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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Abau

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1955

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953-5

ABAU

| <u>Patrol No.</u> | <u>Officer<br/>Conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area Patrolled.</u>  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Abau 1-53/54      | F.G.Driver                           | Mailu   |
| " 2-53/54         | F.G.Driver                           | Coastal and inland villages<br>west of Abau   |
| " 3-53/54         | J.H.Beath                            | Inland Robinson R. Apabaga, new<br>site of Velevelai, thence Darava<br>and back to Abau |
| " 1-54/55         | C.E.DeAth                            | Mailu Census Division   |
| " 2-54/55         | F.G.Driver                           | Inland from Sandbank Bay  |
| " 3-54/55         | C.E.DeAth                            | Inland Robinson R. Census Div   |
| " 4-54/55         | C.E.DeAth                            | West Coast Census Division  |
| " 5-54/55         | C.E.DeAth                            | Amau Census Division  |
| " 6-54/55         | C.E.DeAth                            | Dimuga Census Division  |

Aban., Central District

P/R 1 of 53/54

F. G. Oliver.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

53/54

Patrol Report No. AB 1 - 57/53.

Report of a patrol to:

Eastern section of ABAU Subdistrict.

Officer conducting Patrol:

F.G. Driver. a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled:

All coastal Villages extending from Cloudy Bay to Amazon Bay.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census of Villages.
2. Routine matters.
3. Instructing Mr. G.J. Fleet, C.P.O.

Duration of Patrol:

26.5.53 to 10.7.53 -- 15 days.

Personnel accompanying:

Mr. G.J. Fleet, C.P.O.  
3 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.  
1 Personal Servant.

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The arrival of another Cadet Patrol Officer at ABAU made it possible to take Mr. C.P.O. Fleet on this patrol and commence his instruction in field work. Prior to his arrival at ABAU Mr. Fleet had had a few months experience in the District Office, Port Moresby, but had not had the opportunity of doing any field work.

The patrol to this area was long overdue; due mainly to a shortage of staff for some six months, and when staff did arrive, it was necessary for one Officer to obtain labour for the Department of Civil Aviation for work on the ABAU Airstrip.

Thursday 25th. June, 1953. Departed ABAU 0640 hrs. per 'MINNETONKA', heavy winds during the previous night made a direct trip to BORU Village unsafe (BORU has no sheltered anchorage) so the party disembarked at DEDELE Point. Carriers were obtained from BORU Village and the patrol moved off from DND\_ELE at 1030 hrs. and arrived at BORU Village at midday.

Census of Village, attention to village matters and inspection of Village. Medical inspection of people by N.M.O. who accompanied patrol.

Friday 26th. June, 1953. Drizzling rain delayed departure from BORU until 0730 hrs. Followed beach along to OIBO Hamlet (2 houses) and crossed the river of the same name at 0840 hrs. Continued to follow the beach to MAGAUBO Village. Arrived there 0950 hrs.

Heavy rain delayed census until late afternoon. Village inspection, attention to Village Matters and inspection of people by N.M.O.

Saturday 27th. June, 1953. Heavy rain delayed departure from MAGAUBO until 0920 hrs. Travelled inland to avoid the long walk around TABLE POINT. Track followed MAGAUBO Creek for about 40 minutes then turned towards the coast. An hours walk brought the party onto the beach in TABLE BAY. Followed the beach in heavy rain to LABU Village, arriving there at 1330 hrs. Crossed BONUA River and a walk of half an hour

brought the party to DALAVA Village.

Heavy rains prevented any further work that day.

Sunday 28th. June, 1953. Heavy rain all day.

Attention to Village Matters, Banking etc.

Monday 29th. June, 1953. Census of DALAVA and LABU Villages. Village inspection and inspection of people by N.M.O.

Moved off from DALAVA at 1100 hrs. followed the beach of TABLE BAY. Crossed ONIBU River 1220 hrs. and rounded ONIBU Point a few minutes later. Travelled along the foreshore of LEA Plantation and arrived at DEBA Village 1500 hrs.

Census of DEBA Village, village inspection and attention to Village matters. Inspection of inhabitants by N.M.O.

Tuesday 30th. June, 1953. Departed DEBA 0815 hrs. Visited the temporary dwellings of the LALUORO people. Attended to routine matters of that Village but could not do census as they had left their Census Book on LALUORO Island. Left LALUORO Village at 0945 hrs., crossed BAILEBU River and followed beach to MOGUBU Plantation, arrived there 1140 hrs.

Inspection of Plantation labour line, dwellings etc. of MOGUBU Plantation.

Remained overnight as guests of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.

Wednesday 1st. July, 1953. Moved off per truck to KULELE Village. About 15 minutes drive. Census of that Village, attention to Village matters, banking. Inspection of people by N.M.O.

Visited IRUNA I.M.S. Mission Station during afternoon. Returned to KULELE late afternoon.

Thursday 2nd. July, 1953. Departed KULELE Village 0730 hrs. Half an hours walk along the beach of AMAZON BAY brought the party to WOWOLO Village.

Mr. Fleet did census of WOWOLO whilst self did census of SELAI Village.

Attention to routine matters, banking, and Village inspection. Inspection of inhabitants by N.M.O.

Friday 3rd. July, 1953. Left WOWOLO for AROANA Village at 0840 hrs. followed the beach for about half an hour then travelled inland. Arrived XXXX AROANA Village 0940 hrs. Census of that Village taken and attention to routine Village matters.

Moved on to DEREBAI Village per canoe, arrived there 1120 hrs. Census of that Village, attention to routine matters, Banking, and inspection of people by N.M.O.

Saturday 4th. July, 1953. Heavy rains and strong winds prevented crossing to MAIWI Island per canoe.

Sunday 5th. July, 1953. At DEREBAI all day.

Monday 6th. July, 1953. Sailed from DEREBAI 0740 hrs. Arrived MAILU

1030 hrs. Census of that Village. Attention to Village matters, Banking. Inspection of people by N.M.O.

Tuesday 7th. July, 1953. Sailed from MAILU Island 0805. Arrived LALUORO Island 0900 hrs. Inspection of Village. Sailed from LALUORO 0930 hrs. and arrived LOPOM Island 1005 hrs. Census of that Village, attention to Village matters, banking. Inspection of people by N.M.O.

Wednesday 8th. July, 1953. Crossed to mainland per canoe 0700 hrs. and walked to the new LALUORO Village, arrived there 0840 hrs. Census of that Village, attention to routine matters, banking. Inspection of inhabitants by N.M.O.

Returned to LOPOM Island during afternoon.

Thursday 9th. July, 1953. Rain and heavy winds prevented departure for ABAU.

Friday 10th. July, 1953. Sailed for ABAU per canoe. Departed LOPOM 0920 hrs. Arrived ABAU 1710 hrs.

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Native Affairs. The overall situation amongst the people in the area appears to be good. No cases were heard in the court of Native Matters, but numerous disputes regarding loans of money and native valuables were settled.

X The people of LALUORO ISLAND approached me requesting that they be permitted to remain on the mainland approx. a quarter of a mile west of BAILEBU RIVER. This land is owned by them and their gardens are situated between the BAILEBU RIVER and MAGUBU PLANTATION. The island of LALUORO itself is small and completely covered sand, coconut trees only are planted on the island, and natives find it difficult to get across to the mainland during certain seasons to obtain food from gardens. A section of LEA PLANTATION is also owned and worked by these people.

The present village consists of humpys built low on the ground hygiene is non existent but the site on which the buildings are erected could be made into a nice village.

It appears that the intention is not to completely move the village but to erect buildings so that half the village may remain and the new site whilst the remainder remain at LALUORO.

The natives were told that they could remain at the new site provided they erected suitable houses and other buildings for the control of hygiene. Should this not occur and they remain in their present surroundings it is feared that fly borne diseases will become prevalent amongst not only these people but other nearby villages. They have been instructed that improvements must commence within a month otherwise they will have to return to LALUORO and come over daily to make the necessary buildings.

The age old dispute of LEA PLANTATION was once again brought up. It appears that this plantation was originally planted under either the NATIVE PLANTATIONS ORDINANCE or NATIVE REGULATIONS by the people of MAILU, LALUORO and LOPOM. The land is allegedly owned by a native of LALUORO named TEBI, who now wishes to receive payment for the land or have the MAILU people stop working the ir section of the plantation. The people of MAILU desire to purchase the area they originally planted up and extra land behind the plantation to enable them to make gardens as they have no land suitable for gardening on



Unfortunately, owing to bad weather it was impossible for the MAILU people to come across to the mainland so that some agreement could be reached. The owner TEBI states that he is willing to sell the land to the ADMINISTRATION for lease to the MAILU people who are agreeable to this arrangement. As the trees were MAILU planted and owned it appears not necessary to purchase the trees also and it is recommended that the land be purchased and leased to the MAILU people. This appears to be the only means by which the dispute can be permanently settled.

Native Agriculture and Livestock. All the villages along the coast appear to be abundantly cropped with food. Shortages were not noticed. The islands of LOPOM and LALUORO have gardening land on the mainland and so have sufficient food. This is not the case with MAILU, as they appear to have no land and have to depend on what they can purchase or exchange to obtain food. Their staple diet is normally made up of fish, coconuts and sago.

Livestock consists of pigs and a few poultry. Pigs roam at random in the villages, and are not fenced in at night. The remnants of one fence surrounding a village to keep pigs out was found, otherwise no effort has been made to prevent pigs from spoiling the village sites.

Education. Schools are to be found in all villages. Native teachers under the guidance of Mr. Perry of LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, IRUNA, instruct in all schools. Any child who shows promise then proceeds to either IRUNA, BIFE BAY, or KWATOK KWATO.

No Government Schools are to be found in the area. No students are attending Government Schools elsewhere.

Roads and Bridges. Roads are non-existent neither are there to be found any bridges. All walking is along the beach and any large rivers that have to be crossed have an Administration Ferryman, stationed at them to ferry passengers across. Six ferryman are stationed between ABAG and the Eastern boundary.

Villages. Most villages were in a dirty state. Houses were poorly kept and in many cases practically falling down. With the exception of DEBA village where all houses have been recently built or in the course of construction, instructions had to be issued for the renovation of houses. Village Officials on being asked why buildings were so dilapidated replied that demands by the Wholesale Society of LOPOM for building materials had been so great that they did not have time to effect repairs to their own buildings. This appears strange when one hears from the Chairman of the Society that each village is only called upon to work for one week. All those concerned were warned that unless improvements were made within a month drastic action would be taken.

Census. Figures for the year 1952 - 1953 are shown on patrol report cover. As compared with previous years Births are not as high, whereas Deaths remain about the same.

Due to insufficient space being left between families in the census books it has been necessary to inadequately space recent additions. This has made compilation of the figures difficult not to mention the untidiness of the books. It is strongly recommended that new books be drawn from the Government Printer, compiled and issued on the next patrol to the area. It might also be mentioned that the census books at present in use in the sub-district are of the old pre-war New Guinea pattern and not those that were supposed to be issued under Circular Instruction No. 2 - 48/49.

At least one hundred new census books will be necessary to make an issue for every village in the sub-district.

War Damage Compensation. Nil.

Missions. With the exception of the villages of SI'INE and BORU where the people are adherents to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission the area is under the control of the London Missionary Society

which has its headquarters at IRUNA. The mission station is staffed by a European Minister and his wife. Native Missionaries are to be found in all villages which come under the influence of this society.

Co-operative Societies. With the exception of the village of DEBA Societies are to be found in all the Villages, these Societies are either amalgamated with other Villages or independant Societies of their own.

The whole of the Societies in the Mailu area have amalgamated and formed the MAILU WHOLESALe CO-OPERATIVE Society, an institution which intends to act as a distributing point ~~xxxx~~ for goods purchased and a collecting point for copra and local products. This Society has its headquarters at LOPOM Island where they are erecting a building of approximately 60 feet by 30 feet. It is intended to store in this all goods likely to be required by the other smaller Societies. Work on this building is done by voluntary labour, each village working for a week at a time.

Once again the position of a Co-operative Officer is stressed. This area has not had an Officer stationed at ABAU for over a year, and in that time the area has been visited only once by the Co-operative Officer, Central District. The people in charge of the various Societies are not sufficiently educated to operate the societies themselves. This was quite obvious by some of the items which they had ordered and were more or less rotting on the shelves in the various stores. Unless some action is taken regarding this it is feared that many of the societies which are now thriving will end up in debt and have to close down, due, not to their own fault basically, but due to mismanagement caused by the lack of a guiding hand. The Officers of District Services render all the assistance they can, but their own multifarious tasks prevent them from giving the necessary amount of time to the guidance of these people.

Medical and Health. No Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol. An Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and did medical inspections of each village where census was taken. In all 54 patients were sent to the Native Hospital, ABAU.

Health, generally was good, most cases found were either Yaws or Tropical Ulcers.

Hygiene in the villages is good. All have latrines erected over water. Villages themselves are built on sand, thus there is little trouble regarding dirt, etc. on the ground.

Conclusion. It is hoped to visit this area again in approximately six weeks. Natives were advised regarding this and warned that where instructions had been given regarding different things unless some improvements were made action would be taken against the offenders. The area had not been patrolled for over a year and natives had taken advantage of this to let practically everything in the villages fall into disrepair.

*J.G. Driver*  
P.S. Driver.....a/A.D.O.

Report on Royal Papuan Constabulary.

Reg. No. 3183 L/Cpl. BUME.

Good, quit N.C.O. Has been recommended for Refresher Course with view to promotion, but due to no replacement N.C.O's arriving he has not been forwarded.

Reg. No. 7586 Const. AKORI.

Still in his first term and had little patrol experience. More experience should improve him. Inclined to be excitable. Poor sailor.

Reg. No. 8142. Const. KAVE MAHI

New to the Service. Shaping well, should make a good Constable with more experience.

*A.G. Driver*  
.....  
F.G. Driver.....a/A.D.O.



SE-S/MB.

30-7/414

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

16th September, 1953.

Patrol Report No.1 - ABAU - 53/54

Attached hereto are copies of Patrol Report No.1 from the Assistant District Officer at ABAU.

All matters requiring attention arising out of the report have been dealt with and little comment is necessary.

The need for a Co-operative Officer in the Sub-District, of course, is well understood but it is purely a question of availability and it is not intended, at the moment, to press the matter. I am sure that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is well aware of the urgent necessity for something to be done and will do what ever he can to meet the situation as soon as possible.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1 - 7.

Patrol Report No.

AB 2 - 53/54.

Report of a Patrol to: All Villages within ABAU Subdistrict West of ABAU.

Officer conducting Patrol: F.G. Driver.....a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Coastal and inland Villages lying within the ABAU Subdistrict West of ABAU.

Objects of patrol:

1. Census.
2. Survey of various lands.
3. Routine matters.
4. Instruction for Mr. J.H. Beath, C.P.O.

Duration of patrol: 21.7.53 to 18.8.53 -- 29 days.

Personnel accompanying:

- Mr. J.H. Beath, C.P.O.
- 3 Members of P.P. and N.G.C.
- 1 Native Medical Orderly.
- 1 Interpreter.
- 1 Personal Servant.

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Approximately nine months ago the area known as KEVERI Valley was taken over by the Northern District as it lay within the Northern watershed. This area, it appears, has been under the control of the ABAU Subdistrict for a number of years although it was actually in the Northern District.

Of the original KEVERI Census area only two villages remain - ABAU and DEBANA - within the ABAU Subdistrict. To prevent changing of other figures these two Villages figures have been kept separate and will remain as the KEVERI Census figures.

