

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL
STATION: Port Moresby
VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1955

Filmed 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

P O R T M O R E S B Y

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
P.M. 1-53/54	W.J.G.Lambden	East Coast
" 2-53/54	C.J.Banting	Brown and Vanapa River areas, and West Coast
" 3-53/54	J.Griffin	Koiari and Upper Vanapa
" 4-53/54	D.R.Goodger	Mountain and Grass Koiari
" 1-54/55	C.E.DeAth	Grass Koiari, Tuia and Guna Census Divisions
" 2-54/55	J.W.Howlett.	Eastern Coastal Villages
" 3-54/55	C.E.DeAth	West Coast Census Division
" 4-54/55	J.Harris	Gorohu and Manumanu Villag Lower Vanapa hamlets
" Spec.54/55	C.E.DeAth	Porebada Village

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Port Moresby Patrol Report No. 1 of 53/54

Patrol conducted by: W.J.G. Lambden P.O.

Area covered: From JAWARERE Plantation to the Kemp Welch River and RIGO. All coastal villages between RIGO and Port Moresby.

- Objects of patrol :
1. Investigate track from JAWARERE to the Kemp Welch River.
 2. Census of all villages.
 3. Pay War Savings Certificates at TUPUSELEI and BARAKAU.
 4. Investigate land complaints at Bootless Bay.
 5. Agricultural census at DAGODA and VAIAGAI.
 6. General administrative patrol.

Duration of patrol: 24/6/53 - 20/7/53
(27 days)

Patrol accompanied by:

- Constable DEORI
- Constable ~~XXXXXX~~ TOMATO
- Interpreter MABONE
- Personal Servant

Last D.D.S. Patrol: 2/8/50

Last Medical Patrol: MARCH 1949

Maps: Army 4inch Strat. series.

.....

Diary.

Wednesday 24th June.

Departed District Office by land rover at 10.30am. arrived Subitana Plantation at 12.30pm. Left Subitana at 1.30pm and arrived at the hamlet of MOROKA at 3pm.

Thursday 25th June.

Continued on to JAWARERE Plantation in Mr. Pederson's truck at 12 noon. Censused MOROKA people during the afternoon.

Friday 26th June.

NIGUBAIFA and BAIPANA people arrived at JAWARERE during the morning. Census and 2 disputes settled during the afternoon.

Saturday 27th June.

Seventh Day Adventist Sabbath observed.

Sunday 28th June.

Left JAWARERE at 9.30am. Crossed 3 high hills and then 2 miles through flat rain forest. The track then followed a creek bed for 3 or 4 miles and then wound around several hills to another creek. Made camp at this creek at 5pm. During the morning crossed the Musgrave River 3 times.

Monday 29th June.

Broke camp at 7.30am. Started off along the creek bed then crossed 2 high hills and reached the Kemp Welch River at 3.30pm about half a mile from SERAMEN. The track then wound around the banks of the river to SERAMEN. Crossed the river to the rest house at SIRUM No.2.

Tuesday 30th June.

Departed SIRU No.2 at 8.30am and arrived SIRUM No. 1 at 10am. Commenced rafting down the Kemp Welch at 12.30pm. Arrived DIRINUMU at 4pm.

Wednesday 1st July.

Departed DIRINUMU by raft at 7.30am and arrived GOBARAGERE Plantation at 3.30pm.

Thursday 2nd July.

Departed by truck at 9.30am and arrived RIGO at 11am. Reported to O.I.C. RIGO.

ind
;
J
n t
e
e

Diary. (cont.)Friday 3rd July.

At RIGO. Mr. Collins A.D.O. Central District arrived per M.V. Leander.

Saturday 4th July.

Departed RIGO at 9.30am. Arrived JAVAI at 12.30pm. Departed at 3pm and arrived GAILE AT 5pm.

Sunday 5th July.

Visited UMANAGA and SAB IA. Census taken at each hamlet.

Monday 6th July.

At GAILE. Census and general administration. Departed GAILE at 4.30pm and arrived DAGODA at 5.45pm.

Tuesday 7th July.

Census of DAGODA, SEME, and WAIWAI completed. Agricultural census of DAGODA.

Wednesday 8th July.

Visited DABURIKA. Census and several disputes settled. Returned to DAGODA. Departed for BARAKAU at 2.30pm and arrived at 5.30pm. A policeman arrived from Port Moresby with census books and mail.

Thursday 9th July.

Visited DABUNARI. Census taken. Returned to BARAKAU in the afternoon.

Friday 10th July.

At BARAKAU. Census taken and several disputes settled.

Saturday 11th July.

Working on census figures all morning. Departed by canoe for TUPUSELEI at 3.30pm and arrived at 4.30pm.

Sunday 12th July.

At TUPUSELEI.

Diary.(cont.)

Monday 13th July.

All day on TUPUSELEI census.

Tuesday 14th July.

Completed census in the morning and departed for LABUKA at 11.30am and arrived at 12.30pm. Census and settled several disputes. Returned to TUPUSELEI.

Wednesday 15th July.

Attended a meeting of the TUPUSELEI people during the morning and settled several disputes. Working on census figures all afternoon.

Thursday 16th July.

Departed TUPUSELEI by canoe at 8.30am and arrived at Mr. Kavanah's house at 9.30am. Accompanied Mr. Kavanah into Port Moresby. Returned in late afternoon.

Friday 17th July.

Spent all day investigating land disputes between Mr. Kavanah and the TUPUSELEI people.

Saturday 18th July.

Left for VAIAGAI at 7.30am and arrived at 9.15am. Census, settled several disputes and took the Agricultural census. Returned to Mr. Kavanah's, visiting MADAOTA on the way.

Sunday 19th July.

At Bootless Bay.

Monday 20th July.

Departed by truck at 9.30am and arrived at the District Office at 10.30am. Reported to A.D.C..

END OF PATROL

.....

e
st
y
ic
re
le
and
3
U
m t
e
e

Summary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As this area has not been patrolled for some years several of the KOIARI villages inland from the coast have split up into smaller hamlets although the main village has still been kept. The village of WAIWAI in particular, has split up into several small hamlets scattered between Sogeri and the coast. DABURIKA is another village ~~xxxxx~~ whose people have become scattered although not to the same extent as WAIWAI. The Village Policemen of these villages were instructed to gather the people who had drifted away and to arrest the breaking up of villages.

BORABORA village is now deserted. The majority of the people of this village have died and the remainder have shifted to other villages. KERIKADI is another village which is now almost deserted. This village now has about 10 people living there and their names are included in other village census books. The population of these Koiari villages has decreased by approximately 30 in the last 3 years. This decrease does not apply to the 3 coastal villages of GAILE, BARAKAU and TUPUSELEI whose population has increased rapidly over the same period. These 3 villages have had periodic visits from Port Moresby and are in much closer contact by canoe whereas the Koiari villages have had very few, if any, visits during the last 3 years and do not possess any canoes. This I think may have contributed towards the general decline in population and also for the fact the these people are breaking up into small hamlets.

Several of these Koiari villages have shifted closer to the coast. The villages of UMANAGA, DABUNARI and TAVAI have all moved to within 2 or 3 miles of the coast. The MOKONUMU people have left their village to combine with the VAIAGAI people and form one village.

These Koiari villages need more patrols, both D.D.S. and Medical, to bring them into closer contact with the Administration and European way of life. In the past few years the only contact they have had have been the occasional visits of the village officials into Port Moresby.

The village of UMANAGA was previously in the Rigo sub-district but the village has now shifted to within a couple of miles of GAILE. This village and SABUIA both speak the same language and are the same people as the villages in the Port Moresby census sub-district of TUIA and GUNI.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Many cases of yaws were seen in the 3 villages around JAWAREBE Plantation. Mr. Pederson of JAWAREBE has been treating the villagers but has not been able to give his full time to treating them. Several parents were ordered to take their children to the nearest hospital. Several cases of ~~xxxx~~ yaws and scabies were seen in the coastal villages of GAILE, BARAKAU and TUPUSELEI, but on the whole the ~~HEALTH~~ of these 3 villages was good. Yaws is prevalent in the Koiari villages just in from the coast. Instructions were left with Village Policemen to see that all cases were taken to the nearest hospital. Parents were also warned that they could be prosecuted for not taking their children in for treatment.

Summary (cont.)ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Despite the lack of patrols roads and bridges were in fair order. The road from JAWARERE to the Kemp Welch River is reported on in an appendix to this report.

VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES.

With the exception of BARAKAU and GAILE all villages visited were in good order. These 2 villages are built out over the water but each have large accumulations of rubbish along the foreshore. The village policemen of these 2 villages were instructed to see that the foreshore was cleaned of all rubbish and old canoes.

Where there were rest houses they were generally in good order. Along the coast East of Moresby many of the villages are within 3 or 4 miles of each other and the rest houses are situated to serve 2 or more villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.Village Policemen:

Most V.C.s have been doing a good job and right throughout the patrol they gave every assistance to me.

One of the 2 policemen at TUPUSELEI died this year. In his place I am recommending the appointment of another man.

Village Councillors:

The people of TUPUSELEI approached me about the establishment of a Council under the Village Councils Ordinance. This village has a population of 925 men women and children. There are 3 other villages nearby with whom they could join to form one Council. The other villages are BARAKAU (338), GAILE (700) and KAPAKAPA (625). I believe Mr. Leake N.A.O. visited these villages last year and spoke to the people about the formation of a Council. I told the people that I would refer their request to the Native Authorities Branch.

Several new councillors were elected in various villages to replace men who had died, migrated or no longer wished to hold the position of Village Councillor.

MAGISTERIAL.

No serious complaints were brought to me. All complaints brought forward could be settled out of court and were settled before the patrol moved on.

There were many complaints concerning bride-price payments but these were all referred back to the Councillors of the villages concerned.

6.

Summary (cont.)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATIONS.

Native mission teachers are established in all coastal villages and in the majority of the coastal Koiari villages. At the time of the patrol all mission teachers were attending a conference in Port Moresby and schools were closed.

There is a Government school at TUPUSELEI run by a native teacher. At this school there are between 30 and 40 pupils. At the time of the patrol the students were doing their examinations. Mr. Bloxham of the Education Department is at present at TUPUSELEI building new school buildings.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural census was completed at DAGODA and VAIAGAI. Both villages selected for census have yams for their staple diet. DAGODA have no sago growing but the VAIAGAI people have a small amount of sago and only use it ~~for~~ when other food is short. Both these villages also have many banana trees. Knives and axes are plentiful in both villages but the DAGODA people have no shovels. Both villages have a number of pigs but the DAGODA people have no poultry.

CENSUS.

The census for the East Coastal and Tuia and Guni census sub-divisions was completed. Three villages in the Mountain Koiari and two villages in the Grass Koiari census sub-divisions were also censused. A census was also taken in the 2 Rigo villages of UMANAGA and SABUIA.

None of the villages had village books as they were all collected and taken to Moresby. I did not receive any census books until I reached BARAKAU and was not able to do a proper census in the villages of DAGODA, SEME, WAINAI and DABUIKA. The figures for these 4 villages are only head counts. The census at SALLS was taken on paper and entered into new village books at a later date. New books were made out for all villages.

Births, deaths and migrations registers were started in several villages. These are to be written up by a literate native in the village.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

BARAKAU.

Thirty-three war savings certificates were taken on patrol to be paid at BARAKAU. The people of this village stated that they had received payment for all their certificates and that they had no more receipts. As there was no indication as to who owned them and they could not produce any receipts I did not pay them.

TUPUSELEI.

Another 90 were taken for payment at TUPUSELEI but once again there was no indication as to who owned them and the people could not find their receipts. No payment was made.

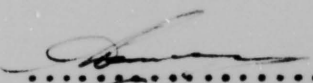
Summary (cont.)

LAND COMPLAINT - BOOTLESS BAY.

A land dispute was investigated at Bootless Bay between The TUPUSELEI people and a Mr KAVANAH. This matter was settled to the satisfaction~~xxx~~ of all concerned.

GENERAL.

The Patrol was welcomed where ever it went and the people were pleased to see an officer of D.D.S. after such a long absence. At BARAKAU the girl guides marched up to the rest house, raised the flag, saluted and sang " God Save The Queen". Other villages were decorated with flowers and crotons.


.....
(G.Lambden P.O.)

PORT MORESBY PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 53/54.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.& N.G.C.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Constable DEORI :- A very good man. Worked well on the
patrol Discipline good.

Constable TOMAYO A good man although a bit timid. Worked
well. Discipline good.


.....
(G.Lambden P.O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A" TO PORT MORESBY PATROL

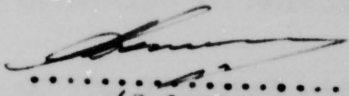
REPORT No. 1 of 1953/54.

Report on the track from JAWARERE Plantation
to the Kemp Welch River.

The country between JAWARERE and the Kemp Welch is very rough. There several high hills, many creeks, the musgrave River and another river to cross. All this country is covered by fairly dense rain forest.

The present track which is used by natives travelling from Sogeri to the Rigo sub-district is very narrow and in places, very steep. After leaving JAWARERE the track crosses several hills and the Musgrave 3 times. At this point the river is only a few feet deep but swift flowing. At the time of the patrol the river was low but I think that in the wet season without a bridge the river would be impassable. The track then runs through flat rain forest country for 2 or 3 miles before encountering several more hills. After crossing the hills a creek bed is followed for several miles to a large tributary of the Kemp Welch. This point is 2 or 3 miles from the Kemp Welch. At the time of the patrol this river was waist deep but very fast flowing. The country between here and the Kemp Welch is hilly and hard going.

In many places the track is no more than a few inches wide and winds around the sides of high hills. The actual distance between JAWARERE and the Kemp Welch in a straight line would be no more than 20 miles but for carriers along the present track it is a good 2 days walk.


.....
(G. Lambden P.O.)

SE-S/MB.

30-2/214



31st July, 1953.

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

Patrol Report No.1 - 53/54, Port Moresby
Sub-District, by Mr. W. J. G. Lambden, P.O.

Patrol Report No.1 - 53/54 carried out by Mr. W. J. G. Lambden is submitted for your perusal, please.

The patrol was of 27 days duration and covered the area from Port Moresby to JAWAREERE Plantation thence over the Musgrave range to the Kemp Welch River to RIGO and from RIGO along all coastal villages to Port Moresby.

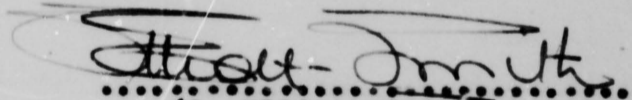
The last patrol, I understand, took place in August 1950.

There is nothing of particular interest to comment upon except to say that it is gratifying that affairs were found to be so good after such a long absence of patrolling.

A follow-up patrol will be made in the near future.

Mr. Banting has recently completed a patrol of the Brown River and lower VANAPA areas, thence coastwise to Moresby; his report will be submitted very shortly.

This will then tie up the whole of the littoral within the Port Moresby Sub-District.


.....
(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

(Native Agriculture)

DISTRICT OR DIVISION..... CENTRAL - PORT MORESBY

CENSUS TAKEN BY..... W. J. G. LAMB DEN DATE..... 18.7.53

SECTION A

NAME OF VILLAGE..... VAIAGA I

LOCATION OF VILLAGE.

Longitude..... 147° 18'

(If unable to give latitude or longitude, give approximate position from a known point on the coast or from a mountain, to enable the village to be plotted.)

Latitude..... 9° 25'

POPULATION (Total resident population of the village)..... 36.

Number of bearing Coconut Palms..... 20.

SAGO—

Is Sago a staple food?..... —

Is Sago an important Supplementary food?..... —

Is Sago occasionally, rarely or never eaten?..... OCCASIONALLY

FISH (and other marine food)—

Is Fish most important in the diet?..... —

Is Fish an important Supplementary food?..... —

Is Fish occasionally, rarely or never eaten?..... RARELY

SECTION B

GARDENS—

Square Chains

Area of Taro 5 S.C.S.

Area of Sweet Potatoes N/A.

Area of Yams, Mami, Taitu 35 S.C.S.

Area of Bananas 25 S.C.S.

Area of other crops 10 S.C.S.

(If sufficiently important state kind)

LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Number of Pigs..... 18

Number of Axes and Hatchets..... 26

Number of Poultry..... 16

Number of Knives..... 21

Number of Shovels, Forks, Hoes, etc..... 19

REMARKS—

Signature..... [Signature] P.O.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

(Native Agriculture)

DISTRICT OR DIVISION..... CENTRAL — PORT MORESBY

CENSUS TAKEN BY..... W. J. G. LAMB DEN P. O. DATE..... 8-7-53

SECTION A

NAME OF VILLAGE..... DAGODA

LOCATION OF VILLAGE.....

Longitude..... 147° 24' 24"

(If unable to give latitude or longitude, give approximate position from a known point on the coast or from a mountain, to enable the village to be plotted.)

Latitude..... 9° 37' 30"

POPULATION (Total resident population of the village)..... 56

Number of bearing Coconut Palms..... 480

SAGO—

Is Sago a staple food?..... No

Is Sago an important Supplementary food?..... No

Is Sago occasionally, rarely or never eaten?..... RARELY

FISH (and other marine food)—

Is Fish most important in the diet?..... No

Is Fish an important Supplementary food?..... No

Is Fish occasionally, rarely or never eaten?..... OCCASIONALLY

SECTION B

GARDENS—

Square Chains

Area of Taro	<u>Nil.</u>
Area of Sweet Potatoes	<u>Nil.</u>
Area of Yams, Mami, Taitu	<u>4 acres</u>
Area of Bananas	<u>30 acres</u>
Area of other crops <u>Sugar cane, kumpum manioc</u>	<u>2 1/2 acres</u>

(If sufficiently important state kind)

LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Number of Pigs..... 22..... Number of Axes and Hatchets..... 22

Number of Poultry..... NIL...... Number of Knives..... 20

Number of Shovels, Forks, Hoes, etc..... NIL.

REMARKS—

Signature..... [Signature] P/O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Port Moresby C.D. Report No. 2 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by C. J. Banting C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Brown & Vanapa River areas, Coastal area west of Moresby.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 3/7/1953 to 22/7/1953

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Report on need for reservations in Brown - Vanapa River areas. Census & General Admin.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953-54.

Report of Patrol by :-

C. J. BANTING C.P.O.

To :-

Brown and Vanapa River areas
Coastal area West of Moresby

Date left :-

3rd. July 1953

Date returned :-

22nd July 1953.

Duration :-

Twenty days.

Purposes of Patrol :-

To report on the need for ~~land~~
reservations or otherwise in
in the Vanapa-Brown River areas
as per D.S. memorandum 34-1-1(3)

Census check in each village.

General Administrative purposes

Patrol accompanied by :-

3 Constables of R.P.&N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
1 Personnal Servant.

Transport :-

Canoes and Carriers.

Last patrol to areas :-

Brown and Vanapa area 1947 ~~xxxx~~
Coastal 1949

Map reference

PORT MORESBY, 2nd Edition
(Provisional)

ARCA 4 mile strategical.

PAUL DIARY.

- Friday 3/7/53 Departed Moresby at 1200 hours arriving BOTEKA at 1430 hours
- Saturday 4/7/53 Departed BOTEKA at 0930 hours arriving MOTUMOTU at 1430 hours
- Sunday 5/7/53 Census of MOTUMOTU in morning. Policeman despatched to DOURA for carriers.
- Monday 6/7/53 At Doura awaiting carriers. These arrived at 1630 hours.
- Tuesday 7/7/53 Departed MOTUMOTU at 0745 hours. Track small and hard to follow in places. Arrived at Vanapa River at 1245 hours Canoes were waiting and then downstream ~~fast~~ arriving at Doromoku at 1315 hours.
- Wednesday 8/7/53 Census of Doromoku and some complaints heard.
- Thursday 9/7/53 Census of Vasigabila. Messrs. Schleusner, Brett and Williams arrived on way to the Vanapa River on New Guinea Resources business.
- Friday 10/7/53 Departed Vasigabila at 0800 hours arriving Rabis at 0900 hours. Census completed and complaints heard by 1300 hours. Down the Vaemori river by Manumanu canoe departing at 1330 hours. Downstream all night. ~~xxxxxx~~
- Saturday 11/7/53 Arrived Manumanu at 0730 hours and made up for lost sleep.
- Sunday 12/7/53 Observed
- Monday 13/7/53 Census of Manumanu village. Dancing in afternoon.
- Tuesday 14/7/53 Several complaints heard in morning. Dancing again in afternoon.
- Wednesday 15/7/53 Departed Manumanu at 0815 hours by canoe arriving Gorohu at 0940 hours. Census revised and complaints settled.
- Thursday 16/7/53 Departed Gorohu at 0630 hours arriving Kido at 0945 hours. Census and complaints and meeting of Kido and Gorohu councillors. Feast during afternoon.
- Friday 17/7/53 Departed Kido at 0600 hours arriving Lealea at 0930 hours. Census and complaints heard during day.
- Saturday 18/7/53 Departed Lealea at 0600 hours arriving Papa at 0645 hours. Census, complaints and talk. Departed here at 1200 hours arriving Boera at 1400 hours. People away at gardens.
- Sunday 19/7/53 Census of Boera.
- Monday 20/7/53 Departed Boera at 0620 hours arriving Porebada at 0730 hours. Census, complaints and talk dealt with until very late.
- Tuesday 21/7/53 Departed Porebada at 0730 hours arriving Haidana Island at 0815 hours. Inspected Mr. Miller's improvements here. Arrived Kouderika village at 1400 hours. Complaints heard during afternoon.
- Wednesday 22/7/53 Departed Kouderika at 0700 hours arriving Roku at 0800 hours. Complaints and talk heard. Departed for Napanapa at 1015 hours arriving at 1100 hours. By A.P.C. launch to Moresby. Reported to District Office at 1145 hours.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The new motor road being made through the Brown River area is complete to approximately twelve miles from the Brown River. From there a jeep road continues as far as the Brown and at the moment is easily traversed.

The track between Motumotu on the Brown and Doura on the Vanapa is nothing more than a foot pad which at times becomes hard to follow where hunting tracks branch off the direct route. Instructions were left with the Doura Village Constables to see that their section of this track (the worst) was cut immediately to enable easy following.

The track between Doura and Rabis - only three miles - is constantly used by the villagers and is well kept.

Canoes were used by the patrol from Rabis to Manumanu down the Vaemori river. The upper reaches of this river can be used only by small canoes as it becomes very narrow ~~xxxxxxxx~~ and shallow in places.

Canoes were again used from Manumanu to Papa.

A jeep road runs between Leales and Roku but the section between Lealea and Papa was not seen by the patrol. The remainder of this road although somewhat eroded in parts is traversible by jeep.

Villages.

A number of new houses have recently been built in most of the villages. Three houses at Gorohu were in very bad states of disrepair and the owners were instructed to pull them down and rebuild.

The ~~xxx~~ inland villages visited were clean and well set out.

All the coastal villages with the exception of Porebada, which is built entirely over the water and the houses of which are well spaced, have previously built their houses too close to one another. The Councillors and Village Constables were told to see that when new houses were erected they were to be built at a much greater distance from their neighbour.

Kido was the only coastal village that was dirty with rubbish. The people were sweeping and cleaning with a will when the patrol departed next morning at 6 a.m.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Both Motumotu and the Doura group have good supplies of fresh water from the Brown and Vanapa rivers.

Manumanu has a well with plenty of slightly brackish water which they use for cooking. Drinking water is brought down by canoe from the rivers flowing into Galley Reach. The position is the same at Gorohu where they obtain the drinking water from some distance up the Gorohu river.

All the other coastal villages use well water for all purposes and the supply in all, except Kouderika, is plentiful and good. The Kouderika's have been told to buy picks and shovels and dig their well deeper as the supply at present is poor. It has been the custom in the past for the Government to supply tools for this work, but as the last lot of tools supplied to this village have been lost, it is felt that the village will gain a better sense of responsibility if they purchase them.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

The rest house at Motumotu is in good condition. However, there is no police barracks here and as there is only one male adult in the village it is felt that the upkeep of the rest house is sufficient. There is a house kept in the village for travelling natives and this is used by the police. The position is the same at Kouderika and Roku. Timber for building in these areas is not available locally but is obtained from Lealea which is some distance away. It is also considered sufficient to maintain rest houses only in these two villages.

At Boteka, Manumanu and Papa the existing rest houses and barracks are in poor condition and these villages have been advised build new ones.

A new rest house is almost completed at Kido.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Councillors in all villages visited seem to be councillors in name only. The majority seem to realise what their duties are but lack the control to carry them out. A woman brought a bride price complaint to the patrol at Gorohu. She said that she had asked the councillors to help her but they had done nothing. When the ~~Kido~~ councillors were told to convene a meeting with the Kido councillors and thrash the thing out themselves their answer was that it would be just a case of the councillors quarreling and that no satisfaction would be gained. It was impressed on them that the sooner they learnt to have their meetings and carry them out in orderly fashion the sooner would they be able to settle matters to satisfaction and so gain the confidence of the people. ~~It~~ Eventually they agreed to have the ~~next~~ meeting if the writer would be there to see that things went smoothly. This help was given them, and after a lengthy discussion they found the answer to the problem and satisfied all parties.

This attitude of reliance on the Government officer to help them with even their smallest problems was met everywhere.

The Porebada people wish for another councillor, but as they ~~wish~~ already have nine for a population of 893 they were told to keep only that number until such time as the population and work ~~is~~ warranted a further one.

V.C. MAINO BOHA of Lealea (population 490) has asked for another V.C. to be appointed to assist him in his duties. The population here is rapidly increasing and the village comprises some 60 houses. The appointment of another man HENI HAVEA will be recommended.

V.C. DUHI BIRI ~~(Sogari)~~ of Gorohu died during the year. BOI MEIU will be recommended to take his place.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Health of the coastal and inland people is reasonably good. A small girl with a nasty running sore behind her ear was ordered to hospital from Gorohu.

