp to allow the heavy DCA equipment to get to Balimo airstrip, working on the airstrip itself etc.); but somehow they do a very slipshod job owing to laziness.

These people might feel in typical New Guinea manner a bit frustrated over the following incidents:-

- a) why cannot the administration help them establish a Native Trade Store near Balimo as the Kewa and Tai villagers desire? It is true they have no boat to bring their goods up from Daru, but cannot the Administration bring them up in one of their boats and they pay freight charges on the goods?
 - b) just before the present ADO took over Balimo, the same natives asked the former ADO to help them get a boat or an outboard motor.
- (Of course the difficulties have been sympathetically explained)

With regard to Taxation (either Personal Tax paid to Moresby or Council Tax) quite a few have suggested the lowest grade, 5/- per man as a suitable rate for them, because they have not sufficient coconut palms to give them a regular income.

With regard to the closing of most of the Balimo Sub District to recruiting, the majority of the people feel that their only source of getting money will be cut off. Although Gazette No 10 of 1957 stated quite clearly that the Aramia was closed to recruiting as from the 1st May 1957, yet a recruiter has just been and recruited about 30 men from this area. Men like to go and to work because it gets them away from social

commitments.

REST HOUSES, ROADS and BRIDGES.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks in all villages visited seem to be in good repair, but the deep pit latrines for these buildings were of very poor construction. No thought had been given to fly proofing the toilet itself by covering up all apertures with mud and placing a lid over the hole.

The only roads in this whole sub district are the ones that go from Balimo to Tai and Dogona villages. The road branches off just a mile away from the Balimo airstrip - the one going to Tai branches off East and the one going to Dogona goes Westward. With a little work on them they could be transformed into jeep roads.

The few bridges seen on the patrol consisted of the usual log thrown across the stream of depression.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

It has been observed in the Gogodara villages visited so far that Dispersed Clans or Clan Sectors exist (i.e. portions of the same clans can be found in every village.) The two main clans are called PAIA and SEGERA - the White and Red Clans. Each of these two major clans has four sub clans within them and informers say that there are many minor clans found within the sub clans as well. Time not being laid at the disposal of the patrol for a deep study into the social grouping and kinship patterns of these people, the following information was gathered:-

Paia or White Clan is broken up into Crocodile, Cassowary, Hawk and Hornbill sub clans.
(the crocodile is sub divided into the python, the cassowary is sub divided into the catfish.)
Segera or Red Clan has as its sub clans the Snake, Pig, Lizard and Wallaby.

Before the Unevangelised Field Mission arrived and began its work among these people, each of the two major clans and their sub clans were exogamous (i.e. a man from either the crocodile, cassowary, hawk or hornbill sub clans had to seek for his marriage partner a woman from either the snake, pig, lizard or wallaby sub clans.) But with mission teaching, a man as long as he does not marry a woman of the same clan as himself is not breaking the old native law regarding marriage. There are a few instances of the exogamous sub clan system too being broken by certain native pastors.

Every man in a Gogodara village has allotted to him, by virtue of his birth into a certain clan, a portion of garden land, a portion of forest land, a portion of grass land where he can hunt wallaby, a portion of sago swamp and a portion of a lagoon. As a child grows up his father or if he is an orphan his father's brother will take him and actually show him the boundaries of these different types of land that will be his. If a man leaves no son and heir his land will be given to his brother's sons or other genealogically related clan relative. Between blood brothers quarrels might arise after the death of the father if the younger feels that the elder has taken the lion's share of certain lands.

As men in this area customarily inherit land patri-

lineally, quarrels arise between two clans through men adopting their sister's son instead of a clan relative. A man's sister is of his clan, but his sister's son is not, because he possesses as a birthright his own father's clan. When adoption takes place the adopted son as far as the father is concerned has adopted the new clan. On the man's death the adopted son inherits the clan land which is really not his and this is the bone of contention. The adopted son is asked by clan relatives of his adopted father to forsake his right to the particular piece of ground and to go back and claim from his own father's clan those pieces of ground which are his by native custom. Sometimes the adopted son does as he is bidden and bitter quarrel is averted, but in the majority of cases the adopted son tries to keep for himself all the land he can get. Because inheritance is patrilineal, clan members jealously guard land. As far as adoption is concerned a man is disposed kindly towards his sister's son rather than to a clan relative who is not genealogically related to him.

Marriage is patrilocal among these people.

The need for Political Organisation in any society lies in the fact that if it is to function successfully some kind of constraint must be laid on individual claims wherever they are likely to conflict with the common interest of the community as a whole. Some authorities say that in primitive societies, political organisation is not a conscious process. Political action is represented in non political terms such as kinship, wealth, magic or ritual knowledge. In primitive societies like the one we are reviewing at present, political organisation is quite different to what we are used. Instead of a central administrative system we see them as self adjusting co-ordinates between other non political institutions. Loyalty to a chief is here replaced by locality ties, clanship ties, moral ideals of protecting and supporting each other and finally ritual and economic ties. These all trace out a long series of interlocking fields of common interest.

It is a recognised fact that the larger a society is the intensity of its community life is not so great and the opposite holds good for smaller societies. Applying this principle to the villages visited, one notices that community life is intense as the whole village is housed in one long house. Therefore it must follow that political action is less intense and diffuse and as they live in such a small community the common good must be apparent to all. The best way of viewing the political organisation of these people is in terms of self adjusting units among groups of people of equal status.

In years past, long before the memory of any living member now, the eleven villages visited originated from two mother villages (viz:- KIMAMA and ADIBA.) Owing to quarrels over land and a desire by certain portions of the community wanting to go away and live by themselves, the mother villages calved and recalved finally giving us the villages as they are found today. Kimama broke up into Uradu, then into Kewa and finally into Kotari. Adiba broke up into Dogona, Tai, Ike, Iu, Dadi, Aketa, Isagu and Pisi. Only about fifteen years ago the Pisi people gave a certain nomadic bush people of the inner Wawoi and Soeri rivers the place now called Pikiwa.

See Appendix A re village calving and the friendships and enmities that exist today between the various villages.

CENSUS.

As Dadi and Ike villages had just been censused by Mr CPO Pople in September 1957, the total population in the other nine villages visited was 239. Births recorded within the last ten months or so (because the last census in these villages was only in February 1957) was 34 males and 19 females. Total deaths recorded were 20 (5 males and 15 females) out of which 1 male and 2 female children died within the first month of their birth and 1 male and 1 female child died within the first year. These figures do not represent a high mortality rate.

As is usually found in most New Guinea villages people were discovered changing their villages for all sorts of reasons. Migrations In showed 11 males and 13 females; Migration Out showed 10 males and 16 females.

Only the last three villages visited showed a decrease in population. (See Appendix B.)

The old system of just writing down a figure by the side of a name in the Village Registers was changed and a more permanent system installed (viz:- the approximate date of birth is now shown in the books of the villages visited.)

If 35% represents the figure of able-bodied men that each village could afford to have away at work out of its total labour potential (17-45 years) then 8 out of the eleven villages visited are over recruited.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL and ECONOMIC NOTES.

Political - The administration appointed Village Constable is in very few cases the leader of the village. Because of the egalitarian society he lives in, many a time he does not even tell them the orders he has received from the Administration or if he does the people calmly inform him that they do not believe him. Each man is a sort of law unto himself. The administration had hoped that these village officials would try and lead their people. Each clan elder is a leader of the people in his own right and each native pastor with mission education behind him is also a leader of sorts. Anyone who preaches the missions of hard work to these people is at once cried down.

Social - Apart from all the different clans in a village coming together to build a long house or join in a wallaby hunt, there are only two or three instances of groups of two villages each combining to produce copra or run a joint economic venture. In their semi primitive existence there has been no need for many villages to combine to carry out a task of common interests. The doctrine being preached to them of all the Gogodara villages joining together to form the Gogodara Council seems very strange to them.

Economic - Apart from subsistence agriculture which is almost non-existent during this season (the dry) these people have started producing copra (smoked) from the few trees that they planted in their gardens. Although the trees look quite healthy outwardly, the nuts borne are few in number and much smaller than the ones usually found in other parts of the territory.

The writer has been informed that coconut palms in the Crona, Gagatana, Duaba and Xubu areas and in most villages in the Bamu hardly bear any nuts at all. So these people can hardly have any economic potential in the palms that they own.

HEALTH.

A. The European Officer conducting the patrol was fit and well throughout the whole journey.

B. The health of the Natives accompanying the patrol was as follows:-

- 1) Police - LNOO and 3 Constables accompanied the patrol all were well, except for one constable who suddenly contracted hives through an allergy to some food consumed.
- 2) NMO - Opeapo - Bayaere, the NMO who accompanied the patrol was well throughout the trip

C. The health of the natives in the area visited was good, except for the fair ^{number} of scabies found among the young children. Although there were practically no pigs found in the villages, there are far too many dogs, but they keep these animals to help in pig and wallaby hunts. They dirty the villages all during the day, but while the Patrol is in the village women are constantly on the move cleaning up the place. But what condition will the village be in when the patrol moves away?

One most unhygienic and insanitary trait discovered among these people was that they used the grassy area surrounding the villages as an openair toilet during the dry season and the waters of the lagoon during the wet. The faeces are not even covered with earth as used to be done by the armed forces when on manoeuvres in the bush or during battle. Although for several years now many Native Affairs Officers have patrolled this area, the writer is surprised to note the level of sanitation to which they have descended. An NMO was immediately called out from Balimo Station with picks and shovels to supervise the construction of deep, pit latrines in all villages. Reg 108 of the NEO will be used from now on, as every single soul in every village listened to a lecture on fly borne diseases.

The NMO treated the following cases on patrol:-

KEWA - 2 sores, 3 ringworms, 2 scabies
KOTARI - 11 scabies, 3 boils, 2 septic sores, 5 TUs, 1 yaws,
1 abscess (1 leper in village)
TAI - 15 scabies, 4 sores, 1 fibrositis
AKETA - 1 malaria, 2 septic sores, 1 TU, 5 scabies, 1 boil,
1 yaws (2 lepers found)
PISI - 2 septic sores, 7 sores, 1 boil, 3 TUs, 9 scabies
(1 leper from village at Balimo Mission Hospital)
PIKIWA - 2 scabies, 1 TU, 1 abscess.
DOGONA - 1 TB glands, 5 scabies, 2 sores,
(1 leper found)
ADIBA - 6 scabies, 5 sores, boils 2, 1 yaws, 8 abscesses
(2 lepers found)
IU - 4 scabies, 4 sores.
IKE - 5 scabies, 4 sores, 3 TUs, 1 malaria, 1 TB to report Balimo.
DADI - 6 scabies, 5 sores.

HEALTH (cont'd).

In the area patrolled, two Aid Posts were seen. One at Kewa village looked after by native KELI and the other at Adiba looked after by GAGAEA. The Aid Posts themselves were quite clean and tidy and a credit to the men looking after them. The one at Kewa is used by the surrounding villages Kotari and Uradu; and the one at Adiba is used by the people of Bogona, In and Ike. The Aid Post Orderlies report regularly to the EMA, Balimo and draw their medical supplies from him. They are supposed to patrol the villages under their charge once every month and at other times those who need medical attention go to the Aid Post.

It is apity that these two orderlies, who seem good Papua specimens and well educated as far as natives go, have not persuaded the local people to build and use latrines instead of using the surrounding countryside like primitives.

Not many cases of yaws were noticed on the patrol. A few lepers were contacted. Some of these people have been already to Gemo hospital and have been returned to their home villages bearing certificates of cleanliness; others still report to the UPM hospital, Balimo regularly for check ups.

The writer was wondering if the system of deep pit latrines as used all over Africa could be introduced here. The idea consists of digging the holes with a post hole digger using two men who turn a capstan bar. The holes will be about a foot in diameter and can be sunk to any depth required by extensions being applied to the digger. The hole is then covered by a concrete slab 2 feet square with a wooden lid in the middle to fit the hole. This might cost a bit of money but the work done will compensate for it.

REPORT ON NMO WHO ACCOMPANIED PATROL.

Opeapo - Hevaere, the Kerema orderly who accompanied the patrol seemed to work quite efficiently treating people for sores etc and giving injections were needed. He is keen and alert and has an aptitude for such work. It is a pity that he did not complete his course at the Iduabada Medical Training School.

AGRICULTURE.

At present, that is during the dry season, August to January, there is little or nothing to be found in the natives' gardens. Pineapples are found in abundance but that is about all. Maybe a bunch of bananas will be sighted now and again. As the first showers of rain have fallen denoting that the wet season is nigh, people are getting busy cutting strips of garden 6 feet wide by 20 feet long running down the length of the slopes of the hillocks rising from the bed of the lagoon. Here they are going to plant yams, taro, sweet potatoes etc. Seeds sent to Balimo station by the DAO, Daru have been distributed to as many people as possible.

As this country is dominated by the Aramia river and is dotted with lagoons and swamps, these people have large sago reserves and when they cannot get other foods their staple is sago and bananas. The lagoons, creeks and the river abound in all sorts of fish, but catfish and a slimy brown river fish being the main ones. Barramundi is found at odd times. With the lagoons nearly dry now, fish of good size is rather hard to find.