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Tuesday 21st. July, 1953. Sailed from ABAU per canoe at approximately 11.15 hrs. Due to low tides much time was wasted trying to get out of Cloudy Bay. Sailed along the coast to OTAMATA Plantation where the party remained the night. Arrived OTAMATA Plantation 1540hrs.

M.V. KULU arrived 1700 hrs. from PORT MONESBY.

Was roused about midnight to investigate a fight resulting from a gambling 'school' aboard the 'KULU'. Nine natives were charged in the Court of Native Matters for gambling.

Wednesday 22nd. July, 1953. Per truck to BALABUA Village where canoe was waiting. Banking transactions for Mr. Brewster prior to sailing for MARSHALL LAGOON.

Sailed for GAVOUNE Village 1015 hrs. Passed MV 'MOTURINA' en route to ABAU. Arrived GAVOUNE 1420 hrs. MV 'KARI' had arrived just prior to us.

Investigation of a land application lodged by the London Missionary Society at GAVOUNE. No Chain and compass traverse was made as instruments were not available at ABAU. Letter sent to Manager, PAIE Estate to borrow chain from him.

Thursday 23rd. July, 1953. Census of GAVOUNE Village. Chain and

Conditions mentioned from PAILE Estate as survey was made of block of land for L.M.S. Mission.

Discussion as to price of land was unfruitful so matter was left in abeyance until the patrol's return in a few days.

For canoe across the lagoon to KIMBERNIA Village.

Banking and general matters attended to at KIMBERNIA. One case heard in the Court for Native Matters, Defendant was acquitted.

Friday 14th. July, 1953. Census of KIMBERNIA Village.

For canoe to WANIGELA Village. Arrived there 1545 hrs.

Attention to village matters, banking and inspection of Village matters.

Saturday 15th. July, 1953. Census of WANIGELA Village all day.

Sunday 16th. July, 1953. At WANIGELA Village all day. Compilation of figures for three Villages at which Census had been taken.

Monday 17th. July, 1953. For canoe across the lagoon to WAICHI Village, arrived there 0630 hrs. Census of WAICHI Village. Banking and attention to village matters. One case heard in Court for Native Matters, the native being charged with Adultery.

Tuesday 18th. July, 1953. Departed WAICHI 0630 hrs. for IMILA Village. Arrived at the landing stage 1010 hrs. and walked to IMILA Village, arriving there 1120 hrs.

Inspection of Village, and attention to Village matters. One case of incest heard in the Court of Petty Sessions, the native being committed for trial at the next Sittings of the Supreme Court.

Census of IMILA and KORO Villages.

Wednesday 29th. July, 1953. Departed IMILA Village 0600 hrs. and returned to the landing stage; boarded canoe and sailed to PAILE Estate, arriving at PAILE Wharf 1305 hrs. Thence to PAILE Plantation per truck.

Thursday 30th. July, 1953. Surveying 2 blocks of 10 acres each for clearing contract between British New Guinea Development Co. Ltd and WAICHI and WANIGELA natives.

Friday 31st. July, 1953. Completion of the survey and drafting the Contract under Transactions with Natives Ordinance.

Census of KALAPA Village by Mr. Heath, C.P.O.

Case heard in the Court for Native Matters.

Native convicted of negligent use of fire.

Saturday 1st. August, 1953. Departed PAILE for GAVOENE 0900 hrs. Arrived GAVOENE 1200 hrs.

Continuation of negotiations regarding L.M.S. Land. Also discussions regarding S.D.A. Land.

Sunday 2nd. August, 1953. Departed GAVOENE 0345 hrs. per canoe for KAPARI. Arrived KAPARI 1040 hrs.

Monday 3rd. August, 1953. Self on census of KAPARI Village whilst Mr. Heath did census of VIRIOLO Village.

Attention to Village matters, banking and discussion of land ownership with VIRIOLO natives.

Tuesday 4th. August, 1953. For canoe up the KAPARI River to the DOM

Group of Villages. Arrived at the Rest House 1125hrs.

Census of all four Villages. Attention to Village matters, Banking etc.

Wednesday 4th. August, 1953. Per canoe down stream to the landing stage for LALAUHA Village. Twenty minutes walk through grassland through the patty to LALAUHA Village which is on the coast. Arrived LALAUHA 11.30 hrs.

Census of that Village and attention to Village matters and banking.

Compilation of figures for that Village.

Thursday 5th. August, 1953. Patrol equipment sent per canoe to BARAMATA. Self and Mr. Beath per foot to OTAMATA Plantation. Arrived there 0920 hrs. Moved on to TUTUBU Village, arriving there at 1100 hrs. Census of TUTUBU Village. Party then moved on to BARAMATA Estate arriving at 1420 hrs.

Friday 6th. August, 1953. Per truck to MERANI Estate.

Mr. Beath, C.P.O. did census of MERANI Village self inspecting labour, quarters etc. of MERANI Estate.

Saturday 7th. August, 1953. Carriers obtained from MERANI and TUTUBU Villages to carry equipment to KAURU Estate. Arrived there 1030 hrs. to find the Manager absent. He was meeting the M.V. 'DOMA'. Awaited his return.

Inspected labour and labour quarters during afternoon.

Sunday 8th. August, 1953. At KAURU all day.

Monday 9th. August, 1953. Inspection of BATA Labour and quarters, thence per canoe to DOMARA Village. Arrived DOMARA 1230 hrs.

Attention to Village matters, banking, Village inspection.

Mr. Uroe of KAURU Estate accompanied patrol to negotiate with DOMARA natives for quantity of Mangrove timber and with DURAM natives for quantity of building materials.

Tuesday 10th. August, 1953. Census of DOMARA Village and its Satelites thence to DURAM per canoe. Arrived DURAM 1145 hrs.

Mr. Beath sent on to ABAN per canoe to take £1400 cash that had been collected on the patrol.

Census of DURAM Village then attention to Village matters, banking etc.

Agreement between Mr. Uroe and DURAM natives to obtain building materials approved.

Wednesday 11th. August, 1953. Mr. Beath returned 0600 hrs.

Departed DURAM 0900 hrs for ABAN Landing, arrived there 1230 hrs. Equipment transferred from canoes to carriers. Left the landing place at 1300 hrs. and arrived at ABAN 1510 hrs.

Found that ABAN Census Book had been left at ABAN so despatched Constable SOKINA to ABAN to bring back book.

Banking and other matters attended to during afternoon and evening.

One case heard in the Court for Native Matters. Defendant convicted of adultery.

Thursday 13th. August, 1953. Departed AMAU for OBAOBA camp site 0730 hrs. Travelled through rain forest all the way. Arrived OBAOBA 1210 hrs.

Found that the people of DEBANA and others had come down to OBAOBA for Census. Besides these people he included in ABAU Subdistrict Census.

Census of DOREVAIDE and compilation of a new book for DEBANA as their book had been destroyed by fire.

Friday 14th. August, 1953. Departed OBAOBA for AMAU 0810 hrs. returned by the same track traversed the day before. Arrived AMAU 1330 hrs.

Saturday 15th. August, 1953. Census of AMAU Villages.

Sunday 16th. August, 1953. At AMAU all day.

Monday 17th. August, 1953. Departed AMAU 0630 hrs. for the landing stage. Arrived there 0820 hrs. to find two canoes waiting to transport party back to the coast.

Purchased approximately 250 worth of native foods to transport back to ABAU for ration issue.

Left AMAU Landing 0900 hrs. and paddled down stream to the mouth of DURAN Creek. Thence per sail to BADUBADU Village. Canoe carrying food proceeded on to ABAU.

Attention to village matters during afternoon.

Tuesday 18th. August, 1953. Census of BADUBADU Village.

Per canoe across Cloudy Bay to ABAU, arrived there 1300 hrs.

Native Affairs. During the patrol 16 cases were heard in the Court for native matters and one in the Court of Petty Sessions. The case in the Court of Petty Sessions was an information into a case of Incest. At the time only the male member of the couple was charged, since then advice has been received that the female member should also be charged, she has been sent for.

The sixteen cases in the Court for Native Matters consisted of 9 for gambling, 1 each Indecent assault, careless use of fire and stealing, 2 assault, and 2 adultery.

Numerous other disputes of a minor nature were settled amicably.

In comparison with the census for the previous year figures show a slight increase in most cases. The largest increase in over the past 18 months has occurred in WANIGELA Village where an increase of 32 has been made. This increase of births over deaths was apparent when a patrol was made to this area during July last year (vide P/R. No. 1 - 52/53).

Three sets of twins were born in WANIGELA Village during the past year. Action will be taken to have the mother of these children paid the sum set out by Public Health Department Circular 184 when the matter can be discussed with the Medical Assistant, ABAU.

Since the handing over to Northern District of the KEVERI Valley there has been a tendency for people to migrate to the ABAU Subdistrict. This was most evident in the DEBANA area where about 12 natives wished to shift from ARAIA Village to DEBANA Village. They were told that before they could be registered in the ABAU Subdistrict they would have to actually become residents in some Village of this Subdistrict, and to qualify as permanent residents they would have to



erect a house and make gardens. Only after this would they be considered for entry in ABAU Census records.

As mentioned in Patrol Report AB 2 - 52/53, the people of DORVAIDE wished to build a new village near the OBAOBA Camp site. Work on this village has commenced and about 3 houses have been completed. On completion of the whole village the people intend to move to the new site.

The people of DORVAIDE stated that they had not been included in the TUEI Census and so were included in the ABAU figures as they now reside within this Subdistrict.

The Village Constable of DEBAMA Village approached the writer and asked if he could shift his village from the present site to one about 4 hours walk nearer AMAU. This new site is approximately 2 hours walk past OBACGA Camp-site. On inquiring into this it was found that the land on which they wished to erect the new village was not their land but land owned by Councillor SILECU of AMAU. Fortunately, he was present at the time the request was made and signified that he would be willing to grant to these people a tract of land on which to erect a village and have garden land. Both parties were told to discuss the matter fully with all concerned before taking any action regarding the movement of the village. They were also told to make sure they reported the matter to the Assistant District Officer, ABAU as soon as definite arrangements had been made so that the Lands Ordinance may be complied with.

As regards the transfer, I have seen both sites and am inclined to favour the new site. The present site of the village is on a riverbed and gardens are a long way from the village. At the new site ample water can be obtained from a nearby stream, building material in the form of timbers and 'BIRI' or Sago leaf for roofing material are easily obtained and good gardening land (virgin soil) is in very close proximity to the proposed village site.

Once again the people of VIRIOLA Village made a request that they be granted a tract of land near KAPARI where they may make gardens. It appears that these people originally came from the RIGO Subdistrict and settled on the sandspit of the KAPARI Creek, their village adjoins KAPARI Village, the inhabitants of which own all or most of the land in that area.

It is understood that these people made a similar request to Mr. G.J. Burfoot A.D.O. when he visited the area in February last year, but I can find no record of it.

From information that is available it appears that these people were 'loaned' an area of land by the KAPARI people on which to plant coconuts, but were not given any other garden land. They have, over the years extended the land utilised by them to include small areas for gardens, but have no title or right to any of the land. It now appears that they wish to obtain legal title to the land on which they have the plantation and to obtain further land for gardening purposes. The KAPARI people state they they have not sufficient land to dispose of any to other people.

This continual application for land appears to have been made to every Government Official that has visited the area, records go back as far as 1922, and these show that the BILIOU people were then clamouring for land, but want it on the coast, they refuse to move inland, so it is little use offering them Crown lands that exist ~~inland~~ inland from Chesnut Bay. Such offers have been made previously but have been refused.

An application for approximately 5 acres of land at GAVOUNE was investigated on behalf of the London Missionary Society. The area was pegged and a chain and compass traverse was made of it, but, due to lack of instruments, an accurate area cannot be obtained. The owners were offered £5 for the land (all it was worth in the writer's opinion) but the owners refused to sell. They stated that they would be

willing to lease the land to the London Missionary Society at a rental of £3 per year for a period of 10 years with an option of an extension for another 10 years.

The land is limestone covered with a thin layer of earth, and is planted with 109 coconut trees. When the cost of the land, plus payment for trees is taken into consideration the price would be somewhere in the vicinity of £50 for approximately 5 acres of land.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission adherents approached the writer regarding the erection of a new church outside the land leased by that mission.

The history of this Mission and its activities at GAVOUNE Village can be obtained from 2 letters

1. File 34-4/687 by The District Commissioner to Director, District Services and Native Affairs.
2. No file No. by A.D.O. Abau presumably to District Commissioner, Port Moresby.

These letters described a disturbance that occurred between L.M.S. and S.D.A. adherents of GAVOUNE.

On being asked by the S.D.A. adherents if they would be permitted to erect a church outside the area leased by the S.D.A. in 1949 the writer contacted the acclaimed owners. These natives were reluctant to give a definite answer so the matter was held over for a few days until I returned to GAVOUNE prior to my departure from MARSHALL Lagoon. On my return the matter was brought up again and the owners stated they did not wish to permit the erection of a church outside the leased land. The S.D.A. adherents were accordingly informed. One native then stated that he intended to erect the church outside the leased land. This native has recently returned from PABAU where he had been transferred to after he had become involved with a GAVOUNE woman. The native concerned was told that he would be unwise to do such a thing considering what had happened previously and the suggestion was put forward that, should they wish to erect a church, erect it on the land already leased. This native then became quite insolent and informed me that he intended to go ahead and build the Church where he wished as he owned the land and would do as he liked with it. He persisted with this insolent attitude and was in the end warned that should he continue in such a manner he may find himself in trouble. Once he quietened down the discussion was continued on a much better footing. It was finally agreed that, should they wish to rebuild, they were to do so on the land already leased. Somehow I doubt if this will happen, as the native mentioned previously is quite likely to go ahead with his headstrong ideas and cause further trouble in the village. As regards ownership of land, I made casual inquiries regarding this and was told that this native's Grandfather came from LALAU and as the land is controlled by the men of GAVOUNE it is very unlikely that he would have any claim to land, especially land in the village.

In the writer's opinion something will have to be done regarding this matter in the near future. Tenancy of the lease expires in December, 1954 and it is quite possible that the owner will not want to renew the lease, in which case the land will not be owned by the S.D.A. but will be Village land and the owners may not wish to have a Church of another religion on their land. If such a position arises it is quite likely that a further disturbance will occur and the results may be more drastic than those of December, 1949. Possibly over the past 4 years one of the elders who own the land has become an S.D.A. adherent and a transfer may be arranged through that ~~means~~ means.

Three agreements were made between Europeans and Natives under the Transactions with Natives Ordinance 1893 - 1935. These were.

1. Agreement between WAIORI Natives and British New Guinea Development Co. PAILE Estate to clear 10 acres of land. Price £10 per acre or £100 for the job.
2. As above except that agreement was with WANIRELA Natives.

3. An agreement between Plantation Products Ltd - KAUURU Estate and the natives of DURAM Village for the supply of building materials.

Since the writer's return to ABAU he has heard that Agreements stated in No's. 1 and 2 have been completed.

Native Agriculture and Livestock. Gardens in the areas visited do not appear to be short of foods. Plenty food was obtained throughout the Patrol.

Gardens in the AMAU area must be on fertile land. This is evidenced by the large quantity of sweet potatoes, yams and pumpkin that was available for purchase. In all some £50 worth of native foods were purchased there for shipment to ABAU. The natives there state that they could supply this amount again, but have difficulty in obtaining canoes to ship the food out and get it across to ABAU.

An excellent type of white rice is also available in this area. KWATO Mission have installed a mill there which husks and polishes the rice, but unfortunately it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply the Station nor any of the plantations fully.

