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Station : Balimo  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: BALIMO WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 2..... 1956/57..... Number of Reports: 6.....

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No:
[ 1 ]	7 OF 1956/57 Sp	1-4 J.E. WAKEFORD	AREMIA RIVER		18.8.56 - 22.8.56	
[ 2 ]	7 OF 1956/57	1-23 J.E. WAKEFORD	MIDDLE AND LOWER ARAMIA, BAMU.	MAP	13.7.56 - 11.8.56	
[ 3 ]	3 OF 1956/57	1-23 J.E. WAKEFORD	UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER ARAMIA	MAP	25.9.56 - 18.10.56	
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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT 1956/57

BELIMO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Special report	J.E.Wakeford	Aramia River
Belimo 1-56/57	J.E.Wakeford	Middle and Lower Aramia, Upper and Lower Bank
" 2-56/57	J.E.Wakeford	Upper, Middle and Lower Aramia
" 3-56/57	T.Steen	Wth bank Fly R. and part Southern Gogodara C/Ds
" 4-56/57	J.E.Wakeford	Inland Gogodara
" 5-56/57	J.E.Wakeford	Bama, Wawoi, Sama Rivers



WESTERN DISTRICT  
PAID TO SUBS-ALTS TRUST

PAID REPORTS 1 1956/57

DWA. AM 30/1/56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District: WESTERN Report No. 101 SPECIAL 56 57

Patrol Conducted by: J. E. WAKEFORD

Area Patrolled: AREMIA RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: M. K. PLATER J. ANDERSON

Native: .....

Duration—From: 18.8.56 to 23.8.56

Number of Days: 5 Days

District Medical Assistant Accompanying: .....

Last Contact to Area by—District Services: ..../...../19.....

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

Map Reference: .....

Objects of Patrol: To collect blood samples re. Leishmaniasis

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/9/56

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

FERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

394/15 ✓

MO. 31/3-7.  
Sub District Office,  
Dainu, N.D.

August 27th, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
Daru.

SPECIAL REPORT.

I have to report that I accompanied Dr Anderson of Melbourne, and Mr H. Slater of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries on a special patrol that was recently conducted in this Sub District.

The objects of the patrol were to take blood samples from children between the ages of three and seven years, to obtain blood samples from domestic birds, and to shoot as many types of migratory birds in order to obtain blood samples from them. All blood samples obtained were taken with the objective of determining the incidence, if any of their relationship with the disease known as Encephalitis.

The patrol left the Government Station at Dainu on Saturday, 18th August, 1956, and moved up the Aremia river by Jode.

Lewa, Kotari, Aceta, Aumini, and Makop villages were visited, blood samples taken, and during the course of the trip a number of birds were shot.

The patrol then turned down river visiting Uruu, Kabana and Arova villages. Samples of blood were also taken from children from Jais and Aiwasi villages. Again a number of birds were shot.

The patrol returned to the Government Station on Wednesday, 22nd August, 1956.

*Chaxford*  
L. H. Worsford, A.D.C.



7  
P/A  
410





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 1 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Wakeford

Area Patrolled Middle + Lower Manua, Upper + Lower Bamu

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 24

Natives Police - 21 M.O.

Duration—From 13/7/1956 to 11/8/1956

Number of Days Thirty

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /1954

Medical / /1855

Map Reference Bamu River District Unites - Unich

Objects of Patrol Check census and investigate some serious allegations

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

NA 30-3-16

7th January, 1957.

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

SALINE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1956/57.

You should have now received a copy of Mr. Murphy's Report on Rec. Alms and Welfare. This Report covers matters arising from the above Patrol Reports.

When census figures are submitted for the remaining villages in the unsampled division, please include figures from this Report to make a complete division presentation.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.

(P/A)  
11/157





DNA

30/11/56 ✓

TO: MR. ...



30-5-2/750.

District Commissioner's Office,  
Buru, Western District.

4th October, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
KALIM. N.D.

**PARISH REPORT NO. 1. OF 1955-57.**

Receipt of the a/m Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The picture, painted by you does not appear to be healthy.

No doubt, a lack of constant patrolling of the area, combined with over recruiting and environment is perhaps the cause.

Personally, I do not blame the men for leaving the fertile country in which they live. However it is extremely hard for them to resist temptation.

Lack of patrolling in the past has been caused through a combination of, shortage of staff, suitable transport and latterly the job of building a new station with only one officer.

**Overcrowding:** Do you consider anyone of the area will have any beneficial effect on the people. It has failed in other parts of the District. Perhaps partial closure, such as making it illegal to recruit over a third of the potential labour available will solve some of the difficulties.

If you consider that A.P.C. are flagrantly ignoring Sec. 25 of the N.A.A. you may your remedy, prosecution notice the Ordinance.

**Agriculture:** The D.A.O. is now conducting a survey of the area and no doubt he will be able to advise you and the people as to the agricultural potential of their areas.


**Intense:** This is a bugbear throughout the whole Territory insofar as each primitive people are concerned. We can force them to build latrines, can be force them to use them! Intense and continuous propaganda may have a beneficial effect on them.

**Kalim:** An extract of this paragraph is being sent to the District Medical Officer.

**Conclude Village Councils:** The people could not have been so enthusiastic as was at first thought, otherwise they would have said NO to the A.P.C. recruiters as they did at SUI village recently.

**A.P.C. Complaint:** I cannot agree with your statement that the native gains nothing by being employed by A.P.C. He gets a reasonable wage, good food, medical attention and a much wider outlook on life than he would by staying in the old and alien of his home. I agree, that a large percentage of the jobs in our so called civilized community "dead end jobs." An illiterate and civilized person cannot expect to become a Company Director.

Franky, I am disappointed that you should throw in the towel after your first set back in this District.

  
( F.A. Champion )  
District Commissioner,  
Eastern Districts

Copy:

D.N.A.  
FORT HERBERT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office  
Balimo. W.D.

August 27th, 1964.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,  
WESTERN DISTRICT,  
PORT MOUTON.

PATROL AND SPECIAL REPORTS - BALIMO.

Please find attached the original and one copy of the report of my recent patrol. Also attached is the original and one copy of a special patrol which was conducted here recently.

With the Patrol Report, and also with the Special Report is my claim for Sleeping Allowance.

I do apologise over the maps, but we have no drawing board or square here. With this atrocious climate all pens and instruments are either rusted away to almost nothing, or badly corroded; the ink is paste.

*E. Wakeford*  
E. Wakeford,  
A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF FIJI AND NEW GUINEA.

BALDO PATROL REPORT. No. 1. 1965 - 1967.

AREAS PATROLLED: MIDDLE AND LOWER ANEMIA. UPPER  
AND LOWER BARU AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J.E. Wakeford, A.D.O.

DURATION: Thirty days, 13 July 56 to 11 Aug 56

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Reg No.	2958.	Lt/Pl	Divi.
" "	2971.	Const.	Eiwowo.
" "	3110.	"	Maluka.
" "	3060.	"	Omekam.

M.A.O. Kuruka Thimin.

INTERPRETER: Gones of Torabina.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LEO PATROL REPORT. No.1. 56/57.

INTRODUCTION.

The objectives of the patrol were:- (1) To check the census. (2) To investigate allegations of prostitution, gambling, and riotous behaviour, that it was alleged were taken place in the Samu area.

Not all of these objectives were accomplished. It was impossible to visit those villages situated on the sea side of the mouth of the Samu river owing to heavy seas and gale force winds. Attempts were made to reach these villages, but the patrol had to turn back.

It is proposed to visit this area and the Gama area, starting the first week in October, 1956.



PATROL DIARY.

JULY 13th. 1947.

Left Baliso Government Station by M.V. Jade and proceeded to Bradu village. Heavy rain.

JULY 14th.

Lined the people of Bradu village and took the census. Inspected coconut groves and some gardens, settled a number of petty disputes. Heavy rain showers during the day.

JULY 15th.

Left Bradu village and anchored Jade in Arania river and proceeded to Lara village by canoe. Lined and took census. Inspected coconut groves and some gardens. Rejoined M.V. Jade and proceeded to Kahani village. Heavy rain showers.

JULY 16th.

Lined and took census at Kahani. Inspected new "Long House". Inspected coconut grove and gardens. Settled a dispute over Sago palms. Moved on to Akewa village, twenty minutes. Lined and took census. People set to work making latrines. Showers.

JULY 17th.

Moved to Wai-a village. Lined and took census. Inspection of gardens, village area and coconuts. Moved on to Bahasi village. Lined, took census and inspection.

JULY 18th.

Moved to Garu village. Lined and took census, and inspected village area. Appalling conditions. Heavy showers. Moved on to Kurra village.

JULY 19th.

All people set to work to clean the filthy place.

JULY 20th.

People of Kurra lined and census taken. Resumed cleaning of village area. Over to Komu River mission.

JULY 21st.

Waited for bore, and then moved to Wokau village. Boat House and Police Barracks falling down. All set to work to repair both.

JULY 22nd.

Lined and took census of Wokau. Heavy rain.

JULY 23rd.

Moved to Aniada'i village. Lined and took census, inspected. Village appalling. Moved to Bamio. Heavy rain.

JULY 24th.

Lined and took census at Bamio. Heavy rain.

JULY 25th.

Moved to U-ati. Lined and took census. A shocking place, and patrol not at all well received. Moved on to Bunigi.

JULY 26th.

Lined and took census. Inspection of village area and coconut groves. A number of disputes settled.

JULY 27th.

Pouring rain, unable to move from Bunigi.

PATROL DIARY CONTD.

JULY 25th.

Moved over to Torabini village. Place in a shocking condition and had to repair West House and Police Barracks before they could be occupied.

JULY 26th.

Lined and took census. Inspected village and gardens. Moved to Gropai village. Very poor line. A lot of migration has taken place, and a number of deaths. Fore heavy rain.

JULY 30th.

Away early to Sisame No. 3. Only a small place. Lined and took census. Moved to Sisame No. 1. Lined and took census. A lot of trouble here through gambling and prostitution. One case of shooting with arrows.

JULY 31st.

On to Bina No. 1. but rough seas and strong winds forced the patrol to turn back, it being impossible to anchor therade in safety. The patrol turned back to Kwasi. People all out fishing.

August 1st.

Lined and took census. Very poor place. Moved to Amago. Place in an appalling condition. Lined and took census. Heard a number of disputes.

AUG. 2nd.

Moved to Hete, lined and took census. Very small place. On to Asarami. Place in shocking condition. Left police with people to clear up, whilst the remainder of the patrol moved to Lapapi. This place was even worse. Lined and took census. Returned to Asarami.

AUG. 3rd.

Lined and took census at Asarami, thence to Anaramio, another shocking place, thence to Arikinape, an even worse place.

AUG 4th.

Moved to Okeri. West House falling down and had to pro up and cover the remains with a tent fly. Lined and took census. Moved to Mirua.

AUG 5th.

Lined and took census. Heard a number of disputes. Waited for bore, and then followed it up the Samu river to Lowa.

Aug 6th.

Lined and took census of Lowa. Heard a number of disputes.

Aug 7th.

Moved to Gacoro. Besides the people of Gacoro there are a number of semi-nomadic bush people who live part of the time at this village.

Aug 8th.

Moved back into the Samu river and proceeded to Wakaki. These people were away at the Gago camp, not knowing the patrol would be visiting here this time.

Aug. 9th.

Moved back to the Aramia river and visited Arasi.

Aug 10th.

Lined and took census. Waited for bore, thence proceeded up river, visiting Arisa, Garu, Baiwasi, checking on work being done. Slept at Kenewa.

Aug. 11th.

Returned to Government station.



## TOPOGRAPHY.

Both areas covered by the patrol, the Bamu and the Aremia, are perfectly flat, consisting of river flats and swamp country.

## SOILS.

In the Gogadara area the soil is a heavy chocolate coloured clay loam, varying in depth from four to seven inches. The sub soil is heavy red clay.

In the Bamu area the soil is also a heavy chocolate coloured clay loam. The soil varies in depth in this area being as low as two inches, whilst in other places the soil could be measured in feet. The sub soil near the mouth of the Bamu is a heavy sticky clay, whilst in the middle Bamu the sub soil appears to be shale of a heavy clay texture.

## CLIMATE.

It did little else but rain during the entire period of the patrol. Winds were south east, and at times reached almost gale force. In the mouth of the Bamu river, seas were at all times extremely rough with heavy south east swells.

## FLORA AND FAUNA.

The Gogadara, the lower Aremia, and upper Bamu areas are heavily timbered. Trees are of both hard and soft woods, but no stands of either specie were seen that would be of commercial value. Bamboo grows extensively in all areas, as do the Sago palms and another specie known as the Biri palm. There are many species of the Nipa palm growing in the Bamu swamps. Whether this is the same specie as the Nipa fruticans from which sugar, vinegar, and alcohol is obtained is not known.

Food trees other than the sago and coconut consist mainly of the Breadfruit, (*Artocarpus incisa*) and the *Gnetum suamou*, or New Guinea Cabbage.

## FAUNA.

Both areas covered by the patrol abound in game of all types, including wallabies, wild pigs, and marmots; whilst almost every species of bird life is well represented. Especially Kappie geese, ducks, and cassowaries.

## ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads throughout the two areas covered by the patrol do not exist, all travelling being done by water using canoes.

Canoes vary in both shape and size. The Gogadara people use a single dug-out type canoe varying in length from eight to twenty feet. The Bamu people also use the dug-out type of canoe, but attach an outrigger to one side of the canoe, although it was noticed that amongst those villages close to the mouth of the Bamu, some canoes had outriggers attached to either side of the canoe.

I would not say that either the Bamu or the Gogadara people are good watermen. Canoe fatalities recorded in Village Registers are surprisingly high. However, consideration must be given to the fact that both the Aremia and the Bamu rivers are exceedingly treacherous.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Two areas were visited by the patrol. The lower Gogadara, and the Samu.

The Gogadara people have some very fine coconut groves however, the majority of the groves are badly overgrown. This is not due to laziness on the part of the people, but is due to the fact that the entire area is grossly over recruited. An effort is being made to encourage these people to produce copra, but I fear that any such form of economic development along these lines will have to come from the women, as there is not the man power available to do the job.

In the Samu area there are some thousands of coconut palms, but again the conditions found in the Gogadara area equally apply to the Samu. If anything the conditions in this area are worse.

#### GARDENS.

Very little gardening is done in both the areas visited by the patrol. In the Gogadara area, gardens consist of odd patches around the village, and along the banks of the river. Gogadara in the Samu area did I see what could by any stretch of imagination be called a garden. It did look in some places as if an attempt had been made to clear some bush, but that the men had been recruited for work, and the area left. Possibly some women had attempted to plant some taro and bananas in these areas, but these were completely overgrown. In neither area were the garden patches fenced, and the depredations caused to them by the wild pigs was enough to discourage anyone from further efforts. The lack of fences can be blamed on to lack of man power, as can the lack of gardens.

#### TYPES OF CROPS GROWN.

In the areas visited by the patrol, crops, if such can be called, consist of a little taro, yams, manioc, small quantities of sweet potato, and bananas. In neither area is a single type of European vegetable grown, not even the humble tomato, eschallot, and corn. This condition must be unique throughout the Territory.

#### CITRUS.

Oranges and lemons grow well throughout the areas visited. The varieties are varied. There is the very sweet thin-skinned mandarin, and the thick-skinned pithy orange which is tasteless. Lemons are thin-skinned and full of juice.

#### SAGO.

This is the staple diet in both areas, the Gogadara and the Samu, and whilst there are considerable areas of sago growing, I am concerned at what appears to be, the complete lack of any new planting.

The sago areas are getting further and further away from the villages, and in some cases in the Gogadara, this necessitates the complete exodus of the entire village for as long as three weeks at a time in travelling and preparing the sago, and bringing it back to the village. In the Samu the procedure is different. There, the women with her children move into the sago patch, erect a humpy, and live there as long as that particular patch of sago lasts; when finished they move on to the next patch. The reason for this moving from one patch to another is simply because the entire work falls upon the women. In some cases the canoes have worn out and cannot be replaced, as there are no men to replace them, the women being unable to make canoes are thus prevented from moving to and from the village, and therefore have to move into the sago areas where the food is.

AGRICULTURE GRADED.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs, ducks and fowls are kept by the majority of the Bogadara people; for that reason, I do not know. The fowls are so old and so inbred as to be long past laying, eggs are practically unobtainable. The ducks appear to be in the same category, and nowhere did I see any ducklings.

Pigs are of the semi-wild types, long snouts and razor backed. Only occasionally is one killed and eaten, this occurs mainly on the advent of a death of some well known person, or on the birth of a child. The pig population whilst being evenly spread, is by no means large, being perhaps four to six to a village.

The Fama people have more pigs, but less ducks and fowls. Only two really good pigs were seen in the Fama area, one a "Casser Saddleback" at Pania, and the other a "Middle White" at Pimarenfo. The remainder of the pig population consists of the semi wild black pigs which do considerable damage to the village area and to any young coconuts. I have advised the people to erect a fence ~~around the village~~ around the village area, and to keep the pigs outside. This is not a big task as all villages front the river. If the fence is erected, it will prevent the extensive yellowing under the houses and in the village. It will also stop the village from being fouled with manure, and so tend to minimise fly breeding.

FUTURE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The position is hopeless, and I am of the opinion that it would be a sheer waste of both time and money to attempt any agricultural development on a large scale whilst the Australasian Petroleum Company and Burns Philp are permitted to flout the Native Labour Ordinance as they do with recruiting in this district. Both companies take as many men as they want, when they want, and how they want, old men and young men. The Ordinance simply doesn't exist to these people, either to the number taken, the place of attesting, or to areas.

That the agricultural potential as far as land and climate are concerned is here, there is no doubt. Copra could be produced in commercial quantities. Prospects for rice growing are excellent; hemp and cotton grow well; citrus fruits and bananas grow profusely. However, economic development depends not only on capital, but also on man power and communications, both of which are sadly lacking in this sub district.



## MEDICAL.

### HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The majority of the Gogadara villages are clean, but the same cannot be said of the Samu villages, which are without exception the dirtiest, filthiest hovels I have ever encountered anywhere in the Territory. Hygiene is unknown amongst the Samu people. Latrines there were none in either area. Disposal of wastes in the Samu area consisted of throwing the rubbish under the houses, out of the doors, or on the bank of the river. Flies there were in countless millions in both areas, and areas behind and under the houses were infested with fly larvae. It became a regular procedure for the patrol, when on arrival at a village, to muster all the people, and put them all to work cleaning the village area. The filthy attitude of these people is hard to understand when they have at their front doors what is perhaps the best of all means of disposing of water - namely a fast flowing broad river emptying straight into the sea.

### HOUSES.

The Gogadara people use the "Long House". This is a huge structure divided into compartments for families and single men. By living together, the combined smoke from the cooking fires inside the building keeps the mosquitoes under control.

A number of the "Long Houses" are badly in need of repair, and some need rebuilding altogether. This is work requiring man power of which there is none. Only Kubun people have been able to erect a new structure. For some unknown reason the recruits have left twenty men in this village. The people have been working every day for six months, and hope to have the job completed in about three months time.

The Samu people have in a number of cases discarded the true "Long House" and tend to live in individual houses. In some villages there is a large house in which a number of families live together, but these are not divided into compartments. All types of houses in the Samu area are all in a shocking condition, and most of them are in a state of collapse. At Scrabins the structure was interrupted whilst everyone rushed to hold up a house that had started to fall down, and to cut props to support the building. This structure was occupied by three women and their children. The women stated that their men folk had not been home for five years.

Other houses in the Samu consist of humpies scattered throughout the sago areas. As most of these have been constructed by women, they are of the simplest construction, most of them having earth floors. In an area subject to flooding, these conditions must be a menace to health.

### DIET.

Sago is the staple diet of both the Gogadara people, and the Samu. In both areas this diet is augmented with fish, bananas, coconuts, small quantities of yam, sweet potato and manioc. These additions to the diet are found more in the Gogadara area, in the Samu they are hardly worth counting.

Sago is cooked either wrapped in the leaves of the sago palm which are placed on the fire and roasted, or the sago is mixed with the meat of the coconut, boiled in a saucepan and served as a soup.

Both areas abound in game, and wild pigs are a menace, but there is little hunting. For, as the people say, "Can a woman go hunting? She can fish, but hunting, no. That is the work of the men, and of course there are no men."

MEDICAL CONT.

DIET CONT.

There seems little doubt that under normal conditions, the natives seen on the patrol are able to obtain enough food to sustain life and health, but the diet is badly balanced according to modern standards. Something will have to be done to encourage these people to make gardens and to grow vegetables. The present diet consists only of carbohydrates, and is completely lacking in fats and proteins. Salt it seems is not used, and the existence of areas of endemic goitre does suggest that the intake of iodine is insufficient.

FOOD STORAGE.

In the Gogodara area sago is made in large quantities at the one time, it is then placed in woven baskets, brought back to the village and stored. In the Damu, the sago is made in quantities sufficient for a week or ten days at a time. It is kept rolled in long bundles of sago leaves securely tied together, placed on shelves above the fire and dried.

WATER SUPPLIES.

All water is obtained from swamps and the rivers. It is either like a thin soup with the red, or green in colour from the swamps. It has in some cases a most peculiar odour.

CLOTHING.

In both areas the native people have discarded all forms of native dress, and now wear all European types of clothes. The men wearing either shorts and singlets, or shorts and shirts. In some cases men were dressed in long whites with collars and ties. The women wear either a skirt with no top piece, or a frock. It was pathetic in some cases where it was obvious that the extreme work was the person's only piece of clothing. It was naturally in a torn and dirty condition.

PHYSIQUE.

I would say that the average height of the males in both areas would be approximately five five, and that of the women very little less. There were some sturdy types amongst both sexes, but on the whole they were all of the "lean kind".

The skin colour varied. In the Gogodara skin colour tended to paleness, and a number of red skinned people were seen. In the Damu the skin colour is much darker. A number of children were seen whose skin colour was almost a yellow. Albinism, that is if it is true albinism, was fairly common in both areas, and some pathetic cases were noted.

HALLS.

The health of the Gogodara people was good, and very few cases of sickness were seen. The same cannot be said of Damu people where I suppose every known disease was seen in some form or another. These people absolutely refuse to go to the hospital at Damu, whether it is the long sea journey or not. As yet there is not an aid post is really needed in this area, and if staff is available I would suggest more than one should be established. Torabise village would be a good site for one of them. This would service villages on the north and south banks of the Damu river. Siatare would be ideal for another post, whilst the third could be located at Binerano, this would service the villages in the Trania passage. The lack of medical aid in the Damu river area, other than the Damu River Mission, whose facilities are extremely limited, is to be deplored. Four hundred and fifty seven treatments were given on patrol.

11.10.1940. H.M.O. Kukuwa Trania. This is the first time that I have found it necessary to lodge a complaint against an F.M.S. This man is a patient from the Damu hospital. He is lazy, dirty and untidy, and had to be forced to any medical work at all. His favorite diagnosis is "Common cold" and treatment, "Rest in bed". Right he is, but hardly applicable on a patrol. He made no hygiene inspections at all, but filled in his report as "everything good", "malarial control good in all villages". I have made him alter his report to Damu.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

These, throughout the areas visited by the patrol are a poor helpless lot; they have no authority at all over their people. The majority of them are old men with many years of good service to their credit, and I do not doubt for one minute that they have in the past rendered sterling service to their Government, but they can best be described now as a "link with the past", and I fear have no place in the modern form of society that is fast growing up around them.

They are treated with no respect at all by company recruiters both black and white; their authority being so undervalued, they are held in contempt by their own people.

I had met a number of them before starting on this patrol, and was appalled at their dirty, torn and tatty uniforms. Some I found had had no new issue made to them since 1947. I was determined to help them and try and boost their morale, and so issued each with a new uniform and paid him up - 4/- a week. They are now at least presentable, but I doubt if even the new uniforms will restore their authority.

Under the circumstances, there is little that can be done about it. The main thing will be to maintain constant patrols in order to be somewhere near them when they require assistance, and so render to them the help they so badly need.

\* With so little man power available to them, they are of course unable to perform the majority of their duties. Villages are in a shocking state, there are no gardens, coconuts are diseased and over grown, houses are in appalling conditions, and the health of their people is deteriorating generally.

Best houses and Police Barracks either don't exist, or if they do are in an appalling condition. As well as that the patrol carried a tent and two flvs, as these had to be used on numerous occasions.