The bush or forest land yields abundantly of fresh meat in the form of pig, cassowary and smaller marsupials like bandicoots, opossums etc and the grassland supplies large quantities of wallabies. The lagoons also at this time of the year are thick with wild geese, ducks and thousands of varieties of waders and water birds.

Only three villages of the eleven visited have a shot gun each, so the killing of birds is done by the small bow and arrow and the wild pig is hunted with dogs and spears. Wallabies are usually frightened out of the grassland by burning and the hunting is done with clubs, knives and spears.

Fish in these waters is either caught by hand line or by damming a creek and then scooping up the fish in hoop nets. Split cane fish traps are also employed extensively. Fishing is a woman's occupation while hunting bird and beast is the man's.

During the dry season drought sets in but no actual famine, when people die for the want of food. The large sago reserves found in these areas will feed these people for many years to come without running out.

The native from Kotzui village, Mulahe, who was sent to Kavieng to study copra and its production, has returned to his home village and is being employed by the Agriculture Dept to show his people how to construct the new type of hot air drier. Eight Gogodara villages have sent £ 40 each to Daru for materials to construct these new types of driers. Materials for 6 driers only have arrived. If Councils are formed in this area, men of Mulahe's calibre will be employed by them to persuade the people to a higher production of cash crops (viz- copra.)

See Appendix " C" for figures which will interest the Agriculture Department.

FORESTRY.

Every village visited reported that it had rather large forest lands belonging to it. Most of them lay inland and beyond the lagoon areas on the right and left bank of the Aramia river.

When Mr Deasey, UFM missionary Balimo, came back to Balimo after the war, he set off into the bush of Pisi and Kotari villages and setting himself up a small portable saw bench he cut all the good timber he wanted for the Mission houses. He advises that the stands are not very extensive and plentiful.

Rev Hoel, UFM Awaba supplied the following information regarding timbers found in the Gogodara villages:-

	Native names
Canoe timbers	a) Kuisama
light and durable	b) Kiesa
	c) Keali
	d) Serore
	e) Udiri - a hardwood but good for canoes.
Timber good for posts, bearers and plates	a) Sekilada (hardwood)
	b) Bisa
	c) Elamasin
Hardwood timber good for floors	a) Waki
	b) Piruri (red wood)
Some soft woods	a) Wata - good to saw, borers will not touch it.
	b) Serore (cedar) - good for furniture
	c) Keali (silky oak) - good for furniture
	d) Migi (good for furniture)
Timber for rafters	a) Biavuri
	b) Diwadiwa - borers will not touch
	c) Awane " " " "
For walls or weather boards	a) Babete

All these timbers are found in the forests of Kara, Kotari, Pisi, Makap and further up the Aramia river.

ECONOMIC TREE CROPS.

Coconut palms are the only economic tree crops grown in the Gogodara villages. Although they look quite healthy outwardly yet they do not bear prolifically and neither are the nuts of good size. Natives report that in the four Gogodara villages, Kubu, Gagatana, Duaba and Orona coconut palms simply do not bear nuts at all.

The groves inspected are not planted with the required space between palms. In Village Books Native Affairs Officers have since 1944 been advising these people to plant more cuts and have also advised them as to how they should be planted but no apparent notice has been paid to this advice.

During the three years service in the Co-operative Section, DNA, the writer learned that 100 coconut palms could produce on an average 1 bag of copra in a year. Applying this principle to the approximate figures obtained from natives of the palms they own, one will notice that villages can make from about £ 9 to £ 350 out of copra production.

Village Officials report that the men of village are ever eager to leave their villages to go out and work and that is why recruiters reap a harvest when they visit these villages. They do not seem at all willing to stay at home and produce cash crops. Until these people change their ideas of values and preferences it is going to be hard work to persuade them to plant cash crops.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Once the D63 strip at Balimo is open to air traffic, there will be a regular weekly air service between Balimo and Moreaby.

As this area is an area of lagoons and swamps dominated by a large river, the main mode of communication between villages is by canoe. Of course there are two all weather roads which could quite easily be made into jeep roads connecting Balimo with Tai and Dogona villages. The road is in the form of a V and divides about a mile away from the Balimo airstrip. The one going Eastwards goes to Tai and the other goes to Dogona.

During the dry season, when the bed of the lagoon dries out, one can walk from one village to another.

MORAL AND MATERIAL WELFARE.

The standard of living of these people could generally be described as low, although one notices people using manufactured articles brought home by repatriated labourers. The majority of men have been away at work on and off for the last ten years or so. But still the general atmosphere as one enters any of these villages is depressing. The village consists of one, black sooty looking long house about 60 or 80 yards long, the Government Rest House and Police Barracks and a few ramshackle half falling houses with no walls (used as sheds for storing firewood and nets etc.) There seems to be no aesthetic sense of beauty among the people - no flowering shrubs lining the roads of the village or any other form of beautification. Fortunately these people do not rear pigs or their villages and water holes will be really filthy. The mosquito pest during the wet season prevents the people from doing away with the long house.

NATIVE TRADE, INDUSTRY and COMMERCE.

There are no native owned trade stores in the area, neither are there any native societies run on co-operative lines or rural societies. There are no native industrial ventures like saw mills etc. Only two or three natives seen during the trip appeared to be anything like entrepreneurs.

The Kewa village people were the first ones in this area to start making copra. The Administrative Station was then situated at Gaima on the Fly River, but informers have it that these people carried their copra all the way over there. The venture died out for some reason or the other, but was resurrected again when the station moved to its present site. When other villages saw the Kewa people come regularly to the government station and receive good money for the copra that had been sent to Daru, they also began to take some interest in copra production. Even today production is far from maximum. Therefore it can be seen that the only Native Industry in this area is the production of copra in a half hearted fashion.

The writer as soon as he took over Balimo persuaded some villages to change over from the production of smoked copra to hot air dried copra. Eight villages in a week produced £ 40 each to be sent to Daru for materials for the driers to be purchased and sent up to Balimo. Those villages that cannot afford to install these new type of driers, could produce their green copra to be dried at these driers for a small fee.

EDUCATION.

Education of the people of this area is being done by three institutions (viz:- the Administration School at Balimo, the Mission schools at Balimo and Awaba.)

The government school at Balimo is run by a European teacher with one native teacher as his assistant. The school is divided into four sections - Standard 1 to Standard 4. English is medium of instruction. The school has about 40 boarders mostly all from the Bamu area. Mr Paynter teaches Standards 1 and 2, while the Rabaul native teacher, Waterhouse Waiwai, does Standards 3 and 4.

The main Mission school in this area is the one run by the UFM at Balimo. It has a European teacher supervising the studies of the students. At the end of 1956 this Mission authority advised the Education Department that it did not desire to continue with the Village Higher School that they had been running previously. Since the opening of the Administration School at Balimo, the Mission run Village Higher School has lapsed. The top class now at Balimo is Standard 2 and graduates from this grade pass on to the Administrative School at Balimo. English is taught in both Standards 1 and 2.

The other UFM Mission school is the one run at Awaba. Rev Hoel is the missionary in charge of the Mission Station and he informed the patrol that the European lady teacher, who was running the school had been withdrawn and that only five native teachers were carrying out with the education of the children who attended school. Classes taught here are only Grades 1 and 2. Graduates from these classes go on to the Balimo school and start there at Standard 1. Although the number attending Awaba school during the time of the lady teacher was 300, it has now decreased to 200. The children are both males and females and come from Ikete, Pisi, Ikiwa, Isaga, Makap, Mumuni, Dadi and such like neighbouring villages.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission operating in the area patrolled is the Unevangelised Field Mission with its head quarters at Wasua. Their proselytizing work in this area has borne them a few converts to Christianity from each village.

This Mission definitely includes in its teachings the sinfulness of smoking tobacco and some how the other a few native pastors have introduced among all these people a prohibition to singing and dancing. The Mission does not believe in setting up trade stores for the natives. Their spheres of work take them into the fields of education and health. At Balimo two European fully qualified nurses run a native hospital and at Awaba Mission Station the Rev Hoel does aid post work to those natives who need medical attention. The UFM doctor, Mr. Maddy, is at present stationed at Wasua, but makes regular trips to the outstations for operations etc.

The UFM Mission has been in this area for the last fifteen to twenty years and has done a fine job in every sphere. But for their good work in education, the Gogodaras will not be able to boast of twelve Sogeri graduates.

The Mission work is carried out as follows in villages - as soon as some people are converted, one or two families of the converts are persuaded to attend a missionary course held at Balimo for about six to nine months. After graduation and severe testing these families are sent out either to their home village or some other village as pastors, and their job is to preach the gospel to all and sundry every day and to teach the very young children the vernacular. Only one or two of the villages visited did not have a pastor stationed.

VILLAGES.

Each village consisted of a large long house that housed the entire village, a Government Rest House, Police Barracks and a few dilapidated sheds used only for storing nets and firewood. A dismal atmosphere surrounds each village. Apart from the scores of dogs, fowls and ducks that run around and dirty the village, there seems to be no attempt made by the inhabitants to add colour or beautification to the place they call home.

While the patrol is in the village, women are constantly making some attempt to clean up the dirt caused by the dogs and poultry.

The long house is a structure about 60 or 80 yards long by about 40 feet wide, on stumps about 7 feet high. The eaves of the house instead of finishing at about 10 feet from the ground is continued till it almost touches the ground on either side of the house. This area is used by the women, children dogs and poultry of the village during the day. The whole house is sealed well with kipa walls leaving only two apertures (ie: two small doors at either end of the house - there are no windows any where to be found.) These two doors are not flush with the floor, but holes in the wall about two feet above the floor. The inside of a long house is divided longitudinally into three portions. The centre portion is the men's part and the two side portions are for the women. Walls of kipa divide the two portions from floor to roof, excepting for the small apertures which act as doors for the husband, who lives in the men's section, and his wife, who lives in the women's section. The women's section is divided off into rooms representing each hearth group, while the men's section lies undivided. At a height of six to seven feet from the Gorapalm floor, a second storey floor covers the whole

edifice. This made of Gora palm as well and is used as the sleeping place when mosquitoes are plentiful and annoying. Kipa walls divide the men's section from the women's area on this level. The whole house is literally filled with sunken fire places. There is one for each woman's room and there are several in the men's section of the house on the ground floor only. Clan members group themselves near each other so as to form small units within the house.

During the daytime women and children and their several animal pets spend their time under the house and go into the house only at night to sleep. The mosquitoes are bad. There are no pens for the fowls or ducks so man and beast alike hide under the house in the heat of the day.

Every village in the driest season can produce very clean drinking water. But the patrol had some difficulty in persuading the people to choose from the best water hole which always seems to be further away from the village than the other. They apparently did not seem fussy over the kind of water they consumed.

Orders were given to all the people to start constructing and using deep pit latrines instead of the countryside surrounding the village.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the Village Officials contacted were old men and most ineffective as far as getting things done in the village by the communal effort of the villagers. They describe generally all the village people as lazy and disobedient but apparently they lack those finer qualities which go to make a leader. The writer only hopes that when Councils are introduced into this area a few genuine leaders will arise and lead these people on to something good. While the Administrative Officer on patrol, with an eye to promotion and on his superior officers, gives various orders to the Village Officials, these men (the village officials) fully realising that after all they are only villagers themselves living in an egalitarian society watch the other men in their villages and do not use too much persuasion lest they fall into disrepute. It is the constant cry of the Village Official that immediately he talks to the people about planting coconuts or doing something else which will be to their advantage, they take a dislike to him and set about finding means and ways of getting rid of him. Petty complaints are laid against him at every opportunity.

See Appendix " D " for names and remarks on Village Officials.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The total population of the area patrolled is 2319 of these, 240 were absent from the villages at work inside or outside the sub district. The men working inside the district are mainly native pastors of the UFF Mission. A few were found working either at the Government station, Balimo or at Mr Holland's rubber plantation at Madiri on the North Bank of the Fly River.

If 35% of the labour potential (15 - 45 years) in each village represents the number of able-bodied men, who can go out to work and the village not suffer from recruiting, then 8 out of the 11 villages visited were Over Recruited. By closing these villages to recruiting will the Administration be closing an important money making avenue to the people? Firstly, the number of coconut

palms found in each village ~~are~~ is not sufficient to give the whole village sufficient money for taxes and spending. And Secondly, even if a programme of planting large areas with coconut were started almost immediately it would take about ten to twelve years before the people could reap the benefit of their labour. Apart from these two difficulties enumerated, there is also the condition of the natural soil of the area to be taken into account and from native reports one gathers that the whole area together with the Bamu is not very good and some are worse than others. The writer has applied to the Agriculture Officer, Western District, for a copy of his report on the Soil and Economic Survey of the Gogodara and Bamu areas. Armed with this valuable information one can plan scientifically for the future.

See Appendix " E " for Labour Statistics.

CEMETERIES.