Peanuts are also available from this station, it is not uncommon to find 3 or four nuts in the one shell. The nuts are of good size and appear to be good quality. Besides this European commodity, other European vegetables are grown at AMAU and many others could be cultivated without much difficulty.

Since the introduction of Cocoa at PAILE Estate the natives have become interested in this item as a means of increasing their income. Three inquiries were made regarding the Regulations covering the planting and production of this product. The natives were informed that the writer knew of one in existence but could not say what it actually contained. They have since been advised regarding it. Most of the inquiries in this line came from Co-operative Society Officials who seemed interested in introducing it as a Co-operative crop.

Livestock consists of the normal number of pigs, dogs and fowls which roam at random round the villages. In a few cases where the S.D.A. Mission have become all powerful the pigs are to be found in the villages. These have been completely banned, even as a means of trading.

The Native Teacher at the KWATO Mission station at AMAU has a few cattle and horses; the latter being used as pack animals for use on the road between AMAU landing and the Village.

Medical and Health. A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the Patrol and wherever Aid Posts had not been established sent those suffering from sores etc. to ABAU.

Aid Posts have been established at GAVOUNE, KIELERAKWA, and WANIGELA Villages. These Posts appear to be doing good work, but, there are always the few who are sick or have sores and who fail to report for treatment.

A building is nearing completion in AMAU Village. This has been specially erected as an Aid Post. The Native who is to take charge of it is ready and waiting at ABAU for advice from the natives to say that the building has been completed.

Health, generally was found to be good along the coast, but in the inland villages this was not the case. It was noticed that the AMAU people suffered considerably from what appeared to be distended Spleens. The writer was also told by the European in Charge there that there have been numerous cases of infant mortality. It is

hoped that these conditions will improve with the installation of an Aid Post at AMAU. This Post will also serve those ~~parts~~ areas further inland as the natives from there are inclined to remain in the Villages in preference to coming to Hospital at ABAU. This, I think is brought about by the canoe trip necessary to come to ABAU.

Education. Schools under the control of Europeans are to be found at GAVOUNE and AMAU.

School at GAVOUNE is conducted by an Indian Minister of the London Missionary Society. He is assisted by an NIUEAN Pastor.

The Girls School at KWATO was transferred to AMAU in January this year. This school is under the control of Miss. Purcell, an American who has been on the staff of KWATO for a number of years.

In all the villages along the coast schools are under the control of Native Teachers of either S.M.S. or S.D.A. denomination. In most cases school is conducted during the morning whilst the afternoon is spent in the gardens of the Teachers. Any child who shows promise is sent to the headquarters of the Mission.

Roads and Bridges. Most roads traversed were in good condition. Roads suitable for trucks are to be found between OTAMATA and LALAUVA, from PAILE wharf to PAILE Plantation, BARAMATA Plantation to MERRANI estate and the road from AMAU landing to AMAU Village has, in the past been used for trucks, but, due to bridges having been destroyed it is no longer suitable.

The road from the river to LALAUVA Village is actually only a track for people going to gardens. This road, in good weather would be quite good, but due to wet weather it was under water in many parts.

Villages. Villages seen were in good condition, clean and neatly kept. Houses were in much better condition than those along the Eastern Coastline of the Subdistrict.

The movement of villages has been discussed under Native Affairs.

Village Officials. In all cases these men were up to standard.

V.C. LAIKARAVA, a man of <sup>43</sup> years service as a Village Constable still takes a keen interest in Village affairs even though he is an old man and is in retirement. He receives a pension of £2.10. monthly, and has been permitted to retain his Uniform.

V.C. ABALABA of KIMBERAKA, a man of 31 years service has requested that he be permitted to resign due to old age. Is there any possibility of this man being granted a pension and be permitted to retain his uniform until his death please.

A new Village Constable has been appointed for the Village of DEBANA. He replaces the man who died some time ago.

Census. Census figures for the West Coast and KVERI have been taken and are attached.

As is the case of the East Coast Village Books. The one on the West Coast are in a bad condition. When the books were compiled insufficient space was left for subsequent births and marriages. As a result the books are hard to follow and should be renewed. Added to this is the fact that books in use are the pre-war New Guinea Type, not the Papua - New Guinea type as is used elsewhere.

Mission activities. Three Missions are to be found in the area West of ABAU.

1. London Missionary Society with headquarters at GAVOUNE. The Mission is under the control of an Indian Minister. This Mission has influence as far as LALAUVA Village.
2. Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Headquarters at KORELA in MARSHALL Lagoon. This Mission was previously under the control of an European Paster. Due to ill health he had to leave. The place is now in charge of a Native Paster. Influence of this Mission extends from DOMARA Village to ABAU.
3. KWATO Extension Association. Headquarters at AMAU and normally is under the control of a Milne Bay Native. At the present time there is an European woman there in charge of the Girls School which was recently transferred from KWATO. This Mission has influence in some of the inland Villages but has not extended to the coast.

.....  
F.G. Driver.....a/A.D.O.  
25th. August, 1953.



30-7/482

GDC/MB.

25th September, 1953.

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

Patrol Report No. 2-53/54 - ABAU.

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

Matters such as mapping instruments and pensions  
will be taken up under separate cover.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1 - 7.

Subdistrict Office,  
ABAU.....C.D.

12th. October, 1953.

Mr. J.H. Beath,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
ABAU.

Inland Robinson River Patrol.

You are to proceed on patrol of the Inland Robinson River Area tomorrow morning. The Station Launch will take you as far as APASAGA Village. From that point on you will arrange your own transport.

The main object of the patrol is the census of the area, regarding this, it is advisable that you refer to Circular Instructions Nos. 2, 12. and 17 of 1948/49 issued by D.D.S & N.A.

Take with you a copy of the Native Regulations, investigate any reports of offences and bring them back here to ABAU for hearing.

A Patrol Cash Advance consisting of Stamps and Cash will be made to you, transact any financial matters and banking that you can, also make any H.M.F.A. payments possible.

Inspect all villages, any cases of neglect of dwellings are to be brought to ABAU.

On completion of the patrol, please submit your Report in Quintriplicate to me. When compiling the Report follow the pattern set out in District Services Circular No. 14 - 46/49.

*A.G. Driver*  
.....  
P.O. Driver.....a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. ABS-53/54.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO INLAND ROBINSON RIVER.

Officer Conducting Patrol: J.H. Beath, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Inland Robinson River, Apabaga to new site of Velevelai, thence to Darava and back to Aba.

Objects of Patrol: Cens'ns and routine inspection.

Duration: 13/10/53 to 17/10/53. 5 days.

Personnel Accompanying: 1 Corporal R.P.C.  
2 Constables R.P.C.  
1 Personal Servant.

Transport: (1) Station Launch "Minnatonka."  
(11) Carriers.

Last Patrol to Area: District Services: May, 1952.  
Medical: May, 1952.

.....

Tuesday, 13/10/53: 0900 hours departed Aba by station launch "Minnatonka", arriving APABAGA 10.30 hours.

11.30 hours cens'ns and inspection of village. Sent native ahead for carriers from Darava to be at Robinson River Landing tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, 14/10/53: 0715 hours departed APABAGA by canoe for SECELI arriving 0805 hours. Cens'ns and inspection of old and new village sites. Thence by canoe to Robinson River landing where carriers were waiting.

11.00 hours left landing to cross plantation. Guest of Mr. Dyer A/District Manager for lunch.

1400 hours departed Robinson River home thence to OI'O. Inspected village, and proceeded to Bam, arriving 16.00 hours. Cens'ns of Bam and DOBISANOI.

Thursday, 15/10/53: 0730 hours departed BAM for DOMA arriving 0930 hours.

Cens'ns of DOMA and VELEVELAI.

Inspection of both villages in afternoon and several minor disputes settled.

Friday, 16/10/53: 0730 hours departed DOMA for OI'O arriving 10.15 hours. Cens'ns and minor disputes.

11.30 hours departed OI'O for DARAVA arriving 12.45. Cens'ns and minor disputes heard; thence to Robinson River, and once more the guest of Mr. Dyer.

Saturday, 17/10/53: 0900 hours departed Robinson River with patients by "Minnatonka", arriving ABA 10.45 hours.

.....



NATIVE AFFAIRS. There has been no serious trouble from this once troublesome area since last patrol. Village Constables brought forward two cases, at DOMA a case of abortion, and at OI'O, one of suspected incest. These were ~~generally heard and~~ sent to ABA<sup>U</sup> as instructed, and were there dismissed due to insufficient evidence.

AGRICULTURE. The gardens are in close proximity to the villages, and have good ground throughout. A native OREVE of BAM who started the pit saw venture, (Report AB3-51/52), has now changed to gardening. He has a flourishing concern between BAM and DOMA, at least 30 acres felled with crops, e.g., snake beans, egg tomatoes, corn and native foods growing. Villagers from BAM and DOMA help with this project.

Very few village pigs were seen.

HEALTH.

APABAGA people were clean and in good health.

SEGELI: Health poor, flies abundant. The cases sent immediately to ABA<sup>U</sup> were in need of urgent attention. Being so close to ABA<sup>U</sup> there was no excuse for this state. The village was clean, but I suspect had been cleaned up just prior to our arrival; Patients, parents and village officials were sent to report to the District Office that day before going to hospital. There was no clause in the Native Regulations by which they could be taught to take care of children when medical aid is obviously needed.

The old excuse was given, i.e., fear of dying in hospital at ABA<sup>U</sup>.

BAM: People healthy, but the majority of children have what appears to be enlarged spleens.

OI'O: Sapoma prevalent here.

DOMA. From the general health of the people it will be best for them when they move to the new site. There were at least seven cases of enlarged lower limbs (suspected filaria), and numerous cases of sapoma and enlarged spleens. I was told the cases of filaria could not be cured as the people had been to hospital.

DARAVA: Reasonably healthy people judging from a census check.

| <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>YAWS</u> | <u>ULCERS</u> | <u>UNATTENDED<br/>GITS</u> | <u>SAPOMA</u> | <u>OTHER CASES</u> | <u>TOTAL.</u> |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| APABAGA        | 1           |               |                            | 1             |                    | 2             |
| SEGELI         | 4           | 6             |                            |               | 3                  | 13            |
| BAM            |             |               | 1                          |               | 1                  | 2             |
| OI'O           |             | 1             | 2                          | 1             | 1                  | 5             |
| DOMA           |             |               |                            |               | 4                  | 4             |
| DARAVA         | 1           |               |                            |               |                    | 1             |
|                | 6           | 7             | 3                          | 2             | 9                  | 27            |

The above table indicates persons sent to hospital.

EDUCATION: The only schools encountered, where native mission teachers were working, were:-

APABAYA: 20 boy and girl students. S.D.A.  
SEGELE: 22 boy and girl students. S.D.A.  
DARAVA: 13 boy and girl students. S.D.A.

The school at NAM is closed due to absence of KWATO mission teacher.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: The roads between OI'O and Robinson River, and OI'O to DARAVA are quagmires in wet weather, due mainly to low lying country difficult to drain. From OI'O to DOMA is drained and is in reasonably good condition.

Bridges across small streams are non-existent.

VILLAGES: The new SEGELE village site is nearer to the river and will be on the only high ground in the near vicinity to their gardens. It consists of a knoll about 40 feet high large enough to accommodate the whole village. All ready three houses are built and the land is cleared. Preferable to the other site as it is more open to sunshine and fresh air.

DOMA people have decided to move and join VELEVELAI on the bank of the Liba River. Excellent garden land and plenty of room for expansion with fresh air and sunshine. All ready several houses have been built and others are moving gradually.

The villages of OI'O and DARAVA are fenced and seeded of grass.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: At DOMA a case of suspected abortion was brought forward. The woman having tied a piece of rope tight around the lower part of her abdomen and left it there for about two weeks. This is generally hidden by several layers of grass skirts. Called by the natives "war" gubana dekani ia kwat'a".

Throughout the area it was common for at least one man in each village to have two wives and at SEGELE there was a case of three wives.

CENSUS: Census figures have been taken and are attached. BAM census shows a sharp decline from migrations to other villages, other villages remaining much the same as before.

GENERAL: Banking and postal facilities were made available to the people and advantage was taken of this.

The patrol was well received in all villages, and being short there was no shortage of willing carriers.

.....  
*John H. Beath*  
 J. H. BEATH.....C.P.O.

REPORT ON ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

Reg. No. 6003. Cpl. NAKONA. An excellent patrol N.C.O. Good instructor for new constables.

Reg. No. 8021. Const. KELEM. Shows promise. Needs more patrol experience.

Reg. No. 8396 Const. IRIFOGE. Shows promise. Needs more patrol experience.

*John H. Beath*  
.....  
J. H. BEATH.....C.P.O.

SPECIAL REPORT - CENS<sup>u</sup>S GANAI.

File AB 31/1.

Officer Conducting Cens<sup>u</sup>s:- J.H. Beath, C.P.O.

Accompanied by one constable and one native medical orderly.

Date of Cens<sup>u</sup>s: 8th September, 1953.

Transport: Station Launch "Minnatonka."

Last Patrol: 29.4.52.

.....

REMARKS: Several patients with minor ailments were bro<sup>u</sup>ght to Aba<sup>u</sup>.

The new village site is in an excellent position on high ground and the h<sup>o</sup>uses have been b<sup>u</sup>ilt to form a <sup>u</sup> I believe the old site was j<sup>u</sup>st above flood level on low ground.

A new S.D.A. native mission teacher has migrated in from H<sup>u</sup>la with his family and is teaching school there.

The people are generally healthy and appear contented.

.....

Cens<sup>u</sup>s figures are incl<sup>u</sup>ded with Report AB3-53/54.

.....

*John H. Beath*  
.....  
J.H. BEATH.....C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1-7,  
Sub-district Office,  
ABA .....C.D.

4th November, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT AB3-53/54  
J.H. BEATH, C.P.O.

Attached please find the above report, and special  
report for Ganai Census.

*J.H. Beath*  
.....  
J.H. BEATH.....C.P.O.

*File 30-7*  
*9 - NOV 1953*

1 of 54/55

C.E. de Ath .

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report : Abau No 1 1/24-55.

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

Area Patrolled : MAILU Census Subdivision (East Coast)

Objects of Patrol :  
Census Revision  
Savings Bank Transactions  
Medical Inspection  
Land - Logom  
Routine Administration  
Dispute - Gardens DEDELE

Duration : 24 days (24/11/54 - 17/12/54)

Personnel :  
One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Four Constables  
One Clerk (and interpreter)  
One Medical Orderly  
Two Servants

PATROL DIARY

- 24/11/54 : To LOPOM on 'M.V. SEA MIST'
- 25/11/54 : Census LOPOM & Medical  
Statements at MOGUBU PLANTATION re spearing
- 26/11/54 : 'SEA MIST' to ABAU with patients & complainants  
To LAHUORO by canoe
- 27/11/54 : Census at LAHUORO & Medical
- 28/11/54 : Sunday observed
- 29/11/54 : To MAILU -inspection only by canoe
- 30/11/54 : To DEREBAI by canoe  
Census & Medical -Inspection of gardens
- 1/12/54 : To AROANA inspection only - by canoe  
To WOWOLO & SELAI by canoe
- 2/12/54 : Census & Medical at WOWOLO & SELAI
- 3/12/54 : To KULELE with carriers  
Census & Medical
- 4/12/54 : To LOPOM re Co-op Land
- 5/12/54 : Sunday observed
- 6/12/54 : To DEBA with carriers  
Census & Medical
- 7/12/54 : To MAGORI  
Inspection only
- 8/12/54 : To LEA PLANTATION (native) with carriers
- 9/12/54 : Census of MAILU people at LEA
- 10/12/54 : To DARAVA by canoe
- 11/12/54 : Census at DARAVA & Medical  
Inspection of garden  
To LABU -inspection only
- 12/12/54 : To MAGAUBO by canoe
- 13/12/54 : Census at MAGAUBO & Medical  
Inspection of gardens
- 14/12/54 : To BORU by canoe  
Census & Medical
- 15/12/54 : To SI'INI by canoe
- 16/12/54 : Census & Medical at SI'INI  
To BEDELE PLANTATION re garden dispute
- 17/12/54 : Inspection LABU  
To ABAU arrived 1.30 p.m.



## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of the East Coast (or MAILU) Census Subdivision.

The members of the Patrol were taken to LOPOM IS. by MV SEAMIST and from there continued by canoe and by walking. It was found that TABLE BAY was particularly treacherous for canoe travel and the local natives (even in their legends) show fear of travelling there. The weather is at all unsatisfactory. Large double canoes were found to be good for travelling and unlike most of the usual MOTU outriggers they could carry quite large cargoes. The canoe 'OLIVE' of SELAI can carry 100 bags of copra or its equivalent.

Food was plentiful and the Patrol was well received considering such short notice was given to the various villages of its early movements.

It was considered advisable that the Patrol should be unhurried and where possible where instructions re buildings etc were given it was seen that such work was commenced before the Patrol departed.

Many details given in the Report are given primarily for the benefit of Officers who do a later Patrol of the same area.

(a)

NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING, & GAME.

Food was plentiful throughout the area. The Islands of LOPOM, LARUORO, AND MAILU (partly) have their gardens on the mainland.

Most villages have more coconuts than they can use for domestic purposes and these prove to be a good source of revenue (copra). The above villages particularly are well off in this respect for they share 600 acres of plantation at LEA.

Water supplies were adequate everywhere but in many villages the existence of sand precluded the possibility of deep wells. Advice about constructing wooden sides was given and the next Patrol would do well to inspect all wells. The well at BORU would be a good model for the area.

Pineapples were abundant and in some villages there were more than could be used.

Sago was being made in most places on the mainland and a certain amount was being made for sale in PORT MORESBY.

Gardens were, in general, poorly looked after and were usually unfenced.

The following foods are available

for Patrols:  
Native Foods

Yams  
Sweet Potatoes  
Taro  
Sago  
Sugar Cane  
Pumpkin  
Sweet Yams (Taitu)  
Bananas  
Mangos (in season)  
Pineapples  
Paw Paw  
Sipora

European Foods

Beans  
Potatoes (English DIMIGA)  
Tomatoes  
Shallots  
Cabbage (Gobigobi tree)  
Eggs  
Fish  
Crayfish  
Oysters  
Shellfish (Visisi)  
Clams  
Corn

The following are also plentiful in the area: Hornbills, Parrots, Pigeons, pigs, wallabies, scrub turkeys, curlew, cassowary (few) wild cattle (near KULELE) and fowls.

Pigs and dogs were diseased in the main and many were shot. In one village (MAGORI) a check revealed that there were, on the average, in each house, 4 dogs, 8 pigs (some inside) and 3 fowls.

Fishing with nets and lines was good. Mr A. Rissen, C.O., was met at BANABANA Is. where he was conducting experiments with set & lines on behalf of DASF.

Turtles were seen but these were difficult to catch without heavy nets. Their nesting grounds were well searched by local natives.

(b)  
MEDICAL & HEALTH

A Medical Officer, Bala, accompanied the patrol. Health was fair in the area but it was felt that a good deal of sickness was caused by dogs, cats, pigs, and hens living in the houses. Sick beasts were shot where possible.

The villages situated on the Islands of LOPOM, LAUROORO, and MAILU were exceptions to the above and their latrines too were quite satisfactory. Water supplies from the river at DARAVA were unsatisfactory and it was recommended that a well be dug.

Rubbish disposal in the sea was generally satisfactory.

In all 83 patients were sent into the hospital at ABAU. In this respect Village Constables were very good in seeing that patients did actually reach hospital.

(c)  
EDUCATION & MISSIONS

A L.M.S. station is situated at IRUNA and this is normally under the supervision of a European. At present the station is being run by a native missionary whilst Mr Bache is on leave.

Most of the village missionaries complained that the natives were apathetic towards their teaching. That the people are apathetic seems to be further evidenced by the fact that a number of missionary houses are in poor condition.

Numbers of children at mission schools are as follows:

|                       |     |          |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|
| IRUNA MISSION STATION | 202 | students |
| MAILU                 | 119 | "        |
| DARAVA                | 28  | "        |
| MAGAUDO               | 22  | "        |
| BORU                  | 34  | "        |

(d)  
VILLAGES

(1)  
Village OFFICIALS

Village Officials were helpful but it was felt that many Village Constables were too old to be really effective. One or two were outstanding as the appended comments show.

Councillors seemed to be mediocre on the whole and it seemed obvious that in many cases Co-op executives held much more sway in the villages.

Where possible where meetings were held V.C.'S, Councillors, Co-op men, Ferryman, and Missionaries, were invited.

Comments on Villages Constables are as follows:

Village Name

| Village | Name       | Comment   |
|---------|------------|---|
| LOPOM   | BOGERU     | Has been recently convicted. Very poor. Little authority.   |
| LARUORO | SIU TEI    | Fairly new but is doing an excellent job.                   |
| MAILU   | GOISE BASA | Exerts a lot of authority. Good man for job in big village. |
| DEREBAI | AIDA DO'O  | Seems to be slipping. Controls two villages.                |
| WOWOLO  | MUNUI BA'A | Village is disgrace. Needs shaking up.                      |
| KULELE  | AIVA       | Reasonable but not without faults                           |
| MAGORI  | DANI       | Ex Corporal. Excuse for every fault in bad village.         |
| DEBA    | MARI       | A lazy dissolute man. Village deplorable.                   |
| DARAVA  | SeUBI      | Confident but old.  |
| MAGAUBO | OMAGA      | Does his best but rather quiet.                             |
| BORU    | VINIU      | Crafty but influential and keeps village well.              |

(2)

Villages - state of villages and Rest Houses.

Mainland Villages in general were very poor. Comments elsewhere give an indication of the livestock present in many houses. Latrines were few and flies were present in myriads.

Warnings about houses in poor repair have not been heeded in the past and it was felt necessary to obtain a number of convictions.

Many sick dogs and pigs were shot although it seemed unfortunate to have to expend ammunition on them.

Few villages were well situated and in nearly all villages black sand surrounded the Rest Houses.

Island villages had migrated en masse to the mainland to make copra endago.

Comments on some villages are necessary:

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| LOPOM   | Large Co-op buildings being constructed.               |
| LARUORO | Extremely neat and clean.                              |
| MAILU   | Houses universally poor.                               |
| SE AI   | Blowing away (sand)                                    |
| KULELE  | Pig fence completed but pigs all on inside .           |
| DEBA    | A disgusting village.                                  |
| MAGORI  | " "  |
| DARAVA  | Being completely rebuilt                               |
| LABU    | Recommended to Council that village shift - they agree |
| MAGAUBO | Very good  |
| BORU    | Excellent -mosquitoes bad                              |

Rest Houses were not very good and there was almost a complete lack of latrines for Police and other members of the party.

(e)

CENSUS

Census Patrols in the area have been regular and it would seem as though the population is remaining at a constant figure. Sickness seems to be a factor in this.

In all villages new Census books were compiled. Missionaries in many villages seem to keep a fairly good record of births and deaths.

Infant mortality does not seem excessive but children in a slightly higher age group seem to suffer from the effects of fatal diseases (2 months to 5 years)

(f)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the area was good. Goodwill was shown to all members of the Patrol and compliance with instructions given was satisfactory.

The Co-operative movement seems to have got well under way and a good deal of work has been done on Co-op buildings and on copra making.

At LOPOM some particularly fine buildings are being constructed.

Little work seemed to have been done to individual houses etc in the villages. It was found necessary to be severe with certain individuals as previous warnings had not been heeded about repairs to houses.

Complaints were few and most could be settled on the spot.

Money seemed to be fairly plentiful, most having been obtained from copra sales. Surprisingly enough with this money the natives in many instances seemed to be buying European type food (flour, dripping, sugar etc) and neglecting their gardens.

As mentioned previously the villages of LARUORO, MAILU, and LOPOM cross to the mainland to make copra at certain times of the year. The houses they erect there are of temporary nature only and to say the least hygiene is primitive. The flies and pigs in these temporary villages are bad and no encouragement should be given for the people to remain on the mainland. If these settlements do not improve it may be necessary to, later, take proceedings (as provided for under section 101(1) of the NATIVE REGULATIONS) against the natives concerned.

(g)

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are practically no roads in the area but most parts of the beach can be used for vehicles if necessary (Mr A. Rissen, C.O. has used a motor cycle to travel from ABAU to KULSLE)

Instructions were given that a track be cleaned between DARAVA and ONEBU.

APPENDIX 'A'

At Mr E.Dyer's request the Patrol called at DEDELE Plantation to settle a problem connected with native gardens.

Apparently for many years SI'INI natives have been building fences and gardens on DEDELE land. The natives concerned admit that they do not own the land and from maps it appears that the land is decidedly Freehold.

This year the natives have cut down much Ti tree belonging to the Plantation and are building many new gardens.

Mr Dyer finally agreed that the natives could continue to build fences and gardens there providing the natives concerned will corduroy a road to the area so that he can remove the timber and firewood already cut down.

This was agreed to by the natives and there should be little trouble in the future. Should the road not be completed very shortly Mr Dyer intends to request the natives to shift their gardens to their own land.

APPENDIX 'B'

Abau Native Societies Association have applied for land on LOPOM Is (our 34-9 of 22nd September refers)

At the request of the A.D.O. the Patrol made an attempt to locate exactly the position of the land applied for.

Portion 94 on LOPOM has already been acquired by the Crown and this was surveyed in 1902. Whether the land applied for overlaps the Crown land or not was also to be determined by the Patrol.

Although two days were spent trying to locate Portion 94 not one point given on the maps supplied by the Lands Department was able to be found. Even the boundaries of MOGUBU Plantation were not able to be located. Apparently the cement pegs put in have been removed (for about quarter of an acre was dug up where old natives remembered them being put in.)

It was not possible, either, to take back bearings from MOGUBU as points there could not be found.

A further complication too is that LOPOM Is. is being steadily built up on the N.W. point where the land has been applied for.

The land applied for was surveyed and the corners were well pegged. LOPOM Is unfortunately has never been adequately surveyed and it is difficult to fix a survey.

The comments by the A.D.O., Mr F.G. Driver refer.

No. 1/54-55  
ABAU

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

12th January, 1955/

Patrol Report AB.No. 1/54-55 - ABAU.  
Mr. C. E. De Ath, C.P.O.

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

Villages: I think that Mr. De Ath refers to villagers and not  
villages as having migrated to the mainland. These  
people frequently visit the mainland for periods up to two  
months in order to produce copra.

Land: The matter of the purchase of land at LOPOM Island has not,  
as yet, been completed. It appears impossible to locate  
the datum post of Lot 94. I recommend the purchase of the land  
upon which the ABAU Native Societies Association have erected a  
building valued at approximately £5,900.

It would be appreciated if six dye-line copies of  
the map could be made available, please.

This is Mr. De Ath's third patrol since taking up  
duty in the Central District.

d. J.  
for [signature]

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1-8.

Patrol Report No. AM 3 - 14/5.

Report of a patrol to: Inland from SANDRANK BAY.  
Officer conducting Patrol: F.S. Driver.....a/A.S.O.  
Area Patrolled: Land inland from SANDRANK BAY.  
Objects of Patrol: 1. Investigate trouble at MERRANI Estate.  
2. Survey block of land in COCOALANDS Ltd.  
3. General Matters.  
Duration: 17th. November, 1964 to 5th. December, 1964.  
Personnel Accompanying: 2 Members of Police.  
1 Personal Servant.

D I A R Y.

Saturday 27th. November, 1964. After taking all morning to repair chain on "SERANIST" left ABAU per that vessel at 1 pm.

Arrived at BARAWATA 3.10pm but weather was too rough to disembark there so steamed on to OTAWATA Estate. Remained at OTAWATA Estate overnight.

Sunday 28th. November, 1964. Sailed from OTAWATA 6.00 hrs. for BARAWATA, conditions much better and was able to land. "SERANIST" sent back to OTAWATA to await my return.

Contacted natives of TUTUBU Village who claimed to know the old boundaries of COCOALANDS Estate.

Monday 29th. November, 1964. Left MERRANI for TUTUBU Village to collect natives for clearing line and determining position of Latum Post and boundaries of COCOALANDS. Arrived COCOALANDS 10am. found position of LATUM POST 'B' and commenced cutting along the 47 degree boundary.

Returned to MERRANI late afternoon.

Tuesday 30th. November, 1964. Continued to survey along the line commenced yesterday until the MERRANI - OTAWATA Road was reached, then ran traverse along road to point of commencement of block of land required.

Wednesday 1st. December, 1964. In company with Mr. V.F. Thomas and natives who know the area commenced survey by chain and compass traverse of the land applied for by Mr. Thomas. Traversing land a 1 day.

Thursday 2nd. December, 1964. Continued with traverse of block of land all day.

Friday 3rd. December, 1964. Completed traverse during morning.

Conducted Court of Native Matters Case of Rictopus Ambrosius during early afternoon.

Proceeded to BARAWATA Estate to attend to matters on that Estate which the owner had asked me to look into. These included attesting three natives and inspecting gardens of natives who had applied for money in lieu of native permits.

Boys of "SERANIST" reported that while



he was trying to get the boat into shallow water at OTABATA he had hit an old and submerged stump in the water and damaged the vessel's rudder to such an extent that she would not steer at all.

Saturday 4th. December, 1954. Left MURANI per truck after purchasing a quantity of native food for Station. Arrived OTABATA 11am.

Inspected rudder of "SEAMIST" and dismantled rudder and tried to straighten same, found the stock had twisted within itself and the job was beyond me with the tools on hand. Re-assembled rudder.

MV "TAMI" arrived just on dusk so made arrangements for him to tow the "SEAMIST" back to ABAU.

Sunday 5th. December, 1954. Departed OTABATA 0700 hrs. per "TAMI" with "SEAMIST" in tow. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of OTABATA also passengers as Mr. Taylor required medical treatment at ABAU.

Arrived ABAU 1110am. after calling at BARABATA.

Dismantled "SEAMIST" rudder during afternoon for despatch to PORT MORSEBY per "TAMI".

General Observations. The patrol was not intended to include the inspection of villages and general attention to Village Matters, thus, this aspect will not be gone into. The main items found on the patrol will be dealt with only. A patrol of all Western Villages (east of ABAU) is scheduled for early January when this matter will be fully dealt with.

Land. An application for some 500 acres was lodged by Mr. V.F. Thomas. The land applied for lay wholly within Crown Land B/A 1811, thus the survey was carried out as soon as the application was received. Papers relating to the application and survey will accompany this report to PORT MORSEBY.

While surveying the land in question, particularly the SOCCALANDS (B/A 1811) boundary bearing 47 degrees the natives claimed that the land encompassed by the traverse was Native Owned and not Crown Land. Further inquiries into this revealed that the original survey of the land was not completed, only 2 sides of the block having been traversed, these being the South-western and the North-western. The South-eastern and the North-eastern ones were not done. (refer to attached plan). One native (Councillor of Moran Village) claimed ownership to land included in the survey and stated that he had not received payment for it. This claim was supported by Mr. Elworthy (owner of Murani Estate) who knows many of the native land owners in the area and the approximate boundaries of their land.