Generally speaking, I found the Village Constables to be a kindly lot, and who would if they could maintain that standard of efficiency that has made them so famous throughout Papua history. Most Village Councillors have been recruited. In some cases men have taken on the job, this has been arranged amongst themselves, but in other cases villages have no Councillors.

I had to take action against Waira, Village Constable of Sagoro village in the Pama. There was some trouble over a pig which was doing considerable damage at the Pama River Mission. Mrs Standen of that Mission ordered the pig to be shot, and this was done. It was found later that the pig belonged to Waira who was extremely cross over the episode. I regret to say that Waira completely lost his temper and went down to the Mission where he used some threatening language to Mrs Standen, he also threatened her with violence. I went into the matter thoroughly and advised Mrs Standen not to prosecute, but however without result. A charge was laid under Regulation 93 (a) of the Native Regulations Ordinance, 1952-1953. Waira pleaded guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months with hard labour.

Some very serious allegations have been made by various Europeans against Village Constables in the Sub District. However I am of the opinion that the allegations are in a number of cases the outcome of the Village Constable endeavouring to stand up for his people and their rights. To date I have found these allegations to be unfounded.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES.

Very little information was obtained concerning native customs on this patrol. The main reason being that my interpreter has only a smattering of Pidgin English, and I have no knowledge of Motu.

The people seen by the patrol seemed to me to have a lot in common with the Sepik people of New Guinea, and I found a number of their customs to be the same.

#### MARRIAGE.

Child marriage is practiced by the Samu people, but I did not see any in the Cogedara area. Marriage in both areas is patri-local. Throughout both areas the widespread practice of bride price, the transfer at marriage of gifts from the bridegroom and his kinsfolk to those of the bride, is observed. The nature of the possessions given away is variable, but the main medium of exchange is money. This medium varies in amount from five pounds to twenty pounds. Shell currency is also used, as are pigs, tools, ornaments and articles of clothing.

#### SISTER MARRIAGE.

This practice is strictly observed by the people of both areas covered by the patrol. It does not take the place of bride price but is a supplement to it. With prostitution and adultery rife in the areas causing the breaking up of the marriage and the forcing of the sister to return to her brother's people; the children of the broken marriage are turned out to relatives, until the people really know just where they are. The social organization is chaos, and is fast being broken down.

#### CLANS.

Both the Cogedara and the Samu people follow the clan system, and have totemism linked with a species of animal. In the "Long House" where the village may consist of more than one clan, sections are marked for each of the clans. In the Samu where the true "Long House" has been abolished, clans are established each in its own smaller edition of the old type long house, but are separate buildings.

Inheritance. This follows as far as I could find out, the matrilineal pattern, but I would say that the rule is by no means rigid, and sometimes follows the matrilineal pattern of the Trobriand Islands where a man may hand over certain wealth to his son instead of leaving it to be inherited by his sister's son after his death.

#### DANCES.

These are severely frowned upon by the Missions, who regard them as acts of the Devil, and as obscene. The Uragu people staged a dance whilst the patrol was in the village, and I could see nothing obscene about any part of it. The rhythm was maintained only the men took part, forming lines, and swinging their arms, turning on their feet and bringing their hands together with a clap. They were accompanied by the beating of a large drum, whilst another man squatted on his heels with a long piece of large bamboo held firmly between his feet and beaten with two long sticks. The bamboo had been smoked and had a slit in the top about eight inches long by a quarter of an inch wide.

It is most peculiar how the Oil Company dominates these people's lives. The dance lasted about three hours and consisted of a series of incidents connected with the Company. One of the dances was about a man who had joined the Company and had not come home for five years; another where the aged father was grieving for a son who was away with the Company; another was of a man who worked for the Company and who had stolen a quantity of methylated spirits and its subsequent effects on him.

#### WITCHERY.

This is practiced by people in both areas. It seems to be composed of 'wishing' people to death, and the working of spells over their possessions. Printing of a miniature crocodile is also another method used in the Samu area.

MIS. 651308.

The last patrol made in the areas covered by the present patrol was in 1934. Since that date a large number of migrations have taken place, and in some cases villages have been moved to new sites.

Listed below are the percentages of those away at work from the villages visited by this patrol.

Uradau.	27.5%	Kara.	60%
Lebanc.	40%	Lenawa.	40%
Wain.	45%	Deiwasi.	55.80%
Garu.	62.85%	Kuris.	57.12%
Wokau.	61.75%	Apindai.	50%
Banio.	55.55%	Upeti.	66%
Bunizi.	62.94%	Torabima.	72.91%
Orupai.	90%	Sisiam.2.	92.59%
Sisiam.1.	93.95%	Lowasi.	89.28%
Amagos.	67.5%	Stere.	46.15%
Awarani.	61.11%	Tepeti.	89.13%
Binaramio.	59.09%	Arikimpe.	66.66%
Sogoro.	76.98%	Mirus.	74.2%
Lowa.	65%	Gagoro.	73.33%
Aragi.	33.92%		

These figures in themselves are astounding, and have been made a great deal worse during this last week when a new recruiting drive through this area took place. I am given to understand that the target was for another six hundred men to be recruited for the Australasian Petroleum Company.

A report was given to me to the effect that a further sixteen men have been taken from Kuris village, one of whom they tell me is a cripple. If this information is correct, then the figures for Kuris village now read as follows:- Away at work 102.95%. This means that either men have been taken from over the 45 age group, or that some have been taken from the 15 - 16 group. This is a scandal. Other villages have been similarly affected, but as yet no reports have been received at this office.

I also desire to point out, that although considerable numbers of men have been taken from within a stone's throw of this office, not one man has been brought here to be signed on. This action in itself is a flagrant breach of s.25 of the Native Labour Ordinance, 1950.



CONCLUSIONS.

I have expressed my feelings formerly in this report with regard to the recruiting in this Sub District, but however it must not be thought that I deny any man the right to earn his own living, or that recruiting should be completely abolished; but I do contend that it should be controlled, and the laws of the Territory respected. My own actions in the initial stages of the Highland Labour Scheme, and my own personal efforts in recruiting the Sukukokus for work outside their own district proves this. What I am concerned about is the economic and social upheaval that this unrestricted recruiting is causing in this district amongst the native peoples. It is chaos.

The problem could be solved by the establishment of Administration run Labour Exchanges, through which labour would flow freely and yet be under control. As it is at present, this sub district is under the control of a powerful economy, which I have no hesitation in saying, is regarded by the people here as the administration, and which makes a Government Officer's position untenable. Any advancement along the policy lines laid down by the Administration for the social and economic advancement of the native peoples is impossible.

The Salimo Sub District must surely be one of the most perfect settings in the Territory for the establishment of Village Councils. Villages here are grouped together, each having a common language, a similar social organisation, and an equal economic potential. This - realised soon after my arrival here and during the day visits that I made to surrounding villages. With this objective in mind I suggested to a number of villagers, the Village Council scheme; all were enthusiastic about it. I pointed out to them, that in my opinion the basis of sound local government was finance and education. They have at their disposal the means of raising funds, namely copra production, and a large number of them can read and write English. The Lewa people had previously dabbled in copra production, but the project had lapsed, however they were perfectly willing to start again, but they said they had no copra sacks, and made an appeal to the District Office Daru for assistance in this matter, but none was forthcoming. In the end they self purchased the copra sacks for them, and production started.

The figures are of interest. Koro from an acre or so at infrequent intervals, jumped in six weeks to twenty two bags. Katori starting from scratch produced thirty three bags in seven weeks. Fisi from scratch produced fourteen bags in four weeks; other villages then started cleaning their coconut groves. A scheme was drawn up whereby each group should have a central dryer and storage shed, and work was about to start on this project. The Fisi, Dogano and Fala groups then became interested and asked for assistance. An experienced policeman was provided, and the people were loaned tools for clearing and construction work. This work was actually in hand, then last week I walked the A.F.S. recruiter with his native assistants and took every available man, despite protests from the Village Constables. The policeman had to pack up and return to the Station here, and had to get women to assist him in carrying the tools back as there were insufficient men left to help him. I can now write this to my efforts to help Village Councils and to produce copra. I am glad to understand that the target for this latest recruiting drive is six hundred from the Mamu and Arahia areas. If this figure is true, looking on tot of the already swag, as shown in my census figures, the result to this Sub District must be catastrophic. It should also be noted that not one man has, or ever has been signed on at this office, all are either taken to Kikori or Daru, the majority come to Kikori.

The Missions also suffer in this uncontrolled recruiting. Mrs Stenden of the Daru River Mission writes and tells me that this week four of her trainee teachers who were to have opened schools next month were taken, as was one teacher. The U.F.M. at Salimo also lost nine of their most promising school boys.

One might well ask what is the result of the contact between this Company and the native. Is it beneficial to the native? Does the native gain anything? The answers are no. Ninety percent of the jobs are dead end jobs. The result of the contact between these two parties is unarticulated vice on the part of the native.

Prostitution is rife in the district. Women are hawked and hired out to the men in the labour camps. An organised brothel was actually established near the Orapai labour camp. Parties of women are brought from the Likiep district to be hawked around the camps - the Company itself complained of this. The Mission complains that Venereal disease is general throughout the semi area. It is almost impossible to line the people into family groups owing to the number of illegitimate children. Men come back from work and stay in the village just long enough for their wife, or somebody else's wife to become pregnant, and then rejoin the Company. A sister exchange is the recognized custom amongst the Areris and many people this adultery causes endless strife and is fast breaking down the social organization.

The people themselves will show the houses they have constructed at Vokai, Sati, Bani, Luigi, Sisiang, and Orapai, where the gambling schools run for weeks at a time. The latter begin as money and personal possessions, and end in women and pigs. I would never have risked taking the boat made at the South West season to do this patrol but for the astonishing reports that were reaching me of these activities. As it was, three times - nearly lost the boat, and even then it was impossible to reach some of the outside villages from there even more serious reports had been coming from. Out of the riot that took place at Sisiang, only two were apprehended, the remainder had heard of the patrol, and had rejoined the Company.

I was astounded at the attitude of some of the people here towards the patrol. In uncontrolled areas my patrols have on many occasions been met with a hostile reception and showers of arrows and spears, but this is caused by fear; the fear of something new in the form of administration - something unknown. On three occasions here, the people whilst not being hostile were extremely sullen, and difficulty was experienced in getting them to line. At one place they lined with extremely bad grace and turned their backs to us. On numerous occasions the patrol was informed that "The I.P.O. was the Sabanda, and now the Government". Surely in what must be one of the oldest settled districts in Papua, this attitude demands some explanation. Notes have been made by previous officers in village registers of this attitude.

So I say frankly that I have written this district down as my first failure in the Service. I can see absolutely no prospects of economic and social advancement for these people whilst conditions remain as they are. The position in all its aspects is hopeless, and the frustration, again in all its aspects that I am experiencing here is overwhelming, and I honestly feel that the sooner my term in this district is brought to a close, the happier I shall be.

*A. W. Wakeford*  
 A. W. Wakeford, A.P.O.

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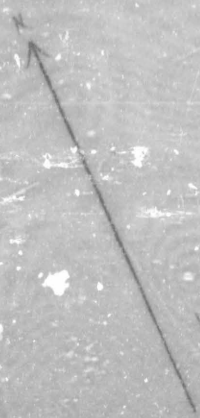


# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 56-57

(Give page numbers)

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	METHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS										ASSET EXCL. VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL										TOTALS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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21	2222-2225	2226-2229	2230-2233	2234-2237	2238-2241	2242-2245	2246-2249	2250-2253	2254-2257	2258-2261	2262-2265	2266-2269	2270-2273	2274-2277	2278-2281	2282-2285	2286-2289	2290-2293	2294-2297	2298-2301	2302-2305	2306-2309	2310-2313	2314-2317	2318-2321	2322-2325	2326-2329	2330-2333	2334-2337	2338-2341	2342-2345	2346-2349	2350-2353	2354-2357	2358-2361	2362-2365	2366-2369	2370-2373	2374-2377	2378-2381	2382-2385	2386-2389	2390-2393	2394-2397	2398-2401	2402-2405	2406-2409	2410-2413	2414-2417	2418-2421	2422-2425	2426-2429	2430-2433	2434-2437	2438-2441	2442-2445	2446-2449	2450-2453	2454-2457	2458-2461	2462-2465	2466-2469	2470-2473	2474-2477	2478-2481	2482-2485	2486-2489	2490-2493	2494-2497	2498-2501	2502-2505	2506-2509	2510-2513	2514-2517	2518-2521	2522-2525	2526-2529	2530-2533	2534-2537	2538-2541	2542-2545	2546-2549	2550-2553	2554-2557	2558-2561	2562-2565	2566-2569	2570-2573	2574-2577	2578-2581	2582-2585	2586-2589	2590-2593	2594-2597	2598-2601	2602-2605	2606-2609	2610-2613	2614-2617	2618-2621	2622-2625	2626-2629	2630-2633	2634-2637	2638-2641	2642-2645	2646-2649	2650-2653	2654-2657	2658-2661	2662-2665	2666-2669	2670-2673	2674-2677	2678-2681	2682-2685	2686-2689	2690-2693	2694-2697	2698-2701	2702-2705	2706-2709	2710-2713	2714-2717	2718-2721	2722-2725	2726-2729	2730-2733	2734-2737	2738-2741	2742-2745	2746-2749	2750-2753	2754-2757	2758-2761	2762-2765	2766-2769	2770-2773	2774-2777	2778-2781	2782-2785	2786-2789	2790-2793	2794-2797	2798-2801	2802-2805	2806-2809	2810-2813	2814-2817	2818-2821	2822-2825	2826-2829	2830-2833	2834-2837	2838-2841	2842-2845	2846-2849	2850-2853	2854-2857	2858-2861	2862-2865	2866-2869	2870-2873	2874-2877	2878-2881	2882-2885	2886-2889	2890-2893	2894-2897	2898-2901	2902-2905	2906-2909	2910-2913	2914-2917	2918-2921	2922-2925	2926-2929	2930-2933	2934-2937	2938-2941	2942-2945	2946-2949	2950-2953	2954-2957	2958-2961	2962-2965	2966-2969	2970-2973	2974-2977	2978-2981	2982-2985	2986-2989	2990-2993	2994-2997	2998-3001	3002-3005	3006-3009	3010-3013	3014-3017	3018-3021	3022-3025	3026-3029	3030-3033	3034-3037	3038-3041	3042-3045	3046-3049	3050-3053	3054-3057	3058-3061	3062-3065	3066-3069	3070-3073	3074-3077	3078-3081	3082-3085	3086-3089	3090-3093	3094-3097	3098-3101	3102-3105	3106-3109	3110-3113	3114-3117	3118-3121	3122-3125	3126-3129	3130-3133	3134-3137	3138-3141	3142-3145	3146-3149	3150-3153	3154-3157	3158-3161	3162-3165	3166-3169	3170-3173	3174-3177	3178-3181	3182-3185	3186-3189	3190-3193	3194-3197	3198-3201	3202-3205	3206-3209	3210-3213	3214-3217	3218-3221	3222-3225	3226-3229	3230-3233	3234-3237	3238-3241	3242-3245	3246-3249	3250-3253	3254-3257	3258-3261	3262-3265	3266-3269	3270-3273	3274-3277	3278-3281	3282-3285	3286-3289	3290-3293	3294-3297	3298-3301	3302-3305	3306-3309	3310-3313	3314-3317	3318-3321	3322-3325	3326-3329	3330-3333	3334-3337	3338-3341	3342-3345	3346-3349	3350-3353	3354-3357	3358-3361	3362-3365	3366-3369	3370-3373	3374-3377	3378-3381	3382-3385	3386-3389	3390-3393	3394-3397	3398-3401	3402-3405	3406-3409	3410-3413	3414-3417	3418-3421	3422-3425	3426-3429	3430-3433	3434-3437	3438-3441	3442-3445	3446-3449	3450-3453	3454-3457	3458-3461	3462-3465	3466-3469	3470-3473	3474-3477	3478-3481	3482-3485	3486-3489	3490-3493	3494-3497	3498-3501	3502-3505	3506-3509	3510-3513	3514-3517	3518-3521	3522-3525	3526-3529	3530-3533	3534-3537	3538-3541	3542-3545	3546-3549	3550-3553	3554-3557	3558-3561	3562-3565	3566-3569	3570-3573	3574-3577	3578-3581	3582-3585	3586-3589	3590-3593



Unbulung Jewell

WAKERS

Upper Bamu River

DUNN

SPILL

WANDI RIVER

Low River

WAKERS

MATRAKI

GRAND

Bamu River Mission

AREMIA RIVER

BBLIND GOV. STATION

WAKERS  
WAKERS  
WAKERS

LOW

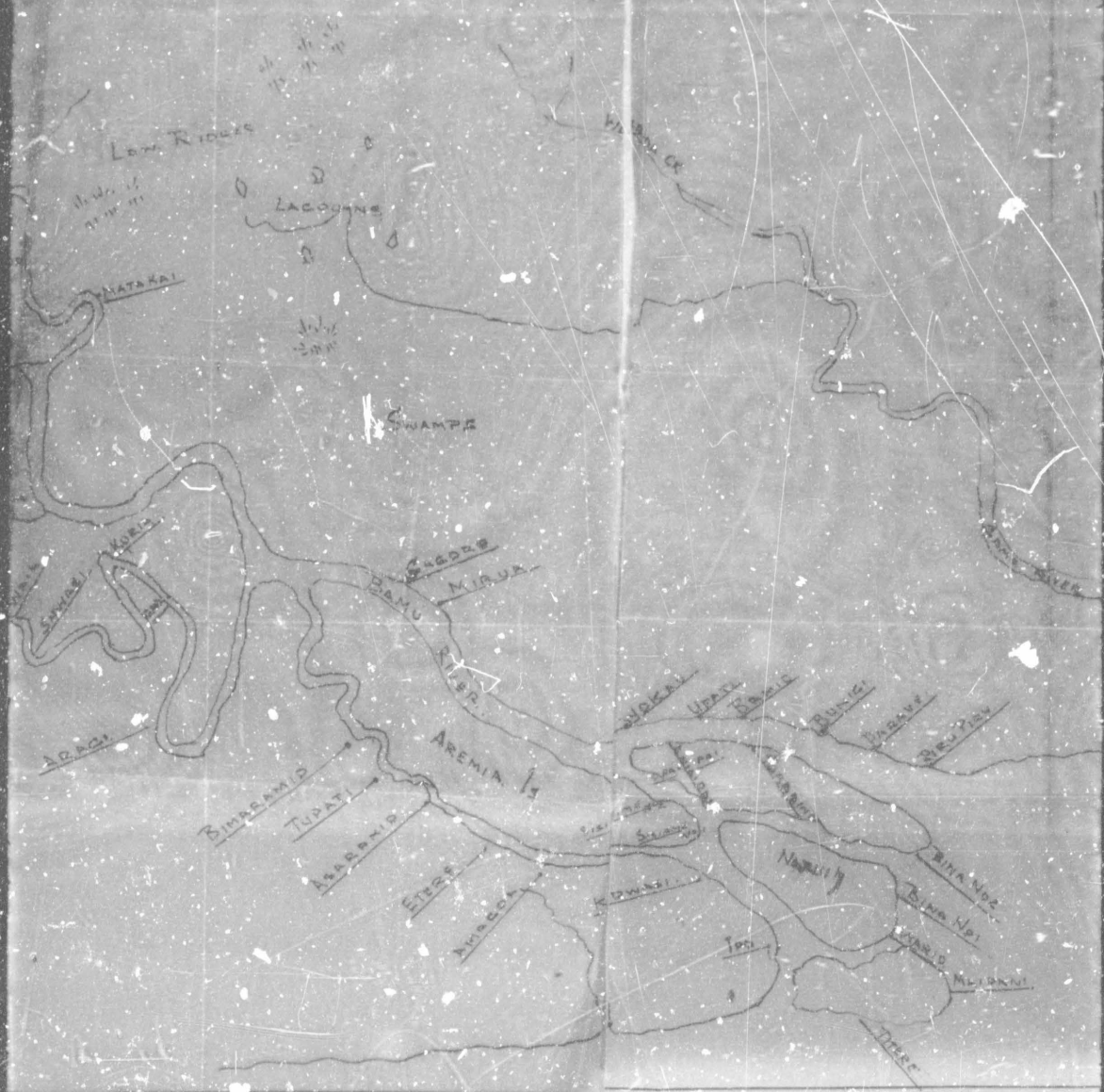
WAKERS

WAKERS

BAMU RIVER DISTRICT

SCALE 4 MILES - 1" JEWAKEFORD

60







W. RIVER

TURANA R.

SWAMP

LAGUNA  
MIA

RIVER

WOCAL  
UPPER  
RIVER  
TANU  
TANU  
TANU

AREMIA IS

EXISE  
KAWO

SWAMP

NARU

RIVER

MAIPANI

TANU



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. 2 51 56157

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Wakeford

Area Patrolled Upper middle along Abania

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. F. Kleeckham D.A.S.F.

Natives Police student protect.

Duration—From 28/9/1956 to 18/10/1956

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 54

Medical  / / 18

Map Reference A.P.C. 4 mile to lunch Barua sheet

Objects of Patrol Census + Agricultural Survey

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

Amount Paid from T.E.D.F. Trust Fund .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence  
to be addressed to the Director

27/4/57 ✓  
②

In Reply,  
Please Quote  
No. 21-20-1 / 12483.



Department of Public Health,  
Port Moresby.

8th March, 1957.

The Director of Native Affairs,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Balimo Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57. ←

Your 30-4-24 of the 27th February, 1957, refers.

The extract from this report has been read with interest. A senior officer of the Department will be visiting Balimo shortly and will discuss these matters both with the District Commissioner, Western District, and the Assistant District Officer, Balimo.

Further, it is intended that the next hospital to be opened in the Territory will be at Balimo, and this should be within the next three months.

*R. F. R. Screen*  
(R. F. R. SCREEN)  
A/DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Copy sent to CC. Hans  
Loran via 30/4/57 of 18/3/57  
P/A 13/3/57



30-4-24

27th February, 1957

The District Officer,  
Dava.

Balimo Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged. Extract dealing with health has been sent to the Director of Public Health Department.

The present plan for Balimo medical requirements for a medical assistant to be stationed at Balimo in the first or second quarter of this year. The M.V. "Tedaru" has already been despatched for service in the Western District, particularly in the BAKU area. The Director of Health has also made a firm acquisition for an outboard for medical use in Balimo.

A District Education Officer will be posted to BAKU next June and an Education Officer goes to BALIMO on return from leave in March.

The inclusion of regulation 84 (1) of the Native Administration Regulations have already been approved by His Honour for insertion as an amendment in the Native Regulations. This Regulation deals with abduction or enticement of a wife from a husband's custody.

The matter of the "pupils" at Mission centres will be discussed with you on Mr. Kuppy's arrival.

The "marriage" performed by a Native Mission helper is not registrable and is not legal from the point of view of the Marriage Alliance nor from Native Custom requirements. However, it is probable that the native customary obligations have been complied with and the ceremony in the church is in the nature of a "blessing" on the civil contract in accordance with native custom.

*ack*  
(A. A. Roberts)  
Director. *JSM*

30-4-24

27th February, 1957

The Director,  
Public Health Department,  
Port Moresby.

Belimo Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57.

Forwarded herewith is extract from the above report  
concluded 13 October, 1956.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

JWR

30/4/24

DNA

2-2/118

VAC/MI

District Office,  
Balise, MALINA

5 Feb 57



Assistant District Officer,  
BALISE.

BALISE PATROL REPORT NO 2 OF 56-57

1. The abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.
2. Your report is well written, informative, and covers all facets of native administration. An excellent report.
3. I have discussed the economic potential with the Agricultural Officer and we are of the opinion that coffee and rubber should not be attempted. With rubber, there would be only small stands in villages and the latex would have to be transported long distances to a central factory. Also the rainfall would cause huge losses of latex.
4. Rice could be grown for home consumption.
5. Copra, in my opinion, is the best economically. We know it, coconuts grow well, so it would be best to concentrate on that commodity.
6. Referring to the fishing potential, this should be encouraged. The Director will be requested to bring this matter up with the Fisheries Division.
7. It is very likely that a European Medical Assistant will be posted to Balise as soon as the residence, now under construction, is completed.
8. The District Medical Officer has informed me that Aid Posts will be opened at Oropai, Meisasa and Saivase. Can you get natives from these areas with Grade 4-5 education standard who would be willing to train as Native Medical Orderlies.
9. Village Officials  
A Village Councillor is not an employee of the Administration. If you consider a councillor is doing a better job in a village than the Village Constable I suggest you appoint him to the position.
10. Native Regulations  
I think that Regulation 84(5) would be sufficient without incorporating Regulation 84 (1) of the Native Administration Regulations 1924.
11. Education  
Provision has been made in the 1957-58 estimate for educational facilities to be set up at Balise. If the village people would be willing to build a school and teacher's house immediately, I'm sure Mr W. Hanson would co-operate in providing a teacher.




