

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Rigo

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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



CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953/54

1954/55

1955/56

RIGO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Rigo3-53/54	G.Linsley	Coastal Aroma to Abau,inland Paile north to Maria area, via Middle Ormond R. to Kemp-Welch R
" 4-53/54	G.Linsley	Rigo,Koiari and Kuare;Rigo/Hula Coastal and Sub-coastal
Spec. 1-54/55	C.E.DeAth	Coastal area from Rigo to Maopa/ Mamalo Village
Spec. 2-54/55	C.E.DeAth	
1-54/55	J.W.Howlett	Inland to Bolegoro on Ormond R, down same to coast,thence across Hood Lagoon to Kemp Welch R.then to Hood Point.
2-54/55	G.Linsley	Kemp Welch River - Mt.Obree
3-54/55	C.E.DeAth	Rigo station environs and inland Kemp Welch
<del>Spec. 1-55/56</del>	<del>C.E.DeAth</del>	<del>Inland Kemp Welch,Vilirupu,Aroma</del>
1-55/56	G.Linsley	Mt.Brown Census Division
2-55/56	C.E.DeAth	Coastal from Rigo to Aroma incl. inland Marââ, eastern Kemp Welch and Ormond

R.160 C.D.

3 OF 53/54

G. L. SLEY a/ADO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 3 of 1953/54

**PATROL CONDUCTED BY** : G. LINSLEY, a/A.D.O.

**AREA PATROLLED** : Coastal AROMA Area to ABAU Boundary; Inland PAIJE Area North to MARIA Area; thence via the middle OHMONO River and across to the KEMP WELCH River.

**OBJECTS OF PATROL** : Routine Administration, including Census, Village Inspection, Native Matters.

**DURATION OF PATROL** : 5th April, 1954 - 30th April, 1954.

**NUMBER OF DAYS** : TWENTY-SIX.

**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING** : POLICE : N.C.O., 1; Consts., 3  
N.MO. : 1  
INTERPRETERS : 1

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARRIERS** : TWENTY-FIVE.

**PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA** : D.D.S. & N.A. : Mr. D.G. Calder, C.P.O. August-September, 1951.  
P.H.D. : AROMA and PAIJE Area; 1952; Inland PAIJE; unknown.

**APPENDICES** : "A" - REPORT ON POLICE  
"B" - SKETCH MAP

**REF MAP** : PORT MORESBY STRAT SERIES - 4m to 1 in.

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 3 of 1953/54

INTRODUCTION

The major portion of the area patrolled, the inland PAILE MARIA, and ORMOND River areas, comprise one of the four badly neglected inland areas of the RIGO Sub-district, no patrol having been conducted into it since Mr. Calder's Patrol of August-September, 1951. The other badly neglected inland areas are the Mt. Brown and upper Ormond River ( WIGA ) area, into which there has been no patrol since September, 1950; the Mt. Obree ( MIMAI ) area, into which there has been no patrol since May, 1952; and the KOIARI area, into which there has been no patrol since July, 1952.

The patrol occupied 26 days. An additional week could profitably have been spent in the area, but unfortunately, with myself the only Officer stationed in the Rigo Sub-district, 26 days was stretching to the utmost the time I could afford to be absent from the station and I was therefore, in order to cover the entire area, reluctantly compelled towards the end of the patrol to proceed more quickly than my own inclinations would normally have permitted. Nonetheless, only a very few villages were not visited and only three small villages did not have the census taken, two of them due to the fact that the Village Constable was absent with the Census book.

---

DIARY

Monday, 5th April, 1954.

With three Police, an Interpreter and a Native Medical Orderly, the patrol departed from KAPAKAPA at 1.30 p.m. Since we were travelling into a stiff South-easterly breeze, the canoe had to be slowly poled along, but after rounding Round Point at 4 o'clock the breeze changed and began to blow from the land, and from then on proceeded under sail at a good speed until sunset, when the breeze died down. Thereafter, travelled on through the darkness with the aid of slight breezes and finally arrived at HULA at 10 O'clock. Disembarked and remained the night at the Rest House.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1954.

Hired a fresh canoe and crew and left HULA at 8.30 a.m. With the aid of a good, strong breeze, arrived at KEREPUA at 1 o'clock. Walked across the narrow neck of land to ALUGUNI, obtained another canoe and crew, and set off again at 1.35. Once again a good breeze all afternoon, though it was necessary to tack back and forth across the bay. Arrived off Keppel Point at 6.30, but then the breeze died down. Thereafter, poled along towards PARAMANA, but the low tide and the darkness made progress slow and difficult, and it was 9 o'clock at night before the Rest House was reached.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1954.

At nine o'clock began the census of PARAMANA Village. Afterward discussed village matters, inspected the village and then proceeded a short way to ILIMURUPU. Once again census, discussions, village inspection, etc., and then proceeded along the beach to NAOPA Rest House.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEADIARYThursday, 8th April, 1954.

Spent the day taking the census of PELAGAI and MAOPA No. 1 villages, talking with the people and officials, inspecting the villages, etc. Returned to MAOPA Rest House.

Friday, 9th April, 1954.

Took the census of MAOPA No. 2, GAIWAKALA and EGALAUNA Villages, all near each other and fronting onto the beach. Again spent the night at MAOPA Rest House.

Saturday, 10th April, 1954.

Sent the patrol gear on ahead to KWAFUFA. Leaving MAOPA at 7.45, proceeded by small canoe up the MARRELI River. Landed, walked through some excellent gardens, and then across a grass plain to the small village of KRAGOLO, arriving at 10 o'clock. Census, village inspection, etc., and then returned down the river to the beach. Here, took the census of IRUONE and then moved on to nearby UARO, but the Councillor was absent in Moresby with the census book and so no census was taken (population, about 45). Left UARO at 2.45 and walked along the beach to KWAFUFA Rest House, arriving at 3.45. Took the census of nearby KELEKAPANA.

Sunday, 11th April, 1954.

Spent the day at KWAFUFA. Took the census of KWAFUFA, talked with V.C. Councillors, inspected the village.

Monday, 12th April, 1954.

Sent the carriers on ahead in charge of L/Cpl BURA to KELARAKWA, in the ABAU Sub-district. Departed KWAFUFA at 7.30 a.m. and proceeded to WAIRAVUNA, arriving at 8. Took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village and then proceeded to the last RIGO Village, BURU. 25 minutes walk away along the beach, and took the census. Left at 11.35 and walked along the beach for an hour to KELARAKWA. At 1.10 left by canoe to cross MARSHALL lagoon and then proceeded a short way up the creek to BAILE Jetty, reached at 2 o'clock. After an hour's hot walk across a grass plain, reached BAILE Plantation at 3.15. Remained the night at BAILE Plantation.

Tuesday, 13th April, 1954.

Left BAILE Plantation at 7.40 and proceeded along a good track through thick bush to UDURI, reached at 8.55. Census, discussions, village inspection and then departed at 9.40. Travelled a rough bush track until just before the village at 11 o'clock, when a spell was taken. Walked a short distance to BOKUKU and arrived at 11.40. Took the census, attended to complaints, talked with the people, inspected the village. Spent the afternoon on census statistics and writing up patrol notes; remained the night at BOKUKU.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1954.

Departed from BOKUKU at 7 and proceeded through bush along a good track to OBANA, on top of a hill above creek. Took the census, left at 9.50 and after a steep, short climb, arrived at the hamlet of GABAMANA. Left GABAMANA at 11.50 and travelled mostly through bush, stopping at a creek for a spell at 12.45. Set off again at 1.20, proceeded up a grass hill to GUADA hamlet and thence steeply down to the ORMOND River. It was flowing a wide, full stream, and the patrol was transferred across by raft and by canoe to the Rest House on the far side, reached at 2 o'clock.



Wednesday, 14th April, 1954 ( Contd ).

Took the census of GUADA, BINIGORO, OKAUKANA and MAROKELLI hamlets for a combined total of only 87 names. Talked with the Councillors and people, attended to minor disputes, etc.

Thursday, 15th April, 1954.

Left GUADA at 7.05 and followed a good track through thick bush beside the river to a fairly large backwater, which had to be crossed by raft. Continued on at 8.45 and after a short, steep climb arrived at VORAKOGENA at 9.35. Took the census of VORAKOGENA and of nearby GAKAMOKOGENO. Departed at 10.59 and descended by a rough track to the river at 11.30 This was in partial flood and an hour and twenty minutes were spent in rafting cargo, personnel and carriers across.

Continued on at ~~8.10~~ 1.10, across MIAMEI creek and by a good track to IWATEBA Rest House on the banks of the river, arriving at 1.35

Good Friday, 16th April, 1954.

Took the census of GOUWO and MAIPIKO villages at IWATEBA. It being Good Friday, the patrol remained at the Rest House for the day. Discussed various matters with Councillors and people.

Saturday, 17th April, 1954.

Departed IWATEBA Rest House at 7.10, proceeded back along the OSMOND River to MIAMEI creek and thence a short way along it before crossing and climbing to KIRU, reached at 7.45. Census and inspection, then returned to the main track at 8.20. This crossed and recrossed the creek continually. Arrived at AREMAKA Rest House at 9.45 and took the census of AREMAKA and KAITEBA Villages. Inspected AREMAKA and then leaving at 1.15, crossed the creek and proceeded over a hill to KAITEBA, arriving at 2. Left at 2.20 and returned to the Rest House at 3.05. Rain during the afternoon.

Sunday, 18th April, 1954.

It being Easter Sunday, remained the day at the Rest House.

Monday, 19th April, 1954.

Left AREMAKA at 7.10 and for an hour and a half followed up the course of MIAMEI Creek, constantly crossing and recrossing its flood-swollen waters. Arrived at TENEROBU Rest House on the bank at ~~8.50~~ 8.50 and took the census of UNUAGORO and KOKUAKOSANA villages, the people having assembled at the Rest House. Departed at 10.25, passed through ~~the~~ abandoned GAIJIRU hamlet and steeply climbed through thick bush along a well-cleared track to the crest of the hill and UNUAGORO a little beyond, reached at 11.25. Continued on at 12.10 and followed along the crest to near the old village of TABUKOMANA, and then turned off to the new village of KAKIAKOMANA and the Rest House. Commenced to take the census, but heavy rain commenced at 3.30 and fell continually throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

Tuesday, 20th April, 1954.

Took the census of TABUKOMANA village, and then, leaving at 8.45 climbed back to the main track and then descended steeply past many small streams to MIAMEI creek, reached at 10.45. Rested here and then continued on at 11.25. Followed up the creek for twenty minutes and then climbed very steeply up to the crest of the ridge. Followed this along and then to the rest House at ORAIA at 1 o'clock. Took the census of the ORAIA people, but several of the LI-IVA people had not assembled. Sent a Constable to collect

DIARY

the absentees, and then took the census of LI-IVA. Rain during the afternoon.

Wednesday, 21st of April, 1954.

Took the census of the KORU-ORO people and then left at 7.40. Travelled along the crest, with several dips and rises, to IAURA Rest House, arriving at 8.45. Waited for the people to assemble. Completed the census, talked with the people, etc., and then moved on at 11.15. Travelled along the crest for some time and then went very steeply down to the river, arriving at MARIA Rest House at 1 o'clock. The Rest House and barracks were almost derelict, and rain was imminent, so, it being impossible to camp the night here, continued on, sending L/Opl DURA to bring the people to BIGEIA on the morrow. Set off at 1.20 and heavy rain soon set in, and after crossing the river three times, the rising flood waters compelled us to scramble along the rocky sides or push through the bush. Fortunately, at the fourth crossing place a giant tree had fallen right across and the patrol was able to cross in safety. Finally, the patrol arrived opposite the Rest House at the point where the river divided, crossed the two arms, and reached the Rest house, still in heavy rain, at 3.40.

Thursday, 22nd April, 1954.

Took the census of the BIGEIA and BIRUMA people, and then of the MARIA people. However, the VC was absent from the village, and there was no census book. After lunch, climbed very steeply up to the narrow crest of the ridge above the river and visited BIGEIA, thence returning to the Rest House. Drizzling rain during the afternoon and rain in the evening.

Friday, 23rd April, 1954.

Leaving the Rest House at 7, crossed the creek and then climbed steeply up to the old village of BIRUMA. From there, a steady climb for an hour and a half was followed by another steep ascent which brought the patrol up into rather chilly cloud mist. Beyond, the ridge flattened out somewhat and at 10.30 the patrol rested on the narrow crest. After awhile, the cloud filled valley below cleared and revealed a small lake about half a mile away below. Continued on at five to eleven and soon dropped steeply down to a small creek, reached at 11.30. Then a short climb led up to the crest of the ridge and a well-cleared road led to UNIA, reached at 12.20. Took the census, inspected the village, attended to village matters and then left at 1.45 in teeming rain for UNUNOM Rest House on the banks of IABIAMEI Creek, reached, after a steep and slippery descent, at 2.45.

Saturday, 24th April, 1954.

Departed at 7.20 and after a steep climb, reached IGUIA at 7.40. A small hamlet, and set off again at 7.50. Went steeply down and then steeply up to IUROI, reached at 8.30. Continued on and descended to IABIAMEI creek at 9.45 and thence continued along down the valley to MARUNOM, a large, new village built on both sides of the creek. Set off, after census and village inspection, again at 10.45 and travelled a good track, finally climbing up to SENEMAKA Rest House at 12. Left at 12.25 and after a short descent, began a long and steep climb to the opposite crest. At the top, there was a good track following a fairly level crest, but extremely heavy rain made for slippery walking. Reached UBUREGORO at 2 o'clock in pouring rain, which continued throughout the afternoon.

Sunday, 25th April, 1954.

Remained the day at UBUREGORO. Inspected the village, talked

DIARY

with the people, etc.

Monday, 26th April, 1954.

Departed UBUREGORO at 7 and proceeded to nearby HUNEGORO.

Inspected the village and then continued on, down to a creek and then up to MAMATAGORO, reached at 8.10. Inspected the village, attended to various native matters, etc., and then continued on at 8.40, reaching IABIAMEI Creek, here a wide, swift-flowing stream, at 9. Thirty-five minutes were spent in crossing and then, setting off at 9.25, travelled across to the nearby MAURELLI River, and then followed it down to BIDONOGONU, arriving at 11.20. Took the census, inspected the village, talked with officials, etc., and then set off again at 12.30. After twenty minutes walk, boarded rafts and rafted down the river to MURUIRU Rest House, arriving at 1.20. At 1.40, set off for BOKUKOMANA, proceeding back along the river and thence inland along a rough track following the course of a creek. Climbed steeply up to the crest and then continued up it to BOKUKOMANA, reached at 3.15. Census and village inspection and then returned to the Rest House at 5.35.

Tuesday, 27th April, 1954.

Took the census of MUMUIRU and then at 6.10 set off by raft down the river. At 9.10, left the raft and proceeded to TAIKOGHNA, ten minutes walk away, and took the census. Left at 10.50 and proceeded to DEVAMANA, reached at 11.30. Proceeded on again at 12 to NAGATEBAKA, census and village inspection, and then by raft again down the river. Left the raft once more and proceeded on foot to BOGAMAKA, arriving at 2 o'clock. Census, village inspection, etc., and then, departing at 3.15, travelled a good track for half-an-hour to the river, and then crossed by raft to BAKUBARA, reached at 4.10. Took the census and arranged for the DIRIGORO people to assemble at the Rest House in the morning.

Wednesday, 28th April, 1954.

Took the census of the DIRIGORO people and departed at 8.15. Climbed to the crest of the ridge and thence along it to MEMEKAKOMANA, reached at 9.30. Took the census, attended to minor disputes, etc., and then leaving at 10.20, travelled a very good track as far as the old site of DIRIGORO, and then easily down to TOBOROKA, arriving at 12.10. Took the census of TOBOROKA and KOBAROKA, attended to village matters, etc., and then departed at 2.25 for MEIROU, reached at 3.10. Took the census.

Thursday, 29th April, 1954.

Departed MEIROU at 6.45 for IEBOGOLO, reached at 8. Took the census, inspected the village, attended to village matters, etc. and set off again at 9.25. Travelled a good track through part forest and part open country to MATAIRUKU, reached at 12.20. Census, village inspection, etc. and then left at 1.30. Travelled a good, level track through forest to SIVIGOLO Plantation, arriving at 3.20.

Friday, 30th April, 1954.

Investigated a report of friction between SIVIGOLO and KOKERAGU plantations labourers and straightened the matter out. Boarded the tractor and trailer at 10 o'clock, and returned to RIGO Station at 12.30.

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No.3 of 1953 / 54

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The coastal AROMA natives are a thoroughly settled people, inhabiting the twelve miles stretch of coast between PARAMANA Point and the furthest RIGO village of BURU. Since there are, along this short stretch of coast, no less than 15 villages and a total population of 3,200 people, population density is unusually high. The people are light brown skinned, pleasant featured, cheerful and very likeable. They are also an exceptionally clean people. Living as they do in villages fringing the seashore, the adults frequently bathe in the sea and the children continually play along the beach and in the water. One of their outstanding characteristics is the large proportion who have curling, as opposed to "fuzzy" hair, and even, in some instances, perfectly straight hair.

The inland people, and particularly those well inland on the crests of the ridges running off the Owen Stanleys, are a more compact, smaller, darker, and more wiry type, although, again, a very clean people. Though less sophisticated than coastal people, these inland natives are thoroughly under control. In the sense that there is a ready welcome to patrols, freedom from nervousness, active assistance, and perfect willingness <sup>to do</sup> matters that may arise, or to give information, these are a thoroughly controlled and settled people, completely accepting the authority of the Administration. But it cannot be said that they are settled satisfactorily in their communities, for there is continual shifting of hamlets from site to site as old gardens become unproductive and new gardens in new locations need to be made. During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the last patrol into this area, many of the small inland villages have shifted to new sites, and in some instances it was found that the second new village was now in process of being built. The country these people inhabit is extremely rugged and mountainous, and if the village were to remain on the one site whilst the garden sites changed, not only would access to the gardens become more and more difficult, but the women, in particular, would have some very long and steep hauls to carry food from the gardens to the village, so that it does not seem feasible, at this stage of their development, to keep the villages on the one site. However, a more objectionable feature is the tendency in some instances to split the already small villages into two. Sometimes this results from the Councillor forming one village and the V.C. the other, sometimes from the old men in the village persuading a few others to follow them to a new location, whilst the rest remain at the old.

The basic cause of such splitting of villages is, of course, the lack of patrolling in the area. These questions, were patrols to visit the area regularly, would be brought to the notice of the officer concerned, and the matter could then be gone into thoroughly and satisfactorily straightened out so as to ensure there was no breaking up of the village. But when, as has happened since the war, patrols have been few and far between, the damage is done and a separate community life is entered into long before the patrol arrives, and whatever adjustments the officer may then make are forgotten in the two years that subsequently elapse. Such splitting of small villages can only increase the already existing disunity of these people and every effort was made to persuade such village to come together again instead of reverting to the scattered hamlets they had been before control was established thirty years ago. One reads in the old Village Books of the efforts of such officers as the late Mr. Vivian to get these people to abandon their scattered hamlets and to come together into larger villages, of the declaring of certain recalcitrant hamlets to be "forbidden settlements", and it is a pity that, through neglect, this tendency to fragment is re-asserting itself. However, it is interesting to note with what ease these people can be persuaded to come together into larger groups if sufficient interest is taken in them, and an incentive to do so given.

NATIVE AFFAIRS ( Contd )

and an incentive to do so is given them. The three small, former mountain villages of GORUGORU, AMURAM and KARAIWORO have abandoned their individual ridges and have come down into the valley of IABIAMEI Creek, one of the main upper tributaries of the Ormand River, and there formed themselves into the one large village of MARUNOM, thereby constituting themselves the largest village in the area, with a population of 170 people.. This was brought about by the persuasion of the L.M.S. Mission and the provision by them in the new village of a Mission School and a Teacher. This combination of small, scattered villages into larger communities in suitable localities is the only hope of these mountain people. It cannot be said that the mountain people are progressing to any degree; it is doubtful if they have made any advances whatsoever since tribal fighting was stopped, control established and the rule of law and order established among them. The AROMA people are a virile, active people, busily engaged in many activities that must ultimately react to their advantage and advancement, such as co-operative stores, individual trading, village clubs and so on, but the mountain people have none of these and so long as they continue to maintain themselves in their small, isolated, independent mountain communities so long will they continue to lack them. The advancement of these people can only come about through the active interest of the Administration in their welfare and material progress, and in the post-war period the patrol record shows that such interest has been conspicuously lacking. Only a continuing interest in their welfare and a constant reiteration of what constitutes their best interests can advance them, and if patrols continue to be conducted only once every two years or so into their areas, they will always remain a backward people, fit only for unskilled plantation labour.

There is no such problem of fragmentation and of scattered isolation with the AROMA Villages. As has already been mentioned, there is a very dense population along this stretch of coast and one finds such villages as MAOPA No. 1 comprising not one, but several clans in a population of over 700. Indeed, here the tendency already appears to be for the separateness of individual villages to become obscured. MAOPA No. 1 and MAOPA No. 2 villages, for instance, in actual fact comprise one village of 1,100 people with a purely imaginary line of demarcation between them - there is not even an appreciable gap between the houses. They are a bustling, busy people, engaged in many projects, and these will be dealt with under their appropriate headings.

Throughout the patrol not one dispute of a really serious nature was met with, testifying to the fact that both coastal and inland people are existing amicably side by side. There were, of course, the normal crop of minor disputes and complaints, but in general one can state that there is a most friendly relationship between the various areas and between the various groups and villages. In fact, many of the minor disputes and complaints undoubtedly were only brought before me because they had arisen whilst the patrol was in the area. There can be no doubt but that these people are now perfectly capable of adjusting their differences amongst themselves, otherwise the infrequent patrols would have resulted in outbreaks of fighting. The impression was gained that even amongst the inland people the practice of using the Village Officials as arbitrators in disputes was growing, and this practice is regularly the case amongst the AROMA people. I think it quite probable that the increased prestige of the Councillors may have been brought about by the issuing of Special Arms Permits to them, and their consequent ownership of shotguns.

The inland people, as has been pointed out by other officers, practise child marriages. Brides of 14 or 15 are quite common and in some instances girls of no more than ten or twelve were brought up to the census table as the wives of grown men. However, I made a practice of not recording such undeveloped children as "wives" since previous censuses have shown that at least a proportion of these

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

child brides ultimately change their 'husbands' upon reaching maturity. There was one instance of a true brother and sister marriage, the first that I have ever met with, and their baby son was a most attractive child. The people admitted that it had never been their custom before for a brother and sister to marry, but stated that it had been done in this case at the insistence of the father, one of the village elders, because of the small population of the village, and therefore presumably to preserve land rights.

CENSUS.

In general, no difficulty was experienced in getting the people to assemble for census, and in villages where there was a Mission Teacher considerable assistance was given in the recording of the census through the fact that records had been kept of the birth of children. Of the fifty-six villages in which the census was taken, only three small ones caused any difficulty. In the case of two, only a proportion of the people assembled and in the case of MARIA, no people assembled at the Rest House, the excuse being that the V.C. was absent from the village. In all cases full assembly was enforced and the people instructed in their obligations regarding the census. Three small villages did not have the census taken, two because of the absence of the V.C. with the census book, and the third because it was off the main route of the patrol, and visiting it would have involved too much delay.

An analysis of the census statistics reveals that over-recruitment of the inland villages has taken place. In the coastal AROMA area, out of a total population of 3,190, there are 787 males between the ages of 16 and 45, and of these, 167, or approximately 21 percent, were absent from their villages at work. I am ignorant as to whether any critical figure for recruitment in the Territory has ever been set, but this figure does seem a little high, though probably not seriously so. The case is very much more serious, however, in the inland villages. Out of a total population of 2,152, there are 572 males between the ages of 16 and 45 and of these, 188, or approximately 33 percent, were absent from their villages at work. Here are listed some of these villages, giving first the number of males away at work and then the male population between the ages of 16 and 45; OKAUKANA, 5 out of 5; GARMMAKOGENA, 6 out of 11; KIRU, 6 out of 12; AREMAKA, 8 out of 13; BIGEIS, 5 out of 11; BIRUMA, 6 out of 11; BIDONOGOBO - 10 males away at work, yet only 8 are between the ages of 16 and 45 and 4 between the ages of 10 and 15; TAIKOGENA, 15 out of 26; DEVAMANA, 10 out of 15; NAGOATERAKA, 4 out of 7; BOGAMAKA, 10 out of 25; DIRIGORO, 13 out of 28.

That this over-recruitment is having its effect upon the population of the inland areas can be easily seen by taking a comparison between the number of females of child-bearing age and the births in the inland and the coastal areas. In the AROMA area there are 445 females of child bearing age, and the number of births recorded since September, 1951 was 338, or one birth for every 1.3 female of child-bearing age. In the inland areas the figures are 357 females of child-bearing age and 155 births, or one birth for every 2.3 females of child-bearing age. As the other statistics show, the coastal areas are steadily increasing in population; the inland areas are either standing still, or decreasing and there can be no doubt that the cause of this latter is the absence of too high a proportion of the adult able-bodied males away from the villages at work.

This is not the first time that the over-recruitment of this area has been pointed out, and it is again recommended that consideration be given to the closing of those villages shown by

CENSUS ( Contd. )

the census to be over-recruited according to whatever figure may be set by the Administration as being critical.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK.

The AROMA people do not possess the extensive offshore reefs of the HULA people and so cannot rely to the same extent on fish for food, but they do possess very large numbers of pigs and these are for the most part fine specimens of the native type. They play a big part in bride price and are also traded to parts of the ABAU District and to MAIU for shell ornaments, and, of course, are an essential part of feasts. Fowls are kept, but in no great numbers and the explanation the people gave for this was that pigs interfered with them and prevented their breeding.

Unlike the HULA people, the AROMA people possess a hinterland in which there are extensive gardens planted with Taro, yams, sweet potato, bananas and sugar cane. Food is plentiful in all areas. There are particularly large gardens of all types kept by the MAOPA and EGALAUNA people on both sides of the MAURELLI River, which include some of the finest and most extensive taro gardens I have seen.