There is a noticeable lack of latrines in both areas. Mission teachers are the only one who use them. The people use the bush for this purpose but at a sufficient distance from the village to have no ill effect.

MISSIONS.

There are L.M.S. mission teachers in all the coastal villages. This mission is very firmly established and the people are regular church goers. The teacher in each village is a power and treated with the utmost respect.

The Doura people are building a house for the Catholic Father in their area. Their next work will be the erection of a church.

There is no mission established at Motumotu and it seems unlikely that these people will have the benefits of a mission until their population warrants it.

The Boteka people are S.D.As.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Coastal villages have mission schools which are well attended. The highest standard taught is 4th. grade.

There is a total of 11 students away from the coastal villages at the Government schools at Sogari and Tapuselei.

AGRICULTURE.

The inland gardens are bearing well and taro, yam, taitu, sweet potato and bananas are of good quality.

There is no serious lack of food along the coast, but yam and tapioca of rather poor quality are the staple foods.

All pigs seen were in good condition.

la
MIRA
TRANSPORT

No difficulties were experienced in obtaining carriers or canoes where desired.

The present south-east winds made canoe transport of any distance along the coast difficult. The patrol used them close to the shore where they could be poled.

The ferrymen at Gorohu and Lealea seem to be carrying out their duties to satisfaction. There were some complaints made about the Manumanu ferryman not being available on many occasions to canoe people across Galley reach. This man was warned that if there were any more complaints about him he would be instantly dismissed.

CENSUS.

Census check was made in all villages visited with the exception of KOUDERIKA and ROKU. These books had been taken back to Moresby by the previous checking officer.

The population in all villages except Motumotu is showing an increase, due, almost entirely, to a present high birth rate. Motumotu has a population of ~~100~~ 10 (of which 3 young men are away at work and ~~10~~ seem unlikely to return to the village). The councillor aged 42 is the only male adult in the village. There are no females here except the councillor's wife and a widow. The population has been steadily drifting away to other parts over the years and it seems that shortly the remainder may do likewise.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was well received wherever it went. The utmost hospitality was given at Manumanu where their annual dance was in progress. The Kido people turned on a feast to welcome the patrol on its arrival there.

All areas are quiet and no matters were heard by the patrol that could not be settled by arbitration. Several cases of bride price disputes were referred to the Village Councillors.

Reservations for Natives in the VANAPA - BROWN river Area.

This will be the subject of a separate report.

END OF REPORT.

k
he

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
PORT MORESBY.

2nd. December 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Moresby 3/53-54.

DIARY.

Sunday 9th. August.

Departed Port Moresby by motor truck at 10.30 a.m. Arrived
MANURINUMU at 2 p.m.

Monday 10th. August.

Despatched native police to nearby villages to arrange carriers.
Packed patrol gear and rations into suitable carrier loads.

Tuesday 11th. August.

Proceeded to UBERI.

Wednesday 12th. August.

Revised census and inspected UBERI. Despatched police to
BISIATANA to arrange carriers.

Thursday 13th. August.

Proceeded to IORIBAIWA. Revised census and inspected village.

Friday 14th. August.

Proceeded to BISIATANA. Revised census and inspected village.
Proceeded to NAORO.

Saturday 15th. August.

S.D.A. Sabbath observed.

Sunday 16th. August.

Revised census and inspected BIOGAVARA and BERIVILOGO villages.

Monday 17th. August.

To MENARI. Revised census and inspected EMOIA and VADULOGO
villages.

Tuesday 18th. August.

To MADILOGO. Revised census and inspected village. Proceeded to
ELOLOGO and camped in bush.

Wednesday 19th. August.

To ELOLOGO. Revised census and inspected village.

Thursday 20th. August.

Attempt to proceed to LUMA failed due to carriers' inability to
ford flooded Brown River. (LUMA was later visited on way to
BEBENI).

Friday 21st. August.

Returned to MENARI.

DIARY (Cont.).

Saturday 22nd. August.

S.D.A. Sabbath observed.

Sunday 23rd. August.

C.P.O. Goodger left to return to Port Moresby. Patrol proceeded INIVILOGO and HAILOGO. Villages inspected and census revised.

Monday 24th. August.

To EFOGI rest house. Revised census and inspected LAUNUMU and BAGIANUMU villages.

Tuesday 25th. August.

To KAGI rest house. Revised census and inspected MADUNUMA, SAMOLI, and EGURU villages.

Wednesday 26th. August.

To BODINUMU. Census revised and village inspected.

Thursday 27th. August.

To BORIBI. Village inspected and census revised. To MAIAVA.

Friday 28th. August.

Revised census and inspected MAIAVA village.

Saturday 29th. August.

Proceeded MANUMU late afternoon due to heavy rain in the morning.

Sunday 30th. August.

Revised census and inspected MANUMU village and returned to MAIAVA.

Monday 31st. August.

Proceeded towards LUMA. Camped in bush.

Tuesday 1st. September.

Proceeded to LUMA.

Wednesday 2nd. September.

Revised LUMA census. Proceeded towards BEBENI. Camped in bush.

Thursday 3rd. September.

Proceeded to Bebeni.

Friday 4th. September.

Spent day drying out gear. Despatched runner to GOSISI for carriers.

Saturday 5th. September.

BEBENI village inspected and census revised.

Sunday 6th. September.

Observed. Carriers from GOSISI arrived.

Monday 7th. September.

Proceeded towards GOSISI. Camped at junction of MUMUNE and KITU creeks.

DIARY. (Cont.).

Tuesday 8th. September.

Proceeded to GOSISI.

Wednesday 9th. September.

Census revised and village inspected at GOSISI.

Thursday 10th. September.

To BOI'INE. Revised census and inspected village.

Friday 11th. September.

To IMITI and DUBA. Revised census and inspected both villages.

Saturday 12th. September.

Returned to GOSISI.

Sunday 13th. September.

To HAMASEBA.

Monday 14th. September.

At HAMASEBA washing and overhauling gear. Twelve carriers arrived from IRITIMUNU unexpectedly.

Tuesday 15th. September.

L/Cpl. DEVI despatched to IRITIMUNU with the aforementioned carriers and part of the patrol equipment.

Wednesday 16th. September.

Proceeded to HOTEL'LOHO. Census revised and village inspected.

Thursday 17th. September.

Returned to HAMASEBA.

Friday 18th. September.

Proceeded towards IRITIMUNU. Camped in bush.

Saturday 19th. September.

To IRITIMUNU. Met Fr. Rinn M.S.C. of ONONGE at village. Census revised and village inspected.

Sunday 20th. September.

Observed.

Monday 21st. September.

To TAFADÉ. Census revised and village inspected.

Tuesday 22nd. September.

To SIGUFE. Census revised and village inspected.

Wednesday 23rd. September.

Proceeded to ORO. Heavy rain. Decided to census village later.

Thursday 24th. September.

To KASE. Census revised and village inspected. Proceeded to VISI.

Friday 25th. September.

VISI census revised and villages inspected.

DIARY. (Cont.).

Saturday 26th. September.

Returned to ORO.

Sunday 27th. September.

Proceeded to ENENDE. Met Fr. Rinn there.

Monday 28th. September.

Revised census and inspected ENENDE.

Tuesday 29th. September.

Proceeded to OMALI. Revised census and inspected village.

Wednesday 30th. September.

TA and UNUNUFA villages inspected and census revised.

Thursday 1st. October.

Proceeded to KAMBISI.

Friday 2nd. October.

Inspected and revised census at KAMBISI villages.

Saturday 3rd. October.

Proceeded to KAILAPE group of villages.

Sunday 4th. October.

Revised census and inspected KAILAPE villages.

Monday 5th. October.

Returned to KAMBISI.

Tuesday 6th. October.

Proceeded to ONONGE Catholic Mission Station.

Wednesday 7th. October.

Rest day at ONONGE.

Thursday 8th. October.

Proceeded to URUN group. Census revised and some villages inspected.

Friday 9th. October.

Remainder of URUN villages census revised and inspection carried out.

Saturday 10th. October.

Proceeded to OMBOLI and AWASENDA.

Sunday 11th. October.

To WAITAPE. Census revised and villages inspected.

Monday 12th. October.

Returned to ONONGE Catholic Mission.

Tuesday 13th. October.

KOKODA village inspected.

DIARY. (Cont.)

Wednesday 14th. October.

Remainder of ONONGE group, with exception of GINAL, inspected.

Thursday 15th. October.

Kicked by horse on way to inspect GINAL village. Returned ONONGE mission for treatment.

Friday 16th. October.

At ONONGE mission.

Saturday 17th. October.

Do. 16th.

Sunday 18th. October.

Do. 16th.

Monday 19th. October.

Do. 16th.

Tuesday 20th. October.

Revised census of ONONGE group of villages.

Wednesday 21st. October.

Proceeded to VISI and arranged carriers for 25th.

Thursday 22nd. October.

Proceeded to KASE and arranged carriers for 25th.

Friday 23rd. October.

Proceeded to ORO. Census revised and carriers arranged for 25th.

Saturday 24th. October.

Proceeded to SIGUFE and arranged carriers for trip to coast. Met Fr. Rinn M.S.C. at this village.

Sunday 25th. October.

Proceeded towards IAROGÉ. Camped in bush.

Monday 26th. October.

Proceeded to IAROGÉ. Camped at IAROGÉ and AFA river junction.

Tuesday 27th. October.

Proceeded to INAU.

Wednesday 28th. October.

Proceeded towards DOA. Camped in bush.

Thursday 29th. October.

Proceeded to DOA plantation.

Friday 30th. October.

Upper Vanapa carriers supplied with rations for their return journey and paid off. Travelled by truck by courtesy Mr. Dave Taylor, Doa Manager, to KABADI.

Saturday 31st. October.

Travelled by truck and thence by launch to KAIRUKU.

NATIVE SITUATION.

MOUNTAIN & KOTOI KOIARI.

The situation in the Mountain KOIARI was satisfactory. This was no doubt due in part to the fact that most of the area had been visited only a few months prior to this visit. The attitude of the people towards the patrol was quite friendly and no difficulty was met with in obtaining native foods or carriers.

The villages of IORIBAIWA, pop. 15, and BISIATANA, pop. 29, asked the patrol whether they could combine to form one village. The people were told that it was a matter for themselves to decide. Some obvious disadvantages were pointed out and the people are still undecided as to their future. Even in the earlier stages of the discussion there were minor disagreements regarding land use. It is doubtful if these villages will combine or will survive for many more years. They have possibly gone below the level from whence a recovery can be made.

The BIOGOVARA natives have combined their village with that of BERIVOLOGO on the latter's land. To date they report that there have been no disputes although the combination has not taken place long. In fact, many of the houses are still incomplete. The village has been laid out in the form of a square by the S.D.A. native teacher and is quite clean and attractive and appears quite a good advertisement for the policy of combining small villages. That is, in the physical aspect. The natives when asked why they combine their villages always reply that they do so at the request of the S.D.A. native teachers. Apparently here the influence of this mission is quite strong. An entry in a village book dated 1949 noted that pigs were very plentiful and that the dancing season was in full swing in these two villages. Now not a pig is to be seen and dancing is not allowed. It therefore appears that the change has been quite rapid.

The same situation as above prevails at EMOIA where the VADULOGO people have combined with that village. Similarly the villages of LAUNUMU and YAGIANUMU have combined also NADUNUMA with SOMOLI and EGURU. In all these cases the villages and roads are well maintained and the attitude of the people towards the Administration cannot be faulted. Nevertheless it is thought that this move of combining villages should be closely watched as the writer knows from experience on the Rai Coast that disputes over land use, building materials, and hunting rights can be numerous and can disrupt village life.

The KOTOI speaking KOIARI people are less sophisticated than the Mountain KOIARI natives although the latter could hardly be termed so. The people were very friendly towards the patrol and gifts of food were numerous. The villages and roads were in satisfactory condition.

Whilst the KOIARI people are not impressive and seem most unprogressive, if one pauses to reflect on the long stretches of road well maintained over a rough terrain by very few people and large gardens carved out of thick bush one can be satisfied that the people are energetic workers at least.

They appear most law abiding and no complaints were made to the patrol.

UPPER VANAPA.

During the duration of the patrol's visit a big dance was being held in the ONONGE group and another was being prepared at WAITAPE. Everything else is secondary to these dances and the people appeared little interested in the patrol. For the first few days of the patrol's visit it was a little difficult to get all the natives to appear for census taking. However, when the absentees had been apprehended at the dancing ground and their names duly recorded and the remaining natives advised that census taking took precedence over dancing, there was no more absenteeism.

NATIVE SITUATION. (Cont.)

Possibly the natives considered the patrol a nuisance for coming at an inconvenient time but all of the patrol's activities were arranged so that they did not clash with any actual festivities.

Complaints were rare and mostly concerned women and pigs and there was no unrest between villages. The complaints solely concerned individuals.

It is thought from observations and advice from the missionaries at ONONGE that these people do not much use their big villages but tend to live in small isolated groups near their garden areas. Both slopes of this large valley are dotted with gardens and small isolated houses and on a clear early morning smoke can be seen rising from almost all these houses. These people were advised to live in villages and not in garden houses but it is certain that the advice will be disregarded largely because most land close to the villages has been worked out and the current gardens are too far away.

The state of the villages was not very satisfactory and was little improved since a passing patrol cannot achieve dramatic results among these people who seem a little indifferent to the Administration. There is room for a deal of improvement in this area and it is thought that, if the URUN patrol post could be reopened for even a few months each year followed up by a patrol to check whether or not orders had been carried out, it would not be long before the situation was satisfactory. The whole of this valley could easily be given strict supervision because of the splendid graded horse roads throughout. No village visited is more than five hours ride from URUN.

AGRICULTURE & STOCK.

KOIARI AREA.

The staple diet in this area is sweet potato varied by yams, taro, corn, sugarcane and assorted green leafed plants. Garden areas are extensive and are usually situated on steep slopes. In some villages the natives do not fully clear the land but practice a method akin to ring-barking in its affect. The results appear to be excellent. There is no food shortage at present and it is reported that food supplies are always adequate. Mandarins and oranges are plentiful and are of good quality though full of seeds. They seem to do well without pruning or any other normal attention. Granadilloes are easily obtained at ENOIA and VADULOGA also pineapples which are very plentiful. Cucumbers are common throughout. OKARI nuts are an important item of diet in season.

Due to S.D.A. prohibitions pigs are not kept in most of the Mountain KOIARI villages. However in those areas where there is no mission influence i.e. BODINUMU to MALAVA pigs are plentiful and traces of European breeds are quite evident. Fowls are rare and hard to purchase. In several villages a few young cassowaries were kept in pens for fattening. Apparently the cassowary is not an unclean animal!

In the BORIDI, MALAVA, and ~~NEKOKI~~ MANUMU areas there are good stands of the timber known in New Guinea as "ton" whilst there are also small quantities of casurina and pine.

At BESANI the natives find that it is easier to live by hunting game and bartering this for vegetable foods than by intensive gardening.

UPPER VANAPA R.

The staple diet here is sweet potato similarly varied as in the KOIARI area. It appears as if all of both slopes of this valley have been under cultivation within the last few years.

AGRICULTURE & STOCK.(Cont.).

UPPER VANAPA AREA.(cont.).

There is no heavy timber and but very little light scrub on the old garden areas which seems to indicate that the soil gets little rest. Pandanus palms are plentiful and the nuts are prized as food. The leaves are used for thatching, the trunks for flooring, and the fibre from the aerial roots for string bags and the mens' sleeping hammocks.

Some very steep land is cultivated and this has resulted in soil erosion in some areas. Large areas are cultivated but the task is not very difficult since there is no timber to be fallen. Because of the large numbers of pigs all gardens have to be very securely fenced. Food appears very plentiful. This was particularly noticeable at the ONONGE group of villages which was giving a dance for the natives of the area. There were very many visitors, some from as far afield as Kairuku sub-district, staying there for three or four weeks and they were all adequately fed by the ONONGE people with seemingly little inroads on the food supplies.

Pigs are plentiful and many show signs of European strains which have been introduced by the mission. At the ONONGE mission station coffee is grown quite successfully and, should the URUN airstrip be opened, the natives could possibly be encouraged to grow this as a cash crop. Also brussels sprouts, cabbages, leeks, endive, banana passion-fruit, garlic, lettuce, and beetroot, do well without any spraying against insect pests but with a considerable deal of attention from the sisters and schoolgirls. The station is situated near the crest of a clayey ridge, useless for agriculture, and all garden soil is carried from more fertile spots. This is dressed by frequent applications of animal manures so the mission station crops are not really a good example of those that could be grown successfully by the natives of the area.

The mission also run about fifty head of cattle. They look well and it is reported that there is no tick in the area. The sheep and horses are not outstanding but this is probably due more to the weird admixture of breeds than to the unsuitability of the country.

A few poor quality English potatoes are grown throughout this area. Apparently the seed has deteriorated.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

In the Mountain Koiari area the KOKODA track was followed as far as KAGI which is about one and a half day's walk from KOKODA. This section of the road was well kept and the walking was quite good since there had been no rain. Most of the other roads in the Mountain Koiari are not so well maintained but are in a quite satisfactory condition. The patrol followed a native hunting pad from MAIAVA to LUMA. This was the only hard walking encountered during the whole patrol but even so was not really difficult when compared with the Finisterres. The track from LUMA to BEBENI is seldom travelled by natives and was blocked in many places by fallen trees but has now been cleaned up. The roads in the Kotoi Koiari area were in quite reasonable order considering the lack of patrolling and the terrain. Only one cane suspension bridge was seen in the Koiari area. It is over a tributary of the Brown River between MAIAVA and MANUMU. There is a fallen tree across the Brown R. near MANUMU and another over a tributary of the Brown R. between MADILOGO and ELOLOGO.

The track from HAMASEBA to IRITIMUNU in the Upper Vanapa area needs more attention paid to it though it is seldom used by natives. IRITIMUNU has not yet been connected by graded road with ENEDE but the missionaries have commenced work on this section. All other villages visited in this area are connected by the splendid graded roads which are a monument to the late Fr. Dubuy M.S.C. The grades on these roads are very gentle and horses

ROADS & BRIDGES. (Cont.)

can be ridden along at a smart pace without distress in most places. The VANAPA river is crossed below ONONGE by a cable and sawn timber suspension constructed by the mission. Horse traffic over this bridge is considerable.

The old graded road from SIGUFE to KANOSIA is reported by the missionaries to be incapable of being repaired due to many landslides. The patrol left SIGUFE and followed a native track to IAROGÉ and then followed the graded road from there to INAU where it terminates. A native track was then followed to DOA plantation.

The motor road from DOA plantation to OU OU Creek is in good condition as also are all bridges and culverts.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

In the Mountain Koiari area all the villages along the KOKODA track and also RAILOGO, ELOLOGO, ENVILOGO, and MANULOGO are subject to S.D.A. influence. This is considerable as has already been reported. Schools operated by native teachers have been established in all of these villages. The standard naturally is low. The teachers report good daily attendances. The remainder of the Mountain Koiari villages will probably come under the influence of this mission before long. It is reported that several of the BODINUMU people would welcome the mission but a few old diehards are naturally unwilling to give up their pigs and dancing.

No mission has influence in the Kotoi Koiari area but it is known that the Catholic Mission intend shortly to visit the area with the idea of extending their influence.

All villages in the Upper Vanapa River area are under the influence of the Catholic Mission at ONONGE. In all villages these missionaries have sawn timber and iron roofed churches and houses. It is customary for a father to spend a week twice a year in each village. During these periods religious instruction is given. There is a school operated by a native teacher at ORO and two Australian sisters teach large classes of boarders and day pupils at ONONGE. The mission station has been long established and is a great credit to the late Father DURUY who pioneered this area. The white-painted buildings are all of sawn timber and iron including a large church with a clock tower complete with a chiming clock. The missionaries are largely self-supporting and live very comfortably indeed. They are very hospitable and gracious hosts and were of considerable assistance to the patrol. Worthy of mention is the very effective water powered saw mill by means of which the timber is cut. This was installed some years ago; the major part of the machinery being imported from France. These missionaries appear to be doing fine work although they report that on the spiritual side they have achieved but little success and also report that the natives shew little aptitude for semi-skilled practical work.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the KOIARI area the village officials appeared generally to be quite satisfactory without any of them appearing outstanding. Co-operation was given at all times. No complaints were lodged but it is improbable that no offences have been committed. Possibly the officials are settling matters and avoiding the courts although there is no evidence to support this theory. Without exception the Upper Vanapa officials appeared quite weak, uninterested, and with little knowledge of their duties. This is only to be expected but should the URUN patrol post be re-opened these officials should improve greatly due to the backing and guidance which they would receive.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.).

There are vacancies due to deaths in some villages and the relevant recommendations will be made.

The names of all Special Arms Permit holders were recorded.

HEALTH.

Throughout the area patrolled health appeared good. A few minor tropical ulcers were noted in the KOIARI area. One case of what was thought to be yaws was sent from BODINUMU to Port Moresby for treatment. In the Kotoi Koiari area some cases of goitre also were noticed. The Upper Vanapa people seemed very healthy although 'sipoma' is prevalent in most villages.

Latrines are rare throughout both areas both apparently dogs and pigs are effective scavengers since no evidence of unsanitary practices was seen. The natives were instructed to build and use flyproof latrines and refuse pits. Sample latrines were constructed in some villages.

Water supplies in all villages are suitable and cemeteries satisfactory.

CENSUS.

Census was revised in the Mountain Koiari area but in the ~~other~~ other areas it was necessary to compile a census since some previously visiting officer had removed the village books and they had not been returned by this patrol's visit. Comparative figures for these areas therefore cannot be given.

Births, deaths, and migration registers were introduced to all villages in the Mountain Koiari area. Here there were seven more deaths than births. The percentage of absentees at work in all areas is reasonable.

URUM PATROL POST.

This post was inspected and found to be maintained in satisfactory condition. Two police constables from TAPINI were stationed there at the time of the patrol's visit and had no complaints or requests to make.

A small herd of nine donkeys belonging to the Administration was inspected and was in good condition.

The Catholic missionaries from ONONGE were on the point of commencing work to complete the airstrip at the time of the patrol's departure from this area.

J. Griffin
J. GRIFFIN. P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Moresby 1/53-54.

REPORT ON E.P.N.G.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING
PATROL.

L/Cpl. DEVI

A KIKORI native on his first patrol. This member is timid of inland natives and would be useless in uncontrolled areas. He is a weak disciplinarian and unsuitable for patrolling but is quite smart on the parade ground and keeps his equipment in good order.

Const. JIMPIH.

A Sepik native on his first patrol. This constable is an excellent and reliable worker with plenty of balance and would be an asset to any patrol. Suitable for solo jobs.

Const. TOMATO.

A Gollala with extensive patrol experience. Quite a good and energetic patrol constable. Good walker in rough country.

Const. AUYAKAH.

A Sepik native on his first patrol. Works well under supervision. Has scant initiative but learns quickly.

All constables worked well and towards the conclusion of the patrol were shaping into a satisfactory patrol team.

J. Griffin
J.GRIFFIN.P.O.

GDC/MB.



30-2/898

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

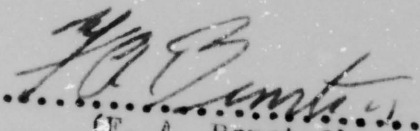
17th December, 1953.

P/R. No.3-53/54 - J. GRIFFIN, P.O.

Attached please find, in triplicate, copies of the above mentioned report.

Regular patrolling has been responsible for the favourable situation in the Mountain and KOTOI KOIARI. On the other hand the position at ONORGE leaves much to be desired but this will be remedied with the re-opening of the URUN Patrol Post early in the new year. I agree with Mr. Griffin that this is the logical solution.

Mr. Griffin has carried out much useful work on this patrol and has submitted an interesting report.


.....
(F. A. Bensted)
s/District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of **Central** Report No. **4/53-54.**

Patrol Conducted by **D. R. Goodger. C. P. O.**

Area Patrolled **Mountain Koiari and Grass Koiari of the Segeri Valley**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives *Native police 3. Interpreter 1.*

Duration - From **3/5/1954** to **3/7/1954.**

Number of Days **59.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / / 19 **Northern side of Laloki. Aug. 53.**
Southern side of Laloki-1949.

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

Map Reference **Army 1" to 1 mile sheets. Ubari and Gailo.**

Objects of Patrol **Lands Dept. map. Map prepared by Forestry Dept.**

See Report.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Popula

Year..... 1953/54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATION			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M			
Uberi	13.5.54	1																		
Gubabegai	13.5.54	3	3																	
Iarebegai	13.5.54	2																		
Manarinumu	16.6.54	3	8									1		5	4				5	
Wafuaiki	16.6.54	2	1																	
Ioribaiwa	18.6.54	1																	1	
Bisiatana	18.6.54	1																	2	
Naoro	19.6.54	1	3														1	1	39	
Manari (1)	19.6.54																1	2		
Manari (11)	19.6.54	1	3					1				1								
Formed of Uberi people from Various plantation (1) Formerly Vadologo (11) Formerly Emoia.																				
	<i>Total</i>	15	18					1				2		7	7				43	
Mokonumu	7.6.54	4	5									1		3	4			1	2	
Berebe	7.6.54	14	6									1		6	3				1	
Sabatana	18.5.54	11	2									1		11	3				2	
Meriani	4.6.54																			
Sirinumu	4.6.54	6	3											3	1			3	3	
Ogatana	11.6.54	4	2																	
Last complete Census Shown in Book. 1949																				
	<i>TOTALS.</i>	39	18									3		23	11				4	

Moved in

Moved in

4 8 16

ula

MIAT

In
F

30-2/169

23rd July, 1954.

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

Patrol Report No. 4/53-54 - Mr. D. R. Goodger, C.P.O.

Four (4) copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report are submitted herewith. The extra copy, should the Director so desire, is for the Department of Forests, which Department requested that the patrol be conducted.

I am also enclosing a copy of the comments by the Assistant District Officer, Port Moresby.

This is Mr. Goodger's initial patrol and the report contains much useful information. I think the Cadet should be congratulated for his fine effort.