None of the Gogodara villages have a cemetery like none of them have latrines. Mr Deasey, the UFM missionary at Balimo informed the patrol that it was a custom of these people to bury their dead in their garden areas because of the tie between Man and his Land. They also make no attempt after a few months to perpetuate the spot where a man lies buried. The missionary continued his story on this subject and mentioned an incident of how a skull was discovered while a road was being formed and the people took no notice of it. According to Reg 100 of the NRO the people were instructed to select and beautify an area for each village and set it apart for a cemetery.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were easily obtained when required. With taxation in the offing, village officials were interested that carriers were to be paid for their work in money and not in kind. Owing to the UFM influence on these people, like the Mussau and Emir islands off Kavieng, tobacco is losing its place as an item of trade or barter.

COURT WORK.

Only one court case was heard on the whole patrol. The defendant was charged under Reg 91(1)(c) - careless use of fire - was convicted and fined £1.

These people are either very law abiding or else they have the village officials frightened into not reporting any offences. They must be settling simple offences among themselves by the indigenous custom of compensation.

AIRFIELDS.

The Balimo airstrip for DC3 planes presented a fine sight to the patrol as it walked towards Dogona village. It will be finished completely by the end of January 1958. A Cessair Lockheed Electra landed while the writer was at the strip on 5/12/57. DCA personnel informed the patrol that the strip will be an all-weather one for small planes like a Cessna etc. but larger planes will have to watch the weather before landing. The drainage on the strip is almost perfect. The lack of parts for the equipment being used has slowed the work considerably. If the price for Balimo pineapples in Moresby proves to be good, during the dry season Balimo may do a roaring trade by air.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY INTRODUCTION COUNCILS.

Data has been collected for the report on the Native Local Government Survey of the Gogodara area but this report will be submitted as a whole when all the Gogodara villages have been inspected.

NATIVE LAND ALIENATION.

The total population of the area patrolled is 2319 and the people all belong to one cultural and linguistic group.

The land use pattern among these people follows the usual subsistence agriculture, collecting sago from the vast reserves, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Economically speaking the people are not well off because of the small groves of coconut palms owned by them. As very few Europeans and Asiatics are living in this area the people have no avenue of making money through the sale of garden produce. Their main source of income is through the sale of copra and money earned by men going out to work for European enterprises. If only the people would intensify their coconut planting programmes, all would be well for the next 10 - 15 years.

The vast tracts of land owned by these people are to be divided into the following sections:-

- a) land for gardens.
- b) land for villages.
- c) land for hunting wallaby, which is usually grassland.
- d) land for bush (to give them building materials and allow for hunting of pig, cassowary etc.)
- e) swamp land which forms their sago reserves.

As the whole area is dominated by the Aramia River, lagoons and swamps abound. Garden and Village sites are situated on the top of hillocks or ridges rising out of the lagoon beds about 50 - 60 feet in height. In the dry season when the bed of the lagoons has lost its water, people use the grassy area for hunting small birds and a stray wallaby or two. No gardens are ever made on the bed of the lagoon. Owing to the climate and rainfall the soil in this area appears poor because it does not produce good fruit or garden produce. The rainfall in the wet season will be in the 200 inch bracket and during the dry season the area is windy and hot.

There seems to be no pressure on land in this area at present but if the population increases tremendously people will naturally start quarreling over land. Quarrels over land do exist between certain clans at present and the writer wonders if this is due to the carelessness of the people who enjoy a quarrel or if it is really due to land pressures, brought about by increasing population since the coming of the white man and the introduction of medicines etc.

If any European wished to buy land in this area, he would only buy forest land, which by the way lies in the region beyond the lagoons on the right and left bank of the Aramia. Inaccessibility will be the main factor to consider. Therefore the writer recommends that no land in this area be alienated for the following reasons:-

- a) inaccessibility.
- b) soil poverty.
- c) labour problems - the Gogodara locals working on the Administration Station have proved a problem in laziness, and an unwillingness to work for longer periods than a few weeks.

Handwritten note in left margin:
Inaccessibility is the only consideration in this area. The land is too poor to be cultivated. The climate is too hot for European settlement.

PERSONAL TAXATION BY CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

All the people contacted in the various villages visited were informed that beginning from January 1958 every male over the age of 18 would be expected to pay Tax. The twelve rules which came over the air were explained thoroughly. When the people were informed that if they paid tax to a Native Local Government Council they would not be expected to pay tax to the Central Government they all suggested that Councils be introduced into the area. The fact that their taxes would be used only in their own area might have influenced them to suggest Councils. Although many men agree that an equitable tax for their council would be £ 1 per man, there is the general feeling that they should only pay as little as possible (i.e:- 5/-). A native UPM pastor at Awata was reported to be lecturing to the people who listened to him that 5/- was the amount anyone could be expected to pay in this area.

How is the tax for this area to be gauged? Administratively it seems that Tax should operate as an economic incentive but officers assessing tax should watch that taxation never becomes oppressive. In assessing the potential income of the "average" man one should take cognizance of all legitimate avenues for gaining an income. The next important question arises: "Who is the average man in this area?" In making an appraisal one should consider all relevant data on local copra production figures, together with other sources of income such as sale of garden produce and the availability of local or seasonal employment. Applying these principles to the people of this area we find that they have only two sources of income:-

- a) sale of copra.
- b) sale of their labour services.

(we cannot add item (c) sale of foodstuff because these people get little or nothing from this.)

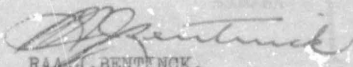
From the sale of copra (See Appendix " C ") if one were to work out the annual income for those who helped produce i.e, it would be about £ 4, or even less. So if the average man is in this class he can be expected to pay about 10/- tax. But if we consider the second item (sale of labour), we will notice that the average man here can earn £ 15 annually and therefore he can pay 30/- tax.

The principle to be applied to assessment of taxes is that Standard Tax (the rate to be applied to the average able bodied male) normally should not be greater than approximately 10% of the annual income of the average man in the village. Calculations should never be unduly influenced by the ostentatious affluence of a few local entrepreneurs or bankers or by the vociferous penury of young men, who are adverse to steady work.

Considering all angles of taxation the writer is of the opinion that either Council or Personal Tax should be fixed at the rate of 15/- or 20/- , because as far as Councils are concerned statutory requirements take up a fair bit of the tax collected.

CONCLUSION.

- a) Natives every where advised to plant tree crops (coconuts) Plant in profusion and tend carefully.
- b) Save as much money as they could possibly get. Make use of the CSB system.
- c) Advancement will only come through education and applying scientific knowledge to all problems.
- d) All natives advised to live within the law. The writer is not too hopeful of the Council Constable system, because there will be so few for such a large area.
- e) Advised to work hard not only at their gardens but also in the villages.
- f) Think deeply of the Council system as a means of advancing socially and economically.
- g) Natives in all villages were instructed to
 - 1) construct and use deep, pit latrines.
 - 2) select and beautify an area as village cemetery.
 - 3) fly proof latrines for the Government Rest Houses and Police Barracks.
 - 4) make use of the aid posts.
 - 5) one educated person in each village to note dates of births and deaths.
 - 6) women to use the UFM hospital at Balimo for confinements.


R. J. BENTONCK.
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

KLWA { Friends- Tai, Uradu, Kimama
 Enemy - Kotari

KOTARI { F - Dogona,
 E = Kewa

TAI { F - Kewa, Kotari, Uradu
 E - Dogona

AKETA { F - Dadi, Ike, Iu
 E = Pisi, Isagu

PISI { F - Pikiwa, Isagu
 E - Aketa.

DOGONA { F - Aketa, Adiba
 E = Iu, Ike, Sodi, Isagu, Pisi

ADIBA { F - Dogona, Isagu, Pisi, Ike, Balimo, Tai
 E - None

DADI { F - Aketa, Ike, Ia
 E - Pisi, Isagu.

CALVING PROCESS.

ADIBA	{	DOGONA - TAI	{	URADU		
		IU		KIMAMA	{	KWA
		IKI				KOTARI
		DADI				
		ISAGU				
		AKETA				
		PISI - PIKIWA.				

APPENDIX "B".

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>POPULATION LAST CENSUS.</u>	<u>POPULATION THIS CENSUS.</u>	<u>INCREASE.</u>	<u>DECREASE.</u>
KEWA	283	291	10	-
KOTARI	244	243	5	-
TAI	149	155	6	-
AKETA	240	254	14	-
PISI	363	383	20	-
PIKIWA	112	119	7	-
DOGONA	237	249	12	-
ADIBA	465	484	19	-
IV	138	135	-	3
IKE	176	173	-	3
DADI	271	269	-	2

APPENDIX "B".

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>POPULATION LAST CENSUS.</u>	<u>POPULATION THIS CENSUS.</u>	<u>INCREASE.</u>	<u>DECREASE.</u>
KESA	281	291	10	-
KOMARI	244	249	5	-
PAI	149	155	6	-
AKSA	240	254	14	-
PISI	363	383	20	-
EKIKI	112	119	7	-
DOROMA	237	249	12	-
ADIBA	465	484	19	-
IU	138	135	-	3
KE	176	173	-	3
DADI	271	269	-	2

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE	NUMBER ADULTS PAWS-REARING	NUMBER ADULTS PAWS - YOUNG	ESTIMATED AMOUNT FOR PRODUCTION	ACTUAL AMOUNT REC'D 4/56/57	Fowls.	Ducks.	Pigs.
KAWA	50,000	3000	£ 150	£ 146	few.	few.	few(6)
KORARI	13,000	4500	£ 390	£ 259	plenty.	plenty.	none
DAI	4500	3000	£ 135	£ 38	"	"	"
AFESA	6400	2000	£ 122	£ 156	"	"	"
PISI	13,000	600	£ 390	£ 209	"	"	"
FIKIFA	400	700	£ 12	-	few	"	"
DOROKA	5000	1000	£ 150	£ 100	"	"	"
AURIA	2700	700	£ 81	£ 78	pl	"	4 pigs
IU	3000	900	£ 90	-	"	"	none
LEE	2500	1500	£ 75	-	few	few	11 pigs
DADI	4000	6000	£ 120	£ 10	"	pl	none.

few = less than 12
Plenty = more than 24.

APPENDIX "C".

VILLAGE.	NUMBER COCONUT PALMS-BEARING.	NUMBER COCONUT PALMS - YOUNG.	ESTIMATED AMOUNT FOR PRODUCTION	ACTUAL AMOUNT REC'D 1956/57	Foals.	Ducks.	Eggs.
KENYA	50,000	3000	£ 150	£ 146	few.	few.	few(6)
KOTARI	13,000	4500	£ 390	£ 259	plenty.	plenty.	none
TAI	4500	3000	£ 135	£ 38	"	"	"
AKETA	6400	2000	£ 192	£ 156	"	"	"
PISI	13,000	600	£ 390	£ 209	"	"	"
PIKIWA	400	700	£ 12	-	few	"	"
DOGOMA	5000	1000	£ 150	£ 100	"	"	"
ADIBA	2700	700	£ 81	£ 78	pl	"	4 pigs
IU	3000	900	£ 90	-	"	"	none
IKS	2500	3500	£ 75	-	few	few	11 pigs
DADI	4000	6000	£ 120	£ 10	"	pl	none.

Few = less than 12
Plenty = more than 24.

APPENDIX "D".

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>V.C.</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
KEWA	KABADI	"	young man, seems fair
	-	WAKASA	ineffective.
	DAMUWA	"	very old man, ineffective
KOTARI	-	ODA	old man, "
		BAINARI	young, fair
TAI	OMIRI	-	old man, "
	-	OGERE	" " "
AKETA	IRUMI	-	" " "
	-	SAMIRO	young, "
PISI	AREMIA	-	old man, sly "
	-	SAUWATI	" " "
PIKIWA	AIYA	-	young, primitive
	-	IOWAIA	" " "
DOGONA	MEIWA	-	old man, effective
	-	KAISARE	young, "
	AUBU	-	sick at Moresby
ADIBA	-	MIRI	ineffective
		KUZUPI	"
		AMPARI	"
		IWAGI	"
	INAMA	-	does not impress
IU	-	ODAGA	" " "
		GABARI	" " "
	DUALA	-	interested in copra prod
THE	-	GIGEWA	people don't like him
	-	SIKILI	old, ineffective
			" "
	KESARI	-	old, ineffective
DADI	-	MIRI	young, "
		KERA	" "

APPENDIX "B".

VILLAGE.	No. in (17-45) away as work.		Labour Potential 17-45		% able-bodied men away.		Over recruited Yes or No		No taxable men.	
KEMA	36		72		50		Yes		73	
KOTARI	18		65		27		No		69	
ZAI	27		37		73		Yes		41	
AKETA	13		57		22		No		57	
PISI	9		81		11		"		86	
PIKIWA	15		39		38		Yes		38	
DOGONA	36		62		58		"		64	
ADIBA	35		97		36		"		103	
IV	11		30		37		"		34	
IKK	14		29		48		"		33	
DADI	26		48		54		"		58	

Over Recruited = 35% and over.

APPENDIX "F".

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

POLICE.

1) Reg. No. 2333 Lance Corporal MAPORO.