**12. Reclamation**

Headquarters has advised that the following areas will be closed to recruiting :

Ukima, Bomo Delta, Araxis, North Bank of Fly, and Kival  
Gansas Division.

I feel sure that the Western District is going to receive much more attention in the near future than it has in the past.

  
(P.A. Sheridan)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Copy to :

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORSBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

BALING PATROL REPORT, No. 18, 1966 - 1967.

AREAS PATROLLED:-

UPPER AND MIDDLE ARANIA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:-

J. E. Wakoford, A.D.C.

ACCOMPANIED BY:-

F. KLECKHAM, AGRICULTURAL OFFICER,  
WESTERN DISTRICT.

DURATION:-

EIGHTEEN DAYS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:-

Reg. No.	5974.	L/Cpl Obalari.
" "	6020.	Const. Omas.
" "	6158.	" " "
" "	7088.	" " "
" "	8110.	" " "

INTERPRETERS:-

GONNA OF TORABINA.  
KIAPA OF KIMAMA.

MEDICAL ORDEPLY:-

SIRAU OF DARU.

PATROL DIARY.

SEPTEMBER. 25th, 1956.

- The patrol left the Government Station at Balimo and moved per M.V. Jade to Aewa village. Lined and took census. Agricultural inspection.
- 26.9.56. Proceeded to Aetari, lined and took census. Settled dispute of coconut palms. Agricultural inspection.
- 27.9.56. Patrol moved to Aketa village. Lined and took census. Agricultural inspection.
- 28.9.56. To Piri village. Lined, census, agricultural inspection.
- 29.9.56. To Fikiwa village. Lined and took census. Agricultural inspection.
- 30.9.56. Moved to Mumuni village. Lined, census, inspection.
- 1.10.56. At Mumuni village.
- 2.10.56. The patrol moved by canoe to Makap village. Lined and took census. Agricultural inspection.
- 3.10.56. The patrol returned to Mumuni village.
- 4.10.56. The patrol returned to Balimo Government Station.
- 5.10.56. Left the Government Station and moved per M.V. Jade to Uradu village. Agricultural inspection. On to Kebabana village agricultural inspection. Thence to Kanewa village, agricultural inspection. Camped.
- 7.10.56. Patrol moved to Waisa village, inspection. To Garu village, inspection, thence to Auria, inspection camped.
- 8.10.56. Inspection of Saitwai village. M.V. Jade hit obstacle in river and bent the shaft. Proceeded to Iowa village on the Bamu river.
- 9.10.56. At Iowa on agricultural inspection.
- 10.10.56. At Iowa.
- 11.10.56. Proceeded down the Bamu river. Camped on board.
- 12.10.56. At Kebabana.
- 13.10.56. Returned to Balimo. Patrol had to be abandoned.



## INTRODUCTION.

The objectives of the patrol were, (1) to take a census, (2) Accompany the Agricultural Officer on an agricultural survey, (3) Organise coope production amongst the people, and any other form of cash cropping that appeared suitable.

Owing to an accident with M.V. Jags, not all these objectives were accomplished. It was impossible to reach the villages situated in the lower Damu area. To take census was out of the question, there was none left in the area suitable for such a patrol, and time was against us. The Agricultural Officer was due at the Agricultural Extension Conference to be held at Gorge. As it was we were unable to get back in time for him to attend.

Figures are showing that the coope objective in the Gocadara area was a success. Since the patrol's visit to the area the following coope has been produced and sold. One hundred and seven bags have been made and sold for £389.19.0, and there are approximately a further seventy to eighty bags awaiting shipment.

In those areas where few coconut palms exist, it was suggested to the people that planting of palms should take place, and arrangements were made with the Agricultural Officer to send up young palms from Daru. Three shipments of these have been received and planted, and Village Constables are coming in to this office saying that they have more land ready. To the people of Bakap and Pikiwa and Mumuni, it was suggested to them that they should try their hands at (1) crocodile shooting, (2) the collecting of coral gum. We now have a supply of crocodile skins and coral gum awaiting shipment.

Advice was given by the Agricultural Officer on the type of dryer best suitable for these people. In the meantime an experimental type of hot air dryer has been constructed on the Government Station at Palimo. This is being used at present by the Palimo people and is making excellent coope. A man from Sateri village has been selected to attend a course in coope production to be held in New Ireland in February, 1957, and eight students have been sent to the Agricultural School at Fonedatta. Experimental gardens were started at each village, and a variety of vegetable seeds were planted. I regret to have to report that these are a complete failure. These people are certainly not gardeners, and will have to be taught. However consideration must be given to the extremely poor soil in this district.

The Aramia river teems with a variety of fish, and there is every hope that something can be done with these, not only as an improvement in the diet of the people, but with a possibility of finding a market for smoked fish, and thus providing these people with cash. With this in mind I have asked the Chief of the Division of Fisheries - Mr. Henson - for assistance, and impossible that two natives from his division will be sent to this Sub District early in 1957 to render assistance.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The area covered by the patrol is really a series of large lagoons connected by ~~xxxxxxx~~ ridges of about thirty to fifty feet in height. It is aside these ridges that a number of the villages visited by the patrol are situated; others are sited along the banks of the ~~xxxx~~ river. Intervillage travel is by canoe through cleared passageways in the lagoons, and along the river.

### SOIL.

Throughout the area patrolled, the soil consists of a heavy chocolate coloured clay loam over a red clay sub soil. The depth of the soil varies considerably throughout the area. In places it is at least twelve inches in depth, whilst in other places it is as low as two inches.

In the ~~xxxx~~ area there are traces of gravel. This must be unique in this district.

### CLIMATE.

Heavy showers were experienced every day throughout the patrol. It would be interesting to have a rain gauge here, as this district must surely rival the Gulf District for rain.

### FLORA AND FAUNA.

There is very little timber in the area covered by the patrol. Some very large ~~xxxx~~-trees were seen situated on the ridges and in the shallows of the lagoons. In the ~~xxxx~~ area which is well back from the river some mixed stands of timber were seen. Nothing, however of any commercial value. Along both banks of the river, the large type bamboo grows extensively.

Mango, citrus, sour apple, paw paw, pineapples, breadfruit, and New Guinea cabbage grow well in the area covered by the patrol - and of course coconuts.

Peonians, hibiscus, poinsettia, and crotons are found growing in most of the villages seen by the patrol.

In normal seasons game is plentiful, consisting of geese, duck, and almost every other type of wild-fowl. Besides these, wild pigs, wallabies and cassowary are in abundance. A number of the large iguana were seen, as were a number of crocodiles.

The river teems with fish. ~~xxxx~~fish, herring, bream, catfish, perch, baramundi, and freshwater cod, the latter usually with paratitised flesh. A blue pointer shark was caught during the patrol. It was about two feet long, and according to the native people is common right up the river. A number of large and supposed to be edible water snakes were seen. During the patrol the people brought in a number of the largest "prawns" I have ever seen. Some were over eight inches long. ~~xxxx~~ these are excellent eating.

### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No roads exist in the area covered by the patrol. Nor is there the slightest chance of building any. All travel is by canoe through the lagoons, and along the river. The ~~xxxx~~ canoe in this area is long and very finely shaped, and very fast. They are of the dug-out type and are made from a tree known locally as the ~~xxxx~~. This is the strongest type, but the trees are few and far between. Two more popular types of tree are ~~xxxx~~, and ~~xxxx~~. These are a softer wood, but last nearly as long as the ~~xxxx~~.

#### AGRICULTURE.

As the District Agricultural Officer will be submitting a detailed report on this subject, it is proposed to confine these remarks to a few general observations.

#### COCONUTS.

These grow in abundance throughout this area. They are however all badly overgrown, and are not producing nearly the quantity or the quality but that they would be if the groves were cleaned. There are two reasons for this. One is the over-recruitment, thus making a shortage of man-power, and the other reason is the most peculiar policy adopted by the Mission in this area. This subject will be discussed later in the report, but in passing, a very brief outline of this policy must be mentioned here. The Mission policy is to encourage as many men as possible to spend at least four days a week living at the Mission. These men are known as "school-boys". No doubt a number of them are, but the great majority are grown up men with families. Where such is the case, the entire family go to "school" at the Mission. On returning to their villages on the Thursday afternoon all have to work hard to obtain sufficient food to take back to the Mission with them when they return there on the Sunday afternoon, or Monday morning. The Mission can boast of having between five and six hundred of such "pupils" at Baiba alone. Then there are something like another two hundred "pupils" at Waba Mission. This with outside recruiting is a terrific drain on both man-power and women-power in this area, and it is little wonder that so little in the way of cleaning coconut groves and other forms of agriculture can be done.

#### SAGO.

This grows extensively through the area here, and is the staple food of the Goradara people.

#### BANANAS.

Also grown extensively, both the sweet and cooking varieties.

#### CITRUS.

The majority of the villages have citrus groves in the cleared village areas. All citrus trees that were seen were making very little fruit, in some cases none. The Agricultural Officer gave demonstrations of pruning these trees. The people were horrified at the cutting out of large branches, but were told that the tree would not bear fruit. It is interesting to note that a number of Village Officers have been into the Station here and have stated what a difference there is already in the citrus trees that were pruned. Some they state are now in full flower.

#### GARDENS.

Very little gardening is done in this area. There are patches of yams, taro, and a few sweet potatoes. Some villages grow small plots of abika. No gardens are fenced, and all seen were overgrown with weeds. It was not suggested at the time of the patrol, but would it be possible to try a hardy variety of sugar cane in this area.

No European types of vegetables are grown at all. We have received considerable amounts of vegetable seeds from the Department, and these have been distributed, and I believe planted, the results have been nil. It does seem that besides a multitude of pests, that the soil here must be exceedingly poor. This is understandable with the large amounts of rain that we get here which must cause a severe leaching effect, especially as the cultivated land must be located on the ridges, thus all the nutrient is washed down into the lagoons.



## AGRICULTURE CONTD.

Contouring and mulching seem to be the answer to this problem, but this can only be brought about by intensive education of the people in proper farming methods.

With the economic potential as high as it is in this district, viz, coconuts, coffee, sago, kapok, rubber, and possibly rice production, a small agricultural station would be ideal. Could favourable consideration be given to this suggestion please.

*\* Present introduction of rice into the area by D.A.F. - [unclear] with [unclear] [unclear]*

## LIVESTOCK.

Pigs, ducks and a few fowls are kept by the people in this area.

Pigs are of the small wild types, black in colour, long snouted, and razor backed. They carry very little flesh, and all seen were in poor condition, due mainly, no doubt to irregular feeding. Some European type pigs are kept in this area.

Ducks are of the Moscow breed, and in some villages, especially Aketa and Hita appeared to be doing very well. I do not know just why they are kept, no-one seemed to eat any, and a number seen were very old. Men will the people sell them, except at a price, they ask a pound for a young drake, and twenty five shillings each for young ducks. These were the original prices the people used for them at Hiti many years ago, and these prices remain. Consequently there is no market for them.

Fowls are non-descript, and eggs a rarity.

## THE AGRICULTURAL PATTERN.

Both wild and planted stands of sago are widely distributed throughout the area in the low lying swamps, and sago forms the staple ~~rice~~ foodstuff. Other such staples are grown in small gardens as annuals. Gardens, if such can be called, appear to be abandoned after a single cropping, and the ground is allowed to lie fallow. In this area I do not believe that the fallowing period depends upon population pressure, as there seems to be at present at any rate, surplus land for all. In the rice country the fallowing period covers a number of years, at least until all trace of the previous garden has vanished. In the bush country, the fallowing period has the appearance of being at least seven years judging by the secondary growth. Broadly speaking these people follow a "push" following rotation.

Burning is carried out both on the grasslands and the timber country preparatory to planting taking place. The Gogodara people also follow the pattern found in other parts of the Territory, the felling and clearing being done by the men, and the planting and caring for the crops by the women.

This almost complete lack of gardens may be the result of so many men having been recruited, and doing "school", whilst the almost complete lack of care in the gardens is no doubt due to so many other tasks falling upon the women with the men away.

## HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The Okadaga villages seen on the patrol were very clean, and were a credit to both the village officials and to the people.

### HOUSING.

In the majority of the villages the "Long House" is still used, although there does seem to be a tendency on the part of the people to break away from this type of housing in favour of individual houses. As to this is a debatable question. With the "Long House" there is no doubt that the people do find a certain amount of protection from the millions of mosquitoes. However, there certainly is no such thing as privacy, and there is of course always that grave risk of fire. A fire in a "Long House" means the total destruction of everyone's entire property as there is no time to get anything out, and it is impossible to put the fire out. This happened recently at Isavu, and the entire village lost everything, including all their money.

The new type of individual houses that are now being built, are rectangular in shape, with separate kitchen, and are built nine to twelve feet above the ground. The height, so the people say, acts as a deterrent to mosquitoes.

The houses are well built and are solid in construction, however maintenance is going to be a problem. These people have plenty of sago palm for thatch, but little pine, and the sago leaf barely lasts twelve months. I have advised them to give the roofs plenty of pitch, and to fasten the thatch close together, not more than three inches apart. At discussions that we have had together of housing, I have given no instructions. This is something they themselves will have to decide. In view of the huge mosquito population, I personally favour the "Long House".

### CLOTHING.

Trousers, shorts and singlets are the type of clothing most favoured by the men of this area. For work however most favour the rami. The women wear a dress or skirt of European material. No native type clothes are worn by either sexes. The people are remarkably clean, and soap is possibly one of the best items of trade amongst these people.

### WATER SUPPLY.

All water for drinking, cooking and washing purposes is obtained either from the Aramia river, or from the lagoons. The river water is extremely muddy and unpalatable. Water from the lagoons is green in colour and has a bitter taste. At several villages, where the people have been able to obtain forty four gallon drums, I noticed that they had cut out the tops of the drums and had placed the drum under a coconut palm and, using a spout from the palm were catching good water. Unfortunately it was in these drums that I found considerable mosquito breeding.

### DIET.

The staple food consists of starchy vegetables in the form of sago, bananas, yam, and small quantities of sweet potato. These are by far the greatest bulk of the food consumed. Consumption of green vegetables is extremely low, and I am of the opinion that everything should be done to raise the consumption of this all important foodstuff. To bring this about it will be necessary to educate the people to better farming methods, and to the importance of such a type of foodstuff on their health.

### FISHING.

This is carried out extensively by the women. The methods used are: netting, spearing, poisoning, line, and a long cylindrical net.

#### FISHING.

Woven baskets with guide stakes and fences to channel the fish.

I am convinced that with better methods these people could catch many more fish. There must be something lacking, when the river, the lagoons are teeming with fish, but women come back day after day with no catch. Night fishing is much more successful, but this is limited to station personnel who have prescure lamps and are nocturno reptilian. Approach has been made to the Chief of the Division of Fisheries for assistance in this matter, and it is to be hoped that in the coming year one or two natives from that Department will be sent to this district.

#### GAME.

A certain amount of game is procured by these people, it consists mainly of wallabies and wild pigs. These are hunted by burning off areas of grass lands. The burning off also encourages the growth of young grasses which are in themselves an attraction to game. Usually after burning off, and just when the young grass starts to come through, a close watch is kept on the area, and wallabies are run down and speared or shot. Geese and ducks are plentiful, but are not usually eaten by the native people, possibly because they are too hard to shoot.

Despite fish, game and starchy foods, the appearance of the people does strongly suggest that something important is lacking in their diet. They have more teeth troubles than any other group of people I have seen in this territory. Malnutrition exists in a number of the people. Vitre is found occasionally, beriberi is present amongst them, and on occasion there are some serious cases. This seems to suggest a lack of vitamin "A".

Many cases of pneumonia occur amongst these people, and I feel sure that there is an extremely high incidence of tuberculosis. This suggests a lack of Vitamin "D".

It would seem therefore, that to bring about an improvement in the dietary pattern of these people we must endeavour to incorporate greater amounts of protein rich foods in their diets. This could be done by increasing the variety of foodstuffs grown. A combination of cereals and legumes is recommended. In cereals, rice seems to offer the best possibilities, and it can be easily stored. Wild rice grows well in the swampy parts of this sub district. In the legumes, peas, beans, and peanuts are worthy of special consideration. But with regard to the leafy vegetables, possibly Chinese cabbage is the only one that would grow in this wet and humid climate.

Livestock other than pigs is out of the question, unless of course one does consider water buffalo. Goats have been suggested, but I contend you cannot have goats and native gardens together. Fish, as has already been mentioned, I am hoping to push this project to its fullest extent, and I should be most grateful if liaison could be made between the Department of Public Health at Fort Casey and Mr. Hanson of the Department of Agriculture to bring this about. Every assistance possible will be given to whoever is sent here.

#### FOOD STORAGE AND COOKING.

Sago is made in quantities, brought back to the village and stored in the houses. It is stored either wrapped in leaves, or in large baskets. I have noticed that the sago stored in leaves is hung above the fires and smoked, but that kept in the baskets is not smoked occasionally.

Cooking is done by either wrapping the food in leaves and placing it in the ashes of the fire, or put into bamboo containers and roasted, this is especially so with fish. Other cooking is done using European types of utensils in making soups and stews. Dry coconut is used extensively in the cooking of sago.



#### THE DISEASE FACTORS.

I am gravely concerned at the heavy incidence of Hansen's Disease amongst these people. The U.S.M. Hospital here is treating over a hundred cases, and both visitors say that there are many more cases that they know of, but are unable to reach. The Mission has reached saturation point, and something will have to be done in this matter.

Tuberculosis is another disease which, on information given to me by the U.S.M. is prevalent amongst these people. It is non-existent, or practically so. Tropical ulcers are to be found mainly amongst people living some distance from the Mission Hospital, and whilst I do not think that it is distance alone which prevents these people coming for treatment, I do think, that especially in the case of the women and children, that it is with so many men away at work, the women's time is fully occupied with food gathering and other domestic tasks. It must also be understood that whilst the Mission gives treatment, the patients have to supply their own food.

Sores. There are a number of sores, and bad ones at that amongst these people. Abscesses are fairly common, being found in nearly every case in the region of the groin. To date I have seen no cases of Filariasis.

During a recent patrol with Dr Anderson of Malbourne some cases of Folliculitis were seen. On occasions especially when taking the census, a number of young men and women have been stricken with convulsions. These take the form that the person falls to the ground, froths at the mouth, kicks around, and with the hands tightly clenched.

The Mission Station did a hookworm campaign recently of two villages, the infestation was one hundred per cent. This is yet another disease that is widespread amongst these people. The mode of infection for this disease is usually by the larvae gaining entrance by piercing the soft skin between the toes of bare feet, or between the fingers. They can also enter from impure drinking water by piercing the mucous membrane of the mouth. If latrines are virtually unknown to these people, they use the lagoons and swamps, I have wondered over this question. It must be remembered that the villages were in all cases in a horribly restricted, being ~~inhabited~~ located on a narrow ridge or spur. To put down the deep pit latrine, unless it really was deep, which of course it never is with natives, is to encourage flies, and perhaps dysentery, which as far as records show, is unknown here. On the other hand, it does seem that the use of the lagoons and swamps as latrines may give rise to extensive hookworm. The only other alternative I can suggest is a bore hole type latrine, using a sixteen inch bore. Little can be done with regards to the drinking water, unless wells can be put down and looked after.

Pneumonia is prevalent in this area, and unfortunately this common cold is all too common.

Tranulca occurs mainly in those men who have been working gravel and there have been old cases of gonorrhoea, again in returned labourers.

In the last few months there have been a number of deaths from snake bite. Three types of snakes are common here, (1) the Gabain, (2) the Gabain black, (3) the tooth slider. Would consider it to be a good idea for a supply of Antivenom to be made available to this station, and to the Mission Hospital.

Malaria is common, but the remarkable thing is, that I have never found an Anopheles mosquito, and neither as far as I know did Dr Anderson whilst here. Control is done on the station here using a Dielder for cum and Dore Anarack spray, but how to extend that control to the villages is beyond me.

## THE MEDICAL PATTERNS

The two Sisters at the Mission are doing wonderful work in this area, especially amongst the women and children, but I am of the opinion that it is time that the Administration took a far more active part in the medical work of this sub-district than it is doing at present.

Let us look for a moment at the medical work being done by the Administration here. Throughout the entire sub-district there are five Aid Posts, each one staffed by a man indifferent medical officer. How are they placed geographically? With the exception of one at Anzu "amu", which is on the northern bank of the Fly river, the remainder are grouped together within a space thirty or one another in the Goodare area. One being at Sawa village, one at Aiba, one at Asau, and the other on the Government Station. There are no others in the entire sub-district, consequently there is no other medical aid of any kind being done by the Administration.

Now the Mission aspect. The Samu River Mission maintains a small hospital at Sava, or rather it should do better to describe it as a dispensary as there are no other facilities there for the treatment of sick. The Mission has at one time the services of an Administration doctor, orderly, but for some unknown reason he has taken away. This Mission "set up" is the only means of treatment for all the thousands of native peoples in the Samu, Sava and Fly river south, and to get there they have days and days of journeying in broken down canoes paddled by women.

Right up the Aramia river until one reaches Davao, south there is no medical treatment available either Administration or Mission. At the eastern end of the district, the Ibiru passage, and the Savao group there is nothing until one comes to the small aid post manned by the Mission at Savao. From there, there is nothing until the Mission at Sava is reached.

There is talk of medical patrols and surveys being made, but none of the dispensaries shown in the District Report can be treated on patrol, and what of worth is the use of surveys when we know already what type of disease does really exist amongst these people. No, I am of the opinion that the time is opportune for the establishment of a hospital here and a series of aid posts.

The location of the hospital will have to be at Salino, there is nowhere else in this sub-district such an establishment as I suppose can be placed. It leaps at once to the mind that there is already a hospital at Salino, the Mission one, this is true, but as I have already pointed out, this hospital has reached saturation point and beyond. A hospital simply could not be located in the Samu, there is no such suitable site available. Communications again would be costly; whereas here, we have some communications, or rather I hope we will have shortly, and within a few months I hope to have an airstrip here. The work is already well under way. At present we can get a seaplane in in an emergency.

With the establishment of a series of aid posts in the Samu, Sava and lower Aramia rivers, the patients could be brought to the hospital at Salino by the medical assistant using a double canoe with an outboard, or, he could have full use of the work boat, along inland waterways, and thus avoiding that awful open sea journey to Sava, which with the exception of a few weeks each year would be definitely useless for a canoe, and mighty unpleasant with the work boat.

The capital expenditure for such a scheme would be: (1) a house for the medical assistant £2000, carpenters are available. (2) a hospital, mainly of native material for a start, £200 per ward. (3) a store and small operating theatre, £200. (4) a double canoe, £150 and outboard motor, £150. In my estimate I have allowed for corrugated iron to be used for the roofs. Whilst there is plenty of Sava leaf here, it is of poor quality, and maintenance costs would be high. Aid posts would be built by the people themselves for a matter of some trade. Disease is the greatest affliction of anyone's life, those people have more than their share, and something must be done to help them.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials seen on the patrol were good, but there are a lot of them who are now very old, and wax with no resin.

All were paid up to date, and where necessary new uniforms were issued to them. What the Village Constable does get an allowance and a uniform, what does the Councillor get. These officials in many cases are doing a very good job of work, but as far as I know they do not receive any remuneration at all from the Administration. They are all badly in need of an issue of rans.

There seems no doubt that there is a change taking place amongst these people seen on the patrol and unfortunately these present village officials are out of step with this coming change, hence the desire to resign. No resignations were accepted, and all were persuaded to remain in office for a while longer. Their places will have to be taken by a local government body, and it may be time to think along these lines. Personally I would prefer to wait a little longer until such time as the production and marketing of their crops and gum is tied up securely, there are at present a lot of loose ends, due mainly to the complete lack at present of communications and transport.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The patrol was mainly an agricultural one, and the majority of the time was taken up in agricultural pursuits. At any rate the Mission here discourages any reference to anthropology, whereas in other districts missions are usually a fund of knowledge on such a subject.