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

2
1
26
oved in
8
13 28
oved in
2
1
2
3
4 8

D I S T R I C T C F C E N T R A L .

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D. H. Goddger. C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: MOUNTAIN KOIARI and BRASS KOIARI of the SOGERI valley.

DURATION: 3rd May - 2nd July 1954.

LAST PATROL OF AREA: Northern side of LALOKI - August 1953
Southern side of LALOKI - 1949.

MAP REFERENCE: Army 1" to 1 mile sheets - UBERI and GAILE.
Lands Office map.
Map prepared by Forestry Department.

- OBJECT OF PATROL:
- (1) Census and general administration.
 - (2) Timber lease on VESEROGO creek.
 - (3) Running of boundary of D.A. 178 to settle dispute with natives over site of saw mill.
 - (4) Land survey of the Upper LALOKI.
 - (5) Salvage of wartime telephone cable from the "KOKODA Trail".
 - (6) Investigation of report of missing native
 - (7) Buying of native land to cover L/A 1852.

11a

MIAT

C O N T E N T S .

PATROL REPORT:

DIARY.
INTRODUCTION.

- (1) Native situation.
- (2) Agriculture and Livestock.
- (3) Tribal boundaries.
- (4) Roads and Bridges.
- (5) Medical.
- (6) Education and Missions.
- (7) Villages and Housing.
- (8) Census and Statistics.
- (9) Village Officials.
- (10) Anthropology.

APPENDICES:

- A. Cullen's Mill.
- B. Timber permit - VESEROGO.
- C. Land survey of the Upper LALOKI.
- D. Land application 1852 of SOGERI Rubber.
- E. Telephone cable salvage.
- F. Report on police.
- G. Map corrections.
- H. Death of native from AMATA.

ig
E
e
e
as
ve
d
t
r
ts
se
CKE
s
nk
the

DIARY.

- Monday 3 May. Departed Port Moresby per truck at 1100 hrs. Arrived at MAGERI at 1500 hrs. Unloaded and established quarters for self and police.
- Tuesday 4 May. Settling in. Discussion with interpreter regarding native land tenure and customs of KOIARI people during afternoon.
- Wednesday 5 May. To MANURINUMU. One policeman despatched to R.P.C. SOGERI with covering note to obtain information regarding report of missing native. To proceed to missing persons village and find out other details if possible. Queue of natives with land troubles and queries dealt with at MANURINUMU. A long and tedious process.
- Thursday 6 May. Departed from MANURINUMU at 0830 hrs with village identities to settle dispute over boundaries of D.A.178. Southern boundary of D.A.207 and eastern boundary of D.A.178 traversed as far as point not far distant from old village of EBADREDIE.
- Friday 7 May. Story of a POPONDETTA native heard and despatched to MORESBY with covering note. Work on notes and map in the morning. Inquiry into death of native from AMATA conducted in afternoon. Findings: Accidental death by attack from a wounded pig.
- Saturday 8 May. AEUA TUANA, WARITA AEUA and two others on land tenure and history of the NADEKA tribe.
- Sunday 9 May. Observed.
- Monday 10 May. To VESEROGO Creek regarding timber lease from natives. Proceeding. Complaint of AUDO GURURU heard.
- Tuesday 11 May. Visit by Mr Fleay A/DO. To FRAKATANA on land inspection. Land boundary (D.A. 830) settled with V.C. of GUBABEGAI village.
- Wednesday 12 May. Census patrol and timber permit business. 0830 hrs. departure to VESEROGO. Census undertaken. To UBERI 1500 hrs. Stayed the night.
- Thursday 13 May. Departed UBERI 0815 hrs. for VESEROGO on timber permit business. Arrived 1030 hrs. Negotiations broken off 1200 hrs. To GUBABEGAI village arriving 1600 hrs. Census undertaken. Overnight stay.
- Friday 14 May. Return to MAGERI via HOMBROM bluff. Very steep climbing. At MAGERI by 1100 hrs. after three hours walking. KOIFAKI disputants brought along by SUB-INSPECTOR HODGSON. Work on map.
- Saturday 15 May. Complaint by native of BISIANUMU over money. Settled to satisfaction of both parties. Deputation from SABATANA regarding woman trouble. Deferred. Arrangements of carriers for Monday.
- Sunday 16 May. Observed. Preparations for Monday departure to SABATANA.

Monday 17 May.

Move to SABATANA per Austin "Champion". Transport inadequate so three trips made. Natives to Moresby regarding KOITAKI plantation labor dispute. 1200 hrs. to MANURINUMU over complaint of lack of co-operation from villagers on "Government" day by V.C. 1300 hrs. to R.P.C. over complaint by TABURI native regarding timber cut on his land. Adjourned to later date. Arrival at SABATANA at 1700 hrs. during heavy rain.

Tuesday 18 May.

Morning spent in settling in. 1200 hrs census of SABATANA and medical inspection. Hearings on surroundings to fix position of SABATANA on army map.

Wednesday 19 May.

0900 hrs. Medical parade, two and a half hrs. spent on applying dressings. Notes and map to lunch time. Advice sought regarding woman trouble with KIWAI man heard and settled to satisfaction of village elders. Gathering of V.C. 's and Councillors from villages of SABATANA, BEREBE, OGATANA, SIRINUMU, WAIWAI, and TORIONUMU addressed regarding Government's desire to buy land on WAROLOGO creek area. To return Friday with news and views.

Thursday 20 May.

To BEREBE at 0800 hrs. 1 hr 20 minutes walk, across the LALOKI. Intended to census but book in Moresby. Went into matter of new V.C. and recommendation of one OKIWARIA forwarded. Talk on land matters. Natives willing to sell area known as FRAKATANA. Medical inspections and dressings to 1530 hrs. Returned to SABATANA at 1700 hrs.

Friday 21 May.

Work on map and notes to 1145 hrs. Meeting of land owners. BEMURI people of BEREBE willing to sell area known as FRAKATANA but no response from others. Establishing of land boundaries from map.

Saturday 22 May.

Departed 0815 hrs. for OGATANA via TOGONUMU (deserted), Hardwick's lease, EROFBAI, (deserted). Arrived OGATANA 1245 hrs. Talk on land and offer to buy area covered by SOGERI Rubber Plantations lease application. A refusal. Natives say that one side they have EILOGO, on the other Hardwick's lease. SOGERI people want to sell area between KOITAKI and EILOGO plantations. Departed OGATANA 1415 hrs, returned SABATANA 1700 hrs.

Sunday 23 May.

Observed.

Monday 24 May.

Departed 0745 hrs for TORIONUMU on southern face of ASTROLABE on inspection of old village sites and economic possibilities of country. Good to the LALOKI and in the valleys but on the southern side very rugged country. No native inhabitants. Returned 1600 hrs.

Tuesday 25 May.

Willingness of V.V. INARA to sell land. Preliminary inspection reveals some good country. Work on maps and notes.

Wednesday 26 May.

Move to BEREBE. Conference with land owners BEMURI people willing to sell FRAKATANA - pastoral land only. Maps and notes. Tribal boundaries.

- Thursday 27 May. Departure for FRAKATANA at 0815 hrs. on land survey. Return 1430 hrs. Work on survey map and notes.
- Friday 28 May. Once more to FRAKATANA. Line through to KAFKATANA track. Returned to BEREBE at 1300 hrs. Walk towards BEMU in the ASTROGLABE. Country rough and broken.
- Saturday 29 May. Discussion with natives of DABUNARI and BEREBE in fears of non payment of bride price. No decision could be given, settled between natives themselves.
- Sunday 30 May. Observed.
- Monday 31 May. Departed for FRAKATANA at 0800 hrs. Completed boundaries. Returned 1430 hrs. Work on map and notes. Area of FRAKATANA approx. 470 acres.
- Tuesday 1 June. Departed 0745 hrs. for KOROHI lands, walked from TOGONUMU (deserted) through to WAROLOGO creek. Country excellent for agriculture but natives only willing to sell small hilly section on the headwaters of the WAROLOGO. Returned to BEREBE at 1600 hrs.
- Wednesday 2 June. Day spent on notes and map.
- Thursday 3 June. Discussion of WAFUAIKI and SOGERI land. Determination of SOGERI land boundaries. Work on map and notes. as described by SOGERI people.
- Friday 4 June. Departed 0815 hrs for SIRINUMU and MERIANI. Censused each village. Arrived R.P.C. 1245 hrs. Communicated with District Office. Returned to BEREBE by 1900 hrs.
- Saturday 5 June. Work on map and notes.
- Sunday 6 June. Preparation of preliminary map and notes for District Office.
- Monday 7 June. Census of combined villages of MOKONUMU and BEREBE Talks with V.C. of SIRINUMU and SABATANA regarding land boundaries and dispersion of populations. Issuing of new census books.
- Tuesday 8 June. Work on census figures and notes.
- Wednesday 9 June. Work on report. Visit by OGATANA V.C. and Councillor over land between KOITAKI and EILOGO plantations.
- Thursday 10 June. Work on report. Complaint by village regarding behaviour of woman heard.
- Friday 11 June. Departed 0900 hrs. for MANURINUMU rest house via OGATANA. New book issued at WAFUAIKI, a recently formed village. Arrived MANURINUMU at 1800 hrs.
- Saturday 12 June. To Port Moresby. Reported District Office 1100 hrs
- Sunday 13 June. At Port Moresby.
- Monday 14 June. At port Moresby.
- Tuesday 15 June. Return to MANURINUMU arriving 1530 hrs. Policeman despatched to VESEROGO to inform people of intended patrol along the KOKODA Track, Inspection of MANURINUMU village.
- Wednesday 16 June. Census of MANURINUMU. Visit by AUBERI people over

- reported sale of land by SOGERI people to the Government(See report) Natives from BISIANUMU brought in on allegation of housebreaking and theft. To be sent to District Office, Port Moresby.
- Thursday 17 June.
Departed for VESEROGO AT 0800 hrs. Arrived at 1030 hrs. Object of patrol explained - census of villages further along the track and collection of wartime telephone cable.
- Friday 18 June.
Departed Uberi at 0815 hrs, for Camp 88. Census of IOREBAIWA undertaken. Arrived at Camp 88 at 1530 hrs. Censused village of BISJATANA. A native policeman sent to bring in one old man from the bush with orders that he be kept in the village so that he could be looked after adequately.
- Saturday 19 June.
Departed 0710 hrs. for NAORO arriving at 1030 hrs. Census of village, and BIAGUWA a village that has recently moved in undertaken. Collection of wire continued.
- Sunday 20 June.
Departed 0600 hrs. for UBERI arriving at 1715 hrs. 10 hrs walking time.
- Monday 21 June.
Departed 0815 hrs. for MANURINUMU. European census sheets delivered at Truer's, Cook's, Mc Donald's, and S.D.A. Mission. Arrived at Manurinummu at 1615 hrs.
- Tuesday 22 June.
Departed for D.A. 178 to run boundary. Delivery of two European census forms on the way. Boundary ran through most difficult terrain. Earlier finding confirmed. Returned Manurinummu at 1730 hrs.
- Wednesday 23 June.
Departed for EILOGO plantations at 0900 hrs. to deliver European census forms, completed by 1200 hrs. Work on notes.
- Thursday 24 June.
Work on notes. Erection of flag pole.
- Friday 25 June.
Delivery of census forms to Koitaki, Jawarere areas
Departure 0815 hrs, return 1615 hrs.
- Saturday 26 June.
To Port Moresby. Reported District Office, at 10.30 am.
- Sunday 27 June.
Returned to MANURINUMU.
- Monday 28 June.
Tribal boundaries of Manari, Asiri and Ekiri people established. Work on patrol notes and maps. Labour dispute at SOGERI rubber investigated.
- Tuesday 29 June.
Work on patrol notes and maps.
- Wednesday 30 June.
Distribution of European census forms. Contact with VESEROGO natives regarding timber permit. ASIRI natives willing to sell. Dispute over ownership. Contacted Mr Jackson, Forest Ranger.
- Thursday 1 July.
Collection of European census forms undertaken. VESEROGO natives willing to sell Area B, of timber lease desired(Refer to Appendice "A") European census for day completed 7pm.
- Friday 2 July.
Collection of European census forms 0800 hrs - 1800 hrs.
- Saturday 3 July.
Payment of £80 to natives for timber rights in VESEROGO creek area. Return to PORT MORESBY at 1000 hrs. Reported to District Office at 1130 hrs. Completion of patrol.

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

The patrol into the KOIARI of the SOGERI valley, was divided into three stages. The first stage was based on MAGERI, and various matters were dealt with, namely, an endeavour to obtain a timber lease from the natives of VESEROGO village, running the eastern boundary of D.A. 178, minor native land disputes and inquiries, and census of the villages of GUBABEGAI, UBERI, VESEROGO, and MANURINUMU.

The second stage, on the upper reaches of the LALOKI, was based on firstly, SABATANA, for two weeks and secondly, BEREBE; matters dealt with being census and general administration, land buying and the main purpose of the patrol, a land survey of the area, and land buying to cover a lease application by SOGERI RUBBER.

The third stage, was that portion of the patrol spent at MANURINUMU, and along the "KOKODA trail", to MENARI, on finalization of matters carried over from the first stage, and salvage of wartime telephone wire from along the KOKODA track, plus, census and general administration.

The KOIARI people inhabit an area occupying approximately from the VANAPA, the hinterland from that river to MORESBY, to RIGO, thence to the Owen Stanleys to Mt. Victoria, and down the VANAPA river to make the full circle. Language differs among the ramifications of these KOIARI people, land customs are similar and differences appear in marriage and kinship customs. (See Anthropology.)

In the post war years patrols to the UBERI region have been frequent, but in the LALOKI, particularly the upper portions, there has been no census patrol since 1949 and no visit by a District Services officer since 1950. The land survey conducted by this patrol and covering this area is to be found in Appendix "C".

The period of time spent on the patrol enabled all phases of native life to be covered adequately, simple medical and first aid treatment to produce results, and a complete and thorough inspection of the area to be made.

3. TRIBAL BOUNDARIES:

Tribal boundaries of the GRASS KOIARI and the MOUNTAIN KOIARI
there former opponents in the field of battle have been stable as

8.

long as the memory of any living man at present in the area. These old men say, that the boundaries have always been the same, even before the coming of the white man. They could not remember any particular set of circumstances or folk story as to how the original boundaries came about.

The boundaries shown or described to me by the natives agree reasonably closely with that of A/DO Holmes map accompanying his report of land alienation of the Grass KOIARI and LALOKI river areas.

Two focal points for dispute were the WAFUAIKI - WAKARI - SOGERI land dispute previously mentioned, and the MANARI - ASIRI - EIKIRI, boundary dispute to the east of Portion 38. It seems coincidental that in both these areas the Crown is an interested party and the burning question of money has entered into the picture.

4. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The alienated lands of the area are serviced with adequate and well maintained roads, one being to SUBITANA, another to NINOA estate a short distance past EILOGO plantations. The Ower's Corner road is serviceable to Portion 58 and beyond to the recently purchased Crown land, north of the VESEROGO creek, to a small lease taken up by C. A. Truer. The natives of the area want to know when the Government is going to improve the road as they say it was one of the conditions of sale for the lands beyond to the GOLDIE river. (See A/DO Burfoot's report 1952).

Native tracks of the NADEKA, ASIRI, and MANARI people are in reasonable condition and are satisfactory for the use they are put to.

On the upper reaches of the LALOKI the road to the KARAKATANA strip from Mr Lukin's house is serviceable for jeep or equivalent traffic only. The whole area is readily accessible however, consisting in the main of undulating grass and timbered country. Of the five native villages in the area, SABATANA, BEREBE, MERIANI, SIRINUMU, and OGATANA the work of one man is outstanding, that of Village Councillor NUANA. Tracks and bridges in the vicinity of his village, BEREBE, are outstanding. The jeep track to Hardwick's lease (D.A. 1847) is not serviceable at the moment, one bridge across the EWARI creek being down. It is being repaired.

SABATANA village is in direct contrast to BEREBE and in all respects. The pads, one category lower than tracks, are narrow, uncleared and continually disappearing under fallen logs. Bridges were non-existent or a hair raising experience. Orders were given to the V.C. that the two tracks SABATANA - PRAKATANA and SABATANA-BEREBE track as far as the LALOKI were to be widened and cleared.

The KOKODA track was in good condition with the exception of the one section between UBERI and Camp 44. At the time of the patrol the natives were at work clearing it.

7. VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The villages visited and inspected and comments are listed below
in order of inspection. 10.

- MANURINUMU:** A combination of villages now situated on a hill above the crossing of the SOGERI road over the LALOKI. A very neat and clean village under the capable hands of V.C. WARITA. Has an excellent resthouse. Galvanized iron is placed under the house in preparation for roofing. It is recommended that materials be forwarded so that this rest house may be made into a more permanent building. It is located in a central position and all patrol work in the SOGERI area could be based on here if necessary.
- VESEROGO:** Situated on a hill top above the VESEROGO creek. An average village. A new mission house is being built, also a new house. Has very extensive gardens and one, SOGI, is the leading light of the village. The village has no rest house and does not require one being half-way between the rest houses at MANURINUMU and UBERI.
- UBERI:** A very neat and well looked after village across the GOLDIE RIVER. It has an adequate rest house and police hut as is often used as an overnight stop by passing patrols. The councillor lives on the southern side of the Goldie River $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk from UBERI. He has many pineapple plants nearby, and says that he has to live near the garden to protect his crops from marauding plantation labour.
- GUBABEGAI and IOREBEGAI:** Situated a short distance upstream from the juncture of the WATAROGO and VESEROGO creeks. Has not been visited for several years. A very Pretty Village. It is best to make this a one day patrol from MANURINUMU, it being three hours walking each way. IOREBEGAI is small hamlet close by.
- SABATANA:** Situated on a hill between the EWARI and LALOKI, not far distant from a hill known as AMARAATA. It is a combination of villages. WADINUMU on one side of the hill and people from TOGONUMU on the other. A poor village. Instructions issued for widening tracks, erection of pit latrines and more substantial housing. The rest House, a good one, is the solitary redeeming feature.
- TORIONUMU:** Situated on the southern side of the ASTROLABE and near one of the numerous tributaries of the VANAPA^{VANALALA}. Consists of one house of twenty two people. First visit by District Services. The V.C. of the former village of DABURIKA in charge. DABURIKA is now deserted, most people having migrated to the coast or to TORIONUMU. Orders given for construction of pit latrines and an additional house.
- BEREBE:** A truly excellent village, in health, climate and situation. An excellent and well constructed rest house. All houses in the village of a sound and attractive ~~XXXX~~ structure. The most impressive man met with in the KOIARI is Councillor NUANA, living in the village, an intelligent and forceful personality. The village, its tracks, and general attitude stem from this man.
- OGATANA:** An attractive village near EILOGO plantation. Has electric power laid on. Rest house adequate. Orders issued for construction of police hut.
- SIRINUMU and MERIANI:** Under the one V.C. Both small villages on the south bank of the LALOKI not far distant from R.P.C SOGERI. The people intend to construct one new village to replace the two smaller ones.

To be named BODA and situated on the ELLOGO about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile upstream from the junction of that stream with the LALOKI.

IORIBAIWA: About three quarters of an hour off the BOKODA track. An average village.

NAORO: A new village built within the last six months and situated right on the track. Former villages were BERIVOLOGO and BIAGU A. Built in the form of a square. Rest house adequate.

A precis of the above for each of the respective villages was placed in the appropriate village books.

8. CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

Over all figures show a slight decrease in population. In the Upper areas of the LALOKI there appears to be no trend one way or the other. All comparisons are made with census figures of 1949. In some villages census books were at District Office, Port Moresby. These were obtained and in some cases new books issued. There were no large scale migrations except that to the new village of NAORO. There has been an increase of those working on plantations or within the District.

VILLAGE	1949	Males	1954	Females	TOTAL
MANURINUMU	57	40		30	70
VESEROGO) Korobadabu	47				
) Ganasiski	26	53		42	95
UBERI	46	16		19	35
(GUBABEGAI		16		16	32
(ICREBEGAI	54	6		8	14
SABATA NA	90	36		47	83
OGATANA (Eforbai)	59	39		25	64
AFADIBE	26	15		16	31
ITUMUNUMU	11	9		10	19
(MOKONUMU	47				
(BEREBE	83	62		52	114
(SIRINUMU					
(MERIANI	-	31		19	50
TORIONUMU	-	10		12	22
IORIBAIWA	15	10		7	17
BISIATANA	29	16		13	29
NAORO	120	50		45	95
MANARI (1)	55				
(2)	119	74		84	158
WAFUAIKI	-	9		14	23
TOTALS:	884	492		459	951

Adding these figures for SIRINUMU, MERIANI, and TORIONUMU, which were unavailable into the 1949 total and you have equivalent totals. MANURINUMU showed an increase after having absorbed the village of EVEREDIDI, not included in the 1949 totals.

9. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the patrol willing and active co-operation was given by all village officials. The position on the UBERI side was very satisfactory but on the LAIOKI side certain anomalies have crept in due to the recent amalgamation of many of the smaller villages. MANURINUMU V.C. WARITA. Most efficient and courteous. A leading figure in the community and one of the few V.C. who has a position of authority in village life, Councillors co-operate fully.

- VESEROGO V.C. GUBA. A figurehead but maintains village efficiently
- UBERI V.C. CRIO. Another figurehead. Quiet and inoffensive and inefficient. Keeps village in good order.
- GUBABEGAI V.C. TAMATI. Clever and shrewd. This man bears watching on land matters and on dealing with outside natives.
- IORIBAIWA V.C. BORARU. A sick man at time of visit. Seems capable.
- NAORO V.C. A young man who is doing a good job.
- MENARI V.C. LOVIA. An old gentleman fully aware of all his privileges.
- V.C. WAURE. A young man. A pleasant character.
- SABATANA. V.C. BEHUKA. The untidiness and general air of the village also apply to BEHUKA. Reprimanded for the state of the village.
- V.C. BIAI. Is supernumery to requirements, but after twenty years as V.C. should be allowed to retain his position.
- +V.C. IDIA. Former village constable of WADINUMU, which has since moved to SABATANA. Superfluous to requirements and recommended that he be discharged.
- (MERIANI V.C. BABO. Satisfactory. Spends most of his time in (SIRINUMU) his garden house supervising erection of new village.
- OGA TANA V.C. BORE. No complaints with BORE, his village, or the men who run it.
- MORONUMU now at BEREBE. V.C. Oroni. Has a fascinating salute. Performs his job quite satisfactorily.
- +OKI WARIA. Recommended that this man be appointed as V.C. in place of deceased V.C. KIDU. He understands police MOTU well, knows the duties that are expected of him, has the backing of the village councillors, and impresses as likely to do his job capably.

The councillors of the various villages seem to have the major say in village affairs.

The outstanding man of the area is Councillor NUANA of BEREBE. He is leader of the WANAKARI people and he and Councillor INARA of SABATANA appear to have a common land policy - no sale of native land to the Government.
+ Action has since been taken.

TIMBER PERMIT - VESEROGO area:

Negotiations extending over two months were necessary before any actual transactions took place. The timber rights on Area B (refer to map) was finally bought for £80.

Referring to map, area "A" is bounded on the northwest by the road to Ower's Corner, on the south by Portion 50, KOITAKI Plantations Ltd, on the east by L/A 150/37 and on the north east by D.A. 1989 and including the village of VESEROGO. Extensive gardens in the vicinity of the village and extending to and along the VESEROGO creek are in existence and the natives visualize a fruit and vegetable wholesale business with PORT MCRESBY. One of the natives has recently bought a three ton truck for the purpose.

Area "B" is bounded on the S.E. by the Ower's Corner road, to the north by the VESEROGO creek, on the south west by the VEKITAKIROGO creek and Portion 58. It is hilly country not suitable for agriculture being for the most part, far too steep.

The natives declined to sell any portion of area "A" saying that the area is to be put under gardens sometime in the future. They were first asked whether they would sell the land but refused to do so. A timber lease was suggested and before answering they aired their grievances about the area in question.

They claim that Mr. J. Darbyshire under whose name Portion 58 is leased, had previously paid them £70 for permission to cut along the Ower's Corner track and a promise to pay another £30 to make the round £100 within three weeks. The promise was received but no £30.

When the present milling operations were undertaken by Mr Eustace, timber was cut on native land and the natives stated that they would like to be paid for the timber cut. They claimed also that Eustace had built on native land. It was stated then the Government was now willing to buy the rights of the timber in the area and that this payment would cover the timber that had previously been cut.

After a conference among themselves they declared that they were willing to dispose of their timber rights for £250. They were informed that the price was far too high (See Jacksons report, timber lease - Ower's Corner road) I received the impression that the high price was asked partly for compensation of their alleged wrongs at the hands of Mr Darbyshire and Mr Eustace.

Checking with Eustace regarding cutting of timber on native land he admitted having done so by mistake and said that the natives had been compensated for the cut timber. On the first area sixteen trees had been cut and on AUDA had been paid £3. Elsewhere another forty or fifty trees had been cut and one ALAU had been paid a bag of flour (worth £5 or £6) plus £5 in cash. Houses have been built on native land seven in number, two of these being relatively sound compared to the others. Mr Eustace said that the natives had given permission for the houses to be built on their land. Several natives admitted that this was so. Half of the mill site is also on native land, the cement corner peg being under the primary cutting bench.

After three days of negotiations the natives declined to sell any timber rights. All parties were present.

A P P E N D I C E "B".

TIMBER PERMIT - VESEROGO area:

Negotiations extending over two months were necessary before any actual transactions took place. The timber rights on Area B (refer to map) was finally bought for £80.

Referring to map, area "A" is bounded on the northwest by the road to Ower's Corner, on the south by Portion 50, KOITAKI Plantations Ltd, on the east by L/A 150/37 and on the north east by D.A. 1989 and including the village of VESEROGO. Extensive gardens in the vicinity of the village and extending to and along the VESEROGO creek are in existence and the natives visualize a fruit and vegetable wholesale business with PORT MORESBY. One of the natives has recently bought a three ton truck for the purpose.