Age 25; Ability - good on patrol; Conduct - very good; Diligence - good; Character - obedient, cheerful. Took charge of the patrol and was reliable throughout.

2) Reg. No. 6158 Constable KAIPIU.

Age 23; Ability - did not demonstrate much on patrol; Conduct - fair; Character - a know-all, thinks he knows everything because he was put in charge of the outboard motor, prone not to take advice; Diligence - did not pay much attention to the patrol as he thought he was mechanic and nothin more; He will be watched from now on. He is a Kerema.

3) Reg. No. 8852. Constable NEMOI

Age 22; Ability - helped in every way possible; Conduct - exemplary; Character - cheerful, obedient, helpful; Diligence - was always ready to do anything. He is a Highlands lad and is shaping up well.

4) Reg. No. 6790. Constable BAURIMA.

Age 21; Ability - very good on patrol; Conduct - very good; Character - obedient, cheerful and helpful; Diligence - nothing is too much for him to do. It seems a tradition in his family to be in the Police force. He comes from IOMA. Specially asked to be sent to anout-station to get patrolling experience.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

1) GAMANI (Gogodara Interpreter on Station.)

Age 21; Ability - good on patrol as well on station; Conduct - very good; Education - Standard 5 at UPM school, Balimo. Would have done if he continued his studies at Sogeri; Diligence - works well at all times; Character - cheerful, obedient, respectful and a thoroughly good lad.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

1) N.M.O OPEAPO- HEVAERE.

Age 24; Ability - good on patrol; Conduct - good; Education - Did not complete course at Iduabada Medical Training School, Moresby; Diligence - quite keen at his work; Character - cheerful, respectful. A good Kerema lad.

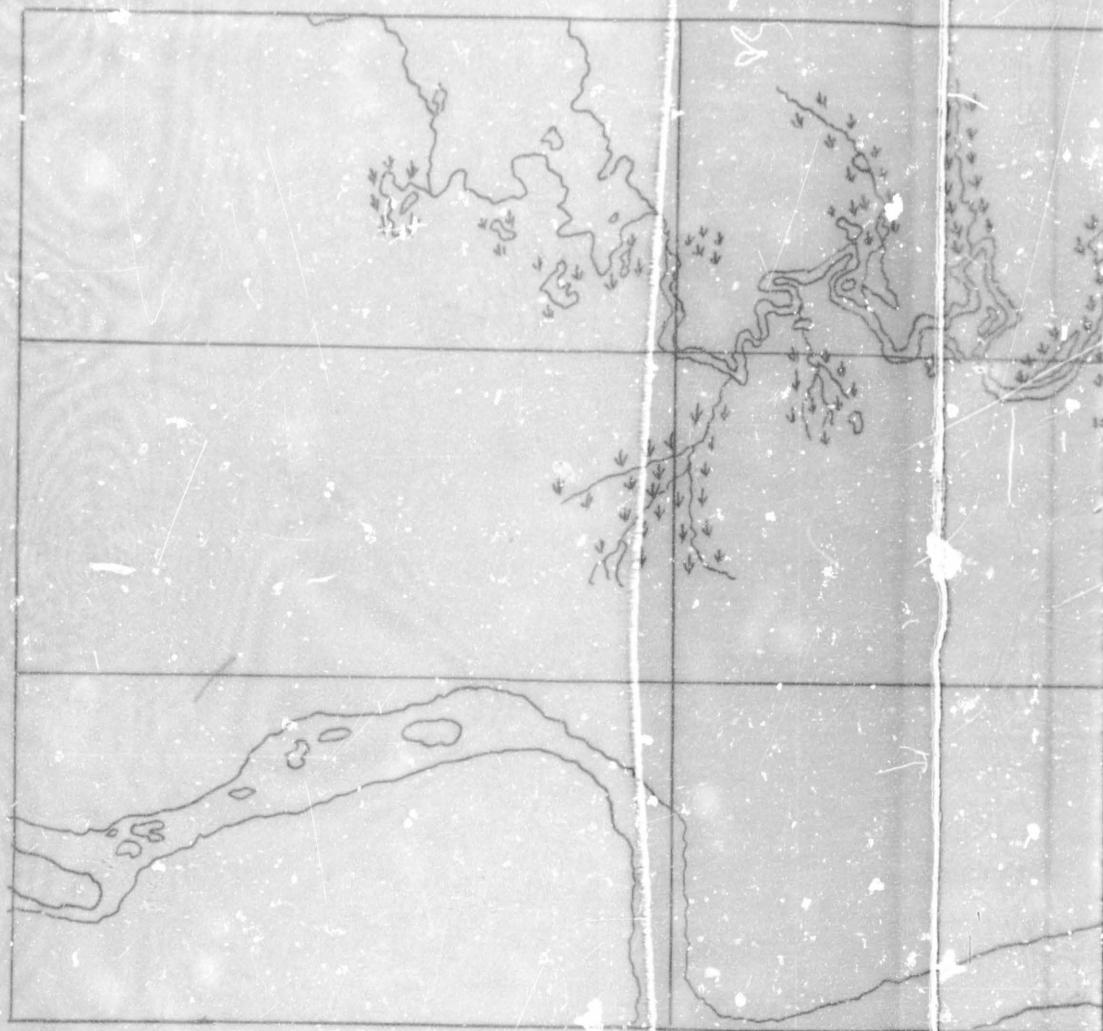
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

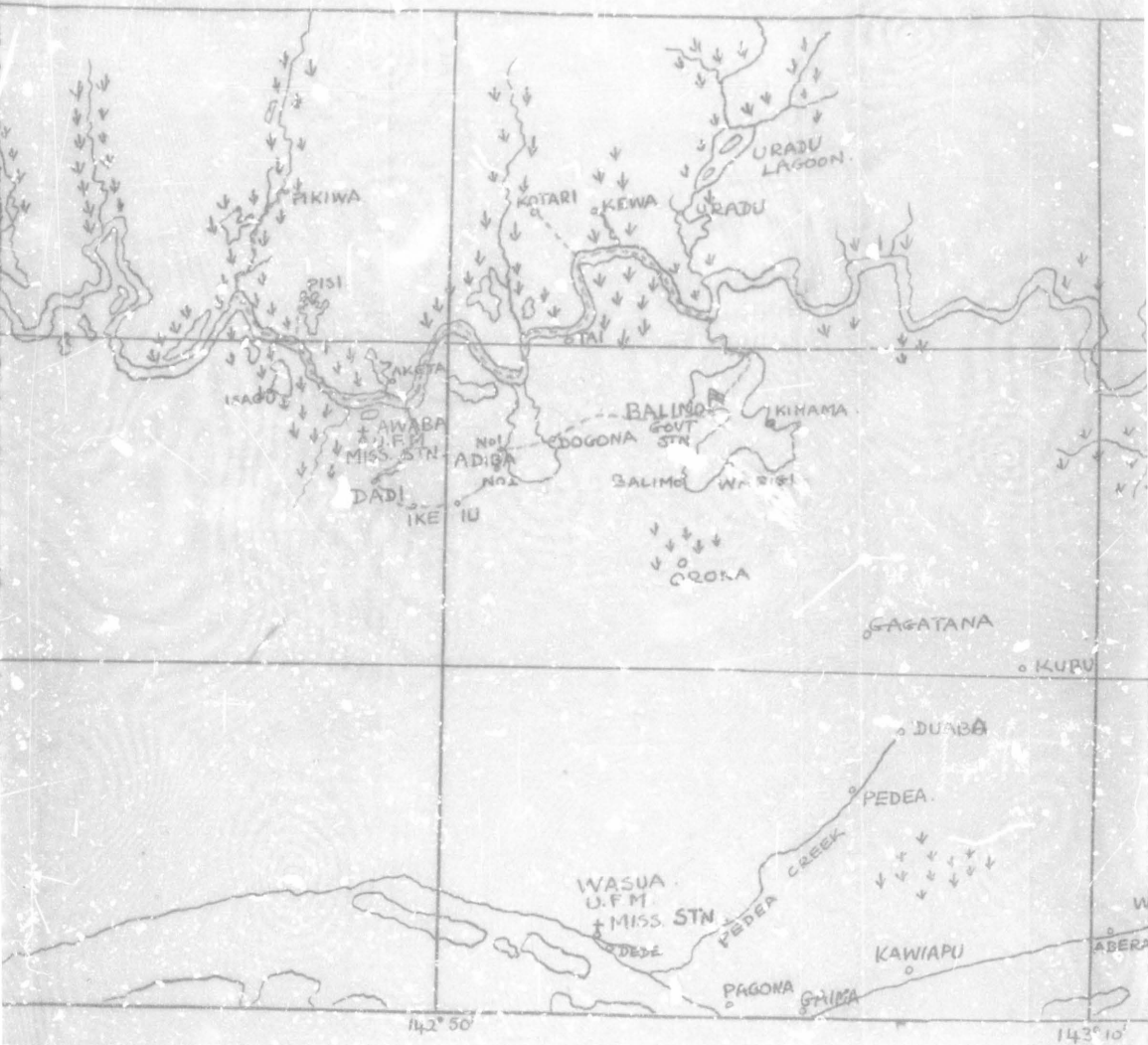
Govt. Print--2482/18.55.

Govt. Print.—7405/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				6-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults					
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
KEWA	25/11	2	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	5	3	-	2	-	1	-	15	72	12	79	9	79	25	67	62	36	82	291	
KOTARI	26/11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	13	-	2	-	-	-	14	65	12	65	7	65	24	52	45	53	78	249	
TAI	27/11	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	3	3	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	9	37	11	44	1	44	25	25	38	15	48	155	
AKETA	28/11	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	2	5	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	16	57	12	59	3	59	31	58	67	45	66	254	
PISI	29/11	8	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	22	87	18	98	4	98	32	90	84	77	122	383	
PIKIWA	30/11	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	4	33	-	33	21	28	21	24	31	119	
DOGONA	5/12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	4	3	3	33	-	3	1	-	-	13	62	22	72	2	72	23	31	65	28	83	249	
ADIBA	6/12	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	32	-	1	-	-	-	37	9	33	125	2	125	27	125	115	67	138	484		
IU	7/12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	10	-	2	-	-	-	8	30	12	31	-	31	23	28	30	23	38	135	
																																						2319		

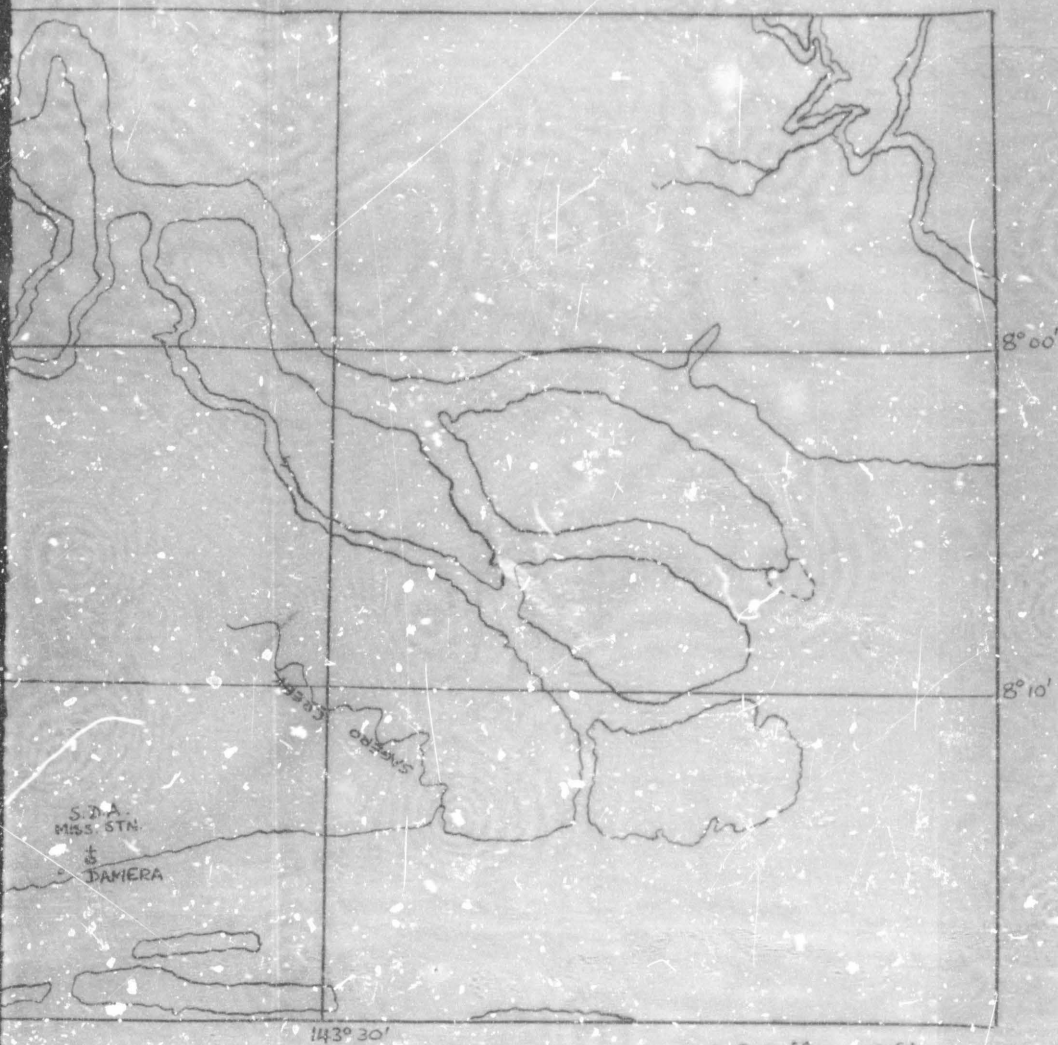


1142° 30'





SCALE 1" = 1.25
Rods



143°30'

SCALE 1:250,000. Copy of A.P.C. Map at Stn.
 ----- Route taken by Patrol.