It may be possible that the compass used was not recording correct readings, but I would be inclined to discredit this as the traverse of the 500 acres came out correctly, should the compass have been wrong this traverse would not have closed.

Further evidence that the land may not have been completely surveyed is the description of the land, there is no copy of the transfer deed held here but I was able to borrow a description of the land from the Manager of Murani Estate from memory this read - "from datum post 'B' to be a point". The word point indicates that no specific position was marked either by peg or by blazed tree.

prior to commencing the traverse of the 500 acres on application the matter was fully investigated and natives stated that the land applied for lay wholly within what they believed to be portion of B/A 1811.

It is strongly recommended that this matter should be fully investigated as soon as staff are available here and a full report on it tabulated. Should there be any remaining unpaid owners they be paid. The land under question is quite good land and would provide sufficient area for at least another 4 or 5 settlers. Next of it is virgin forest with possibly small patches of grassland. Only one rather large patch of grassland exists, that being where Coccolands failed in their venture. Even this is covered to a certain extent with a cover crop either in the form of Lucina Gloriosa or rureria.

A copy of the Transfer deed would assist greatly in the determining of owners etc. this could a copy be made and sent to this office please.

Native Affairs. The other matter on the patrol was the investigation into a fracas on SERANI Estate. Apparently 2 Serani employees were bathing in a creek, BOBARA Natives came and chased them away. The SERANI employees then went and obtained assistance and returned prepared for a fight. The BOBARA natives fled. As a few blows were struck, the matter was dealt with under B.N.O's., five natives being convicted of Rictious Behaviour.

No other matters were dealt with.

Native Labour. No inspections were made of any of the Plantations visited. It is intended to make a full inspection of these properties in conjunction with the proposed Western Patrol mentioned elsewhere in the report.

Three natives were attested for BARAWATA Estate and some 7 gardens were visited in reference to Money in lieu of Natives permits.

No other Native Labour matters were attended to.

OTARATA Airstrip. Once again I would like to bring this matter to the fore. With the proposed air service between PORT MURRAY and MINE BAY the opening of this strip would make another point of call for the service.

The matter was discussed with the Europeans in that area and they intimated that they would be agreeable to provide labour units to reopen the strip. This of course may be a different matter when the actual reopening commences.

A strip here would service the Europeans on LALORA, OTARATA, BARAWATA, SERANI, ERRO and BABA Estates. The first four mentioned are all joined by vehicular roads to the strip while the last 2 mentioned are within an hours walk of SERANI Estate. In all at the present time 10 adult and 2 children Europeans would be serviced by the strip, and with the possibility of Mr. Thomas' application being granted this number would be increased by a further 2 adults and three children, not to mention Europeans in the area numbering in the vicinity of 10.

The strip referred to lies at the back of the bay between OTARATA and LALORA Plantations. During the war it was used by heavy bombers and has a gravel surface, reopening costs would, I think, not be great as there is no heavy clearing, and from a general observation there would be little or no earthwork necessary.

The strip is on Native owned land and the area surrounding it is used for small garden plots of taro etc. which would not greatly interfere with the strip or approaches. It is doubtful if

PAGE 4.

R/R No. 2 - 54/55.

the required 200 ft. width would encroach on the gardens. Nor for that matter the 3000 ft. length.

*A. G. Driver*  
.....  
F.S. Driver.....e/s.D.O.

P/R.No.2/54-55 ABAI

21st December, 1954.

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

Patrol Report AB.2/54-55 - ABAU.  
Mr. F. G. Driver, A.D.O.

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

Land: It would be appreciated if the Secretary,  
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines  
could be approached with a view to providing a copy of the  
Land Transfer Instrument.

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

C.A. 16/6/36

Dept. of Government Secretary  
PORT MORESBY.

5th January, 1955

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

PATROL REPORT - ABAU No. 2.

Your memorandum LG.30-I-261 of the 28th December,  
1954, refers.

2. The information contained in your extract will be given further consideration as soon as it is decided to use land planes on the Eastern Papuan circuit. The paramount and governing problem is to obtain a suitable strip on the mainland near Samarai. The District Commissioner is already investigating this aspect.

K.S. Sheeloy,  
GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

*2/1/55*

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY

~~LG.30-I-261~~

The above refers to the Assistant District Officer ABAU's suggestion regarding OTAWATA airstrip. For your information and that of Mr. Driver, please.

*Subsequent correspondence  
on 2/1/55 (S).*

*AAK*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, 27th Dec. 6.1.55.

*(P/A) DMV  
6/1*

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report : Abau No 3-54/55

Officer Conducting Patrol C.E.De Ath, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled : INLAND ROBINSON RIVER Census  
Subdivision (BASABAGA)

Objects of Patrol : Census Revision  
Savings Bank Transactions  
Medical Inspection  
Routine Administration  
Investigation suspected violence re  
death of ALBA  
Procure native food for ABAU

Duration : 11 days (3/1/55-13/1/55)

Personell : One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Three members R.P.N.G.C  
One clerk (Interpreter)  
One Medical Orderly  
Two servants

PATROL DIARY

- 3/1/55 : Left ABAU by MV. SEAMIST.  
To APABAGA - Census & Medical
- 4/1/55 : To TUTAI by canoe - inspection only.
- 5/1/55 : To SIGILI by canoe - Census only & Medical  
To ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION by truck & canoe
- 6/1/55 : To DARAVA, OIO, & BAM no 1.  
Census & Medical at DARAVA & OIO
- 7/1/55 : To BAM no 2 = Inspection gardens only
- 8/1/55 : To DOMA  
Census & Medical
- 9/1/55 : The Sabbath observed
- 10/1/55 : Native food collected  
Suspected murder investigated at DOMA
- 11/1/55 : To BAM no 1 & 2  
To DOBISAONI - Inspection only  
To OIO & back to BAM no 1
- 12/1/55 : To OIO  
To ROBINSON RIVER with patients & native foods
- 13/1/55 : To APABAGA -- native foods obtained  
To GANAI - Census, Inspection, & Medical ( on  
MV. SEAMIST)  
To ABAU

## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of the INLAND ROBINSON RIVER (BASABAGA) Census Sub-division.

The members of the Patrol were taken to APABAGA by the MV. SEAMEST and from there continued variously by canoe, truck, and by walking.

It rained at least once every day that the Patrol was out and consequently bush tracks were ankle deep in mud in many places.

Mr Cambridge of ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION kindly made the Plantation track available to the Patrol on two occasions and this saved a certain amount of walking.

In all villages food in abundance was given to the Patrol and the people in the whole area were cooperative.

The Patrol was not hurried as many villages were poor and the villagers therein needed a fair amount of supervision when planning new layouts etc.

From ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION northwards to the LIBA river all villages visited were in a wide flat valley dissected by many small streams. The Patrol therefore had no difficult terrain to cross.

At this time of the year rain, mosquitoes, and mud, make Patrolling in the area somewhat unpleasant.



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

Bountiful supplies of food were found to exist in the whole area especially north of ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION.

Soils appear to be of recent alluvium and have no clearly developed horizons yet. Though rainfall seems to be high, where soils have been exposed to weathering leaching does not appear to have been excessive. Thus there seem to be few podzols and hardpans in the area.

An Agricultural Officer went through the area in 1954 so no doubt there are detailed reports available on the soils in the area.

A native by the name of ORESA of BAM (No 2) has an excellent garden (20 acres). In it he grows crops of native foods plus; corn, beans, tomatoes, tobacco, water melons, peanuts, rice, and of late has planted a small coconut plantation. His crops are of the highest quality and it is unfortunate that he has not the transport facilities to market the crops grown. It was suggested to him that he purchase some of the numerous horses from the nearby plantation at ROBINSON RIVER but, in common with most other natives, he was highly suspicious of the idea of using the horses for anything useful.

Cotton was seen to be growing well at DOBISAONI although little use was being made of it.

Food can be so easily grown in the area that the natives are lazy gardeners. Fencing was poor throughout.

A good deal of native food was purchased (1800 lbs) and brought back to ABAU Station. Much more could have been procured but transport was a limiting factor.

Cocoa, perhaps, could be grown if the rainfall is not too high and the drainage is satisfactory.

Pigs were present in very few villages and it would seem from the appearance of many natives that lack of meat has a detrimental effect on their health. Fowls in small numbers were seen in some villages.

Dogs throughout were diseased and were dealt with by shooting.

Horses and cattle do well on the ROBINSON RIVER Plantation and could be introduced further inland if the bush was cleared.

Fishing was found to be good in the LIBA river at DOMA.

The following were also plentiful in the area; hornbills, parrots, pigeons, wild pigs, and cassowary. It is to be regretted that the Sub-district Office in ABAU has no shotgun for the use of patrols.

The whole region is well timbered and this factor alone makes the land valuable to the natives. Later, no doubt, some saw milling will take place there.

In conclusion it would not be an overstatement to say that the whole valley has excellent Agricultural possibilities and it is most unfortunate that it is not more highly populated.

(b) MEDICAL & HEALTH

A Medical Orderly, GADO, accompanied the Patrol. Many diseases were prevalent throughout the area. In fact so many patients were sent to ABAU that the hospital is now severely overcrowded. In all 113 persons were told to go to hospital.

The deplorable state of health in most villages seems to have some connection with the fact that most villages have, within recent years, shifted into the valley where mosquitoes are very bad. Previously these villages were situated on healthy sites on the crests of small hills.

Hygiene and sanitation too were poor throughout and it seems depressing to realise that natives after treatment will return to their unhealthy ways in dirty villages where dogs etc sleep inside houses.

Few really old people exist and the population is declining. The death rate amongst children is very high and there has been, too, some suggestion that abortion takes place, in the inland villages, amongst the women.

(c) EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Two Missions, S.D.A. and KWATO, are active in the area. Most children receive a rudimentary education, the best school being at DOMA where a KWATO missionary is doing good work.

S.D.A villages were fairly clean but villagers in the main had a very mediocre regard for the vital tenets of that particular religion, (S.D.A), especially with regard to smoking, betel chewing, and eating pork. This was reflected particularly in inland villages where houses etc were poorly maintained, and the above habits were freely indulged in.

Most native teachers complained about absenteeism and asked the Patrol to intervene with the parents of children concerned. When the parents were spoken to they seemed duly impressed.

The number of children present in various schools was as follows:

| Village | Girls | Boys | Teachers | Denom. |
|---------|-------|------|----------|--------|
| APABAGA | 7     | 11   | 1        | S.D.A. |
| SIGILI  | 6     | 11   | 1        | S.D.A. |
| DOMA    | 11    | 25   | 2        | KWATO  |
| GANAI   | 11    | 11   | 1        | S.D.A. |

A fairly large number of persons (27) were absent at Mission schools. In practically every case these were adults who were absent and they were receiving instruction prior to becoming teachers.

(d) VILLAGES

(1) Village Officials

Village Officials were helpful but not one was outstanding. Four Village Constables control the whole area and all are middle aged or aged. There is one V.C. at GANAI.

At DOMA an attempt to find a new V.C. was unsuccessful. The two candidates who presented themselves were unsuitable - one had served a lengthy prison sentence and the other was dirty and had a chronic skin infection.

Only one Councillor (OREWA of BAM no 2) is worth mentioning. By his hard work he sets an example for the rest of the people in the area.

As the BASABAGA people in the main were found to be restless and not amenable to discipline the Village Officials have quite an invidious task.

Comments on Village Constables are appended:

| <u>Village</u> | <u>V.C.</u> | <u>Comment</u>  |
|----------------|-------------|---|
| APABAGA        | DOMI        | Unobtrusive but doing a good job.                               |
| SIGILI         | GADO        | Doubtful quality. Village poor                                  |
| OI'O           | ANAI        | Too mild to be effective. Benevolent                            |
| DOMA           | ERU         | Ex RIC. Voluble but dominated by a nagging wife. Not respected. |
| GANAI          | ODOBU       | Seems to be doing good job.                                     |

(2) State of Villages and Rest Houses.

In general villages were found to be poor. Livestock was found in many houses and the houses themselves were poorly constructed and maintained. Some convictions were secured under the Native Regs. 101 (6) for bad houses as past warnings had not been heeded in the slightest.

Sick dogs and pigs were shot where possible but it was felt that many dogs were hidden in the bush as the Patrol approached a village.

Within living memory of many people villages have shifted from the hills to the floor of the valley. Patrolled. Villages are still shifting and it was found that not one village has been in its present position for more than a few years, their former sites often being identifiable by the existence of old houses and coconut trees.

Hamlets with only a few people in them exist and in general they are unsatisfactory.

Rest Houses exist in the following villages; APABAGA(Exc), BAM(Fair), DOMA(Fair).

Comments on certain villages and hamlets are appended;

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| APABAGA   | Very good village.                        |
| SIGILI    | To be shifted nearer to inlet.            |
| TUTAI     | A small hamlet well away from APABAGA new |
| DARAVA    | Disgusting village.                       |
| BAM       | Shifting to BAM no 2                      |
| DOMA      | On a new site on LIBA river. Good         |
| GANAI     | Very good.                                |
| DOBISAONI | Hamlet - unsatisfactory.                  |

(e) CENSUS

As the census figures show the population has declined slightly since the last census. This not to be wondered at as there is a great deal of sickness in the area.

In all villages new census books were compiled. Missionaries were encouraged to keep records of births and deaths for future Patrols. Few dates were available for this Patrol and most dates of births had to be estimated.

Deaths among children are excessive and later there should be some amelioration in this situation as medical treatment is given in the area.

(f) NATIVE AFFAIRS

Although the Patrol was treated well in the area the native situation is only fair. This partly due to petty jealousy in many villages and to discontentment with present unhealthy village sites.

Instructions given were complied with reasonably well although not a great deal of attention had been paid to instructions given by previous Patrols.

There have been no Co-operative stores started in the area but ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION HAS a store with good stock in it.

Paradoxically there were found to be many ex R.P.C. men in the area and ex long term prisoners. In the past there has been a good deal of trouble particularly with violent assault.

Food was plentiful in all villages although the people generally are lazy gardeners. There is no shortage of land.

The village of GANAI is separated from the rest of the area by swamps and hills and there is little contact between this village and the rest of the BASABADA linguistic group.

Throughout this census subdivision it would not be an overstatement to say that there is a good deal of restlessness and much inter clan jealousy.

(g) ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no government roads in the area although ROBINSON RIVER PLANTATION maintains several <sup>miles</sup> of metal motor roads and some good bridges on the plantation.

Tracks were reasonably maintained near most villages but at this time of the year there is a good deal of mud.

In dry weather a truck could go as far as BAI no 1 if necessary. Some drains have been dug but pigs make maintenance difficult.

If the area is ever developed there should be little obstacle to the formation of good roads. Metal is available in all the streams and rivers.

APPENDIX 'A'

Death of ALBA - suspected violence.

Early in 1954 the body of ALBA was found in a stream near DOMA village.

The matter was investigated as thoroughly as possible at the time by the A.D.O. of ABAU Sub-district, and although no charges were laid it was felt that some of the village people might have been withholding information.

The Patrol therefore made inquiries along the following lines;

1. Why the V.C. and Councillors took so little interest at the time ?
2. The reason why a native from another village reported his suspicions when he had little knowledge of what happened?
3. The age of the deceased and his state of health at the time of his death?
4. Why only the members of the deceased man's clan found the body so quickly after the man had died?
5. Could any persons as a group or any person singly had an interest in ALBA'S death?
6. If there were certain marks on the body at the time of burial were they put on before or after the body was found and carried in?