Area "B" is bounded on the S.E. by the Ower's Corner road, to the north by the VESEROGO creek, on the southwest by the VEKITAKIROGO creek and Portion 58. It is hilly country not suitable for agriculture being for the most part, far too steep.

The natives declined to sell any portion of area "A" saying that the area is to be put under gardens sometime in the future. They were first asked whether they would sell the land but refused to do so. A timber lease was suggested and before answering they aired their grievances about the area in question.

They claim that Mr. J. Darbyshire under whose name Portion 58 is leased, had previously paid them £70 for permission to cut along the Ower's Corner track and a promise to pay another £30 to make the round £100 within three weeks. The promise was received but no £30.

When the present milling operations were undertaken by Mr Eustace, timber was cut on native land and the natives stated that they would like to be paid for the timber cut. They claimed also that Eustace had built on native land. It was stated then the Government was now willing to buy the rights of the timber in the area and that this payment would cover the timber that had previously been cut.

After a conference among themselves they declared that they were willing to dispose of their timber rights for £250. They were informed that the price was far too high (See Jacksons report, timber lease - Ower's Corner road) I received the impression that the high price was asked partly for compensation of their alleged wrongs at the hands of Mr Darbyshire and Mr Eustace.

Checking with Eustace regarding cutting of timber on native land he admitted having done so by mistake and said that the natives had been compensated for the cut timber. On the first area sixteen trees had been cut and on AUDA had been paid £3. Elsewhere another forty or fifty trees had been cut and one ALAU had been paid a bag of flour (worth £5 or £6) plus £5 in cash. Houses have been built on native land seven in number, two of these being relatively sound compared to the others. Mr Eustace said that the natives had given permission for the houses to be built on their land. Several natives admitted that this was so. Half of the mill site is also on native land, the cement corner peg being under the primary cutting bench.

After three days of negotiations the natives declined to sell any timber rights. All parties were present.

It is considered that the natives have been amply compensated already for the timber that had been cut and any further claims should be refused as the money has been paid and it is up to the receivers of that money to share it with the others who think that part of the timber cut is theirs. It is surprising the number of interested parties who appear when native rights have been violated.

Six weeks after the previous negotiations separate approaches were made by the ASIRI people who wished to sell their timber rights (area "B"):

(a) for £150

or

(b) a fixed rental of £5 per month.

Both were considered exorbitant and the natives were told that the Government was not interested in any amount over £60. (area B). Matters came to a standstill.

The next move came from District Office, who had been approached by an ASIRI man, OROGO, who wished to sell his timber. Instructions were issued to me to make another attempt to obtain the timber. A meeting of all interested parties was called at VESEROGO. The natives were asked to divide into their tribal groups. ASIRI, MENARI, and EIKIRI. Each group was asked in turn whether they were willing to sell their timber. ASIRI people were agreeable. MENARI and EIKIRI declined to sell. It was that land between the VESEROGO and VEKITAKIROGO creeks up the ridge adjacent and to the east of the Ower's Corner track, for which they wanted £100. £60 was offered and accepted. The situation then deteriorated into a general argument when both EIKIRI and MENARI factions claimed portion of the above lands as their own. The intermarriage of these three peoples would make any hearing and decision to actual ownership extremely difficult, this being admitted by the people themselves. Negotiations were broken off once more and the natives were told that if their ownership dispute had not been settled on the following day nothing further would be done.

The following day showed a united front EIKIRI, MENARI and ASIRI representatives agreed to sell all that timber between the VESEROGO and VEKITAKIROGO creeks to the OWER'S CORNER road for £80, for a period of five years.

Details were finalized, papers drawn up and the monies paid on July 3; two months after commencement of negotiations.

There still remains the matter regarding the houses on native land. At the moment the natives are not pressing the point feeling that perhaps the houses may fall into their hands when milling operations cease.

In the future, if conditions warrant, I feel that the natives would consider leasing Area "A" for timber.

D. Goodger
(D. Goodger) C.P.O.

APPENDICE "E".

TELEPHONE CABLE SALVAGE.

With one exception all that wire that could be conceivable collected with the facilities on hand, between UBERI and MENARI was taken up. That exception was between Camps 44 and 88 where the collecting would have meant long and difficult clearing and too many pieces of wire of unsuitable length.

It was realized that the wire had to be obtained in as lengthy coils as possible. It was also realized that one mile of this cable weighed 200 lb. so a compromise was made. As many $\frac{1}{4}$ mile lengths as possible was obtained. Unfortunately this was not easy to do because small portions of a great deal of the more accessible wire had been used or taken previously, forest debris and numerous small landslips had buried portions under ground and falling trees had snapped the wire in other places.

It is estimated that five miles of wire has been brought in most of it in good condition and in not more than 200 yd. rolls. The natives were paid on a carrier basis about which they were not too happy. For the most part their co-operation left much to be desired. This officer was not too happy about the payment for their services either, particularly when it was mentioned a dozen times a day that they received thirty shillings per 50lb. roll taken into KOKODA previously. I could not vouch for authenticity of these claims.

Salt was the medium of payment, all the people in this area being S.D./A. mission adherents.

D. Goodger
(D. Goodger) C.P.O.

APPENDICE "H".

DEATH OF NATIVE FROM AMATA.

A report that a native from the SOGERI area had been murdered, arrived at District Office and an investigation was ordered.

All the people of AMATA village (the deceased man's village) were gathered together and questioned.

All were perfectly satisfied that no foul play had occurred and witnesses verified that death had been caused by an attack from a wounded pig. The man was found three days after death. The pig was also found, with the man's spear in it, and about two hundred yards distant from the man.

Apparently the native had speared the pig and had only wounded it. The pig had charged the man, who running away, was caught on the back of the thigh. Witnesses said that all the thigh muscles were torn and bone exposed. Death was due to loss of blood and shock.

They could not understand how a report that the man had been murdered had got about and could not offer an explanation for such. They had not reported the death to any European because as they said, they saw what had happened and understood the cause of death.

D. Goodger
(D. Goodger) C.P.O.

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....*GRASS KOPARI*
BISH KOPARI

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F
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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M+F	
		1	1	2								2	11	2	13	1	11	1.8	3	4	13	15	35
1	2	1	1	2		1				3		2	7	1	9		8	3	6	6	10	10	32
				2								1	5	3	4		4	1.7	2	1	4	7	14
		5	3	11	6					4	4	2	23	1	16		11	2.6	10	12	30	18	70
				2						1		1	5		8		8	1.5	3	6	6	8	23
1												1	4		3	1	3	4	5	4	5	3	17
2	1			1	1								6	1	6		6	2	9	4	7	9	29
39	26			16	2							6	24	2	25	1	26	2	20	12	30	33	95
				8	1			2	1			3	11	5	10		9	2.1	6	6	14	17	43
				2	1					2	1	10	21	10	22		18	2.7	15	21	39	40	115
43	28	7	5	57	11	1		2	1	10	5	28	115	31	116	3	104		79	76	158	160	473
4	8	16	22	32	3			2		14		23	72	17	69	1	64		64	42	100	100	306

Moved in from Baramunda

Moved in from Baramunda



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

District Office,
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report : Port Moresby No

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

Area Patrolled : Grass Koiari, Tuia & Guna Census S/Divisions

Objects of the Patrol : Census Revision
Land investigation Boteka
Timber investigation Kabue
Routine Administration

Duration : 30 days (16/9/54 - 28/9/54 .4/10/54 - 20/10/54)

Personnel : Two Cadet Patrol Officers
(Mr W. Butler, C.P.O. accompanied Patrol 4/10/-20/10/54)
Two constables
One Interpreter
One Servant

PATRICK DIARY

- 16th September : 1300 Picked up members of party and equipment and
commenced journey to Boteka.
1600 Arrived Boteka and settled in.
- 17th September : 0800 Commenced inspection of Ag. Dept fence with V.C.
and Council.
1300 Inspection of scattered Village gardens.
- 18th September : 0800 Meeting with all Boteka people to discuss land
problems.
1330 Census revision followed by inspection of Boteka
Village. Medical.
- 19th September : Sunday observed.
- 20th September : 0700 Crossed Laloki by canoe.
0830 Census at Haima followed by Village inspection.
0930 Commenced journey to Motumotu.
1330 Arrived Motumotu .
1530 Census and inspection of Village .
Party joined by six Gailala carriers from
Kila Compound.
- 21st September : 0700 Carriers from Kabue failed to turn up.
1220 Carriers arrived and commenced journey to Kabue.
1850 Arrived Kabue in rain.
- 22nd September : 0830 Began investigation on timber complaints.
1400 Inspection and Medical aid given.
- 23rd September : 0800 Census revision.
Scheduled departure delayed by heavy rain and
slippery tracks.
1400 Complaints heard and suggestions made about new
site for village.
- 24th September : 0700 Departed for Iarabegai.
1700 Arrived Iarabegai.
- 25th September : 0900 Inspection of Village and gardens. Medical given.
Census not able to be taken because half of
Village population S.D.A. and half L.M.S.
- 26th September : Sunday observed.
- 27th September : 0700 Census revision.
0800 Departed for Gubabegai
1130 Arrived Gubabegai
1400 Census revision followed by inspection of Village.
Medical aid given.
1920 Meeting with Village Officials from a number of
Villages to discuss common problems.
- 28th September : 0700 Commenced journey to Mesime.
1100 Arrived Mesime after having passed through
deserted village of Iflatiru.
1300 Census and inspection of Village. Medical aid given
1530 Departed by truck for Port Moresby.

Diary contd.

- 4th October : 1400 Departed for Kailakinumu via Kila.
1740 Arrived Kailakinumu. No Rest house.
- 5th October : 0800 Census revision.
1000 Inspection of Village and Gardens. Medical aid given.
1930 Meeting with V.C. and Council.
- 6th October : 0700 Departed by truck in direction of Sabitana.
1000 Left truck and began walking towards Sabitana.
1300 Arrived Sabitana and commenced Census revision.
1600 Inspection of village and gardens. Medical aid given.
1730 Departed for Berebe
1845 Arrived Berebe.
- 7th October : 0800 Census revision.
1000 Inspection of Village and some gardens. Medical aid given.
1300 Started for Mokonumu
1330 Arrived Mokonumu.
1400 Census revision. Inspection of Village. Medical aid given. One complaint heard.
1720 Arrived back at Berebe.
- 8th October : 0800 Departed for Oगतana.
1000 Arrived Oगतana.
1015 Census revision. Inspection of Village and gardens. Medical aid given.
1300 Returned to Berebe.
1505 Arrived Berebe.
- 9th October : 0830 Departed for Sirinumu.
1025 Arrived Sirinumu.
Census revision. Inspection of Village and gardens. Medical aid given.
1200 Departed for Boda.
1220 Arrived Boda. In process of construction and uninhabited.
1300 Departed for Meriane.
1410 Arrived Meriane and inspected Village. Census revision.
1500 Departed for Berebe.
1830 Arrived Berebe.
- 10th October: Sunday observed.
- 11th October: 0800 Departed for Dagoda
1715 Arrived Seme.
1730 Arrived Dagoda.
- 12th October: 0930 Departed for Seme.
0945 Arrived Seme. Inspection of Village and gardens. Medical aid given.
1200 Returned Dagoda.
- 13th October: 0800 Census revision at Dagoda.
0930 Inspection of Village and gardens. Medical aid given.
1900 Large meeting attended by Village Officials from Villages surrounding Dagoda. Common problems discussed. From Dagoda, Seme, Wai Wai, Daburika, Galle, and Senumu.
- 14th October: 0800 Set out for Galle to settle Dispute. Necessary to cross Vailala river and carry equipment over heads. Mr Butler left for Barakau.
1050 Arrived Galle. Meeting with V.C. and Councillors.
1400 Left by canoe for mouth of Vailala river.
1600 Arrived Dagoda.
1630 Mr Butler arrived Dagoda.

Diary contd.

- 15th October : 0830 Set out for Wai Wai.
1030 Arrived Wai Wai.
1100 Census revision. Village inspection. Medical aid given.
1200 Departed for Dagoda.
1400 Arrived Dagoda.
1500 Inspected new latrines ordered to be erected at Dagoda. Suggested site for new Rest house.
- 16th October : 0745 Departed for Daburika.
1015 Census revision and inspection Daburika. Wamerukeru included in Census.
1115 Departed for Dabunari.
1500 Arrived Dabunari.
1530 Census revision and Inspection of Village. Medical aid given.
- 17th October : Sunday observed.
- 18th October : 0730 Started for Labuka.
0930 Arrived Labuka. Census, inspection of Village. Medical aid given.
Mr Butler departed for Tupuselei for carriers.
1100 Departed for Maiberi.
1300 Arrived Maiberi. No Rest house and necessary to use tent. Mr Butler arrived.
1430
- 19th October : 0800 Census revision. Inspection of gardens and Village.
1300 Meeting with Village officials from surrounding Villages.
- 20th October : 0930 Departed for Vaiavai after arrival of Carriers from Tupuselei. Mr Howlett, C.P.O., walked over from Tupuselei.
1130 Arrived Vaiavai. No Rest house and necessary to use tent.
1300 Census revision. Inspection of Village and Medical aid given.
Mr Butler departed for '13 Mile' to obtain truck.
1630 Mr Butler returned.
1900 V.C. brought several complaints to be heard.
- 21st October 1000 Truck arrived from Port Moresby.
1100 Arrived Port Moresby.
1200 Police and Gailala Carriers returned to Kila by truck.

INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of the Grass Koiari and Guna and Tuiā Census Sub-Divisions.

The Patrol was conducted in two stages — the first stage included those villages north of the main Sogeri road whilst the second included those villages south of the main Sogeri road.

The older Koiari people are characterised by their independence — hence their scattered villages — and by their spathy or even hostility towards large social groupings. Unlike the coastal people they are unwilling to form large villages and their small villages and hamlets are scattered over an area of seven hundred square miles. This necessitated many deviations by the Patrol and quite long walks were necessary to go to very small groupings. The area too has not been Patrolled regularly and in some places a Patrol had not passed through for seven years.

Country north of the Laloki whilst being not much higher than a thousand feet in any part is sharply dissected and carrying was not easy. South-east of the Laloki river it was necessary to cross the Astrolabe range (3000') but in general carrying was much easier. Carriers were very difficult to obtain and eight Gollala labourers were taken from Kila Labour compound for the purpose of carrying.

Many villages have become deserted whilst a few new ones have been formed. The people as a group seemed loyal to the Government and were quite law abiding. Complaints too serious to be dealt with on the spot were referred to District Office.

At the commencement of the second half of the Patrol the original party was joined by Mr W. Butler C.P.O.

(b) Medical and Health

As no E.M.A. or N.M.A. accompanied the Patrol this takes the form of a special report to Health Department. Each village is dealt with separately for convenience.

BOTEKA=Some cracked feet and grille. Treated.
HAIMA=Good
MOTUMOTU=Good
KABUE=A fair amount of malaria and sores. Suppressives supplied.
IASABEGAI=Fair. Sores treated.
GUBABEGAI=Excellent. Latrines used. No pigs dogs or flies.
MESIME=Fair. Many sores treated.
SABITANA=Two cases of yaws referred to hospital. BEAI BOBA and MOMANA BENUKA.
BUREBE= The following were told to report to hospital with yaws or conjunctivitis: KIDU TCINA, WARINA AVIA, GOROGU NAMALI, NALOA TCINA, EGI WEBORA, EDENI CRONI, ALAU OKI, EDEHU MONI, BOBOKI UWAYA, AHARI MUANA, INCA OMAI, KOROIKA OTIA. (all children) The village seems clean but nearly every person in it seemed to need medical attention.
MOKONUMU=Included in the above.
OGATANA=Latrines not used. Health fair.
SIRINUMU=)
MERIANE=) Too much grille and also rashes in the heads of children. These referred to hospital.
DAGODA=Good
SEME=Filthiest village seen. Dogs, pigs, flies. Numerous sores grille people lethargic. Two cases of yaws sent into hospital. One man with badly infected ankle sent in by canoe. Names mislaid.
WAIWAI= A dirty village. Lots of sores.
GAILE=Coastal. Clear skins.
BARAKAU= Similar to Gaile.
TORINUMU=)
DABURIKA=) Nothing serious. Malaria suppressives issued.
WAMERUKERU=)
DABUNARI=)
LABUKA=) A few sores but missionaries treat minor ills.
MAIBERI=Grille
VAIAVAL=Fair.

It can be appreciated that treatment given was of a minor nature and that one or two dressings for sores was not enough. Where possible lint and acraflavine (1 to 1000) were left with the V.C. with instructions for use. IN most villages latrines were merely showpieces and flies were rampant. A good deal of time was spent treating sores etc and it would be advisable if possible for the next Patrol in the area to be accompanied by a N.M.A. Measles and TB seem to have taken heavy toll and persons who are infected with the latter complaint seem reluctant to attend hospital particularly GEMO.

(c) Education

A record of all village schools was made during the Patrol. Where children were absent at school a note was also made.

The Koiari people seem rather indifferent to the advantages of sending their children to school. They seem to feel that if a child is sent away from the village he (or she) is lost to that village and that if they do return there is little to attract them to village life. Children too in the villages help a good deal in the gardens and with the water carrying.

Where there are village schools there does seem to be an improvement in the welfare of the village people. Personal cleanliness and tidy houses are more the rule in these villages. The teachers are usually quite fair speakers of English but their pupils do not seem to have any sort of a grasp of the language.

Village Schools

Village	Teachers	Girl Students	Boy students	Denomination
ROTEKA	1	6	5	L.M.S.
HAIMA	1 p.t.		2	Jehovah Witr.
MOTUMOTU	-	-	-	L.M.S.
KABUE	-	-	-	S.D.A.
IARABEGAI	-	-	-	S.D.A.&.L.M.S.
QUEABEGAI	1 p.t.	2	2	S.D.A.
MESIME	-	-	-	L.M.S.
KAILAKIN				
-JUMU	1	7	8	L.M.S.
SABITANA	1	4	8	S.D.A.
MOKONUMU				
BEREBE	1	4	6	S.D.A.
OGATANA	1	9	13	L.M.S.
SIRINUMU				
MERIANE	-	-	1	L.M.S.
SEME				
DAGODA	1	9	11	L.M.S.
WAIWAI	-	-	2	L.M.S.
DABURIKA				
WAMERUKERU				
TOBINUM		-	-	L.M.S.
DABUNARI				
LABUKA	1	6	10	L.M.S.
MAIBIFI	-	-	-	L.M.S.
MOKONUMU				
VAVAVAI				
MADGATA	1	8	16	L.M.S.

In addition to the above there were the following number of children absent at boarding schools:

SOGERI ED.CEN.	3	8	
BONANA	2	-	R.C.
BISATABU	2	4	S.D.A.
HANUABADA	-	3	L.M.S.
SOGERI R.P.C.	-	1	L.M.S.
TUPUSELEI GOVT.SC	-	1	
MERIGEDA	-	5	S.D.A.

Children who attended Hanuabada, SOGERI R.P.C., and TUPUSELEI schools had private board.

(c) Education

A record of all village schools was made during the Patrol. Where children were absent at school a note was also made.

The Kofari people seem rather indifferent to the advantages of sending their children to school. They seem to feel that if a child is sent away from the village he (or she) is lost to that village and that if they do return there is little to attract them to village life. Children too in the villages help a good deal in the gardens and with the water carrying.

Where there are village schools there does seem to be an improvement in the welfare of the village people. Personal cleanliness and tidy houses are more the rule in these villages. The teachers are usually quite fair speakers of English but their pupils do not seem to have any sort of a grasp of the language.

Village Schools

Village	Teachers	Girl Students	Boy students	Denomination
BOTEKA	1	6	5	L.M.S.
HAIMA	1 p.t.	-	2	Jehovah Witr.
MOTUMOTU	-	-	-	L.M.S.
KABUE	-	-	-	S.D.A.
IARABEGAI	-	-	-	S.D.A.&.L.M.S.
QUEABEGAI	1 p.t.	2	2	S.D.A.
MESIME	-	-	-	L.M.S.
KAILAKIN	-	-	-	-
-UMU	1	7	8	L.M.S.
SABITANA	1	4	8	S.D.A.
MOKONUMU	-	-	-	-
BEREBE	1	4	6	S.D.A.
OGATANA	1	9	13	L.M.S.
SIRINUMU	-	-	-	-
MERIANE	-	-	1	L.M.S.
SEME	-	-	-	-
DAGODA	1	9	11	L.M.S.
WAIWAI	-	-	2	L.M.S.
DABURIKA	-	-	-	-
WAMERUKERU	-	-	-	-
TOBINUM	-	-	-	L.M.S.
DABUNARI	-	-	-	-
LABUKA	1	6	10	L.M.S.
MAIBERI	-	-	-	L.M.S.
MOKONUMU	-	-	-	-
VAIAVAI	-	-	-	-
MADGATA	1	8	16	L.M.S.

In addition to the above there were the following number of children absent at boarding schools:

SOGERI ED.CEN.	3	8	
BOVANA	2	-	R.C.
BIS ATABU	2	4	S.D.A.
HANUABADA	-	3	L.M.S.
SOGERI R.P.C.	-	1	L.M.S.
TUPUSELEI GOVT.SC	-	1	
MEIGEDA	-	5	S.D.A.

Children who attended Hanuabada, SOGERI R.P.C., and TUPUSELEI schools had private board.

(d) Villages

1. Village Officials.

In general Village officials were reasonably helpful. Very few of the V.C.'s were outstanding and most were very old. There seemed some tendency for Councillors to break from their old villages and form new villages of their own (this has happened at SABATANA). Younger men willingly become Councillors but are reluctant to accept the position of V.C. WANATA MAIEVA was recommended for appointment as a V.C.

ope

Comments for all Village officials are appended.

Village	Name	Comment
BOTEKA	V.C. AUDABI ORIA CR. GOMAPA IVIRI	Obliging and active Good but aged
HAIMA	CR. UDIA VEBURI	Reasonably conscientious
MOTUMOTU	CR. BOBOGI NAECHE	Keeps village clean. Helpful
KABUE	CR. WAFIA GANTA V.C. DEAGI OROI CR. VAVAI OROI CR. VEBURI ATA	Almost only man left. Good Very obliging and loyal Retiring. Brother to V.C. At loggerheads with V.C.
IARABECAT	CR. MURI EBURI	Not impressed. Not dependable.
GUBABECAT	V.C. TAMATA BABA CR. MOMO KOA	A good despot. Village excellent Merely a vassal to V.C.
MESIME	IAMA NIAITA V.C. CR. KOLOKI KOLOPI	Aged and lacks incentive Helpful but lacks influence
KAILAKINUMU	V.C. NANUKA NIDU CR. EBURI CR. WIENA	New. Hard village to manage More powerful than V.C. Quiet but efficient.
SABATANA	V.C. BENUKA V.C. BIAI CR. INARA NANI CR. MAIVA UMUI	Bully. Has caused village rift Old but a fine man Forming own village. Helpful Quite good.
BEREBE	V.C. OKI WARPA CR. MAUKA SEBEA CR. NUANIA BOBOGE	New. Quiet and cooperative. Disinterested Polished. A good politician.
MOKONUMU	V.C. OROI MODUBA	Fantastic facial expressions Good
OGOTANA	AVANA OMARI CR V.C. BOBE TAPU	Very young. Cooperates with V.C. Needs admonishing. Failed to send promised carriers.
STRINUMU	CR. WAIAGO BIAI V.C. BABO KAKILA CR. MARAVA INAI	Reasonable Absent Large family. Good.
MAIANE	CR. SABEA TOINA	Loyal and helpful
DAGODA	V.C. DAUA VAINA CR. INERA MAIWA CR. AUDABI AVIKA	Satisfactory and gruff. Enthusiastic and helpful Stays in background
SEME	V.C. KVAU NIKAME OGA HOGINI CR	Slackin. Village disgraceful. No better than V.C.
WAIWAI	V.C. WANATA MAIEVA BIAI KATA CR	Recommended for appointment Helpful
DABURIKA	V.C. KAHIMU KAIARI	No control. Encouraged him to retire in favour of younger man.
WAMERUKERU	CR. AWANAWAI CR. KALAI MAG NA	No interest in village welfare Resigned
DABUNARI	CR. AWANA GEITA V.C. MEA BIAGU CR. MANU BIAGU	Newly elected Quiet but efficient. Bit decrepit but good.
LABUKA	V.C. ROBE MORE	Absent

Village Officials contd.

Village	Name	Comment
LABUKA	CR. IORIO MANOKA	Complained about by Vaiagai people
	CR. EDENA AHABA	Absent
VAIAVAI	CR. KAUKVA OMANI	Good
	V.C. IORIO ABAGA	Thoroughly excellent.
	CR. BORO TABAKA	Cooperates with V.C.
	CR. INAPA ATA	Good

2. State of Villages and Rest Houses.

Kofari villages seem to be constantly splitting up and shifting or in a few cases smaller villages are uniting to form larger villages. At large meetings held at BEREBE and DAGODA the various Village officials agreed that it would be in their own interests to have larger and fewer villages. One Councillor even sought permission to go forth and burn down all garden houses and small hamlets!

The worst faults to be found in most villages were:

- (1) presence of pigs and dogs in and around houses
- (2) myriads of flies
- (3) lack of latrines and the failure to use those existing
- (4) houses in bad repair

Rest houses were on the whole not in good repair. However it is rather much to expect village people to maintain Rest houses for year after year without them being used e.g. KABUE for seven years. Rest houses exist in the following villages: BOTEKA, MOTUMOTU, KABUE, GUBABEGAI, MESIME, SABITANA, BEREBE, OGOTANA, DAGODA, DABURIKA, LABUKA, VAIAVAI. In a number of villages it was necessary to use a tent.