R. A. J. Bentinck
 ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BALIMO - WESTERN Report No. 3 of 1957/58.
Patrol Conducted by R. A. J. BENTINCK ADO
Area Patrolled Gogodara Villages E+W of Balimo
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M. White (Educ. Off. Balimo)
Natives 2 RPE Consts, 1 DNA Interpreter, 1 NMO

Duration—From 13/2/1958 to 26/2/1958

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept/1956

Medical No Record

Map Reference APC - Map

Objects of Patrol ① Review Census ② collect Taxes ③ check on Health Hygiene ④ Police Council Survey ⑤ Gen. Route Admin

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

[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 .. £ ..

116

Year 1957-58.

Village Population

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS												Final Dis.
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Quid Births	In		Out									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F								
		Eastern Gogodara Census Division (bom)																										
KARA	25/10	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	1	19	32	-							
URADU	19/12	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	-	-							
BALIMO	8/12	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	5	-							
KIMAMA	24/1	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	3	24							
WARIGI	2/9/57	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	7	-	-	2							
ORONA	3/9	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	4	5	5							
GAESTANA	4/9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-							
KUBU	✓	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-							
DUABA	5/9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-							
PEDEA	6/9	14	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	4	1	-	2	15							
PAGONA	9/9	1	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-							
KAWIAPU	✓	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	2	1	-							
DEDE	7/9	15	8	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	6	2	2	4							
WARIAMA	10/9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3							
Western Gogodara Census Division (bomp)																												
DOGONA	5/12/57	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	4	3							
TAI	27/11	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	3	3							
ADIBA	6/12	7	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-							
IU	7/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-							
DADI	28/9	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	1	-	1							
IKE	✓	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	2	2	4	-							
AKETA	28/11	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	4	2	5							
PISI	29/11	8	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1							
ISAGU	14/12	7	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	4	2	-							
PIKIWA	30/11	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	2	2	-							
MUMUNI	15/12	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MAKAP	17/12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	17	17	1	-	-							
PEWA	23/9	11	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	11	2	9	1							
MEKEDANO	✓	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	1	-	2	1	-	-							
MUEUMJW	✓	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	11	-	-							
KENARIA	✓	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

Population Register

Area Patrolled

Inhabitants Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of children under 15 yrs		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission																	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
in (complete)																								
	3	1	19	32	--	--	20	--	--	--	1	--	7	49	8	31	2	31	3	24	25	29	37	136
	5	3	2	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	2	--	15	67	13	66	3	66	2	60	57	48	78	267
	2	3	1	5	--	7	--	1	--	--	--	--	32	81	25	99	6	99	7	98	93	102	128	424
	2	1	2	3	24	20	10	1	1	--	1	3	26	77	22	79	3	79	4	72	78	66	90	366
	6	7	--	--	2	--	10	3	1	--	--	--	23	34	10	42	3	32	--	47	31	39	58	191
	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	--	--	--	2	2	3	20	6	18	4	16	--	18	19	16	21	92
	1	--	5	4	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	7	19	1	18	2	15	--	17	16	20	25	80
	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	7	21	3	21	1	14	--	13	9	29	27	79
	--	1	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	2	--	8	15	8	12	3	8	--	17	11	11	15	66
	4	1	--	2	15	1	6	--	--	--	2	--	18	34	7	32	3	25	--	53	34	27	46	181
	--	--	--	1	--	15	--	--	--	--	1	1	14	27	7	34	3	32	--	26	35	21	45	145
	3	2	2	1	--	8	5	--	--	--	3	2	18	43	17	40	2	42	--	30	33	47	55	183
	1	6	2	2	4	--	17	--	--	--	1	--	14	43	12	41	10	31	--	46	41	27	60	196
	1	2	1	1	3	--	7	--	--	--	13	6	13	29	11	29	5	24	--	19	25	22	43	138
in (complete)																								
	2	3	1	4	3	3	33	--	3	--	--	--	13	62	22	72	2	72	2	31	65	28	83	249
	2	2	--	3	3	2	24	--	--	--	--	--	9	37	11	44	1	44	25	25	38	15	48	155
	--	--	1	1	3	3	32	--	1	--	--	--	37	97	33	105	2	125	27	125	115	67	138	484
	--	--	1	2	1	3	10	--	2	--	--	--	8	20	12	31	--	31	23	28	30	23	38	135
	--	1	1	--	1	--	25	--	--	--	--	1	13	48	12	45	7	35	--	68	52	37	85	269
	5	2	2	4	--	--	14	--	--	--	2	1	16	29	12	36	1	29	--	38	33	24	61	173
	2	3	4	2	5	4	8	--	--	--	1	--	16	57	12	59	3	59	31	58	67	45	66	254
	1	--	1	--	1	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	22	81	18	98	4	98	32	90	84	77	122	383
	--	2	2	4	2	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	23	72	8	80	1	80	3	72	51	50	106	304
	3	3	2	2	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	6	39	4	33	--	33	2	28	21	24	31	119
	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	2	--	--	--	10	30	3	33	1	33	4	28	18	15	39	122
	17	17	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	42	7	42	1	42	5	44	20	42	46	153
	6	11	2	9	1	--	7	--	--	--	1	--	6	22	8	23	1	20	--	31	21	17	30	108
	--	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	23	11	28	2	26	--	22	25	25	31	105
	3	6	11	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	1	--	6	21	9	22	1	21	--	22	23	14	30	106
	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	10	2	11	--	10	--	15	9	7	14	51
																						3170		

30-4-45

12th May 1958.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
BARU.

Patrol Report No. 3 1957/58 - Salimo.

Receipt of the abovesentioned Patrol
Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Patrol was of a routine nature
and does not call for any further comment other
than that contained in the covering memorandum.

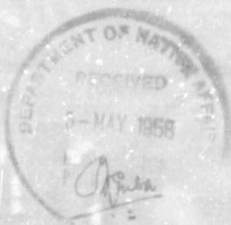
It is noted that Local Departmental
representatives have read the report. Are they
taking any action please?

J. K. W.
pgy (J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

JJW/13.



*In Reply
Please Quote*

NO. 30-3/

District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

1st May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

RAIDING PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1277/58.

The patrol Covered part of 2 Tax/Census divisions and the main purpose was to complete the coverage of each division previously only partially done.

Local Departmental representatives have read the report. ✓

(John J. Murphy)

District Commissioner, Western District.

30-1/

District Office,
DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

1 May 58

JJM/al.

Assistant District Officer,
BALIMO.

BALIMO REPORT No. 3 OF 1957/58.

1. You left out the census figures for two villages of the West Gogodara Tax/Census Division - Keva and Kotari.
2. The report is an interesting one actually.
3. The District policy re copra is discouragement of smoke dried copra. You should therefore reverse your instruction in this respect.
4. Write to Dr Rapson, Chief of the Division of Fisheries, and ask him how to prepare fish meal and where the product can be profitably disposed of. You have perhaps met it before under the name of "mouldy fish" - a great favourite in Ceylon curries. *Handwritten: Done*
5. I'll see if I can arrange a visit by the Assistant Agricultural Officer to the Gogodara.
6. I am sending you a copy of the D.A.O.'s report on the Gogodaras.
7. Is it possible to sink wells in the villages using 44-gallon drums as a lining?

(John J. Murphy.)

District Commissioner, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Copy to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

copy

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Appendix "B"	Village Officials
Appendix "C"	Native Labour
Appendix "D"	Census
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT OF	BALIMO, WESTERN
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	R.A.J. BENFINCK - ADO.
AREA PATROLLED	GOGODARAS VILLAGES WEST AND EAST OF BALIMO
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY	a) Europeans - Mr M. White Education Officer, Balimo b) Natives - R.P.C Constables 2 Interpreter 2 N.M.O. 1
DURATION	From 13.2.58 to 26.2.58
NUMBER OF DAYS	14 days
DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY	No
LAST PATROL TO AREA	By D.N.A. a) Villages West of Balimo Sept 1956 b) Villages East of Balimo Sept 1956. By P.H.D. No record.
MAP REFERENCE	See map attached - it is a copy of the A.P.C. map of the area.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1957-58.

INTRODUCTION.

Although the writer is fully aware of the fact that patrols should cover all villages and not a few in each Census Division, this patrol was done to finish off an inspection of those villages missed out by Mr CPO Pople (vide Balimo Patrol Report No1 of 1957-58.) Now as all the villages in the East and West Gogodara Census Divisions have been inspected for the year 1957-58, complete Census Records for each Census Division are being submitted with this patrol report.

One more patrol will follow this one and the writer is sorry to state that it will cover only a portion of a Census Division (viz:- the Southern villages of the East Gogodara Census Division which were visited by Mr CPO Pople) because sufficient data was not brought back to enable a comprehensive report to be written on the advisability of initiating Native Local Government in the whole Gogodara area.

The patrol used the station Anzani outboard motor on a double canoe and very successful results were had, because all the villages visited were either situated on the banks of the Aramia river or on lagoons a short distance inland.

The object of the patrol was

- a) to revise the existing Census Records at each village visited.
- b) to check on health and hygiene.
- c) to prepare new Tax Registers and collect Tax wherever possible.
- d) to organise copra production and any other form of cash cropping which might appear suitable for these people.

The patrol was quite successful and all that it set out to do was accomplished. Tax was paid up in all villages without a murmur, when the reason for taxation was explained. A few were given time to pay as the patrol took them unprepared.

Of the nine villages visited only three (Uraju, Kera and Iragu) show some signs of economical potential in the line of copra production existing. All the other villages had either no coconuts growing or if they had any they were doing nothing about it. The people at Kera are just constructing a copra smoke house and the patrol infused enthusiasm into the neighbouring villages to follow suit. In those villages where only a few

palms existed, it was suggested to the people that a planting programme should be started. The advantages attached to this were clearly enumerated. Although six villages in the East, West Cogodara Census Divisions have bought iron and wire and are building New Ireland Hot Air Dryers, the villages visited were advised to begin with Ceylon smoke houses and then when the money rolls in to graduate to the better type.

As the drought has broken in this area, nearly every village had fresh corn, bananas and pumpkins etc to sell to the patrol. Yams and other tubers will be ready in a month or so from now.

The Makap Lagoon teems with baramundi and catfish and the people were advised to salt and smoke the fish and sell it to neighbouring villages or if they like to bring it to the Government Station at Balimo. Mr Rapson, Chief of Fisheries Division, sent a European Fisheries Officer to Balimo on a three months patrol and on his return to Moresby, the ADC, Balimo received a letter to the effect that native fishery staff was limited and therefore an impossibility for Balimo to get anyone, also that as the quantity of fish taken in the Balimo sub district was considerably higher than expected, the native fisheries assistant just could not be expected to improve the position.

DIARY.

Thursday, 13th February, 1958.

Departed Balimo 0830 hrs in a double canoe driven by Inzeni outboard motor. Arrived Isagu village 1700 hrs and camped for night.

Friday, 14th February, 1958.

Worked at Isagu - took census, gave talks on Taxation generally and on Native Local Government, collected Taxes, inspected village, NMO dressed sores and gave injections - Camped again at Isagu.

Saturday, 15th February, 1958.

Left Isagu at 0800 hrs, arrived Mumudi 1130 hrs. Worked and camped here for the night.

Sunday, 16th February, 1958.

Sabbath observed. Book work done.

Monday, 17th February, 1958.

Left Mumuni 0800 hrs, arrived Makap 1000 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Tuesday, 18th February, 1958.

Left Makap 0800 hrs, camped at Kewa at 1715 hrs.

Wednesday, 19th February, 1958.

Left Kewa at 0700 hrs went to Balimo station to pick up more petrol. Left Balimo 1000hrs, arrived at Uradu about 12 noon. Worked and camped here.

Thursday, 20th February, 1958.

Left Uradu at 0800hrs, arrived Saiwasi 1345 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Friday, 21st February, 1958.

Left Saiwasi at 0800 hrs, arrived Waia 0830 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Saturday, 22nd February, 1958.

Left Waia at 0800 hrs, arrived Kenewa at 0830 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Sunday, 23rd February, 1958.

Observed the Sabbath. No work done.

Monday, 24th February, 1958.

Left Kenewa at 0800 hrs, arrived Kebani 0840 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1958.