At the present season, Bananas are the main food item of the inland people, since their favourite food, yams, will not be harvested until later in the year. With the addition of sweet potato, their diet at this season is somewhat limited, but there is no actual shortage. These inland gardens bear particularly well, since there is an abundance of virgin forest land available on which to plant succeeding crops. Indeed, right in the mountains in the BIGEIA - MARIA area near Mt. Brown, the gardens are merely small, almost indistinguishable patches in the over-all blue-grey of the forested slopes.

The inland people also keep pigs, but here and there odd villages have come under the influence of the S.D.A. Mission, and in these pigs will not be seen. There is considerable wild life in the mountains, and apparently bush pigs are numerous. Certainly, shotguns are a much desired possession, although it is difficult to assess what difference these may have made to the meat diet of these natives, and whether more is obtained through the use of the shotgun than of the old-fashioned spear.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

By and large it can be said that Village Constables are doing their jobs reasonably well. There were a few of outstanding ability, energy and intelligence, and a few who will need to be watched, and a few now too old to carry out their duties, but generally they were of average standard and ability, adequately, if not wholly effectively, carrying out their duties and attending to their people and their villages. It was gratifying to discover that the Village Constables were generally satisfactory, since it had been anticipated that the absence of patrols from their areas for so long a time would have resulted in a general slackening of their effectiveness.

Village Councillors, as has been mentioned, appear to be occupying a position of greater prestige than heretofore, especially in the AROMA area, and also to be more sought after as arbitrators in disputes. Even in the inland areas to be a Councillor and to possess a shotgun is to be a man of some standing and consequence in the village in his own right, quite apart from the fact of being an Administration Official, and hence it would seem that this position is more and more being sought by the men of real influence in the village, or their sons. This augurs well for the future and undoubtedly is a factor in the high degree of law and order maintained in all areas.

VILLAGES, HOUSING.

Some of the AROHA Villages are large and one in particular, MAOBA, contains a population of 1100 people. Others, again, are quite small, IRUONE, for example, containing less than 100, but all are only a few minutes walk away from each other so that together they comprise a quite thickly settled area. Within the villages the houses within the rows tend to be rather close and hence present a fire danger, but the rows themselves are generally fairly well spaced apart. Villages were, without exception, found to be very clean and tidy, although the outskirts of MAOBA No 2 Village needed some rubbish, mostly coconut shells, husks and trash to be cleared and burned. Houses were in excellent order generally and only a handful throughout were in need of repair, and those belonged either to widows or to men absent at work.

The majority of the houses still are of the old native type, built high up on posts with a platform underneath from which entrance to the house is gained by a ladder leading up to a hole in the floor. The underneath portions of the floorboards usually are decorated with serrated carvings, the points of the roofs usually have a carved board and the ends of the rafters extending out from the roofs are carved to resemble fins or fish tails. Quite a number of "European style" houses have also been built and these are of excellent design and good construction.

The houses of the inland villages become smaller as one proceeds further into the mountains, and the villages themselves ultimately become hamlets with only a handful of houses. The houses are essentially shabby, with little pretensions about them and look, like houses perched on thin sticks. In the MARIA area, there is no grass for thatching and a broad leaf is used instead.

These inland villages also were generally in good order and neat and clean, with no evidence of long accumulated rubbish. The habit of these people of shifting their villages every two or three years at least has the virtue of preventing such accumulation.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Health throughout was surprisingly good. A Native Medical Officer accompanied the Patrol and as the census of each family was taken it moved onto the N.M.O., and so a thorough medical examination of the resident population was achieved. The N.M.O. compiled a list in each village of those requiring medical attention, this was given to the VC and he and the Councilors were instructed to take the people concerned either to the Aid Post in the AROHA area, or to RIGO, whichever was the closest to the village concerned. The Aid Post at MAOBA (AROMA) is staffed with a particularly bright, intelligent and energetic N.M.A. and his efforts have obviously contributed much to the good health of the AROHA and inland peoples served by his Aid Post. I think it significant that although over 5,000 people were censused, only three had cases of yaws were seen on the whole patrol, and these were of three children belonging to the one family in one village.

Even though there are extensive swamps at the rear of all the AROHA villages, and mosquitoes are numerous, yet the people are most vigorous and healthy-looking. The villages are built on the sand areas between the beach and these swamps, and at times of high tide and especially in the wet season most of the villages are under water. Always there are stagnant pools of water in and around the villages, but in view of the extensive swamps, these can add little to the already existing mosquito infestation, and so are not as undesirable a feature as might at first be supposed.



ROADS and BRIDGES.

In the AROMA area the road connecting the villages is the firm, black sand of the beach. Inland, the tracks were in better condition than had been anticipated, in view of the lack of patrols to use them. The worst were those in the MARIA area, but beyond MARIA, at UWAIA, the furthest point inland reached, reasonably good tracks were again met with. Instructions for the maintenance of tracks, wherever necessary, were given, but it will require more frequent patrols than there have been in the past to get the tracks up to really good standard. Natives can hardly be blamed for a lack of interest in maintaining tracks that patrols are only going to use once every two and a half years.

REST HOUSES.

The Rest House at MARIA was practically derelict and its environs overgrown with weeds and high grass; obviously no effort had been made to maintain it for a long time. The VC was absent from the village and when taken census was taken at BIGEIA, a large proportion of the MARIA men were found to be absent at work. The VC has since been given instructions to construct a new rest house immediately and to properly maintain it.

Other rest houses were adequate for their purpose of sheltering a patrol for a night or two. Some were very simple structures, others had had more effort put into them and were quite substantial structures. The large MAOPA Rest House needs repairing, but already the MAOPA people have a most elaborate framework laid out and ready for erection.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The inland people have no difficulties in this regard with their numerous creeks and streams of fresh mountain water. The coastal people have to rely upon wells, since there are no fresh water streams running into the sea in this area. An odd well has a slightly brackish taste, but generally the water obtained from these wells is good. Here and there a well needed better protection, and particularly that at KELEKAPANA, where there was simply an unfenced hole in the ground. Most wells, however, were adequately protected and many were lined with 44 gallon drums. Water obtained from these wells is adequate for the people's needs and there is no problem in this regard.

VILLAGE ENTERPRISES.

In all AROMA Villages a considerable amount of copra is being made and platforms with copra drying on them are to be seen everywhere. Even small villages like BURU had many bags of copra stacked under houses, ready for shipping. It is not possible for a patrol, which does not have access to facts and figures, to assess just how successful the Co-operative Societies at PARAMANA and MAOPA have been, but at least they have sparked off a vigorous copra-making industry and there is an unmistakably busy, purposeful air about the people. The people have not simply relied upon the Co-operative Societies for the marketing of their produce and the acquisition of consumer goods, but also do business with a few native traders in the area. Whether the Co-operative Societies or the individual traders will ultimately win out, or whether a place for both will be found, it is impossible at this stage to assess, but the element of competition introduced by the existence of the two cannot be other than healthy.

VILLAGE ENTERPRISES (Contd.)

The outstanding personality amongst the native traders is LUA ABAO who, after spending most of his life away from his village in Port Moresby, returned to MAOPA about two years ago to settle permanently amongst his own people. He already has, I believe, some considerable influence amongst the MAOPAs and he has no hesitation in stating that he desires to work for their betterment, though, of course, this obviously includes his own. However, he is not concerned, at least as yet, with any grandiose schemes, but with matter of fact, down to earth projects, and he has limited his activities to his own village and more especially to his own clan. He has established what appears to be quite a good tradestore, and he has ideas of branching out into a bakery, but in addition he has persuaded his village and especially his own clan to begin for the making of large gardens. His object in this, he says, is threefold; hungry people are unhappy, backward people and he wants his people always to have adequate supplies of food and to advance; his people's cash reserves are limited, which is good neither for themselves nor for his trading, and a method of increasing those reserves is to grow large quantities of foodstuffs, take them into Port Moresby, and there sell them for cash; if they so desire, his people can barter surplus foodstuffs for coconuts, which can be turned into cash. There is also a fourth point; by making large gardens himself, LUA can not only sell his own produce in Port Moresby, but also barter them for his people's coconuts. LUA has turned part of his profits back to his people; he pays those willing to work five shillings a day and feeds them, to clear and plant his gardens, and it is apparent by the size and flourishing state of these that it has proved a popular method of acquiring cash. This, of course, will likewise rebound to his ultimate profit if he is able to dispose of his produce in Port Moresby for cash, or to local natives for coconuts. LUA is an able, intelligent and shrewd native with a keen business sense, but I am of the opinion that his schemes are not solely for his own betterment, but that he really does have the welfare of his people at heart; that his influence is a good influence, and that the MAOPA people are willing to follow his lead in the instituting of practical projects for their advancement. Greatly in LUA's favour is the fact that his schemes are local clan or village schemes and essentially practicable; he is no visionary schemer obsessed with plans for the changing of the whole way of life of his people in a generation; he merely desires to improve their already existing way of life, and to build upon what already is there.

At PARAMANA and MAOPA there are "Young Men's clubs", and there also was one at EGALAUNA, but it was a failure. These clubs originated as cricket clubs and were brought about by the collection of money from young men willing to join, and the setting up of Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer to organise and control the club. They have got beyond being mere sporting clubs, however. In each of these villages there is what can only be called a hall, especially built for the holding of meetings and gatherings of young men, and built in the European and not native style. The executive members of these clubs are young men and their members are solely young men. They acquire funds by doing jobs, somewhat in the manner of boy scouts, for cash, and by fines for various breaches of their rules, such as being late for meetings, and so on. With these funds they have purchased the materials for their "halls" and have equipped them with stoves, and also buy refreshments from the stores for their meetings. Their avowed intention is to promote "the European way of life", and to abandon the ways of their fathers, and in their organisation, their halls, and the forms of their meetings and gatherings, they are out to imitate the European and to copy his ways. As has been mentioned, there already has been one failure. The EGALAUNA people lost interest, turned to making copra and trading instead of attending meetings and working for the club, and the club was wound up and over ninety pounds distributed

VILLAGE ENTERPRISES ( Contd ).

amongst the former members. It remains to be seen whether the other two do not suffer a similar fate, although a contributing factor in the EGALAUHA failure was the smallness of the population.

MAPPING

It has been my usual custom to conduct a compass traverse on patrols, and especially on patrols into new country, but in view of the many years that have elapsed since RIGG Sub-district was brought under control, the many patrols that have been conducted within it, and the opportunities that have thus existed for check and re-check of sketch maps, I was firmly convinced that the "Fort Moresby, Second Edition" Strat Series, 4 miles to the inch must be reasonably accurate, and so did not bother to conduct a compass traverse from the outset. By the time I had discovered that the map was utterly useless, and in fact definitely misleading, it was too late to begin a compass traverse. The attached sketch map, therefore, is merely to give a general picture of the area patrolled, and is in no way accurate.

G. Lindsey

s/A.D.O.

APPENDIX "A".

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 3 of 1953/54

REPORT ON POLICE

- No. 1863 **Ex/Cpl DURA** : A most unenterprising N.C.O. Is a fair Parade Ground N.C.O., but possesses little, if any, initiative, and was not of any great assistance on the patrol.
- No. 7150 **Const. SARE** : An excellent Constable. Cheerful and a good worker, intelligent, and possesses a fair amount of initiative.
- No. 8378 **Const. OMA** : Very young and inexperienced. However, is a trier and worked well.

G. Lynsley

S/A.D.O.

---

File 30-1/127

19th July, 1954.

Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT Moresby.

Patrol report No. 3/53-54 - RICO.  
Mr. G. T. Linsley - a/A.D.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

The Assistant District Officer will be asked for an explanation why this Patrol Report was not submitted at an earlier date.

Native Affairs: The Assistant District Officer has been instructed to carry out a "follow-up" patrol of this area in approximately three months' time, i.e., if the staff position permits such movement.

Census: The attention of the Assistant District Officer has been drawn to C.I. 154 dated 21st July, 1952. A recommendation regarding closure of villages to recruiting will be forwarded when a detailed picture of population trend has been presented.

Village Officials: The Assistant District Officer has been advised that Councillors are not Administration Officials.

*Allan Dimpurley*  
.....  
(A. D. Dimpurley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

R160 C.D.

4 of 53/54

G. LINSLEY ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 4 of 1953/54

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : G. LINSLEY , s/A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED : RIGO KOIARI AND KUARE ( Hunter and  
Masgrave Rivers ); RIGO - HULA coastal  
and sub-coastal areas.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Routine Administration, including  
census, village inspection, native  
matters.

DURATION OF PATROL : Tuesday, 8th June 1954 to  
Thursday 1st July 1954.

NUMBER OF DAYS : Twenty-four

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : POLICE : N.C.O. 1; Consts., 2  
N.MCO's : 2  
INTERPRETERS: 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARRIERS: Twenty-three

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA : D.D.S. & N.A. : KOIAR and KUARE,  
June, 1952. Remainder, part September  
1951, part December 1953.  
P.L.D. : June, 1952.

APPENDICES : "A" - REPORT ON POLICE.  
"B" - SKETCH MAP

REF MAP : GAILLÉ , KEMP WELCH , KAPAKAPA , HOOD  
BAY 1 inch Series Maps.

---

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 4 of 1953/54

INTRODUCTION

This patrol continued the programme of visiting the badly neglected inland areas which was commenced in April, and covered the country drained by the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers, the inland hill villages between the Kemp Welch River and HULA, and the Coastal villages between Rige and HULA. Most of the area visited had not been patrolled since June, 1952 and a few of the sub-coastal villages not since September, 1951.

The patrol took twenty-four days and was not hurried. Only one small village, BUSALAMAGA, was not visited, but the census was checked, as of all other villages, and native administration attended to. The people co-operated well with the patrol and only at SAROAKEI was any trouble experienced with taking the census, when two natives deliberately absented themselves and were later dealt with in C.N.M.

---

DIARY

Tuesday, 8th June, 1954.

Departed from KAPAKAPA at 8.45 by canoe with two Police, an interpreter, N.M.O. and Probationary N.M.O. Cpl Mabewari was left at Rige to follow up the patrol with mail. Arrived off TAVAI at 10.45 and sent a Constable ashore to proceed to the nearby village of MANUGORO and bring back carriers. Got ashore with all the patrol gear at midday and proceeded a short way inland to MANUGORO. This is a new site, the village formerly having been in the hills inland from GAILLÉ. There was no Rest House, but set up camp in a temporary shack and sent word out for the people to come in from the gardens. Sent one constable on ahead to SABUIA and SENUNU to warn the people of the patrol's intended visit the next day. In the late afternoon, Cpl. Mabewari joined the patrol.

Wednesday, 9th June, 1954.

Began the census of MANUGORO at seven. Talked with the people, inspected the village and then set off for SABUIA at 9.30. Travelled along an overgrown track, mostly over level grassland, and arrived at SABUIA Rest House at 11.10. Took the census, inspected the village, on top of a small ridge, and then left at 10'clock for SENUNU. Travelled over open, undulating grassland, lightly timbered with gum, and reached the new village of SENUNU at 2.45. Again no Rest House, and set up camp in a partly completed house with a dirt floor.

Tuesday, 10th June, 1954.

Began the census of SENUNU at 7.45. The census completed, talked with the people and village officials and inspected the village. Set off at 8.45, climbed a grass ridge and thence along the crest to the abandoned village of DOBUDUIORE. Descended to a



DIARY

creek at ten o'clock and rested here until 10.25. Travelled on over open, undulating grass ridges, lightly timbered in gum, descended to another creek, went steeply up to the crest of another grass ridge and followed it along to the old site of LAGUME Village, reached at 12.35. Continued on at 12.50, descended to a creek and a little beyond reached the hamlet of three houses which is all that is left of the former LAGUME Village. Set up camp in a rough shack. Talked with the people and discussed their desire to amalgamate with LONIDAIRI and GOBUA. Very heavy rain began to fall at 4 o'clock.

Friday, 11th June, 1954.

Set off at five past seven and for some time travelled through bush bordering the Hunter River, but then bent away from it and once again the track led over the familiar grass ridges. Came down to a creek at 9.15 and remained here until 9.40. From here, a short, steep climb led to the top of another grass ridge and a rough bush track followed the crest to the junction with the Government road to LONIDAIRI. Travelled back along this to GOBUA, reached at 10.45. Census, village inspection, etc., and then set off again at mid-day and travelled a well-cleared, though muddy, road over low grass ridges to GIRABU, a comparatively large village, which was reached at 1.35. Once again, census, talks with the people, village inspection. Remained the night at the Rest House.

Saturday, 12th June, 1954.

Left GIRABU at ten to seven, climbed steeply up to the crest of a ridge, descended the far side to a creek, and then climbed up to WASIRA at 8.10. Took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village, and departed at 9.10. Arrived at the Hunter River at 10.15 and rested here until 10.35. Climbed up from the river and then travelled a rough pad along the crest of the ridge. Then descended through thick bush, mostly down the bed of a creek, to LONIDAIRI, arriving at 1.45. Took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village, and remained the night in the rickety Rest House.

Sunday, 13th June, 1954.

Remained at LONIDAIRI; overcast and drizzling rain most of the day.

Monday, 14th June, 1954

Left LONIDAIRI at five to seven in slight drizzle and travelled through forest beside, or in the bed of, BOHISIE Creek, a tributary of the Hunter River. Rested for half-an-hour at five to ten and then continued on to a fork in the creek. Climbed steeply up for a short way to the old site of IORINOM village, and then a short way beyond to SEREPEWATEA at ten to twelve.

During the afternoon, took the census, talked with the people, attended to statistics, mapping, etc. Heavily overcast all day and drizzling rain in the late afternoon.

Tuesday, 15th June, 1954.

Left SEREPEWATEA at ten to seven with the sky heavily overcast. Travelled a good track along a forested ridge, descended to a creek, and thence up to AGITANA, arriving at 8.40. This was a small hamlet of three houses, but it was set in a huge grove of dozens of mandarin trees, laden with out-size ripe mandarins. Census and village inspection and then departed

at 9.35, travelling another good track to BOREBERE, on the banks of IUNOVO creek, a tributary of the Musgrave River. Arrived at 11.15 Took the census, inspected the village, held discussions with the people and provisionally appointed a new V.C.

Wednesday, 16th June, 1954.

Set off from BOREBERE at 6.45, travelled for a time beside IUNOVO creek, and then climbed steeply up and away from the river to MAIANA, reached at 8.30. There followed the census, election of a new Councillor, discussions, village inspection, and then departed at 9.30 Descended to the river, followed it along for a short way and then climbed over a low ridge and descended to ALEME creek, the main branch of the Musgrave River, near its junction with IUNOVO creek. Travelled beside the river for a short way further and then spelled at 11.25. Continued on at 11.50 beside the left bank and reached AMULULORE ( IOVEI ) at 2.20. Set up camp in the Rest House and during the afternoon, took the census, inspected the village and talked with the people.

Thursday, 17th June, 1954.

Left AMULULORE at 6.45 and travelled down beside the Musgrave River along a good track to LAUDOBU, arriving at 11.10. Took the census of LAUDOBU and of BUSALAMAGA, inspected the village, held discussions, etc.,. Departed at 11 and continued on down the river, finally crossing to its western bank near MEDENE, and thence a short way along to MEDENE Village, reached at 12.45. During the afternoon, routine Administration, census, etc.

Friday, 18th June, 1954.

Set off from MEDENE at 6.50, crossed the river, climbed up to the crest of a ridge, away from the river, travelled for a short way over lightly timbered grassland, and then descended to ISIEMEI creek. Thence climbed steeply up through bush, and down the far side to the large MINE creek, reached at twenty to ten, where the patrol rested. Continued on at 10.10, climbing up a steep slope to the main GEGOFI-KUALE Government road and then continued along it in a steady climb up to GEGOFI, reached at 11.10. GEGOFI lies high up on the crest of a ridge about one and a half miles west of Mt. Douglas. Set up camp in the rest house. During the afternoon, census, village inspection, attention to native matters. Light rain at intervals.

Saturday, 19th June, 1954.

Departed GEGOFI at 6.50 and travelled an excellent road down to MINE Creek and thence along to the small village of EHO, reached at 8.15. Set off again at ten to nine and once again followed along a good road down MINE creek to KUALE at its junction with the Kemp Welch River, arriving at 10 o'clock. Took the census, held discussions with the people, inspected the village, and then left at 12.15 to travel by raft down the Kemp Welch to KAREKEDOBU, reached at 1.30. Set up camp in the Rest House, sent out for the people to assemble for census in the morning, and attended to statistics and mapping.

Sunday, 20th June, 1954.

Took the census, held discussions with the people, attended to various minor disputes and complaints, inspected the village. Remained at KAREKEDOBU for the day.

Monday, 21st June, 1954.

Leaving KAREKEDOBU at 7.20, proceeded by raft down the Keap Welch River and arrived at SAROAKEI at 9.30. Took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village, instructed the V.C. to arrest two natives who had failed to appear at the census, and then set off for IMOGOLO at 12.10. Travelled a narrow path through thick grass to SEMUPIUNE creek and then a little further on got onto a well-cleared road. Arrived at IMOGOLO, on the lower slopes of the foothills, at 2.35. Much bigger village than any of those previously encountered. Attended to the election of a councillor, listened to various minor disputes and complaints, talked with the people, and began the census.

Tuesday, 22nd June, 1954.

Completed census statistics, heard two cases in CIM against the two SAROAKEIS who had failed to put in an appearance at the census. Made an inspection of the village and then departed for TAURUBA at 9.10. Followed up a small stream, crossed over a low divide and then travelled along a very good track over grassland to TAURUBA, reached at 12.10. During the afternoon, made a complete inspection of the building programme to replace the houses burned down in December and then commenced the census, but did not complete it.

Wednesday, 23rd June, 1954.

Completed the census, attended to various village matters. Left at 9.45 for GABONE and arrived at 11.10. Checked the census, attended to minor complaints and disputes, talked with the people. Inspected the village and then left at 1.35 to return to TAURUBA.

Thursday, 24th June, 1954.

Departed TAURUBA at five to seven and travelled a very well kept road to the GAMOGA-KEMABOLO junction. Turned off and went a short way along to GAMOGA, arriving at 8.5. Census, discussions, village inspection and then departed at nine, and returned to the main road. Travelled along it to KEMABOLO, arriving at 10.10. Again, census, village inspection, attention to native matters, etc. and set off again at 1.30. Travelled a good track to ALOMURUPU, arriving at ten past three. Took the census and remained the night at the Rest House.

Friday, 25th June, 1954.

Inspected ALOMURUPU Village. Departed at 7.30 and proceeded to RIVALIRUPU, arriving at 8.5. Took the census, attended to native administration and then proceeded to BABAKARUPU, five minutes walk away. Again, census and native administration, and then returned to ALOMURUPU at mid-day. Set off again at 1 o'clock and travelled an excellent track down to KAPAROKO on the coast, arriving at 3 o'clock. Took the census of KAPAROKO and remained the night at the Rest House.

Saturday, 26th June, 1954.

Attended to various village matters, inspected the village and then left by canoe at 8.45. Arrived at IRUPARA at 10.20, went ashore, and sent the canoe on to the HULA Rest House with the patrol gear. Took the census of IRUPARA, attended to various village matters, inspected the village and then proceeded to the HULA Rest House. During the afternoon, proceeded to nearby ALEWAI. Took the census, inspected the village, talked with the people and officials. Returned to the Rest House. During the night, Mr. Maclellan, C.P.O., arrived on his European census patrol.

Sunday, 28th June, 1954.

Remained the day at HULA.

Monday, 29th June, 1954.

Spent the entire day re-writing the census of the HULA people, due to the old books having been removed from the village. Listed one thousand names, but only censused three of the four clans.

Tuesday, 30th June, 1954.

Spent the morning taking the census of the fourth HULA clan. During the afternoon, completed statistics, held a meeting of Councillors, discussed various matters, attended to minor complaints and disputes. Inspected the village in the late afternoon. Mr. Maclellan arrived on his way back from MAOFA.

Wednesday, 30th June, 1954.

Left HULA by canoe at 8 o'clock and proceeded to WALAI, arriving at 9.30. Took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village, and then departed at 11.10, for BONANAMO, arriving at 11.50. Once again, census, native administration, village inspection, etc. In the afternoon, inspected the site applies for by Mr. Ewan. Remained the night at BONANAMO.

Thursday, 1st July, 1954.

Left BONANAMO by canoe at 7.45 and arrived at KAPAKAPA at 10.30. Returned to Rigo at 11.30.

GENERALNATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people visited by the patrol fell easily into two categories: the somewhat dispirited KOIARI s, living in small, scattered hamlets, with steadily decreasing populations; and the vigorous, thriving, coastal and sub-coastal people inhabiting the area between the KOIARI s and HULA. Only two KOIARI villages reached the hundred mark; most of the others numbered hundreds, and in the case of HULA the population reaches 1,456.

Previous census patrols have shown that the KOIARI s are a dying race, and my interpreter, GENO, who accompanied Mr. Karius on a patrol of this area in 1935, emphasized this fact by continually comparing the present size and population of the various villages visited with those which had existed twenty years ago. Nonetheless, it does appear that the rate at which their numbers have been decreasing in the past has slowed somewhat since the last census of two years ago. It may, of course, simply be that this particular period of two years has possessed an unusual combination of favourable circumstances which will not continue to operate, and thus it will require several years yet before it can be established whether or not this previous steady depletion of numbers has been appreciably slowed. However, insofar as this particular patrol was concerned a more satisfactory state of affairs with regard to native population was found than would appear to have been the case for most other patrols of recent years.