Although a good deal of time was spent interviewing various people nothing further, to the information already had, was obtained.

-----oOo-----

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1 - 8 - 201.

Sub-District Office,  
ABAU.....C.D.

24th. January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
FORT MOSESBY.

Patrol Report No. AB 3 - 1954/55.  
C.E. De Ath.

The above report, in quadruplicate is attached.

The report indicates a well conducted patrol by the Officer concerned. A map of the route taken accompanied the report; could copies of it be made and returned to this Station please.

Medical and Health. The number of persons sent to Hospital represents approximately 17% of the present population in the area, this is deplorably high when one considers that it is possible to reach the furthestmost village in 4 hours walk from the ROBINSON RIVER Wharf. The similar thing was encountered when a patrol was sent into this area about November, 1953. Natives have no desire to come to Hospital, nor, (which is worse in my opinion) do they wish to send or bring their children in. Possibly one solution would be a Medical Aid post in one of the villages, this may then tend to make the inhabitants of the area more health conscious.

Reference the ninth paragraph under 'Native Agriculture, livestock, fishing and game' regarding the absence of pigs in villages. Practically the whole area is under Seventh Day Adventist influence as far as religious teachings go. These teachings include the complete abstinence from eating such foods as pork, crab, oysters, other shell fish, and fish without scales. The villages of APABAGA and SEGILI are on the water's edge, such sea foods as mentioned are in abundance but cannot be eaten due to religious teachings. Other villages inland are practically devoid of pigs for the same reason and wild pigs are only shot for sale, not local consumption. As a result these people are only permitted to eat fish with scales or tinned meat, only small quantities of the former are available to the coastal villages while practically none are available to the inland ones. The tinned meats, besides being poor in proteins are often beyond the purchasing power of the natives concerned, this means that such body building proteins as are normally available to those non S.D.A. adherents ~~are~~ are actually available to the adherents, but they are prohibited edible foods due to some religious belief. This belief, I feel, is the cause of much of the low resistance to sickness and disease, as the natives must naturally be deficient in proteins. Such beliefs may be suitable in European countries where substitutes such as those made by Sanitarium Health Foods etc. are available but in this country where natives have to depend on local game etc. for food these beliefs tend to undermine health instead of increasing the health of the people concerned.

Beyond the above comments, I have nothing further to add to what has been said by the Officer concerned.

*F.G. Driver*  
.....  
F.G. Driver.....a/A.D.O.

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

8th February, 1955.

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

Patrol Report ABAU 3/54-55  
Mr. C. E. De Ath, C.P.O.

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

Medical and Health: It is obvious that a medical patrol of  
the area is warranted.

Native Affairs: The condition in villages can be improved  
with regular patrolling when the staff  
position in the Central District improves.

Dye-line: It would be appreciated if six (6) copies of the  
maps accompanying the report could be made available,  
please.

The patrol was of a routine nature and Mr. De Ath  
is already engaged on a coastal patrol from Marshall Lagoon to  
ABAU.

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

File. 30/1 - 8.

Sub-District Office,  
ABAU.....C.D.

5th. March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. AB 4 - 54/55.

C.D. DE ACH.

The above report, together with a map of the area patrolled is forwarded herewith.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Once again we meet up with the dietary restrictions caused by religious beliefs, this matter has been previously discussed.

A large extent of the land mentioned as lying between MARSHALL LAGOON and ABAU is actually Crown Land and could be thrown open to settlement. On a recent visit to PORT MORESBY I had numerous inquiries regarding the possibility of settlement in this area. At the present time there is one application for 500 acres in the hands of the Secretary for Lands and it is expected that further applications will soon be made.

VILLAGES. The request by BACUBAINI Village to move onto an island closer to ABAU was refused. The island onto which they wished to move is Crown Land and is the cemetery for the station. Besides this there is insufficient land for any form of agriculture and water on the island is brackish.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The struggle for supremacy of Missions in SAVOUNE Village has not abated. Possibly since the death of the Rev. Y. Saha Joseph (L.M.S.) the Seventh Day Adventist Mission will increase activities in that Village with the hope of eventual supremacy. I feel that they may bear watching in case they should indulge in a few not altogether prudent methods.

As regards the friction mentioned in this section of the report, I am inclined to believe that the Mission influence with its squabbles etc. may be, to a certain extent the underlying cause of friction in the MARSHALL LAGOON area.

Action has been taken against the unemployed eastern natives in the area.

Regarding the opening of a Patrol Post in the Marshall Lagoon. Although the population in that area warrants a Post, it is in the western boundary of the Sub-District, and there is no inland population in that area. Thus, unless the Officer stationed there were permitted to patrol as far as PARAMANA Point and cover the inland area directly behind the coastline between MARSHALL LAGOON and PARAMANA Point there would be little use in stationing an Officer in Marshall Lagoon as his movement would be greatly restricted. The area west of Marshall Lagoon is under the control of KUGO.

The report indicates a well conducted patrol.

*F.G. Driver*  
.....  
F.G. Driver.....a/a.D.O.

11 MAR 1955



PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report

Conduct : ABAU No 4-54/55 Villages

Officer Conducting Patrol

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

Area Patrolled

: West Coast Census Sub-Division

Objects of Patrol

- Inspe : Census Revision
- Savings Bank Transactions
- Medical Inspection
- Routine Administration
- Investigation of fires OTOMATA
- Thefts from MERANI ESTATE
- Land tenure H.V.DAVIS

Duration

: 30 days (20/1/55 - 18/2/55)

Personeel

- Conduct : One CPO
- Three members R.P.&N.G. C.
- One Clerk (Interpreter)
- One Medical Orderly
- Two Servants

PATROL DIARY

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- 20/1/55 : To GAVUONE by MV SEAMIST  
His Honour, Brigadier Cleland, visits  
GAVUONE with Mrs Cleland.
- 21/1/55 : Census & Medical GAVUONE Village
- 22/1/55 : Inspection, Complaints & Land matters H.V.  
DAVIS
- 23/1/55 : SUNDAY observed
- 24/1/55 : To G KELERAKWA by canoe  
To MADANA and back  
Census and Inspection KELERAKWA
- 25/1/55 : To WANIGELA by canoe  
Inspection WANIGELA
- 26/1/55 : Census WANIGELA
- 27/1/55 : Compilation of census figures and new  
books WANIGELA
- 28/1/55 : To WAIORI by canoe
- 29/1/55 : Census & Inspection WAIORI
- 30/1/55 : Sunday observed
- 31/1/55 : To MAIAGORO by canoe and walking  
To IMILA by walking  
Census of IMILA, & MAIAGORO at IMILA
- 1/2/55 : To KURU by walking
- 2/2/55 : Census KURU  
To IMILA by foot
- 3/2/55 : To WANIGELLA in responses to complaint  
To PAILI PLANTATION by canoe & walking
- 4/2/55 : To KALAPA by foot  
Census and Inspection KALAPA  
To KELERAKWA with cargo  
To GAVUONE land  
To KORELA by canoe re Gun Permit
- 5/2/55 : To VILIOLO & KAPARI by canoe
- 6/2/55 : To Sunday observed
- 7/2/55 : Census and Inspection at KAPARI & VILIOLO
- 8/2/55 : To DOM villages by walking and canoe
- 9/2/55 : Census of DOM villages (ABUIA, GORUBO, UNAU,  
& IABA)

- 10/2/55 : To LALAURA by canoe and foot  
Census and Inspection LALAURA
- 11/2/55 : To OTOMIA PLANTATION by canoe  
To TUTUBU Census and Inspection  
To BARAMATA PLANTATION  
To BARAMATA No 4 Village Census and Inspection  
To BONGUINA Village " " "  
To DOMARA by canoe
- 12/2/55 : Census and Inspection DOMARA
- 13/2/55 : Sunday observed
- 14/2/55 : To DURAMU by canoe  
Census and Inspection at DURAMU
- 15/2/55 : To KAURO by canoe  
To BAIN PLANTATION by canoe
- 16/2/55 : To MERANI Village by foot  
Census and Inspection MERANI Village  
To MERANI ESTATE'S PLANTATION
- 17/2/55 : To DURAMU by canoe
- 18/2/55 : To BADI BADI by canoe - Census and Inspection  
To ABAB STATION by canoe

## INTRODUCTION

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

There are several linguistic groups in the area and although there has been some inter-marriage between the various coastal peoples and bush groups there are still sharp demarcations between the various groups viz. RAMAGUNI (IMILA area), MEDABA'A (CLOUZY BAY area) HULA (VILIOLO village) YILIRUPU (MARSHALL LAGOON & CHESHUHI BAY area), DOM (DOM villages) MAILU (DOMARA Village).

Travelling was done mainly by sailing canoe although the Patrol was taken to GAVUONE by the MV SEAMIST.

The weather was unsettled and flooding rivers made the walking to KURU particularly arduous and several times the Patrol had to wait for rivers in flood to subside. Leeches and mosquitoes too were very bad in some areas.

In most villages cooperation was good and gifts of food were readily forthcoming.

Demonstrations of loyalty to the administration were seen when His Honour, Brigadier Cleland and Mrs Cleland, paid a visit to the MARSHALL LAGOON. All the Village Constables and Councillors from villages near GAVUONE attended His Honour's speech and several canoes, BAWANA (racing), made an excellent spectacle as the MV LEANDER entered and left the MARSHALL LAGOON.

A mention is made under the Native Affairs section of the KEVIRI situation and it is considered that some action is necessary regarding the matter mentioned.

Although the Patrol was leisurely it was felt that a follow-up visit should take place to several villages within the next three months to ensure that instructions have been complied with.

(a) NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING, & GAME.  
(includes also European cocoa crops)

In certain MARSHALL LAGOON Villages there seems to be a shortage of certain foods. Whether this is attributable to laziness or shortage of land it is difficult to say. Some investigation revealed villages, such as WANIGELA, have land but at some distance from them. In the villages, too, near the S.D.A. KORELA Mission many foods available and normally included in a Papuan's diet are not eaten because of religious beliefs. In WANIGELA where there are 1632 people the staple foods are mangrove seeds and crabs. A few bananas and sweet potatoes occasionally supplement the above foods but on the whole their diet is very poor.

Many villages have small coconut plantations and these provide enough revenue (village) to stimulate the growth of Coop movements all along the coast.

Between the MARSHALL LAGOON and ABAU STATION there exists thousands of acres of excellent flat land capable of being developed reasonably easily. In this large area are situated, OTOMATA, BARAMATA, MERANI ESTATE, KAURU, and BAIJA plantations. The Agricultural officer who passed through the area in 1954 made very favourable comments on the soils to various plantation managers and if report has it correctly he intimated that they were as good as any in the Territory. Undoubtedly rubber, cocoa, rice, and peanuts will grow well in the area.

Cocoa is being grown at PAILI PLANTATION (30,000) and at MERANI ESTATE (1000 trees approx). The cocoa trees are grown together with coconut trees and rubber trees but seem to be better when grown with the former.

Large stands of timber would have to be felled before the area could be developed however.

Livestock throughout was found to be scarce particularly pigs in the MARSHALL LAGOON villages. Fortunately few dogs existed in the marine villages as crocodiles had eaten most of them. This was quite feasible as several came to eat scraps from under Rest Houses (which were situated over the sea).

The MILA natives killed a large python whilst the Patrol was en route to KORE and because of the shortage of meat in the MI BROUH region had no compunction in eating it.

Cattle do well on the plantations but where cocoa has been introduced animals such as horses, pigs, and cows do a certain amount of damage to young trees.

Fishing is popular throughout the whole area. In GAVIOME the natives combine many small nets and dragging together do quite well with their fishing in the MARSHALL LAGOON. MILA natives at VILIGOLO have a very good reputation for fishing and brought numerous fish as gifts to the Patrol.

The following were plentiful in the area and it is most unfortunate that no shotgun is provided for ABAU Patrols; hornbills, parrots, pigeons, wild pigs, cassowary, wallaby, and ducks.

(b) MEDICAL & HEALTH

A Medical Orderly, GABBA, accompanied the Patrol. Health throughout was fairly good partly because most villages visited were coastal villages and partly because there were three Medical Orderlies working in the thick population of the MARSHALL LAGOON.

Most of those sent in were infected with skin diseases, suspected TB, or malnutrition. There were few cases of yaws. In all 130 patients were sent to ABAU hospital.

A good deal of attention was paid to the work of the two Medical Orderlies and one N.M.A. in the area and the chief faults found with these lads were; carelessness with the use of bandages and drugs; lack of washing facilities for their hands etc; failure to visit small villages nearby regularly; failure to send more serious cases to ABAU hospital; and in one case interference with village affairs (other than with matters purely medical). Despite these faults fairly good work was being done and the general health level of the MARSHALL LAGOON was good. A discussion with Mr A. Bleakley, EMA, has been had on the above matters and remedial action will be taken in due course.

KORELA MISSION under the charge of Mr Berehns (S.D.A.) has a school for training medical orderlies for Mission work. The L.M.S. too at GAVUONE dispenses drugs etc to the natives in the MARSHALL LAGOON.

There was found to still be a reluctance to seek medical aid. Most Plantations (European) give aid to nearby village natives, but most managers complained that these natives were very apathetic about their diseases.

(c) EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Three Missions exist in the area Patrolled namely, S.D.A., KWATO, and L.M.S. In the MARSHALL LAGOON, particularly, the natives were found to be fairly sophisticated and most children received a rudimentary education (at least) throughout the whole WEST COAST area.

It seems most unfortunate that two missions (S.D.A. & L.M.S.) should both be operating in the MARSHALL LAGOON. In the past there has been open conflict especially in GAVUONE Village and even now there are nasty undercurrents. Especially does this become apparent on a Saturday when in the past it has been the practice of the clans to work on community projects on that day. Even within one family there may be adherents to both faiths and complaints by fathers about their children have not been uncommon.

In ABIKA and MERANI Villages KWATO MISSION is doing excellent work and marked improvements are shown in building styles, village cleanliness, and village layout generally. One very noticeable feature about the inland natives, whom this Mission is functioning is the fact that, unlike most inland natives, their numbers are not decreasing.

Figures were obtained from all teachers about the number of pupils under their charge:

| Village        | Girls              | Boys | Teachers       | Denom |
|----------------|--------------------|------|----------------|-------|
| VANIGELA       | 15                 | 106  | 2              | S.D.A |
| KALAPA         | 2                  | 1    | 1              | S.D.A |
| KELERAKWA      | 26                 | 49   | 1              | L.M.S |
| KORLEA         | 8 (some in recess) |      | 2 (European)   | S.D.A |
| KAFARI-VILIOLO | 60                 | 96   | 2              | L.M.S |
| GAVUONE        | 34                 | 61   | 2 (1 European) | L.M.S |
| GAVUONE        | 19                 | 47   | 2              | S.D.A |
| ABUIA          | 9                  | 12   | 1              | KATO  |
| DOM VILLAGES   | 5                  | 7    | 1              | S.D.A |
| LALAURA        | 27                 | 46   | 2              | L.M.S |
| MAIORI         | 33                 | 38   | 1              | L.M.S |
| MERANI         | 16                 | 18   | 1              | KATO  |
| TUTUBU         | 5                  | 14   | 1              | S.D.A |
| DOMARA         | 56                 | 54   | 2              | S.D.A |
| DURAKU         | 13                 | 12   | 1              | S.D.A |
| BADU BAIU      | 8                  | 14   | 1              | S.D.A |

Some 70 persons were absent at boarding Mission schools but most of these were adults receiving instructions prior to becoming teachers.