Some villages need special comment:

BOTEKA: built in part of corrugated iron - depressing
KABUE: most inaccessible
IABABEGAI: have recommended its removal, to District Office
GUBABEGAI: model village in every respect S.D.A
MESIME: built almost entirely of corrugated iron - depressing
KAILAKINUMU: being rebuilt
SABITANA: some people breaking away to form new village
BODA: being newly built - formed by people of SIRINUMU & MESIME
DAGODA: fire has necessitated many new houses
SEME: a vile village
TORINUMU: new village formed from DABURIKA & WAMERUKERU
LABUKA: being rebuilt across stream

Many villages made enquiries as to when they would have such amenities as schools, Coop shops, Medical Aid posts etc. They were told that these would only come when they had villages of sufficient size to warrant them and that the Government would help them in every way if they would help themselves.

(e) Census

Census Patrols since the war do not appear to have been very regular and Patrols that have done Census in the area do not seem to have kept to any strict Census Sub-Division. It is difficult therefore to make a factual comparison with previous figures. Mr D. Goodger, C.P.C. too included part of the Grass Koiari in his Census Report and therefore it was necessary to omit some of the villages which he did. A number of new books were compiled for new villages.

It would seem as though the decline, however, in numbers of the Grass Koiari and Tuia and Guna people has been halted. There were 64 births recorded against 43 deaths. Significant too is the number (76) of persons absent at work within the District. This may have some connection with the fact that nearer Port Moresby agricultural pursuits are rather unrewarding.

(f) Native Affairs

This topic has been dealt with fairly fully under other headings.

One very sore point with the Koiari people is the fact that Hanuabada, Tatana, and Elevala men roam all over Koiari hunting grounds killing at times a good deal of game. They complain that:

- (1) Large parties of the above men arrive by truck and by systematic killing with dogs and shotguns soon clean out an area of game.
- (2) Even very young animals are shot.
- (3) Often beasts such as bagane are left wounded in the long grass, the men being too lazy to follow up after shooting.
- (4) Entrails are left near roads and tracks.
- (5) Just prior to the wetter season the same men go out burning off.

It is hoped that later a letter and a few inquiries at Hanuabada will straighten this matter out. The Hanuabada Council will no doubt have some comments to make if it is brought to their attention. Those villages which complained most were BOTEPA, HAINA, and VAIAYA.

As mentioned previously there is little trouble in the area and the native situation is good. Many queries were made about enforcing Bride price but the parties concerned were informed of the Government's attitude towards this question.

(g) Anthropology

A good deal is known about the Kolari people and therefore the scope of this Report is limited. The following observations may be of interest however:

(1)

Their appears to be some inter-marriage with coastal and bush natives of different linguistic groups.

(2)

Bride price seems to have been stabilised at £100 either in money or goods and food. Money is preferred.

(3)

If widow weds before mourning has finished new husband must pay widow's relatives money. In BEREBE this was assessed at ten pounds.

(4)

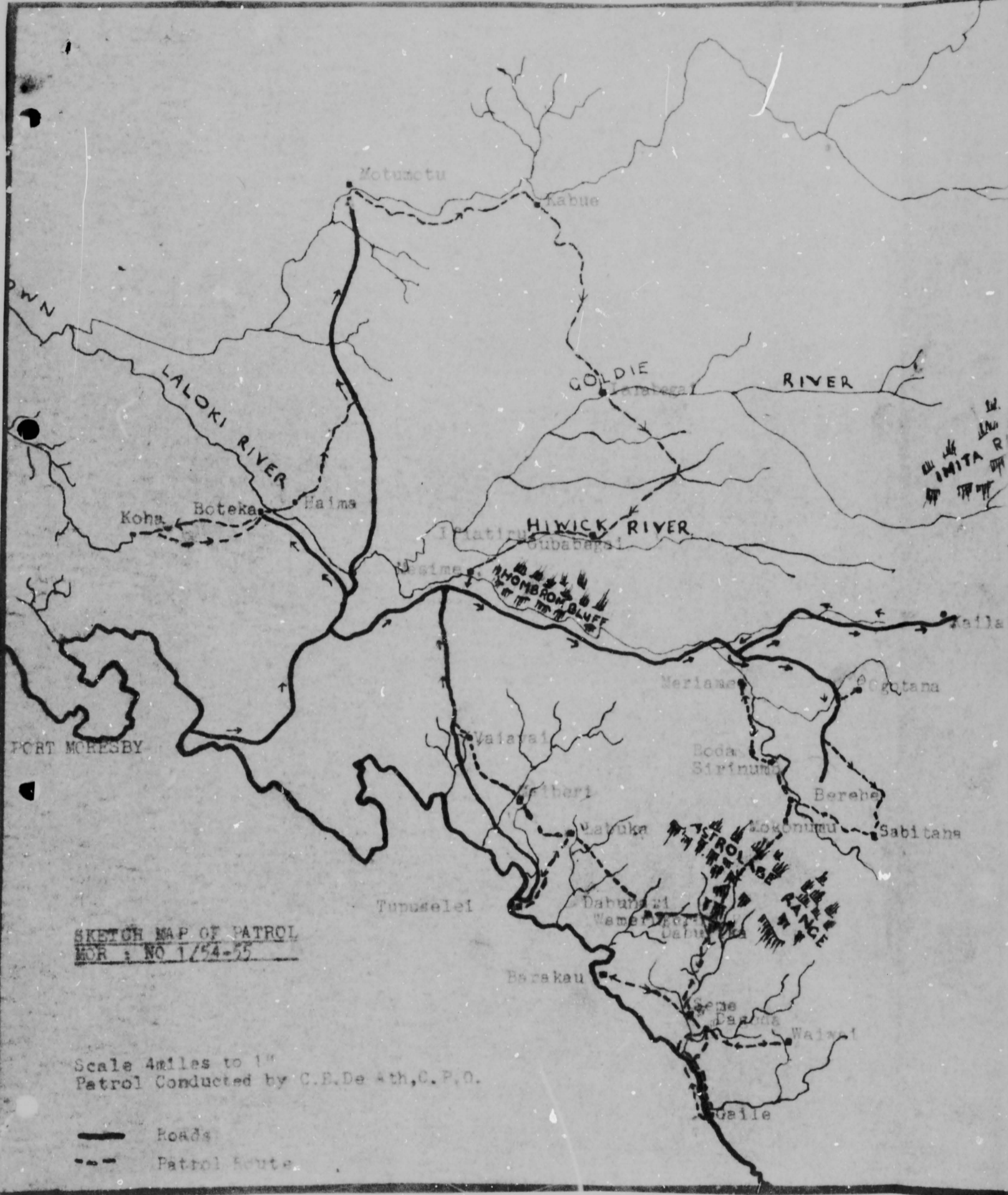
Man says that if no bride price was paid for his sister he can, despite the fact that the dependant children have a father, claim guardianship of his sister's children should she die. SABATANA

(h) Roads and Bridges

Extremely few traffic roads are maintained by the Kolari natives. Even tracks in many places are neglected. During the war many new roads (shown on Port Moresby 1" to mile series) were constructed in various places. e.g. near BOTEKA and BEREBE, SIRINUNU. These are all eroded and are unusable. Erosion of cleared tracks is discouraging for the people who clear them and could possibly be an explanation for apathy, towards maintenance, of the village people.

The new Brown River road will prove a boon for future Patrols in the Brown River area and later for Patrols which reach the Vanapa River area. The bridge across the Brown River is due to be started very shortly.

Berebe people have constructed a bridge so that in future Patrols may come closer to their village by track. (UBERI sheet ref 213 337)



SKETCH MAP OF PATROL
 MOR : NO 1/54-55

Scale 4 miles to 1"
 Patrol Conducted by C.E. De Ath, C.P.O.

- Roads
- - - Patrol Route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

District Office,

Port Moresby.

5th October, 1954.

**The District Commissioner.
PORT MORESBY.**

REPORT ON LAND SHORTAGE BOTOKA VILLAGE

The purpose of this report is not to establish who the owners are of land surrounding Botoka (this has been done previously) but rather to find out whether activities of the Agriculture Department will be detrimental to the welfare of the people of Botoka.

The first part of this report covers an assessment of the activities which have already taken place by the Agriculture Department. The second part deals with the usage made of the land that the Agriculture Department is fencing.

Apparently the fencing being carried out is a prelude to extensive grazing in the area (as has been done nearer Port Moresby). The Botoka people report that already herds of cattle have been grazing within 200 yards of the village and that some sort of fracas took place between their hunting dogs and the herd.

As the sketch map attached shows the fence has already been completed as far north as Botoka and is now being extended in a westerly direction. The Natives believe that one will eventually reach Koka and this was confirmed in my hearing by an Agricultural Officer. Inspection revealed that other land has already been fenced and the accompanying map shows clearly the activity which has taken place near Durand Brome. During the inspection, too, it was noted portions along the edges of Durand Brome were being burnt off and it would seem, eventually, that if grazing or gardening is the purpose of the fencing the whole area fenced will be cleared. A road has been constructed from Durand Brome to Koka and there a fairly extensive area has been ploughed and cleared.

The second part of the investigation determined just how much use was made by the Botoka people of land available to them and more particularly of the land that was being fenced. The second inspection revealed that in earlier times (within living memory of the V.C.) gardens were made quite close to the village (about 400 yards west) in the area to be fenced. This was confirmed by the fact that coconut trees and mango trees of 20 to 25 years of age are still growing in the area. At present there will be two large gardens enclosed by the fence if it is completed. One of these gardens is of a semi-communal type and is in the vicinity of 2 to 3 acres. The other is about 1 acre. Although they are surrounded by stick fences they would be very vulnerable to fire. Altogether the scattered gardens, which have shifted mainly to the North-west of Botoka, cover an area of about 30 acres. Some of them are nearly a mile away from Botoka and the village people are not happy about having to walk so far. However the chief trouble seems to be that pigs break through their stick fences at night and the people are too far away to stop their depredations.

Whilst the area required seems small the opposite is true on closer study. The Natives only select certain areas of higher ground (only a few feet higher) which is not subject to flooding (severe) of the Laloki river. This higher ground only occurs in very limited places and there is a constant shifting of the gardens as each plot is made comparatively infertile through constant cultivation. There were numerous old gardens pointed out which confirmed this system. Because of floods and because of encroachment on to Maime land the Botoka people are unwilling to move over to the other side of the Laloki.

A detailed survey made shows that at present the land available to the Natives for gardening is approximately 1360 acres. This includes the area east of Durand Brome which has not been completely fenced.

contd..

Of this only about 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 170 acres are suitable for the type of gardening now being carried on by the Boteka people. Should a fence be placed from Boteka to Koha this would involve the loss of about 530 acres of land or 66 acres of land suitable for gardening. On the present system of gardening 30 acres are needed each year and crops are replanted in the same ground every 5th year. Thus in all about 120 acres of gardening land are needed or a total of 960 acres. It follows that if the fence is extended to Koha and 530 acres are inclosed only 103 acres (actual 830) will be available to the Boteka people.

A much more liberal estimate could be made of the land needed by the Boteka people if a population basis was used. A recent census has revealed that there are over sixty people with their homes at Boteka. By allowing for even one acre per head more than 240 acres would be required of gardening land (actual 1920 acres).

The second aspect of the use made of the land being fenced is the hunting aspect. There are four shot-guns in the village and each week a party of about seven spend about two days hunting in the bush. Formerly they spent a fair proportion of their time hunting in an area surrounding Durand Drome. Undoubtedly there is game there as several magani, and game birds were seen during the inspection. A few pigs and deer are also in the area. An idea of the amount of hunting land to be fenced can be gained from the map attached.

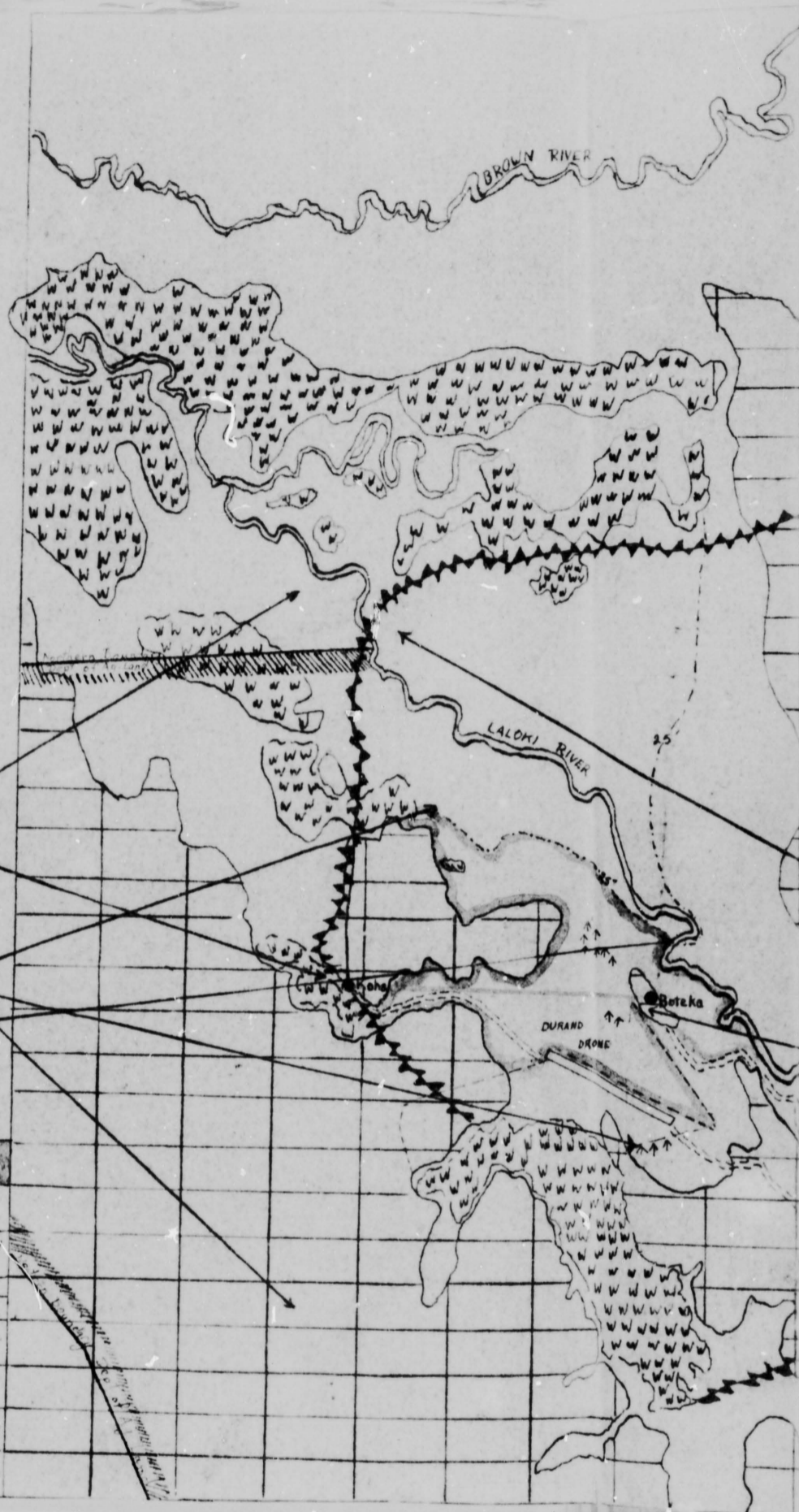
Other uses of the land in question include:

- I. collecting firewood.
- II. " Building materials
- III. tracks between villages etc.
- IV. collection of bush foods

In other areas (shown on map) surrounding Boteka people from other villages have fairly exclusive hunting rights and gardening rights and it would seem as though this latest restriction on the people of Boteka is detrimental to their welfare and will be more so later if the population increases.

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

5th October, 1934



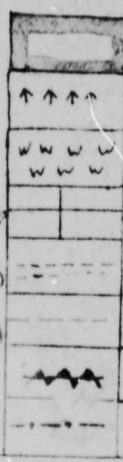
Area around Koha is being ploughed
for Agriculture Dept

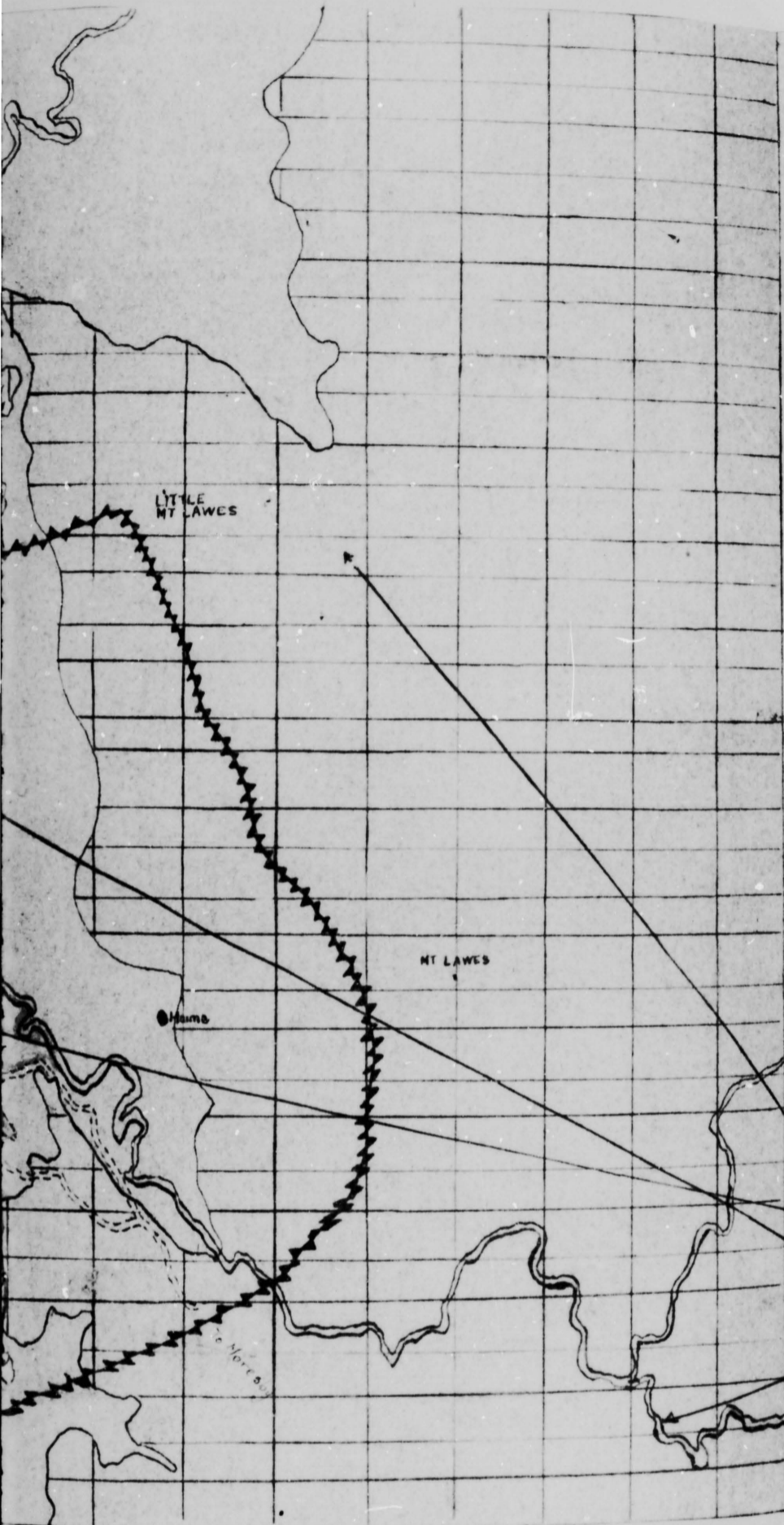
West of Koha used by Barunc people for
hunting

Elevate gardens and nearby temporary houses

1 in of 25' contour unsuitable for
gardening because of flooding

- Land suitable for Boteka Gardens
- Gardens
- Swamp
- Too dry for garden Higher Land 60'
- Roads (approx)
- Fences (approx)
- Boteka Boundary of Hunting Grounds
- 25' Contour





BOTEKA

LAND USAGE

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile

Refer Army Series Port Moresby Sheet.

Fence westward is incomplete
 to be extended to Dorend Peak (V)
 Later fences to join Boteka & Koko.
 Eastern side Lalohs used Hanvabuda & Elevala
 people for hunting Native Reserve Gaz 4/11/31
 Also some Dept of Agriculture Land

Appendix B

Investigation - KABUE Timber

Although the Kabue people regard land along the Brown River up from MOTUMOTU as being their own the actual timber in question which was being removed was along the Brown River road a good 12 or 14 miles away from KABUE. It was rather surprising that it was the Kabue people who complained and not the MOTUMOTU people.

After having inspected the area the Patrol was fortunate to meet a Forestry Officer - Mr McDonald - who is stationed in the area. He was good enough to explain that a Mr Bourke had a contract with Works and Housing to take logs away from a strip 2 chains wide along which the new Brown River road will follow later. This is in an area immediately south of MOTUMOTU.

Mr McDonald also intimated that he was in constant touch with Mr Bourke's men and that should they remove any timber outside of the 2 chain limit he would inform Works and Housing of the fact.

The area in question seems to fall within the land contained in DA 601 and therefore the KABUE people would not seem to have any right to the timber in any case.

Asked about the use that the MOTUMOTU and KABUE people made of the area these people replied that perhaps twice a year they passed through the area en masse to collect sago on the western side of the Brown River road. A little hunting is also done there but the KABUE people have plenty of land for this purpose and for gardening.

They seemed to be quite pleased that the road was going through and did not wish to hinder its progress. After the situation was explained to them they were not anxious to press their claim further.

P/R No.1/54-55

28th October, 1954.

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

Patrol Report Mor.1/54-55 - Port Moresby

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

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

This patrol is the first of a series intended
to cover local areas which have not been visited for some
years.

This is Mr. C. E. De Ath's initial patrol.

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

Conducted by:

J.W.HOWLETT. C.P.D.

Area patrolled:

Eastern coastal census
sub-division as per
attached map.

Objects of patrol:

Census taking, and
General administration.

Duration of Patrol.

19/10/54 - 6/11/54

19 days.

Last patrol to area.

District Services - March 1958
Medical - .. 1949

Map references:

Port Moresby Second edition
Provisional.

AXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Personnel Accompanying:

L/Corporal Dodo Tomigema. R.P.Ce
Constable Guba Papi. R.P.C.
Interpreter Mabone.
Personal servant.

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 19th October 1954.

Departed District Office 7am. by truck, arriving Tupusaleia 9.30am. Issued instructions for the digging of a rubbish pit, a new floor for the latrine plus a lid. The building being in poor repair, a new one, including a Police Barracks, is to be installed for the next patrol.
2pm. House to house inspection by canoe, unfinished, to be resumed on the morrow.

20th.

7.30pm. Took canoe across Bootless Bay with carriers for Messrs. DeAth & Butler Cadet patrol Officers, Vaiagai village. Accompanied them as far as Vaiagai village, from Maiberi village. Witnessed the taking of the Census. Confirmed the rumours that this patrol had Completed the TUIA-GUNI Census sub-district Leaving only the Eastern coastal area to be done. Arrived back at Tupusuleia 3pm.

21st.

Inspected the remainder of the village in the morning. At 2pm. visited the Govt. School, inspected the buildings only erected last year,
4pm. Council meeting.

22nd.

Heard complaints from 8pm. till noon. Majority were shot guns. Looked at possible site for a well in the afternoon. Issued instructions for the area to be cleared before the return visit for the Census.

23rd.

7.30am. By canoe to Barakau, arriving 10am. Impressed with the Rest house. As most of the villagers were in their gardens, the house to house inspection was not carried out until 5pm.

24th.

Inspected the Water supply, some 3 miles from the village. Remainder of the day observed.

25th.

8am. Complaints - shot guns and bride prices. 10.30am. Council meeting. Visited the L.M.S. school 2pm. Found a likely site for a well., An excellent view of the large fertile gardens from the hills behind the village, good possible area for extensive Cash cropping in the future.

26th.

6am. Canoe to Gaile, arriving 9.30am. At this time of year the winds from the S. E. make sailing very tedious in this direction. It is only by constant tacking and finally by poling or towing on foot, that any headway is made. A new latrine to be built for the Rest house. Accepted the courteous offer of the L.M.S. Teacher to stay in his house. Inspected the village at 2pm. The presence of pigs on verandahs met with instructions for their removal to dry land.

27th.

Complaints heard. Again shot guns, some bride price disputes, and a land dispute over the position of Manugoro Village. Referred to A.D.O. Rigo. 2pm. Council Meeting - timber shortage serious, for house posts. Despatched message to A.D.O. Rigo of proposed visit on Friday.

28th.

8am. Took the Census. No absentees, completed by noon. Afternoon spent on statistics.

29th.

Set out for Rigo, 7.30am by canoe, very long and slow trip, enlivened by the presence of a large shark and some white cranes. Arrived Kapa Kapa 2pm. Met by the A.D.O. Rigo, Mr. Linsley, drove to his house in L/Rover. Accompanied A.D.O. en tour of the station.

30th.

8am. spent some time in the sub-district office. Visited the native hospital and inspected it in the company of Medical Assistant, Mr. Curra. He seems very keen and plans to make a number of improvements, if he remains here permanently. 2pm. Canoe from Kapa-Kapa, following wind a treat. Reached Gaile at 3.30pm. During the evening watched a Kitaro dance.

31st.

Observed.
General meeting in the afternoon.

Monday November

8am. Canoe to Barakau. Arrived 9.30am. Discussed the well and the promise of the necessary tools with councillors. They have since collected them from the District Office. General meeting arranged for 5pm. as the majority of the village away in their gardens. Request for an Assistant Village Constable. As population only small it was ~~an~~ very doubtful, so referred to District Office. A former patient of Gemo Hospital died. He is to be buried in the morning.

Patrol Report No. 2. 54/55. Port Moresby.

2nd.

After the burial the Census commenced 9.30am.
Afternoon spent compiling statistics.

3rd.