One reason for this may be that the KOIARI s are now beginning to make greater efforts to improve their lot and to overcome their previous apathy. There has been a general re-organization and consolidation of groups and a shifting of village sites, both to amalgamate previously small, scattered hamlets, and to bring villages closer to the coast in order to take advantage of the trading opportunities which such proximity brings. LAGUME, for example, which has struggled to maintain its identity because of the former position of influence it held, has now given up and amalgamated with LONIDAIRI and GOBUA, so that a hamlet of twenty people has ceased to exist, and two villages have benefited by additions to their populations. The outstanding example of an increasing spirit of enterprise is MANUGORO, which has, for KOIARI, the exceptionally large population of 133. MANUGORO was previously in the hills above GAILE, but in order to establish a sound co-operative and to conduct trading operations, it has now moved to near TAVAI, a short way in from the coast. MANUGORO now possesses a thriving co-operative in which the smaller inland villages of SABUIA and SENUNU also possess shares. These two latter villages, in order to play a more effective part both in the co-operative and in trading, are now in the process of shifting their village sites down towards the coast as far as the edge of their seaward boundaries. In each of these three villages one senses a purposefulness which is absent from most other KOIARI villages, and there is a definite air of optimism about them which augurs well for the future.

An interesting example of the effect of recent land purchases in the Port Moresby area was that of SERIWATEA. This village of fifty people desires to amalgamate with AGITANA (population 21) form one village, and then apply for a mission school, but the principal reason given for moving was that the village had, many years ago, been built, with their consent, upon LONIDAIRI land - the Councillor now stated that with all the stories they had heard of land being sold and taken up, they were afraid that the LONIDAIRI people might want to sell the land their village and gardens were on, in which case they would have no new land prepared.

GENERALNATIVE AFFAIRS ( Contd ).

The inland hill villages between the KOIARI and HULA people are quite large - TAURUBA has a population of 377 - but they are noticeably less sophisticated than the coastal KAPAKAPAs and HULAs. They have had fewer opportunities of trade, and hence of improving their material lot, than have the latter, and their educational facilities are limited. In one instance, the RIWALIRUPU-BABAKARUPU group of 270 people possesses no school whatsoever.

They are oriented more towards the HULA than to the RIGO-KAPAKAPA people. As they expressed it, " If we want to hire a canoe to go to Port Moresby, either as passengers, or with food for trade, the KAPAKAPAs charge us £5.0.0., but the HULAs will do it for nothing and we reciprocate with gifts of food to eke out their own inadequate supply". They possess quite large groves of coconuts, but are not able to profit commercially by these as much as they might, due to transport difficulties ( they possess no canoes ) and the lack of a coastal outlet. To a certain extent this has been offset through their traditional ties of friendship and trade with the HULAs, but the fact that they are dependent upon another people for the transport of their produce makes them less willing to go in for the large scale production of copra .

They are an obviously thriving people, inhabiting a strip of open grass hills and flats and their increasing population has made border areas between the groups of importance for additional garden lands. Friction over these has already led to one outbreak of fighting, in 1952, between KEMABOLO, GABONE and the coastal village of BOMANAMO. There was another dispute over land late last year between TAURUBA and RIWALIRUPU. It would seem, however, that amicable relations between these villages have been restored, at least for the moment.

HULA is by far the largest village in the RIGO Sub-district, with a censused population of 1456. It is essentially a marine village, although some houses are now being built on the beach. An interesting point about them is that HULA is not their name. There are no aspirates in the HULA language and they call themselves HULA. They state that originally they came from the present ALUGUNI, further along the coast, but abandoned this site and took the present one by force because there was no garden land available at ALUGUNI. There is insufficient garden land now available for the gardening needs of the people at HULA itself.

There are large swamp areas at the back of HULA, limiting the available arable land, and on all sides they are hemmed in by land owned by the inland people. Therefore they are obliged to supplement their diet with European type foods. There is a bakery in the village which supplies quite good quality bread, and a co-operative store at which the people can obtain flour, meat, rice, etc. In order to obtain money for these needs, they either work or fish. Most of those away working are in the semi-skilled class, commanding higher than average wages, and of these, a good proportion have their wives and families with them. Fishing is mostly done off Port Moresby at Fisherman's island. Depending upon the catch, a family may be away from two to five months and earn from twenty to fifty pounds, when it then returns to HULA and lives on the proceeds, supplemented by native foods from the garden.

GENERALROADS and BRIDGES.

The first roads travelled by the patrol, those between MANUGORO, SABUIA, SENUNU, LAGUME and GOBUIA, were in extremely bad condition; in fact they were merely overgrown bush tracks. Thereafter, however, except for one section between SAROAKEI and IMOGOLO, really excellent, well-kept roads were travelled.

The bad condition of the first roads was due to the shifting of the village sites and the concentrating of work upon the re-building of the villages, by the people of MANUGORO, SABUIA and SENUNU, and to the fact that one village, LAGUME, on the SENUNU-LAGUME-GOBUIA road, no longer exists. Instructions were given that the road from TAVAI through MANUGORO to SENUNU was to be properly cleared and thereafter maintained, but that from there on the road could be abandoned. Patrols previously have commenced at GAILE, proceeded from village to village inland and ultimately emerged at KUALE on the Kemp Welch River; however, since LAGUME no longer exists there is now too big a gap between SENUNU and GOBUIA for the small population to be able adequately to maintain a government road. Future KOIARI patrols should commence at KAREKEDOBU on the Kemp Welch River and proceed inland only as far as GOBUIA - the remaining three villages of MANUGORO, SABUIA and SENUNU can best be visited from TAVAI on the coast below GAILE.

REST HOUSES.

As with roads, so also were Rest Houses found to be in an unsatisfactory state on the first section of the patrol. Again, this was due to the shifting of the village sites, and instructions were given that rest houses and police barracks had to be built as soon as the village houses were completed. After this first section some very good rest houses were used by the patrol, and all except that at LONIDAIRI were adequate for their purpose of sheltering a patrol for a night or two. That at LONIDAIRI had a lean of about ten degrees and was propped up - the V C was instructed to have another built. In some instances, notably at KUALE, KEMABOLO, KAPAROKO and HULA, the Rest Houses were quite elaborate and substantial structures. However, there was no police barracks at HULA, and orders were given for this to be built.

VILLAGES and HOUSING

The KOIARI-KUALE villages are, in the main, small; Agitana, for example is a mere hamlet of three houses, most have a population of about fifty and the largest, MANUGORO, has only 133 people. They were, without exception, in excellent order - neat, clean and tidy and free of rubbish and filth. In the new village of MANUGORO the permanent houses have, of course, only recently been built, but throughout the area houses generally were in a good state of repair, with much new building going on in the larger villages, such as those of AMULELORE, GEGOFI and KAREKEDOBU.

The inland hill villages visited were much larger than the KOIARI, most of them with populations of two hundred or higher, rising, in the case of TAURUBA, to 377. Whereas in the KOIARI a considerable number of European-style houses are to be seen, the inland hill people are more conservative and still build in the main the traditional type of house. Here, again, no serious faults could be with either the villages or the housing, both being, in general, in satisfactory order and state of repair.

GENERALVILLAGES and HOUSING ( Contd.)

Two exceptions to what has been said above are the villages of SAROAKEI and TAURUBA. Some six months ago, eleven houses were destroyed by fire in SAROAKEI and about fifty of the sixty or so houses in TAURUBA. In both these villages very few permanent houses have as yet been completed, although, in both most of the timber for rebuilding has been cut and prepared. In TAURUBA, three or four permanent houses only have actually been built, and thirty-three are in some stage of building. Most of these have the piles and bearers in position and some also have the floor planks cut and adzed. The fact that piles and bearers are of substantial hardwood indicates that those in progress are substantial, permanent houses and not mere temporary shacks. The TAURUBA people are hemmed in by other groups, much of their area comprises grass covered hills and flats, and they have a great deal of timber bearing land from which to obtain the large numbers of posts and bearers required for the erection of some fifty houses. Most of the surrounding bush land belongs to KEMABOLO, GABONE and BONANAMO, the TAURUBAs have to obtain permission from these people before they can cut the timber, and then it has to be carried up to the crest of a ridge to the village, so that the collecting of the timber required is not an easy task. In addition, the the destruction of almost the entire village necessarily involves each family in the task of rebuilding its own house and hence in considerably more work than if only a few houses had been destroyed, since relatives and fellow clanspeople are themselves engaged in rebuilding their own houses and thus cannot be banded together into a large construction team, such as is usually the case in the building of a house. The gardens, also, have still to have time devoted to them, and new clearing and planting carried out. There is also the fact that at the time of the fire, large areas of grassland had been burned and have only now again reached the stage where thatch can be obtained from them.

In view of all these factors it is felt that it would not have been reasonable to have expected that fifty or so permanent houses would have been rebuilt in the space of six months. Nonetheless, more progress in the re-building, both in the case of SAROAKEI and of TAURUBA should by now have been made. Instructions were given to both people that from now on their principal endeavours must be directed towards the completion of all houses within three months, the V.C.s were ordered to take action against any man found not to be working upon his house, and to charge him under the native regulations. V.C.s were themselves informed that failure to carry out these instructions would result in themselves being charged with neglect of their duties. It is trusted that these instructions will have their effect and that both villages will soon have all their houses completed.

A notable exception to the otherwise good standard of housing was HULA, where no less than sixteen houses were in so bad a state of repair that they had to be ordered to be rebuilt. The main cause was the absence of the owners, either at work, or away on a fishing expedition. HULA is essentially a marine village, with the vast majority of houses built out over the water, but some houses are now being built on the beach. HULA's beach section was not in a satisfactory condition, being littered with coconut husks, rubbish and driftwood, and the V.C.S and Councillors were instructed to have the beach properly cleaned, and thereafter to ensure that it was kept clean. The other coastal villages were found to be in a satisfactory state.



GENERALAGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The present season has been an exceptionally <sup>good</sup> one and rain has fallen well beyond the normal end of the wet season, so that throughout the area patrolled gardens were in a flourishing state. Everywhere food is plentiful and even with a long dry spell, shortages are not likely to occur this year. The principal items of diet are bananas, yams and sweet potato, although the latter does not grow well in the rocky garden areas of the inland hill villages and so is produced only in limited quantities in this area. Taro also is grown, but nowhere does it form a major item of diet. Bananas would appear to be more the staple food than either yams or sweet potato in all areas, and at RIWALIRUPU two different banana gardens were seen, each of which could qualify for the term "plantation", so extensive were they. Some corn is grown in all areas and individuals here and there grow small quantities of such European vegetables as tomatoes and cashaletts, but not to such an extent as to make any appreciable difference to the diet. Pumpkins, however, do quite well and are more extensively grown. Some particularly fine tobacco was seen at RIWALIRUPU, the plants being well grown with large, well formed leaves.

A feature of the KOLARI villages are the large groves of mandarin trees. Generally, the bearing season for these is now well past, but those at AGITANA were later than the others and the dozens of trees surrounding the village were heavily laden with ripening mandarins of excellent quality, large and well flavoured. The inland hill villages between KOLARI and HULA state that they have tried to grow mandarins and oranges but without success. However, here, pineapples grow well.

In most villages coconut trees are plentiful and the inland hill villages, in particular, possess good plantations as a result of the pre-war system of enforced planting. Some villages are again planting coconuts and good nurseries were seen at TAURUBA and RIWALIRUPU. ALOMURUPU possesses the most extensive coconuts, and there are no less than three plantations of them, but only a small quantity of copra is being made because of the difficulties of transport and the dependence upon coastal people for canoes.

As has been stated, the HULA people do not possess sufficient land for their full needs, and have to supplement their diet with bought foods. The land that is available to them is heavily tilled and produces yams, bananas and sweet potatoes. The people stated that, due to a dry spell at the beginning of the planting season last year, their yams were not as large as usual, but there was still a good crop. The HULA people are using their coconut palms to the full in the production of copra and possess no transport or marketing problems.

In the KOLARI area, some villages keep quite large numbers of pigs; others have none or few, and these latter are mostly those where there is an S.D.A. Mission teacher. HULA, also possesses only a few pigs, but the reason is their lack of land, the necessity for production not to be impaired by damage caused by pigs, and the fact that they are a marine village. The inland hill villages possess large numbers of pigs and those seen were very healthy specimens. Small numbers of fowls are kept in most villages.

GENERALHEALTH and HYGIENE.

A native Medical Orderly and a Probationer ( for experience, at the Request of the Medical Assistant, Rigo ) accompanied the patrol. As each family was listed in the census, they were passed on to the Medical Orderly, and thus a complete examination of all those present in the villages was obtained. Health in most instances was good, but at TAURUBA there were many cases of yaws in young children. These, and all others requiring medical treatment were sent into the Native Hospital at Rigo. At HULA there is an Aid Post and also the L.M.S. Mission Headquarters for this area, which gives treatment, so it was not surprising to find very little sickness or sores of any kind in this village.

Villages were extremely clean, neat and tidy, with no accumulations of rubbish, as is often the case, on the outskirts. However, the HULA beach area left much to be desired in the way of cleanliness, as it was littered with rubbish, coconut husks and driftwood. Instructions were given for this to be cleared away and for the beach to be kept clean.

Some HULA people are now building houses on the beach, and this is likely to pose a hygiene problem, since a people who have been in the habit of throwing out their rubbish through holes in the floor of their houses into the sea, and of similarly disposing of faeces, etc., are not likely to take any great pains to keep the environs of their shore houses clean. Hence instructions were given that wherever a house was built on the shore, a latrine also had to be constructed.

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

There are no Government Schools in the area visited, and all village schools are run and staffed by the L.M.S. and S.D.A. Missions. The L.M.S. predominates throughout the area, and the S.D.As have only a few schools in some of the smaller KOIARI Villages, and at IRUPARA in the HULA area. IRUPARA is a " split" village, there being both S.D.A. and L.M.S. schools and teachers. Apparently the two are living quite amicably side by side and there is little friction.

All KOIARI villages of any size possess a mission teacher and school, either in the village itself, or in the area of the group. Strange to say, the very much larger inland hill villages are not so well served. ALOMURUPU, a village of 146 ( three times as large as the average KOIARI village ) only recently has had an L.M.S. teacher stationed there and the school itself is not yet built; RIWALIRUPU-BABAKARUPU, with a combined population of 280, possesses no school and no teacher. Education is of the normal mission village school standard.

VILLAGE ENTERPRISES.

The MANUGORO Co-operative comprises the villages of MANUGORO, SABUIA and SEMUNU. The people are extremely enthusiastic about it, and have a pride in it that I have not previously met with in other places in the RIGO Sub-district where there are co-operative stores. The Co-operative is the reason for MANUGORO moving down to within a few hundred yards of the sea, and the others also shifting closer to the coast, since it enables them the more easily to obtain the stores they require and to market their copra. They market their copra through the store and each week one day is set aside for the collecting of the nuts from their groves.

GENERAL

The HULA Co-operative is in a different category. The people are more sophisticated, the store is not the only means they possess of making money, there is a European trader in the area, and there are natives also engaged in various trading enterprises. Hence there is not that naive enthusiasm that is to be found among the less sophisticated MANUGOROs. However, the HULAs appear to be quite satisfied with their Co-operative, and are now building a new copra shed and hope soon also to erect a new store.

Apart from the three villages already mentioned, there are no other enterprises, either of a co-operative, trading or copra-manufacturing nature in the rest of the KOWARI. Copra, as has been mentioned, is being made in certain of the inland hill villages, such as GABONE, who use HULA canoes for transport, and KEMABOLA, who have an outlet to the sea at BONANAMO, which is a breakaway village from KEMABOLO, and closely allied with it. Having this outlet, they constructed a large double canoe on the Kemp Welch River, brought it around to BONANAMO, and now keep it stationed there for the transport of their copra. Their first load, returned them 896. ALONURUPU, which has three different coconut plantations, makes copra and trades it to European traders at KWARIWAI and WAINAPUA on the coast, but the nearby larger villages of RIWALIRUPU and BABAKARUPU do not make copra and state that as yet they "have not thought about it". They were encouraged to do so. All through these inland hill villages there are great numbers of coconuts but only a fraction of them are being used for the production of copra, due to transport difficulties, such as distance from the coast, and lack of canoes.

G. Linsley

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 4/53-54

REPORT ON POLICE

- No. 901 Cpl MABEWARI :A quiet type who makes little fuss but gets a job done. Lacks sufficient drive to be a really first class N.C.O. but was of considerable assistance to the patrol.
- No. 7150 Const. SARE A very good constable; intelligent energetic and willing.
- No. 8385 Const. ARAU A new Constable of about average ability, but his inexperience was a handicap to the patrol. He should improve.

Three (3) copies of the above report are submitted herewith.

The RIGO Sub-District has been neglected during the past two years and an effort is being made to rectify the situation.

G. Linsley s/A.D.O.

G. LINSLEY

Action will be taken to examine the inland villages.

It would be appreciated if the report of the sep could be made available, please.

P/R No.4  
RIGO.

31st August, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.4 of 1953/54  
A. T. Linsley, a/A.D.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report  
are submitted herewith.

The RIGO Sub-District has been subject to some  
neglect during the past two years and an effort is being made  
to remedy the situation.

The report contains some useful information.

Agriculture and Livestock:

Action will be taken to examine copra production  
in the inland villages.

It would be appreciated if six (6) dveline copies  
of the map could be made available, please.

*Allan Timperley*  
.....  
(A. T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

RIGO SPECIAL No. 1 of 54/55

C.E. DEATH

PATROL REPORT

---

Patrol Report

; Special Report Rigo No 1-54/55

Officer Conducting Patrol

: C.E. De Ath, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled

; Coastal area from RIGO to  
MAOPA Village

Objects of Patrol

; Land purchase & investigation;  
HULA, Mr Hagger.  
Hula Native Societies Ltd.  
KEREPUA, Mr J.C.W. Meikle  
KALO, Mr Hagger  
MAOPA, Willie Thoa.  
School Inspection KAPAROKO  
Routine Administration

Duration

; 13 days (5th May to 17th May)

Personnel

; One Cadet Patrol Officer  
One member RPC  
One Interpreter  
One servant

PATROL DIARY

---

- 5/5/55 : To HULA by canoe
- 6/5/55 : Survey work HULA
- 7/5/55 : Survey work Hula  
Inspection of HULA Village
- 8/5/55 ; Sunday observed
- 9/5/55 : To MAKIRUPU & KAMALI by bicycle  
To KALO, Land investigation Hagger
- 10/5/55 : To KEREPIUNA, Land investigation Meikle
- 11/5/55 : To MAOPA by MV. FETU MOANA
- 12/5/55 : Land investigation W. Thoa v Lua at  
MAOPA
- 13/5/55 : To GAIIVAKALA Inspection  
EGALAUNA "  
PELAGAI "  
WAPAGAI "  
ILIMURUPU "  
PARAMANA "  
To KEREPIUNA by canoe
- 14/5/55 : Land Survey KEREPIUNA  
To KALO by foot
- 15/5/55 : Sunday observed
- 16/5/55 : To KAMALI, MAKIRUPU, BA'AGA, XAKULI,  
& WAIMAPUNA by truck.



16/5/55(contd.)

:To KAPAROKO by canoe  
To ALOARUPU by foot  
To KEMABOLO " "

17/5/55

; To GABOTE by foot  
To UHUGAU & GINIGOLO by foot  
To RIGO

---000---

## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of a coastal area from RIGO to MAOPA Village. Its primary purpose was to deal with various land matters with which the A.B.O at Rigo had not the time to deal with.

The Patrol was fairly well received and there was good cooperation especially from the people slightly inland on the return journey.

Travelling was done by foot, canoe, truck, bicycle, and at one stage on the MV. FETU MOA'A.

### (a) LAND

The following comments refer;

#### (1) Land for Hula Native Societies Ltd.

The owner of the land, PIKI RAVU, showed the Patrol the boundaries of the land which he wished to sell to the Government. Unfortunately he was due to depart for Port Moresby on the day that the Patrol arrived and he would agree to no price for the sale until he had discussed the question with Mr Jackman of the Co-op. Section. The land was surveyed with a compass and chain. As usual no old pegs could be found to fix the datum point accurately but the natives showed the Patrol the position one had been and a hardwood post was put there in lieu of the cement one which had been washed away by the tide. A map is attached. As all of the Coop Officials had left for Port Moresby an application as suggested by the District Commissioner in his letter (M-8/3010, f

(1) continued

31/12/54) was not obtained. This aspect could perhaps be dealt with by the Co-Op Officer for Central District (Port Moresby area).

(2) Land Applications Nos. 1978(P) and 1979(P) H. J. HAGGER.

(a) HULA. The owner of this land was not in the Village at the time of the Patrol's visit. His name is LAKA LEVA (Village Constable). No action was taken with regard to surveying the land as no boundaries had been defined by the owner and some persons in the village said that he did not now wish to lease the land to the Government.

(b) KALO. The two owners of this land were present when the Patrol arrived. They both refused to lease the land to the Government. Asked why they had informed Mr Foster s/A.D.O. that they would and why they had not informed the Government sooner of their intentions not to (thus saving the Patrol a lengthy detour) they replied that Mr Hagger had been indiscreet with several of the local native women and that as Mr Hagger had been paying 10/- per week for the site previously the Government offer of up to £3 p.a. was ludicrous. They requested that Mr Hagger should not be allowed to return to the area. Comments by the A.D.O. refer.

Stores have been erected on both the above sites but are unoccupied as Mr Hagger is not in the area.

(3) Land Application 2207(P) J. C. M. MEIKLE, KEREPUNA Village.

The owners, of the land referred to in the above application, were interviewed at KEREPUNA. They decided not to lease but the owner of a similar piece of land a short distance away informed the Patrol that he was

(3) continued

willing to lease his land to the Government. His name is WALO ALAI and he wishes to receive £2 p.a. rental (5 years). The land was surveyed and a map is attached. As no previous survey pegs could be found a hardwood post was put in in the position where a cement post was previously reputed to have been and bearings were taken from the datum post to it.

In view of the above the applicant has asked that his previous application be altered accordingly. (Mr Jenkins partner of Mr Heikle actually made the request)

(4) MAOPA land dispute W. THOA v LUA AURO

A quarrel about land at some distance from MAOPA Village arose between the above two men and their supporters. After walking some distance around land and listening to many stories an amicable agreement was finally reached. Both parties seemed satisfied but it would be as well for the next Patrol to check to see that both sides have fulfilled their obligations under the present arrangement whereby one party agrees to clear some new land for the other.

(b) INSPECTION OF KAPAROKO AND PARAMANA VILLAGE HIGHER SCHOOLS.

In response to a letter (No D/3-4 dated 2/4/55) from the Education Department about KAPAROKO school a visit was made to the village in which it is situated. The building was found to be in good condition with an earthen floor which during the wet season of the year is liable to be flooded slightly. Should a wooden floor (raised slightly) be laid this factor would be eliminated. The native materials used in construction were all new. In all the school would accommodate between 30 & 40 pupils.

The PARAMANA School was also inspected. The school buildings were all in poor condition and the various Councils were told to do some repairs. Later the school is to be shifted to MAOPA Village.

(c) NATIVE AFFAIRS

Throughout the area the situation was fairly good. The cooperation given the Patrol was quite good especially by the inland villages on the return journey. In many villages, however, scant regard had been given to orders and instructions given by previous Patrols especially with regard to housing.

Reports have filtered through to Rigo Station that there has been a whooping cough outbreak in the area. Mr Earl, BMA, was seen there and he said that the outbreak was not nearly as bad as had been feared.

It is recommended that LAFA LEVA be dismissed from his position as Village Constable at HULA Village. Councillors report that he does no work in the village and that he is absent for most of the year at Port Moresby.

A new Village Constable is recommended for KEREPIWA and its hamlets. His name is GIMANA KWAMALA and he will assist VELE another V.C. in the village.

Rumours of a 'cargo cult' were heard on the return journey. The BMA, Mr Earl, who was just starting his Patrol was given a Constable to investigate. It is thought that the instigator of the movement, GENO POLO, IS MENTALLY unbalanced. If this is so Mr Earl will have him sent to BOBANA hospital for observation.

(d) CONCLUSION

The writer at this stage (after having conducted eight Patrols) respectfully requests that some consideration be given to his being appointed a Magistrate for Native Matters. Many complaints need to be dealt with on a Patrol and more senior officers will readily acknowledge that it is rather futile trying to make worthwhile decisions when one has no real authority.

P/R RIG.Special 1-54/55-  
961.

3rd June, 1955.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Attached please find Special P/R 1-54/55 RIGO, covering a patrol conducted by Mr. C. De Ath, Cadet Patrol Officer. The patrol was of a routine nature and appears to have been conducted in Mr. De Ath's usual efficient manner.

The appointment of Mr. De Ath as Magistrate for Native Matters has already been raised with you, with the decision that it will be reconsidered after Mr. De Ath has completed 12 months' service.

*A. T. Timperley*  
.....  
(A.T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

RIGO SPECIAL No. 2 OF 54/55

C.E. DE ATH C.P.O.

The District  
PORT

patrol  
in Mr.

Matter  
it will  
service

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report ; Rigo Special No 2/1954/55

Officer Conducting Patrol ; C.E. De Ath, CPO

Area Patrolled ; Mandoio

Objects of Patrol ; Investigation of  
two murders near  
Mandoio Village

Duration ; 27 days (29/6/55 to 5/7/55)

Personnel ; One Cadet Patrol Officer  
One Corporal  
Three Constables  
One servant



DIARY

- 29/6/55 : ... To KALOUDE by canoe ...
- 30/6/55 : ... to KALO by canoe and track via KALANUO ...  
... KALIBUTU, KALALI.
- 1/7/55 : ... To KEREPUA by foot and bicycle. to ...  
... KAMALO by canoe and foot.
- 2/7/55 : ... Investigations at KAMALO ...  
... Return to KEREPUA ...
- 3/7/55 : ... Sunday observed
- 4/7/55 : ... To NOLA via MAKANUPA, KALALI & LALO by ...  
... bicycle foot and track.
- 5/7/55 : ... To RIGO on MV. KANI ...

INVESTIGATION OF MURDERS NEAR MAMALO

On the 28th June, 1955 V.c. HADSON of ALPA Village reported to the A.D.O. Rigo that two murders had occurred near MAMALO on the ALPA Village track.

Although he had attempted to apprehend the four persons thought to be responsible for the two murders he had not been successful and requested help.