#### (d) VILLAGES

##### (1) Village Officials

All Village Officials were helpful but few were outstanding as the comments on each show. Most V.C's were old and the younger men seemed reluctant to replace old V.C's who have died or wish to retire.

In some of the MARSHALL ISLANDS Villages the population is very large and the V.C's in them have a very difficult time when they have to keep bringing court cases all the way to ABU for hearing. One V.C. in particular, AUGEREGA, has 1632 people in his village (VANIGELA) and to do his job well he would need to come to ABU at least once every fortnight.

Comments on Village Constables are appended;

| Village   | V.C.       | Comment   |
|-----------|------------|---|
| GAVUONE   | RAIKARAWA  | Has been presented with loyal service medal by the Administration - very old. |
|           | POTEA      | A bully and not respected   |
|           | ABARABA    | Old but has good control  |
| KELERAKWA | GEROCALIMA | One of the best seen - very state   |
| MAIORI    | AUGEREGA   | Has a tough job but good  |
| VANIGELA  | YAGA       | Very helpful  |
| IMILA     | RAIKARAWA  | Sullen old bushman  |
| KURU      | WARI       | Smooth but inactive   |
| VELIOLO   |            |   |

|              |                     |                                  |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| KAPARI       | LAURAKA             | Quite good and has good control. |
| DOM VILLAGES | DEBBI               | Tries hard and villages good     |
| LALAUHA      | JOHN                | Has good control                 |
| TUTUBU)      |                     |                                  |
| HERANI)      | ENGLISI             | Good worker                      |
| DOMARA       | Has appointed No. 1 | Not needed.                      |
| KURAU        | MAI                 | Very crafty but village poor     |
| AMAU         | BAM                 | Weak                             |
| OKAITE       | KANJA               | Young and lazy                   |
| ERBAU        | KAKANI              | Reserved but does job well       |
| BADURAU      | BOLE                | Poor type                        |

(2) State of villages and Rest cases

Most villages were found to be satisfactory but it is believed that there has been a certain amount of laziness in the past in keeping houses repaired etc. Where faults were found with houses the owners almost without exception attributed them to lack of building materials. Fortunately word had gone ahead of the patrol of its intended route and many owners had completely rebuilt their houses just before the patrol arrived.

WANIOLA and VILLOLO need further attention as they are quite unsatisfactory. In WANIOLA the census revealed that 1630 people live, or have lived, in only 175 small houses (in the main) most of these are rathshackles and the village as a whole perched in the lagoon over a heap of semi dried mud is most depressing. It is suggested that a follow up visit be made in two months to see whether there has been any improvement as many suggestions for improvements were made at the time of the patrol. In KELEKAWA in one week more than one third of the houses were pulled down and new ones were commenced.

Throughout there was a movement to have housing styles changed from the windowless sugar loaf type to the square type with windows and plaited sago walls. As these latter types were much better ventilated their construction was encouraged.

BADU BADU people have requested that they be able to shift their village to a new site near ABU. They were told to have a discussion with Mr. Driver, A.B. about it as soon as possible. Rest houses are situated at the following villages, GAVUONE, KELEKAWA, WANIOLA, MAIORI, IMILA, MAIASOLO, KURU, KAPARI, ABUIA, LALAUHA, TUTUBU, DOMARA, and DOMARU.

Pigs and dogs were fewer than usual in coastal villages and those which were diseased were destroyed.

A notable innovation in the DOM and HERANI villages is the planting of a particularly thick type of grass which needs cutting perhaps once every year.

No 4 BARAMATA and BOMBUINA villages are very poor and it is recommended that some effort be made to purchase land for them or have the people shifted to their proper villages (many come from the GULF DISTRICT)



(e) CENSUS

New census books were compiled for all villages. The increase of approximately 300 persons since the last census is most satisfying. All the coastal peoples seem to be fairly rapidly gaining in population but the IMILA bush people are gradually becoming fewer and fewer. It is startling to see that WAKIOLA has had a natural increase of more than 100 since the last census. This is partly accountable for by the fact that some men have up to three wives and that men and women marry very young there.

(f) NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation throughout the area was found to be good although there was a good deal of petty friction in the larger villages of the MARSHALL LAGOON. This friction was caused by the following:

- (1) Struggle for ascendancy between the two missions in the area (L.M.S. & S.S.A) more particularly between the native leaders of the missions.
- (2) Persons who were absent at work in Port Moresby failing to do their village work when they returned and also their leaving wives and families to live with relations during their absence.
- (3) Groups of people working for the village Coop and dodging their share of village work.
- (4) Individuals spending all their time making copra.

This friction has been responsible for the slow disintegration of the clan system. Previously clan membership was fairly strict and it was necessary for all to work on a group project viz house building, canoe building, clearing tracks and gardens, and also to help with the care of the old men and women who could not work. Now there are large numbers of persons who work away from the village and when they return have no interest in the above pursuits. In the long run it will possibly be better for each man to build his own house or pay for someone else to do it. In the meantime however during the transitional stage the older people in particular are very apprehensive about their villages and the lack of work in them.

Many inquiries were made as to when a Patrol Post could be opened in the MARSHALL LAGOON. As there are approximately 4,000 people in the area it would seem a sound policy to prepare for the establishment of one now or at some later date. It is a long canoe journey from there to ABAU and there would be enough Court work etc to keep one person busy (if any conclusions can be drawn from the number of complaints that were brought to the Patrol) towards TOKARA a number of people complained about the number of Western men roaming idly about after having arrived from Port Moresby. They seem to congregate at BARAWATA Noi and therefore trouble with local native girls. Three V.C.'s in the area were told to bring such undesirable persons to ABAU whenever there was trouble.

At DURAMU three V.C.'s from the KEVARI approached the Patrol with the request that they be transferred back from TUFU to ABAU sub-district. They intimated that it was too far for them to have to walk to TUFU and that they had more in common with the ABAU peoples. They were advised that the matter would be looked into when the Patrol went to AMAU. More about this matter can be found in the AMAU Patrol Report.

### (3) ROADS, BRIDGES, & TRACKS

There are no government roads in the area. In the MARSHALL LAGOON area there is a good private road leading to MADANA PLANTATION which is used by a tractor frequently. The road to PAULI PLANTATION is also in good condition. Particularly bad going is the 9 hour walk to KURU from IMILA. A motor road exists between LALAURA, OTOMATA, and TUTUBU and from BARAMATA PLANTATION to MERANI ESTATE.

### APPENDIX 'A' Fires on OTOMATA PLANTATION.

In response to complaints by the manager of OTOMATA PLANTATION the Patrol investigated the cause of the fires on the Eastern side of the Plantation. Although village natives from LALAURA, TUTUBU, MERANI, and Plantation labourers were questioned thoroughly no evidence could be found of who lit them. However several people suggested that it could possibly be one of the many Western boys who were roaming round without employment and who frequently went hunting. A watch is to be kept by Village Constables in the future.

### APPENDIX 'B' Thefts of wire from MERANI ESTATE

During the past year many hundreds of feet of copper wire have been missing from a telephone system on MERANI and BAKRU plantations. A native was eventually found at BOKGUMA with identical wire in his possession and he was brought to ABAU to be charged.

### APPENDIX 'C' Land tenure H.V. Davis

MR H.V. Davis some time ago applied for land for a Trade Store. His application at SAVUNU was refused although Mr Davis continued to live on the land after he knew his application had been rejected. His attention was drawn to this fact and Mr Davis has now left the area.

P/R. ABA. No. 4  
5/55.

23rd March, 1955

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
NEO MORSEBY.

Patrol Report No. ABA. 4-54/55  
C. E. De Ath.

Attached please find ABAU Patrol Report No. 4 as  
submitted by Mr. De Ath.

The patrol further emphasises the need for regular  
patrolling, if any emphasis is needed.

A new Patrol Post is only a pipe dream for years to  
come.

Mr. De Ath was sent to ABAU for the sole purpose of  
patrolling the entire Sub-district and this he is continuing  
to do in a most workmanlike manner.

*Alexander J. Timperley*  
.....  
(A. J. Timperley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

Copy to:- Assistant District Officer, ABAU.

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report

: ABAU No 5-54/56

Officer Conducting Patrol

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

Area Patrolled

: ABAU Census Sub-division

Objects of Patrol

: Census Revision  
Savings Bank Transactions  
Medical Inspection  
Routine Administration  
Investigation of two murders  
committed before the war  
Investigation of KEVERI  
situation.

Duration

: 5 days (21/2/56-25/2/56)

Personnel

: One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Three members R.P.M.C  
One clerk (Interpreter)  
One Medical Orderly  
Two Servants

PATROL DIARY

21/2/55 : To AMAU by canoe and foot  
22/2/55 : Census and Inspection AMAU  
23/2/55 : Investigation KEVIRI murders  
24/2/55 : To DEBANA by horse  
To AMAU by horse  
25/2/55 : To DURAMU Village  
To ABAU by canoe

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## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a very short Patrol to the AMAU Census Sub-division. Originally both of the villages at which census was taken were included in KEVERI Census Sub-division.

Travelling was done by canoe, foot, and by horse. Tracks were very wet and many small streams and rivers were in flood.

Cooperation by the natives was good and fresh food was supplied in abundance to the Patrol. Most of the land near AMAU was found to be very fertile and the KWATO MISSION has done a good job in fostering interest in cash crops.

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

Bountiful supplies of food were found to exist in the whole area and unlike most other areas there were diversities in crops.

An Agricultural Officer passed through the area and comments he has made in various places would give the impression that he is very impressed with the potentialities of the area. (1954)

The crops grown in the area include; rice (polished), tomatoes, peanuts, beans, onions (shallots), Chinese cabbage, corn, fresh milk, and water melons. A good deal of income is derived from the sale of the above produce and native food s to plantations and to ABAU STATION. Particularly helpful to the natives are members of the KWATO MISSION who in the past have obtained cattle and introduced new crops for the natives to cultivate.

The Mission there has 16 cows and 17 horses the latter being found to be most useful for use by the Patrol although saddles etc were found to be in short supply.

Pigs were kept in the villages and the natives were told to refrain from burning the pigs' eyes out.

Dogs were in very poor condition and many had to be destroyed.

Magne, pigeons, wild pigs, hornbills etc were abundant and it is to be regretted that the Patrol did not have a shotgun.

(b) MEDICAL & HEALTH

A Medical Orderly GAUMA accompanied the Patrol although one Medical Orderly is already working in the area patrolled.

Health was found to be good although there was a certain amount of skin infection found. Mountain streams in the area were found to be very cold and a certain amount of sickness was found to be caused by the natives staying in the water too long fishing and then going about the villages in wet rams. The population remains fairly stable and is not declining in AMAU but is doing so in DEBANA.

In all 23 patients were sent in to ABAU hospital.

(c) EDUCATION & MISSIONS

The KWATO MISSION has the only mission influence in the area and it is doing good work. Village layout, housing styles, garden crops, and dress were all found to be good. Being bush natives the village people visited were not found to be as sophisticated as the coastal natives with regards to reading and writing but in <sup>some</sup> they were found to be skilled in manual pursuits particularly in building houses.

TISO the native missionary is doing a very fine job and his help to the Patrol was much appreciated. School children at the KWATO AMAU:

23 girls                      47 boys

(d) VILLAGES

(1) Village Officials

The three policemen in the area were poor and the state of the villages is due more to Mission influence than to their efforts. Councillors seemed to be more active than elsewhere in this Sub-district.

The attached comments refer to the Village Constables active in the area:

|        |        |  |
|--------|--------|--|
| OKAUDI | KANUA  | Very young and lazy  |
| DEBANA | KAKANI | Weak and has little control although helpful to the Patrol |
| AMAU   | BAM    | Very poor with little control                              |

(2) State of Villages and Rest Houses

AMAU Village (and Hamlets) is particularly well kept and the housing styles are better than those seen anywhere else in ABAU Sub-district. Some were two-storeyed whilst others had wooden tiled roofs. The dogs were heavily infected with mange in the main and should have nearly all been destroyed. The village people however, it was suspected, hid a number in the bush. DEBANA is a new village.

Rest Houses were good

(e) CENSUS

Little Comment is necessary on the Census figures. It is gratifying to see that the population has increased (partly by migration) from 263 in 1948 to 300 in 1956.

(f) NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the area is good and the Patrol was treated well.

Whilst in the area many protests were received from the KEVERI people about their inclusion in the TUFU district. In particular V.C. IALISH was most adamant about his dislike of the present arrangement. He wants the villages of DOMA, ARAI'IA and WALIAUDI returned to ABAU and already he says his people are shifting to a site near DEBANA. In all three KEVERI V.C.'s asked about the above matter. The chief reasons seem to be (a) travel distances, and (b) affinity with ABAU natives. Some action, it is recommended, should be taken very shortly as the discontent continues to grow. (At the time of His Honour, Brigadier Cleland's visit the matter was brought to his attention by visiting KEVERI V.C.'s and he expressed the opinion that there seemed no reason why the present boundaries should be so rigid)

(g) ROADS, BRIDGES, & TRACKS

A very good track exists from AMAU wharf to AMAU village and with a small amount of attention to one or two bridges and logs motor traffic (as during the war) could use the road again. Most travelling can be done by horses supplied by the KWATO MISSION. The MORI river during flood is an obstacle to travel in the area.

APPENDIX 'A'

The Government Secretary has requested that information be obtained about two persons who were committed to BOMANA GAOL before the war. During the Patrol this information was obtained and a summary is appended:



Details of murders by URI as given by SURU IVAMI & KAIARA  
IAKO

Sometime before the war when both of the above men were very young they, together with URI, received a complaint from an old man in another village (DOM) about LALAURA WOMEN stealing vegetables from DOM gardens. After waiting one month SURU, KAIARA, URI, and OBI decided to go down from their own village (WALLAUDI or GKAUDI) and murder some of the offenders. They went down to the DOM gardens which were near OTOMATA PLANTATION and there found three women from LALAURA in the gardens. The women found were murdered with spears and then the men returned to their village after being absent for two days. There they waited for the Government to come and eventually they were taken down to ABAU where SURU, KAIARA, and OBI (now deceased) each received seven years gaol and URI a longer sentence.

Details of murders by ARUMUMUIA as given by BAIRE DOUMA (brother)  
MINIA DOUMA (brother) GAISA ORU, and IAGU (ex-wife)

Many years ago before the war V.C. ALALI'S grandfather was killed by a man called TADI. In revenge he told ARUMUMUIA and his relations to kill TADI and his family. This they (BAIRE, MINIA, and GAISA together with ARUMUMUIA) did do putting to death by spearing TADI'S wife 'EA, his daughter, ADAI, and TADI himself. They waited at their village called BAU'U and were later taken to be tried at ABAU. BAIRE, MINIA and GAISA each received five years sentence whilst ARUMUMUIA, who had previously served three years in prison for killing KERAI, received a longer sentence. The above spearing took place at DUNA village.

30/1-8.

Sub-District Office,  
ABAU.....

Gene. Kafen, 1955

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
TUTUKUY.

Patrol Report No. AB 5 - 54/55.

U. P. Ath.

The abovementioned report is attached.

REMARKS. In this matter I would refer to a report submitted by myself (Patrol Report No. AB 2-52/53) regarding the drawing of a line which does not take into consideration native desires and wishes. These people of the KAVARI are all closely related to those of ABAMA and ABAU Villages. In the case of the latter part of the inhabitants are originally migrants from KAVARI. The natives themselves express the desire that they wish to remain under ABAU, but, because of District policies this is not permissible, thus we are getting a more or less mass exodus from KAVARI into ABAU Sub-District. Although at the present time this does not matter greatly, it could possibly cause land disputes and troubles at a later date. ABAM controlled this area for a considerable number of years, and when the natives heard that we were to take the area over they complained rather bitterly about it. I would also point out that the Registrar for the KAVARI Gold and Mineral Field is stationed at ABAM, not TUTUKUY.