### MARRIAGE.

Slaver exchange is practiced widely amongst these people, and I am of the opinion that this abominable practice may be one of the cause of so many men going away to work, as under this custom they are unable to obtain wives.

Polygamy is also current amongst these people, but rarely do men have more than two wives. Marriages are celebrated in some villages with the local native missionary taking part, in fact he goes to all intent and purposes perform the ceremony. Is this local

Some very good dances were seen on the patrol, but these were only performed in villages at some distance from mission influence. Any form of dancing is to this mission one of the most deadly sins. The greatest danger of mission effort is the breaking down of one's morality and discipline in order to impose that the missionary considers the morality and the discipline. He forgets the text that "In my father's house are many mansions", the efforts to stamp out dancing, or the efforts to impose the whole conception of Christian marriage, are examples. Again the Bible warns him: "When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest: then saith he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wicked: the last state of that man is worse than the first." I can see nothing at all wrong with the dances held here, in fact they are most entertaining, and contain nothing in any way obscene.

### CLANS.

These people follow the clan system, and are distinguished by the name of an animal or bird. But it is doubtful now if any ritual relationship exists between members of the group and the animal whose name they bear.



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The Maured speak for themselves, and I have already expressed myself definitely on this subject in a previous report; my feelings have not changed.

I am glad to understand by an A.P.C. official that things will remain quiet here until April, 1957, when the Company intends to take out another eight hundred men. At present a large number of men are returning to their villages from employment with the Company. This will give them just the three months allowed under the Ordinance before resigning. In the meantime I am expecting an enlightment to be made on this subject by a representative of Burn Philp.

Given a better transport service, and a little more time, I think with the above scheme - now that the people have actually seen and handled the cash on the spot - I could show these people that they could earn more, and earn it more easily at their villages, than going away to work, there will of course always be a certain number that prefer to travel however good conditions may be at home. Unfortunately there will not be the time, and I doubt the transport.

#### PERCENTAGES OF THOSE AWAY AT WORK.

VILLAGE.	PER CENT.	VILLAGE	PER CENT.
KANA.	41.4%	PIKWA.	59.3%
KOPARA.	57.0%	MOLEBI.	27.0%
AKTA.	52.0%	KARAP.	26.3%
PIBI.	34.7%	ISAGU.	31.3%

An overall total of 68.5% for the area patrolled.

#### THE NATIVE SITUATION.

The main troubles to be found amongst these people fall into two categories. (1) Assaults. (2) Fornication.

Judging by the cases for assault that come before the Court these people have most violent tempers, as some of the assaults committed are really vicious. I have now issued a general warning that instead of dealing with this class of case under the Native Regulation Ordinance, 1908 - 1952, I intend dealing them under the V.C.O. (adopted) and either committing the accused for trial or sentence before the Supreme Court.

May I suggest that a regulation be embodied into the Native Regulations Ordinance, 1908 - 1952, such as: "Any man who entices a woman from the custody of her husband shall be guilty of an offence."

Men returning from work bring back with them a number of articles, cloth, scent, mirrors and other like things. Using these he entices the lady of his enemy, and there is trouble. Correspondence at once starts to flow between the husband of the woman and his friends who are at the village and see what is happening. Threats are made to kill both the woman and the man on his return. I am not unduly concerned with the threats, they usually mean very little, but what I am concerned with is the break up of marriages that take place as a result of this indiscretion, or rather enticement. With sister exchange practiced in this area, the break up concerns not only the estranged husband and his marriage, but that of his sisters who may be happily married and with families. Some what may they have to come back. The children of these broken marriages are farmed out to relatives of the husbands. Such a regulation carrying a penalty of six months imprisonment would stop this enticement, but it will certainly discourage it.

## EDUCATION.

Education has been defined as the sum of all processes that equip the child for life in adult society. What then is the Administration doing in this sub district to bring this about. The answer I recollect to say is nothing - absolutely nothing. In medical work the entire burden is being carried by the missions. Now I am informed by the U.F.M here, and I understand that the Director of Education has also been informed, that the Mission intends to vacate the educational field in this district. Providing that the Administration can and will move in quickly the vacating of this field by the Mission is the best thing that ever happened.

This Mission, as with many others, believes in quantity and not quality, consequently we find between five and six hundred at "school" at Alima, two to three hundred are at "school" at Awaba. I have no idea what the figures are at Lesopo and Lesam, but expect they are nearly as high. With only one trained teacher in the entire Mission, and with these huge numbers the standard of education must be low, and low it is, there is no doubt of that.

A word on "pupils." These consist of men, women and children whose ages range from seven years to forty. Married men with their wives and children all attend "school" together four days a week. If ever there was a true saying that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" it is to be found amongst these Vozedara people. We have dozens of these people able to speak a little broken English, but we have not got one who is capable of even thinking a little broken English. Courts here are a nightmare, having to use interpreters who will insist on speaking broken English, and that in Vozedara.

The U.F.M programme is to continue with this form of education for 1957 and then make a change. The reason for the continuance is as Mr. Casey says, "we don't want these people to feel that we have let them down". In 1958, or perhaps earlier, the Mission intends to set up a series of village schools teaching in the vernacular, the local vernacular - the Vozedara language - is extremely limited both geographically and in its vocabulary. Again referring to court work, it is astounding the number of English words the interpreters have to use when interpreting in the Vozedara language.

As far as I can find out, and for some unknown reason the Mission is most secretive on this matter, the schools to be set up will deal mainly with religious subjects. No doubt it is good to be able to read and write in your own local dialect, but where this is so limited can it equip the child for life in an adult society, it can't. At present the writing in this dialect seems to consist mainly of series of obscene letters and village scandal addressed to village members who are away at work, and between local girls and boys. I have already had to make a serious complaint to the Mission on this sort of thing.

In consultation with the Mission, I suggested that in view of their proposed programme I should seek assistance from the Department of Education. They are wholeheartedly behind this and have promised that if an Administration school is established here they will at once provide twenty five or more of their most promising young pupils. Pupils who are of an age that will be acceptable to the Department of Education. Realising that something must be done, I have erected a school building, and have made a house available for a native teacher at Palimo. However in a recent letter I saw whilst off duty from the Department of Education it stated that the six Government schools allocated to the Western District for 1957, six at the moment for the Rural Sub District, and two for Alupha, went all for Palimo. I contend that this is most unfair. Peru already has established schools both Administration and U.F.M., and besides, a Government Education Officer. I do appeal to you to ask the Director of Education to change this allocation.

EDUCATION COMED.

The area covered by the patrol is only a portion of this Sub District, now what of the remainder with regard to education.

At the Pami River Mission, Mrs. Graham runs a small school. There is one native teacher from that mission at Lavabine village at the mouth of the Pami River. Mrs. Graham has four other teachers ready, but these were recruited by I.F.O.

In the Casadara there is only one part time school other than those two situated at Mission Headwaters. The part time school is at Tetas, but I have yet to see the teacher and the school functioning. These appalling conditions persist at least one European teacher stationed at Tello, and at least six native teachers throughout the remainder of the Sub District. When it was known to the people here that the Mission was not going to carry on they figured in here wanting to build a school. However I would not agree to this being done as the disappointment in not getting a teacher after having built the school would have been too great. The building has been erected using prison labor and waterlugs gathered in from the bush, and roofed with iron corrugated from the old mine station. It is a building twenty by thirty feet, and should do for a start.

The tendency here has been to brag about a certain class here this public knowledge and are fast becoming that type of person who consider it an unexcusable indignity to work with their hands, such as gardening, copra production and gum tapping. This is a most mischievous outlook from the social point of view, and will work on the economic side providing there are sufficient resources for white collar workers - which as we know, there are not. I believe that the cure for this tendency is one laid down by that brilliant man, Monsieur Pierre Bokans a former Governor General of the Congo. "Make everyone literate" he said, and the qualification of being able to read and write will cease to have any scarcity value. Everyone will have it, peasant, carpenter and farmer will then be esteemed for what they are, the salt of the earth.

Universal literacy will do much to break down the disadvantageous station of the native women. I do not mean to suggest that a chance can be rushed without regard for subtle and disastrous results, but there is no doubt that the native woman is by tradition assigned a role which is incomplete for her life today. But it must be remembered that when you educate a man you educate an individual, but when you educate a woman you educate a people.

The school and the house are ready, when do we work than submit this appeal.



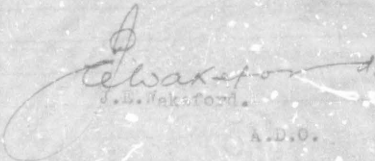
CONCLUSION.

In this report I have set out my wants, not only for the area patrolled, but for the whole sub district, and I have included these wants in my estimates.

I have asked for an agricultural station, the possibilities for cash crops are good in this area. I have asked for medical services as these here at present are totally inadequate, they are practically non-existent. I have asked for educational facilities, as again these here at present are totally inadequate. We on our side are doing our best, road construction is under way, work is well ahead on the construction of an air strip, patrols are being done in spite of lack of transport. We are constantly providing these people to boost their co-op production, and other means of obtaining money.

The time is now ripe for the introduction of local co-operatives to organize the production and marketing of the coops. I am already striking some difficulty in the distribution of monies received. But I do ask that if anyone is sent to this district that the person shall be a native officer and not a European. These people have little faith or reliance in Europeans. It may have been brought about with their contact with the class of European employed by the Oil Company who, by the court cases I have heard from someone recently, leaves much to be desired. Another thing with these people, again blaming the Company, is that they have that outlook, well if it doesn't work first time throw it away and try something else. This again is a reflection on the Company's goods, they spend thousands of pounds, and then walk out and leave it. I think that this attitude may be the result of the stealing that takes place by these people from the Company. These people, as with many Europeans cannot understand that the Company must make absolutely sure that there is no oil there, and to do so it may be necessary to spend thousands of pounds. If these wants are granted, I can see a bright future for these people, but if they are not, I can but repeat my pessimism of my previous report and say the position is hopeless.

We have in this Sub District, Disease, Poverty, and Ignorance and the assault on them must be three pronged, and it must be based on a scientific and cautious improvement of environment, not a destruction of it. These people have assets in their physical, mental and spiritual heritages which must on no account be squandered. If by removing Disease, Poverty, and Ignorance we undermine their resistance to disease, poverty, and ignorance of civilisation, what good have we done?

  
J. H. Wakford.

A.D.O.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. P. No. 5432/10.85

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	TOTALS (excluding absentees)					GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Males	Females	A. V. (W. & S.)		STUDENTS				MALES	FEMALES	Pregnant	Number of Children in Village	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	M	F	M
		10-16		16-25		10-15		16-25																										
KEWA	25.9.55	12	10									3					26	1			16	62	1655	1	55	2,567	56	41	77	268				
KOTARI	26.9.56	8	5									1		2	34					11	53	1048	1	48	2,449	45	26	82	238					
ARETA	27.9.55	11	13									3	3			2	26			14	50	1243	2	43	3,156	60	34	62	240					
PISI	28.9.56	18	13			1	1					4				1	43			23	58	2375	4	75	3,288	74	39	118	363					
PIKIWA	29.9.56	4	3			1				1		1			2					9	33	324	2	24	2,23	21	23	32	112					
MUMINI	30.9.56	5	5				1			1		2	3							14	27	133	2	33	1,728	18	23	44	123					
MAKAP	31.9.56	3	3			1				2		1								11	38	728	1	28	2,233	16	13	30	121					
ISAGU	2.10.56	12	13			2		1		2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	37		1	13	63	967	8	67	2,669	63	42	101	315				
TOTALS:-														1	1	2	2	5	2	218	-	1	-	1		11	394	8137	2137	319	741	35324	1546	1780

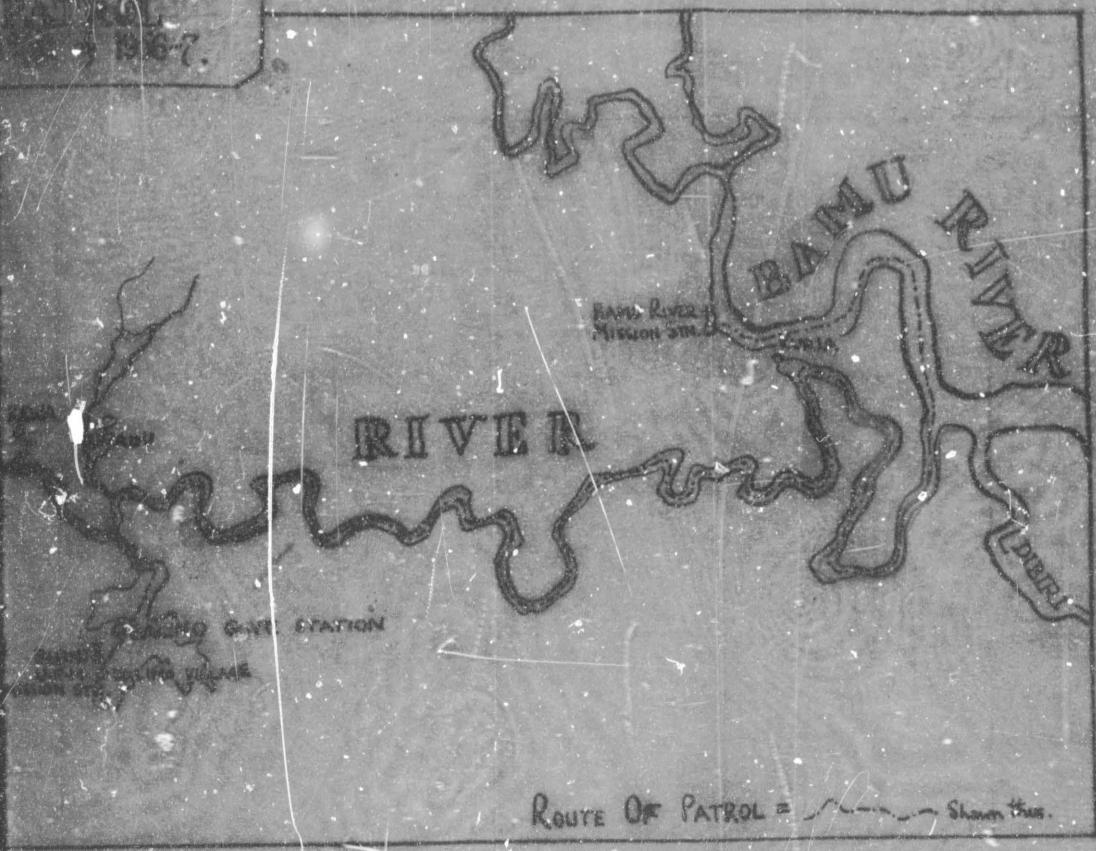
BOLINGO SUB-DISTRICT  
PATROL  
NO. 4 1967.



Printed from A.P.C. Guide to 1 inch MAP: Boling Sheet.



DISTRICT  
1967.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. Bahima No. 3 1956-7  
 Patrol Conducted by T. STEEN C.P.O.  
 Area Patrolled North Bank of River between Eastern Godana  
and S.W. Division  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil  
 Native 4. 1st Lt. 2 P.C. 2 Interpreters, Carriers  
 Duration—From 1/11/56 to 30/11/56  
 Number of Days 26  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/11/55 East Godana  
 Medical ...../...../58  
 Map Reference Army 115 4th Div. Star Series KIWAI Sheet  
 Objects of Patrol Patrol Administration and Revision  
of Census

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Director of Native Affairs,  
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

# Village Population

Year.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS						
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In Out	In Out	In Out				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
KIMAMA	1-11-56	9	16							1				1	1	4	6	5	5	4		
WARIQI	6-11-56	6	6					1	1					1	-	2	2			8		
ORONA	7-11-56	7	2							1						1	5	1	3			
GAGATANA	8-11-56	-	0							1				1		1	1	1	6			
KURU	9-11-56	3	2											1		1	1	1	1	1		
KAWIAPU	10-11-56	8	4			1								1	1	1	1	3	2			
ABEREGERENA	12-11-56	10	10											3		4	5	2	5			
WARIAMA	13-11-56	3	6	1											1	1	2	6	2			
KENAME	14-11-56	4	4						1					3	4	3	4	2	7			
WARIOBODORO	15-11-56	6	6											9	2	4	2	3	5			
KENEDIBA	16-11-56	14	12	1	1			1	1		1			4	7	3	6	1	3			
URIO	17-11-56	5	2						1					4	5	1	2	2	6			
DAMERA	22-11-56	2	10			2	3							1	2	2	2					
SARAU	23-11-56	4	4											4	2	1	1	8	8			
WAGUMI	24-11-56	4	2											1	3	10	2	1	1			
MADADJO	25-11-56	6	4											4	4	2	1	5	8			
SAGERO	26-11-56	7	3											4	6	3	6	3				
PARDINA	27-11-56	4	5											2	-	1	2	2	1			
TOTALS		100	104	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	-	38	38	1	34	57	44	67	13



# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

BIRTH	MIGRATION				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Male		Female		Pregnant	Number of Child in Village	Average of Family	Child		Adults		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	
4	6	5	5	4		34			4				12	68	22	56	7	56	3.3	68	86	41	94	347 42+185
2	2			3		22							17	31	10	35	2	35	3.3	53	32	13	60	93+24
1	5		3	2		10							1	19	7	17	2	17	3.1	19	24	10	21	177 48+60
	1	1	6			12							8	19	3	20	1	20	2.7	21	19	7	28	93 41+48
	1			1		11							9	19	3	21	-	21	2.3	20	10	10	27	86 40+27
1	7	3	2			29				1			10	43	19	28	3	38	2.8	32	43	48	46	179 90+89
4	5	2	5		1	21							10	47	13	41	4	41	1.6	41	35	32	51	186 82+75
	1	2	6	2		18							9	30	8	28	2	28	2.6	25	34	16	40	135
3	4	2	7			26							16	54	11	61	5	61	2.3	48	46	35	64	111+28
4	2	3	5		1	19					1		8	41	11	30	5	30	2.1	28	26	29	36	219 74+65
3	6	1	3			38							18	58	7	65	2	65	2.6	53	49	15	67	141 102+123
1	2	2	6			29							19	51	3	51	7	51	2.0	47	11	13	41	120+58
	2	2				11							7	31	4	23	2	23	1.3	26	32	23	28	170 60+60
		8	8			12							6	24	7	29	6	29	1.8	26	22	15	30	120 52+52
10	3	1	1			19							9	23	9	20	3	20	1.8	16	18	14	23	104 49+42
2	1	5	8			5							4	36	8	26	3	26	1.8	31	21	26	29	91 22+50
	3	6	3			6							3	25	6	18	2	18	2.3	22	24	24	21	132 50+45
	1	2	2	1		21		1		1			11	28	7	34	5	34	2.1	31	38	10	41	79 36+79
34	67	44	67	13	2	38	-	5	-	2	-	-	176	646	154	603	54	657	1.9	506	570	340	734	1155 344+757

NA. 30.4.27

27th June, 1957

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
Bahr.

Subject: Patrol Report RAISED No. 1 of 1756/57.  
Reference: Year 30-1-1/603 OF 14/3/57

Receipt of the above - quoted Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. Your comments cover the various points raised in the report. There appears to be a lack of information on the part of the officers concerned in regard to the background of the "Co-operative" activity referred to and a copy of the Registrar of Co-operative comments is accordingly forwarded for your information. Copies of the reports and other correspondence referred to will be in your records.

3. Mr. Stock has compiled a good report and has demonstrated very good powers of observation.

*P/A*  
*18/6*  
*2/6*

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

6/1/57 - 10

Memoandum for...

Registry of Co-operative Societies,  
Port Moresby.

24th May, 1957

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The following comments are based on the above-quoted report by Cadet Patrol Officer E. Steen, and on the covering letter by Assistant District Officer, J.B. Wakeford.

It is interesting in passing that June capital talks were undertaken during Mr. Jackson's Survey or that the people were then advised to inaugurate certain forms of economic activity. Mr. Wakeford, too, is in error believing that Mr. Jackson inaugurated the above co-operative movement in the Western District. Both officers apparently have not had access to...

"Survey of Co-operative Activity, Western District of Papua", 1948  
G.F. Hardy

"Survey of Co-operative and Economic Activities, Western Division", 1948  
H.E. Jackson.

Copies of these surveys were sent to the District Officer at LAKE.

A spare copy of the 1948 Survey is held at this Registry and could be sent to the Assistant District Officer at LAKE if you so desire.

The Survey was undertaken to find out what, if anything, could be done to foster economic group activity by Natives of the various linguistic groups. Mr. Jackson's observations were thus summarized by the then Registrar, Mr. G.J. Miller:-

"I do not suggest that this report is providing a complete assessment, as this is not the case, but as a first step it is commendable effort and it brings a much clearer picture of the possibilities of the people and the area and the difficulties to be overcome. The most striking feature of the report is that over-present problem of illiteracy so prevalent throughout the Territory and which in the past has hindered the present development. It is a matter for great regret that through retrenchment the London Missionary Society has found it necessary to close at least five village schools. The Report clearly indicates that the people are in no way ready for the introduction of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, but it is equally clear that there does exist a very real need for more supervision, guidance and counsel in social and economic development. It is a matter for regret that the present staff situation is such that it is not possible to post an officer of the Registry ....."

The background of both reports was a spontaneous and mainly subversive socio-economic movement led by one, Bason-Ravo. It was the natives themselves who collected money on a large scale with under-lying cult-type activities. This movement was undetected for some time. Becoming aware of this activity, the District Officer requested the Co-operative Section to investigate and endeavor to assess the situation.

Since it was obvious that there was no immediate prospect of Co-operative organization in the area, Mr. Jackson, at the request of the District Commissioner, endeavored to trace the origin of the various sums of money which had been contributed. The receipts held in village books were in fact receipts given to individuals claiming to have contributed in the former collections. Claims were balanced against the cash held which had been lodged in G.S.B. accounts or N.M.S.A. Lists were prepared showing the names of contributors and the amounts

*See also report  
to his superior  
p. 10*

*Mr. Wakeford*



donated by them and these 1100s were left with the District Office as the District Officer intended to refund the money. The matter then passed out of the hands of the Co-operative Section, the only commitment in the area being the DMC Native Peoples Trade Store, which was also to be supervised by the District Office. It will be seen therefore that this Section was not responsible for the initiation of the abortive co-operative movement as Mr. Wakeford suggests; in fact, had District Field staff been more aware of the existing native situation, the Section would probably not have been called upon to spend six weeks in an effort to introduce some sort of orderliness to the financial chaos. The present antipathy reported towards European officers of the Co-operative Section may well have arisen from the dislike of the realistic approach to the possibility of co-operative organization which has in the past been put forward by such officers.

Whilst I agree that the encouragement of Native Copra production (vide Page 2 of Mr. Steen's report) is the most practical and soundest way of improving the people's economic lot, I cannot agree that a Native Co-operative Inspector should be sent to assist in Copra marketing at this stage.\* Co-operative Inspectors are specifically trained to guide and assist Co-operative Societies; they are usually specialists and possess little knowledge of agricultural production techniques. The present volume of Copra production, as well as the low level of education and paucity of financial resources, and other factors, do not make the introduction of co-operatives a sound enterprise. The simplest and most effective method of marketing Native Copra at present is by purchasing it through P.M.S.S. (P. 5.3.3). This could be done at P.M.S.S., D.M.S. and elsewhere, unless producers are already receiving equitable returns from non-native traders within reasonable distance from producers' villages.

*G. Morris*  
(G. Morris)  
REGISTRAR

\* Vide A.D.O. Balino's covering memo concerning Mr. Steen's report.

Repr. Coors

Will you please  
review the section of this  
P/R relating to economic  
development. I have an  
idea that the whole matter  
of Coors' participation in  
the area has been adequately  
covered by you in the past,  
but the present officers in  
the area do not appear  
to be in fact with the  
background, so your further  
comments would be appreciated.

Best  
2/8/5

JJM/RT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/4/57 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No 30-4/403.



District Office,  
Dara, Western District.

14th May, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956/57.

This is Mr Steen's first solo effort.

I am going to wind up all the Village Societies as they have not been functioning for a very long time and I am not yet in a position to supply supervision. Furthermore personnel on the committees have given up the projects and most are absent at work.