8am. Complaints and appointment of four new councillors replacing the old. They had been elected while patrol at Gaile.
11.30am. Departed by canoe for Tupusuleia arriving 12.30pm.
Inspected the well area, which had been cleared, and the start of the dismantling of the Rest house.
General meeting, after the return of the populace from their gardens. Tools to be issued for the digging of a well.
Government School teacher had moved out of his house in a courteous gesture, for the Officer leading the patrol.

4th.

Census 8am.
2pm. Compiling the statistics. Another General meeting on discussing the present running of the village, and its defects.
Continued with statistics.

5th.

7.30am. Statistics 11am. Minor complaints and inquiries.
2pm. Full dress parade and march past of Scouts and Guides Movements.
4.30pm. Canoe to Mr. Cavanagh's residence as per message sent on 3/11/54.
As Mr. Cavanagh did not have time to arrange for transport to send a truck for the party on the morrow, for the return to the District Office, left that night with Mr. C. for Moresby. The remainder of the party spent the night at Bootless Bay. On arrival in Port Moresby at 6.30pm. arranged for truck in the morning.

6th.

7.30am. left by truck for Bootless Bay.
9.30am. Reported back to the District Office.

INTRODUCTION.

Patrol Instructions indicated that the area to be patrolled was to be the Eastern Coastal and Tuia-Guni Census Sub-Division. However, it was discovered at Tupusuleia that a patrol had very recently been through the Tuia-Guni section and was at present at Maiberi village, a Koimri settlement, some four miles away. The two patrols duly met, and the a/m situation, confirmed.

The Report therefore embodies only the three Eastern Coastal Motu villages of TUPUSULEIA, BARAKAU, and GAILE, and the subsequent Census taking and General Administration, thereof.

The movement was planned in such a way, as to progress slowly towards Gaile carrying out General Administration only, followed up by the Census taking, on the return journey.

While having time to spare at Gaile, the patrol visited Rigo, to settle certain matters arising out of council disputes, and for the benefit of the patrolling Officer, who is shortly being posted to the Sub-District.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Eastern Coastal Natives in the three villages already mentioned are Motuans. Kapa Kapa village some twelve miles further on, is the last of the Motu group, and in the West, Manu Manu village. Recently the Motu people have renewed their Lakatoi trading expeditions, which is explained more fully under Anthropology.

The people of Gaile village are in difficulties over timber for house posts. Apparently, the situation was similar, four years ago, over the high price of timber as on-sale-tendered by the people of Bonanamo, resulting in a flat refusal by Gaile. At the present time, the timber is scarce. Trying farther afield, at Manu Manu and Gorohu villages, it was a case of "no sale." A reason for this has been supplied by Mr. DeAth C.P.O. who has only very recently returned from a patrol of the area. He has stated that the Gorohus have been erecting notices to the extent of stating "Keep off, Fine £12," on land which in the past Gaile used to obtain their timber by common custom, unmolested. In the future the timber will be there for the cuttings.

The result of the shortage was apparent in the unfinished state of many houses in Gaile.

After a chance remark to a keen young Rover Scout at Tupusuleia, that the Officer himself was once in the Movement, enthusiasts in each village turned out in uniform. On the return visit to Tupusuleia there was a full dress parade of Scouts and Guides with a march past for a "fellow scout." It was most impressive. The marching was accompanied by the singing of the Papuan national Anthem. One Rover Scout attended the Royal Visit in Sydney. It is interesting to see the popularity of these Movements amongst the Natives, and in the number of new recruits.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.).

There are great possibilities for the East Coastal villages once the Rigo road is completed. The indigines are on the increase, and with them ideas for their progress. It is thought up to the Administration to keep pace with them.

The Government is welcomed, but its promises have become a byword, therefore unless there is more effort on its part, everyone will suffer.

The situation is far from satisfactory, and will only start to improve when there are more frequent Patrols through the area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Mr. Jordan, C.P.O. in his report I. 50/51. mentions the recommencement of the Lakatoi trading expeditions to Kerema in the West. Mr. I. Champion (acting director), in his acknowledgement of the same states, "..... it would have been interesting to know if the Lakatoi voyage to the West was considered an economic success, and if further voyages are contemplated?" The undoubted success of the expedition was proved by further trips in 1953, by all three villages. Goods such as, fishing gear, knives, axes, armshells, tobacco and other stores items, were exchanged for, sago, betel nuts taro, sugar cane, and new canoes. 1955 promises further expeditions. It is of interest to note that not only Tupusuleia but other villages are taking part.

Whilst, at Gaile, a Kitaro dance was in progress and did not finish during the stay., The dance is a finale to a challenge of skill and hard work between individuals or whole villages. The skill is confined to gardening and the quality and quantity of the produce shown at the final dance and feast. At one side of the dancing area is a large wooden framework, like a water tower stand seen on any cocky's property down South. Hanging from every beam is the produce, for all to see, and comment. The challenge is extended for a year so that an individual or group may plan a bumper crop.

The dance in question was a family concern. Men and women, about forty in number, drawn up in two lines, proceeded to take partners and pass between the lines. This constituted the movement of the dance. It was accompanied by the beating of small drums carried by the men, and singing. The chant was always the same. The men were painted and bedecked with feathers. Each set if it can be called that, lasted only a few minutes, the dancers retiring from the centre, of the lines to be replaced by members of the lines.

The dancing sometimes went on till late at night but during the day everyone went about their daily tasks. It ended only on the affirmation of the party challenged.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The road from Bootless Bay to Yupusuleia, and part of the old Rigo road between Merrigatta and Bautama Creeks, are in poor condition. These roads are constantly used, especially by the owners of five holdings, who supply Port Moresby with fresh vegetables. The latter road has not yet been surveyed. In the wet season conditions are foul, and it is only by constant detouring, that even four-wheel drive vehicles are able to get through. It is thought that, without roads in an area within a reasonable distance of the town, future development will remain at a standstill. From the hills surrounding Barakau, it was possible to see part of the old Rigo road. In many places it is grown over with grass. It is very similar to Rigo itself. There is no doubt that re-opening of this road, will do much to bring the larger villages into closer contact with the Government.

No bridges were seen.

EDUCATION.

The L.M.S. control education from Standards I-3. The Area School Tupusuleia from 3-6. For further studies students must go outside to Sogeri. Out of a population of two thousand in the Census division, only thirteen are studying outside. It is interesting to note that there is one Koiari boy from Labuka at Tupusuleia.

The Native Teacher at the Area School, states that he has a long waiting list, and that it is steadily growing. The School itself has only been completed a year. It is attractively and simply built with all the essentials. Within a few years its area will have to be enlarged, however there is ample space.

Everyone is proud of the School, none more so than the pupils themselves, who are always about the place, even after school, studying. Their daily Timetable stresses the essential subjects, English (written and aural), and Arithmetic. The English spoken by the pupils is simple and correct. They often use it conversationally outside, and it is good.

The Officer was fortunate to hear some four part singing in Motu and English of Carrols, practised for the end of term service at Christmas. It was excellent.

With schools such as this one, in all the large concentrations of population, education will progress at an ever increasing rate.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Approximately 10% of the populous work outside the villages. Tupusuleia having the largest percentage. There appears to be no fear of any drain on the Labour potential, effecting village life.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

The general health of the villagers is good. Food is plentiful and sanitation is simple and efficient. Three cases of Sipoma were ordered to visit the Native Hospital at Ela Beach.

The presence of pigs, chickens and a pair of Wallabies, was undesirable on the verandahs of certain houses, and instructions were issued for their removal on to terra firma.

AGRICULTURE & FISHING.

Gardeen land is extensive and provides an abundance of food. Besides their basic crop of yams, the people grow pumpkins, corn, manioc, pineapples, water melons and other fruit. Fish are there for the catching.

At Barakau, there was a request for a Tractor and plough. The idea being to bring the large areas of unused garden land into commercial cultivation. Although its possibilities are at present, remote, nevertheless, there is a sound scheme ready to be put into operation in the future.

MISSIONS.

The Missions of the three villages patrolled, were staffed the Native Teachers of the London Missionary Society. Their influence is felt throughout the various communities is apparent by the regular church services, and school. The teachers at Gaile and Barakau complained of absenteeism on occasions, and requested that the Officer should speak to the parents of the offenders. It was their fault particularly as often they went away for several days taking their children with them. They had been told that the Mission would house and feed them while they (the parents) would were away.

At Tupusuleia the concrete foundations of a new church have been laid within four months of starting. The old one is to be pulled down. It is thought that this ambitious use of concrete might be utilised in the building of a well. Refer Water Supplies.

CENSUS.

The utmost cooperation was received everywhere. There is a general increase of births and deaths, although, comparing last year's totals, the increase of births over deaths is relatively the same.

At Gaile it was discovered that a Sergeant of the R.P.C. and his wife and four sons were some of the unfortunates who were killed in the Mt. Lamington eruption. A note was left in the book, for possible future reference.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

In every case except one, the V.U.s were carrying out their duties satisfactorily. The exception, the assistant V.C. of Tupusuleia, one KONE BIGA, on one occasion disobeyed orders, and on the second, issued contrary orders. In the first case he received a message from Mr. De Ath, C.P.O. for twenty four carriers to be sent to him at Maiberi village. He sent only twelve, after lying to the Officer residing at Tupusuleia. He even admits this.

The present V.C. complains that he is a hindrance more than a help to him. It is recommended that this man be replaced. A candidate has not yet been selected by the Officer, this being determined by the District Office.

The V.U. Gaile requests that he be assisted by another. No likely man being chosen at the time, it was decided that a candidate be selected by the village and brought to the District Office, at a later date.

VILLAGE COUNCILLORS.

At Barakau, four new Councillors were elected, and brought to the Officer for official recognition. The people of Gaile and Tupusuleia are not satisfied with their present councillors, as discovered at the General meetings held. They were advised to do something about it, as it was also evident to the Officer that they were old and incompetent. The respective Constables complained of their lack of cooperation and indifference to village affairs. It was explained that it was the fault of the people to let the situation remain for so long. In the near future there will be new men in these positions.

VILLAGE COUNCILS.

After studying Mr. Jordans Report I 50/51. it was with great expectations that the Officer patrolling prepared to attend a Council meeting at Tupusuleia. But it was with considerable surprise that the so called Council meeting was found to be a General meeting, where much was said and nothing done. Therefore the Council only, met in the Government School. Here, taking into consideration that it was an Unofficial Council, it was explained that:

- body
- (1) the Council was to meet as a separate body,
 - (2) there should be regular meetings,
 - (3) there should be regular General meetings,
 - (4) the Constable should take no part in the proceedings. His duty being to stand by to render any assistance to the council should it require it.
 - (5) it was the duty of the duty of Council to maintain the system.

This did not only apply to Tupusuleia but Barakau, and Galle as well. It was at this point in the proceedings, that without its full cooperation, the Councils would receive little aid from the Administration.

The plan was received enthusiastically by everyone. Questions were asked about the duties of Councillors, and it was thought afterwards that the reprinting of a prewar booklet in Motu for the guidance of Councillors would be a great help.

In 1950 Mr. Plant, P.O. wrote a comprehensive report DS. 14. 3. 25, on the subject of the "Establishment of Tupusuleia Village Council." Apparently there was no action on the part of the Administration until Mr. Leake N.A.O. went to Tupusuleia with the same intentions, in 1952. Since then nothing has been done.

It is obvious that the a/m system is a greater benefit to the village than the present "system" if it can be called one. It is suggested that the visit of an Officer every six months at least to guide and advise would set up a reasonably efficient organisation. It would be a step in the direction of an official Council, as under the Ordinance, proposed by Mr. Plant.

VILLAGE HOUSING.

Generally the buildings were in good repair. In Galle there were many unfinished ones, for reasons stated under Native Affairs. Minor roofing repairs were common. The Officer was informed that the reason for the apparent neglect was that the Minal was not yet grown to the required roofing length. This was accepted. There were no bad cases of overcrowding. At Galle two old houses are to be replaced, and one at Barakau. Tupusuleia seemed to know which houses needed repair so that one was met with the ready answer "we are going to build a new one very soon."

REST HOUSES.

With the exception of Barakau, the Rest houses were in poor condition. That of Tupusuleia was downright bad. The Officer resided at the Government Teacher's house, while the dismantling of the Rest house progressed. A new one is to be built by the time the next patrol comes through in at least six months it is hoped.

The latrine at Gaile was a hastily and badly put together piece of work. On the strength of this the Officer stayed at the Mission. Similar instructions were issued as above.

Rep-talks on "No Cooperation, No Government Interest" were made quite clear.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Tupusuleia and Barakau, obtain their supplies of water from sources two or three miles away. It has to be carried by hand. The Officer was approached about building a well. The success of the one built by Mr. De Ath C.P.O. at Porebada, having established itself far and wide. After choosing likely sites, the people were told to go ahead in their own interests and find fresh water, tools being supplied. If their efforts proved successful, they were to report to the District Office if they required any assistance. The Tupusuleians should find no difficulty as they have a number of skilled labourers in their midst. If they can build their own church, ambitiously using concrete, the same can be applied to the well.

COURTS.

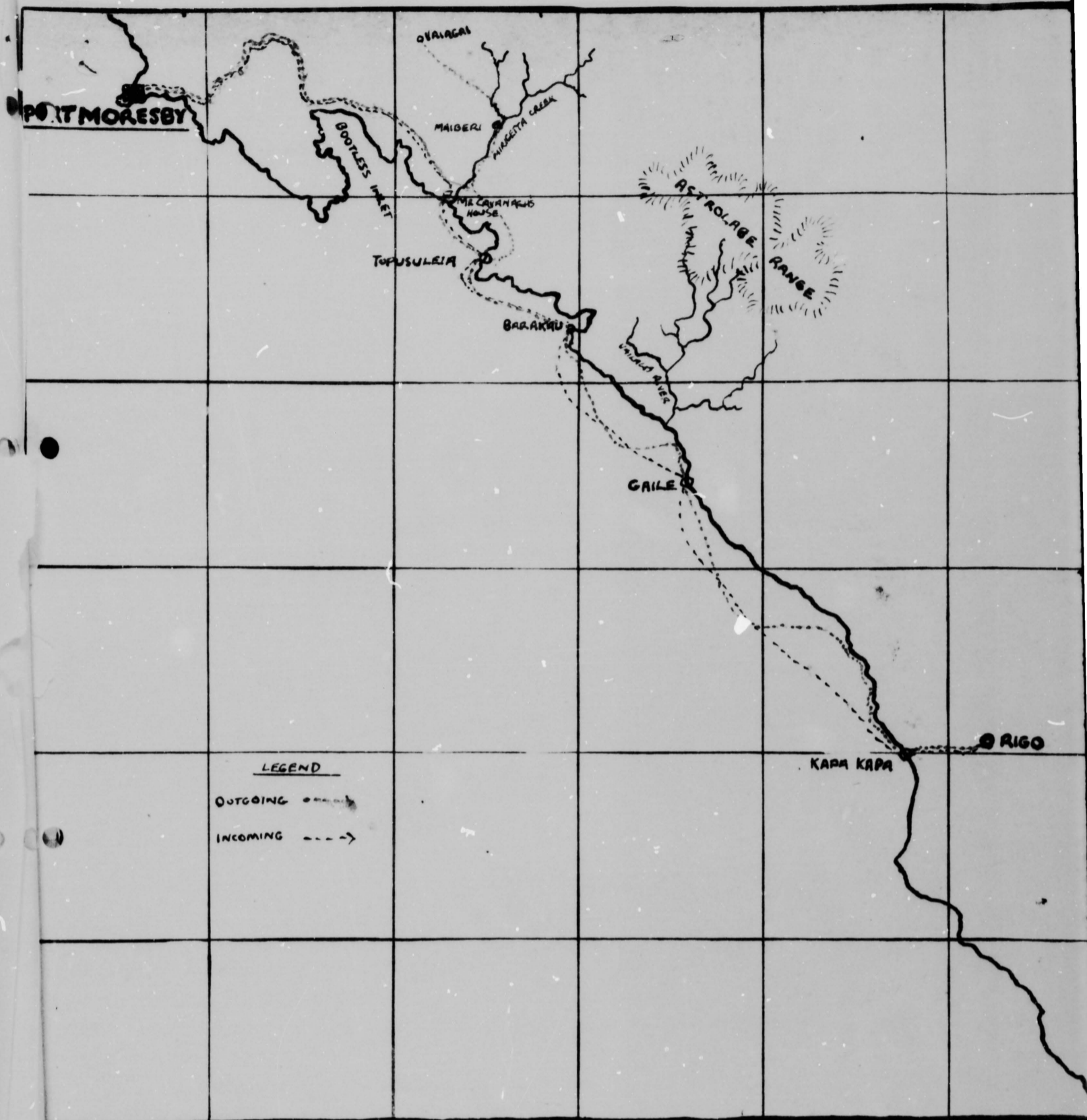
Cases requiring magisterial attention, were referred to the District Office, as the Officer is not a Magistrate for Native Matters.

The complaint that cropped up first and foremost everywhere, was that of Shot gun Licences. Apparently there are not enough of them, and some of the gentry who have Licences are abusing the privilege. For instance, two men were away from the village with their guns, who were the suppliers of fresh meat for their Iduhus; there were old men who were too incompetent to shoot any longer for the family or the Iduhu; some Clans were larger than others, yet did not have the number of License holders as other smaller ones. These are the general complaints found in every village. There were many individual examples, one particularly, of a widower with six children, who wanted a License.

The situation having reached a rather critical development, it is thought that it now requires a general inquiry by the District Office. It is suggested that:

1. All cases License holders report to the District Office.
2. All cases be heard.
3. Where necessary, a reclassification and reissue of Licences.

Unless something of this sort is carried out there will be unrest, that will develop into discontent, and lack of faith in the Government. However no promises were made to anyone, that their respective pleas would be accepted.

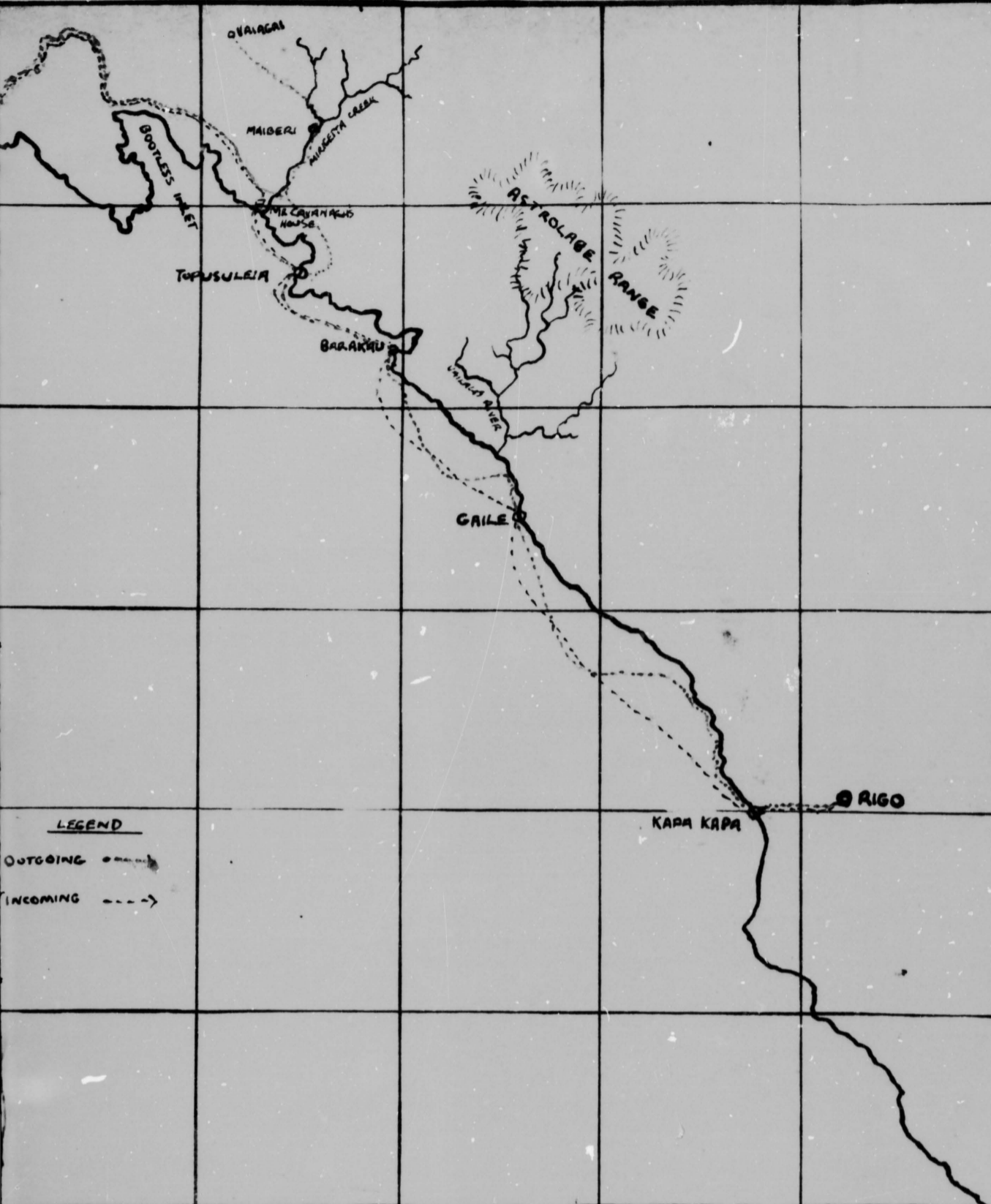


PORT MORESBY

SECOND EDITION
(PROVISIONAL)

SCALE

4 MILES TO 1 INCH



LEGEND

- OUTGOING ———→
- INCOMING - - - ->

PM. R/R No.2/54-

19th November, 1954.

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

Patrol Report PM.2/54-55 - Port Moresby.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith. Mr. Howlett has been in the Territory approximately three months and this his initial patrol.

The poor typing spoils the report and Mr. Howlett has been advised to practice typing at every opportunity.

Courts:

The matter of shotgun permits has been one of concern to this office for some time and the matter is receiving attention.

Alan Timberley
.....
(A. T. Timberley)
District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

District Office
Port Moresby

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report: Port Moresby No 3

Officer conducting Patrol: C.E. De Ath, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: West Coast Census Sub-Division

Objects of the Patrol: Census Revision
Routine Administration

Duration: 16 days (27/10/54 to 11/11/54)

Personnel: One Cadet Patrol Officer
Two Constables
One Interpreter
One servant

P A T P O L D I A R Y

27/10/54 : 1155 Left Port Moresby by LEANDER
1700 Arrived MANUMANU

28/10/54 : 0745 By canoe to KANOSIA re land dispute
1045 Arrived KANOSIA and spoke to Mr Sariman
1215 Departed KANOSIA
1830 Arrived MANUMANU -struggle with wind & tide

29/10/54 : 0800 Census and Medical MANUMANU
1100 Inspection of gardens
1900 Dancing and singing by village people

30/10/54 : 0745 Canoe to GOROHU
0915 Arrived GOROHU
1300 Census and medical
1600 Complaints heard

31/10/54 : Sunday observed - discussion on land

1/11/54 : 0745 Canoe to KIDU
1030 Arrived KIDU
1600 Census and medical
1800 To Mr Green re S.A.P.

2/11/54 : 0800 To LEA LEA with carriers
1030 Arrived LEA LEA
1300 Meeting with Village Officials
1920 Dancing and singing in front of R/H

3/11/54 : 0730 Census and Medical
1140 S.A.P. applications
1800 Village inspection
1920 Meeting with new Council

4/11/54 : 0800 Walked to PAPA
0830 Arrived PAPA
1100 Census
1500 Medical & inspection
2000 Departed for BOERA

5/11/54 : 0600 Arrived BOERA after night on canoe
1300 Census and medical
1500 Inspection

6/11/54 : 1000 Departed for Porebada
1155 Arrived Porebada
1400 Co-op meeting

contd

7/11/54 : 1200 Census unavoidable

8/11/54 : 0730 Public meeting with people of POREBADA
1030 By foot to KODERIKA
1115 Arrived KODERIKA
1600 Census and inspection

9/11/54 : 0700 Cance to ROKU
0830 Arrived ROKU
0845 To PORT MORESBY to arrange transport
1630 Returned ROKU

10/11/54 : 0700 Inspection of ROKU
0730 Census and medical
1630 Inspection of gardens and damage by pigs

11/11/54 : 1330 To PORT MORESBY via POREBADA
1530 Arrived PORT MORESBY

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

This Report covers a Patrol of the West Coast Census Sub-Division.

Nearly all travelling was done by canoe or launch the former method being rather difficult by day because of constant S.E. winds.

The villages were fairly large and were, unlike the KOIARI villages, very stable. Two linguistic groups exist in the area namely, Motu and Koitabu. The former are more numerous and their numbers are increasing.

The Patrol was well received and in MANUMANU the gifts of food (four sacks) were embarrassing. Fortunately food received within the GALLEY REACH area was able to be distributed to hungry villages nearer PORT MORESBY.

Shortages of essential foods in villages nearer PORT MORESBY deserves special mention and this question is dealt with fully under Appendix 'A'. Lack of water in many villages is also serious.

(d)

1. Village Officials

In most villages the Village Officials were most helpful. This was particularly so in the Motu villages of MANUMANU, LEA LEA, and BOENA. In the bigger villages it is most obvious that Village Constables cannot cope successfully with their allotted work. The time seems to have come in villages like POREBADA for the Village Council to take a decided lead in the affairs of the village. Without statutory power they are severely handicapped and it would seem at the moment they are almost impotent. For instance in POREBADA there is a new Co-op store to be built; a new Rest House to be constructed, (or a building to house an Aid Post as the R/H is now being used for this purpose); the road to Port Moresby to be repaired; a supplementary well to be dug later; a new school (and church) to be built; nearly all the houses need repair; a stone causeway to be repaired to carry their new truck across salt water to the village; and numerous smaller things to do. There are 932 people who belong to the village and 125 of the strongest men are absent at work in Port Moresby during the week. With such a large proportion of the best men away from the village there is little hope of tackling the above jobs. If however there existed a Council which could tax effectively money could be found to employ skilled labourers, even from within the village itself. Even if all the above could not be done in one year over a period there would be more progress than there is now.