The report, although a short one indicates a well conducted patrol. Map of the area patrolled is attached.

*L.G. Drive*  
.....  
P. S. KAVARI.....

11 MAR 1955

P/R.ABA. No.5  
54/55

23rd March, 1955.

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

Patrol Report No.ABA. 5 - 74/55  
C. E. De Ath.

Enclosed herewith is yet another interesting report of a routine patrol, submitted by Mr. De Ath, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The KEVERI boundary is one that has been causing considerable correspondence for some years now. The Assistant District Officer should remember that, even although a boundary line has been drawn excluding the KEVERI from his Sub-district, there is no reason why the people should not proceed to ABAU for their court cases rather than TUFU.

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

MINISTRY OF NATIA AND THE GUARD.

File. 30/1-8.

Sub-District Office,  
M.A.U. ....

18th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
POST BOX 200.

Patrol Report No. - 6 54/55. MUSA A. A.

M. S. De Ath, C.F.O.

The above report is forwarded herewith. It indicates a thorough patrol has been carried out in the area, and further patrols are necessary. Unfortunately, due to lack of staff this area has not been patrolled for some considerable time. Even so, conditions appear to be reasonable.

Native agriculture. What are the possibilities of obtaining coffee seeds or plants for the people's pleasure. I doubt very much if cattle would be much use to them due to the extensive fencing necessary, and a combination of both would be disastrous to ~~them~~ coffee.

I understand that Mr. Clark, P.O. from BARIANA has introduced coffee plants into the area controlled by BARIANA which adjoins the M.A.U. area. If seed could be sent here, plants could be issued here from a nursery or the seed could be distributed direct to the natives. Should this be done it would be necessary to send instructions regarding the growing of this crop also.

Native Affairs. The case of incest will be attended to as soon as the parties can be brought to M.A.U. It is understood that one member of the offending couple is absent at TOLONDA working, as soon as the facts are ascertained he will be brought back to face any charges if necessary.

Census figures indicate an absent rate population of 229 out of a possible 869 child and adult males. Thus approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  are absent. This was reported previously but no action was taken. I would again suggest that the area be closed to recruiting for at least 6 months to enable some of the absentees to return to their villages and remain there for some time.

This patrol completes the patrolling of the M.A.U. Sub-District. Mr. De Ath is now transferred to MIBO. His departure from this Sub-District is a definite loss to the area.

*A. G. Driver*  
.....  
P.O. Driver...../A.S.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1-8  
Sub-District Office,  
ABAU.  
12th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
PORT MORSBY.

Completion of Patrolling C.S. De Ath, CPO.

Herewith my fifth (ABA No 6) ABAU Patrol Report. With the completion of this patrol my assignment in ABAU Sub-District has been completed. Could I, at this stage, place on record my appreciation for the assistance that Mr Driver, A.A.D.C., has given me whilst patrolling his Sub-District. The native people too have been, in the main, most cooperative and it is not without some regret that I leave ABAU.

*C.S. De Ath*

(C.S. De Ath, CPO.)

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report

: ABAU No 6-54/55

Officer Conducting Patrol

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

Area Patrolled

: DIMUGA Census Sub-Division

Objects of Patrol

: Census Revision  
Savings Bank Transactions  
Medical Inspection  
Routine Admin.  
Land letters : GRARO  
                  ILAKI VALLEY

Duration

: 30 days (7th March to 5th April)

Personnel

: One Cadet Patrol Officer  
Three R.P.C. Constables  
One I/Corporal R.P.C.  
One Medical Orderly  
One Servant

PATROL DIARY

|         |   |  |  |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 7/3/55  | : | To LOPOM by MV KOKODA  |  |
| 8/3/55  | : | To LALBORO by canoe Inspection etc<br>To MALLS but turned back by gale   |  |
| 9/3/55  | : | To KUNLIK Inspection etc )<br>To SIKAI & SOWOLO Inspection etc ) 7 hours<br>To GRARO Inspection etc ) easy walking<br>To MURUMAI ) |  |
| 10/3/55 | : | Census & Inspection MURUMAI  |  |
| 11/3/55 | : | To BERGA Inspection etc )<br>To BERLA ) 3 1/2 hours<br>easy walking  |  |
| 12/3/55 | : | Inspection & Census BERLA  |  |
| 13/3/55 | : | SUNDAY observed  |  |
| 14/3/55 | : | To DONETA Census & Inspection )<br>4 hours<br>fair walking   |  |
| 15/3/55 | : | To DOON Census and Inspection )<br>2 hours<br>rough walking  |  |
| 16/3/55 | : | To KOMANLA No 1 )<br>7 hours<br>very rough walking   |  |
| 17/3/55 | : | Census & Inspection KOMANLA  |  |
| 18/3/55 | : | Land Investigation   |  |
| 19/3/55 | : | To KAKALA & KOMANLA No 2 )<br>3 hour<br>easy walking   |  |
| 20/3/55 | : | Sunday observed  |  |
| 21/3/55 | : | To SVIINA<br>Census and Inspection )<br>6 hours<br>very rough walking  |  |
| 22/3/55 | : | To TOPI<br>To VERANT Census & Inspection )<br>3 1/2 fair walking<br>hours  |  |
| 23/3/55 | : | To LOICK Census & Inspection )<br>2 1/2 hours fair<br>walking  |  |
| 24/3/55 | : | To KOPEKAI & ANAU )<br>3 hours fair<br>walking   |  |
| 25/3/55 | : | Census and Inspection ANAU   |  |
| 26/3/55 | : | To LAIA Census & Inspection )<br>1 hour<br>easy walking  |  |
| 27/3/55 | : | Sunday observed  |  |

- 25/2/55 : To MAORI ) 2 1/2 hours easy walking
- 26/2/55 : Census & Inspection at MAORI
- 27/2/55 : To MOHRE PLANTATION  
Attempt to get to MAILU by sailing canoe but becalmed
- 28/2/55 : To MAORI Land Application  
Returned to MOHRE PLANTATION
- 1/4/55 : Inspection at AROANA & DENIBAI  
To DARAVA by sailing canoe
- 2/4/55 : To MOHRE  
Census & Inspection ) 4 hours easy walking
- 3/4/55 : Sunday observed
- 4/4/55 : Return to DARAVA ) 4 hours easy walking  
To HANA HANA Island  
To HAGAUBO Inspection etc  
To BORU
- 5/4/55 : Inspection BORU  
To DEDULE PLANTATION  
To ABAU STATION



## INTRODUCTION

This Report covers a Patrol of the BIRUA CENSUS Sub-division. Travelling was done by MUKKODA, canoe, sailing canoe, truck and in the main by walking.

Cooperation by the natives was very good, in fact rather better than that received from the coastal natives on this and earlier Patrols.

Food was plentiful and the natives have a good custom of cooking between ten and twenty pots of food for carriers etc when they arrive in a village.

Following in the main the ULIMAMU River the Patrol ascended the OWEN STANLEYS between Mt SIMPSON (9972') and Mt DAYMAN (9800') and then descended into the interesting ILAKI VALLEY (3100'). On return journey the course of the TAVAKI RIVER was followed and also that of the BAIKREBO nearer the coast.

The weather on the whole was fairly good but in the ILAKI VALLEY itself it was found to be so cold that fires were necessary at nights in the Rest Houses there.

Mr Herbert E Clark, P.O., was met at KARATA. His Patrol had come across from BANLARA.

During the Patrol's stay in KOSANIA No 1 the natives enacted the 'Dance of the Pig'. Resplendent in their Bird of Paradise plumes they made excellent subjects for colour photography and it was fortunate that the Patrol had several coloured films on hand.

The MALIU area was also Patrolled by canoe (in the main). The weather for this portion of the Patrol was inclement however and travel by canoe was hazardous. Except in very good weather it is <sup>is</sup> advisable not to use a sailing canoe when travelling across TABIE BAY.

(a) NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, GAME, AND FISHING.

Food supplies throughout the DIMUGA were satisfactory although there does seem to be a shortage of meat in the ILAKI VALLEY. In this valley too the cold makes the growing of certain tropical crops difficult viz bananas and pineapples. However this shortage of tropical foods is partly offset by the fact that such crops as English potatoes, beans, pumpkins, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes, and cucumbers do well there.

There are many thousands of acres of good grassland in the valley and many grass varieties were brought back by the Patrol. It would seem as though the whole valley would be ideal for cattle raising or some allied pastoral industry. The KONANIA natives expressed interest in these aspects of Agriculture and were told that they could, for the catching and taking, get as many cattle as they needed near NUNEMAI village where there is a herd of cattle, (previously they belonged to WOGHO PLANTATION). They also expressed the wish to grow coffee.

The soils on the floor of the valley (ILAKI) are black and very damp. The surface soil there is of variable thicknesses and the subsoil is composed of grey hard clay. On the hill-sides there <sup>are</sup> zonal soils mostly chocolate brown loam types. On the steeper slopes there are skeletal soils intermingled with very small stony screes. Little erosion either natural or accelerated is in evidence.

August is the driest month and it is at this time

that the natives burn the grass off the hill-sides for their gardens.

There is a good deal of cloud cover and throughout the day there are many showers. A conservative estimate of the rainfall would be from 80" to 100 p.a.

The DIMUGA people are not energetic gardeners although some of them put a good deal of work into terracing the looser free-draining hill-side soils.

Throughout the area as a whole are found growing: tobacco, citrus fruits, bush mushrooms, 'sita' (a red composite fruit known by various native names depending on location) melons, and an unusual four sided bean, and at BONUA 35 bags of rice await polishing.

In the larger rivers fish (ITAPU) and prawns are available.

Above the grass-line are growing a number of conifers. They are similar to a Norfolk pine and a N.Z. Kauri in shape and size. (up to 4'6" diameter)

In the higher parts of the OWEN STANLEY RANGE there are found dense moss-forests in which numerous orchids are growing. Red, white, orange, cream, and mottled flowers (and plants) were brought back to ABAU.

Animal life seen (but not in the moss-forests) included pigeons, wallaby, cassowary, scrub turkeys, hornbills, opossum, wild pig, and wild cattle.

Domestic poultry does very well in the whole area.

In conclusion it would not be an overstatement to say that the area as a whole (particularly the ITAKI VALLEY and the area near NUNUNAI) has a very good agricultural potential and that should an aerodrome be put in the ITAKI VALLEY at any stage a flourishing pastoral industry could be established.

(b) MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health throughout the area was only fair. This was partly due to the fact that there has been no Medical Patrol there since early 1953. Most of the DIMUKA people too were found to be very dirty seldom washing and sharing their plates of food with dogs. Most over half of the 123 patients sent in were suffering with yaws some of whom were very bad. Some difficulty was found in getting patients to ABAU as they (being bush people) were frightened to travel on canoes.

A Medical Orderly TAU accompanied the Patrol.

Many dogs (as usual) were shot in an effort to stamp out certain diseases, particularly skin infections and worms.

(c) EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Three Missionary groups are operating in the area i.e., Church of England (KOMANIA), L.M.S. (NUNUMAI), and Kwato (BONUA). All three seem to be doing good work although there is yet a great deal to be done to improve the living standards of these people in the DIMUKA. There are no European Missionaries in the area although there is one Polynesian and his family (from NIUK IS) at NUNUMAI.

Figures for the number of people (students and teachers) at each school are appended:

|         |          |         |           |         |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| NUNUMAI | 25 girls | 54 boys | 1 teacher | L.M.S.  |
| KOMANIA | 50       | 84      | 2         | C.of.E. |
| BONUA   | 11       | 17      | 1         | KWATO   |

Very few are absent at Mission schools outside of the ABAU district and none are absent at Government schools.

(c) CENSUS

New Census books were compiled for all Villages including the new village of SONUA where there has never been a Census taken before.

The figures do not need commenting on except that it will be seen that infant mortality figures are incomplete. This is partly due to the fact that the last Patrol (D.D.S.) was in 1952 and that although there have been a number of infant deaths since then the natives are unwilling to give details of them.

(f) NATIVE AFFAIRS

Despite the irregularity of Patrols the native situation in the area is good.

Cooperation was very good and some of the KODANIA men offered their services as carriers until the Patrol reached the coast. This readiness to help was in contrast to the cooperation received along the coast where natives seemed very tired. It is to be hoped that this laziness is not result of Cooperative activities (there <sup>are</sup> none in the DIMUCA).

One case of Incest was referred to the D.D.C and it is hoped that it will be dealt with in due course.

An Inspection was made of all Villages, excepting MAITH, along the coast and the compliance with instructions given on a previous Patrol was found to be satisfactory.

VENIVANI and TEVEAU leaders of the 948 Cargo Cutt in the area have both settled down to fairly innocuous activities and it was felt that the time was ripe to refund £20.19 to the people who had taken part in the movement and from whom it was confiscated in 1946.

As the Census figures show quite a large number of men are absent at work to the detriment of the villages at which they live and it is recommended that the area be closed for recruiting.

(d) VILLAGES

(1) Village Officials

On the whole Village Constables and Councilors were mediocre. Few were young and most were too closely related (especially in small villages) to the people in their villages to be good disciplinarians. Comments on all Village Constables are appended:

| Village | V.C.   | COMMENT                                  |
|---------|--------|--|
| MUMUMAI | GABAMU | Sincere but rather mild                  |
| DEBIA   | KAVISI | Needs a series of admonishments (poor)   |
| LOVITA  | LAPAU  | Quite a wag under his apparent dourness  |
| KUMARIA | AME    | Chief of ITAKI DIMUA PEOPLE - good       |
| EVYAKA  | MANUA  | Previously started village as a CR. Good |
| IOEK    | OMAKAI | Very helpful and keen                    |
| ARAU    | IDAU   | Ex RPC Fair Efficient with carriers      |
| MAGORI  | DANI   | If prodded can get work done             |

In addition to the above two new appointees were recommended - one for BONUA and one for VESANT - and have been provisionally appointed by the A.D.O., ABAU.

(2) State of Villages and Rest Houses

Some time before the Patrol left ABAU word was sent ahead that villages must be in reasonable condition before the Patrol arrived. Surprisingly enough a good deal of weight was given to this friendly warning and villages were in good condition. Housing styles were however poor and most lacked the finish that the better coastal houses have. Building materials generally too were of inferior quality and it is not surprising that houses are not built to last as long as coastal houses.

Pigs and dogs were in every village and many were shot. The most tidy villages were BONUA and MUMUMAI where mission influence is being felt.

Rest Houses are in the following villages: MUMUMAI, DEBIA, LOVITA, IOEK, BONUA No 1, VIAUA, VESANT, IAKA, MAGORI, and BONUA. Most are small but all are waterproof at least.

APPENDIX 'A'

APPLICATION TO PURCHASE LAND E.F. REID

Mr Reid applied for 2000 acres of land in the ILALI VALLEY and the Patrol was requested to find out the price the natives wanted for the land applied for. Although two days were spent gathering the owners together at KOKONIA Koi the final decision was that the natives would not sell at any price. There reason was that in the future they would require the land for coffee and cattle. They were not pressed in any way to sell.

APPENDIX 'B'

APPLICATION FOR A STORE SITE L. FARLEY

Mr Farley applied for a Trade Store site near GRANO village. This was inspected and relevant comments were appended to the land Application form.