A matter of concern to Mr Wakeford is the large number of adults attending school at Balimo Mission being therefore in addition to absent labourers, withdrawn from the village work forces. Mr Deasey informed me that they represented a generation that the Mission felt would not be just to neglect, but he said further they have now adopted a policy of progressively reducing the numbers of average pupils attending at Balimo.

*John Murphy*  
John Murphy,  
District Commissioner,  
Western District.



JUN/57.

30-3-1957.

District Office,  
Daru, Western District.

10th May, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Balimo.

Patrol Report Balimo No. 1. of 1956-57.

1. I am sorry this has not been acknowledged before. The claim for Camping Allowance was sent to Port Moresby at the beginning of this month.
2. By this you have received both a native teacher and an Education Officer.
3. A zone station has been set up at Daru, but so far has proved unsatisfactory apparently because of faulty equipment and unavailable outstation transmitting crystal. The Technician has returned to Port Moresby for new equipment and to seek a better operating wavelength.
4. The patrol diary should be succinct and record movement position and object only. Narrative matter should be assembled under relevant head in the body of the report.
5. If you can, get me some specimens - (leaves, bark, flower) of ti-tree types for the agriculture officer to examine. As you know oil is extracted from the ti-tree by very simple process in Australia.
6. I have not lost sight of the over-recruitment position in the District. When the Bam area is operating and going concern, I will recommend further areas for closing or restriction. The new post Bam is specially located there and one of the objects is to have a hand in labour force control.
7. Provision is made in the Native Labour Ordinance for the appointment of legally qualified Medical Practitioner as Medical Officer for the purpose of the Ordinance - Sec 104.
8. There is now a very good chance that the Gogodara people will receive as much attention as the Kivai has in the past. You have no doubt seen the signs already.
9. The account of the economic potential is interesting. Transport difficulties are likely to be greatly tapered during the coming year. The district policy for the present is development of existing pipe resources as a first step.
10. Take steps to wind up the village societies mentioned on page 9 and return the contributions. There may be some society accounts with a definite objective in view such as saving to buy implements or construction materials. Use your own judgment in these cases.

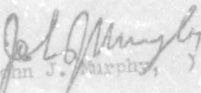
11. I mentioned to Mr Deasey the matter of adult scholars. I did not go into it fully for, as I told him, I would like to have had you present. In any case I shall write to him now and ask him to give me an outline on the aims and policy of his mission in this particular matter. In the few brief remarks we exchanged in your absence, the exclamation without detail seemed reasonable enough. In any case I shall let you have a statement on my attitude as soon as I can.
12. I am attaching a pamphlet on the Trak-Grip 2 ton 3-wheel truck.
13. Extra pages on other Departmental matters of interest have been sent to the relevant officers.
14. This report and patrol is well done. I consider it to be much better than average for a first patrol. Mr Steen is shaping very well.

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

Minute:

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PCRT MORESBY.

The Patrol Report and my comments are forwarded herewith. This is a very good effort by Mr Steen.

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

JJM/RT.

30-3-4 /391.

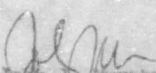
District Office,  
Daru Western District.

11th May, 1957.

The Anthropologist,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
THE MORSEBY.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956-57.

Attached is anthropological extract from the report  
of a patrol by Mr C.P.O. Steen onto the North Bakx Fly and  
Gegodara Areas last November.

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

Received and placed  
on anthrop. file.  
J.P.  
22/5/57.



JJM/RT.

30-3-4/303.

District Office,  
Daru, Western District.

11th May, 1957

The District Medical Officer,  
Daru.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956-57.

Attached is ~~an~~ extract from the Report  
of a patrol by Mr C.P.O. Steen into the North Bank Fly and  
Gogodara areas last November.

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

JJM/RT.

30-3-4/392.

District Office,  
Daru, Western District,

11th May, 1957.

District Agriculture Officer,  
KARU.

RAIMO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956-57.

Attached is anthropological extract from the  
Report of a patrol by Mr C.P.O. Steen into the North Bank  
Fly and Goglara areas last November.

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

JJK/RF.


30-3-42394.

District Office,  
Dura, Western District,  
11th May, 1957.

Area Education Officer,  
Dura.

PALIMP P. TRIGER REPORT NO. 3. OF 1956-57.

Attached is ~~an~~ extract from the  
Report of a patrol by Mr C.P.O. Steen into the North Bank  
Fly and Gogwara areas last November.

  
( Jim J. Kirby, )  
District Commissioner,  
Western District.



BALIMO  
SUB-DIVISION  
GOGODARA  
MADRI

ORONA

MADRI

PAQTANA



KUBU

BALIMO  
PATROL  
No 3 of 1956-7  
PART EAST GOGODARA  
& NTR BANK FLY R.  
CENSUS SUB-DIVS

KEBANI  
KENDUA

WASUN

SAGORO

PAONA

GAUNA

KAVIRU

REBEREMA

MARMA

REMAWE

TEPOPO

MARISODORO

KEHEDEA

URO

SERAI

LABONI

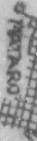
MABUDU

SODERA

FLY

RIVER

MARIRI



Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch.

ARMY STRAT. SERIES MAP.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. B.M.O. 20/1-3.

Sub District Office,  
BALIMO, W.D.

7th, January, 1957.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,  
WESTERN DISTRICT,  
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - BALIMO, S.D.

Enclosed is a patrol report submitted by Mr. C.F.O. Steen, on a patrol that he has just done to the villages situated on the north bank of the Fly river, and including a number of Eastern Wogadara villages.

This is Mr. Steen's first patrol and has been well and thoroughly carried out. He is outspoken in a number of matters which, I am of the opinion is a very good thing, as what he has noted are very true, viz., over recruitment, lack of medical aid posts, failure by some employers to return time expired labourers, the odious comparison between the favoured Aiwai and the Wogadara in educational facilities. I feel very deeply on this latter comment, especially as the Director of Education has seen fit to allocate six of the eight allotted teachers for the Western District for 1956/1957 to the Aiwai area in the Daru Sub District; the remaining two going to Aiuanga. There is a house and a school awaiting a teacher at Balimo.

Constable Aipu is the policeman mentioned in Mr. Steen's report as having married a local woman. This constable has been sent to Daru under suspension with a full report on his activities.

In the matter of roads; money has recently been allocated for road construction in this Sub District, and work is already under way.

It is pleasing to note that the copra production in the area patrolled is away to a good start, but as Mr. Steen points out, the "curse" of the Western District is the lack of transport and communications. I was not aware that we had been "on the air" for such a long time as five days in the last ten months.

The officer concerned in the abortive co-operative movement was a Mr. Jackson, and I found similar conditions existing throughout the Daru. I have mentioned in my own report that I am of the opinion that the time is now ripe in parts of this Sub District for an organized co-operative effort on production and marketing amongst these people. I have however stipulated that only a Native Co-operative Officer shall be sent here. The people are still resentful of the past efforts of the European.

Mr. Steen is to be highly commended on his first patrol and report.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford.

A.D.O.

DEPARTMENT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

D.O.  
Sub-District Coriara,  
Wahne,  
October 24th, 1956.

Mr. J. Steen,  
Patrol Officer,  
Bulaga.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

You are requested to be ready to leave this station for patrol of those villages situated on the north bank of the 41st river on November 3rd, 1956. On no account are you to leave the mainland and cross to any islands situated in the mouth of the 41st river. In my opinion these seas are too dangerous for canoe work.

At each village the usual will be required, and if you consider it necessary, issue new Village Registers, take particular care with regard to your statistics.

MEDICAL.

Take a medical inspection at each village in company with your N.M.O., but let him attend to all medical work. The law in Papua allows you to order a house to be pulled down if in your opinion it is unfit for human habitation. R.O. (a). Don't take advantage of this regulation as there is no money available to rebuild. Rather endeavour to give encouragement to people to repair their houses. You might even try the idea of a working "Bee".

AGRICULTURE.

Take an inspection of all gardens. Note the average size of gardens. Take note of crops that are planted, and look for any signs of disease amongst the crops.

Take particular notice of the number of accounts in each village area, and look for land suitable for new plantings. Take particular care when ordering new plantings that the ground is "village owned" and not private ground.

Take note of all types of timber. Commercial stands, hard or soft woods, and food trees. Take our quest of seeds with you and make a distribution to the people.

COURTS.

Remember that as you have to Court Towns, but that is not so weighty you shall not act as a mediator and assist the Village and Councilors to settle any disputes. This matter should be considered as it is the basis for future local government standards. Any serious cases will have to be returned to the station to be dealt with. Read the Native Regulations Ordinance, 1949 - 1952 in relation to land disputes and crimes. (35)

Remember that in your patrol report you will be expected to comment on, Topography, Climate, Flora and Fauna, Agriculture, Health and Hygiene, Native Situation, Village Officials, Statistics i.e. births and deaths, potential labour, Anthropology, Economic Potential. (This is most important in relation to our proposed co-operation scheme) Roads and Bridges, Communications, Missions and Schools.

Take your time, but don't waste it, and plan your patrol to bring you back to the station here not later than the 23rd November, 1956.

*J. H. Swainson*  
J. H. Swainson  
D.O.



1.  
BALIMO SUB-DISTRICT PATROL

NORTH BANK FLY - EASTERN TOCODARA AREA

PATROL DIARY 1

8/11/56. THURSDAY: Departed BALIMO STATION 8-3 a.m. across Balimo lagoon by canoe. Arrived KIMMA 9-15 a.m. Lined and took census. Village, gardens and small coconut plantations inspected. Approximately 8 p.m. received message that A.D.O. Balimo was to proceed to Daru and I was to return to the station to receive instructions prior to the A.D.O. proceeding to Daru and my resuming the patrol.

8/12/56. TUESDAY: Resumed patrol and departed station by canoe for WARIGI. Arrived 9 a.m. Lined and took census. Medical check by N.M.O. inspected village. N.M.O. returned to station because of shortage of medicines, bandages, etc.

7/11/56. WEDNESDAY: Departed WARIGI at 6-45 a.m. Arrived ORONA 7-45 a.m. Lined and took census. Inspected village and went by canoe to gardens and two alternative sites on Balimo lagoon that ORONA intend moving to when absent labourers return from work.

8/11/56. THURSDAY: Departed ORONA 6-30 a.m. and arrived after two hours walking at GAGATANA. Lined and took census. Selected man to be recommended as V.C. following previous appointee's death. Inspected village. Discussed copra production.

9/11/56. FRIDAY: Departed GAGATANA 6-40 a.m. and arrived KURU 6-5 a.m. Lined and took census. Inspected village, small gardens close to the village and an area of coconuts. Recorded active enquiries and complaints. Discussed copra production.

10/11/56. SATURDAY: Departed KURU 6-30 a.m. and arrived Kuru Swamp which was partly crossed by canoe. Arrived KAVIAPU at 10 a.m. Lined and took census. Noted some native enquiries and complaints and one minor dispute settled out of court. Inspected village and some coconut tree areas. Discussed copra production and inspected drier and samples of copra already produced.

11/11/56. SUNDAY: Patrol remained KAVIAPU. In the afternoon inspected the nearby former government station at GAMA. Collected about 150 coconuts for planting by nearby villages.

12/11/56. MONDAY: Departed KAVIAPU 7 a.m. Arrived ABERAGERMA 10-30 a.m. by mota-mota sailing canoe. Lined and took census. Inspected village. Discussed copra production and shown new copra drier. V.O. KADE resigned because of old age after serving as V.C. for 22 years following service in the R.F.C. New recommendation made for replacement. Native enquiries and complaints recorded.

13/11/56. TUESDAY: Departed ABERAGERMA at 6-30 a.m. and arrived half an hour later at WARIAMA by mota-mota. Lined and took census. Following death of previous V.C. a successor was selected for subsequent recommendation. Some native enquiries and complaints and one minor trouble between rival wives settled to mutual satisfaction of all concerned. Copra production discussed.

14/11/56. WEDNESDAY: Departed WARIAMA by mota-mota at 6-30 a.m. for KENAGE arriving 8-15 a.m. Lined and took census. Inspected village, discussed copra production and was shown two copra driers. One marriage dispute referred to patrol but no settlement reached after discussion amongst themselves. Enquiries re long time absentees as in other village. Complaint of bush people stealing coconuts and from other Kival food trees. 3-30 p.m. visited U.F.M. mission station at nearby TRAPOFO and then returned KENAGE.

## PATROL DIARY (Cont.)

13/11/58. THURSDAY: Departed KENAMA 8-15 a.m. by mota-mota. Arrived WARIPOBORO 8-15 a.m. Lined and took census. Heard and noted further native enquiries and complaints. One small domestic matter settled to some satisfaction of parties concerned. Village inspected and necessary drains ~~was~~ commenced. Previous V.C. recruited and new V.C. selected for recommendation. Two new councillors elected to replace retiring councillors.

16/11/58. FRIDAY: After waiting for outgoing tide patrol departed 10 a.m. by mota-mota for KENEDIBA arriving 4-20 p.m. Lined and took census. New V.C. selected for recommendation as successor to deceased V.C. Village inspected and villagers put to work cleaning perimeter of village. Warned of stealing coconuts from neighbouring Kiwais. Names of census absentees at Seven Day Adventist gathering at TERERE taken. Tropical ulcer and sores cases sent UMI at TEAPOPO.

17/11/58. SATURDAY: Departed KENEDIBA at 7 a.m. and arrived 45 minutes later at URIO by mota-mota. Lined and census taken but 43 persons absent at S.D.A. convention. Names of absentees taken for subsequent action. Village inspected and consequently fence commenced under supervision to keep out the twenty-odd pigs from the village. V.C. and four other men from adjoining village of DAMERA reported they were the only ones left in the village the others and their families having left for the SDA convention at TERERE. Bad tropical ulcer and others with consent to TEAPOPO.

18/11/58. SUNDAY: Patrol remained at URIO for Sunday. Those remaining at URIO continued with their fence since they didn't recognise Sunday as a sabbath day ("Saturday is our Sunday"). Four bad cases of sores to TEAPOPO.

19/11/58. MONDAY: Patrol departed URIO and en route DAMERA sighted the SDA boat with native pastor KILA and absentees from census aboard. Mota-mota headed for boat which waited. KILA ~~CHIEF~~ claimed he had permission for the absentees to leave their village at the time of the census but was unable to supply anything given to him in writing ~~or~~ or even able to name the officer alleged to have granted the permission. Mutually agreed that the matter could be best settled by reference to DARU and departed to DARU with KILA.

20/11/58. TUESDAY: En route DARU on board SDA launch. Arrived DARU 5-30 p.m.

21/11/58. WEDNESDAY: Reported District Office, DARU, and matter discussed with A.D.O. BALIMO then at DARU. 11-20 a.m. departed to resume patrol.

22/11/58. THURSDAY: 11-30 a.m. arrived DAMERA. Lined and took census. Inspected village and extensive gardens with some coconuts. Discussed copra production. Recommended successor selected following death of previous V.C.

23/11/58. FRIDAY: Departed 7-30 a.m. along shore on foot to arrive SARAU at 8 a.m. Lined and census taken. V.C. deceased and new V.C. selected for subsequent recommendation. Village inspected and pig fence commenced. Two cases of adultery sent to Balimo for hearing. Several cases of sores sent to TEAPOPO.

24/11/58. SATURDAY: Departed SARAU 8-15 a.m. by mota-mota taking 1 hour to cover one mile against tide and wind. Arrived WAGUMI after short ten minute walk inside from shoreline. Lined and took census. Inspected village, some coconut plantings and small garden.

25/11/58. SUNDAY: Departed WAGUMI at 8 a.m. and arrived by mota-mota at MADADU at 9-15 a.m. Lined and census taken. Village inspected. Enquiries and complaints received concerning men absent at work and not repatriated as in other villages. Urged to take part in copra production drive. Sick ordered to UMI hospital at TEAPOPO.

26/11/56. MONDAY: Waited for tide then departed MADADU at 9-15 a.m. for SAGERO. Arrived at 11 a.m. Lined and took census. Four persons sent to UEM hospital at TEAPOPO despite strenuous objections of SDA pastor. Village inspected and men put to work clearing badly overgrown coconut plantation. Two councillors reported to patrol from FERERE which was visited. Copra production was discussed with representatives of these two villages.

27/11/56. TUESDAY: 7-15 a.m. departed for MADADU from SAGERO on return journey. One case of assault the day before was taken on with the patrol for hearing at BALIMO. Re-visited SAGAU where fence was found completed. Arrived SAMERA to check on coconut clearing which had been done. Return visits were also paid to URIO where the fence had been completed, at KENSURIA where a new police barracks had been erected since the earlier visit and the surroundings now clean, and at WARIOBODORO which was now adequately drained. Called at UEM station at TEAPOPO concerning the hospital cases previously forwarded. Remained at KENAMA for night.

28/11/56. WEDNESDAY: Departed KENAMA by mata-mata at 10-30 a.m. with tide and wind. Arrived ABERAGEREMA where new police barracks were completed. Arrived KAWIAPU at 4-30 p.m.

29/11/56. THURSDAY: Departed KAWIAPU at 6-30 a.m. by foot and PACENA via GADA at 8-45 a.m. Lined and census taken. Further native enquiries and complaints noted for subsequent action. Village inspected and men commenced marine latrines. Copra production discussed and inspected two driers recently built. V.C. resigned and successor selected for recommendation. Visited satellite hamlet of SOGORO while returning KAWIAPU.

30/11/56. FRIDAY: Departed KAWIAPU for BALIMO at 5-15 a.m. Passing through YUBU, GAGARANA, OKONA and WAREGI. Arrived BALIMO STATION at 2-30 p.m.

(End of Diary)



4.

BALIMO SUB-DISTRICT PATROL -- NORTH BANK FLY RIVER & REGION  
EASTERN GOGODARA AREA.

INTRODUCTION: This patrol was for the purpose of routine administration and revising the census of the villages situated on the North Bank of the Fly and those villages lying between the station at BALIMO and the Fly River in the Eastern Gogodara census area and as per Patrol Instructions attached received from M. R. A. D. O. Wakeford.

AREA - TOPOGRAPHY: The patrol commenced from and terminated at the lowlying Aramia plain of the Gogodaras down to and along the North Bank of the Fly River, the route of the patrol being a broad U. The country along the North Bank is flat and at sea level with peak tides covering the ground level of five of these villages visited, and by comparison the Aramia plain could be termed a relative plateau although it would probably at no point on the patrol rise to more than fifty feet above sea level itself.

The two areas are separated by a fairly large swamp at least thirty miles in length and running almost parallel to the river at most points only a few miles in from the river. This swamp is partly drained by creeks into the Fly the largest which is the Sagero Cr. at the eastern end. The swamp was two miles wide only at the point the patrol crossed where it was found to be two-three feet deep but it is believed to be much more extensive in other places, spreading with heavy rain even to behind Kaname village on the Aramia.

CLIMATE: For the major portion of the year this area appears to have a high rainfall possibly even approaching that of the next sub-district of Kikori. However during these few weeks of the patrol the usual afternoon and night showers had ceased and the weather was hot and dry with only spasmodic wind which seemed to be compatible with the general theory that during the latter part of November and into December there are doldrums after the South-east and prior to the North-west.

VEGETATION: The Gogodara country traversed was open grass plains sometimes with banksia and ti-tree scrub but alternating with extensive and thick rain forest country and some stands of a large paper-barked ti-tree regarded by local natives as a good source of building material. The intervening swamp has sago and other palms growing and is like the lagoons covered with a swamp grass. The North Bank of the Fly is also thickly timbered at places and has extensive stands of sago palms.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I. KIWI and GOGODARA GROUPS:

The two main linguistic groups in the area patrolled are the KIWI and GOGODARA groups, the KIWI being situated in villages on the North Bank of the Fly and the Gogodara inland but with two villages on the North Bank of the Fly (WARIAMA and KAWIAPU).

OVER-RECRUITMENT: Obviously the most pressing and immediate social problem of this area is that of the absence of the majority of able-bodied men at work. Previous patrols have noted this fact and it can only re-iterated that the area is long overdue for closing to casual and contract recruiting.

Almost all cases of neglected families and their houses were those of those absent at outside employment. In such a village as WARIKI with 80.6% of the able-bodied males absent at work, the lack of parental control has almost certainly resulted in the "juvenile delinquency" found there even though it was the closest village to the station visited on patrol.

As at least two other officers have previously reported, the Sub-District Office at BALIMO has no means of regulating this outward flow of manpower since recruiters continue to by-pass this office and sign on labour from this sub-district at government offices outside this sub-district and even outside the district at Kikori.

I was told during a patrol by an A.P.C. European employee that in order to expedite their their recruiting the A.P.C. have an arrangement at Kikori whereby the company's own medical officer decides whether the potential recruits are medically fit to be signed on rather than the Administration medical officer. While it is not suggested that that the company's own doctor or medical assistant might be unduly influenced by what the A.P.C. considers an acute shortage of labour in deciding whether a potential recruit (who has already been brought at considerable expense from his village) is now unfit or fit for indentured labour, it seems hardly in keeping with the spirit of the Native Labour Ordinance in not providing an impartial medical examination.

However the matter of over-recruiting has been discussed at length by previous reports and the subsequent recommendations to close the area to recruiting would be fully substantiated by a perusal of the following figures :

KIMAMA	55.8%	ABEREGZEMBA	44.6%	DAMERA	35.4%
WARIGI	80.6%	WARIAMA	66.6%	SARAU	50.0%
ORONA	63.1%	KENAMA	48.1%	WAGUMI	82.6%
SAGATANA	66.6%	WARIOBODORA	46.3%	KADADUO	13.8%
KLEBU	63.1%	KEFEDIBA	65.5%	SAGESO	24.0%
KAWIAPU	67.4%	URIO	56.8%	PAGONA	78.5%

From a total male population in the 1645 years of age of 646 absentees total 546 or 84.5%, only 3.7% being employed in the district. While there are two exceptional cases of only 13.8% and 24.0% of available males being recruited from two small villages, the figure of recruitment exceeds even 80% in other cases and the general average in the Gogodara area visited was 66.3%.

**GOGODARA - KIWAI RELATIONS:** There appears to a certain antagonism between these groups which is possibly worthy of note. This appears to be brought about by a sort of "superiority complex" on the part of the Kiwai towards their neighbouring group of Gogodaras. This arrogance revealed itself at many stages of the patrol and in the case of the village of PAGONA which was formerly partly composed of the two groups, the Gogodara element has found it necessary to re-settle in a small hamlet away from the original village as a result of some friction there.

This feeling of superiority can be founded on no real premise in these days apart from the longer period of European contact and its dubious results, since the Gogodara certainly have claim to a far less depressing environment and a greater economic potential. In the past and at present the Kiwai group is the only one given the opportunity of a government education and Kiwais now hold at least 90% of the senior and higher paid government jobs held by natives in the whole Western District with the exception of police.

It is understood that a similar position existed in the A.F.C. where, while the Kiwai has in the past been preferred as seaman, his attitude of being indispensable has led to the A.P.C. demonstrating quite effectively that it can function without the Kiwai by such actions as employing other natives to do identical work but receiving twice the wage.

The answer would seem to be in affording the Gogodara at least equal opportunities of achieving a government education and ultimately greater opportunities of partaking in the Administration other than in the capacity of labourers and such.

**NATIVE ENQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS:** While the A.P.C. with its huge insatiable demand for labour is the biggest single target for over-recruiting, this company appears to scrupulously adhere to the regulation of returning time-expired employees to their village for three months before signing them on again. But other recruiters do not appear to honour this arrangement and judging

by the long absences of sometimes 10 years away from the village of some labourers it appears that some plantations have avoided their obligations to return labourers at the completion of their contracts.

One batch of contract labourers appear to have been transferred from Steamship Trading Co. and/or Burns Philp plantations on Yule Island to others at the completion of their time without being returned to their place in the interim. However in all these cases it was difficult to obtain the names of the plantations, recruiting agents and other details. These complaints will be further investigated and followed up by separate correspondence.

Three claims for compensation for death were received for the alleged two deaths of absent labourers at the Robinson River Estates plantation near Aupa and other one alleged death during employment at an A.P.C. which are also the subject of separate correspondence.

One other matter which was the subject of one complaint was that of a deserted wife and child of a native policeman previously stationed in this sub-district, and who is now believed to be a Lance-Corporal stationed at KIUNGA. Various similar incidents of the irresponsible attitude some Administration employees from other districts have in regard to contracting local marriages on a very casual basis, also came to the attention of the patrol. This Lance-Corporal in question has recently concluded his three-yearly leave and did not return to his wife and child but spent his leave in his home district.