Comments on all the Village Officials are appended.

Village	Name	Comment	Position
MOTUMOTU	ENO ATA	Outstanding	V.C.
	DIKANA HEBORE	Active	CR.
	TOMU AUBA	Helpful	CR
	KWARAGU INAI	Young & cooperative	CR
	BABU DIKANA	Ex missionary-good	CR
GORCHU	RAHO HEBORE	Not obtrusive	CR
	BOI MEU	Young -promising	V.C.
	UME HARO	House disgusting	CR
	NAIME BOI	Steady	CR
	GADIKI MEU	Fair	CR
KIDU	KAIKA OMARA	Crafty but helpful	CR
	NOHO GAITA	Absent	V.C.
	GADIKI ROSE	Young educated & helpful	CR
	VASI BESOKO	Quite good	CR
	VAGAHU NAIME	Lied in an attempt to get S.A.P.	
LEA LEA	BOROSI BIUE	Retired 2/11/54	CR
	ATABE ATABE	New appointee-good	CR
	NOHO NOHO	REcommended for appointment to father's position	V.C.
	MAINU BOHA	Good but large village difficult to handle	V.C.
	HENI HAYEA	Quietly efficient	V.C. no 2
PAPA	IGU GABE	A ball of fire	CR.
	AUDA BEI	New-quiet	CR
	MEA MOBEA	New-very popular	CR
	TOTONA KONIO	New-seems efficient	CR
	AUDA HERE	New-vociferous	CR
	UDA AUDA	New-inconspicuous	CR
	LAUSE VAGI	New-	CR
	HAU NAIME	Cute owlsh little man	FERRYMAN
	KOBUA GAHUSI	Satisfactory	V.C.
	DAMENA GOASA	Not impressed	CR

contd			
PAPA	BISTA MEAI	some authority	CR
	HENI DAGODA	New and arrogant	CR
BOERA	MURI DAURE	Active and helpful	V.C.
	LOHIA AUPAKA	Fairly efficient	CR
	GEIWA DAURE	Indifferent	CR
	REI SERI	Fair	CR
	KAUFI ARO	Absent	CR
POREPADA	LOA	Childish	V.C.
	GAUDI	Lazy	V.C.2
	HELAI LOHIA	Stable	CR
	VAROKO MOREA	Harmless	CR
	MEA ARERE	A power - old & wise	CR
	SIAGE LOHIA	Helpful	CR
	PETER PAKO	Educated and a visionary	CR
	MOREA IGO	Young & practical	CR
	TARA VELE	Good	CR
	IGO MOREA	Practical	CR
	GAUSI HEPA	Good	CR
	TAUMAKU MOREA	Very keen	CR
KODERIKA	GOVEA MARA	Satisfactory Retiring	V.C.
	MABATA BODAU	Dominates	V.C.
	GAIGO KING	Strong	CR
	KONE DAIRE	Recommended appointment	V.C.
ROKU	LOGAI REI	Steady & helpful	V.C.
	EROGO GAUDI	Crafty old nuisance	CR
	ENAI GOMARA	Reasonable	CR
	NAO EROGO	New-seems alright	CR
	GOMARA BODAU	New- "	CR
	KUPA AGEVA	New-not reliable	CR

In the villages of MANUMANU, GOROHU, and KIDU, the Village officials have taken on themselves the responsibility of stopping people from further East from going up the rivers and inlets in the GALLEY BEACH area to collect building materials. One notice displayed threatened that anyone using a particular inlet to go inland would be fined f12. There seems to be, well inland, plenty of timber and palm suitable for building. Providing that the GAILE and other villages do not remove materials from near the above villages the people were told that the custom of others going there each year was to be observed. Mr J Howlett C.P.O informed the East Coast people that they could go there again this year.

2.State of Villages and Rest Houses.

The villages on the whole were tolerably clean, certainly cleaner than the KOIARI villages.

One characteristic of these villages was their stability. A glance at the Census figures reveals that migrations are negligible.

In all villages there are large numbers of children who impose themselves as rather a burden on the adults especially with regard to food supplies. They are not productive units and their contribution to the labour of house building etc is not great. This may account for the fact that many houses are in poor repair especially in KIDU and BOERA.

Rest Houses are in fair condition in most villages. In all cases latrines had to be constructed for the police accompanying the Patrol. It seems rather strange that these had not been constructed for other Patrols in the area.

2.contd

Comments on the various villages are appended.

MANUMANU	Very good.Has a large fence around it. Co-op.
GCOCBU	A number of houses need pulling down .
KIDU	Filling to be done behind village.Houses old.
LEA LEA	On shifting sand.Coconuts to be planted. Co-op.
PAPA	Houses old.Foreshore dirty. Co-op.
BOERA	Canoes make foreshore untidy.R/H good. Co-op.
POREBADA	Dealt with elsewhere. Co-op .
KODERIKA	Dogs in houses.No Police barracks
ROKU	Pigs make gardening impossible.No P/barracks.

It was rather pleasing to see very tangible results of Mr I. Holmes' Patrol in the area in 1950 .In practically every village there is a cricket pitch and the village people were quite ready to give the Patrol a challenge.Their showing was by no means poor.

(e) Census.

Census Patrols in the area have been regular and Census books were in good order.

Without a doubt the MOTU and KOITABU people in the West Coast Sub-Division are on the increase.In some villages the children almost outnumber the adults.It was surprising the number of men who had five children or more who applied for shotgun permits.

In most villages the numbers of men at work away from the village were high.

(f) Native Affairs

The Native situation is very good in the area and there were few complaints either individual or general. The two linguistic groups in the area, the KOITABU and the MOTU seem to get on well with each other and intermarriage is quite common.

Numerous applications were received for S.A.P.'s and in one village (LEA LEA) the Council (all but one) resigned in the hope that younger men who became Councillors would receive S.A.P.'s!

It would be commendable if District Office would keep a register in which each village should have a page and in which details of all S.A.P.'s issued to any one village could be kept; layout to be similar to Appendix 'B'.

The food situation is poor near Port Moresby but this is dealt with more fully in Appendix 'A'.

(g) Anthropology

Mr. Groves has been doing two month's research in the Galley Beach area and no doubt his findings will be exhaustive. However a comment on the following may be of interest.

1. In MANUMANU where there are about 250 people practically every person over the age of seven years can identify any other person's footprints in the sand at a glance.

2. EDAI'S stone at BOERA is still held in veneration by all the MOTU people. They believe that if any person touches this anchor-stone during the S.E. season bad luck will dog the LAKATOI fleet. (this only holds while the LAKATOIS are actually away)

Appendix 'A'

Food and water shortages West Coast
Port Moresby Sub-District.

The following list shows how serious the situation really is:

Village	Food	Water	People
MANUMANU	adequate	Well dry during day	252
GOROHU	adequate	all water carried from river by canoe	166
KIDU	inadequate	enough in well for drinking	214
LEA LEA	adequate	carried miles	503
PAPA	inadequate	" "	192
BOERA	inadequate	good	291
POREBADA	inadequate	drinking only	932
KODERIKA	inadequate	none - carried from Port Moresby	94
ROKU	inadequate	fair	182
			(Total 2826 less 272 absent)

In all villages the Patrol was asked whether the Government would help to obtain a large boat to take pots to the Gulf Division to trade for sago. Some LAKATCIS have already departed but these few are quite inadequate to carry back enough food for everyone. A large percentage of the population too are children and this complicates the situation even further, especially with regard to providing labour for gardening.

Perhaps the most badly off are the old people who cannot go fishing or do their own gardening.

Mr A Timperly has intimated that District Office will help in some way after it has been decided upon whether there is a real demand for pots in the Gulf District.

Appendix 'B'

Small Arms Permits

A great desire by nearly all the able-bodied men in the villages to obtain S.A.P.'s created a problem. The fairly high number at present allocated seems to be adequate but some re-allocation of individual permits could be made. Clan permits are not popular, it seems, equitable.

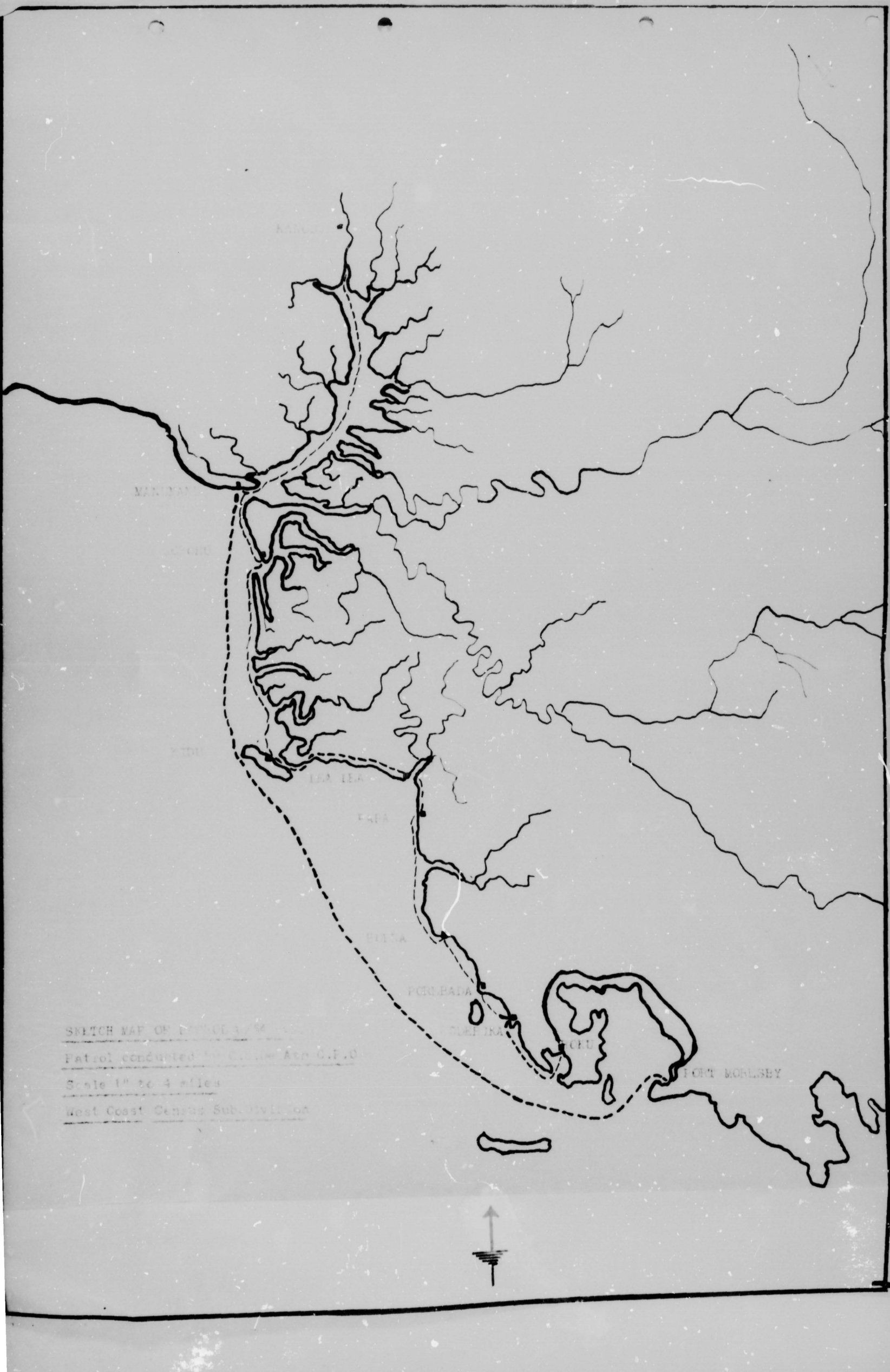
LEA LEA wish to have a complete re-allocation of permits and the attached list provides some guide for District Office when the LEA LEA MEN all come in together later.

Name	year issued	No of children	Remarks
IGO GABE	1942		CR. since 1942
HENI HAVEA	1950	1	No 2 V.C.
LOHIA GABE	1950	14	
ROBATI BIRU	1950	2	Clan permit TUBU KATUIA exp 9/1/52
AUDA HERI	1950	1	" " BOTAI IDIRUA exp 1/10/54
VACI KOBUGA	1950	1	" " AUTUBUA
GABE MORE	1950	6	
NOU MAIRI	1950	4	" " GUNINA LAURINA
ROBERT GABE	?	2	Transferred from Mission father.
DAURE IRU	1942	1	Ex Councilor 17 years
MOREA AIA	1950	4	Clan Permit ARUA LAURINA
AVURU BEI	1942	5	Ex CR. 12 years /53
NOU UDIA	1950	4	Clan Permit ARUA IDIBANA EXP 11/10
IGO AUDA	1942	3	Ex CR 12 years
KARI GABA	1942	4	" " 18 "
AVAIA MOREA	1950	2	Clan Permit KAHANA NAMU exp 2/10/54
IRU KAPI	1942	3	Ex CR. 12 years
MOREA HENI	1950	4	Clan Permit GUNINA IDIBANA
IGO KONIA	1942	3	Ex CR. 14 years
MAINO BOHA	1950	2	Village Constable No 1

If any of the above are redistributed the following wished to be considered as applicants.

LOHIA AVATA	5	
NAU GUBA	6	
ATA GUMASA	6	
MOREA NOU	5	
KONIO KARI	6	
SERE VERJA	5	
BIRU AUDA	5	
LOHIA MARA	5	
TOTONA KONIA	5	CR since 4/11/54
MAINO VAGI AUDA	5	

As mentioned previously a Register of all villages would help to avoid such inequalities as there are in the list above.



SKETCH MAP OF [unclear] [unclear]
Patrol conducted by [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
Scale 1" = 4 miles
West Coast Census Sub-division



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954.

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

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		Percentage 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												
MOTUMOTU	29.10.54	8	12											2			1	1	1	12									1	21	56	18	53	3	51	25	44	57	72	66	252				
GOROHU	30.10.54	6	4			1								1	1			1										2	1	18	30	8	32	1	23	28	43	40	41	39	166				
TIO	2.11.54	5	4				2							2	2	6	2	2	2	2	1									1	19	43	16	35	2	36	32	64	47	49	50	214			
LEA LEA	4.11.54	19	8	1	2		1	1						2	4	3	2	3	5	12	1									6	1	47	113	52	98	4	83	29	115	116	125	127	503		
PAPA	5.11.54	4	3			2								1	2			1	1	2	9									7	1	21	42	21	39	1	33	30	41	42	39	53	192		
BOEPA	6.11.54	7	8											1		1	3		1	17	14	4									2	17	74	15	59	2	51	24	64	63	68	59	291		
PORFBADA	8.11.54	34	16			4		1	1					3	1	3	4		1	12	14	3									15	10	4	85	206	71	181	16	169	32	225	182	130	225	932
KOTEP IKA	9.11.54	4	2											1		5	3	3	10	2												9	19	5	19	4	16	2	32	20	25	25	94		
ROKU	11.11.54	8	9			1								1	2			2		5										1	16	39	13	36	2	29	2	54	44	49	43	182			
TOTALS		95	66	1	8	4	2	2						12	14	18	19	10	22	18	328	9								24	23	525	362	221	955	13	548	1	658	611	598	687	2826		

PM.P/R.54-55
No.3.

19th November, 1954.

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

Patrol Report PM.3/54-55 - Port Moresby
Pr. C. E. De Ath, C.P.O.

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

Village Officials:

The matter of the POREBADA Council is receiving
attention but it is a most difficult question. The village
itself is too small to form an economic unit and POREBADA is
too distant from HANUABADA to join that Council.

Food and Water Shortages:

Arrangements to relieve the shortages are in hand.

Special Arms Permits:

The whole question of Special Arms Permits
throughout the Sub-District is under review.

Census Statistics:

An excess of 118 Births over Deaths in a population
of 2,826 is extraordinary and suggests that seasonal food and
water shortages generally experienced at this time of the year
may eventually assume serious proportions.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. 4/54-55

Patrol Conducted by John Harris, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Villages of GOROHU & MANUMANU; Lower VANAPA Hamlets

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.I.L.

Natives RPC, 3; Interpreter, 1; Personal Servant, 1.

Duration—From 2/2/1955 to 11/2/1955

Number of Days Ten (10) Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/11/54 (MANUMANU & GOROHU only)

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

Map Reference GALLEY REACH

Objects of Patrol Report on Food Position; Census; General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Pop

LF.1704
(7522)

LEG/RP

29th April, 1955.

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

CLAIM BY AMBROSE GOROGO AND OTHERS.

Reference DS.30-1-267 of 24th February,
1955, and my LF.1704 (6099) of 3rd March, 1955.

2. What is the progress in this matter please.

C. L. Anthony

(C.L. Anthony)
ACTING DIRECTOR FOR LANDS,
SURVEYS AND MINES.

LF.1704
(6099)

LEC/RP

3rd March, 1955.

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

CLAIM BY AMBROSE GOROGO AND OTHERS.

Reference is made to DS.30-1-267 of the 24th February, 1955, being extract from Galley Reach Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Harris of a patrol conducted to the villages of Gorobu and Manunanu during the period 2/2/55 to 11/2/55.

2. Our LF.1704 (461) of the 21st July, 1954, initiated action as a result of a claim by Ambrose Gorogo. The final paragraph of this memorandum offered assistance from this department to make a compass survey of the area involved. At the present moment this offer cannot be extended.

3. It would be appreciated, therefore, if the findings of the officer who conducted this patrol report could be made the subject of a separate memorandum together with a map showing the areas claimed in relation to the waste and vacant boundaries.

4. Please include your recommendation concerning this matter.

D. E. Macinnis
(D. E. Macinnis)
SECRETARY FOR LANDS
SURVEYS AND MINES

Port Moresby P/
No.3/54-55

21st February, 1955.

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

Patrol Report PM 4/54-55 - Port Moresby -
Mr. J. Harris, C.P.O.

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

It was intended that Mr. Harris should patrol the
East Coast Census Sub-District but he was recalled from patrol
so that he can assist the Crown Law Office with an important
land matter, the subject of a Supreme Court Hearing.

The food shortage at GOROIU has been relieved
temporarily with a consignment of sago from KIKORI.

An Officer will be despatched to MANU MANU next
week.

A. T. Tipperley
.....
(A. T. Tipperley)
District Commissioner, C.B.

ers
able,
m
e.
ut

SPECIAL REPORT

A PATROL TO THE VILLAGES OF MANUMANU AND GOROHU AND THE LOWER VANAPA RIVER AREA

Introduction

The purposes of this Patrol were in the main twofold: To report on the food shortages of the West Coast villages of GOROHU and MANUMANU, and to conduct the annual census of the DOUPA and KOFOI KOIARI areas. The first object was achieved, but only the DOUPA Census was complete when I was recalled to Port Moresby. For this reason, a Special Report only is submitted.

Food Supplies

The Motu and Koitapu people for the most part occupy the narrow belt of arid coastal country stretching to the East and West of Port Moresby. The rainfall of this area varies from a modest six or eight inches in the months from January to March to some months in which the rainfall averages only an inch or even less.

The Motu, being seafarers and skilled potters, have adjusted to the seasonal shortages which their environment forces on them, by their annual hiri or trading expeditions, which once took them as far as the KOMI and KAIMARE villages in the PURARI Delta. These expeditions usually set out with the southeast wind in September or October and brought back with them sufficient sago to tide the villagers over the period while their gardens were growing, that is, until March or April.

The Koitapu, on the other hand, are not sailors and are forced to depend on whatever their immediate environment affords during hard times.

Both Manumanu and Gorohu are somewhat differently situated, in that they are some distance up Galley Reach and therefore some distance out of the driest area along the coast. The black sandy soil in which they make their gardens seems reasonably fertile, for they sometimes yield large surpluses which are used in feasting and dancing. Galley Reach is also well stocked with fish, though at present most of the fishing is by handline and the catches are therefore not nearly as great as would be possible by net.

Both villages have very extensive gardens within a short distance of the houses. These gardens, predominantly yam, banana, cassava and sweet potato are laid out in one great rectangle on the black sand flats. Some of the Motu have also cleared gardens in the thick Monsoon forest along the VEIA river, where the conditions are quite distinct from those near the villages; it is likely that these were not affected by the wet weather.

Present Conditions.

Two factors have rendered the food supplies of Manumanu village very precarious this year: heavy rains and the loss of a lakatoi.

The usual gardens were planted in 1954 and, to maintain food supplies until these bore, two lakatois were fitted out for the annual sago expedition to the Koroma villages of KARANA and UAMAI. On the return journey, one of the lakatois went down and an old Elema man, returning to Manumanu with the Motu, was drowned. Thus, half of the sago on which the village depended was lost. When the patrol visited the village

At the last census, only five village men were absent at work, but
leaving and dancing, rather than being taken to Moresby for sale.
income. It appears that food surpluses are generally used up in
partly. This seems to be the village's only source of cash
apart from this, I am told that a little corn is disposed of
not all of it would seem to get back into the producers' hands.
a village of 250 people, especially when it is considered that
-- 173 was paid for MANUWANIU corn. This is not a great deal for
-- probably a better-than-average three months in corn production
section show that in the three months from June to August 1954
amount of corn. The only records available from the co-operative
there is a cooperative in the village, and this sells a modest
Unfortunately, MANUWANIU has very little ready cash available
themselves.

the sale so obtained was to be distributed was left to the villagers
GOMONI. The question of where the money was to be raised and how
purchased on their behalf as it had been before for KID and
money into the District Office, Port Moresby, and said would be
from the explanation. It was therefore suggested that they pay
these independent trading ventures in the past had always suffered
about in which to do some trading, but they were advised that
attempts, they suggested that the Government might be available
such work and by MANUWANIU's distance from Port Moresby. As an
at Port Moresby, but this is precluded by the sporadic nature of
suggested that their young men be permitted to work on the wharves
as immediately advised as to GOMONI's. The village committee
As has been made clear, MANUWANIU's food position is not
to supplement their own seed stocks.
About 20 lb of seed corn, obtained from DASH, was given to them
until conditions are favourable enough to commence replanting.
Moresby on the 11th of October. This cargo will help the KOTIAPU
per pound, plus freight has since been forwarded to Port
he purchase cargo on their behalf. This cargo, costing one penny
District Commissioner, Port Moresby, with the request that
Village had saved over forty pounds, which was sent to the
before the patrol left for the West Coast, GOMONI

Action taken to relieve the food shortage

by everyone save the young children.
and cooking, produce a rather unpalatable dish which is eaten
called in most parts; this, after a lengthy process of washing
they were collecting bags of the fruit of a type of mangrove
depend on fish, crabs and molluscs. They were so hungry that
from much about daily reach, so that they have been forced to
Unfortunately, the KOTIAPU have no pigs, not does it seem to
shown the mass of fibres which was all that remained of the yams.
damage from rain; several of the plants were dug up and I was
and the other opposite MANUWANIU. Both had suffered the same
country surrounded by mangrove swamp opposite the village,
GOMONI. There are two of these: one unenclosed in blady grass
The same picture presented itself in the gardens at
was assured that they, too, had suffered irreparable harm.
No apparent harm had been done to the young banana plants, but I
and in the garden, which has failed to put out tubers at all.
rain is seen in the yam tubers which have rotted in the ground
which seem to be so prevalent in this area. The result of this
one; this provided a perfect breeding ground for the mosquitoes
determined efforts to drain it into the sea. Apart from all
village, water was still lying behind some of the houses, despite
have soaked the village gardens. When the patrol visited the
beginning at Christmas 1954, exceptionally heavy rains
them through to the first yams from their gardens.
some of the bags still remained stored in large urns on the
-- less than a month -- but the villagers did not expect that

of these three are out of the District and at least one has severed all connexion with MANUMANU.

The Councillors therefore suggested that they sell canoes to the other villages along the coast to raise money. It was also suggested that they might begin replanting. A quantity of cornseed was made available for this purpose, but it seems that the shortage of suitable seed yams, etc. in the village will curtail their efforts in this direction. To supervise this, I suggest that another patrol should visit MANUMANU soon, especially as the MANUMANU people do not seem nearly as determined as the GORDHU villagers to get under way with replanting as soon as possible. Otherwise the situation in MANUMANU will become ~~unpleasantly~~ worse as the year progresses.

Land Matters.

Two matters of this sort were brought up while the patrol was in the area. One concerned the disputed right of the MOTU to garden on VEIA creek; this will have to be dealt with later, as I was not able to return to MANUMANU and thus hear both sides of the case simultaneously.

The other matter concerns the enormous block of land between the VANAPA and BROWN Rivers which was declared "Waste and Vacant" in about 1899. This extends from a point on the VANAPA below DORAMOKU ten miles to the junction of the LALOKI and BROWN Rivers and East through DORAMOKU Village for a distance of 30 miles. Oddly enough, a block of land (DA961) appears to have been purchased within the declared area only twelve years later.

It is, perhaps, significant that the description contained in DA601, by which Barton, the then Administrator, declared 510 square miles waste and vacant, contains no mention of the VANAPA River, but instead says that the land is only on the right bank of the LALOKI and BROWN Rivers. The Map on the Deed of Attestation signed by Barton specifically shows the corner shown on the Lands Department map on the VANAPA below DORAMOKU as four miles inland from the nearest point on the VANAPA. The only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from this is that Barton had no intention whatever of declaring land right up to the VANAPA as "Waste and Vacant", for the excellent reason that it was owned and used by the DCURA people even at that time. The fact that DA.961, which does by description cover land at the confluence of the VANAPA River and KARABASINA Creek, was bought from DOURA people, the fathers and mothers of the present villagers, is further indicative of this. Though these thoroughly heterogeneous people speak what appears to be a Melanesian language and are sandwiched between the KOITAPU on the coast and the various KOIARI groups on the upper VANAPA and the BROWN River, they have almost certainly been in occupation of this land before the MOTU settled MANUMANU. It appears that in 1911, they already occupied DORAMOKU village, but prior to this they lived at ORUAPARA in a bladey grass area between the VANAPA and the BROWN Rivers, where ~~the~~ it is said that one or two old coconuts still mark the village site. (v. Map appended).