A patrol party was therefore organised and despatched by sailing canoe on the 29th June with instructions from the A.D.O. to investigate. In the meantime, however, on the 30th June the four suspected persons had decided to go to Rigo with a MAMALO Councillor by an overland route.

When the Patrol arrived at Mamalo on the 1st July, approximately one week after the murders had taken place, the Village was found to be deserted. Most of the men had run off to their gardens and the women had fled to other villages. The Patrol waited in the Village and at night some of the people returned.

It was learned that, earlier, about two or three days after the murder, men from ALPA, GOROGORUA, GOROGORUA, and ALIAGUPE, after having heard of the murders, had come down to MAMALO with shotguns to apprehend the persons responsible. The MAMALO people who were leaving first took up their spears and other weapons and threatened the men with shotguns. Fortunately a fracas was averted (after two shots had been fired in the air by a man from another village) although a good deal of tension was raised on both sides.

As a consequence to this behaviour a number of persons have been brought in to Nigo to be charged with riotous behaviour.

Some weapons believed to have been used in the murders were also brought in.

After a certain amount of consideration it is recommended that the following steps be taken to restore good feelings in NIGALO and in the rest of the area:

(1) If possible a Village Constable be appointed (population 80 to 90) for NIGALO.

(2) The two NIGALO Councillors be dismissed or severely admonished for their inactivity and for their apathetic attitude towards the apprehension of the murderers.

(3) Some attempt be made to get Councillors to get those women and children back who ran away from the village and are now living at other villages.

(4) Certain shot gun permits be revoked.

(5) Select a Constable for the position if he is considered the appointment necessary.

(6) Inform Mr. De Ath that, although the Councillors' attitude leaves much to be desired, Councillors are not persons to be dismissed as long as they are Administration servants.

(7) Ensure that all concerned have their special Area Permits.

(8) To have the area visited within a month to ensure the situation is normal.

*Cherry*  
District Officer.

CF/MB.

RIGO P/R.2-54/5  
(Special).

19th July, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO Special Patrol to MAMALO

Attached please find a special patrol report as submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer De Ath.

The Assistant District Officer RIGO has been requested to:-

- (1) Select a Constable for the position if he considers the appointment necessary.
- (2) Inform Mr. De Ath that, although the Councillors' attitude leaves much to be desired, Councillors are not persons to be dismissed as though they are Administration Servants.
- (3) Ensure that all concerned lose their Special Arms Permits.
- (4) To have the area visited within a month to ensure that MAMALO returns to normal.

.....  
(C. Fleay)  
a/District Officer.

R 160 1 OF 54/55

J. W. HOWLETT, C.P.O.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : J.W. HOWLETT. C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : Inland area to BOLEGORO on the ORMOND River; down the same to the coast; thence across HOOD Lagoon to the KEMP WELCH River to HOOD Point.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Census, General Administration, Village Inspection, and Native Matters.

DURATION OF PATROL : 29/11/54. to 17/12/54.

NUMBER OF DAYS : NINETEEN.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : POLICE : N.C.O. 1 Const 1  
N.M.O. : 2  
Interpreters : 1  
Personal servant.

AVERAGE NUMBERS OF CARRIERS : TWENTY-TWO.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA : D.D.S.&N.A. : Mr. G. Calder, C.P.O. August-September 1954.  
Mr. G. Linsley s/A.D.O. April 1954.  
P.H.D.: No record of any Patrol.

APPENDICES : "A" - REPORT ON POLICE  
"B" - REPORT ON HOOD POINT DROME  
"C" - SKETCH MAP.

REFERENCE MAPS : KAPA KAPA, KEMP WELCH, HOOD LAGOON. STRAT SERIES 4m to 11n.

---

INTRODUCTION

The area between the KEMP WELCH River and the ORMOND River has not been visited by a D.D.S. & N.A. Official, since Mr. Calder's Patrol of August-September 1951.

The Patrol was of 22 days duration, and all instructions issued by the A.D.O. RIGO, were carried out. Three new Census books were made out, owing, in one case, to the fact that the village was burnt down. However, it is now a village of new houses.

DIARY

Monday 29th. November. 1954.

At 7am. set off from RIGO with 23 carriers. The track was good. Passed through GIBBOLO village to GABONE where the carriers were changed. The country through which the Patrol was passing was dry and undulating, but walking was easy. Reached TAURUBA, which is situated on a steep slope, at 12-15 am. The latrine was hastily being constructed on arrival. Inspected the village at 3-0 pm. and took a list of the names of those who had not completed their houses since Mr. Linsley's Patrol in April this year. Remained the night in the resthouse.

Tuesday 30th. November. 1954.

Council meeting was held at 8-0am. The housing position was clearly put before them, as some people had not finished them. The names of those persons were recorded for the A.D.O.'S inspection. At 9-15am. inspected the gardens and water-supply, also a likely spot for a rubbish-pit. In the late afternoon there was a general meeting held, during which the housing was again introduced, and the election of a new V.C. More time is required so that a likely man is to be sent to RIGO at a later date. Remained the night.

Wednesday 1st. December. 1954.

With 22 carriers departed at 5-40am. Along good well-cleared tracks, arriving at KEMABOLO, At 6-35am. As their former V.C. is serving a seven year term in gaol, it was decided to choose another man in his place. at a later date. At 7-25am. departed with fresh carriers to ALOMARUPU. After a brief inspection, set out with new carriers for KAPAROKO, arriving at 10-50am. Here Cpl. Mabewari met the Party, having been sent ahead over the week-end to spread the word of the Patrol's visit. Inspected the village at 1-30pm. by canoe

Wednesday 1/12/54 Continued.

The Council met in the resthouse at 2-15pm. Gardens and water-supply were inspected. Remained the night in what appeared to be a respectable resthouse until the rain proved otherwise at 1-30am.

Thursday 2nd. December 1954.

6 -55am. set out for GEMO village, through the same grassy undulating country affording easy walking. Arrived at GEMO at 7-40am. to conduct the first of those to be censused. After completing it, a house-to-house inspection, followed by a hearing of complaints, took place. The census statistics having been compiled, the Patrol proceeded to GULUPU, on the KEMP WELCH River. Took the Census at 3-25pm. followed by complaints etc. and finally by the usual inspection, which proved that here was a particularly dirty and dilapidated village, with an unhealthy people covered with sores. Thereupon a Hygiene lecture was carefully explained, with the help of the N.M.O.'s. Remained the night here. There was no latrine, so one was made on the spot.

Friday 3rd. December 1954.

At 7am. proceeded down the KEMP WELCH River in five canoes, for about twelve miles, to a position half a mile above KALO, where the map showed a track to KORE, the next stop. Reached this landing and found the track covered with kunai four feet high. Immediately sent for the V.C. KALO, who apparently had been expecting the Patrol to arrive from the other direction. This was no excuse for the neglect of a Government Road, as was later explained.

Arrived at KORE: which upon inspection proved to be the smallest, the dirtiest and most dilapidated village seen on the Patrol. After waiting for a considerable time, the census was finally conducted and after hearing a few complaints, proceeded to KWAIBO. Arrived KWAIBO and BABAGU at 3-30pm. the two villages being very close to one another. Inspected the villages, and their water-supply. The resthouse being in such a shocking condition, the villages were called upon to re-build it for the night. It is to be pulled down after the Patrol's visit and to be completely rebuilt and with it a Police Barracks. Spent the night here and despite the rain the temporary repairs held together.

Saturday 4th. December 1954.

Took the Census of KWAIBO and BABAGU at 7-0am. After hearing complaints, compiled the statistics, and left at 10-30am. After waiting for carriers from the nearby village of MAMALO to arrive who should have arrived the night before, the V.C. of KWAIBO was told to investigate. Arrived at VANUA-WAMONA, situated on top of the -- a hill, one of the many foothills of the OWEN STANLEY'S. At 1-35pm. conducted the census. At 2-15pm. the V.C. from KWAIBO reported that the carriers from MAMALO had refused to carry. He was ordered to arrest them and bring them to RIGO, which he has since carried out. There were no complaints here. After compiling the statistics, the usual inspection was carried out, after which the Patrol proceeded to IMAIRO on a tributary of the ORMOND, at 4-45pm. Arrived at IMAIRU in pouring rain at 5-50pm.

Sunday 5th. December 1954.

Remained in the resthouse in the morning.



Sunday 5/12/54. Continued.

Took the census of IMAIRU, POTUNA, and URIGO, in the morning. A new V.C. to replace the old one who has reached retiring age and a Councillor for POTUNA and URIGO, followed by the inspection of IMAIRU, completed the day. The evening was spent on statistics.

Monday 6th December 1954.

Left IMAIRU at 6-10am. and after a stiff climb lasting an hour reached POTUNA, which was inspected. The main carrier was sent ahead to ALEPA with Cpl. Mabewari, as these last two villages were off the main track. After another steep gradient arrived at URIGO within half an hour. From here it was possible to see several of the villages recently visited. After inspection, proceeded via POTUNA to ALEPA arriving there at 12-55am. The Census was taken in the afternoon with inspection and complaints. Spent the night here, working on the statistics.

Tuesday 7th December 1954.

The next village, GEREKA'GEA, in view from ALEPA, was only a half hour walk away. Arrived there at 7-10am. The Census was taken followed by inspection and complaints. One new Councillor was appointed, making the total two for the village. Compiled the statistics, and then set out for MOLEGORO, reaching it at 11-0am. BAGUGOLO being very close, censused them both. Inspected them and selected a new candidate for a V.C. as the previous had died 2 years before. The statistics having been compiled, the party continued over easy country to KONAKO, on the usual crest of a ridge. Started a new Census book, as the previous one had been destroyed in a fire, which also included the village, last year. Inspected the new houses, and found repairs unnecessary. After climbing for nearly an hour reached a large resthouse with a magnificent view. Hard by were the villages of GOROGORUNA, and DUBANA-STEBOA, the resthouse being for all three.

Wednesday 8th December 1954.

At 7-15am. took the census of GOROGORUNA, and DUBANA-STEBOA. After inspecting these villages proceeded to BAGIBOGI. After crossing the ORMOND River by raft, arrived at BOLEGORO. Took the census of both BOLEGORO and BAGIBOGI. Inspected the former. Remained the night at the resthouse, and worked on the statistics. Sampled a very succulent piece of pork, freshly shot.

Thursday 9th December 1954.

Set off for BAGIBOGI, at 6-05am. arriving and inspecting the village at 6-25am. Recrossed the ORMOND by raft and travelling over native tracks through swampy country, reached KEAGOLO. The V.C. of GUADA had in advance arranged for canoes to be waiting on the MAURELLI River some half mile distant. The carriers arrived two hours later as the rafts took a deal of trouble to build and then the current was strong. After a short spell, arrived at the banks of the river and so down-stream to GAIVAKALA on the coast. Passing through NGALAUNA, and arriving at MAOPA, it was found that the three V.C.s of the same were all in their gardens, despite the message sent ahead. There was no resthouse built, and not even a room prepared, let alone a Police barracks. As can be expected it was with considerable distaste that the party endeavoured to settle down for the night, in the village club-room.

Friday 10th December 1954.

At 7-15am. Had a serious talk to the Triumvirate, and found that there were other complaints, concerning them beside the immediate ones, primarily that of the N.M.O. who stated that he had had no help from the above in the construction of a new Aid-Post. The old one was seen to be a complete ruin. A very new leaf will be turned over in the near future. At 8-45am. arrived at WARO after proceeding along the beach. Took the census and inspected the village, and after compiling the statistics, walked back passed Maopa to a waiting canoe. Boarded it at 12-0 noon, and not being able to reach the entrance of HOOD Lagoon, owing to it being low tide, waded ashore and walked to KEREPUNU. Arrived there at 4-15pm., followed two hours later by the canoe. Met a European trader, a Mr. Jenkins, who has a new store at KEREPUNU. Remained the night.

Saturday 11th December 1954.

Censused the villages of KEREPUNU, KARAWA, and ALLEGUNI, at the resthouse, at 8-0am. Lasted all the morning, and into the afternoon, until 3-45pm. a new book being made out for one clan of the KEREPUNU people. Spent the evening on statistics.

Sunday 12th December 1954.

Spent the early morning on the statistics, and at 11-45am. had a General Meeting of the three villages, outside the resthouse, to determine a new V.C. This was quickly executed as their choice was unanimous. After hearing numerous complaints, the meeting closed. At 4-0pm. an inspection of the three villages was carried out. There are a great many repairs to be done.

Monday 13th December 1954.

Took a canoe across the Lagoon to the mainland, and from there proceeded on foot to MAMALO, arriving there at 9-45am. Took the census, inspected, compiled the statistics, heard several complaints, and moved on to KORE, Making sure that the village had improved since the last visit, continued the journey to the next stop at KALO, arriving there at 4-15pm. after crossing the KEMP WELCH by canoe. Remained the night.

Tuesday 14th December 1954.

The census was taken at 8-0am. and the rest of the morning was spent on the statistics. At 2-35pm inspected the village, and followed it with the hearing of complaints at 5-30pm. This was completed at 6-55pm. Remained the night.

Wednesday 15th December 1954.

Mr. Pedder, of IRUPARA, very kindly sent his truck over to transport the Patrol to its next stop at KAMALI, which was executed at 7-30am. The journey taking only 15 minutes. Here it must be mentioned that a vehicular road to HULA began, which was in good condition. Took the census, and worked on the statistics. After listening to minor complaints and answering a few questions, inspected the village and moved on to the resthouse between three villages, namely, BABAKA, KAKULI, and MAKIRUPU. The inhabitants of the same, being already assembled outside the resthouse. Conducted the census, and spent the afternoon on the statistics. Remained the night.

Thursday 16th December 1954.

At 7-15am. inspected KAKULI, BABAKA, and MAKIRUPU, and after hearing divers complaints of the latter, most of them being debts, and satisfying various creditors, the Patrol proceeded to HOOD POINT Drome. Here an inspection of the strip was carried out. At 12-55am. arrived at HULA. After arranging for a canoe to inspect their village at 4-30pm. payed a visit to the Rev. Nixon, the L.M.S. missionary in HULA. At the appointed time, inspected the village to check on the repairs that the A.D.O. RIGO, Mr. Linsley, had instructed the people to do. However those listed had failed in their task, as nothing whatever had been done within six months. It was therefore necessary to have these persons brought into RIGO for an explanation. From 6-45pm. on, complaints etc. were heard at the resthouse. Having arranged for a canoe in the morning, remained the night.

Friday 17th December 1954.

Left by canoe on the return journey to RIGO via KAPA KAPA. Having been becalmed for two hours a light breeze sprang up to carry the party to KAPAROKO, arriving at 10-40am. Satisfied with the progress since the last visit a fortnight ago, the sails were set for KAPA KAPA. After eight hours at sea arrived at the final destination at 3-10pm. Having rung up the station for the tractor and trailer to transport the gear, walked on ahead to report to the Office.

---

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The inland villages, between the KEMP WELCH, and the ORMOND Rivers, although unvisited for nearly three years, appeared to be well under control. The arrival of the Patrol caused no particular stir, except the gay appearance of the inhabitants, and freshly cleaned villages. Being generous people, there was always a plentiful supply of fruit and vegetables, for the Officer, and ready cooked foods for the Police, the latter of course was paid for. It was evident that their gardens provided them with an abundance of victuals, which upon inspection was proved correct. Game was plentiful, in the form of wild pigs, wallabies, and pigeons, the result being a healthy people. However, the census figures showed that there was no increase in the population, and it was not evident that there was any particular malady, as the result.

The daily life of these inland people from the foothills of the OWEN STANLEY's, is almost as unchanged as that of their great-grandfathers with two exceptions. One, that there are no more of the raids and skirmishes, and two, that a few of their numbers venture to the plantations or PORT MORESBY, "Port" as they call it, to earn for themselves a little money for luxuries. These usually take the form of, articles of clothing cooking utensils, tobacco and cartridges.

The majority of these villages, have a population of less than one hundred, and are in view of one another from the hilltops. This presents no easy task for the future, in regard to any progress in the development of Self-Government. A plan for the combination of villages into more accessible groups, has been the subject of discussion, especially at the present time, for here at RIGO, the P.H.D. have a set up an Anti-T.B. survey, and find their work confined, to the coast. This is a concrete example, for steps to be taken to discuss this and other difficulties, before-mentioned, by more frequent Patrols. Complaints were negligible, in this area, the V.C.s and Councillors settling any such themselves.

The semi-sophisticated coastal natives have a more complicated cycle of life. The coast line is all mangrove swamp, from KAPAROKO, TO MARSHALL Lagoon. Leaving precious little arable land, for the large concentration of population, spread along its margin. The ten villages, from PARAMANA Point to a little beyond the MAURELLI River, are more fortunate, because the banks of that river, being subject to frequent flooding, have large deposits of alluvial soil. Thus, the gardens have taken on a Ribbon development, for at least five miles up the river.

Unlike the inland folk, the villages are untidy and houses neglected. The energy is put to other resources, as for example, the elaborately turned out cricket clubs, of HULA, and KEREPUKU, the latter parading for the Patrol. Each village on the coast has its concrete cricket pitch, and competition goes as far afield as HANUABADA, where HULA have established themselves as a formidable side. Football is another up and coming sport, although the finer points of the game are not yet known, restricting the play to local teams.

On the Western promontory of HOOD Lagoon, are three villages of KEREPUKU, KAKULI, and ALLEGUNI. They have a peculiar arrangement between them, whereby, ALLEGUNI, which means fishing, provides its neighbours with fish. They in return purchase it with money, earned outside, as they have no garden land. Well-nigh half the inhabitants of HULA, are away in PORT MORESBY, for the same reason. The HULA Council, has already started to put its plans on paper, and to hold regular meetings. This is a good sign, and further encouragement by Patrols would set this body on a sound base for development under the Councils Ordinance. The situation is similar

NATIVE AFFAIRS Continued.at TUPUSULEIA.

With more guidance, the Coastal villages would quickly respond, as they are an intelligent people, who are in a backwater. They have developed to a degree, beyond which they are ignorant, and do not know what to ask for, to help themselves. It is the critically ripe moment to step in with the Administration proper. Once this was done with a few good results, an example would be set for others to follow. But it is this initial step, which must be taken, and that, by frequent Patrolling.

AGRICULTURE and FISHING.

Except on the coast, garden produce was ample, there being fertile soil and running water inland. At one village, by name TAURUBA, the produce was listed as an example, and shown here:-

YAMS

TARO

PUMPKINS

CABBAGES

TOMATOES

BREAD FRUIT

BANANAS

WATER MELONS

PAWPAWS

PINEAPPLES

MANGOS

COCONUTS

This was not taken down at the time with the knowledge that it was a reasonable variety, as it was quite by chance.

The villages of HUIA, KEREPUNU, etc. have already been described under NATIVE AFFAIRS. It is unfortunate that this part of the coast is useless for any form of cultivation, and that there is no immediate solution to their problem. However they are compensated by ample supplies of fish, which is most easily caught. This can be stated for the whole of the coast.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Generally the standard of health was good. There were, of course, the odd cases of yaws, and ulcers, which if not attended to at the time were sent back to RIGO Hospital. Some villages were worse than others, depending on its cleanliness. In such cases a brief lecture was administered, explaining how dirt and disease follow one another. Rubbish pits were the order in nearly all villages, sites being arranged by the N.M.O.s

Hygiene seemed to come very easily to the inland villages, at least, those on the hilltops. The river and lowland ones were bad. No attempt was made to clean the rubbish from round the houses, even on the approach of the Patrol. As can be imagined, some very curt instructions were given and not only on the subject of Hygiene. KORE, and GOULUPU, were the worst offenders. Having to pass through KORKON the return journey, it was very noticeable that it was devoid of any rubbish this time. The coast people are inclined to be very lax in their hygiene, and it was quite obvious that, a cleanup was only put into operation on the Patrol's visit.

With more Medical Patrols, the area would quickly shake off the ignorant and rather disinterestedness, of the population in matters of Health and Hygiene.

EDUCATION.

The Missions control this area with their schools, there being no Administration schools, except at KAPA KAPA. The standard is not very high, but their mere presence, is a step in the right direction. Out of the Thirty four villages visited on the Patrol, there were only four which did not have a school either in their village, or close, at another. The villages give their support and attendance is regular. During the last two years, there has been a state of stagnation through the area, so stated the Rev. Nixon, of HULA. He has already launched a plan to try and raise the standard, by issuing new books and frequent examinations, to ascertain the general intelligence of the pupils.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

On the whole they were good. The inland roads were excellent, often six to eight feet wide, banked up on each side, and the grass cut right back. Here they form quite a feature of the landscape. The only bad track was between the MAURELLI River and KEAGOLO, although this is through no fault of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The area in question is swamp country, flooded most of the year, making it impossible to keep a track in any sort of order. The best way of approaching KEAGOLO is from the coast. There is a good vehicular road from HULA to KALO, branching off to WAINAPUNA.

The walking was easy and pleasant on the Patrol, and only once did it rain while walking and that was towards the end of the day.

There were no bridges worthy of mention.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

Three new men were chosen for V.C.s, at the villages of IMAIRU, MOLEGORO, and KEREPU. Those at TAURUBA, & KEMABOLO, are to be chosen in the near future. The last two see replacements, through inefficiency, and the remainder, retirement, and two deaths, respectively. The Patrol received ready support at all times. One particular V.C. of GOADA, although his village was not visited, gave the utmost assistance, in arranging carriers, canoes and building rafts. The V.C. whose job he was doing, was spreading the news of the Patrol's approach. It was very satisfying to see a V.C. carrying out his duties, and cooperating with his neighbour. His record is very good.

Despite the absence of Patrols for nearly three years, there was no serious complaint that the Constables and Councils could not cope with. In fact, everywhere law and order prevailed, which reflected on the steady work of the V.C.s.

Nearly every village has a lengthy list of repairs and reconstruction, and it will be interesting to see how the V.C.s tackle the job, and more so the new ones.

VILLAGE COUNCILLORS.

These Bodies of men, often senile, with the worst houses in the village, nevertheless, seem to settle the petty differences arising at various occasions. Many talks were given to them stressing their very poor example, and the necessary steps to take to right it. No instruction was given on Councils as their present standard is still rather primitive.

There were a few new Councillors and replacements made.

CENSUS.

The utmost cooperation was given during the taking of the census, everywhere. Villages often assembled ready outside the resthouse. The general results show no marked increase, except in a few cases on the coast. It can be said that inland the numbers are remaining at a standstill. Over nearly three years, the births and deaths are surprisingly low. There was one case of over recruitment at ALEPA and GEREGA'GUA. The mission teacher complained that Recruiters from Punch and Kauru Plantations, were enticing away too many of the Younger people, who had not long left school. The result being that out of 193 able-bodied men, 14 of them were away working on the Plantations. It is thought that this is too large a number, causing a drain on the community. This was the only case in the area.

RESTHOUSES.

In most cases they were there the forgotten structures at the extremities of the village. Some used to be good but were in need of repair. One in particular was so bad on the arrival of the Patrol that it was necessary to call in the whole village to rebuild it temporarily for the night. It is to be rebuilt properly after the visit. The next Patrol passing through this area will have the pleasure of many new buildings.

Attached to this Report, is a list of those villages with or without resthouses and Police barracks..

COURTS.

The Officer on Patrol, not being a Magistrate for Native Matters, sent any cases needing magisterial attention, back to the Sub-District Office, at RIGO. All complaints were heard, and cleared up on the spot. For example outstanding debts, and bride prices. It was very noticeable that the farther inland the Patrol went, the less complaints. This is thought to be the recognizable difference between the semi and unsophisticated natives.

On the coast, it was nearly always money matters. Many cases having to be put off until the respective defendant returned from working outside.

At MAMALO, seven men were arrested and taken to RIGO for refusing to carry after orders were given them by their V.C. through the Patrolling Officer, or rather vice versa. They are residing at the gaol awaiting court at the present time. Several men from NULA were brought in and warned by the A.D.O. for not having their houses built after six months. They have one month more, or an arrest under the Regulations.

After an absence of nearly three years, this is not an unreasonable state of affairs. More frequent Patrols would bring this area into more activity, and lighten the burden of the V.C.s.

G.P.O.

*J. H. H. H.*

APPENDIX "8"

REPORT ON HOOD POINT DROME.

The entire strip is covered in Kunai grass, in some places, nearly four feet high. A vehicular from KALO to HULA, cuts the strip more to the Eastern end. Gardens flank the Eastern edge of this road, in the fairway of the strip. The path of the drome is still discernible. Any artificial drains that were there before, are no longer. At the Western extremity Pandanus trees are settling.

Under wartime pressure, this strip could be put into operation in a short time. With a burn off and a grader or bulldozer, a great deal could be accomplished within a fortnight. The village of HULA, being only a short way off, its cooperation could be almost guaranteed, in the maintenance of the strip.

Signed: ( J.W.HOWLETT. ) C.P.O.



APPENDIX "B".

REPORT ON POLICE

No. 901 Cpl. MABIMARI : A very hard working individual, but lacks command over others. His work on the Patrol was good all round.

No. 5100. Const. BUBURI : Rendered himself useful on the Patrol.

*Juston...* G.P.O.