A relative of KIMAMA visited on patrol and now a R.P.C. Lance-Corporal stationed at Popondetta when allowed to have a wife taken or strength chose to marry a local woman at Popondetta ignoring his previous wife left in his village here.

A member of the R.P.C. detachment here at Balimo has married into the local Gogodara group and when the patrol was at his wife's village of PAGONA, he requested that his name be included in the Village Register there since he now regards himself as belonging to that village and intends to spend his leave there. Apparently he has now deserted his other wife remaining in his home village in the Turama River area.

One possible ~~was~~ result of this state of affairs was seen a few days prior to the patrol's departure when a R.P.C. constable came up to the station from the Bami village where he is now on leave to indignantly complain that his wife was now living with another man although he had been home for 6 years.

## 2. BUSH PEOPLE :

These people are a nondescript group of bush people most of who previously lived in the swampy inland upper reaches of SASERO CREEK until moved by government order or suggestion to nominally settle in villages on the north bank of the Fly. UETIO village is a fair village that appears to be lived in but the people of KBNEDIBA and SARAU villages are still nomadic sago eaters, most of them returning when a patrol is expected only.

Their Kiwai neighbours claim they have settled on their ground and even the bush people's occupancy of their village sites is apparently dependant on the Kiwais condescending to allow them to do so and thus ~~dependant~~ subject to any variations of relations between these groups presumably.

During this patrol and according to village books also during past patrols, there were continual charges of these bush types stealing coconuts and sago from the Kiwai stands on the coast. Some Kiwai land owners expressed themselves willing to sell some ground and the bush people appear anxious to have some permanent arrangement although both parties were vague as to price and other details.

It would be fortunate if the Administration could follow through with the settlement of these people by assisting them



to gain some permanent tenure at least of the ground they have built their houses on.

The social implications of plural marriages in this group are the large number of unmarried young ~~women~~ men discontented and unsettled. In KENEDIBA one aged male had eight wives of various ages, one had five wives, and two other older men had four wives, and three other males in a fairly high age group had three wives, while there were twenty-two males over the age of twenty years who were unable to obtain wives.

The older men have no apparent wealth in the form of houses, pigs, certainly not money, and there are two only carves in the whole village while more and more young men are leaving for work and returning with some signs of material wealth. In view of this and the decrease of child marriages (one only being noted at KENEDIBA), the effect of the old customs being broken down, and with reference to previous censuses the practice of these super-plural marriages appears to be diminishing.

The people of WAGUMI are a similar people also having moved from the SAGERO CREEK area but appear far more advanced with a more settled village, some gardens and coconuts, no marriages with more than two wives and some semblance of a culture claiming some kinship with the Bamu people.

#### AGRICULTURE

With the exception of the copra production now commencing there is no native or European cash cropping, the agricultural produce of this area being grown for the purpose of subsistence and immediate consumption only.

The Gogodara area would be considered by most laymen a rich agricultural area with coconuts, pineapples, bananas and paw-paws; taro, manioc and yams; and the staple sago. Some fruit of the pandanus palm, sugar and pit-pit cane, the nuts and leaves of the "New Guinea cabbage" tree increase the variety.

There were some isolated citrus trees but those tried were very bitter.

However although different types of pumpkin appear plentiful, no other types of vegetables usually associated with European agriculture were noted.

The Gogodara -- and to a lesser degree the Kiwai -- are able to hunt casowary, small wallabies, bandicoots, possums, flying fox or bats, and wild pigs, geese and ducks on the lagoons, and birds such as the guria pigeon and hawks in the timbered country.

Some villages had as many as 25 fully grown domesticated pigs, and fowls were found in most villages. Dogs were generally poor specimens and probably far in excess of the number needed for hunting which is done with spears, bows and arrows, and sometimes shotguns. At the present time hunting is at a peak with the burning off with the now very dry grass.

Gogodara fishing is mainly done by the women from canoes with small round fish nets but is largely unsuccessful at present because of the high water which however is dropping with the current spell of dry weather.

The Kiwai's supply of food is basically the same but to a much less degree except in the case of sago which still predominates the food supply and with salt water types of fish replacing those found inland on the rivers and lagoons. Large crabs, clams, occasional crocodiles, turtle eggs and turtles themselves partly compensate for the smaller supply of animals that are found more on the inland plains than in the swampy coastline country.

The bush people appear to have no gardens whatsoever nor are they able to take advantage of the marine life because of their lack of canoes, choosing instead to catch a small fish from the swamps which is alternated with the inevitable sago or whatever they can steal in the way of coconuts from their neighbours.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL:

Many possibilities of economic enterprise in this area suggest themselves such as the growing of bananas and pineapples which are plentiful in this area for retailing to succ centres as Daru with a limited market and even Pt. Moresby. But the obvious difficulty of fast transport would shelve this for some time yet.

Other means of providing an economic alternative to wage labour are probably worthy of a long dissertation since cotton, kapok, rubber, tobacco, sago, rice, nuts, and most tropical fruits were all seen growing in this area by the patrol.

However while all the above deserve consideration for long range planning, the one immediately practical cash crop appears to be copra, requiring few of ~~the factors~~ or to much lesser extent the factors involved in the production of the other products, i.e. expensive machinery, a complicated production process, (since quite an adequate drier can be made from bush materials), a large capital outlay (almost restricted to the purchase of bags and some transport costs), the initial planting and time to mature as there is already a supply of coconuts to be exploited, and comparatively fast transport for crops of a more perishable nature.

Earlier this year the A.D.O., Balimo, initiated a copra production scheme which has enjoyed early success despite the frequent setbacks brought about by the continual recruitment, and it had been intended that this patrol should further this scheme in other villages. However the patrol found that both the Kiwai and Gogodara people had already built smoke-houses for copra of good construction in KAWIAPU, PAGONA, ABEREGEREMA, KENAME (2), and GAGATANA had built one at PEDEA in co-operation with that village and DUABA, and KIMAMA and WARIGI having been included in the scheme prior to the patrol had smoke-houses in production when the patrol visited there.

SAGERO, MADADUO, WARIBODORO, WARIAM, and following the above villages. V.C.s, councillors and others from these and the previous villages subsequently followed the patrol to Balimo station and purchased copra bags (130), twine and needles, and were shown neighbouring copra houses in production including the hot-air drier built by Balimo village and which serves well as a demonstration model. This copra-drier is of simple but highly effective construction built from two 44-gallon drums, some discarded corrugated iron and a 6 ft. length of galvanised iron piping with trays of chicken wire as suggested by the District Agricultural Officer.

Following the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. F. Klockham, visiting the sub-district on an agricultural patrol and survey recently, he has arranged for the purchase of bags, twine and packing needles by the Administration for subsequent sale to the native producers here. This has removed one of the most urgent problems.

However the most serious remaining threat after that of the current over-recruitment, is the lack of transport to Daru which seriously prejudices this scheme. With exception of course of any changes in price, which because of its unpredictability cannot enter into the calculations as to likely success or failure of the scheme, such other problems as the always potential apathy and lethargy fade into insignificance in comparison with the problem of transport to a shipping point such as Daru.

The traditional organisation would appear sufficient in the early stages to run the scheme in each village, even though for the present there might be some unfair implications, such as, where in some villages, apparently these absent at work outside the district are entitled by custom to share in the proceeds. But, at this stage, to burden the copra production in each village with all the complexities of a co-operative society would not be justified for the present. As the scheme progresses it would seem any such need for a more formal and detailed organisation apart from the customary one could be implemented after the village or groups as a whole have had some experience and find the need for such an organisation themselves.

Following an economic survey patrol by an officer of the Co-operative section along the north bank of the Fly River, many village books are full of receipts for shares in small co-operative societies which apparently were commenced on that officer's one-day visit and subsequently appeared to have taken about the same time to have gone defunct. The natives, who seem to have bought them like so many tickets in a raffle, appear confused and wondering even now what it is all about.

Tickets were sold to people of such villages as KENEDIBA, a group of sago nomads who had only just emerged from the bush, not long before this patrol in 1949. Such statements as "These people are going to grow tobacco for sale" and "They intend to grow rice" entered in the village books as aims of the co-operatives by the officer appear to be the limit of his one or half-day activity with each society.

By the Administration concentrating on encouraging the local native production of copra and thus plugging away at one single and simple theme, it would seem that this economic activity has a good chance of success. However, if this local economic alternative to dead-end wage labour is to be given a fair trial, the area would have to be closed to all casual and contract recruiting for a period that would enable the cash cropping to be established or at least truly tried.

#### HEALTH & HYGIENE:

**GENERAL HEALTH:** Although the patrol was unable to properly assess the actual state of health except in the first two villages visited, the general standard of health appeared to vary widely in the area patrolled.

Those people living within a day's walk to the UFM hospital at Balimo were free of the sores and tropical ulcers that were found in those villages along the Fly with the exception of the few villages in the immediate vicinity of the UFM stations at Wasua and Teapopo.

The UFM has a large hospital at Balimo run by two trained European nursing sisters and which caters for a large area around Balimo. Sisters Booth and Fullen appear to have won the confidence of the Gogodaras especially the women. Of the 56 new births recorded at the five inland villages of the Gogodaras visited, only one mother had not gone to the mission hospital for the confinement. These births are followed up when the sisters make frequent clinic visits to the villages.

There are fifteen leprosy cases in these villages however but which are being treated by the Balimo hospital which has a large leprosy ward with ~~rather~~ a number of patients from other villages elsewhere in the Gogodara.

Wasua and Teapopo stations of the UFM give some medical treatment at their stations.

While there is a native medical orderly of the SDA mission at Damera, a large number of cases of sores and tropical ulcers were found and subsequently ordered to Teapopo. I was of course unable to assess the ability of the SDA medical orderly, but whatever his ability, his work would be and is severely limited by his very small stock of medical supplies provided only by the mission. For instance, in the case of the large open sores seen, he had given injections of penicillin but had no bandages to cover the sores with.

Probably under these circumstances it would be better if he did not attempt to do any medical work whatsoever, since his small inadequate aid post is being used as an excuse not to seek medical aid elsewhere. Most of these villagers are made up of SDA adherents who are reluctant to seek the necessary medical attention at the UFM station.

It would seem in the interests of the health of these people if some medical supplies could be made available to the SDA mission



or alternatively a government aid post be established in this area.

There appears to have been type of small epidemic at Demera village where five of the six babies recorded at the previous census two years previously as new births had died allegedly at the same time and all aged approximately one year from what appeared to be a stomach ailment. Mrs. Merriweather of the UFM station at Teapofo said that she had similar cases from adjoining villages and which were not restricted to children and had resulted in some deaths, but the actual stomach complaint was a mystery to her.

Because of the lack of medical supplies at Balimo station government aid post which appears to be continual, the NMO stationed there was only able to accompany the patrol to the first two villages visited.

The last medical patrol to these villages was in 1953 and in some villages 1950.

HYGIENE: Few villages had latrines and while the patrol was at some villages latrines were constructed. However the constantly eroding foreshore made marine latrines impractical in most cases and pit latrines in almost every village are liable to flooding.

Villages were generally clean although it was obvious that the well announced arrival of the patrol had resulted in some villages being cleaner than would normally be the case.

#### EDUCATION:

The UFM has a large central school at their BALIMO mission with an enrolment of approximately 600 pupils with a daily attendance of approximately 500. The UFM TEAPOFO station school has an enrolment of 83 and nine children from PAGONA attended the UFM school at WASUA and a village school is to be established there next year.

The UFM has a village school at KAWIAFU while the SDA mission has village schools at KENEBIBA, URIO, DAMERA, MADAUO and SAGERO which are run by native teacher-pastors from the Kerema Sub-District and instruction is in Motu.

While many in the UFM area in the younger generations (of males at least) are literate to a certain degree in their own language, there are very few students able to converse in English. The "Come one, - come all." policy of the mission attracts a varied group of students from men in their thirties who vary their education with periods at A.P.C., and women with children, a large number of whom are filling in time while their husbands are at A.P.C. Following their recent conference the UFM has decided that it as a mission is inadequate to fully deal with the problem of education. I understand the District Education Officer has been communicated with on this matter however.

Now, especially in view of the UFM's admitted inadequacy, the time would seem opportune to establish an Administration school at the BALIMO government station.

#### MISSIONS:

The two missions operating in this area are the Unevangelised Fields Mission and the more recently arrived Seven Day Adventist Mission, between which there is great rivalry, the UFM regarding the SDA mission as having encroached on their former area and having lost considerable converts to the newer mission.

UNEVANGELISED FIELDS MISSION: In the area patrolled, the UFM has a station at TEAPOFO on the north bank of the Fly which has borne the brunt of the SDA "infiltration", a headquarters station at WASUA near PAGONA, and the large BALIMO station in the Gogodara area.

At BALIMO the six European missionaries and native assistants run schools and a hospital, TEAPOFO is a family affair that provides

some education and medical attention on a more limited scale as also does the WASUA station whose staff of ten Europeans is mainly occupied with administrative, technical, supply and transport duties.

No apparent antagonism between pro-mission and non-mission native elements was noticed in the villages visited, except perhaps on the matter of the UFM's puritanical opposition to native dancing.

Several times during the patrol groups of natives nervously approached the patrol and anxiously asked if they were allowed to hold a "sing-sing". The mission's ban on these dances is quoted to you by their adherents with such finality that it seems questionable that the native people are allowed to differentiate between the dances being ~~just~~ illegal or merely contrary to one school of religious thought.

While en route Daru during the patrol, I was obliged to spend a night at a village in the London Missionary Society's area where the continuance of and even encouragement of native dancing is apparently not considered incompatible with Christianity. During the day most of the village had been building a new church in the village and this had been followed by two weddings performed by the LMS pastor. At the termination of the church ceremony the village had adjourned for a native feast and dancing. The pastor had attended and apparently the dancing was not regarded as being in competition to the church ceremonies and functions as they are in the UFM area but simply as one being supplementary to the other in a fair compromise between the old and new customs and beliefs. The dances were certainly no less spirited than the others I have seen and were still going on at 6 a.m. the next morning when the patrol left.

The UFM claims that converts want the dancing to cease since it tempts them from their recently acquired Christian ways. One perhaps cynical native claimed that the mission's more strict opposition dated from the time of a village dance held on the Aravia when a native pastor of the mission left the dance to commit an act with a female which subsequently culminated in his imprisonment.

It is however doubtful that, with the large number of mission and other informants in each village, villages are still holding obscene or ~~some~~ erotic dances. In conclusion one can only state that it must be a very superficial Christian who is stimulated to such action as the above pastor by any mild dances such as the patrol witnessed.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST MISSION: This mission known officially as the Western Papuan Mission in this district is established in the north bank of the Fly villages east of and inclusive of KENEDIBA with the exception of the slightly inland village of WAGUMI (i.e. URIO, DAMERA, SARAU, MADADUO and SAGERO) although KENEDIBA is "shared" with the UFM who are established in the remainder of the area patrolled.

A native teacher-pastor is established in his own house in five of these villages and there is a separate school building of good construction in three. The pastors are natives from the Gulf District and conduct their services in Motu and not in the vernacular which makes it doubtful whether the women really understand what is taught or are passively following their menfolk who with the exception of some older bush types are familiar with Motu. However some hymns were heard sung in English with much handclapping and other movements which would probably have a fair emotional appeal and a singing of these hymns in the SDA church on Saturday and each evening service daily is probably the brightest spot in the drab life of the bush people at least who seem without song or dance.

The SDA mission is not agreeable to defining exclusive "spheres of interest" such as the practice with the UFM, LMS and the Bamu River Mission in the district who respect each other's claims to their mission territory, the SDA mission claiming that their interpretation of the Bible commands them to preach their message everywhere, even amongst the already converted. However this theological interpretation of their creed is probably strengthened in the case of these villages as a reason for establishing the SDA mission

there by some geographical expedience since all these villages are close to each other and all on the bank of the Fly below the limit of the Fly River tidal bore and much more accessible than inland villages or villages on other rivers such as the Gama and Turama Rivers which are subject to severe bores. The native pastor in charge has a comfortable and well-equipped 45ft. launch which he operates from the head station on the Oriomo River near Daru.

However it could be claimed that the SDAs have "won on a forfeit" from the UFM since the UFM was unable to continue the placing of a teacher-pastor at two villages amongst this group and the schools there were closed although the UFM missionaries at TEAPOPO state that they cannot expect most of these people to come regularly to TEAPOPO because of the distance especially in the case of the former bush people who have only six small canoes between four villages and are reluctant to travel on the open Fly.

Mr. G. Merriweather, a UFM missionary at TEAPOPO, stated himself that the people themselves generally didn't care too much which mission they adhered to have a teacher-pastor and school in their village such as the SDA mission was able to offer greatly enhanced their prestige. Since the UFM was unable to compete on this basis the villagers adjusted their religious convictions accordingly in order to avail themselves of the SDA offer.

Previously and during the patrol it seemed that some of the more zealous SDA pastors were not entirely appreciative of the distinction between the mission's spiritual powers and the temporal powers of the Administration. On arrival at the first SDA village of KENEDIBA, it was found that a number of persons were absent at a SDA gathering at TEPERE which just lay outside of the area of the patrol. The remainder claimed that the SDA pastors had instructed those absent to attend the convention in spite of the patrol which was well announced before their departure.

At the next village of URIO 43 persons or a third of the village other than those absent at work were also absent for the census and also being at the SDA convention. While at this village the V.C. and four others from the next village of DAMERA reported that they were the only men left in the village, all the others having left with their families for the SDA convention. Further reports indicated that the picture was the same in the other villages to be visited on the patrol.

Previous reports of patrols, especially in the adjoining Bamu area, had noted the SDAs practice of holding conventions ~~in~~ at a time that coincided with the time of a patrol to the villages from where a large number of the people would be absent at the village where the convention was being held. The patrol on reaching the village of the convention would find that the convention had only just adjourned to yet another village and thus keeping one or two steps in front of the patrol all the time.

When the patrol was between URIO and DAMERA the SDA launch was seen and the patrol then headed for the boat which waited. The native pastor KILA who was on board, and who is in charge of the SDA mission in this district, admitted that he had told the people to go to the convention but claimed that he had no permission to do so. He however he could not produce any written permission nor could he name the officer alleged to have given the permission for the people to leave their villages at the time of a government census.

In view of this claim however, it appeared obvious that the matter could only be settled by proceeding to Daru. On arrival at the District Office at Daru it was found that the pastor KILA had seen an officer of the Daru Sub-District who said that he did not know of any intended patrols in this area of the Balimo Sub-District. The officer ~~apparently~~ intended to inform the Sub-District Office at Balimo by radio but, since the radio has worked for only five days in the last ten months, this was virtually impossible.

It is interesting to note that, in the case of the bush people, it has only been the past efforts of previous government officers in gathering these people into coastal villages for at least some periods in the year, that has made it possible for the SDA mission



to work amongst them to a greater degree than would be the case if they still lived exclusively in the inland swamps as scattered small groups.

However, following the subsequent discussion between the A.D.O., Balimo, and KILA, the head SDA missionary in this district, it seems that the greater co-operation of the SDA mission in this sub-district will now be forthcoming in the future.

While on the subject of census attendance, I would like to state that in this matter the UFM was very co-operative.

**MISSIONS AND NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** It would be unfortunate if the present proportion of able-bodied and available men, in some villages and the area as a whole, who are unable to take part in the development of the economic potential because of their almost full-time absence from their village at a mission station, should continue in view of the now current copra production.

Some quite enthusiastic and intelligent men of mature age told me that they would not be able to assist in the copra production because they were attending some sort of course at the Balimo UFM station or at the Oriomo SDA station. The number of school "boys" which was sometimes more than 50% of the available manpower after recruiting in some villages was emphasised by the number of requests to be excused from carrying for the patrol even for only one day or whether they could then return to a mission station.

While freedom of religion is one of the basic freedoms as it properly should be, the proportion of adult males engaged in full-time religious pursuits would seem out of all proportion to the adult male total population, and quite contrary to most other communities (except Tibet?).

If the development of the economic potential is to be given any consideration whatsoever then so must the practice of men in their late thirties and with large families regarding themselves as "schoolboys" be questioned. Judging from the census books, it would seem that no ex-student has been able to put his mission education to any economic advantage with two possible exceptions in the area patrolled. While nobody would question the commendable motive of achieving an education, it would seem fairer to the native people as a whole if the missions were to adopt a more selective (even if more "Ruthless") choice of students, concentrating on the young mainly, or at least those under twenty years, to commence their education as is done in Administration schools.

Apparently, in the case of many of these students, shrewd young men can use "education" and other vague mission duties in the same way as being recruited offers them a perfectly legal way of avoiding all their obligations and commitments while those absent at work at least might return with money and material goods. The sincerity of many is not to be doubted but a large number reveal their real attitude to being nominally employed by the missions for a doubtful wage or attending some course at the mission stations, when, within a day and at some inconclusive and incomplete stage of their work or study and seemingly without a second thought, they will leave in large numbers with a recruiter to work as labourers.

In the past, village officials have been handicapped in such tasks as village cleaning and road maintenance by the conspicuous absence of mission adherents, and it would appear that in order to more fully develop their economic system and material welfare, these people must mutually themselves decide to accept a fair portion of responsibility again to the village, clan or group.

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

**ROADS AND BRIDGES:** From WARIGI to KUBU there is a good road or track, which, with the addition of approximately ten small bridges or culverts and one large bridge or more probably a diversion of 200 yards immediately after OKUNA, the road would be easily negotiated by a jeep in all weathers.

However the road from KUBU to KAWIAPU is broken by a two mile wide swamp which appears to be continually full of water except at rare periods of extremely dry weather. With three bridges over small creeks the road from KAWIAPU to PAGOEA via the old government station at GAIMA is fair but is also broken by another reach of the same swamp for a distance of 200-300 yards where a bridge of the "cat-walk" type is built.

**WATER TRANSPORT:** The remainder of the area patrolled from BALIMO to WARIGI and KIMAMA and from KAWIAPU to SAGEPO is by water transport. In the case of BALIMO to WARIGI and KIMAMA, these villages are joined only by the Balimo Lagoon.

The villages on the north bank of the Fly are, with the exception of WAGOMI which is only about half a mile inland, all situated on the riverside; and therefore water transport in the form of the large mota-mota type sailing canoes and other paddled outriggers is almost exclusively used.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY:

**Dubus:** The traditional dubu or longhouse of the Gogodaras and Kiwais appears to be now becoming a thing of the past, now being replaced by individual family houses, and only two longhouses remained in the Gogodara area patrolled and one in the Kiwai area.

The Gogodara construction appeared to be far superior to its Kiwai counterpart, being a larger building of a more impressive appearance with internal divisions and compartments in contrast to the Kiwai dubu which is merely a long single hall.

**Dances:** The Kiwai and Gogodaras here perform similar types of dances and generally able to perform their dances together. The dances seen by the patrol were carried out by groups of men and/or women in rows with the more experienced dancers in the front row down to the youngest of the children in the final rear row. All the movements were done in concert and there were no individual variances to the same pattern performed by all the dancers. The tempo was provided by the hour-glass shaped drum and by sticks on short pieces of hollow bamboo and at one time a discarded biscuit tin served as an additional accompaniment. While the dances were not fast in the actions, many were extremely energetic and most were of about 7 minutes in duration.

The stories and significance of many the dances have been lost through the years except from old men, the younger people being only able to describe the meaning and actions of the more contemporary dances such as the one depicting the wartime bombing of Pt. Moresby while some Gogodara men were employed there, and the dance performed solely by the women of ORONA and WARIGI telling of the village menfolk who have left for work at the A.P.C. During the "bombing raid" the bomb flashes was affected by the sudden ignition of matches.

**Dress:** The Kiwais and Gogodaras have adopted shorts and tunics or skirts and dresses in the case of the women, although many of the bush people still wear a sort of apron made from shredded fibre of the pandanus palm leaf.

**Marriage System:** In both the Gogodara and Kiwai groups the marriage system of sister exchange persists. While it has been broken down to some degree by mission influence, it still appears a strongly established custom and on two occasions the patrol was expected to enforce this custom and two so-called cases of "adultery" appeared to have been merely based on the grounds that two parties were "marked" for marriage for almost from birth and at least one of the parties had since decided otherwise.