If the foregoing is correct, it would appear that the land claimed by AMBROSE-GOROGO of KABUTU (v. Lands Memorandum L.F.1704(461) of 21st July, 1954 to District Commissioner) through his father TAIHA-GOROGO of the NAUMANEHA group, is at least partially, indisputably native-owned, in that it belongs to his father's group, and in that it was never included in DA.601. Further, it is not true, as one officer has stated in ordering all gardening activity to cease on the Eastern side of the Vanapa that "these villagers have a most dubious title" to any of this land.

A number of claims were made for land which is, in fact, within the area declared "Waste and Vacant" by DA.601. These were by the KOIARI of MOTUMOTU and KABUE Villages and some of the DOURA people who are related to the group who were ostensibly the originallowners of this soil. Unfortunately, the Deed of Attestation gives no hint of the enquiries carried out before the land was declared "Waste and Vacant", so that it is impossible to know whether the area was in fact "waste and vacant" within the meaning of the Ordinance at the time that the land was declared.

According to my DOURA and KOIARI informants, the DORAMOKU land extends inland from the VANAPA to the creek called VEKAPU by the DOURA and VARU by the KOIARI. Thence to the BROWN River the land is owned by the KOIARI group called VARAGADI; this is a distance of 4 1/2 miles along the road now being built. The KOIARI claim that this land was previously used for hunting rather than gardening, though there are some rather old gardening sites near the present MOTUMOTU Village said by AUWA-MA'U of DORAMOKU to have been made by one of his KOIARI ancestors. Though MOTUMOTU village itself is quite new, I was informed that the VARAGADI group was previously domiciled at INUIADABUMA village, further up the BROWN. The present claimants are domiciled at KABUE, MOTUMOTU and to a lesser extent at DORAMOKU. The nature of their claims are shown in the attached list, in which actual claimants are shown in red.

It is possible that some historical records such as the old Papuan Annual Report will show quite clearly that these people did not in 1899 occupy or use the land between the BROWN and VARU creek. Again it may be that the records show that native claims were fully investigated before this enormous piece of land was declared waste and vacant. If not, the claims made by these natives need to be regarded seriously, as everything points to their having occupied this area for some time.

It seems that the natives are completely unaware that they are occupying land which is not theirs, for the original claim, made by AUWA-MA'U, was for compensation for the gardens being cleared for experimental plantings made by the Departments of Agriculture and Forests.

Native Affairs

The area through which the patrol moved appeared to be a particularly unhealthy one. In most places, the land is lowlying and in all villages mosquitoes were bad at night. Unfortunately, the attitude to sickness appears to be rather casual to judge by the complete lack of interest shown by the Village Constables of Doramoku and Vasagabila when a Medical Patrol passed through late last year.

It seems that V.C. HAINO, having been instructed to bring in a number of sick children conveniently allowed the matter to slip his memory. As his previous record was excellent, no action was taken against HAINO but he was severely warned and similar advice was given to the villagers. (NR0115). The children are now in hospital.

A number of suggestions to improve the sanitation of MANUMANU village were made by the previous patrol, but these have been ignored. This is a pity as MANUMANU is one of the few MOTH villages built over land, and is therefore more liable to disease caused by the careless disposal of rubbish, faeces, etc. It appears that a Magistrate cannot order natives to build latrines, but can only order them to use latrines where such are available (NR0108); if this is so, this is a loophole in the regulations designed to reduce the incidence of fly-borne disease.

During the patrol, it came to my notice that a native of BARUNI, HARIKI, had obtained for himself large quantities of native valuables -- pigs, tees, string bags -- in exchange for various services of a magical nature. It seems likely that HARIKI extorted some of this wealth by threats of sorcery but the only information obtainable dealt with his efforts on behalf of the DORAMOKU people to clear some of the rivers of snags. As it was not clear that this in itself constituted sorcery under the NRO, no action was taken against HARIKI, though he was suitably warned. Another complaint of sorcery was made at VASACABILA. In this case the people concerned were brought together and the Section dealing with Sorcery in the NRO was read and explained to them, unfortunately with little success. It is hard to convince a native that sorcery is fraud.

Johannes
 Cadet Patrol Officer.

Port Moresby P/1
No.3/54-55

21st February, 1955.

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

Patrol Report PM.3/54-55 - Port Moresby -
Mr. J. Harris, C.P.O.

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

It was intended that Mr. Harris should patrol the
East Coast Census Sub-District but he was recalled from patrol
so that he can assist the Crown Law Office with an important
land matter, the subject of a Supreme Court Hearing.

The food shortage at GOROIU has been relieved
temporarily with a consignment of sago from KIKORI.

An Officer will be despatched to MANU MANU next
week.

Alan Timperley
.....
(A. I. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

D.S. 30-I-267

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

Memorandum for—

24th February, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

GALLEY REACH Patrol Report No.4 of 1954/55

Mr. Harris' patrol report has been received.
The heavy rains appear to have done quite a lot of damage along
the coast.

It is pleasing to hear that one of the villages,
GOROHU, is doing something to help themselves and the suggestion
that you purchase the sago on their behalf is a good one.

Doubtless you will be seeing the Secretary for
Lands on the land question.

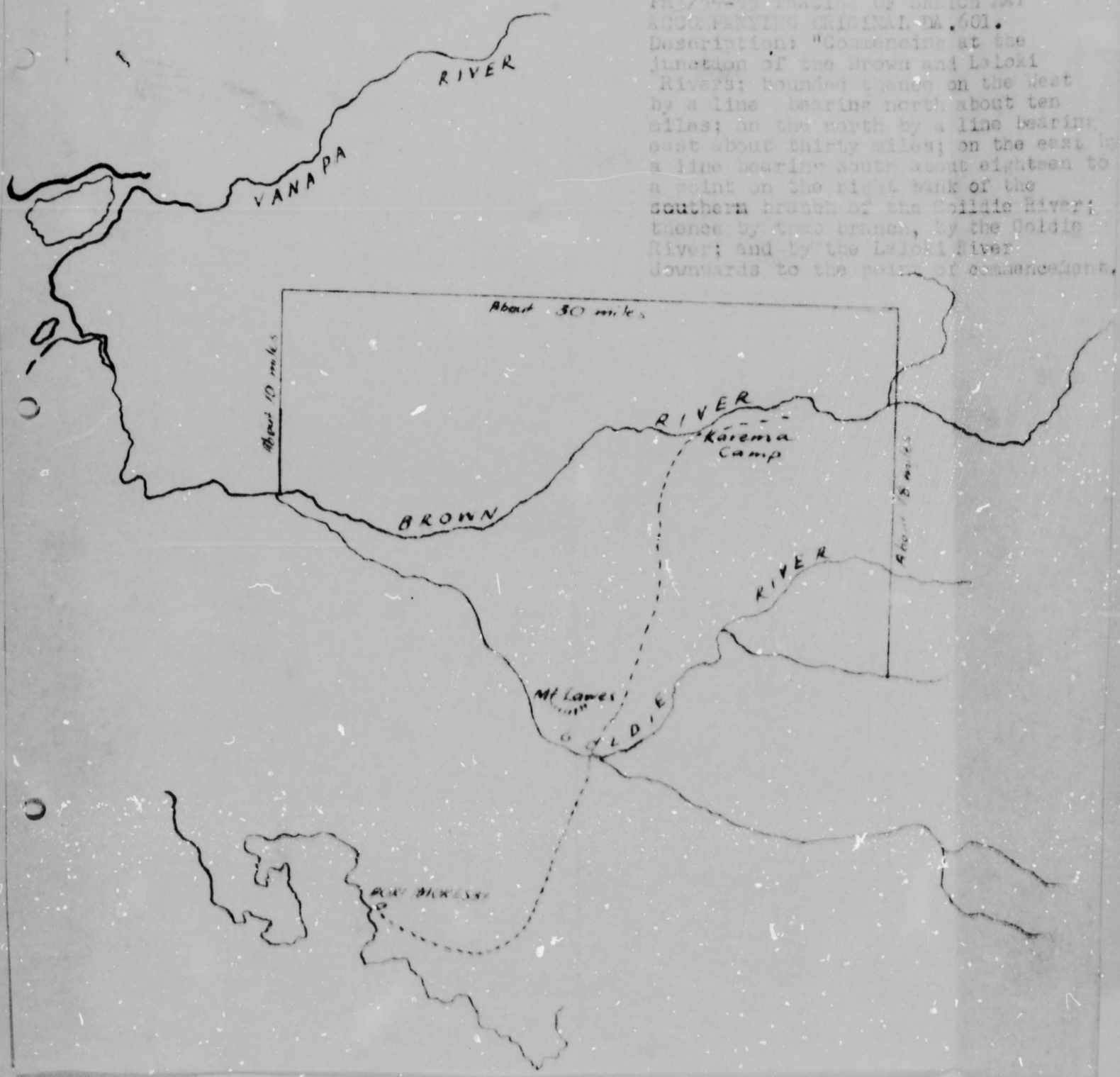
Mr. Harris has written an interesting and
informative report.

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

25 FEB 1955

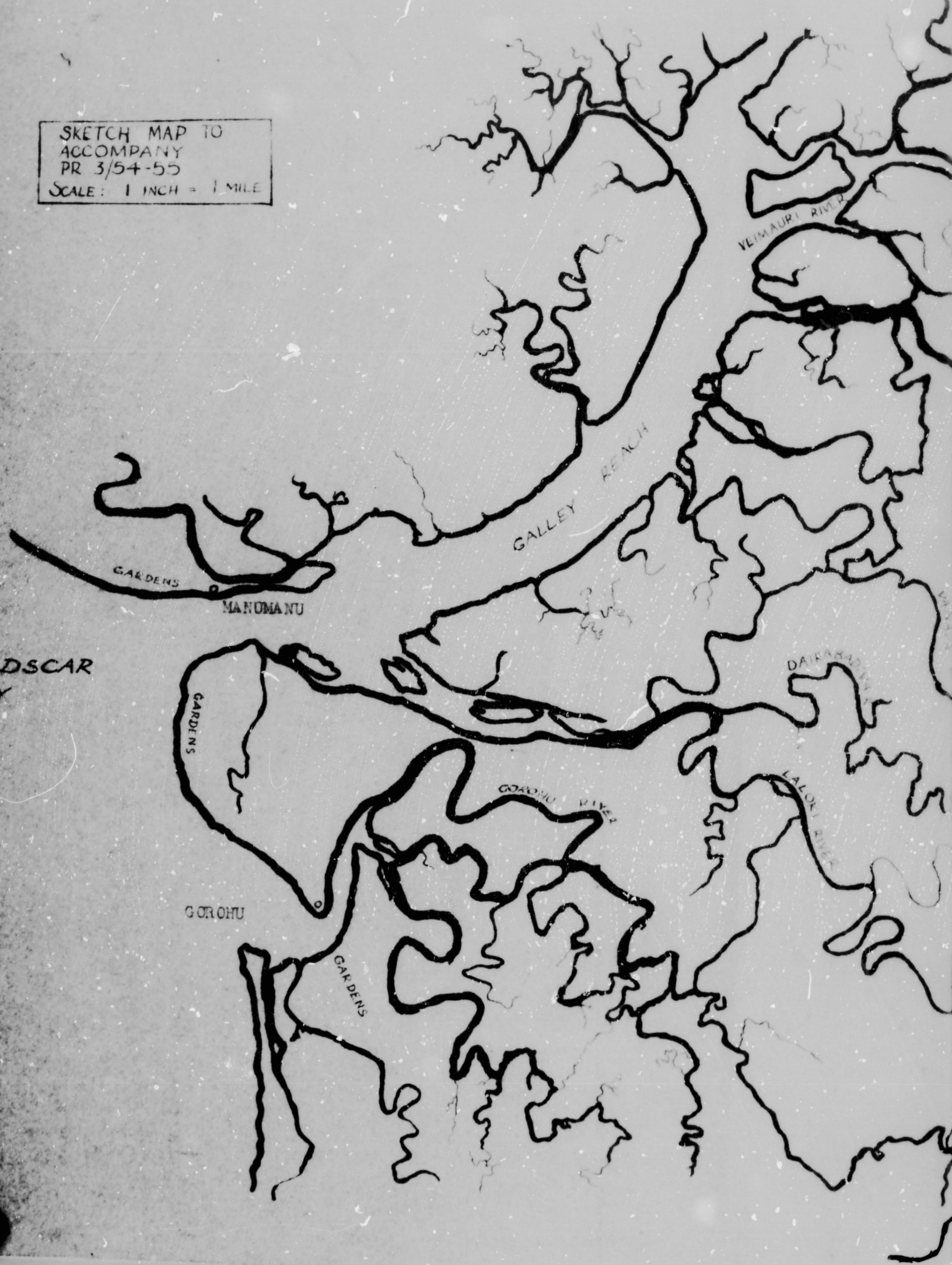
PR. 4/54-55

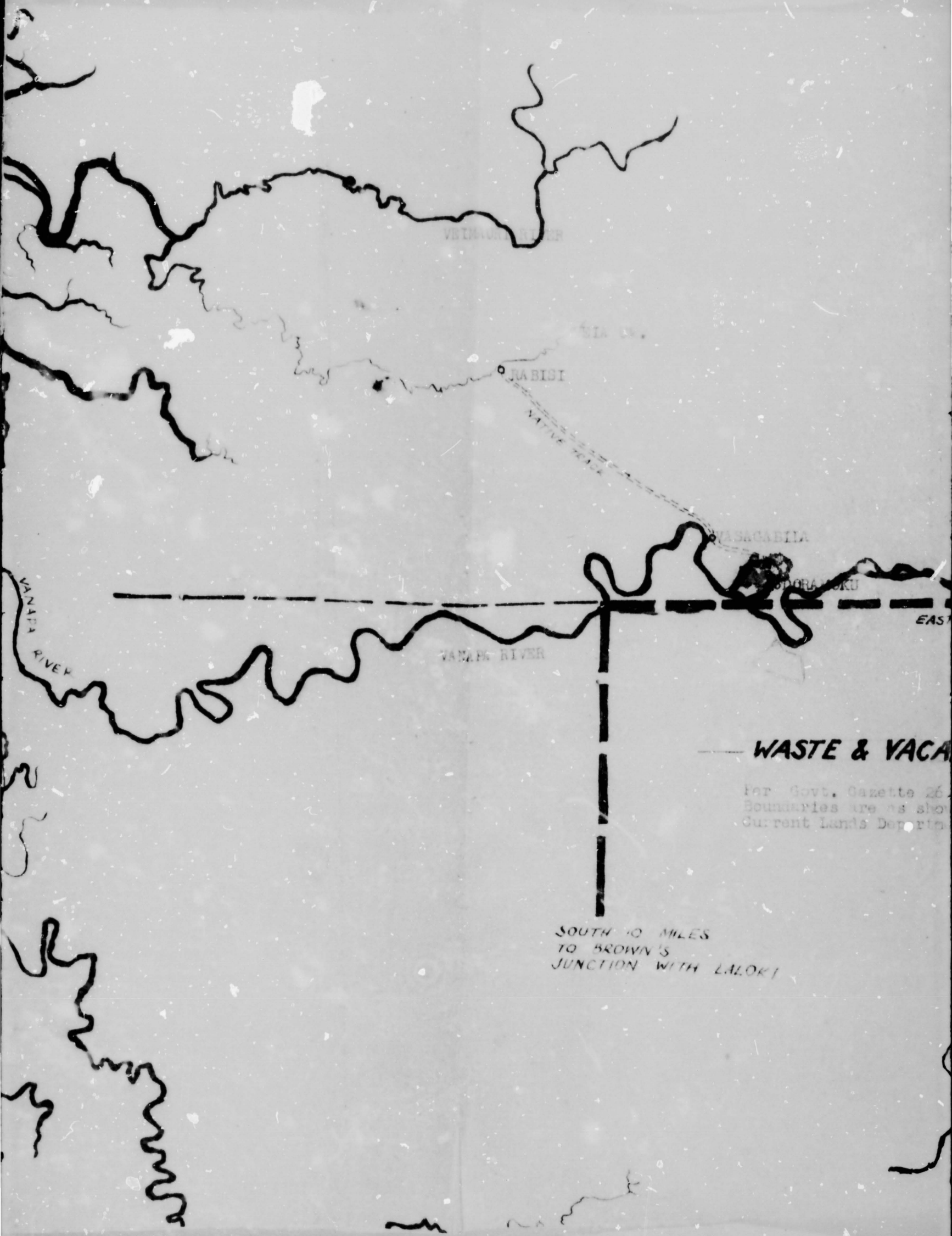
FIG. 9-55 TRACING OF SKETCH MAP
 ACCOMPANYING ORIGINAL DA. 601.
 Description: "Commence at the
 junction of the Brown and Laloki
 Rivers; bounded thence on the West
 by a line bearing north about ten
 miles; on the north by a line bearing
 east about thirty miles; on the east by
 a line bearing south about eighteen to
 a point on the right bank of the
 southern branch of the Goldie River;
 thence by this branch, by the Goldie
 River; and by the Laloki River
 downwards to the point of commencement."



SKETCH MAP TO
ACCOMPANY
PR 3/54-55
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE

REDSCAR
BAY





VIMBOR RIVER

VIA R.

JABISI

NATIVE TRAIL

WASAGABILA

SPORAKUKU

EAST

VANAPA RIVER

VANAPK RIVER

WASTE & VACA

For Govt. Gazette 26
Boundaries are as shown
Current Lands Department

SOUTH 10 MILES
TO BROWN'S
JUNCTION WITH LALORI

La Ck.

WASAGABILA

SIKELUMOKU

EAST FOR 30 MILES →

WASTE & VACANT

Per Govt. Gazette 26.5.1900
Boundaries are as shown in
Current Lands Department Map

APPROXIMATE ROUTE
OWN JEEP TRACK

NEKAU CREEK

MOTUMOTU

WITH 10 MILES
BROWN'S
SECTION WITH LALOKI

Amount
Returned
to Store

Special Report

Pesebada Village

C.E. De Ath

Port Moresby

Central District.

31-2/534

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

17th September, 1954

Special Patrol - POREBADA Village Conducted by
C.P.O. De Ath

I am enclosing herewith three copies of a special report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer De Ath, C.E.

The purpose of the patrol was to supervise the enlargement of the POREBADA Well, which had dried up. Mr. Fleay and an officer of the Department of Works (Water Supply Section) visited the area several months ago and decided that the well should be deepened before any other steps were taken to supply POREBADA with water. The people were told that they had to help themselves and fifty pounds would be needed to purchase timber for boxing. Immediately the fifty pounds was available Mr. De Ath was sent to POREBADA to supervise the work.

It is very gratifying to have been so successful, but already other villages are now asking for similar assistance.

Mr. De Ath has obviously a great deal of confidence in himself and carried out the special patrol in an efficient manner.

A. T. Tisperley
.....
(A. T. Tisperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

District Commissioner,
Port Moresby.

Special Patrol Porebada Village

As per the verbal instructions of the ADO I departed for Porebada by truck on the 26th August, 1954 from Port Moresby. The purpose of the visit was to endeavour to arrange a water supply for the village as the village well had dried up.

The following is a day by day resumé of the work undertaken:-

26/8/54

8.a.m. Collected 1½ tons of timber from the Department of Works and various tools and patrol equipment.

10.a.m. Commenced journey with one load of timber to Porebada.

11.30.a.m. Arrived and sent truck back for second load of timber.

12 noon. Had a meeting with the Village Council and informed them that the men of the village would have to work an eight hour six day week. This was not agreed with enthusiasm but the Council soon realised that my time was limited.

2.p.m. Second load of timber arrived and the truck was utilised to get a week's supply of water from Boera.

5.p.m. At a meeting of about 300 village people I made known my needs and at the same time asked for suggestions about labour etc.

27/8/54

8.a.m. Commenced work on the well. Split the forty -odd men into two teams one of which was to deepen the existing well whilst the other was to construct the boxing (6'x4' 6") some distance from the well. The men worked with gusto and by noon the boxing was ready to be lowered into the well which had been deepened by about 3' 6".

1.30.p.m. By a good strong pulley system and with blocks the boxing, which weighed about ½ ton was lowered into the well. At this stage there were about sixty men on various ropes.

2.30 p.m. The blocks etc which were attached to various coconut trees were utilised to remove buckets of soil from the well.

5.30.p.m. A meeting of the Village Council and the two Village Constables. At this stage I realised that it was far easier to deal direct with the council than through the two V/Constables.

28/8/54

8.a.m. Continued to excavate. About forty men still on the job and a double bucket system was started which speeded up operations considerably. The waste was tipped about twenty feet away from the well.

1.30.p.m. Had some little trouble in persuading the younger men to continue working. They wished to play football all afternoon so finally a compromise was reached whereby they finished at 3.30.

7.p.m. At a full meeting of the Village Council it was decided to spend another £30 on the well at a later date.

29/8/54 Sunday observed.

30/8/54

8.a.m. The Village Constable had some trouble in chasing the thirsty women away from the well so that the men could commence work. Started to bail out a fair amount of water and continued to excavate for the rest of the day. Finished adding boxing.

4.30.p.m. Finished removing soil at twelve feet.

Contd.
31/8/54

8.a.m. 150 school children assembled and spent the morning collecting rocks to fill in around the boxing with. The fence around the well was repaired and at its base a small mud and stone wall was constructed.

1.30.p.m. Began construction of steps leading down to the well with ends of timber left over from the boxing construction.

The final depth of the well was twelve feet below the bottom of the old well and about twenty feet below the surface of normal ground-level. (see diagram)

1/9/54

8.a.m. Drew up sketches of a hinged lid for the well which the Village Council promised to construct as soon as local material became available.

2/9/54

8.a.m. Inspected the well and found seven feet of water in it.
I.p.m. Returned to Port Moresby and began returning tools etc to the various departments.

The water supply now appears to be, in quantity anyhow, quite satisfactory although in addition to the £50 supplied the Council wish to spend another £30 on extending the boxing upwards to reach normal ground-level. In the wet season the steps will be covered and the water will be spoiled by dirt etc from the sides. (see diagram).

Other Matters Arising from the Patrol

(a) The Village.

On 1/9/54 I inspected the whole Village of Borebada. Each of the 114 houses was reached by a perilous catwalk and it took four hours to complete ~~to complete~~ the inspection. Despite the fact that there was a dearth of grass for thatching repairs the houses were in quite good condition and there were only two which were ordered to be pulled down. Seven new houses had recently been constructed. V.C. Loa was instructed to have the foreshore cleaned and also to have the tins picked up from under a few of the houses.

A special building is needed for the storage of picks and shovels etc and for Council meetings.

During the inspection too I pointed out all the sick dogs and had them destroyed (ten) with cartridges purchased with money left over from the well. These dogs were proving a serious menace in the village and had been a constant source of annoyance to me during my stay. In the first few days they had stolen a fair quantity of my food. As the village people were short of food themselves it is not hard to imagine what sort of condition their dogs were in.

(b) Village Officials.

Loa the senior Village Constable does not seem capable of exercising the authority that he should. He is rather a sick man and does not cooperate with the Village Council as much as he could do. Consequently there is at times a little friction. Gaudi, the second V.C., is energetic but inexperienced.

The Council of nine is a good one. Two of its members are particularly worth mentioning. Peter Pako (Health Dept) is the Chairman and he seems to be particularly conscious of what the Council should aim at in its activities. Mea is an older Councillor of fifteen years standing. He seems to be the 'strong man' of the village and his clan own a good deal of property. At times he even took the V.C. Loa to task when instructions were being given to labour.

The Council appear to need some initial ^{guidance} on the procedure to be followed at their meetings.

Vaburi, the L.M.S. teacher was perhaps the ^{most} helpful person in the Village. His interpreting was excellent.

(c) Health and Hygiene.

The general health of the village is fairly good. However a Medical Assistant is badly needed. Although one of the lads from the village is training in Port Moresby he will not return to Porebada until July 1955 or later. At a full Council meeting I helped them to write a letter to the Director of Public Health asking for some aid in the interim.

During the inspection of the Village I found three persons who needed hospitalisation and later brought them into Port Moresby. At the weekly Council meeting I gave them a lecture on:-

- (1) the diseases that the numerous rats in the village could spread and how the rats could be destroyed.
- (2) hygiene - boiling dirty drinking water. Personal cleanliness
- (3) diet
- (4) effects of Betel nut chewing.
- (5) the symptoms of Venereal and other diseases.

It was necessary to issue numbers of malaria suppressives and treat cuts and one snake bite.

(d) Agriculture and Fishing.

At this time of the year the village people are extremely short of food. The amount of food produced from the gardens is negligible now due to the lack of rain. Pigs too are taking their toll. Hunting with shotguns is very popular and reasonably successful. At this time of the year too the winds are unfavourable to the movements of canoes - fishing is almost curtailed. If it were not for the majority of the younger men in the village earning money in Port Moresby many of the people would starve, it would seem.

(e) Anthropological and Missions

At the weekly meeting of the Council the Councillors informed me that there was a desire in the village to abolish or modify the custom of 'bride-price'. They were also of the opinion that Betel nut chewing should be discouraged by the Government. In one year the people of Porebada spend upwards of \$1500 on these nuts.

The L.M.S. was well established up until recently but it seems as though a schism has been caused by some Europeans who call themselves 'Jehovah's Witnesses'. This division seems to be causing a certain amount of friction in the village and I saw two Europeans having rather a serious argument with the L.M.S. teacher there. Although I wish to be quite impartial I cannot help commending the educational work done by the L.M.S. school in Porebada.

(f) Inspection of Boera.

This village was briefly inspected on the afternoon of the 26th August. A particularly good Constable, Gini Duane, seemed to exert a great deal of authority and the affairs of the village were satisfactory in every way.

C.E. De Ath. C.P.O.
C.E. De Ath, C.P.O.,
District Office,
Port Moresby.