VILLAGE	RESTHOUSE	POLICE BRKS.
GABONE	SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY
TAURUBA	"	"
KEMABOLO	"	"
ALOMARUPU	"	"
KAPAROKO	BEING REPAIRED	BEING REPAIRED
CEMO	SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY
GOULUPU	"	"
KORE)	NONE	BEING BUILT
KWAIBO)	BEING BUILT	"
BABAGU)	NONE	"
VANUA WAMONA	"	"
IMAIRU	SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY
POTUMA	NONE	"
URIGO	"	"
ALEPA	SATISFACTORY	"
GERIGA GEA	NONE	"
MOLEGORO	"	"
BAGUGOLO	"	"
KONAKO	"	"
GOROGORUNA	SATISFACTORY	"
DUBANASTEBOA	NONE	"
BOLEGORO	SATISFACTORY	"
BAGIBOGI	"	"
KEAGOLO	BEING BUILT	BEING BUILT
MAOPA	"	"
KKREPUNU	"	"
KARAWA	"	"
ALLEGUNI	"	"
MAMALO	SHARES WITH KWAIBO	"
KALO	SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY
KAMALI	SA	"
BABAGA	NONE	NONE
MAKIRUPU	"	"
KAKULI	"	"
HULA	SATISFACTORY	SATISFACTORY

# 1954 VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

P. 1.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M			F	M	F		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																					
GENO	2/11/54	4	4												3	2			2										14	24	3	30	1	52	5	33	14	31	37	117		
OCULUTU	2/11/54	5	5																3											5	29	1	28	2	28	1.1	11	10	29	32	85	
ZORE	3/12/54	1	3														3	1	1	1											2	13	3	10	1	13	1.6	4	7	17	12	41
KWAIBO	4/12/54	2	6			1	1	1									2				2										8	33	10	35	3	40	2.1	24	21	42	49	138
BABAGU	4/12/54	1	5					1												4											1	9	4	7	1	9	2.0	5	9	9	10	35
VANDA-NAMONA	4/12/54	5	3	2				1													4										5	33	6	29	2	27	1.7	23	7	39	40	115
IMAIRU	5/12/54	4	1														4	3	3	7	12	3								7	36	4	36	2	38	1.8	15	32	40	42	127	
POTINA	5/12/54	2	4																		2										3	16	6	18	1	17	1.9	11	12	20	29	71
URIGO	5/12/54	2	5																		5										5	21	-	14	1	11	2.0	3	13	3	18	67
ASA	6/12/54	4	8																1	2	2										3	54	9	47	3	45	2.3	23	29	46	51	178
OKRISA'ONA	7/12/54	7	7					1									1	1	2	13					5	4	14	39	13	38	1	38	2.5	28	37	31	44	162				
WOLNORU	7/12/54	1				1			2								2				1	1									2	14	2	13	1	11	1.8	7	6	16	4	47
BAGUGOLO	7/12/54	4	3						1																						3	25	4	22	5	18	1.4	7	5	23	25	71
KOBAKO	7/12/54	2	4																		4	2									4	21	7	19	3	12	1.3	8	12	20	20	65
DOROGORUNA	8/12/54	2	2																								2	1	4	17	1	18	-	19	2.1	12	6	23	17	65		
WAKANORU	8/12/54	3	2																		3						2		9	20	4	11	3	10	2.3	10	10	16	21	66		
BAGI BOGI	8/12/54	1	2																													13	5	8	-	8	2.3	6	7	9	12	44

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1954.....

P. 2.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F				
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family		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			
BOLIGORO	8/12/54														2	1		3									1	5	1	9	-	7	3.0	2	-	5	11	21					
WARO	10/12/54	6	1									2		4	4	4	5	2								4	14	3	10	-	10	2.8	11	9	17	12	51						
KEREPUNU	11/12/54	22	23											1	2	6	14	4	1					1	2	35	112	7	101	4	96	2.1	79	74	148	464							
ALUGUNI	11/12/54	18	19											1	2		3	3								21	65	13	63	3	64	2.2	47	47	74	77	255						
KARAWA	11/12/54	13	12											3		1	3									10	52	10	37	2	39	2.2	36	47	73	61	220						
MAMALO	13/12/54	4											1	1		1	1	1	1	5						1	35	6	29	-	19	2.1	15	7	25	31	90						
KALO	14/12/54	13	7											1		1	4	5					2			4	155	36	124	10	12	2.4	115	75	177	151	541						
KAMALI	15/12/54	8	8											1	1	1	1	2								30	63	20	53	5	43	2.8	52	46	78	62	243						
WAKIREPU	15/12/54	3	6											1	1		2	1								22	72	17	49	4	36	3.6	48	38	81	60	247						
BABAGA	15/12/54	5	3											1		1										9	44	6	38	4	37	2.4	30	31	41	41	157						
KAKULI	15/12/54	3	2											1		1										10	36	4	27	2	28	2.6	23	29	31	33	124						
TOTAL P.2.		85	81											1	1	2	3	6	4	2	1	22	28			14	21	12	45	89	12	3	6	8	1/2	4	2	185	653	540	481	403	693
" P.1.		60	65	2	-	2	3	3	3	2	6	-	2	34	35	-	10	14	4	20	97	11	-	-	-	-	9	5	97	417	92	383	30	376	246	220	426	465	1479				
GRAND TOTAL =		155	146	2	-	3	4	5	10	8	10	2	3	56	63	-	24	35	16	65	186	23	3	-	6	-	13	7	282	1070	235	923	64	857	704	623	1169	1158	3892				

RIGG No. 2 OF 54/56

G. LINSLEY a/A.D.O.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 2 of 1954/55

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : G. LINSLEY , a/A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED : KEMP WELCH RIVER - Mt. OBREE.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Routine Administration, including  
census, village inspections, native  
matters.

DURATION OF PATROL : Monday, 14th February, 1955 to  
Wednesday, 9th March, 1955.

NUMBER OF DAYS : Twenty-four

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Police : N.C.O. 1; Consts., 2  
N.M.O.'s : 1  
Interpreters : 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARRIERS: Twenty-one

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA : D.D.S & N.A.: May, 1952.

Monday, 14th Feb., 1955.  
P.H.D. : Upper Kemp Welch-Mt. Obree  
area : 1945.  
Lower Kemp Welch : November,  
1952.

APPENDICES : "A" - REPORT ON POLICE  
"B" - SKETCH MAP

REF MAP : Port Moresby, Provisional 4m to 1 in.  
( Provisional ).

1954/55 RIGOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 4 of 1954/55

DIARY

Wednesday, 16th February, 1955.

Inspected GAUNOMU village and departed at 6.45 a.m. Climbed steadily up a grassy ridge and then descended to NERAMI Creek. Followed up the creek for a short distance and then climbed steeply up to the crest of the opposite ridge, thence following it along to the abandoned village of TABOROGORO, and then beyond to GEVEREGORO, reached at 10.45.

Took the census, held talks with the people, inspected the village and departed at 1.10 for Kekorogoro Rest House, arriving at 1.35.

During the remainder of the afternoon, proceeded to nearby KOKOROGORO Village, took the census, discussed various matters with the people and inspected the village.

Heavy rain fell from 2.30 until five.

Thursday, 17th February, 1955.

Set off at 6.35, passed through KOKOROGORO and then travelled generally along the crest of the ridge high above the UMAMEI River, a major tributary of the Kemp Welch, about a mile away. Arrived at DABADAGORO at 7.45, and took the census. Talked with the people, inspected the village.

Learned that the river was in high flood and that it would be necessary to proceed higher up to BOKU before it would be possible to cross.

Set off at 9.15 and again followed the crest along to LIBUNAKOMANA, arriving at 11.15. Continued on to nearby BOKU Rest House.

During the remainder of the day, took the census of LIBUNAKOMANA, inspected the village, attended to various complaints, held talks with the people.

Heavy rain during the afternoon.

Friday, 18th February 1955.

Set off at 6.45 and descended to BAUKOMANA, beside KWIMEI creek, arriving at 7.45. Census, inspection, discussions, etc., and departed 9. Crossed KWIMEI creek and climbed steadily up to the DOROMU Village and Rest House of EFAIKA, arriving at 10.25. During the remainder of the day, took the census of EFAIKA and AMURAIKA, now combined, discussed various matters with the people, inspected the village.

This being an excellent vantage point, spent some time taking compass bearings and mapping.

Saturday, 19th February, 1955.

Left EFAIKA at 6.30 and went straight down to the UMAMEI river. Forded it, climbed up to AUDUIKA Rest House, and then a short way beyond to AUDUIKA itself, reached 10 to 8. Took the census of both AUDUIKA and GOBUNAIKA, returned to the Rest House, and then along to nearby WAURAIKA. Census, routine administration, and then set off at 10.20, and climbed steadily up, through the former Rest House site of KOPU-AFARA to WAREIKA, arriving at ten to twelve. Census and routine administration and set off

DIARY

once more at 12.30. Climbed steeply up to the crest of a mountain, and then descended the far side to ARAFARA Rest House, arriving at 2.30.

Sent word to the nearby hamlets of TATANOMU and LOREIKA to assemble for census and to bring food for the carriers. Took the census, discussed various matters with the people.

Sunday 20th February, 1955.

Departed at 6.30, descended to KAPURUKU creek and followed it along to its junction with the UMAKOU river. Travelled beside the river for a short way and then climbed a rough track to the crest above. Descended to another small tributary of the UMAMAEI River, a short climb to another crest, and then down to the IKOU River, reached at 9.30. Continued on across various small creeks and then climbed up to KAIKANOMU, arriving at 11 o'clock.

During the remainder of the day, took the census, talked with the people, plotted compass traverse, etc.

Monday, 21st February, 1955.

Set off from KAIKANOMU on an overcast day at 6.15 and travelled around the ridge to the new hamlet of KOBATIKA, reached at 7.15. Set off again at 7.25 and followed the crest along to TOMOROVANUA, arriving at 8.30. A very fine view of Mt. DURAGORO (the Barron) and OBREE and of the headwaters of the ORMOND river was had from here.

Census, discussions and village inspection, and departed at 10.20. Followed the crest of the ridge for a short way and then descended to IKITAKORO creek. Climbed over a low spur and then down to the OROKOROU River, one of the main tributaries of the Ormond River. Travelled up beside the river to ONONOMU, arriving at 1 o'clock. Rested here for a quarter of an hour and then again followed up the river; crossed and a short way further along, crossed again to the Rest House as rain commenced to fall.

Took the census of ONONOMU and of the now combined villages of ADARAIIKA and ERENAIIKA.

Heavy rain throughout the afternoon.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955.

Left the Rest House at 6.10, and immediately commenced a very steep and slippery climb up to the crest of the ridge; then climbed more easily along it to BADAIIKA, arriving at 7.05. A very fine view of Mt. DURAGORO and of the tumbled ridges and valleys leading to the Owen Stanleys from here. Took the census, inspected the village, and talked with the people.

Departed at 5 to 8 and steadily climbed up the range along a good track through some moss forest, and then descended to the head of the UMAKOU River at five past ten. Climbed up from the river and followed the track leading around the shoulder of the ridge. At five to twelve, rested for a quarter of an hour. Then descended to SORIKORU creek, a tributary of the MIMANI (Kemp Welch) River, climbed up once more, and then travelled a good track around the ridge to TABU, arriving at 1.40.

During the afternoon, took the census of TABU and arranged to visit and take the census of other nearby villages on the morrow.

1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1680 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000



DIARYWednesday 23rd February, 1955.

Set off at 6.30 and travelled an excellent track to IBARADOKU, reached at 7.40. On the way, an excellent view of all the country clear to the coast, and of the sea itself. Took the census and then at 8.20 continued on down to IMIDURU, above SORIKORU Creek. Reached IMIDURU at 9 and took the census of both this village and of WAUSA. Set off on the return journey at 10.35 and reached TABU Rest House at 12.10.

During the remainder of the day, wrote up notes, compiled census statistics, plotted compass traverse.

Heavy rain set in at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, 24th February, 1955.

Got away at 6.15, descended to and crossed ASORO Creek, and then, a short way further on, I'I Creek. A well kept road then led up over the ridge and down to IGUNAMO, reached at 8.25. Census, routine administration and then set off at 10.25. Descended to and crossed the MIMANI ( Kemp Welch ) River by a new bridge to DOROBISORO Rest House, arriving at 11. Census, discussions, etc., and then set off again at 1.15. Travelled a wide and level track beside the river, crossed on of its Tributaries, VI Creek and arrived at the new Village and Rest House of ABOWANA just beyond at ten to three. Took the census, inspected the village, talked with the people.

Rain in the late afternoon.

Friday, 25th February, 1955.

Set off from ABOWANA at 6.20 and continued up beside the river along another well kept track. Crossed, and then recrossed by narrow sapling " bridges " to arrive opposite MIMANI. There was no bridge here, and proceeded a short way along a rough track to cross AIOME Creek, and then the MIMANI via a fallen tree. A short climb led to the two house hamlet of MIMAI. On being informed that some people had run away from the hamlet on the patrol's approach, spent some time searching for them, only to discover that they were MANUGILASI people from the TUFI side of the range.

Took the census and departed at 11.15. Recrossed the MIMANI river and AIOME Creek, to return to the main track. Followed up AIOME creek to LARUNI Rest House, where the OIDOBI and IPOIDOBURA people had assembled for census.

Took the census of both groups and then set off on the steep climb to IPOIDOBURA, arriving at five past two. This and OIDOBI are the two villages furthest inland in this area. Pine trees were growing near the village. Returned to the Rest House.

Heavy rain began to fall at 4 .

Saturday, 26th Feb., 1955.

Sent the carriers off to return to DOROBISORO at 6.30 and then climbed up to OIDOBI ( LARUNI ) Village, arriving at 7.10. It was a clear, cool morning and a splendid panoramic view was to be had from here. The crest of the Owen Stanleys was only about five miles away, dominated by ten thousand foot Mt. OBRNE and the whole of the valley and system of the MIMANI River was spread below as far as the eye could see. LARUNI was the final war time

RIGO.

base used by the American troops before beginning the actual crossing of the Owen Stanley Range to enter the BUNA-GONA campaign.

Departed at 8.20, descended to LARUNI Rest House and then travelled back down the MIMANI River to ABOWANA, reached at 10.40. Continued on at 11 and reached DOROBISORO Rest House at 12.15.

During the afternoon, visited and inspected nearby DOROBISORO village.

Sunday, 27th Feb., 1955.

Remained the day at DOROBISORO Rest House.

Monday, 28th Feb., 1955.

Set off at 6.25 and followed a good track down the right bank of the MIMANI River to the small Rest House near HUAVOLO. Took the census, sent the carriers on ahead, and then visited nearby HUAVOLO Village. Returned to the Rest House, crossed the river via cane suspension bridge, and continued on down the left bank to ABARO Rest House, reached at 9.40. Took the census of the assembled ABARO people. Departed at 11.10, again following down the left bank of the river, passed by the junction, on the opposite side, of the NONU and MIMANI Rivers, and arrived at ABARO village at midday. Continued on again at 12.15, crossed the river by another cane suspension bridge, climbed steeply up for a short way and then travelled along to IDAGIGOLO Village, overlooking the junction of the TAHUI and MIMANI Rivers. Arrived at five past one.

During the afternoon, census and routine administration.

Light rain during the evening.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1955.

Having been led to believe, by a previous patrol report, that SOMORE Village was only 1 hour 20 minutes walk away, sent the carriers on ahead to DODI, and left at 6.15 to visit SOMORE. A Bush track led for two hours steadily upwards until the crest dividing the TAHUI and NONU rivers was reached. From here there was a view of SOMORE, about a mile and a half away on the other side of a deep ravine. Calculating that it would take another two hours to reach the village, sent the Cpl. back to DODI to bring the carriers and patrol gear back to IDAGIGOLO, and continued on. From here on the track was one of the worst I have ever encountered. It was obviously little used, less than a foot wide, and led through tangled undergrowth and scrub, up and down loose, slippery, steep hillsides and dipping into and rising out of several small creeks. Eventually arrived at SOMORE at 10.20.

Took the census, discussed various matters with the people, and inspected the village. Set off on the return journey at 12.15, and at one heavy rain set in, making the track even worse than it was on the outward journey. Arrived at IDAGIGOLO at 20 to four.

DIARYWednesday, 2nd. March, 1955.

Departed at 6.30 and went straight down to the MIMANI River at its junction with the TAHUI River and crossed to the opposite bank via a cane suspension bridge. Climbed steeply up to DODI, arriving at five past seven. Took the census, attended to various routine matters and then set off at 8.10. Followed down the river along a good track to BCRO, reached at 9.15. Once again census and routine administration and set off again at five to ten. Crossed BARAI Creek and then travelled a poor track paralleling the river and going up and down over several small ridges. Passed by the junction, on the opposite side, of the ADEI and MIMANI Rivers and continued onto SAIA Creek. From then on the track followed the river bank to the GURANOMU Rest House, which was reached at one.

Heavy rain commenced to fall at 1.15.

After the rain had eased, set off for GURANOMU Village on the other side of the river about fifteen minutes walk away. The river here divides into two channels, each about 100 yards wide, over each of which was a cane suspension bridge. Took the census, inspected the village, discussed various matters with the people, and then returned to the Rest House as rain once more commenced to fall.

Thursday, 3rd. March, 1955.

x Set off at 6.10. and travelled along the hillside above the river. The track was poor to fair, with an odd occasional good stretch. There were a few steep pinches of short duration, but in general the track continually rose and fell as the hillsides were followed around and small creeks encountered. Passed the junction of SORIKORO creek and the river at 7 and continued onto INARO Creek, reached at ten. Crossed another large creek and then climbed steeply up and dropped down to BAREIKA Rest house beside AROKORO creek, arriving at five to twelve. The latter part of the track was in excellent order.

During the afternoon, took the census, and visited BAREIKA village, about fifteen minutes walk away.

Friday, 4th March, 1955.

Left BAREIKA Rest House at 6.20 and followed AROKORO creek down to near its junction with the MIMANI River, and then climbed over a low ridge and descended to the river. Followed it down a short way to WAIAFANOMU, arriving at 8.20. Took the census of WAIAFANOMU and MEIODOBU, discussed various matters with the people, and then sent the carriers on ahead to MUIANOMU Rest House.

Set off from WAIAFANOMU at 10 to 11, crossed the river by canoe at the ferry point and proceeded to nearby MEIODOBU. Returned to WAIAFANOMU and left at ten to twelve for MUIANOMU. There followed one of the steepest climbs encountered on the patrol, but after the initial extremely steep climb, the track was graded and very well made. Descended to ORO-IKA village and then down to MUIANOMU Rest House beside the river, arriving at 1.25.

During the afternoon, took the census and attended to various routine matters, and then visited the nearby village of MUIANOMU.

The carriers constructed rafts for the trip down river. The river here is a wide and deep stream.

DIARY

Saturday, 5th March, 1955.

Sent Constable OKOA on ahead to RIGO with instructions to have transport at Gobaragere on Tuesday.

Set off from MUIANOMU by raft at 6.30 and travelled fairly quickly downstream to arrive at the small hamlet of TRAUNOMU at 7.30. Census, routine administration, and then departed, again by raft, at 8.45 for DIRINOMU, reached at five past nine. Took the census, held discussions, listened to complaints and then walked to IARUMENOMU, a quarter of an hour away. Once more census and routine administration and then departed by raft at 11.45 for BULIDOBU, arriving at mid-day.

Heavy rain commenced to fall at 12.15.

Took the census of BULIDOBU and of NEMENANOMU.

Sunday, 6th March, 1955.

Visited NEMENANOMU, about an hours walk up the UMAMEI River. Spent the remainder of the day at BULIDOBU.

Monday, 7th March, 1955.

Set off by raft from BULIDOBU at 6.30, landed near SISIGOLO, and then walked a short way up to the village, arriving at 7.

Returned to the rafts at 8.30 and travelled down to nearby NAFENANOMU, on the opposite bank of the river. Census, routine administration. Set off again at 25 to 10 and travelled down past GAUNOMU, visited on the outward journey, to KUALE, arriving at 11.15.

Took the census, held discussions, listened to complaints, inspected the village. Remained the night at KUALE.

Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

Proceeded down stream by raft to KAREKEDOBU and went ashore to settle a complaint brought by some KAREKEDOBU people. Then continued on down the river to the junction with the Musgrave River, and landed at Gobaragere Plantation, at 9 o'clock.

Sent the patrol gear and personnel on ahead to Rigo. Remained the night at Gobaragere.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1955.

Attended to several minor disputes and complaints and then proceeded with Mr. Heiner, Manager of Gobaragere, to Rigo in his truck.

END OF PATROL

DIARY

Saturday, 5th March, 1955.

Sent Constable OKOA on ahead to RIGO with instructions to have transport at Gobaragere on Tuesday.

Set off from MUIANOMU by raft at 6.30 and travelled fairly quickly downstream to arrive at the small hamlet of TEAUNOMU at 7.30. Census, routine administration, and then departed, again by raft, at 8.45 for DIRINOMU, reached at five past nine. Took the census, held discussions, listened to complaints and then walked to IARUMENOMU, a quarter of an hour away. Once more census and routine administration and then departed by raft at 11.45 for BULIDOBU, arriving at mid-day.

Heavy rain commenced to fall at 12.15.

Took the census of BULIDOBU and of MEMEMANOMU.

Sunday, 6th March, 1955.

Visited MEMEMANOMU, about an hours walk up the UMAMEI River. Spent the remainder of the day at BULIDOBU.

Monday, 7th March, 1955.

Set off by raft from BULIDOBU at 6.30, landed near SIS.GOLO, and then walked a short way up to the village, arriving at 7.

Returned to the rafts at 8.30 and travelled down to nearby MAFENANOMU, on the opposite bank of the river. Census, routine administration. Set off again at 25 to 10 and travelled down past GAUNOMU, visited on the outward journey, to KUALE, arriving at 11.15.

Took the census, held discussions, listened to complaints, inspected the village. Remained the night at KUALE.

Tuesday, 8th March, 1955.

Proceeded down stream by raft to KAREKEDOBU and went ashore to settle a complaint brought by some KAREKEDOBU people. Then continued on down the river to the junction with the Musgrave River, and landed at Gobaragere Plantation, at 9 o'clock.

Sent the patrol gear and personnel on ahead to Rigo. Remained the night at Gobaragere.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1955.

Attended to several minor disputes and complaints and then proceeded with Mr. Heiner, Manager of Gobaragere, to Rigo in his truck.

END OF PATROL

GENERALCENSUS.

The last census of the Mt. Obree census division was taken in November, 1952. The census statistics show that the census division as a whole is over-recruited. Throughout the area, out of a total of 669 adult able-bodied males recorded in the census, 293, or approximately 44%, are absent at work, and there are also an additional 19 absent as students at Mission or Government Schools. Many of these villages are excessively over-recruited, and of the 48 whose census was taken, no less than 22 have greater than 33 1/3 % of adult able-bodied males absent at work. In these 22 villages, 206 out of a total of 360, or approximately 57%, are absent at work.

The figures for three of the worst affected villages are : EFAIKA, 19 absent at work, three absent as students, out of 26 adult able-bodied males ; AMURAIKA, 18 absent at work, three absent as students, out of 25 adult able-bodied males; KAIKANOMU, 11 absent at work out of 14 adult able-bodied males. In these three villages, the majority of those who were recorded as absent at work in the 1950 census, are still absent, and have not returned to their village even once. Many of these names are merely question marks in the census book, the persons never having been sighted. AMURAIKA no longer exists as a separate village, having joined with EFAIKA because of the shortage of adult able-bodied males. In this village, only one birth has been recorded in the past five years.

The total deaths recorded throughout the area <sup>were 211</sup> and the total births 232. The totals of both births and deaths would in fact be higher, because of hidden infant mortality, but even so the birth rate is highly unsatisfactory, and there can be no doubt that this has resulted directly from the general over-recruitment.

The over-recruited villages are : The TABORO Villages of GAUNOMU, TABOROGORO, WAIRADOBU, GEVEREGORO and KOKOROGORO; the BOKU Village of LIBUNAKOMANA; the DIRINOMU Villages of EFAIKA, AMURAIKA and KAIKANOMU; the KOKILA Villages of WAURAIKA, and TATANOMU; the BARAI Villages of TABU, IMIDIRU, DOROBISORO, MIMAI, OIDOBI and GURANOMU; and the villages of BAREIKA, WAIAFANOMU, MUIANOMU, NEMANOMU and NAFENANOMU. It is recommended that these villages be closed to recruiting and it is submitted that this should be longer than for just one year. With the period of engagement under N.E.A. extended now to two years, it is simply a waste of time closing an area to recruiting for a mere twelve months, since that period will have elapsed by the time those absent at work are ready to return to their villages, and they will simply be recruited again, and the whole object of closing the area to recruiting <sup>will be</sup> defeated.

HEALTH.

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol, and as the census of each family was completed, they were passed onto the orderly for examination. In this way all the actual inhabitants of the village were given a medical check, a list was made of all those requiring treatment at Rigo Native Hospital was made, and handed to the Councillor, with instructions to take them down to the hospital.

The last medical patrol into the lower areas was in 1952, but it would seem that there has been no medical patrol into

GENERALHEALTH ( Contd. )

the upper, BARAI area since the war. As would be expected, there were many bad cases of yaws and T.U.s amongst the BARAI people. The poor physical condition of many of these people was also particularly noticeable and there was a high incidence of distended stomachs. There is probably something in the nature of the soil in this area which contributes to a dietary deficiency, but I am also of the opinion that the lack of man-power caused by heavy over-recruitment has resulted in gardens being reduced in size and in the more easily grown crops being preferred to those of higher food value. At the present moment, the staple diet of these people is pumpkins, eaked out with, in some areas, corn, in others, native beans, and here and there sweet potato. Apparently there was a drought throughout the BARAI area last year, resulting in late planting of yam and taro gardens, and the people state that normally they do not have to rely so heavily upon pumpkins, but this is an easily grown crop requiring little attention, and there would certainly be a temptation, where manpower was so scarce, to rely too heavily upon it. I am ignorant of the food value of pumpkins, but I should imagine that a diet consisting almost solely of these for several months of the year would contain serious food deficiencies.

Yaws and T.U.s were found in other areas, of course, but the incidence was not so high, and the general health of the people quite satisfactory. It is evident, however, by the number of deaths recorded, that there have been epidemics in some villages since the last census was taken, with pneumonia apparently the main cause of the deaths.

VILLAGES.

Villages and houses, in general, were found to be in surprisingly good condition: with the time that has elapsed since the last patrol, some neglect could have been looked for, but in most cases it did not exist. There has been some shifting of villages and in these cases, naturally, the newly re-built houses were in a good state of repair, but a reasonably good standard of housing was found in most villages throughout the lower area, and much re-building within the old, existing villages was being done. One of the largest of the villages visited, KOKOROGORO, has been almost entirely re-built within recent months. It was interesting to note, here and there, a combination of new and old styles in the building of houses: the verandah and front room being constructed in the European style, and joined to the traditional style of rounded roof and walls at the rear.