Left Kebani at 0800 hrs, arrived at Kara 1200 hrs. Worked and camped here.

Wednesday, 26th February, 1958.

Left Kara at 0700 hrs, arrived back at Balimo about 12 noon.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area covered by the patrol was the Aramia river and the series of large lagoons connected by low ridges. Most of the villages and their garden sites sit astride these ridges. Some of the villages and their gardens are actually situated on the banks of the river. Intervillage travel is done by canoe either on the river or through cleared passages in the lagoons. Hardly any roads exist in the whole Sub District.

SOIL.

Throughout the area patrolled the soil consists of a dark brown or black loam over a red clay subsoil. The soil is generally speaking very poor. Native gardens only flourish after the soil is enriched by burning of the grass or clearing the forest growth.

CLIMATE.

Since December, the drought being dispelled, this area experiences rain every now and again. An average rainfall of over 15 inches would have fallen since December. Since the Administration has taken the responsibility of reporting Balimo's rainfall February's downpour was 103.8 points.

FLORA AND FAUNA.

Actually on the river banks and around the villages situated on the ridges in the lagoon, very little timber is to be seen, but reports have it that miles inland large monsoon forests containing all sorts of trees bearing soft and hard timber exist. (Reference to be made to Patrol No 2, Balimo, 1957-58 written by the ADO for names of the various types of trees found in the forests.) Along both banks of the river a large type of bamboo grows extensively. Nothing however is of any commercial value because of inaccessibility.

Mango, lime, scoursop, pineapples etc are grown in and near the villages, while breadfruit and bananas are found in the gardens. In normal seasons game is plentiful in all the grassland around the villages (e.g. - allaby, cassowary, pig, pigeons of different varieties. Geese and duck are found only in certain seasons on the lagoons.) The river and the lagoons present the people with large quantities of fish.

None of the villages visited had any flowering shrubs planted with any intent to beautify. A few crotons and the usual New Guinea "tanket" were in evidence in inconspicuous places.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No roads of any nature exist in the area covered by the patrol, nor is there any chance of getting any built. All travel is done by canoe. The Gogodara canoe is long and narrow and rather unstable because of the fact it has no outrigger. Canoes made out of the UBIRI (Motu term "Marawa") timber last for many years.

Vehicular Roads	- Nil
Bridle paths	- Nil
Tracks	- Nil.

AGRICULTURE.

a) Coconuts:

Only in Isagu, Urado, Kara, Kebani and Kenewa villages were coconut palms seen in profusion. Groves near all the villages seem to be cleaned regularly, but the writer is sure that palms planted in old garden areas would be neglected. People in all villages were advised to keep clean the area around coconut palms to give them a chance to grow tall and bear good fruit. Everywhere the patrol noticed that palms were planted too closely. Practical demonstrations were given by the patrol by the use of pegs representing palms.

The Dogodara way of making a garden is to cut strips 40ft x 8ft along the inclines of the ridges. In amongst the yams, sweetpotatoes and corn etc they plant any number up to 20 coconuts. Now a strip of ground 40ft x 8ft according to the best books on coconut planting would be able to nourish only 2 or 3 palms at the most. The writer has observed and has been also told by the missionaries in this area that coconuts planted in newly cut garden areas grow quickly, so he has tried to advocate that several small strips of ground about 30ft apart be cleaned and only one coconut be planted in the middle of each patch.

The District Agriculture Officer, when he was here on patrol, advised all the people to thin out their closely planted areas of coconuts but no effort has been made to follow that advice. One remembers only too clearly of how the Agriculture Officer in the Tolai area had a royal battle on his hands when he went round and thinned out the areas planted with cocoa by the natives.

In the Makap area several garden ridges around the village were pointed out as places where coconuts were in the process of being planted. The writer paced and marked off with pegs an imaginary coconut grove in the village square, so that adults present could learn from this practical demonstration how to set out a grove properly.

The Saiwasi and Wala people appear very lethargic and received all the advice given them with an air of languidness. Nothing can be more sure than that they will leave things as they are as soon as the patrol moves away.

In the Kebani and Kenewa villages one noticed that many coconut palms existed but no copra was being made. The Kebani people have a half finished Ceylon type smoke house and will shortly go into production. The Kenewa folk were advised to follow suit.

b) Sago.

This grows extensively throughout the whole sub district

and is the staple diet the whole year round.

c) Village Gardens.

It is wrong to say that little or no gardening is done in this area. When all factors are taken into account, these people make as many gardens as the terrain allows them. Their arguments against very large gardens could be arranged thus :-

- 1) why worry when sago is found in such profusion and the people like it very much.
- 2) the soil found in this area does not seem to give very good returns for the work put into it.

Like all river folk found anywhere in Papua and New Guinea these people make large banana gardens - varieties being both the sweet and cooking types.

Just at present crops of corn, pumpkin and banana are available. Seed corn, pumpkin and chinese cabbage etc were sent to nearly all villages near the Government station.

This area should either have an Agriculture Officer stationed at Balimo permanently or have regular Agriculture Patrols from Daru so that these people could constantly receive technical advice regarding the correct type of cash crops which could be grown in this area. The writer has noticed how many planting schemes fell by the wayside because of a complete lack of technical advice from the correct source. The ADO is still anxiously waiting to peruse the report written by the DAO, Daru about the economic potential and soil survey of this area.

d) Livestock.

Many ducks, fowls and dogs are kept by these people. Not more than a dozen village pigs were seen on this patrol. These people unlike other New Guineans do not seem to rear pigs. The few pigs seen were long snouted bush type. No European types have been introduced. The ducks are of the Muscovy variety and fowls are nondescript.

e) The Agricultural Pattern.

These people follow the age old bush fallow pattern of land use. Men do the felling and clearing of the secondary growth while the women do the constant job of weeding and harvesting.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The villages inspected on this patrol were as clean as the dogs and little children would allow them to be.

and is the staple diet the whole year round.

c) Village Gardens.

It is wrong to say that little or no gardening is done in this area. When all factors are taken into account these people make as many gardens as the terrain allows them. Their arguments against very large gardens could be arranged thus :-

- 1) why worry when cago is found in such profusion and the people like it very much.
- 2) the soil found in this area does not seem to give very good returns for the work put into it.

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e) The Agricultural Pattern.

These people follow the age old bush fallow pattern of land use. Men do the felling and clearing of the secondary growth while the women do the constant job of weeding and harvesting.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The villages inspected on this patrol were as clean as the dogs and little children would allow them to be.

a) Housing.

Eight out of the nine villages visited had the usual "Long House" which houses the entire population. Mahap village was one of the exceptions - it has separate houses for each family group. These people are not true Gogodaras because only a few years ago they belonged to the nomadic tribe called "KUGORA" which wanders in the area of the headwaters of the Sawoi and Sour rivers. The patrol did not force any views on the people inspected regarding the type of houses they should build and live in.

b) Clothing.

Long trousers, shorts, shirts and singlets are worn by the men on all occasions if they could get them. When they are really doing manual labour they seem to prefer the laplap. The large quantity of manufactured goods found in the villages these days is due to the fact that so many men have been away from their villages working for APS, BPs or some other commercial concern. The women wear dresses or skirts made out of coloured or floral calico. A grass skirt was not even seen worn once by any female contacted on this patrol. The people seem to keep their clothes reasonably clean. Soap acts as a good trade item in this area.

c) Water supplies.

In very few villages visited this trip was clean drinking water available. Water seems to be got directly from the river or from the lagoons or swamps near the village. The water is highly discoloured.

d) Diet.

The staple diet of the Gogodaras as a whole is sago and when the rains allow the gardens to flourish the people eat all the usual tubers and garden vegetables that grow in New Guinea. Pineapple is harvested in the dry season.

e) Fishing.

This is a woman's task and the methods used are netting, spearing, line and poisoning with derris root. The task of fishing is allotted to the old women of the group and they can be seen every day employed at it.

f) The Disease Pattern.

This patrol somehow did not contact as many people suffering from Hansen's disease as on the last patrol. The incidence of TB would be rather high if a TB patrol were done actual figures could be supplied - The cases discovered were sent in to the

U.F.M Hospital, Balimo. Only a few cases of sores and T/U were found. The NMO accompanying the patrol treated these immediately. Ordinary and septic sores were found in all villages but this can be expected of people living so close to nature. Pharyngitis prevalent in this area. Men returning from labour outside the district have in a few cases brought back V.D. in the form of either granuloma or gonorrhoea. None of these cases were found on the patrol, but a few have already been reported as attending the U.F.M. Hospital, Balimo for treatment. Malaria is common among these people.

g) Hospital and Aid Post Pattern.

In the whole Sub District, there is only one hospital functioning as such and that is the U.F.M Hospital at Balimo. This is run by two European fully certificated sisters. The Government Hospital, Balimo is in the process of being built and therefore at present little or no medical work is done by the European Medical Assistant. At the Bamu Mission, Mrs Standen runs what may be described as an Aid Post.

Only in one out of the nine villages visited was an Aid Post functioning - viz - Isaku village. The Aid Post Orderly, BAKA, being a local man is behaving in typical Gogodara style (i.e:- not caring much for his work or the health of the people under his care.) His Aid Post was devoid of medicines and apparently he did not think it was his duty to go to Balimo to get them replenished. Out of the 3 Aid Posts inspected within the last few months, the Aid Post Orderly from Adiba impressed the ADO the most.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Constables seen on this patrol seem to be doing a mediocre job. Many of them are aged and very few have any of the qualities that go to make a leader. Two Village Constables tendered their resignations in favour of going outside the district to work for APC. All V/Cs were paid up to date.

RESIGNATIONS.

1. DUBA of ISAKU.
2. KAPARA of KEBANI

The recommendations are being submitted to D.N.A. through the District Commissioner, Daru.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- SALE
DOREL.

It is quite apparent that the people take no notice at all of the Village Constable. This is borne out by the fact that it took six months before these people could bring some go leaves to reattach the station houses. The writer wonders

what the situation will be like when a Native Local Government Council is proclaimed in this area. Instead of a weak Village Constable in each village, two or three small villages will have to combine to elect a Councillor, who will most surely not move outside his village to see how the others are getting on. These people are extremely fortunate in that owing to the terrain, they are not called upon to keep roads and tracks clean and useable.

CENSUS.

While revising Census figures and preparing new Tax Registers the writer introduced the system of recording in all cases the correct or approximate dates of birth of everybody. Some old registers dating back to 1941 found in the V/C's possession were used to give exact dates of birth for children born after 1943. The custom that was previously used in this area (viz: of recording just a figure against each person's age) tended to give rise to errors.

There is an increase of 31 recorded at Makap village but this is due to the fact that the nomadic bush people called "KUMURA" are slowly coming down to the river bank and settling in to a more stable form of life. While this is happening at one end of the river; at Kera, the other end, 46 people left the village and returned to the bush from where they originally hailed. From all accounts there is a slow influx of these so called "bush people" to villages on the left bank of the Aramia. There would not be at present more than a handful of them trying to eke out an existence in the middle of nowhere.

The total number of people censused this time = 1397, showing an increase of 27 on the last figures.

Births: Males - 40; Females - 38.

Deaths: Males - 23; Females - 12.

Infant Mortality records - very good; Death of females in child birth - Nil.

If 35% of able-bodied men are allowed to be away at work without seriously affecting village life, then only 4 out of 9 villages (ie:- Mumin, Sairasi and Wala) could be said to be over recruited. and Kebani.

COURT CASES.

None were brought to the patrol. A few complaints of debts not being paid were settled out of court amicably the ADO just sitting in as an arbitrator.

NATIVE SITUATION AND INTELLIGENCE.

When taxation (i.e. Personal Tax paid to the Central Government or Native Local Government Tax) was explained to the natives and then asked which type of Tax they preferred to pay, everyone stated that he would rather pay Tax to a Council than to the Central Government. Those questioned could not give a logical reason for choosing the former, but the writer thinks that when they heard to what uses their tax money was going to be put, they seemed satisfied that a Council Clerk, Councillors, Council Constables and others were going to receive some sort of remuneration out of their own money. They cannot understand that Taxes paid to the Central Government is used for their benefit too, but that it seems to work in a wider sphere - territorial sphere. Not a single person seemed grieved that the Government was calling upon them to pay taxes now.

EDUCATION.

Eight out of the nine villages visited have schools where young children are taught the vernacular. The teacher is either the native pastor or a mission trained teacher. From these village schools they graduate into the Mission schools at either Awaba or Balimo. The term " pupil " as used in an old Patrol Report meant according to that report " men, women and children whose ages range from 7 to 40 who attended the mission school at Balimo." This is not absolutely correct, for the school at which men and women attend is not a " secular " school in the ordinary sense, but one at which new christians learn more about Christianity. In each village two or three families are chosen by the European Missionary to attend these religious instructions for a period of two years with the hope that when they go back to live in the village they will be able to convert others to Christianity.

TAXATION.