There were no plural marriages with more than three wives amongst these groups and the super-plural marriages of the bush people seems to be on the decline as is the institution of child marriages in this group.

**Bereavements:** There were some widows in Gogodara villages who showed their grief following the death of their husbands by the

Copy received 12/1/57

clearing of a mesh net bag over their heads which is also done sometimes following the near of another near relative. However this practice seemed to differ from village to village and even with different persons, and I have no consistent details. Some men grew beards as a sign of mourning at some places in the Kiwai and Gogodara areas.

#### CENSUS STATISTICS:

##### Total population :

1399 males + 1357 females =	2756	
Total previous census =	2674	
(Approx. 2yrs. previous)		
Overall Increase=	82	} 16 Nth. Bank Fly Census Sub-Divn. 66 East-En. Gogodara " " "

This increase of 82 persons in approximately the two past years is mainly a natural increase, being made up of the following migrations in and new births, and minus the following migrations out and deaths:

<u>New Births</u>	100 males + 104 females =	204
<u>Migrations In</u>	34 " + 57 " =	91
	<u>134 " + 161 " =</u>	<u>295 Total Births &amp; Migs. In</u>

Deaths under 2 years of age =	9*	(5 at Damera Village)
" 2 - 13 " " =	10	
" over 13 " " =	76	(38 males + 38 females)

95 Total Deaths

Migrations Out = 47 males + 70 females = 117 Total Migs. Out

212 Total Deaths and Migs. Out

\*(One death recorded of child born after previous census and not previously recorded as a new birth.)

The proportion of males to females is 50.7% and 49.3% respectively.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The present standard of housing only reflects the recruiting position. In most cases the worst villages in regard to housing were those most over-recruited and vice versa.

As stated in my patrol instructions it was <sup>not</sup> possible to apply Native Regulation 101 (9) requiring extensive repairs or rebuilding of houses because of the absenteeism following recruitment. However where necessary those remaining with the women were organised by the patrol into digging drains, repairing houses, building fences to keep the pigs from the village area itself, and general repairs.

Water supplies were very poor on the north bank of the Fly where the available drinking water was either the brown and truckish water from the inland swamp or water that was hard to distinguish from sea water.

These villages are also subject to continual pounding and consequent erosion of the foreshore and some are inundated to a depth of a few feet at king tides.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On the whole the Villages Constables in this area appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily, especially so in view



of the infrequent patrols, the long distance from the station in some cases, and the current over-recruitment.

Recommendations for the appointments of 3 new V.C.s of a total of 18 V.C.s in the area patrolled go forward with this report following the death of 5 V.C.s, the resignations of another two, and following the V.C. of WARIOBODOERO having been recruited to work at the Robinson ~~xxxx~~ River Estates plantation near Abau, E.D. and his dismissal being recommended.

V.C. KEIJE (No. 36) of ABEREGEREMA wished to resign after 22 years as V.C. being appointed after his service with the B.P.C. This man has also controlled WARIAMA for some years following the death of the V.C. in that village and he has considerably assisted the Administration.

In two cases the V.C.s in the villages of the bush people seemed extremely vague as to the duties of the V.C. which I did my best to correct and they were warned to bring to take the sick to medical attention and one was warned to bring any serious trouble before the Government following a villager claiming that this particular V.C. was trying to hide two court cases which were subsequently sentenced at Balimo. However these V.C.s appeared the best available.

All V.C.s or their dependants were paid up to the end of the last financial year, and replacement issues of uniforms made where necessary.

Councillors: Many councillors were absent at outside employment but those remaining appear conscientious and willing and fairly representative of the people. Sometimes it was evident that the true role of the councillor was not appreciated and they were regarded merely as assistants to the V.C., such as when one V.C., immediately after having received his payment for two years service, turned to two councillors and summarily ordered them to take the sick to hospital after he had been told to do so.

#### REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS:

Good rest houses were found in all villages and on the return journey of the patrol all villages except two had good but sometimes ~~small~~ small police barracks.

The position in regard to rest houses and police barracks in all these villages is especially good when it is considered that in the case of rest houses at least that in the past these buildings have been used by the government on an average of one night in three years.

#### CONCLUSION:

Following this patrol it seems that the most pressing and immediate matters of concern in the area patrolled are:-

1. Transport assistance in the initial stages of copra production especially along the Fly River in order to develop economic potential.
2. The immediate closing of the area to casual and contract recruiting.
3. The provision of educational facilities in this sub-district, i.e. initially a Government school at BALIMO.
4. The permanent settlement of the bush people from the Sagero Creek area on land which they have a clear undisputed title to.
5. The provision of medical assistance to villages on the north bank of the Fly by establishing an aid post there.

T. Stead, C.F.O.  
Balimo W.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. 49 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Wakeford A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Island Gogodana

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Carriers, Police, Interpreter

Duration—From 7/2/1957 to 14/2/1957

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/19/54

Medical 18

Map Reference A.P.G. Map 4 miles to 1"

Objects of Patrol To check on Cornal and other

Scheme

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

BALIMO P/R. No. 4 of 56/57.  
29th March, 1957.

Director of Agriculture,  
FORT MOSESBY.

BALIMO P/R. No. 4 of 56/57

... Herewith an extract from the above mentioned  
... refers to agriculture.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

*PA R  
7/10*



P/R. No. 8 of 56/57.

29th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,  
Baran

MALHO P/R. No. 8 of 56/57

The above named report is acknowledged with thanks.

A good report which covers all aspects of native administration.

The whole Sub-District has been over recruited for many years, perhaps closure may bring about a change, but something must be done in the economic field to encourage the people to remain at home.

Has Mr. Klockner, District Agricultural Officer, given an opinion regarding the possibility of rice production.

Extracts have been passed to the Departments concerned.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

F/R. No. 40-56/57

BALING

29th March, 1957.

Director of Health,  
PONT LAGNESBY.

BALING F/R. No. 40-56/57

Herewith an extract from the above mentioned which refers to health hygiene.

(C.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

3/1/57 ✓

1-2-2/207

District Office,  
DAPH, WESTERN DISTRICT.

JC/ai

18 Mar 57

Assistant District Officer,  
BALING.

BALING PATROL REPORT NO. 7-1956/57

1. Receipt of the above is acknowledged.
2. The area patrolled seems to be one of promise. I would particularly like you to proceed with a road programme in the area. I receive a small allocation of money for roads and you can have it when you require it.
3. Let me have as soon as you can a 100M sample of the white clay deposit. I also would like you to inform me of the extent and depth of the deposit.
4. I do not like the adult classes you mention at all and you may quote me if it is convenient to do so. I will go into the matter when I visit you. Some sense balance must be restored.
5. I am very hopeful that you will develop the area in such a way that some of the people will be attracted away from labour exile.
6. The practice of adopting out children cannot be dealt with under Regulation 77 of the Native Regulations, but you should do what you can do to discourage it.
7. Regulation 77 should be invoked in cases such as Saman's. You can proceed by summons.



*John J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)  
DISTRICT OFFICER, WESTERN DISTRICT

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT JOSEPH, TASMANIA.

The report is forwarded herewith. The Cogodara area appears to be a good place to initiate economic development. I shall visit there shortly.

*John J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)  
DISTRICT OFFICER, WESTERN DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

SALDO PATROL REPORT, No. 4, 1954 - 1957.

AREA PATROLLED: INLAND COCOPARA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. E. G. GERRARD, A.D.C.

DURATION: EIGHT DAYS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

R.G. No.	8074.	L/Col Obelari.
" "	4110.	Const Maluka.
" "	6082.	" Aka.
" "	6372.	" Lonata.

*Police Reports forwarded  
direct to Commissioner*

*J. E. G. G.*  
*15/3*

INTERPRETER: KIARA OF KUPURA.

MEDICAL ORDERLY: ARRARI.

INTRODUCTION.

The objectives of the patrol were, (1) To take the census, (2) To check on what progress was being made with the coars production scheme.

Both objectives were accomplished. As the census will show, the labour taken from this area is very high. It was from this area, that the Australasian Petroleum Company took a large batch late last year, so no returns of labour can be expected to this area for well over twelve months. Another disturbing feature was noted on this patrol, and that is the large number of men employed by the Department of Works, and by Buna Mills Ltd, that have not been taken to their villages for a number of years. This was particularly noticeable in the Department of Works.

The coars producing scheme is going ahead slowly, and all villages here, or are in the process of erecting coars drivers. However, only small quantities of coars will be produced until the next long school holidays. As the majority of the men who are not away of work, are attending this classes at the Division four days a week.

PATROL DIARY.

February 7th, 1937.

The patrol left the Government Station at Belira and walked to Tad village. Lined and took census. Inspected gardens.

February 8th, 1937.

The patrol proceeded to Dorous village. Lined and took census. Dealt with a number of minor disputes, and inspected copra dryer and coconut groves.

February 9th, 1937.

The patrol moved by canoes to Aiba village. Took census, settled some disputes, and inspected copra dryer and groves.

February 10th, 1937.

The patrol walked to Iou village. Lined and took census. Spent the rest of the day remodeling Post House and Police Barracks.

February 11th, 1937.

The patrol moved to Ika village, using canoes and the road. Lined took census. Settled some disputes. Pouring rain the rest of the day.

February 12th, 1937.

Using partly by canoes and partly by the road the patrol moved to Onge village. Lined took census, and assisted village people in marking out copra dryer.

February 13th, 1937.

The patrol moved back to Aiba. Camped.

February 14th, 1937.

The patrol returned to the Government Station at Belira.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The area patrolled lies west of the Arania river, and consists of a series of large lagoons linked by ridges. The ridges are about thirty to forty feet high, and the villages are situated along them. Intervillage communication is made by using canoes, and there are some good roads which follow the ridges. None of the villages are subject to flooding.

### SOIL.

The soil in this area consists of a heavy pale brown coloured clay. There is very little top soil. The soil horizon shows a thin layer of about two inches of heavy black clay loam lying on a pale brown coloured clay which goes to a depth of three to five feet. This rests on a white coloured clay of an extremely heavy nature. A hole dug for a post for a corral penetrates the underground water table at about four feet.

### CLIMATE.

Heavy rainstorms with winds of gale force were experienced every day of the patrol. There being so very little timber in the area patrolled it is subjected to winds from the north west, as well as those from the south east. This makes the crossing of the lagoons by canoe extremely hazardous, as the winds whip the water into quite formidable seas.

### FLORA AND FAUNA.

With the exception of one completely timbered ridge, the rest of the area patrolled is all grass land, with patches of stunted bottle brush trees, really a most desolate area. The timbered ridge consisted of both hard and soft woods, and the people pointed out a number of good canoe trees. Scattered throughout the timbered area were a large number of pandanus palms.

Large numbers of citrus trees are grown in the village areas, and are the New Guinea cabbage, and of coconuts. Quite a few rubber trees were also seen growing, and appear to be doing well. Various coloured crabs are used to decorate the areas around the villagers' houses.

Very little game was seen on the patrol, possibly owing to the weather conditions. The people say that wallabies and the cassowary are to be found in large numbers in the grass lands. Considerable rooting along the sides of the roads seems to indicate that pigs too are plentiful. Fish in large numbers are caught in the lagoons. Those seen on the patrol were mostly catfish.

### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Some really excellent roads exist in this area and are well maintained. The road from Delino to Tai, and from Delino to Doyva is suitable for a motor vehicle. Using two large canoes joined together by a strong platform to cross the intervening lagoons, it would be possible under present conditions to link the Government Station with all these inland villages, and even to penetrate further towards Wany on the Fly river. The next patrol to the Fly will be going via Ike in order to make a survey of that road, and to see if a link can be made with the sixteen miles of road that were originally put down by the 111 Squadron from the Fly river in an easterly direction.

Previous patrols to this area have stated that in normal seasons it is possible to travel by road to nearly all these villages, however this season is by no means normal, and canoes had to be used.



### APPEARANCES.

Appearances show that the people seen on the patrol must have had in the past some very big gardens. Their form of gardening is unusual. Beds about five feet across are run following down the ridges. These beds are covered with a timber frame running the full length of the bed. The frames have a single sheet of palm leaves of palm leaves and are about eight or nine feet high. Beans, yams, taro, and sweet potatoes are planted under the frames and are thus protected from the sun and the winds. As the plants grow, so does the palm leaf cover and by the time the beans have reached a height of five to six feet, and the yams are about the size of a fist, the palm leaf cover has completely rotted and only the stronger timber of the frame remains. It must have taken considerable effort on the part of the people to construct these long frames. A timber has to be carried long distances. Also, with the large trees that is now in progress in this area, and the hundreds of both men and women to the daily trials classes, the frameworks and persons no longer exist, and what few gardens there are, whilst still laid out in beds, are uncovered and overgrown with weeds.

### FRUITS.

Banana is grown in the area patrolled, but there are no large stands. Yams grow well, as does taro and sweet potato, but there were no large gardens, and these were very scattered about in small patches. Abika is used as a hedge on the garden beds, and grows to about a height of four feet. It has a variegated leaf of pale green and yellow.

Bananas are grown extensively, as are pineapples. Pineapples seem to be of two types, one a small green variety, and the other a very large smooth skin type with very little flavour. Both types are eaten practically green by the native people. The small variety is a good carrier, and lasts for days, just getting a little dry. The large variety will not carry. It ripens quickly and soon a deep yellow in colour, almost to a brown, and in this condition has a very bitter taste.

Bananas are of both the sweet and cooking variety. The cooking banana is a short stubby type, almost an orange in colour. The sweet type is long and large, pale in colour and excellent eating.

Sugar cane and bit bit are also grown in this area. The sugar cane is a large variety, pale yellow in colour, and has little sweetness. Bit bit is also a large type, but has little taste.

Coconuts are plentiful, but the groves are badly overgrown, this producing only a very small nut. All native people visiting the Government Station are shown how by clearing coconut groves they can be made to produce not only a larger nut, but also a much heavier crop. I feel sure that they fully realize this, but what can they do with us to slight part of their man power away, and perhaps up to ten to fifteen per cent of the remainder away at 1/2 the classes for four days a week.

Natives working at Madiri and other plantations, have at times brought back with them young rubber trees. These they have planted and they seem to be doing well. However the planting has been haphazard, and the care of the trees nil. It does seem however that there may be a possibility for this crop in this area, and an investigation may yield dividends in a long range program.

AGRICULTURE CONFD.

In the area around Dade, rice was grown some years ago by the Missionary who was at that time located at Awaka. By all accounts it was successful, and it was only because of a change in the personnel that the scheme was dropped. There does appear to be some good ground suitable for rice growing in this area. Will rice grow well in the low lying areas around the lagoons. It was hoped to have been able to have gathered some seed from this wild rice. Unfortunately the wide force winds and driving rain had flattened the crop and what seed there was, was ruined.

LIVESTOCK:

Only at one village, Dade, were pigs kept, and these were of the usual type, black in colour, favor backed and long snouted. Dogs are kept in all the villages seen, and a few nondescript fowls. The people of the village were very keen on the idea of making one of their islands in the lagoon into a poultry farm. However when it pointed out to them that poultry to be successful required constant care and systematic feeding, they were not so keen on the project. No regular feeding of pigs, ducks or fowls is carried out by these people, pigs and poultry have to pick up the scraps where and when they can.

#### HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

The area covered by the patrol is serviced by two Aid Posts, one at Adike and the other at Igbo. The N.I.C. at Adike is doing a very good job of work, but the same cannot be said of the N.I.C. at Igbo, who spends most of his time at the Mission at Adike. Dada village is under his control, being only about half an hour from Igbo. Dada village at the time of the patrol's arrival was in a shocking condition, not only were the people themselves filthy dirty, but the place itself was filthy. The N.I.C. did not put in an appearance.

#### HOUSING.

In all villages seen by the patrol, the "long houses" are still being used, and all of them are in a state of extreme decay. I don't know what to do about this. With an average of 6.8 people per acre, and large numbers of animals, the cleanliness of the "long houses" is in fact under present conditions it is impossible for them to be able to build any sort of house.

#### WEARING.

Both men and women in this area wear European types of clothing. The men wear shorts and shirts, and the women skirts. With the exception of the people from Dada village, all wear white. Soap is an important item with these people, and all containers used to be filled in soap. Unfortunately this was not possible, and the soap had to rot.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

All water from all the villages visited is drawn from the lagoons. It is soft and clear in taste, and a dark green in colour.

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION.

I have no hesitation in giving this area a first class for definite population. It has the best water in a large area, and is as rich as any other, and although I killed hundreds, I did not see or catch one single snake. What form of control could be carried out in this area I do not know. Whether the introduction of certain types of fish into the lagoons would assist, I cannot say. Guinea is out of the question as it would tend to poison the fish and thus deprive the people of one of their main food supplies.

#### DISPOSAL OF WASTE.

All rubbish from the villages area is dumped into the lagoons. There are no refuse pits, and flies are few and far between. Latrines are unknown, all people using the lagoons. Men using the lagoon at one end of the village, and women and children going to the other end, with just one or two exceptions all these Gogodere villages are very clean. All trash is kept right away from around the home-places for thirty to forty feet, and this area does appear to be swept daily.

#### DIET.

As in other areas of this sub-district, the staple food consists of starch vegetables in the form of yam, cassava, banana, taro, and small quantities of sweet potato. Green vegetables in this area consist of New Guinea cabbage, alike and red pit. These people also gather the leaves of a tree known in the local language as 'Sinta'. This tree grows to a fairly old height, and the leaves are large, smooth and soft. When cooked it has rather a bitter taste. Protein is obtained by hunting and killing wallabies, and an occasional wild pig. Fish is also another important item in the diet of these people, and the lagoons teem with a variety of fish. The methods used in fishing are weaving, line, and long cylindrical woven baskets. These are laid low in the water with stakes and fences built to them to channel the fish.



## HEALTH AND HYGIENE CONT'D.

### FOOD STORAGE AND COOKING.

These people usually go in a body to the mango areas and take large quantities of mango at the one time. This is then brought back to the village and stored in the same houses. It is eaten in both a dry and wet form. In the dry form, the mango is mixed with ground coconut. Now it is made into a stew with fish and bananas.

The majority of these people use European type cooking utensils, however, some cooking is done by using baskets and wrapping the food in leaves and placing it in the ashes of the fire, which is especially so with fish when cooked on its own.

Yams and taro are usually roasted, but sweet potato is rarely always boiled with green vegetables and bananas. Part of the pig, mutton, and cassowary is invariably made into stews. In stews of meat and fish by smoking is done by these people.

### THE DISEASE PATTERNS.

A number of cases of Dengue illness were noted on the patrol, and some were very bad cases. Treatments were given for malaria, typhoid, and dysentery, and a number of people were brought back to hospital for treatment.

Right throughout the area patrolled the common cold was very much in evidence, however this is understandable. The present season is the most abnormal that anyone can recall. For months past this district has been subjected to driving rain and gale force winds, and has been bitterly cold.

### M.M.O. SARAH.

This M.M.O. is a probationer, he is very young, and very keen. He did an excellent job on the patrol, and I hope that he will not be taken away from this station as have some other good M.M.O.'s that we have had here.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There were very good and most helpful to the patrol. The Village Constables of Aitba and Lon both died recently. I have enclosed with this report, two recommendations for new appointments. In both cases the selections were made by the people themselves, and are the two senior Councillors from both villages.

At Aitba, He, and Dea, the old Councillors resigned, as they were all very old. I was asked to appoint new ones in their place. However I pointed out to the people that it was up to them to make their own selection, but I did ask them to pick young men for the job, as I hoped very shortly to introduce to them a scheme of Local Government. In this they would be asked to appoint their own officials, and with the help of the Administration would run their own affairs. They did select young men, and these men were willing to take on the job, however I experienced some difficulty with regard to their wages, these women were very much against it, as they pointed out the position carried no pay, and who they asked was going to buy them clothes and maintain. I made it very clear to them that they had the means of obtaining money right on their doorstep by the production of crops. They were not happy.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

No dances were performed for the patrol. This area is under strong Islamic influence, and dances of any kind are strictly prohibited.

The people are divided into clans, each clan taking the name of an animal or bird, however it is doubtful if any ritual relationship exists between members of the group and the animal or bird which name them.

Never have I seen such a people for giving away their children. This of course is closely related to the "alister exchange" which is very strong in this district. However this is the first time that I have seen babies given away to a single man for his mother to look after. This is done so that he will be able to exchange the child for a wife at a later date. This "farming" out of children causes endless strife. There have been a number of cases recently, the parents to returning labour, where the child who has been "farmed" out has been exchanged for its foster parents in marriage. This exchange was not done suited its original parents, and they have raised strong objections. My contention is that if the parents are willing to give away the child to foster parents, then they have no further say in the destiny of that child.

There were rather interesting cases arose during the patrol. Marriage is in this district patrilineal, but at Tai, Boyona, and Dea, this state has been reversed. A number of men from the Suki area well across the river have come down to this area and have married women from these villages. These men have been given land, accounts, and fishing rights, and have completely severed all connections with their own people at Suki, and as far as I am able to find out, they have been actually been adopted into the clans of their wives. This rather bears out my previous statement that clans have no ritual relationship between the members and the name of the animal or bird that they bear, and are in fact not now true clans, as in most clans the rule of exogamy prohibiting marriage between members is exceedingly strong.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE GOV. 1931.

The figures of those away at work are amongst the highest for the entire sub-district, in my introduction to this report I made mention of a large number employed by ASSI (Assistant Works Department), and by Burma Shell Co. have not been back to their villages for many years. I have made a list of those concerned and intend forwarding it to the Department of Native Labour and ask for a check to be made.

The people of Doona village are exceedingly scattered over a wide area. This man works for the Works Department and they can be seen at the village, the family are in fact, but work he sent a son of his by a Burmese woman to whom he is married in Moulmein and who lives with him at Aoki, back to Doona as a son to the people's feelings. He has told this led to go to the village school at the station, and it seems expect his wives here, and his family to find and look after the lad.

The Village Constable of Doona is an old man with only one son. He has applied on countless occasions at this office for one of his sons, Laile, and Deivera. In October of last year, the Assistant District Officer, Moulmein wrote to say that Laile is employed by Works Department, Dept. and that Deivera was employed by Works Department in 1931, but is no longer there. There are just three men named at random. All told there are twenty eight like cases at Doona known alone.

It is astounding the number of adult females that there are over the number of adult males, and it is no wonder that there is the women strike in this district that there is. A glance at the figures of adult females, and the males at Moulmein in the villages is more than interesting.

With this report so the complete census figures for the entire Goudara area for 1931 - 1932.

PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AWAY AT WORK.

VILLAGE.	PER CENT.	VILLAGE.	PER CENT.
BAL.	68.5%	IOU.	82.0%
DOONA	64.0%	DE.	77.0%
ARSA.	59.0%	DADE.	64.1%

Baloo village figures are also included in this report, although the census was taken on this district, but a few years ago. The village being only a few minutes from the station.

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77	86	118	122	128	138	143	153	12	23	21	15	47	37	128
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CONCLUSION.

There are a number of things requiring urgent attention amongst the people seen on this survey. Housing is one of the problems, as is also the lack of light. An improvement in the diet pattern is another. This of course means that a greater variety of foodstuffs will have to be grown.

The area is ideal for a good water, and electricity. The line along the river is a good one. Some of the land must be improved. There are possibilities for rubber and pine production in this area. All these are essential if there is to be any progress and to prosper. All this is true. The land is there, the opportunity is there, what then is lacking is the will to bring about this kind of prosperity and progress. The answer is simple - Education.

*J. E. W. A. S.*  
*Director*

A.P.O.







A.T.C. Map 4 mile : Scale: Scales / Base Printed: 1937.



BALIMO SUB-DISTRICT  
PATROL No 4  
of 1937  
DISTRICT WEST GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
OCEANUS SUB DIVISION

BALIMO LAGOON

BALIMO RIVER

30-3-6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BALIMO.S.D. WESTERN. Report No. 5 - 56/57.

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Wakeford.

Area Patrolled BAMU, WAWOI, GAMA RIVERS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Agricultural Officer, Part time.

Natives Police, Interpreter, Medical Orderly.

Duration—From 11/3/57 to 24/4/57.

Number of Days 45.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 54

Medical 55/56.

Map Reference Australian Petroleum Company Survey Map.

Objects of Patrol Take Census, select site for new Patrol Post.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PC3, MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*J. L. Murray*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

10

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
SEP 1957  
*James*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
JUL 1957  
DANIEL

NA. 30-4-304

4th July, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Western District,  
D.M.S.