In the upper areas, and particularly BARAI, only the leaf of the wild bamboo is available for thatching and the lack of suitable building materials has resulted in a poor standard of house, consisting of little more than a box on stilts, with roughly adzed plank walls and bamboo leaf thatch. Nonetheless, most houses were in a good state of repair in these villages, with the exception of IPOIDOBURU, at the head of the Kemp Welch river, where there was not a single house that did not require repairs. Two of the outstanding villages in this area were DOROBISORO and SOMORE, the latter only recently re-built on a new site and containing the largest and best constructed house seen in the BARAI area.

Villages generally were clean and tidy and free from filth and refuse. In all cases where houses needed repairing, or cleaning of villages was required, the appropriate instructions were given.

GENERALAGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

In all areas below BARAI, food supplies were found to be plentiful, even in this, the in-between season of planting. Last year appears to have been a good season throughout these lower areas, with no long, dry spells, and adequate rainfall earlier in the season for planting. Taitu, breadfruit and bananas are the crops being used at present, with yam and taro gardens growing well and ready for harvesting in a month to six weeks time.

The picture is not so good amongst the BARAI people of the upper reaches of the Kemp Welch. All villages in this area are suffering from a shortage of the normal native foods and are existing principally on a diet of pumpkin, varied by, in various areas, corn, a little breadfruit and sweet potatoes, and the native bean. The people everywhere stated that there had been a drought last year which had forced them to plant yams and taro much later than would normally have been the case, so that there would appear to be a great deal of truth in this, but I think it unfortunate that so easily grown and prolifically bearing a crop as pumpkins was ever introduced to these people, for the temptation must always exist to grow large numbers of pumpkins in place of the more difficult native foods. However, the people insisted that they had planted good taro and yam gardens, and that these were all now doing well, and should be ready in from two to three months.

Corn apparently does very well along the upper reaches of the Kemp Welch, and some really fine cobs were seen. A difficulty, however, is the presence of very large numbers of cockatoos, which periodically raid the gardens. The long, narrow native bean, with slightly flattened pods about the size of peas is grown here, and is very good eating. The long, red fruit of the small "screw" pandanus palm is also gathered and eaten.

Orange and mandarin trees are to be found in most villages, and good groves of mandarin trees y laden with unripened fruit, were seen right inland near the head of the river at ABOWANA and also at DOROBISORO Rest House. A feature of the whole of the Kemp Welch valley are the large numbers of OKARI nut trees.

Pine trees were seen at OIDOBI and IPOIDOBURU Village, and there are large stands of pine trees on Mts. OBREE and DURAGORO. My interpreter, GENO, who has been to the crests of these two mountains, states that some of the pine trees are of tremendous girth. Small stands of tall gum trees are to be found as far inland as the MIMAI- LARUNI area.

Nowhere are very large numbers of pigs kept, and some of the lower villages have done away with them altogether, or varying pretexts, such as that they spoil the gardens, foul the villages, and so on, but the real reason would appear to be a Council meeting held at SAROA, where it was resolved that every effort should be made to discourage the keeping of pigs because they brought disease. The people were told that whether or not they kept pigs was entirely their own affair, and not to be swayed by what other, outside people might decide. The natives state that large fish are often caught in the river in the dry season, and this would appear to be a good source of protein for them.



GENERAL

The main tracks travelled were mostly in quite good order. The worst sections were those between ARAFARA Rest House and KAIKANOMU, which was mostly a bush track that often followed creek beds, and between GURANOMU and BAREIKA, although the latter part of this section was well kept. The best sections of the road were those furthest inland: from TABU in to LARUNI, and back down the Kemp Welch as far as IDAGIGOLO. The TABU-DOROBISORO section was a wide, graded and well-made road, and the extremely steep section lower down between WAIAFANOMU and MUIANOMU was also very well graded and maintained. From DOROBISORO in to LARUNI Rest House, the track was for the most part a broad and level pathway following up beside the river, with scarcely a climb anywhere.

The worst track travelled was off the main road, between IDAGIGOLO and SOMORE. For two hours a bush track ascends fairly steadily to the crest between the TAHUI and NONU rivers, and the going is reasonable, but thereafter the track becomes a barely discernible way leading through tangled undergrowth and scrub, and dipping into and out of steep sided ravines whose slopes are covered with loose rubble. Instructions were given that a proper road was to be cut and maintained from DOROBISORO to SOMORE, since it is more easily reached from DOROBISORO than from IDAGIGOLO.

REST HOUSES

Rest Houses varied from almost palatial <sup>structures</sup> ~~institutions~~ in which it would have been quite possible to take up permanent residence immediately, to small, open-sided, bamboo leaf thatched boxes which barely provided adequate shelter. Of course, it was not to be expected that large Rest Houses would be found right inland, where bamboo leaf is all that is available for thatch, but some of the inland Rest Houses could, nonetheless, be improved upon. However, when one considers that two and three years have elapsed in the past between the visits of officers it is not to be wondered at that, here and there, Rest Houses are not quite up to scratch, and it was gratifying to find so many in excellent order. The best Rest Houses were those at GAUNOMU, DOROBISORO, BAREIKA, MUIANOMU BULIDOBU, and KUALE.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There are no Government Schools in the area patrolled, but all through the lower portion of it The L.M.S. have teachers and schools in the larger villages, which act as centres for the smaller nearby hamlets. However, there is not one Mission Teacher or School to be found throughout the entire BARAI area until IDAGIGOLO is reached, and here, in this one small hamlet, a Seventh Day Adventist Teacher has recently established a school of sorts. Apparently the D.M.S. never have extended their operations into the BARAI area, so that these people have never had a school, and presumably little or no religious instruction, either. It seems strange that in the oldest Sub-district in Papua, in which the longest established Mission operates there should be an area such as this without a single mission school or teacher. It would not be surprising if the Seventh Day Adventists did not eventually extend right into the whole of the BARAI area.

GENERAL

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Several new Councillors were elected and V.C.'s selected for appointment throughout the area patrolled. The replacement of old and somewhat senile village officials in these instances with younger and more vigorous men should result in improvements within their areas. It was noticeable that the villages and areas which most required improvement almost invariably possessed an ancient Councillor, or were without a Village Constable because of the former V.C.'s death or incapacity. Nonetheless, many of these old Village Officials had a long record of, in the main, good service.

Except for these few officials, the standard in general was quite good, and here and there excellent.

MAPPING.

The Port Moresby, Second Edition ( Provisional ) 4 miles to the inch map gives a very poor and mostly inaccurate representation of the inland areas of the Rigo Sub-district, but one section is fairly accurate, and that is the main course of the MIMANI River. It is assumed that this was in all probability taken from Mr. G.A.V. Stanley's geological survey map. However, the Eastern branch of the river, which was followed for the first half of the patrol, is most inaccurately shown.

A compass traverse was run throughout the patrol and some pains taken to prepare as accurate a map as possible ( within the limits of this form of mapping ) of the whole area. It is felt that the 2 miles to the inch sketch map which has been prepared does give a reasonable representation of the whole area, and will be of assistance to future patrols. It is therefore requested that several copies be made of it and forwarded to Rigo, please.

S. Linsley a/A.D.O.

RIGD 3 OF 54/55

C.E. DEATH C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 2 of 1954-55.

REPORT ON POLICE

No. 901	Col. MABEWARI	Most competent and reliable, as usual.
No. 2146	Const. OKOA	Has above average ability; intelligent and resourceful.
No. 8384	Const. KOIVI	A new Constable on his first patrol, and did a creditable job of work: should develop into a better than average Constable.

G. Libsley

a/A.D.O.

G. Libsley

RIGD 3 OF 54/55

C.E. DEATH C.P.O.

PATROL REPORT

6/6 Patrol Report : Rigo No 3/1954-55

7/6/55

Officer Conducting Patrol : C.E. De Ath ,CPO

8/6/55

Area Patrolled : RIGO Station environs  
and Inland KEMP WELCH

9/6/55

Objects of Patrol : Census Revision  
Medical Inspection  
Routine Admin.  
Investigation - SIVIGOLO

11/6/55

Duratic : 15 days(6th June to 20th June)

12/6/55

Personnel : One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Two members RPC  
One Medical Orderly(NMA)  
One Servant

13/6/55

-----000-----

14/6/55

PATROL DIARY

- 6/6/55 : To KAPAKAPA by tractor ( ½ hour)  
Census, medical, & inspection
- 7/6/55 : To TAGANA by tractor (½ hour)  
Census, Medical, & Inspection  
To GOMORE by tractor (20 mins.)  
Census, Medical, & Inspection
- 8/6/55 : To UNUGAU & GINIGOLO (1 hour good walking)  
Census, medical, & Inspection
- 9/6/55 : To GABONE (1½ hours good walking)  
Inspection only & Medical (1¼ hours good walking)  
To TAURUBA & Med
- 10/6/55 : To SAROA (4½ hours poor walking - track overgrown)  
Census & Inspection & Medical.
- 11/6/55 : To KEMAIA (¼ hour good walking)  
Census, Inspection, Medical (20 mins good walking)  
To KWALIMARUPU (10 mins good walking)  
Census, Medical, & Inspection (20 mins good walking)  
To BABAGA  
To GIDOBADA  
Census, Medical, Inspection
- 12/6/55 : Sunday observed
- 13/6/55 : To GERESE (1 hour fair walking)  
Census, Medical, & Inspection (1 hour fair walking)  
To GEA (¼ hour necessary to cross Musgrove several times)  
Inspection, Census, & Medical  
To USIA  
Census, Inspection, Medical.  
Return to GEA
- 14/6/55 : To KODOGERE (1½ hours good walking)  
Census, Inspection, Medical (½ hour good walking)  
To GOBARAGERE Plantation (10 mins " " "  
To BORAKAGERE (10 mins " " "  
Census, Inspection, Medical (1 hour by raft)  
To KAPOGERE Ag. Station  
To POLIGOLO

- 14/6/55 contd. To KOKERAGU Plantation (2 hour byraft)
- 15/6/55 : Return to POLIGOLO/SAROAKEI  
Census, Inspection, Medical  
To SIVIGOLO- Investigation (10 mins from  
KOKERAGU)
- 16/6/55 : To BORE (1 1/2 Hours by raft)  
Census, Inspection, Medical  
To PIKAIURUPU (1/2 hour by raft)  
Census, Inspection, Medical  
To NIIRUKA (1/2 hour by raft)
- 17/6/55 : Census, Medical, Inspection at NIIRUKA  
To GOULUPU (1 hour)  
Inspection only
- 18/6/55 : To KALO via Mr Petrov's property (6 hours by  
raft)  
TO HULA via MAKIRUPU & KAMALI  
Inspection only of all of the  
above Villages (3 hours good  
walking)
- 19/6/55 : To WALI/by canoe (2 hours depending  
on wind)  
To KALOURA Plantation
- 20/6/55 : Inspection WALI (4 hours depend-  
ing on wind)  
To KARAKAPA  
To RIGO Station

-----o0o-----

Some portions of this report may seem a little  
too full out it has been written with a view of assisting  
Officers who do the same patrol later.



## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of all the villages near RIGO Station and of those which lie along the course of the KEMP WELCH River.

Cooperation throughout the area was very good although compliance with instructions issued by previous Officers, in certain villages, was disappointing.

Food was readily made available to the Patrol although it is not a good time for crops.

The Villages very near RIGO Station were reached by tractor and in some cases on foot. Later the courses of the MUSGRAVE, HUNTER, and KEMP WELCH Rivers were followed. A good deal of rafting and canoeing was done on the latter. At this time of the year when the rivers were low a fair number of crocodiles were seen and in one instance at GOULNPU a good deal of commotion was caused when a fairly large one boarded the writer's canoe. From HOLA the Patrol returned by sailing canoe.

A number of Europeans were met at various Plantations and Mission establishments and they were, without exception, most helpful to the Patrol.

The weather throughout was good and there was no delay through rain or flooding rivers.

Some portions of this Report may seem a little too full but it has been written with a view of assisting Officers who do the same Patrol later.

(a) NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, GAME, & FISHING

Food supplies throughout the area were found to be satisfactory although not abundant. At present the staple crop is bananas with sweet potatoes nearly ready. The usual native crops were seen and do not bear commenting on except perhaps the pineapples. At GEA and USIA the large Queen pineapples were seen. These were as large, almost, as an inverted bucket.

The area Patrolled included the fertile land along the KEMP WELCH River. It is in this area that there are several European plantations viz. GORARAGERE (Govt-rubber), KAPOGERE (Govt-corn, peanuts, etc), POLIGOLO (peanuts), KOKEBAGH (rubber, copra) and SIVIGOLO (rubber, copra, cocoa). A sawmill has also been started by Rosser Bros, near SIVIGOLO Plantation.

Mr Graham, an Agricultural Officer, spent some time doing a soil survey in the area and no doubt exhaustive reports exist in Port Moresby. The native population along the KEMP WELCH River is not great and would seem as though future European settlement could be encouraged there, providing that is, that soil conditions etc are favourable for certain crops.

Native cash crops are not grown to any great extent. A little copra is made at SAROA and on the lower portions of the KEMP WELCH River near NIHIRUKA. A good deal of betel nut is sold to the coastal natives and in most gardens quite large sections of it are seen growing.

In and around the villages the usual livestock was seen i.e. pigs, cats, fowls, and dogs. A number of the latter had to be destroyed. On the plantations goats and cows were seen and appeared to be doing well. Should the natives overcome their aversion to goat meat an alternative could be found to pork. It was rather novel to have the women in two villages urge the Patrol to rid the villages of pigs. These women of KWALIMARUPU and SAROA belonged to the newly formed 'WOMEN'S CLUB'. The village men took some notice of them and promised(?) to pen them

up in the very near future.

In the KEMP WELCH River there were found to be fairly large fish. In the upper reaches fish up to 28lbs have been caught and further down there <sup>were</sup> found to be much larger ones caught. A number of crocodiles were seen. At KAPAKAPA whitebait in abundance were seen and the season is reputed to last from April to November.

Game was plentiful and included, duck, pigeon, scrub turkeys, wallaby, and wild pigs.

It would be a fair statement, in conclusion, to say that the area, especially along the KEMP WELCH River, is capable of supporting a much larger population, and of being being developed for European settlement.

(b) MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Considering how close RIGO Native Hospital is the health of the natives was found to be poor. Although a recent TB survey was done in the area the weather was poor and it is rumoured that many sick people did not attend the examination. European residents have asked that a little more notice be given so that they can organise a better attendance of natives. This applies especially to Missions who have a good deal of influence in the various villages. It is not likely that the Xray team will be returning for some time however and a plant may have been installed at Rigo before that time.

An N.M.A., MAMATA accompanied the Patrol and altogether 130 patients were sent in for treatment.

The most frequent diseases found were, T.U's, filaria, malaria, yaws and tinea imbricate.

On the return journey the Patrol passed through the HULA area where an outbreak of whooping cough had been notified previously. It is thought now that the outbreak has run its course as very few cases are now being reported.

(c) EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

There is one L.M.S. European Mission at SAROA run by Mr and Mrs Rankin. Miss Fairhall is also starting a Mission establishment (hospital) at DAGONA near the KEMP WELCH river.

Considering the closeness to the SAROA Mission of certain villages, and considering too the fact that the Mission has been functioning in the area for approximately 25 years, there does seem a good deal of backwardness in them. This was especially so at UNUGAU, GABONE, (where in recent years there has been organised fighting with KEMABOLO), SAROAKEI, and GEA. In most of these villages there were complaints of sorcery and later it is hoped that a charge can be laid against one SAROAKEI native.

However, in SAROA and those villages where the Mission had become well established the 'atmosphere' was felt to be much better and cooperation was very good.

where there were schools in existence the following figures were obtained from the various teachers;

KAPAKAPA	7 girls	24 boys	Ed. Higher Sch.
"	71	69	L.M.S.
GINIGOLO	48	56	L.M.S.
GABONE	11	13	L.M.S.
TAURUBA	38	42	L.M.S.
SAROA	102	129	L.M.S. European Teachers
NIUIRUKA	12	13	L.M.S.
GOMORE	18	8	L.M.S.

(d) CENSUS

Census had not been done in most villages for about four years and in one case six years. It was, therefore, impossible to get accurate figures on infant and child mortality which was thought to be rather high.

Attendance for the various Census revisions was good.

Certain villages it will be noted have almost reached, with regard to numbers, extinction point.

(e) VILLAGES

(I) Village Officials

On the whole the Village Officials were satisfactory. One or two, as the appended comments show, were very good.

Council elections were held at a number of villages and a good deal of interest was shown in the choice of candidates.

Some Village Officials complained that they felt a little inferior to the younger men in their villages who had received a mission or government education and who knew the rudiments of reading and writing. Some of these younger men, apparently, had shown a little disrespect for the ability and knowledge of the above Officials. Could something be done to raise the prestige of V.C.'s and Councillors? The writer would be only too willing to run a short course for these Officials near Rigo (in his own time if necessary). The course could cover not only village administration but also a broad picture of the Administration as a whole with special reference to the part that it is hoped natives will play, in the future, in it.

The following comments refer to the

V.C.'s seen;

Name	Village	Comment
IOWAI GAMOGA	GINIGOLO	A man of long service-good
KOKOA	GABONE	Lazy and indifferent
VIROBC KOU	TAURUBA	Popular but lazy
GARI GARI	SAROA	Very helpful but quiet
VEGOFI SEIAKA	KWALIMARUPA	In his dotage but still fiery
ARAU GWABO	GIDOBADA	Fair to good
PORONA	GEA	One of the best seen
VANUGA BOLU	SAROAKEI	Insincere and not strong
TAU GERERA	NIUIRUKA	Controls 4 villages-good
VANUA GARONA	GERESE	Useless

In addition to the above V.C.'s Cr LIGUNA SEGA is recommended for appointment to the position of V.C. Previously his village, GOULUPU, was under the charge of V.C. TAU of NIUIRUKA who, with three other villages to look after, has too much to do.

(e) VILLAGES (contd.)

(2) State of Villages and Rest Houses

Generally speaking houses were in good repair. However it must be remembered that thatching does not begin until July and that it has been a number of years since a Patrol passed through most of the area. Latrines were not present in most villages. Although it was requested that villages construct latrines a word of caution, about the insanitary state that communal ones can become subject to, was given. In SAROA it was very gratifying to find that each house had its own well-constructed latrine.

In SAROA too a change of housing style was seen.

Pigs and dogs were present in all villages but there is a movement now afoot to destroy sick animals and to pen pigs up so that gardens can once again be made close to the villages.

Some villages have been burnt down in recent years due to the crowding of houses. TAURUBA, in particular suffered a very bad fire in 1954.

It was pleasing to see that members of the newly formed 'WOMEN'S CLUB' at SAROA and KAPAKAPA were having a salutary effect in their respective villages.

Rest Houses exist at the following villages; GERESE, GEA, GINIGOLO, GABONE, TAURUBA, BORE, NIUIRUKA, GOULUPU, and various villages, <sup>at</sup> in the HULA area, which were passed through on the return journey.

It is interesting to note how many of the villages visited have remained in their old defensive positions on the crests of small hills. Generally speaking this is rather inconvenient for water supplies etc.

(f) NATIVE AFFAIRS

Despite the closeness to RIGO of the villages visited the area has, with respect to patrolling, been neglected. One village at least had not been visited for six years. However the native situation was found to be good and the patrol was well received.

Council elections were held in a

number of villages. The SAROA Council seems to be doing good work and other councils were requested to take note of its activities.

Little copra is produced in the area and at the present time there does not seem to be a great deal of scope for the Cooperative movement. However there is one society at SAROA which has members drawn from many inland villages. Of course on the coast at KAPAKAPA there is the KAPAKAPA Native Society of some years standing.

(g) ROADS, BRIDGES, & TRACKS

Between 30 and 40 miles of road are maintained by the Administration. As the Patrol travelled on very little of the road it would not be just to pass any comment.

Most travelling was done by raft and canoe on the KEMP WELCH River. At this time of the year the river is low and snags make travel slightly hazardous.

No bridges exist over the KEMP WELCH River and a good deal of inconvenience is caused when goods have to be taken across to the various plantations.

(h) ANTHROPOLOGICAL

An old stone adze was found on a deserted village site. It is being forwarded with the necessary details to D.D.S. HQ.

APPENDIX 'A'

The A.D.O. at RIOO requested the Patrol to obtain evidence about a case of indecent assault at SIVIGOLO Plantation. This was done and the case is to be heard shortly.

APPENDIX 'B'

On the writer's previous Patrol to KALO the matter of Mr Hagger's land Applications was dealt with (L A 1978(P) & 1979(P)) The natives who then would not consider lessing now wish to know whether they have any claims to the store at KALO on their land.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F						
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
KAPAKAPA	6.6.55	60	55			1	2	1	1					7	8			14	13	8	10	36	4	31	5	25	2	3	56	16	54	148	7	135	3.0	139	140	149	191	729
TAGANA	7.6.55	3	3											2	1			2	3	6	9	2					1	3	12	1	11	10	3.4	4	6	16	13	42		
GOMORE	7.6.55	10	14															5	2	1	1	20		3		2	6	2	52	7	41	2	34	2.3	31	30	29	51	172	
UNUGAU	8.6.55	14	11		1									5	3			2		4	6			3				22	52	11	43	2	32	2.9	45	30	63	57	204	
GINIGOLO	8.6.55	20	9		1									5	6			1	2	2	6	5		1	6	1		50	45	23	46	3	36	3.2	59	56	64	63	255	
SAROA	10.6.55	28	31											2	1			4	2	4	11	27		5	21	1		35	79	17	71	2	63	2.4	44	67	84	89	338	
BABAGA	11.6.55	3	5											1				1		4	3			4	6			5	20	4	13	2	14	2.2	12	9	17	22	73	
KEMAI	11.6.55	7	2												3	1			3		1	12			7	1		11	50	14	15	20	2.9	15	13	28	29	105		
GIDOBADA	11.6.55	14	10											1	1			1	3	1	2	12		2	4			11	46	13	32	4	27	3.5	27	24	40	45	154	
KVALIMORU	"	13	15															2		4	22			1	7			18	62	20	44	1	43	3.1	56	47	63	59	241	
SEA	13.6.55													1	1			2	3		1	2						1	7	3	5	1	6	1	1	4	6	6	19	
UMIA	13.6.55													1	1					4	2	1							5	3	3	5	1	1		4	6	12		
GERESI	13.6.55	8	2											1				1	1	2	5				2			8	22	4	21	2	18	2.1	26	19	25	29	106	
BORAKAGERE	14.6.55		2											1							2	2							4		2	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	12	
KODOGERE	14.6.55		2												1			1			1							1	6	1	5	1	5	1	3	8	6	8	26	
SAROAKEI	15.6.55	1	3												1			1	1		1	7						13	24	8	26	1	22	2.5	15	19	26	32	101	
BIGAINUKA	16.6.55	1	3											2							4							7	19	9	14	1	13	2.0	12	14	13	18	63	
BORU	16.6.55	2			1									1				1	1	1	5							4	10	2	10	1	10	1	5	14	11		34	
HIUURUKA	17.6.55	8	8		1	1								1				5	12	3	9	3						8	36	5	25	1	19	1.0	20	1	31		95	
		192	175	5	2	2	1	8	1	3	3	4	1	50	56	1		42	56	31	74	170	4	47	5	81	2	15	235	656	199	575	32	517	42.0	427	515	688	770	2754



RIGO 1 OF 55/56

G. LINSLEY a/A.D.O.

No. 4 (MT. BROWN) CENSUS DIVISION

CF/NS.

P/R RIG.1-55/56-  
523.

29th September, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report RIGO 1-55/56.

Forwarded herewith is RIGO Patrol Report No. 1-55/56,  
submitted by Mr. G.T. Linsley, a/A.D.O., RIGO.

Native Affairs: (Page 6)

No matter what the motive, when a mountain people move to a valley they are susceptible to sickness and there is generally a decline in population. Unless the L.M.S. are conducting a satisfactory medical aid post I have suggested to the A.D.O. that a Native Medical Orderly be established in the new village and maintained there for several years.


It is pleasing to read of the people's enthusiasm, particularly when one considers the manner in which this census division has been neglected by the Administration over the years.

Village Officials: (Page 10)

The A.D.O. will be asked to recommend IAGI-POLAWA for a Loyal Service Medal if he should think he is worthy of the award.

As is usually expected of Mr. Linsley he has again conducted his patrol in a painstaking and efficient manner and submitted a well written and comprehensive report.

Could six copies of his map be taken and forwarded to this office, please?

  
(C. Fleay)  
Acting District Officer.

Copy to: Assistant District Officer,  
RIGO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : G. LINSLEY, a/A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED : No. 4 Census Division : Ormond  
River - Mt. Brown.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Routine Administration, including  
census, village inspections, native mat-  
ters.

DURATION OF PATROL : Sunday, 24th July, 1955 to  
Monday, 15th August, 1955.

NUMBER OF DAYS ; Twenty-four.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Police : N.C.O. 1; Consts., 2  
N.M.O.'s : 1  
Interpreters: 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARRIERS : Twenty.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA : Dept. of Native Affairs : March, 1953  
P.H.D. : October, 1952.

LAST CENSUS PATROL : September, 1950.

APPENDICES : "A" - REPORT ON POLICE  
"B" - SKETCH MAP

REF MAP : Port Moresby 4m. to 1 in. (Provisional)

---

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56

INTRODUCTION

The Mt. Brown ( No. 4 ) Census division covered by this patrol lies in the centre of the Rigo Sub-district and extends from the Kemp Welch River inland to the Owen Stanley Range. In the main it is comprised of the watershed and system of the Ormond River, excepting that portion comprising the MARIA ( No. 5 ) Census division extending towards the ABAU Boundary. The villages extend to within about a mile and a half of the crest of Mt. Brown, and to an elevation of probably 4,500 feet, the furthest inland being SAUNOM, on the lower slopes of the main range. The area is more densely populated than is the case with the other inland areas of the Rigo Sub-district. As can be seen from the accompanying sketch Map, the central portion has a large number of villages in close proximity to each other, and even right inland, the only village somewhat remote from its neighbours is BULIDOBURU. Even here, however, the walk from AIRIAUKA was less than four hours.