Taxes were collected from men over 18 who were in the villages that the patrol inspected. Those who did not apply for exemption were given time till about November 1958 to pay their taxes. Data with regard to taxation is as follows:-

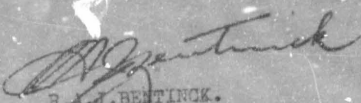
<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>AMOUNT PAID AS TAX.</u>	<u>NUMBER WHO DID NOT PAY.</u>
ISAGU	£ 104 - 0 - 0	Nil
MUMUNI	3 10 0	6
MAKAP	27 0 0	1
URADU	44 10 0	17
SAIWASI	7 10 0	3
WAIA	1 5 0	5
KENEWA	26 0 0	Nil

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>AMOUNT PAID AS TAX.</u>	<u>NUMBER WHO DID NOT PAY.</u>
KEBANI	£ 35 - 0 - 0	5
KARA	10 0 0	18
	£ 258 15 0	

As soon as the ADO gets a chance he will get the new Census/
Tax Registers typed and the original together with the dupli-
cate Tax Receipts and Exemption Certificates sent on to the
Taxation Commissioner, Moresby.

CONCLUSION.

1. Natives in all villages were advised to begin large coconut
planting schemes, for the growing of only a few nuts will
not bring in a good income.
2. Natives were advised to save as much money as they could
using the C.S.B system.
3. Only through education will advancement come.
4. Think and discuss among themselves the new Council system
that might be introduced in the Gogodara.
5. Clean their villages regularly and use the deep pit latrines
that they have started to construct.


R. J. BENTINCK.
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

HEALTH STATISTICS.

The following is a list of the diseases and complaints met with during the course of the patrol.

<u>COMPLAINT.</u>	<u>NO OF OCCURRENCES.</u>
Septic Sores	15
Scabies	15
Ordinary sores	20
Tropical Ulcers	8
T/B	1
Falls	3
Yaws	2
Lepers	1
Malaria	1
Abscess.	1

APPENDIX "B".

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>V.C.</u>	<u>COUNCILLORS.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
ILAGU	DUNA		RESIGNED
"	SILE		NEW RECOMMENDATION
"		AITARA	OLD MAN = NOT SATIS.
"		SEIDA	" " " "
"		BJA	" " " "
MUMUNI	DOMEA		No comments
"		SEIVAMA	
MAKAP	ATTMA		
"		SERARIEI	
URADU	CAGORI		Ex A.P.C. smooth
"		SABI	
"		UFARU	
SAIWASI	KOMEDA		
"		DADURA	
WATA	BOGEBO		
"		EPIDAMA	
KENEWA	GARUMANA		Old man but outstanding
"		LAMURU	
KERANI	KAPARA		Assigned to go to APC
"	DOREI		Newly recommended
"		SINAPA	
"		SUMAWA	
KARA	MAIRA		
"		KARIKI	

APPENDIX "C".

NATIVE LABOUR.

The following is a consensus of men away at work.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>MTN AWAY</u> <u>AT WORK.</u>	<u>LAB.</u> <u>PCT.</u>	<u>% AWAY AT</u> <u>WORK.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
ISAGU	12	81	15	Not O/R
MUMU	25	72	34	" "
MAKAP	-	42	-	" "
URADU	22	67	33	" "
SAIWASI	14	31	45	O/R
WALA	8	17	50	"
KENEWA	7	21	33	Not O/R
KEBANI	7	27	26	O/R
KARA	20	49	40	Not O/R

O/R - Over recruited - over 35%.

APPENDIX "D".

CENSUS FIGURES.

These figures show an increase or decrease in population from last Census count.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LAST COUNT.</u>	<u>THIS COUNT.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
ISAGI	315	304	11 decrease
MUMUNI	123	122	1 "
MAKAP	121	152	31 Increase *
URADU	238	267	29 " *
SAIWASI	97	105	8 "
WALA	86	91	5 "
KEMENA	86	88	2 "
KEBANI	122	132	10 "
KARA	182	135	45 Decrease. *

The increase noted by some bush people coming down to the river to settle down to a stable life.

The decrease noted by some of these bush people who had previously come to settle at Kara and now have decided to go back to the bush.

APPENDIX "E".

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

The following figures represent the number of coconut palms that are growing in the villages:-

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u> <u>BEARING.</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u> <u>N/BEARING</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
ISAGU	2111	2952	Est. £ 60 a yr.
MUMUNI	not counted est 1000	not counted est 600	not in prod. yet
MAKAP	No coconut palms		
URADU	3536	257	Est. £ 100 a yr.
DAIWACI	No coconuts		
WAIA	" "		
KENEWA	Not counted Est. 2000		Not in prod. yet
KEMANI	Not counted Est. 2500		" " " "
KARA	857	652	Est. £ 40 a yr.

APPENDIX " F .

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

POLICE.

- 1) Reg No 6790. Constable NAURIMA.
Age - 23; Ability - good on patrol; Conduct - very good;
Diligence - nothing is too much for him to do; Character -
obedient, cheerful and helpful; A good Policeman.
- 2) Reg No 10,040. Constable BAUSAMBI.
Age - 25; Ability - mediocre on patrol; Conduct - good;
Diligence - has to be told to do things cannot do it
himself, rather lazy; Character - obedient; Not of
much help on a patrol.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

- 1) KIAPA (Gogodara Interpreter on the Station.)
Age - 24; Ability - good on station and on patrol;
Conduct - good; Education - Standard 2 ; understands
Pidgin English but not Basic English; Diligence - works
well at all times; Character - cheerful, obedient and
respectful at all times.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

- 1) N.M.O. OPEAPO-HEVABRE.
Reported on him on the last patrol (Salimo Patrol
Report No 2 -1957-58.)

PATROL MAP - E



142° 40'

142° 50'

143° 00'

API - EAST - GOGODARA - WE



GODARA - WEST GOGODARA



SCALE :- 1:
(Copy of A.P.C)

T GOGODARA



Route of patrol.

SCALE :- 1 : 250,000
(Copy of A.P.C. Map)

10
HA.30-1-3

8th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
I.M.H.

Patrol Report No. 4 - 1952/53 - BALUB.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that action is being
taken to provide coconut seedlings and that the Council
body is now operating.

It appears that we might have to review
taxation in this area. Please let us have your views
supported by facts.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED

15 DEC 1958

in Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-3-10.

District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

30th Jan'y, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT BALIMO NO. 4/57-58.

1. The Report has been circulated to O.I.C. ✓
Branches here for required action.
2. Correspondence alluded to is being dealt with
under appropriate head. ✓
3. The District Agriculture Officer has been
asked to give these people a share in Baibara seed kits as
they come to hand - 24,000 are on order - and to examine the
possibilities of erecting standard hot air driers.
4. A Council boat is now operating and intends to
run a transport service for copra wherever business is. ✓
In addition the Administration fleet is being increased.

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

15
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MMO 30-1/142

Sub District Office,
Balimo.

30th May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.



CAMPING ALLOWANCE

PATROL No 4 - Balimo 1957-58.

1. Herewith please find enclosed three copies of Contingency Vouchers claiming Camping Allowance for 17 nights camped out on a recent patrol to the North Bank of the Fly and the Southern Villages of the Ogodara (vide Patrol Report No 4 - Balimo 1957-58.)

2. For your kind personal, signature and forwarding to Treasury for payment, please.

R.A.J. BENTINCK ADC

12

R. A. J. BERTINCK.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER,
BALIMO, WESTERN DISTRICT.

1954. CAMPING ALLOWANCE - PATROL No 4 BALIMO. 1957-58

Nights camped out - 17 17/5
(0.4.58 to 28.7.58) P.M. 14 17 6
(Vide Patrol Report No 4 Balimo 1957-58)

Jumping Allowance Certifications found on the
other side.

FOURTEEN SIX
SEVENTEEN SIX
R. A. J. Bertinck
R. A. J. BERTINCK ADO 20.5.58

CAMPING ALLOWANCE CERTIFICATION.

A. I certify that I am Married.

R.A.J. BENTONCK

R.A.J. BENTONCK ADU
30.5.59

B. I certify that a cook was not provided by the Administration during the period of the claim.

R.A.J. BENTONCK

R.A.J. BENTONCK ADU
30.5.59

C. I certify that the claimant has actually camped out during the period of the claim and that no provisions existed within reasonable limits of travel for messing and also that reasonable accommodation provided by the Administration was not available during the period.

Recommended

J.J. TUREN
J.J. TUREN

District Comm

Western Distr

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL.

PATROL NO. 4 SUB DISTRICT. Balimo DISTRICT. Western

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : R.A.J. BENTINCK ADO

CENSUS DIVISION PATROLLED : 1) East Gogodera
2) North Bank Fly

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1) Native Local Government
Survey of the Gogodera.
2) Health Inspection.
3) Tax Collection and preparation of Tax/ Census sheets.
4) General Routine Administration

DATE PATROL COMMENCED : 9.5.58

DATE COMPLETED : 26.5.58

DURATION DAYS : 18 days and 17 nights camped out.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. BMO 43-2/139 of 7.5.58. | (2) BMO 14-1/139 of 30.5.58 |
| 3. BMO 37-1-4/140 of " | (4) BMO 16-1/141 of 30.5.58 |
| 5. BMO 37-4-4/143 of " | (5) BMO 34-1/146 of 3.6.58 |
| 7. BMO 34-5/147 of 3.6.58. | |


R.A.J. BENTINCK. ADO

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been 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.

(10)

DIARY.

9th May 1958.

Left Balimo 0730 hours by the M.V. Negenano. Arrived at Oropai village in the Bamu River at 1740 hours. Camped here for the night.

10th May, 1958.

Left Oropai at 0645 hours. Took the outer passage round Bibiri Island and arrived at Sagero, the first North Bank Fly River village, at 1145 hours. As the Sagero people are SDAs no work done here for the day. Camped here for the night.

11th May, 1958.

Commenced work at Sagero at 0730 hours. As the Census for 1957-58 has been done already in all these villages, people were lined to estimate ages for the new Tax/Census registers and also to enter births and deaths into the Village Registers. Good attendance of those in the village, but the majority of able bodied men away at Daru with their copra. Explained carefully the position of Personal Taxation. Out of 17 taxable natives, no one paid any tax. Labour Potential - 23; Number of men away at work - 3. Advised to change over quickly from the old Caylon Smoke House to the new Hot Air Driers. People cry poverty here.

N.M.O. accompanying the patrol inspected everyone in the village and reported good health.

Village in very untidy condition. Rest House and Police Barracks in very bad repair. Advised V.O. to get these fixed up in two months.

V.O. and men in the village requested ADO to approach D.O., Daru to get this area reopened to recruiting. Reported copra production 3 bags every month. Sale of labour a good way of obtaining money. My BMO 37-4-4/140 of 30.5.58 refers.

Three men from Sagero after Mr Pople's visit to village in Sept '57 signed on with ARC when MV Komonai anchored here. My BMO 37-4-4/143 of 30.5.58 refers.

Parents advised to send children to SDA school at Damara and not let them run wild at home.

Left Sagero at 1200 hours by two moto-moto canoes hired from Kawiapu village. Arrived at Madaduo 1300 hours.

Checked all people assembled - attendance good.

AMO conducted health inspection - reported good health - treated sores etc.

Explained Personal Taxation to all assembled. Out of 32 taxable males, 13 paid tax. Amount of Tax collected from here L 27-0-0. Parents advised to send all children to SDA school at Damara. Reported copra production here 6 bags every 3 months. Advised to change over to Hot Air Driers.

Two men from here signed on with ARC in Sept '57 after area had been closed to recruiting. Refer my BMO 37-4-4/143 of 30.5.58.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks good condition. All CSE A/Cs examined vide D.O.'s memo 9-4-3 of 12.3.56. Camped at Madaduo for the night.

12th May, 1954.

Left Madeduo at 0730 hours and arrived at Wagumi at 0830 hours.

Checked all the people assembled here - attendance good.

Health inspection carried out - good health - ~~few~~ sores treated.

Explained Personal Taxation. Out of 26 taxable males, 12 paid tax.
Amount collected here - L 8 - 10 - 0

Labour Potential - 27; Number of males away at work - 1.

Very few coconut palms grown in this area - copra production - nil.
The Wagumi, Barau, Uric and Benediba people are a bush people from the headwaters of Pagero creek who have settled on the banks of the Fly river since 15 years. The land was given them by the Damerases. Some of these bush people went to settle on the Aramia at Garu and Aragi.

Two native URM pastors/teachers stationed here - school existent.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

All USB A/Cs examined - those "forgotten A/Cs" referred to Moresby.

Left Wagumi at 1200 hours and arrived at Barau at 1300 hours.

Checked all the people assembled here - attendance good.

IMC conducted health inspection - Health good.

Explained Personal Taxation to assembled - Out of 29 taxable males, 1 paid. Amount collected from here 5/-

Labour Potential - 26; Number of men away at work - 6.

Copra production here - nil (reasons given already.)

URM pastor stationed here - also a school.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks poor condition. V.O. advised to get them fixed up in two months time.

One case of Adultery heard in the Court of Native Matters.

All USB A/Cs examined.

Left Barau at 1600 hours and arrived at Damera 1700 hours. Had a night meeting with all the people explaining Personal Taxation - other discussions as well. Men and V.O. asked for area to be reopened to recruiting.