In this area, as in the other inland areas of the Rigo Sub-district, patrols have not been frequent, and there is a note in no one village book by Mr. Ivan Champion that apparently there had been a visit for approximately ten years, up to the time of his patrol. Since the war, patrols have been more frequent, but at times two and three years have elapsed between them, and the last census patrol was done in 1950. Nonetheless, villages and roads were generally found to be in good order, and conditions generally most satisfactory. No trouble of any kind was experienced and willing assistance and co-operation was at all times given the patrol by the people.

Once again, a compass traverse was run throughout the patrol, and walking times given will be slower than would normally be the case.

---

DIARY

Sunday, 24th July, 1955.

Proceeded by Ferguson Tractor and Trailer to Gobaragere Plantation.

Monday, 25th July, 1955.

Proceeded by Ferguson Tractor and Trailer to the Kemp Welch River crossing at Kokebagu Plantation. Leaving Kokebagu at 11.30, passed through nearby Sivigolo Plantation and travelled on to SIVITATANA, arriving at 1.25.

Took the census of SIVITATANA and DAROAKOMANA ( included in the one book ), talked with the people, inspected the village.

Tuesday, 26th July, 1955.

Set off from SIVITATANA at 6.30, climbed steeply up to the crest of the ridge and then followed a well-kept track along it to the site of the abandoned URAGORO village. Turned off here and proceeded to nearby MUKUNAROKA, arriving at 10.30. Took the census, discussed various matters with the people and inspected the village. The V.C. and Councillors from TOBOROKA, KOBOROKA and MEIROBU visited the patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEAPATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56Wednesday, 27th July, 1955.

Left MUKUNAROKA Rest House at 6.25, returned to URAGORO, and then travelled the main track, down into a saddle, and then up again to the twin villages of BALAGOLO and OBAKIGOLO, arriving at ten to nine. Took the census of both villages, inspected them and then set off once more at 11.25.

The track followed the crest of the grassed ridge and then descended to and crossed a small creek near its junction with NAUGORAMEI Creek. The latter was then followed down to Kwairobu Rest House, reached at 1 o'clock.

Took the census of the IKEGA Villages of TOMOREGIU, DAKAWA-KOMANA and GANIGIU.

Thursday, 28th July, 1955.

Sent the carriers on ahead to DIRIKOMANA. Set off from the Rest House at 6.35 and climbed a short way up to nearby TOMOREGIU; thence down to the main creek, whose bed was followed down to near the old village site of NONOBO. Crossed over a bend in the creek to GANIGIU, reached at 7.45. Departed at 8 and returned via the same route to the junction with GILAMEI Creek, near KWAIROBU Rest House. Climbed up to DAKEWAKOMANA, inspected same, and then continued on. Dipped down and around a grass hillside and then up to DIRIKOMANA, arriving at 10.45. There followed census, inspection and routine administration, and then set off once more at 1.15 for BOBOGORO and the near Rest House ( WIGA ), reached at 2.

During the afternoon, took the census of BOBOGORO and made arrangements to visit the various nearby villages of the WIGA area on the morrow.

Friday, 29th July, 1955.

Departed at 6.30, passed through BOBOGORO and then travelled a well-kept track along the crest of the ridge above the OROMA ( Ormond ) River. Arrived MUIAMAGORO at 7.30, took the census, had talks with the people, inspected the village and continued on at 8.30, again following the ridge to near GAIGORO. Descended steeply down to DIDIGA, on the banks of the river, arriving at five past ten.

Census, routine administration, and set off at 11.25 to climb back up to the crest of the ridge and thence along to GAIGORO, reached at 12.15. Once again census and routine administration and then returned to the Rest House at 2.30.

Saturday, 30th July, 1955.

Departure was delayed by late arrival of carriers until ten to seven. Descended to the river and crossed at the narrow neck of a loop. Climbed up to ONEMAGORO and arrived at 10 past 8. Took the census and inspected the village. Sent the carriers on ahead direct to BUMEGORO. Left at 9.30 and arrived at IOROMAKOMANA at ten past ten and then set off at 20 to 11 for BUMEGORO, arriving at 11.45. The IOROMAKOMANA and ARUO'IDU people had assembled here for census. Officials from other surrounding villages had also gathered here and made arrangements with them for their villages to be visited. Proceeded across the saddle in the ridge to UBUREGORO Rest House. Took the census of UBUREGORO Village,

inspected same, and discussed various matters.

Sunday, 31st July, 1955.

Took the census of BUMEGORO, inspected the village, and had talks with the people.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEAPATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56Monday, 1st August, 1955.

Sent the carriers on ahead to MAMATAGORO Rest House. Departed at 6.35 and descended steeply to URIAMEI creek. There followed a steep climb up to the opposite ridge to near the former village site of WIBEGORO, and thence again very steeply down to the ORAMA (Ormond) River and the hamlet of UNAMADOBU, where the WIBEGORO people are now living. Took the census, inspected the hamlet, and then climbed up along a steep but good track to KEMEKOMANA, perched on the very top of the ridge and affording a magnificent panoramic view in all directions. Arrived at 10.30. Census, inspection and then set off to return via the same route at 12.10, arriving at BUMEGORO at ten to three. Set off once more at 3.15, went steeply down to the creek below, and then a short, steep climb to MAMATAGORO, reached at 20 to five.

Tuesday, 2nd August, 1955.

Took the census of MAMATAGORO, inspected the village, and then departed at 8, to climb up to OMANAGORO, reached at 8.45. Here again, census, routine administration and then continued on at ten. Followed a very rough track around and down steep slopes and finally linked up with the main SENEMAKA-UBUREGORO track. From there, travelled an excellent track down to the IABEMA River, and then followed this a short way to the new site of SENEMAKA Village, reached at 12.10. Took the census, and set off again at 1.30, once more following up the river to MARUNOM, arriving at 2.20. During the afternoon, took the census of the GORUGORU and AMURAM portions of the village.

Wednesday, 3rd August, 1955.

Took the census of the KARAIWORU portion of the village and departed at 20 to 8. Followed up the river for awhile and then climbed up and away from it to GEBI; thence down into a gully and up to IGUIA, where the census of IGUIA, which includes GEBI, was taken. Left at noon and descended to the river at UNUNOM Rest House. Having a heavy cold on the chest, made camp at the Rest House.

Thursday, 4th August, 1955.

Set off at 6.35 and again followed up the river. Climbed over a spur where the river makes a sharp bend and descended to it again at the small BURABURA Falls. Continued on up the river to HOMENOMU Rest House, arriving at 10 past 8. A new village, composed of four former nearby hamlets, is in process of erection here. Took the census, held discussions, inspected the new village, and then set off at 20 to 1. Followed up what was now a small creek to where it forked into the two arms of BIMA and IABIA, and climbed up the spur in the middle to SAUNOM, the furthest village inland in this area, arriving at 5 past 2.

During the afternoon, took the census, talked with the people, inspected the village.

Friday, 5th August, 1955.

Set off from SAUNOM at 6.30, descended to IABIA Creek, and then climbed up to MARAROM, reached at 7.30. Census, inspected, and departed at 9.45. A bad track, steep, narrow and covered in loose rubble, led down to LOGA-ARU Creek, and another as bad led up to the crest of the ridge and the Rest House at AIRIAUKA, reached at 20 to 12.

Took the census of the nearby villages of NIMAI'IA, AIRIAUKA and IORREI'IA, visited and inspected them, discussed various matters with the officials and people.

Saturday, 6th August, 1955.

Left at 6.30, climbed easily up to the top of the ridge and then continued along through forest along easy gradients to

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955-56

to the old site of WABURAIKA Village at 8.30. Set off again at ten to nine and then descended to and crossed the EDEI River at 25 to 10. Then travelled beside it down to the composite new village of BULIDOBURU, formed of the former villages of BULIDOBURU, WABURAIKA and MARAKOUM No. 2, arriving at 10.20. Took then census, talked with the people.

Sunday, 7th August, 1955.

Sunday observed at BULIDOBURU.

Monday, 8th August, 1955.

Set off from BULIDOBURU at 6.15 and travelled down beside the river along a good track to near its junction with the ORAMEI (Ormond) River. Travelled a short way over to the latter and crossed at 10 to 9. Thence followed a rough track up a small creek to the crest and KAIKANOM, arriving at 10. Met here by Village Officials from TOMOROVANUA and BADAIKA. Continued on at ten past 11 and climbed steeply up to the high crest of the ridge leading to EFAIKA. Then travelled a good track along it to the hamlet of BUDOIKA, at 1.30. Went down to the site of the former Rest House at ERERAPA, where the TABUROIKA and AREMAIKA people had assembled for census. Took the census, discussed various matters and then continued on to the Rest House at EFAIKA arriving at ten to five.

Tuesday, 9th August, 1955.

Took the census of the combined villages of EFAIKA and AMURAIKA, inspected the village, talked with the people, and then set off at 8.30 to return along yesterday's track to ERERAPA. From there, branched off, passed through the old site of AMURAIKA, and then went steeply down to a creek, and climbed as steeply up to TABUROIKA. Inspected it and the nearby AREMAIKA. Left at 11.20 to return to EFAIKA Rest House and arrived at five past one.

Wednesday, 10th August, 1955.

Departed at 6.30 and descended to KWIMEI Creek and the nearby village of BAIKOMANA. Census, routine administration and then left at five past eight to climb steeply up to LIBUNAKOMANA, reached at five to nine. Again, census and routine administration, and set off once more at 10.30. Passed by the LMS Mission Station of BOKU and thence through the small hamlet of BOKU to GOBUKOMANA at 11.35. Census, routine administration. Departed at 1.15 and proceeded to the nearby Rest House. During the afternoon, took the census of KARAIKOMANA and inspected same.

Thursday, 11th August, 1955.

Sent the carriers with the patrol gear direct to GOGOREKOMANA. Set off at 6.30 and travelled an excellent track along the crest to TAITOKOMANA, reached at 7.15. Took the census, inspected the village and departed at five past eight. Descended to MUNAMEI creek and climbed steadily up to LAUTAKOMANA, arriving at 9.15. Census, routine administration, and then up to NOWOLOGOLO, where again census and routine administration. Set off at mid-day and returned to the turn-off, near MUNAMEI creek. Crossed the creek and then ascended gradually to GOGOREKOMANA, arriving at 1. During the afternoon, took the census of the village, and inspected it.

Friday, 12th August, 1955.

Left at 6.30 and proceeded to nearby BOLAKOMANA. Took the census, inspected the village and departed at 7.25. Descended to LALEMMEI Creek, crossed, and climbed easily up to TAUKOMANA, reached at 8 o'clock. Once again, census and routine administration

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEAPATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955-56

and then on at 9.15. Went down into a ravine and then up along a small creek to NOGOMAKA, arriving at 10.10. Took the census of NOGOMAKA, discussed various matters with the people, inspected the village and then proceeded to nearby KORAKOMANA, where again census and routine administration.

Saturday, 13th August, 1955.

Departed at 6.25 and travelled a good track down to WAINUMU, reached at 7.20. Census, inspection, etc., and then continued on at 8.30, following down the course of NAUGORAMEI creek for some distance and then climbing up and away from it over a ridge and down to ALEBAGIU, arriving at ten.

Set up camp in the Rest House and then left at 20 to 11 to visit GAVAGOLO. Followed a creek down to its junction with NAUGORAMEI Creek and then continued along the latter's course for a short way. Crossed, and then climbed very steeply up to the crest of a bare, grassed ridge, and followed this around to GAVAGOLO, arriving at ~~ixaxixax~~ 12.25

Census, inspection and routine administration. Departed at 1.30 and returned to ALEBAGIU at 2.45.

Sunday, 14th August, 1955.

Census and inspection of ALEBAGIU.

Monday, 15th August, 1955.

Departed at 6.25 and followed up the creek in a steady ascent through the old village site of GORUKOMANA to the crest of the ridge overlooking the valley of the Kemp Welch River. Here, a hardwood survey post erected by Mr. Champion circa 1940 is still in its place and has suffered very little deterioration through weathering. Descended to a small creek, crossed it, and then climbed up and over a ridge and down to another creek. crossed this and followed it along to DAROKOMANA, reached at 25 to ten. Inspected the village and then continued on at ten, following down the course of BONIGELI creek, and then continuing on across open gum country to BOREGAINA, arriving at 11.45. Took the census, inspected the village, talked with the people, and departed at ten to three. Travelled on to the Kemp Welch river at its junction with the Musgrave River, and crossed to GOBARAGERE Plantation.

Tuesday, 16th August, 1955.

Returned by ~~ixaxixax~~ the GOBARAGERE Truck to RIGO Station.

END OF PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56

GEMO for about a year. Upon his return this year the provisions of the Native Economic <sup>Development</sup> Ordinance relating to penalties for the unauthorised collection of money were read over to him and he was warned to desist from any further attempts to raise village money for a store. The BOREGAINAS now have decided to join with the existing SINAGORO Native Society at SAROA=.

It is essential that the enthusiasm of the BOREGAINAS be maintained, but it will also be necessary to keep a careful watch upon them, since it would be an easy thing for their enthusiasm and their energies to be directed into the wrong channels by such ambitious and influential leaders as TOM and DIRONA.

As with all the inland people, the natives of the No. 4 Census Division are an orderly and settled people, law and order prevails throughout and the native situation is most satisfactory.

CENSUS.

This is the first census that has been taken of the No. 4 Census Division since September, 1950 and therefore the births and deaths recorded cover a five year period.

The census figures show that, as has been found to be the case with the other inland areas of the Rigo Sub-district, the division is over-recruited. Throughout the division, of the total of 838 adult able-bodied males between the ages of 16 and 45, 342, or 40% are away from their villages at work. Twenty-eight of the villages out of the 50 in which the census was taken have greater than 33 1/3 % of able bodied adult males absent at work, and in these, 252 of the 484 are absent at work, or approximately 52%.

Total births recorded were 454 and total deaths recorded were 492 (hidden infant mortality over a period of five years would, of course, make the actual total of both births and deaths higher). This decline in natural increase also corresponds to that found in the other inland areas. Although deaths from epidemics, most probably of pneumonia and perhaps also of influenza, have played a part in this decrease, it would appear to have resulted even more from a deficiency of births, and it is considered that over recruitment is a main factor in the low birth rate. That the decrease in population in this area has probably been considerable over the past ten years or so is indicated by the extent of former, abandoned village sites, and census figures found in odd village books/. As an example, the populations of BOBOGORO, MUIAMAGORO and ONEMAGORO as at the 9th of July, 1944 were 124, 77 and 77; they are now 97, 48 and 30.

HEALTH.

As the census was taken, a medical examination of all the actual inhabitants of each village was made by the two medical orderlies who accompanied the patrol, and those requiring treatment were sent into the Native Hospital at Rigo.

Since the last census patrol there appears to have been an epidemic of pneumonia in the DORCUM area in 1952, mainly in the village of ARAMAIKA, where 22 deaths were recorded out of a total population of 52, and also at ALEBAGIU. There was also a minor outbreak of dysentery at ONEMAGORO in 1953. Several other villages had a considerable number of deaths recorded, as the census figures show, but in each instance the people stated that the deaths had been individual ones over the five year period, and not linked with any particular outbreak of sickness.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.PATROL REPORT - RIGO. No. 2 of 1955/56

Colds were prevalent in the upper MANIBARA area, and cases of goitre were also seen here, but health generally was found to be quite good, and in fact the best of all the inland areas I have visited, with very few cases of yaws or T.U.S seen.

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

Considering the time that has elapsed in the past between patrols and the consequent lack of supervision, the standard of villages generally was surprisingly good. They were clean and tidy and the majority have substantial houses in a good state of repair. Some shifting of village sites has taken place, in most instances because of deaths in the old village, and usually this has resulted in a reasonably good type of new house being constructed on the new site, but in the case of WIREGORO and ARAMAKA the people, having abandoned the old village, were found to be living in a collection of shacks on the site of the new. Here, and in all other cases where it was required, the appropriate instructions for the repair or rebuilding of houses were given.

The upper MANIBARA people have the same poor type of house that is found in the other mountain districts of Rigo: a small box of a house with low-pitched roof on thin piles. They use mainly bamboo leaf for thatch, but some grass also is available to them and occasionally used. It is in this area that three composite villages, formed of several former ridge-top hamlets, either have been erected, or are in the process of being erected on the valley floors. MARUNOM is comprised of the former hamlets of AMURAMA, KAIWORO and GOROGORO; HOMENOMU of the former hamlets of HONENOMU, BUDOCRO, IERIKOMANA and GUNAIA; BULIDOBURU of the former hamlets of BULIDOBURU, MARAROU No. 2 and WABURAIKA. The entity of each hamlet is retained within the composite village by allotting to each its own area, but the result has been the formation of three quite large villages along the main road in place of the ten small hamlets formerly scattered on ridge tops.

Mention has already been made of the largest village visited, BOREGAINA. Here, an intensive building programme is under way which, when completed, will make it a model inland village. Only fifteen of the population of 215 are absent from the village at work and the people are working at top pressure to build substantial, well-designed houses in the European style. The houses are being built upon solid, hardwood blocks, all timber used in the construction is adzed square, frame and floors are nailed, doors and windows are provided and they are roofed with a very thick grass thatch. Some of the bungalow type houses they have built are particularly attractive. In addition, a huge meeting house is under construction in the centre of the village, by far the largest and most substantial building of any Rigo village. Its purpose is to provide a place for the village as a whole to assemble for the discussion of village matters and projects for entertaining visitors, and for meetings on the occasions of the visits of office-bearers of the SINAUGORO Native Society.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food was plentiful throughout the area patrolled. There have been particularly good harvests of yam and taitu, and banana and taro gardens are also doing well. The people stated that they did not regard this as a better season than most; that they have good gardening land throughout and food supplies are normally plentiful with them in the harvesting seasons, and quite adequate in the in-between seasons between planting and harvesting.

In the MANIBARA area of the upper IABIA River, grass areas have appeared, and there are quite large areas covered with recent secondary growth. This area is more compact and more densely populated than is the case with similar mountain areas of the Rigo Sub-district such as BARAI and MARIA, and the secondary growth and the grass areas have resulted from the more intensive cultivation of the slopes. However, there is still a much greater area of

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/ 56

thickly forested slopes and ridges available for gardening. Food here also was plentiful and the soil fertile, but obviously, from the number of goitre cases seen, deficient in certain minerals.

Small areas of tall gum trees were seen in the MANUARA area, but very few pine trees. Citrus fruit trees are grown, but are not so common as in the upper Kemp Welch River area, nor are OKARI nut trees.

Small numbers of pigs are kept by most villages, and a few, mostly those in the lower areas, keep fowls. Good fish are found in the upper branches of the Ormond River and game in the form of cassowary, pigeons, etc., is fairly abundant. Bordering the Kemp Welch and lower Ormond Rivers there are also large numbers of wallabies.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Some of the best roads to be found in the inland areas of the Rigo Sub-district exist in the BOKU-DOROOM areas. Stores and supplies for the European Mission Station that once existed at BOKU were taken on mules and the well-graded tracks that were made for these are still the main government roads. All the way inland to SAUNOM on the lower slopes of the main range, roads were found to be generally in quite good order, except for a section between OMANAGORO and SENEMAKA, but that between MARAROOM No. 1 and AIRIAUKA on the return trip was a narrow, steep, rough bush track that simply went straight down and straight up with not even footholds made. Instructions were given for this to be improved upon. The track between AIRIAUKA and BULIDOBURU is potentially a good one, but it is some time since any work was done upon it and the people were told the improvement of this track was the next task after they had established themselves in their new village. From BULIDOBURU onwards the roads travelled on the return trip were in a satisfactory condition, and, as has been stated, in the DOROOM-BOKU area they were excellent.

REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses in all areas were quite adequate, and those right inland were the best that have been seen on my various patrols into the mountain areas. Payments for some of the newer Rest Houses were made in salt and suggestions for improvement, particularly with regard to Police Barracks, were made where necessary.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There is no district throughout the area patrolled which does not have an L.M.S. School staffed by a native Mission Teacher, although in the cases of HOMENOMU and BULIDOBURU it is only within recent months that schools have been established and native teachers appointed. Originally, what is now the No. 4 Census Division was a main L.M.S. Mission District, controlled by a European Missionary stationed at BOKU, and the result is that a greater proportion of the people have had at least an elementary form of education than is normally the case with inland people. At present, only the L.M.S. operates in the area, but it is likely

that the S.D.A.s will establish a school with a native Mission Teacher at OMANAGORO in the NABONI area in the near future.

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No. 1 of 1955/56

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The oldest Village Constable in the Rigo Sub-district, IAGI-POLANA of KEMOKAHANA, decided to retire at the time of the visit of the patrol; he was appointed on the 1st of January, 1911, and recommendations will be made for his son to succeed him.

In the <sup>BONI</sup> NOXI area there are six villages nominally under the control of this one V.C., and it is proposed to recommend the appointment of another, and it is also considered that an additional V.C. is required for the BOKU area.

Elections for Councillors were held in various villages where the old Councillor requested that he be allowed to retire, and throughout the area there will now be younger and more vigorous men caring for the affairs of their villages, which should result in improved conditions.

In general both Councillors and Village Constables were found to be doing a reasonably satisfactory job, and where it was considered that improvements could be effected, these were pointed out.

MAPPING.

Except that it shows that a river system runs roughly from North to South, the Port Moresby, Second Edition (Provisional) 4 miles to the inch map gives an almost completely inaccurate representation of the Ormond River headwaters and system, and it is of little use for even approximately establishing the position of villages.

A compass traverse was again run throughout the patrol, and a considerable amount of work has been put into the resulting Sketch Map in order to make it as accurate as possible, and to produce a map which will be of real assistance to subsequent patrols. It is felt that the sketch map does give a reasonably accurate representation of the tributaries and main course of the Ormond River and that the villages are shown in their correct positions.

It is requested that several copies be made of the Sketch Map and forwarded to Rigo, please.

*G. Linsley*

a/A.D.O.

G. Linsley

APPENDIX "A".

PATROL REPORT - RIGO No.1 of 1955/56

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 1863	L/Cpl. DURA	Considered solely as a policeman, did a reasonably good job, but as an N.C.O. possesses little initiative.
No. 7148	Const. Kaide	KAIDE is a better than average Constable, reliable and possessed of initiative.

*G. Linsley*

s/A.D.O.

G. Linsley

RICO No. 2 of 55/56

C.E. DEATH C.P.O.

5.9.55 - 4.10.55.

CF/NS.

P/R RIG. 2/55-56/617.

18th October, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

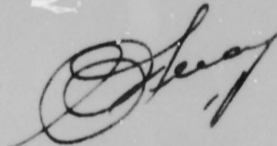
Patrol Report - RIG. No. 2/55-56  
- Mr. C.E. De Ath, C.P.O.

Forwarded herewith, together with the Assistant District Officer's comments, please find RIGO Patrol Report No. 2/55-56 submitted by Mr. C.E. De Ath, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Almost every month since Mr. De Ath arrived in the Territory and was posted to the Central District some 15 months ago, it seems I have written words to the effect of "the patrol has been conducted in an efficient manner and there is no doubt that he shows every promise". I feel now I must say the promise has been fulfilled, for RIGO Patrol No. 2/55-56 has undoubtedly been conducted in a most excellent manner and the report is informative and well written and worthy of an officer with far greater experience than Mr. De Ath.

Action on the various matters raised are in hand, although the Assistant District Officer RIGO's comments on action taken against the Mission teacher, KAIDE, are awaited (paragraph (d)).

While the state of affairs as reported are most pleasing, it cannot be too greatly stressed that these unspectacular areas must be given constant attention, and the limited staff should not be moved from RIGO to supplement the extreme shortage of staff at GOILALA. The active clubs as reported on the final pages of the report must be carefully watched and given every guidance, as they can very easily become the centre of subversive movements within the Sub-District.



(C. Fleay)  
Acting District Officer.

Copy to: Assistant District Officer,  
R I G O.

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report ; Rigo No 2-55/56

Officer Conducting Patrol ; CE. De Ath, CPO

Area Patrolled ; Coastal Rigo, Maria, Ormond River  
area, Eastern Kemp Welch.

Objects of Patrol ; Routine Admin.  
Medical Inspection  
Census Revision  
Native Matters

Duration ; 30 days (5.9.55 to 4.10.55)

Personnel ; One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Two Constables RP & NG CONST.  
Two N.M.O's  
One Servant.

-----000-----

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or index reference.



D I A R Y

---

Travelling times are not given for the coastal Rigo. Normally sailing canoes can be used to travel between most coastal villages but on this Patrol very bad weather was experienced and practically the whole way had to be walked (between KAPAKAPA and KELLERAKWA.)

- 5.9.55 Departed RIGO by tractor  
From KAPAKAPA by canoe to BLACK ROCK
- 6.9.55 To BONANAMO by foot  
Inspection & selection of new V.C.  
To LAI Inspection etc by foot  
To KALOURA Plantation " "
- 7.9.55 To KAPAROKO, WAINAPUNA per Mr  
Peddents outboard canoe  
To IRUPARA, ALEWAI & HULA on foot  
Inspection and Council elections  
To MAKINUPU, KAMALI & KALO by truck  
U Inspection etc of above villages
- 8.9.55 To KEREPIUNA, ALEGUNE & KARAVA on foot  
Inspection etc of above
- 9.9.55 To PARAMANA by canoe and foot  
Census & Inspection PARAMANA, ILMORUPU  
& WAPAGAI
- 10.9.55 To PELAGAI & MAOPA No 1 & 2 by foot  
Census & Inspection of the above
- 11.9.55 To KEAGOLO by canoe & foot  
Census & Inspection  
To WARO, IRUONE by canoe and foot  
Return to EGALAINA & GAIYAKALA  
Census and Inspection of the above  
four villages
- 12.9.55 To KWAPUP, KELLERAKAPA, HAIKAVANJA & BURU  
by foot. Census and inspection of the above  
To KELLERAKWA by foot.
- 13.9.55 To PAILE by canoe
- |         |                              |            |            |
|---------|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 14.9.55 | To UDURI Census & inspection | 1hr 10mins | Good track |
|         | To BOKUKU " "                | 1hr 40mins | Poor "     |
| 15.9.55 | TOOBANA " "                  | 2hr 5mins  | Good "     |
|         | To GABAANA " "               | 1hr 5mins  | " "        |
|         | To GUADA RH. "               | 1hr 30mins | " "        |
- 16.9.55 Census of GUADA, OKAUKANA, HAROKESI, BINIGORO, hamlets at GUADA RH.
- |         |              |            |     |
|---------|--------------|------------|-----|
| 17.9.55 | To VORAKOPIA | 2hrs 5mins | " " |
|---------|--------------|------------|-----|

diary contd.

Census of GARAHOGENA at VORAKOGENA

	To IWATEBA RH. Census of MAIPIKO & GOUWO	30mins	Track o/grown
18.9.55	To GOUWO Inspection only	1hr 35mins	" steep
19.9.55	To KIRU RH Census of KIRU Village	15mins	" crosses river
	To AREMAKA	1hr 30mins	"
	To KAITIBA Census & inspection	1hr 20mins	return fair
	Return to AREMAKA		
20.9.55	To UNILAGORO census & " " KORI AKOMANA census at UNILAGORO	1hr 20mins	Track good
	To KAKIYAKOMANA Census and TABUAKOMANA census at KAKIYAKOMANA	1hr 40mins	Track "
21.9.55	To ORAIA Census & inspection Census of KURUORO & LI-IVA at ORAIA	3hrs 15mins	Track steep
22.9.55	To IAUWA Census at RH	1hr	Track good
	To MARLA Census etc	1hr 15mins	Track steep
23.9.55	To composite village of BIGEIA BIRUKA Census & Insp.	1hr 30mins	Track follows river.
24.9.55	To UWAIA Insp. & Census To UNUNOM RH	5hrs 45mins	Track steep
25.9.55	Sunday observed		
26.9.55	To IGUIA inspection	20mins	Track steep
	To IUROIA "	26 "	" fair
	To MARUNOM	1hr 30 "	" good
27.9.55	To SENEMAKA Insp.	1hr 20 mins	" o/grown
	To OMANAGORO "	2hr 15 mins	" fair
	To NAMATAGORO "	20 mins	" Good
	To DIDIGA "	40mins	" crosses river
	To BIDONAGABU " & census	1hr 15 mins	" good "
	To MUMGIRI "	45 mins	"
28.9.55	To BOKUKOMANA " "	2hr 30 mins	return steep
	To TAIKOGENUS " "	1hr 20 mins	Track follows river
	To DEVAMANA " "	25 mins	"
	To NAGOATABAKA " "	25 mins	"
29.9.55	To BOGAMAKA " "	1hr 15 mins	"
	To DIRIGORO " "	1hr 20 mins	2 steep
	To BAGUPARA " "	1hr 40 mins	descent

diary contd.

30.9.55	To MRMEEKAKOMANA Census & Insp	1 hr 15 mins	steep ascent	
	To TOBOROKA " "	1 hr 55 mins	Track good	
	KOBAROKA Census at Toboroka			
	To WEIROBU Census & Insp.	35 mins	"	"
1.10.55	To LEBOGOLO " "	1 hr 20 mins	"	"
2	To MATAIRUKA " "	3 hr	"	part
	To SIVIGOLO sawmill	1 hr 45 mins	"	o/grow
	To Sivitatana	1 hr	"	fair
2.10.55	Sunday observed			
3.10.55	To KAPOGERE PLANTATION	3 hrs	"	fair
	Land dispute looked into			
4.10.55	Return by tractor to Rigo			

Departing throughout the day patrol was very slow indeed and in some villages no welcome received was so enthusiastic that it proved embarrassing in the large central villages including those, together with bullocks and dogs, turned out and escorted the patrol through the ~~-----~~ despite rain at all times. In view of the small villages, on the other hand, the patrol was greeted with horns and cheering!

Along the coast the weather was inclement but inland for 2-3 days was dry tracks were the rain. Should the next patrol cover the same route in the weather probably severe it would be advisable to move the opposite side which the present patrol did and take advantage of the wind for some travel back to Rigo.

The patrol should be directed to visit supplementary to and visit in consecutive villages the previous very comprehensive reports of Mr Lindsay (1954) and Mr Gorden (1951)

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

This Report covers a Patrol to all the villages along the Rigo Sub-District coast but census was only taken from the AROMA area eastwards to the Abau Sub-District boundary and then in inland villages..Inland it covers the MARIA area, the lower ORMOND RIVER area and the EASTERN KEMP WELCH area.

Cooperation throughout the whole Patrol was very good indeed and in some villages the welcome received was so enthusiastic that it proved embarrassing. In two large coastal villages marching teams, together with bugles and drums, turned out and escorted the Patrol through their own and nearby villages despite rain at odd times. In some of the inland villages, on the other hand, the Patrol was greeted with hymns and cheering!

Along the coast the weather was inclement but inland hot sunny days and dry tracks were the rule. Should the next Patrol cover the same route in the South-Easterly season it would seem advisable to move the opposite way to which the present Patrol did and take advantage of the wind for canoe travel back to RIGO.

This Report should be treated as being supplementary to, and read in conjunction with, the two previous very comprehensive Reports of Mr Linsley a/ADO(1954) and of Mr Calder, CPO (1951)

(a) NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & FISHING

Food supplies throughout all areas visited were satisfactory although not abundant. Yams and bananas at this time of the year are the staple foods. Shortages in some villages had been caused through; depredations of wild animals especially pigs; fires; and further inland in the heavier bush new gardens had not started to produce.

Animals (domestic) seen along the coast, particularly dogs, were often in poor condition and some had to be destroyed. Inland in most villages dogs and pigs were very healthy. In the MARIA area a strange sickness had wiped out all the dogs and some of the pigs. This was particularly noticeable in the villages near ORAIA. Of course in SDA villages pigs were rarely seen. In these villages the lack of pork did not seem to adversely affect the health of the village people.

Near KAKIAXOMANA Village a Bird of Paradise was seen flying very close to the track along which the Patrol was moving. The local natives possessed a good many plumages belonging to these birds. Other local fauna included, wild pigs, wallaby, parrots, pigeons, cassowary, scrub turkey, flying squirrels, and near the sea, curlews. Game was not, however, as plentiful as it is in other parts of the CENTRAL DISTRICT.

In the mountainous MARIA streams large fish (up to 6lbs) were caught. Fishing is extensively engaged in by the NIULA and ALEGUNE people along the coast. Would the reef formation etc along the Rigo coastline permit the introduction fish-trapping methods similar to those now in use in FIJI, SAMOA, and TONGA i.e permanent fish traps constructed with medium mesh wire-netting which in some instances enclose an acre or more of reef? Whilst in those Islands the writer was informed by the natives that although

the initial outlay was expensive a constant daily supply of fresh fish was ensured with enough surplus at times to sell.

The MARIA area is fairly heavily timbered and at about 5,000' some good conifers were seen. Saw-mills are operating at SIVIGOLE PLANTATION and at XAPOGERE PLANTATION (small). In the inland areas timber logs would be fairly inaccessible although some might be able to be floated down the various rivers during the rainy season.

KALOURA PLANTATION is commencing full-time copra production and it is hoped that later (as during earlier times)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of copra will be produced each month.

Copra is produced for sale by the natives along the coast but further inland no commercial crops (except a little betel nut) are grown. Odd plants of cotton (short staple), tobacco, and a type of soya bean were seen. Due to the very dry seasons of late numbers of village citrus trees have died.

Rough terracing is practiced on the steep slopes inland.

Such a diversity of terrain and soil types were seen that it would be impossible to make a generalization about the future potentialities of the whole area visited.

(b) MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Patrol was accompanied by two N.M.O's, LAKA LEVA, and JACK BOEBA.

Generally speaking the people as a whole were found to be healthy and villages were found to

be fairly clean.

Amongst the children, whose ages ranged from 0 to 13 years, there had been 62 deaths. A number of these, it was felt, were caused by premature weaning. Within a few months of giving birth to one child a number of mothers became pregnant and the young breast-feeding child was switched to a coarse adult diet with bad results. Cold winds were experienced along the coast and many mothers turned up to census with scarcely any covering on their young babies. It would seem as though there is a good deal of room for the training of mothers in the care of children especially in the thickly populated MAOPA area. In HULA Mrs Nixon, a trained nurse, is doing very good work (at the Mission station) with mothers and their children. A

Approximately 5½ thousand people were medically examined and of these 167 were sent in to the Rigo hospital.

Should a Medical Patrol visit the Maopa area later it would be interesting to learn the cause of blindness and partial blindness in a number of people seen there.

(c) CENSUS

Census figures were revised in 1954 during Mr Linsley's Patrol through the same area.

As previously, no trouble was experienced in getting the people to attend the census. However a number of people in some villages were absent visiting villages outside of the area patrolled. It was felt that V.C.s and Councillors in some villages could have been more energetic in gathering these visiting natives and where necessary these officials were asked to make sure that it did not happen when the next Patrol arrived.

Comments under the heading of 'Medical and Health' refer to child mortality.

With regard to recruiting in the area it is pleasing to note that certain villages have been closed to further recruiting. As can be seen from the census figures for certain villages too high a proportion of the male population are absent at work, and it is recommended that, as the prohibition on recruiting ceases to have effect on 1/1/56, certain villages again be closed during 1956. The relevant census figures have been submitted to the Assistant District Officer at Rigo for perusal and his recommendations as to which villages should be closed will no doubt be forwarded very shortly.

As Mr Linsley's 1954 Report shows this over-recruitment does have a very detrimental effect in the inland villages and it is felt by the writer that it has in the past been a deciding factor in the low birth rate right throughout the MARIA area.

(d) A EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Although there are no European Missions in the actual area patrolled the people are influenced by the European Mission Stations at HULA (LMS), KORELA (SDA), and SAROA (LMS).

In the inland MARIA region there were no regular native Mission teachers. However several new villages are <sup>being</sup> formed, by the amalgamation of small hamlets, on valley floors where they are much more accessible than before. In this way the people hope to attract teachers. Generally speaking the native missionaries were doing good work in the villages and their help to the Patrol was appreciated. In one instance, at MATAIRUKA, however, an SDA teacher called KAIDE took most of the school children and some adults into PORT MORESBY on a visit three days before the Patrol arrived. This caused a good deal of inconvenience and will be looked into on his return, it is hoped.



(e) VILLAGES

(1) Village Officials

Generally speaking the village Officials were satisfactory and were carrying out their duties reasonably well. Of course with patrolling a little more regular during the last year or two (especially along the coast) the various officials are realizing that it is to their advantage to 'keep on their toes' as it were. With Councillors the shotgun is a very valued possession and when an existing Councillor gets beaten in village elections it is usual after a period for the new Councillor to get the permit (or one of the permits) which has been allocated to his village. Thus there is a good deal of competition and the writer encouraged elections wherever the bulk of the people asked for them.

A wide gap exists between the more sophisticated coastal official and the inland slightly backward official. This <sup>is</sup> particularly noticeable in the younger Councillors who have had access to a Mission education, or who have spent periods in Port Moresby working in semi-skilled jobs. The existence of young people in 'Clubs' and in 'Cooperative movements' also provides a contrast between coastal peoples and inland groups where there are no such organisations.

The following comments refer to

Village Constables seen;

Name	Village	Comment
VELE LAKA	BONANAMO	Newly recommended
LOI KILA	HULA	" "
KILA KUALI	HULA	Good but a hard village to manage.
WALO GILIVA	KOMALI	Not strong fair
ALI KILA	KALO	In too many intrigues to have real control
VELE KALI	KEREPUNA	Strong & influential
GIMANA OMALA	ALEGUNE	Newly appointed shaping well.
PUANA ILA	PELAGAI	Young but tries

Name	Village	Comment
ENARA VAGI	MAOPA NO 1	Young and enthusiastic good
KALA GENO	MAOPA NO 2	Has control
AU KOLOMA	GAIVAKALA	Good but handicapped by bad legs
AU GAIRO	WAIKAVANUA	Helpful to Patrol
BOGO NEI	HOIRI	Not outstanding
BORU OKU	OBABA	Old but has control
GOMENA KOU	GUADA	Young energetic
TABU LARI	GOUWO	New appointee shaping well
WAUOA KONE	AREMAKA	Steady and quiet
DOUNE DUMU	KORUAKOMANA	Newly recommended
BUBUORA KURA	KAKIAKOMANA	Voluble & unreliable
EGERE KAIGE	ORATA	Helpful
DUBUNA ARO	KUO ORO	New wanted to take child bride
BENIGA WAIGA	LAURA	Best of all inland V.C.s
IWAI DUMU	MARIA	Slack. If does not improve recommend he be dismissed
MUNAMA EMESI	UWALA	Newly recommended
EHARI KAIBANA	IGUJA	Old & failing
KEA-AI	MARUNOW	Young & keen
MISI OTABA	SEWEMAKA	Not impressed
BOKU DUMO	MAMATAGORO	Voluble but has little control
AGEVA MOGA	BIDONOGOBO	Very ill
UBO DAVAI	MUMUIRU	Young inexperienced
IDAKA GIU	BAGUBARA	Wishes to resign in favour of his nephew GEUPA MORUGA
BOLANA KILA	MATAIRUKA	Senile 26 years service
BOLANA GANA	TOBOROKA	Active but h/capped by bad leg
RAGU KOMALI	MRIROBU	Astute
LOLOGA PUGAVE	BIVITATATANA	Fair

It will be seen that four men in the above list are recommended as new Village Constables. In all cases they replace deceased or dismissed Village Constables. In BAGUBARA the V.C. is very old and wishes to retire because of bad legs. He asked about a pension and was told that the matter would be brought to the notice of the A.D.O., Rigo. His nephew GEUPA MORUGA, could be treated as a fifth recommendation if V.C. IDAKA does retire.

(2) State of Villages and Resthouses.

ON the whole both coastal and inland villages were clean and tidy. Some building repairs however had been neglected and in one case it was necessary to convict a native who refused to obey an order given eighteen months ago.

The coastal villages are stable and the houses are much larger than those inland. Inland too it has been the custom to shift about every two or three years and this fact made natives regard houses as only temporary structures. With the formation of larger villages this abandoning of old villages will probably cease. Already building materials are changing somewhat. Previously bamboo leaves were used to make a very poor thatch but now even in the MARIA area bush is being cleared for the growing of grass.

In the MARIA there are many small structures detached from the main body of the houses. The writer was injudicious enough to ask if they were fowl-houses but was told each was a small annexe for a woman undergoing confinement etc.

At this time of the year drinking water is rather a problem in some villages. Along the coast some of the wells were very poorly maintained and some V.C.s were told that it might be possible to obtain some old 44 gal drums for well-lining from the Rigo station. KAPAROKO needs a good well badly. Inland there are numerous streams but with villages perched on ridges of about 2,000' there has to be a lot of carrying done by women. The water is carried in long bamboo containers. Nearer the KEMP WELCH most of the streams have nearly dried up and at best the streams are series of stagnant pools.

Rest Houses exist in various states of repair at the following villages: WAIAI, KAPAROKO, HULA, KALO, KEREPUNA, PARAMANA, MAOPA, KEAGOLO, KELEAPANA, KELEKAKA (ABAU), UDIRI, BOKUKU, OBANA, GUADA, VORAKOGENA, IWATEBA, AREMAKA, KIRU (no barracks), KAITEBA (no barracks), UHUAGORO, KAKIYAKAMONA, ORAIA, LAURA, MARIA, BIGERIA, IWAIYA, (no barracks), UHUOMU, MARUOH, SENEMAKA (no barracks) MAMATAGORO, BIDOHOGOBO, MUMUIRU, TAIKOGENA (no barracks) NAGOATEBAKA (no barracks), BAGUBARA, DIRIGORO (no barracks) TOROHOKA, MEIROBU, MATAIHIKA, SIVITATANA.

(f)

ROADS, TRACKS, BRIDGES & TRAVELLING IN GENERAL

Normally a good deal of use could have been made of sailing canoes. However, as mentioned elsewhere, it would pay a Patrol taking the same route during the South-easterly season to travel the opposite way and do the coastal villages on the return journey.

With a few minor exceptions tracks were very well maintained and, inland, considering the terrain and the smallness of the villages the people deserve a good deal of credit.

Inland the terrain is fairly rough and although the Patrol climbed no higher than 5,000' a good deal of steep walking had to be done to villages situated off the normal main track.

(g)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation was very good throughout all coastal and inland areas visited. It seems difficult to realise that not so many years ago the natives in the MARIA area had to be instructed not to deposit bodies under the rest houses and that since the war a number of natives had to be gaoled for brutal murders connected with native ritual.

A number of men in the MANUBARA linguistic group still desire to take child brides but they were not encouraged and the child was returned to her parents in most instances.

Polygamy is still prevalent but with the spread of Mission influence it is becoming less and less popular.

A few Councillors desired to form splinter villages but this tendency was discouraged as it <sup>would</sup> undo much of the work done by the Missions and the government in uniting small hamlets into reasonable sized villages.

Two matters need watching and

steps are being taken now to ensure that no real trouble will arise later. The matters are;

- (1) a number of people (26) have left TOBOROKA & KOBAROKA to form a small hamlet (LAUA IPA) near LEBOGOLO on LEBOGOLO land. These people have land of their own.
- (2) a dispute over land involving men from SIVITATANA, BOREGAINA, and DAGONA near KAPOGORE PLANTATION.

In the main small troubles brought to the notice of the Patrol fall into the following categories; marital troubles, shotguns, debts, and minor land problems.

Every encouragement was given to the very smart clubs which have been formed along the coast. These clubs have fairly broad activities including, sport, building projects (club houses and club canoes), group contract schemes for raising club money, bands, marching, etc, etc. It is desirable that they continue to flourish as they give interest to the many youths who otherwise have little to do in their spare time.

The various Cooperative groups along the coast seem to be doing reasonably well although although it is thought that they would benefit from more frequent visits from a Cooperative Officer.

The native CIA ANBO continues to do well with his several trading stores. His ideas continue to be constructive and his influence is steadily increasing (see Mr Linsley's 1954 Report).

In conclusion it is to be hoped that the satisfactory native situation will be maintained (and improved) by regular patrolling.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—703a/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT		GOVT.		MISSION		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-births		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				
TARAMANA	9.9.55	4	6			3	3							3			0	2	0	0	1	0			1				13	37	8	31	1	31	3.7	16	29	39	45	147
ILOMOREPU	9.9.55	16	4			3	1	1					1	1	2	10	2	3	13		3	7			2				31	79	30	68	4	77	4.2	56	53	87	91	312
WAPAGAI	9.9.55		2												1		4	1											4	12	8	14	3	11	3.5	8	11	15	20	55
PELAGAI	10.9.55	20	16			1	1						1	1	1	3	9	17			2	1							37	64	28	63	4	77	4.1	77	71	87	97	352
MAOPA No1	10.9.55	35	25	1	1	1	3	2				1	5	11	1	5	9	1	4	26	3	2		5	1	56	178	51	51	10	104	4.3	153	149	215	219	772			
MAOPA No.2	10.9.55	13	11				1						2	2	2	8	5	4	25	9			6	3	31	114	27	98	5	74	4.1	63	71	110	120	408				
KBAGOLO	11.9.55	3	1										1		7	5		2		1					1	6	20	6	14	3	16	3.7	13	9	23	21	75			
WARO	11.9.55	1	2											1	2	2		2									4	15	4	11	1	11	2.6	12	11	19	13	57		
IRUONE	11.9.55	6	2			1	1						1		3		5										7	24	8	17	2	15	5.1	22	13	24	25	89		
EGALAUNA	11.9.55	7	5							1			1		1	3	1	10		2							19	51	12	42	1	31	4	43	24	55	65	199		
GAIYAKALA	11.9.55	6	11		2			1		1	3	7			9	1	1	22		3			3	1	31	67	29	39	3	36	4.5	43	42	92	97	303				
KYAPEUPA	12.9.55	4	6		1								1				1	11		1							15	30	7	25	1	29	4.3	28	14	33	37	129		
KELEKARANA	12.9.55	4	14				1						1		1	2	2	11		1							14	55	9	41	7	42	3.9	45	52	59	57	225		
WAIRAVANUA	12.9.55	7	6							1			1		1	5	12	3		1							26	57	20	53	6	46	4.3	49	46	71	65	247		
BURU	12.9.55	2											1		5		3										4	19	5	20	1	20	3.9	9	12	22	23	74		
UDIRI	14.9.55	2	1										1				1										11	1	11		6	1.6	6	7	11	13	33			
BOKUKU	14.9.55	4											1		2		5										7	16	7	16		17	3	18	8	18	22	71		
OBABA	15.9.55	1	1													3	4	9		1			1				7	17	4	14	2	13	3.7	13	3	13	19	59		
		135	111	1	4	1	10	10	2	1	2	2	15	31	2	28	69	12	40	184	30	19	18	6	31	28	69	26	47	28	54	70	3	67	85	98	105	2612		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR .....

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS											MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
GABAMARA	15.9.55	1												1				2									2	5	2	3	4	2.1	2	4	6	4	18				
GUADA	15.9.55	2						1								2											4	8	1	10	9	2.5	6	3	10	11	30				
OKAUKANA	15.9.55	1												1	1			3									2	7	2	5	1	6	2.9	1	3	6	7	20			
HAROKELLI	15.9.55																	1									4	7	1	3	1	3	2	4		7	5	17			
BINIGORO	16.9.55																	4									3	9	1	5	1	4	1.8	6	2	6	9	27			
VORAKOENAL	17.9.55		7											2	1			3	6								8	18	4	19	17	2.7	6	16	23	25	76				
GARAMOKOGENA	"	2	3															1	7								2	12	6	11	11	3	3	8	8	16	42				
MAIPIKO	"	2	2															3									6	14	4	14	1	13	2.9	9	6	15	18	54			
TOUWO	"	2	1															3									2	13	3	12	10	2.6	5	7	11	14	40				
KIRU	19.9.55	2	1													1	1	9								1	3	11		6	13	3.1	4	6	6	6	32				
MAITEBA	19.9.55	2														1	2	2	2		1						7	9	3	11	9	3.6	3	3	11	12	37				
AREMAKA	19.9.55	4	3											1		1		9									5	18	7	13	14	3	8	10	15	19	61				
KERUAKOMANA	20.9.55	2														2		5									6	11	3	9	1	9	3.6	3	7	9	14	43			
UNJAGORO	20.9.55	1																4									5	8	1	6	1	5	2.9	7	3	6	7	27			
KAKLAKOMANA	"	1	5		2	1										1	1		5								7	15	7	17	1	17	4	13	7	16	23	64			
TABUAKOMANA	"	1	1	1												1	1	1	2	3		1					5	10	2	10	6	3	6	7	15	10	39				
KURUORO	21.9.55	6	2													1		2									10	19	5	23	3	23	3.6	30	13	22	27	93			
ORAJA	21.9.55	2	1													1		2		3							10	15	10	25	3	24	3.9	18	17	18	3	89			
		28	29	1	3	1								2		7	6	4	5	16	4	9	6	7			91	209	62	202	13	197		114	122	210	260	809			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Child		Adults										
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F				
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearers																																		
LI-IVA	21.9.55	3													1	1					4						6	7	2	8	2	7	4	9	4	8	9	34			
IAURA	22.9.55	3	1			1									5	1	2	3	1							1	9	18	4	19	2	19	3.7	16	9	23	24	74			
MARIA	22.9.55	4	4			1			1				2	2	1	1	1	1	5								8	21	5	18	18	3.2	15	15	21	21	77				
BIRUMA	23.9.55	1	1							1					3	1	3	1	2								2	11	4	9	10	3.9	9	8	11	12	42				
BIGEIA	23.9.55											1	1					1	3								3	11	4	9	9	2.4	5	5	11	13	37				
UTAIA	24.9.55	3							1				1		1	1	1	1	3						6	4	9	3	10	8	3.1	7	3	12	13	44					
KETOGORO	27.9.55															3		1	3								2	6		7	6	1.6	2	2	3	10	20				
BIDONAGOBU	27.9.55									1			1	1	1	3			6								5	11	6	6	6	3.9	5	5	7	8	31				
MUMUIRU	27.9.55	2	1				1					1	1		9	6		1	8						3	12	26	6	18	16	2.9	10	6	28	22	77					
BOFUKOMANA	28.9.55	1								1			2	1	1				4								6	17	9	13	16	2.1	5	6	19	21	55				
TAKOGENA	28.9.55		1									3	3			1		1	13	1							10	24	7	16	2	15	1.9	8	7	17	22	68			
FAGOATEBAKA	29.9.55	1										2	3			1											1	7	1	5	1	3	1.8	4	1	3	6	19			
BOGAMAKA	29.9.55	4	1				1					2					1	2	7						1	6	23	5	14	11	3.2	7	14	21	17	67					
DIRIGORO	29.9.55	6					1	1				1		2					10						2	14	28	6	38	2	22	3.6	30	18	32	40	132				
BAGUBARU	29.9.55	2	1				1					6							6								8	20	5	13	3	11	2.7	13	9	22	19	69			
KOBAROKA	30.9.55	2	9				1	2				1		2					11	2							14	32	10	25	2	27	3.6	29	32	26	36	138			
TOGOROKA	30.9.55	1	1															1	1	3				1			7	15	7	13	1	13	3.7	14	10	19	19	66			
M IROBU	30.9.55	1			1							1				1		1	6	1							2	13	1	13	1	8	2.1	8	4	9	19	47			
MEMEKAKOMANA	"																1	12	14	95	3			1	13			121	305	87	258	4	1	4	3	201	159	306	354	657	
				34	20	1				2	5	3			4	2	25	12	2	21	19	12	14	95	7		1	13	121	305	87	258	4	1	4	3	201	159	306	354	657