Camped at Damera for the night.

13th May, 1954.

Commenced work at Damera at 0900 hours. Checked all people assembled.

MBO conducted health inspection - reported good health etc for sores.
Out of 34 taxable males, 3 only paid. Amount of Tax collected
L 4 - 10 - 0.

Labour Potential - 33; Number of men away at work - 8.

Copra production - nil (reasons already given.)

A trained SDA teacher holds school here for all SDA children on this coast.

All 68 A/Cs examined for " forgotten A/Cs".

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Left Damera at 0830 hrs and arrived at Urio at 0900 hours.

Checked all the people assembled here - good attendance.

MBO conducted health inspection- reported good health.

Explained Personal Taxation - Out of 58 taxable males, 25 paid tax.
Amount collected here L 9 - 0 - 0.

Labour Potential - 48; Number of men away at work - 50.

Copra production - nil

All 68 A/Cs examined.

As these people are SDAs their children attend the Damera SDA school.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Left Urio at 1300 hours and arrived at Benediba at 1500 hours.

Checked all the people assembled here - good attendance.

MBO conducted his health inspection - reported good health.

Explained Personal Taxation to all - Out of 68 taxable males, 40
paid tax. Amount collected here L 15 - 10 - 0.

Labour Potential - 60; Number of men away at work - 33.

Copra production here - nil (bush people have not had opportunity.)

All 68 A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Camped here for the night.

14 th May, 1958.

Left Benediba at 0730 hours and arrived at Waribodoro at 1000 hours.

Checked all the people assembled here - attendance good.

MBO conducted his health inspection - good health reported.

Explained Personal Taxation situation to all - Out of 48 taxable
males, 25 paid tax. Amount of Tax collected here L 49 - 0 - 0.

Copra production - reported 8 bags a month. A fair amount of money in
evidence in this village.

(7)

All GSB A/Cs examined for " forgotten A/Cs".

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Advised these people (as they ^{have} money) to change over to Hot Air Driers because GMB wants the quality of NG copra to be raised.

Left Warlobodoro 1400 hours and arrived at Kename at 1500 hours.
Camped here for the night.

15th May, 1958.

Commenced to work at Kename. Checked all the people assembled - good attendance.

EMO conducted a health inspection - reported good health.

Explained Personal Taxation to all assembled - Out of 58 taxable males, 36 paid tax. Amount of Tax collected - L 71 - 0 - 0.

At this village a native named Lese of Aberagerama village informed the ADO that the Fly River Aiwal people wanted a Local Government Council started among the eight Kiwal speaking villages on this coast. My EMO 43 - 2 / 138 of 30.5.58 refers. At once ADO began collecting data for a Local Government Survey of this area. ADO does not think that a Council should be established among these people because only 5 out of the 8 named villages can afford to pay the tax as laid down by Lese.

Labour Potential - 37; Number of men away at work - 27. Most of the men away at work are due back in a few months.

Lese, village officials and all men present forcefully asked ADO to do something about the lifting of the recruiting ban in this area.

Reported copra production here - 8 bags a month. Plenty of money in evidence in this village. L 80 ready to purchase materials for the construction of a Hot Air Drier. They will get this direct from Daru as they are situated on the Fly.

All GSB A/Cs examined for " forgotten " a/cs.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Left Kename village about 1200 hours with the native owners of the UFM land at Teapopo and went to Teapopo. Native owners quite satisfied as to boundaries, which are marked with hard wood posts. Three native owners paid 16/- each - area of land 5 acres - EMO 34-3/147 of 3.6.58 refers.

Camped at Kename for the night.

16th May, 1958.

Left Kename at 0730 hours and arrived at Warlama at 0930 hours.

Checked all the people assembled - good attendance.

EMO conducted his health inspection and reported good health but for few sores treated.

Explained Personal Taxation to all, also as this is one of the Gogodara villages paid particular attention to their economic set-up. Out of 32 taxable males only 21 paid tax. The tax collected - L 36 - 10 - 0.

Labour Potential - 28; Number of men away at work - 10.

Copra production - nil. This village found it pretty hard to pay its tax commitments. ADG suggests this village wait for a few years before it can join the Gogodara Council.

All CSE A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

People advised to start a huge coconut planting campaign immediately.

Left Mariama village 1200 hours and arrived at Aberagarama at 1400 hours.

Checked off all the people assembled - good attendance.

ADG conducted his health inspection - good health reported.

Explained Personal Taxation to all present and as this in the home villages of Ise had a long discussion even into the night. ADG quite certain from reports received at Sagaro, Madaduo and Demers that these three villages will not be able to pay Council Tax. Because of their Alwal descent they feel they are losing prestige by not having a Council of their own. ADG sure that Local Government Section, DMA will not allow 5 villages to form a Council, where population figures are so small.

Out of 58 taxable natives, 24 paid Tax. Amount collected - L 48 - 0 - 0/

Labour Potential - 46; Number of men away at work - 30. Most of these men are expected back in a month or so.

Reported copra production - 8-10 bags a month. Plenty of money in evidence in this village.

All CSE a/cs examined for "forgotten" A/Cs.

Camped here for the night.

12th May, 1958.

Left Aberagarama village at 0730 hours and arrived at Sawlapu at 1015 hours.

Checked off all the people present - good attendance.

ADG conducted his health inspection - health good.

Explained carefully the Personal Taxation situation and as this village is in the East Gogodara area, particular attention was paid to its economic set-up. Data collected for the Native Local Government Survey Gogodara Area. These people seem to have a fair amount of money in the village, and they want to be included in the Council.

Reported copra production here is about 4 bags a month. Copra taken immediately to Daru by moto-moto canoe.

Out of 52 taxable males, 47 paid tax. The amount collected - L 32 - 0 - 0

Labour Potential - 43; Number of men away at work - 8.

People advised to build new Hot Air Drier for better copra production.

All CSE A/Cs examined.

Camped at Kawiapu this night.

18th May, 1958.

Snuffy observed at Kawiapu. Report received whilst here that some woman attempted to kill a new born baby at Madiri Plantation. ADC decided to go to Madiri next day.

19th May, 1958.

Took canoe and set off for Madiri at 0800 hours. Saw all the women concerned at Madiri and asked them to accompany ADC back to Kawiapu where the defendants were arrested by the RNC constable accompanying the patrol. Camped at Kawiapu this night also.

20th May, 1958.

Witnesses and defendants sent off to Salima under escort of a V.C. Left Kawiapu at 0800 hours and arrived at Pagona at 1100 hours.

Checked off all the people assembled here - good attendance.

NAC conducted his health inspection - good health but for a few sores etc which were treated.

Explained Personal Taxation to all present and as this is a Cogodara village data was collected for the Native Local Government Survey. Pagona people are interested in joining the Council and can pay tax.

Out of 39 taxable males, 35 paid tax. Tax collected here - L 72-0-0.

Labour Potential - 27; Number of men away at work - 16.

Reported copra production here about 6 bags a month. Copra carried into Deda immediately it is produced. People advised to change over to Hot Air Driers as CMB is constantly exhorting NG people to produce better quality copra.

All CSBs examined for "forgotten" A/Cs.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in fair condition.

Left Pagona at 1500 hours and arrived at Deda at 1630 hours and camped here for the night.

21st May, 1958.

Commended work at Deda. Checked off all the people assembled - good attendance.

NAC conducted his health inspection - good health reported but for a few sores which were treated immediately.

Explained Personal Taxation to all present and as they too are a Cogodara village data re Native Local Government Survey was collected. The Deda people were interested in joining the Council and they can afford to pay tax. Out of 46 taxable males, 33 paid tax. The tax collected here - L 52 - 0 - 0.

Labour Potential - 43; Number of men away at work - 21.

Reported copra production - about 2 bags a month. Advised to change over to Hot Air Driers.

All CSB A/Cs were examined for "forgotten" A/Cs.

Village clean and R/H and Police Barracks in good repair.

About 1400 hours ADO went to UEmission at Wasua, which lies right beside Dede village. Inspected airstrip and collected tax from native pastors. My MLC 34-1/148 of 3.6.58 refers.

Camped at Dede for the night.

22nd May, 1958.

Left Dede at 0800 hours and arrived at Fedea at 1520 hours after journeying all day up stream, in a canoe.

Checked off all the people assembled - good attendance.

NMC conducted a health inspection - good health reported.

Explained Personal Taxation - this being a Gogodara village data collected for the Native Local Government Survey. People wanted to be included in this Council - can pay tax.

Survey 49 taxable males, 34 paid tax. Tax collected here - L 87-0-0.

Labour Potential - 34; Number of men away at work - 21.

Reported copra production about 3 bags a month. Copra is taken immediately produced to Daru. People advised to change to Hot Air Driers.

All CSB A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Camped at Fedea for the night.

23rd May, 1958.

Left Fedea at 0730 hours and arrived at Duaba at 0900 hours.

Checked off all the people assembled here - good attendance.

NMC conducted his health inspection - good health reported - few sores etc treated immediately.

Explained all about Personal Taxation and this is a Gogodara took note of its economic set-up. These Duaba, Gagatana, Aibu and Urona People find that their coconut palms just will not bear nuts - therefore inability to pay tax. These four villages to be left out of the Gogodara Council for a few years till their economic set-up progresses.

Some of the influential people of Duaba asked if the Administration would help them form a Trade Store to be able obtain money for Taxation - My MLC 34-1/139 of 30.5.58 refers.

Out of 13 taxable males, 10 paid tax. Tax collected - L 20 - 0 - 0.

Labour Potential - 15; Number of men away at work - 6.

All CSB A/Cs were examined for any "forgotten" A/Cs.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

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Left Duaba 1200 hours and arrived at Gagatana at 1330 hours.

Checked off the people assembled - good attendance.

NMO conducted his health inspection - good health reported except for a few sores etc treated.

Explained all about Personal Taxation - These people are in same predicament as the Duabas re copra. Copra production - nil. Out of 19 taxable males, 17 paid tax. Tax collected here - L 35 - 0 - 0.

Labour Potential - 19; Number of men away at work - 2.

All CSE A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

One case of assault heard in the Court for Native Matters.

Camped at GAGATANA for the night.

24th May, 1958.

Left Gagatana at 0730 hours and arrived at Kibu at 0900 hours.

Checked off all the people assembled - good attendance.

NMO conducted a health inspection - good health reported.

Explained all about Personal Taxation - Like Gagatana and Duaba these people cannot produce copra - therefore cannot join the Council at its inception. Out of 24 taxable males, 22 paid tax. Tax collected here - L 42 - 0 - 0.

Labour potential - 21; Number of men away at work - 1.

All CSE A/Cs examined for "forgotten" a/cs.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good condition.

Returned to Gagatana from Kibu about 1300 hours.

One case of Riotous Behaviour heard in the Court of Native Matters at Gagatana.

Left Gagatana at 1500 hours and arrived at Orona at 1600 hours.

Had a meeting at night with all the people discussing Personal Taxation, Councils and the Trade Store etc.

Camped for the night at Orona.

25th May, 1958.

Sunday observed at Orona. Camped here for the night.

26th May, 1958.

Commenced work at Orona at 0800 hours. Checked off all the people assembled here - good attendance.

NMO conducted his health inspection - good health reported.

Out of 23 taxable males, 18 paid tax. Tax collected here @ L 30 - 0 - 0

Labour Potential - 26; Number of men away at work - 9.

Copraproduction - nil. Orona people asked not to be included in the Council till they could find a way of earning more money. The Trade Store might be their chance.

All CSE A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good repair.

Left Orona at 1000 hours and arrived at Warigi at 1100 hours.

Checked off all the people assembled here - good attendance.

MEO conducted his health inspection - good health reported, except for a few sores etc treated.

Explained all about Personal Taxation and as these people are Cogogaram collected data for the Native Local Government Survey. These are interested in Councils and indicated that they could pay tax.

Out of 38 taxable males, 24 paid tax. Tax collected here - L 45-0-0.

Labour Potential - 34; Number of men away at work - 12.

Reported copraproduction - about 2 or 3 bags a month.

All CSE A/Cs examined.

Village clean - R/H and Police Barracks in good repair.

Left Warigi 1500 hours and returned to Salimo 1630 hours, thus finishing this patrol.

R. B. BENTINCK
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Assistant District Officer.

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HEALTH STATISTICS.

The following is a list of the diseases and complaints met with during the course of the patrol to the North Bank of the Fly River villages and the Southern villages of the Gogodara.

<u>COMPLAINT.</u>	<u>NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES.</u>
Yaws	25
Septic Sores	41
Scabies	12
Cut Sores	13
Tinea	6
Boils	16
T/Us	5
Pneumonia	1
Malaria	1
Leprosy	1

Twenty villages were visited on this patrol. In this area two Mission Aid Posts or Hospitals exist and they are doing a good job. (One at Wasua and one at Teapopo.) The native aid post orderly GEGEA is setting up an Aid Post at DUABA village. The aid post at Pedeu is defunct since 1956.


R. J. BENTINCK.
Assistant District Officer.

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