ROBERTS - RIVER PEOPLE - WESTERN DISTRICT

No. any thought has been given to the suitability of houses being constructed on rafts for use of the people located on river and along stream.

From patrol reports, it appears suitable timber is available on the upper reaches of the river.

The necessary clearing of timber from which to build rafts and the houses on them may lead to the people becoming interested in the felling of timber for sale. This might be used as an intermediate stage in getting the people finally settled on arable land.

Your comments would be appreciated, please.

*W.D. 1/10  
Note*

*Permanently  
W. Murphy  
17/9*

*A.A.R.*

Director  
D.M.S.

*16-2-4  
9-7-57  
P.A.*

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

*Show, but the rivers where it would be useful are subject to the bore which can be quite devastating. Secondly they are infested with teredo which not only attack the logs but the fastenings. On the lakes the position is different, there the villages are built on high ground, not directly*



Ms. 30-0-30.

4th July, 1937.

The District Officer,  
Western District,  
Siam.

GENERAL - NORTH BUREAU - WESTERN DISTRICT.

The new thought has given to the possibility of houses being constructed on the top of the people located on their own steep areas.

From actual reports, it appears suitable timber is available on the upper reaches of the rivers.

The necessary felling of timber from which to build rafts and the houses on them may lead to the greater benefit intended in the harvesting of timber for sale. This might be used as an intermediate stage in getting the people finally settled on arable land.

Your comments would be appreciated, please.

a.a.h.

pa (A.A. Roberts)  
District Officer

8/A  
SP

Sl. 304-33

4th July, 1957.

The Ministry of Forests,  
~~100, RICHMOND~~

The following is an extract from Maline Patrol Report  
No. 5 of 54/57. For your information, please:-

"The upper reaches of the rivers are all  
heavily timbered and appear to be an area which  
could attract the attention of the Department  
of Forests in future."

The areas referred to are the Upper Nam, Nwai and  
the Gani Areas.

*e.c.l.*  
P.R. (A.A. Roberts)  
Director

HA. 30-4-30

4th July, 1957.

The District Officer,  
DAHR

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 26/57 - BALIRE

It is noted that an Agricultural Officer accompanied the patrol and will submit a separate report.

Has the health of the people been brought before the notice of the local medical authorities? It is most important that the Department of Health be aware of the condition of the people.

Was any demonstration of house building given these people?

Has the problem of medical supplies been taken up with the Department of Health?

Will you please make careful enquiries into Ghison's recruiting activities.

I concur in your remarks contained in para (7) of your memorandum to the Assistant District Officer. It appears to me to be the most suitable method of approach in resolving the predicament of these people.

Mr. Wakeford has made a fine appreciation of the situation. A solution must now be found.

*C. C. K.*  
(A. A. Roberts)

*PC*  
Director



2.



29/6/50 ✓

The Director,  
 Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MOLESBY.

The matter mentioned in paragraph 3 under Hygiene and Health was the subject of a separate report. I have instructed the P.D.O. to issue summons returnable at Balimo. Mr Jefferist will go up from here to prosecute.

A police and prison camp party is being sent to the Bama post area to commence site preparation. They will be rationed and relieved each week under the general direction of Mr P.O. O'Neill. As you can see from this report it is of the utmost importance that you let me have an experienced officer. Please refer to my 1-6-7 (1-3-2/269) of 5 Apr last.

*J. M. Murphy*  
 (John D. Murphy)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT

30-3-6/502

JJM/ai

District Office,  
DANU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

7 Jun 57

Assistant District Officer,  
DANU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

BALING PARCEL REPORT NO 5 OF 1956-57

1. This is a good and very informative report.
2. Mr O'Neill goes to the Bamu site to establish a site preparation camp party at the beginning of next week.
3. I have already returned under separate cover your labour report together with a supply of Report Forms.
4. Establishment of the Post at Bamu will doubtless allow you to concentrate somewhat on the Sipoi.
5. The District Agricultural Officer has sent away for 50-lb of seed and planting material and is visiting some of the villages there this weekend. I have no doubt at all that both you and he will do a lot for these people and the job is being tackled in the right way.
6. If there is ever any evidence of under-age recruiting please let me know. When the Bamu Post is working labour from your Sub-District will be signed on there.
7. Re-settlement of the lower river people seems to be the ultimate solution and is in fact the long term aim. Steps being taken at the moment is the provision for a rural-bias boarding school inland to wean the younger generation away from the mud. In the year 1958-59 consideration will be given to the requisition of land for commercial pursuits by the natives.
8. A Central Hospital to be built at Danu is on the Department of Health's programme for 1958-59.
9. The basic policy is to first improve local living and food-producing techniques and if required apply section 121 of the Native Regulations; second the introduction of suitable cash crops. The application of the second phase and methods will become clear as the first phase develops. I am sending for your files a copy of my report.
10. Let me say in conclusion that I am impressed with the way you are tackling a most difficult task. I am sure that in a year we will see very good results.

*John J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



BMO. 50/1-5.  
Sub District Office,  
Balimo. W.D.  
8th May, 1957.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER,  
WESTERN DISTRICT,  
DARU.

BALIMO PATROL REPORT No 5. 1956 - 1957.

Please find attached Patrol Report No. 5 of 1956 - 1957.

With the Report go the reports on the police used on the patrol. Also enclosed please find Contingencies for payment of Camping Allowances.

The Report goes forward to you for your comments and forwarding on the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford. A.D.O.





REPUBLIC OF FIJI  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD PATROL REPORT No. 5, 1983 - 1989.

AREA PATROLLED:

UPPER BAY, NIDDA'S BAY, LOWER BAY,  
BAY OF SOVA BAY.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

J. E. WATSON, A.D.C.

LOCATION:

AS DATA

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

REAR	DRIVER
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"

INTERVIEWED:

GOVERNOR OF TOBAGO.

MEDICAL ORDERLY:

SARANI.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The objectives of the patrol were: (1) to make a census of the Upper Sava villages, the Sava villages, the Lower Sava villages, and the Gora villages.

(2) To make a thorough investigation of the possible site for a new Sava Post to be situated in the lower Sava area.

(3) To make a tentative inspection of the American Petroleum Company's installation at Sarani on the Sava River.

(4) With the coming closure of the Sava Post, all forms of recognition, the patrol endeavored to make, to make a rehabilitation survey amongst the native peoples.

The first three objectives were completed and a good start was made with the fourth. If there is any delay in opening the new Post, it is proposed to make a dash through the area controlled in about a month's time to bring the people moving.

Due notice having been given to all the people that the area would be closed, a number of employees made their way to the Sava Post and a number of labour were taken away.

In the Sava, Gora, and Upper Sava, a considerable number with a number of labor are called "Sava". I hesitate to call these people nomadic, as they do build villages, but they are certainly semi-nomadic, and spend their time hunting in the headwaters of the Sava, Sava, Sava, and Sava rivers, whilst others make their way to the headwaters of the Sava River in the Gulf District.

Whilst at Komani, I was a number of Europeans from the Sava sites. They told me that all groups of Sava people come to the outlying camps, stand around watching for a hour or so, and then disappear into the bush. All they eat, except some bread and sugar, the people are light on color, wear very little clothing, and are very thin.

There was a large amount of Sava people seen on the Sava, some very bad areas, and some amount of malnutrition. Agriculture is practically non-existent, and the people seem to live on the swamps seems to be their main food, and that as it will be shown is getting further and further away each year.

The people, their houses, and their living conditions must surely be amongst the lowest in the entire Territory.

PATROL DIARY.

11th March, 1957.

The patrol left the Government Station at Lalimo and visited Kama village, Kamsa, Waka, and camped at Kama.

12th March.

Patrol visited Siamu, Gora, camped at Lami.

13th March.

At Bana River Mission. Returned to Kama.

14th March.

Visited Kawa, slept at Sovera.

15th March.

Visited Kuru, Koku, Orapai, slept at Siamu No. 2.

16th March.

Inspected a site for a new patrol Post.

17th March.

Visited Siamu No. 1, Kama, Amaga, slept Terera.

18th March.

Dined and took census at Terera. Inspection of village and environs.

19th March.

Away to Kipani. Dined and took census. Inspection.

20th March.

The patrol moved to Bana No. 1. Dined and took census. Dined and took census of Kario village. Returned to Kipani.

21st March.

Moved to Bana No. 2. No line till at Kama Post. Patrol moved to Kama village Gama river. Dined and took census.

22nd March.

Inspection of Hall's Point area. Moved to Giverstone. Dined and took census.

23rd March.

Dined and took census of Nagire and Kama.

24th March.

Dined and took census of Gimerama, Umasi and Apparami.

25th March.

Moved to Airo and Bihori, camped at Aihori. Returned to Bana No. 2. Slept Pirumtau.

26th March.

Dined and took census of Pirumtau No. 1 and 2, and square.

27th March.

Visited above Umasi, Umasi and Terabina.



PATROL DIARY CONTD.

- 28th March.  
At Sisiame on new Patrol Post.
- 29th March, to 30th.  
At Sisiame.
- 31st March.  
District Commissioner arrived to inspect proposed site of new Patrol Post.
- 1st April.  
Patrol moved to Kenebe.
- 2nd April.  
Picked up stores at Sisiame returned to Kenebe.
- 3rd April.  
Moved to Gagoro. Received word from Bamu Mission of outbreak of dysentery at Torobina.
- 4th April.  
Moved to Torobina, picked up sick and dispatched Jade to Bamu Mission.
- 5th April.  
At Torobina.
- 6th April.  
At Torobina. Jade returned at 5.30pm.
- 7th April.  
Moved to Anlandai, inspected. Returned to Sisiame.
- 8th April.  
Visited new Patrol Post and paid the natives of Wokau, Siki, No. 3 and Urapai. Distributed coconuts to Dando, Upeti, Simal, Dereva, Sibara, Firumiru No's 1 and 2. Returned to Sisiame late.
- 9th April.  
Visited Stere, Acarasio, Papati, Birarorio, and Mikiupe.
- 10th April.  
To Gagoro, all sick.
- 11th April  
At Gagoro collecting sick to send to Bamu Mission.
- 12th April.  
Moved to Diwane. All away hunting. Slept.
- 13th April.  
Moved to Farieva. Lined and took napua.
- 14th April.  
Moved to Tiono. All away hunting. Returned to Diwane, lined and took napua.

PATROL DIARY JONES.

15th April.

Patrol moved to Natakai.

16th April.

Lined and took census of Natakai, moved to Bibise No.1.

16th April.

Lined Bibise, moved on to Wareho.

17th April.

Waited all day for the people to come in from the Saco  
press, only few in.

18th April.

Inspection of A.R.C. Camp at Bonewa. Returned to Wareho.

19th April.

Lined and took census of Kubae, Bibise No.2 and No.3.

20th April.

At Mission to collect monies.

21st April.

Moved down to Serevo.

22nd April.

To Kurie and Sereu for Court cases.

23rd April.

At Sereu for further Court matters.

24th April.

Returned to Police Government Station.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The country patrolled, with the exception of a small area in the vicinity of Kowon in the upper Bamu is perfectly flat. Above Kowon, the country is undulating, with ridges up to a hundred feet high. About six miles down river from Kowon is a huge outcrop of granite. Geologists from the Company say that it is no business to be there. It is the only stone in the entire Sub District.

## SOIL.

In the lower Bamu, middle Bamu, and Gama areas, it is just mud. In the Bawoi and Upper Bamu areas the types of soil vary considerably. In some places it is a heavy black clay loam, with on a mud shale, in varying depths from four inches to three feet. In other places in these areas, the soil consists of a heavy black clay loam from four to six inches deep, then a red clay dur soil on a heavy, pale coloured clay base.

## CLIMATE.

The patrol experienced all types of weather. In the upper reaches of the rivers the humidity was very high. In the lower reaches the north west winds kept temperatures down, making it all times chilly. There were few days without rain.

## FLORA AND FAUNA.

In the lower reaches of the rivers, there is little timber. Almost the entire area consists of nipa palm and sago, with fringes of mangrove along the river banks, and the swamp. The mangrove is not in commercial quantities.

The upper reaches of the rivers are all heavily timbered, and appears to be an area which could attract the attention of the Department of Forests in the future.

FAUNA. There is little wild life in the lower Bamu. The patrol did see a few crocodiles, none of which were over five feet.

In the upper Bamu, the Bawoi, and the Gama areas, wild life is in abundance. Wallaby, cassowary, and wild pigs there were in plenty, as were all types of harrats, pigeons, and birds of Paradise. It is a hunter's paradise.

## ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads throughout the entire area covered by the patrol. Tracks do exist which link the Turasa river with the Bams, the Gama with the Bama, the Bama with the Bawoi, and the Bawoi with the Aravia. These tracks are used extensively by the 'Bush people'.

The river people use canoes for all inter village communication, and to go to the sago areas.



## AGRICULTURE.

The Western District Agricultural Officer accompanied the patrol for part of the time, and he no doubt will submit a complete report on the agricultural aspects of what he saw.

None of the people seen by the patrol could in any way at all be called gardeners. Except for odd patches, gardens there were none. Talking to Mrs Standen of the Samu River Mission, who has lived amongst these people for many years, she tells me that at one time the people did have extensive gardens. Suitable soils lie inland from the present village sites. On Dibiri island, silt is being brought in by the sea through passages which criss cross the island, and a considerable area of most fertile soil is being built up. There is also a building up taking place along the north bank of the Bebea river, one of the mouths of the Samu river. It is possible, that with the over-recruiting that has taken place amongst these people over the years, that they have not had the labour to make and maintain gardens. Now that the area is closed to all forms of recruiting, it is proposed with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture to endeavour to put into operation an extensive agricultural programme for these people as part of their rehabilitation, and to improve their diet. A start has already been made with a distribution of coconuts and corn seed. As soon as it becomes available, it is intended to distribute peanut seed, and some form of green vegetable.

## CROPS.

The main crop produced in all areas seen by the patrol is sago. In the middle and lower areas coconuts are grown, but all badly overgrown with bush and scrub, and large numbers are diseased. Higher up the rivers no coconuts are grown.

The upper Samu and Wawoi produce a very good type of banana, very large and sweet. Lower down the rivers, the bananas grown are small, inclined to be woody, and have little flavour. I saw no cooking types of bananas at all.

Villages in the upper Samu and Wawoi rivers have small but good plots of taro. Labour returning to Gogara village have brought back with them cuttings of sweet potato, abika, and casava, these are growing well. In the upper villages, native tobacco is grown extensively.

At Terere village, good water melons, peanuts, and abika are grown. The soil here is a sandy loam. I see no reason why these types of crops should not be extended to Navu and Capuaba islands, and to the upper reaches of the Samu, Wawoi, and Ama rivers where the soil appears to be good. That such crops can be grown there is little doubt. At the Oil Company's camp at Onewu, lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, and cabbage are being grown. There are also some good crops of bananas, sweet potato, and pumpkins in the native gardens at the camp.

## LIVESTOCK.

Most villages visited have a few fowls, mainly coosters. They are all colours, sizes and breeds. None of the Samu villages go in for ducks, as do all Gogara people.

Figs. Again a few to be found in most villages. At Bamio village, a "Essex" sill-back sow was purchased from Madiri plantation, but she has ~~not~~ been allowed to run wild, and the progeny show little signs of the breed, except that they are white.

The remainder of the pigs seen were of the usual type, black in colour, razor backed, and long snouted. However, those seen in the upper villages did appear to be far healthier than those in the lower villages.

## HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

There are no Aid Posts in the area covered by the patrol, and a terrible lot of sickness was seen amongst the people visited. Dysentery, sores, skin diseases, eye complaints, yaws, influenza, malaria, and some bad cases of malnutrition were found.

The recent medical patrol conducted by the Medical Officer was not a success. I found that only five villages had been visited, and of the people in these villages, only a small percentage had received injections for yaws, the rest had run away into the bush, and to their sago areas.

There is a reason for this. On a previous patrol in 1955 conducted by the Medical Officer, police, handcuffs and force were used, and naturally the people resented it, and feared that a repetition of such acts was to be used on them again this time. The use of police and force is to be deplored at any time, except in dire emergencies, but it should never be used at all in medical work.

I am very concerned over two dysentery outbreaks in the Bamu area, small as they were. With the district now closed to recruiting, and men returning from work, it means that the population is being slowly built up again. With no houses fit to live in, and no gardens to obtain food, we shall have to be prepared to act quickly in the event of any outbreak of disease, especially dysentery. Otherwise it will spread with rapid speed through a population which is not prepared to offer any resistance to it.

One outbreak of dysentery was at Torabina village, and using the M.V. Jate, I transported the sick to the Bamu River Mission hospital. At Bibiss village there had also been an outbreak resulting in five deaths. We must establish a hospital at Balimo with a Medical Assistant, as these people with the Uogadara people, refuse to go to Daru for treatment. The Missions at Bamu and Balimo have not the facilities, the time, or the transport to deal with cases that require hospitalization in this sub district.

## HOUSING.

This throughout the area covered by the patrol can only be described as shocking; it has to be seen to be believed. The "Long House" is common to these people, but where it has collapsed, the people have taken to individual "shacks" made of bits and pieces. Some are built off the ground at crazy angles, whilst others have floors of bits of timber laid in the mud. I have told them all to get right in and start building. They have promised to do so.

## CLOTHING.

Men and women in all the lower villages wear European type clothing. The women in the upper villages wear mostly the grass skirt. Men however throughout the area, wear shorts or ramis.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The rivers and swamps are the water supply for all the villages. It was noticed that in a number of villages, water supplies augmented by the use of forty four gallon drums. These are placed under coconut palms, a leaf fastened to the trunk acts as a spout to guide the rainwater into the drum. The patrol had a number of these drums emptied out and cleaned, they were filthy.

## DISPOSAL OF WASTES.

Into the rivers in all cases. With their lazy method of just tipping the refuse over the bank this tends to cause fouling and is unsightly, but there is little danger of fly breeding taking place as high tides, twice and sometimes three times a month take away all the rubbish.

## LATRINES.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH CONTE.

LATRINES.

A few villages had over the river latrines, but looking at them, I very much doubt if they are ever used. In the majority of villages I noticed that the men used a swamp at one end of a village, whilst the women and children went to the opposite end. With the underground water at such a high level, pit latrines would be almost impossible to construct. I have instructed the people to build over the river latrines, and to use them. With the fast flowing rivers and high tides coming as they do in the Bamu, Wawoi, and Gama, there is little risk of infection.

FLY AND MOSQUITO POPULATIONS.

Very few mosquitoes were to be found in any of the villages in the Bamu and lower Gama rivers. Occasional biting did take place late in the afternoon in some of the upper villages. Thorough inspections in the villages failed to reveal any Anopheles.

Flies. In their millions. These I feel sure must breed in the foul ground underneath the houses, and in the sago patches.

Sand flies. In one or two villages sand flies were very bad, especially it seemed in those villages which have a frontage of mangrove.

DIET.

The staple food for all the people seen on the patrol is sago. Other starchy foods are bananas, taro, and yams. Proteins are obtained from fish, pig, cassowary, and wallaby. Their intake however is by no means great. Fishing is done with lines, small traps, and spearing. At Terere and Waipani villages, the people obtain numbers of mud crabs and scallops.

FOOD STORAGE AND COOKING.

Wet sago is either wrapped in leaves, or placed in bamboos and roasted, it is eaten dry. Occasionally wet sago is mixed with ground up coconut meat, or fish, it is then roasted. Crabs and scallops are boiled. Meats are usually boiled with water and sago mixed in to make a soup. The majority of the people have European types of saucepans and pots.

Sago is gathered wet and placed in plaited baskets and stored in the houses, or it may be rolled in leaves, bound up tightly and hung from the rafters. These people appear to have no knowledge of smoking and storing of fish and other meats.

N.M.C. SARRI.

Again this young man showed good intelligence, but he was hopelessly short of medical supplies. Medical supplies for this station, as it seems, almost impossible to obtain.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Resignations came thick and fast from Village Officials seen on the patrol, but I refused to accept any. All Village Officials were paid up to June 30th, 1956. Some had not received payment for years. A number were issued with new uniforms, these were badly needed, as in some cases it was 1949 since new issues had been made to them.

The Village Officials are in a most hopeless position. Recruiters take a delight in making them look ridiculous before their people. Cases have occurred where a recruiter has wanted ten men, twenty have come forward. The Village Constable has objected, he has been cried down and the twenty have been taken. I do not wonder that they feel as they do. I fail to see why any Village Constable should be held to ridicule by these scum of the earth. An extremely low type operating in this district, who takes a delight in doing this sort of thing is Chaiselm. He takes anybody, young and old. Just what his employers measure labour efficiency by, has me puzzled.

I have explained to all Village Officials what the future programme is to be, emphasizing building of houses, and making of gardens. However since my visit to these people, recruiters have been in and skinned the district out. How many have been taken I do not know, as none have been attested at this office. By what I can gather for the next twelve to eighteen months we shall be administering some old men and hordes of pregnant women.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

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

I found a most remarkable state of affairs amongst the Gama river people - the buying and selling of children. The people were most reluctant to discuss the matter. It appears to be wrapped up in women exchange and marriage. In previous reports I have used the term "sister exchange", however, amongst these people the term has a wider significance. It is not confined to the exchange of sisters, but is concerned with the replacement of one woman for another. Payment for children ranges from one to five pounds, the payment being either in pigs, cloth, money, or shell.

The Samu people have their clans. Each clan taking the name of a bird or animal. Amongst the busu people in the upper reaches, I am inclined to think that extended families make up the social structure. However information is difficult to obtain as the language is entirely different, and at times I was working through as many as three interpreters.

In the upper Gama, the old people still adhere to the custom of placing the dead on platforms, and at a later date burying the skeleton.

Inheritance throughout the area covered by the patrol is both patrilineal and matrilineal. Daughters inheriting both land and goods from both mother and father. It does seem however that in regard to land, the mother's brother, or the father's brother acts as a custodian with very strong powers where the inheritance follows the matrilineal line.

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THE CENSUS.

The census was fairly representative, except in the case of the bush people. Some of these people's names are to be found recorded in Village Registers in the Ogadara villages in the Aramia division and, I have no doubt that many are recorded in Village Registers in the Gulf District.

Figures on the 'average size of family' gives cause for concern. It does appear on these figures that the population is showing a marked decline. Seeing the circumstances under which they exist, this is understandable.

As previously mentioned, the present figures do not reflect a true picture of the present time. Since the census was taken many men have been recruited for work outside the district.

With the census of this patrol go the figures of the previous patrol for all the Daru villages (this was requested by Headquarters) with the exception of Bina No. 2 village. These people are all at Mibu plantation in the Daru Sub District. Just what they are actually doing there, I do not know. According to the Village Constable, the people are squatting. Word was sent to them at Mibu to tell the men to bring back the women and children for the census. Word came back from them to say that they had finished with Bina, and intended to remain at Mibu. Could an investigation be made please from Daru on this matter.

.....

THE DARU VILLAGES.

Below are the complete figures for all the Daru villages. Since the first and second census has been taken, changes have been made in the labour figures. Men have been returned to their villages, but others have been taken away. However I would say that the figures remain fairly constant.

Children		Adults		Labour.	Total.
m.	f.	m.	f.		
785	520	672	1285	642	4104.

.....

Contact was made with two distinct groups of people on this patrol. The lower river people, and those from the upper rivers. Both groups present problems for their future development.

The upper river people are known as the "Sipoi" people, or more commonly the "Bushmen". They are semi nomadic, have a different appearance to the lower river people, and different customs. They seem to spend a great deal of their time building large villages. They are also prolific hunters over the lands situated on the headwaters of the Arania, Bamu, Hawoi, Gama, and Turama rivers. I would say that they number less than a thousand. For their villages, they select a site on the bank of one of the rivers, clear the ground, erect a "Long House, a Rest House, and Police Barracks. They may complete the buildings, or they may not. They then decide to move to a new site, and the building starts all over again. The new site may be a mile or so either up or down river, on the other hand, it may be a site on an entirely different river.

The construction of the village is undoubtedly hard work, but they have no worries over building material, as there is an abundance right on the site. The timber resources on all the upper reaches is considerable. There are no large stands of one particular type of timber, but large areas exist of both hard and soft woods, and would I think warrant a survey being made by an officer of the Department of Forests.

Two questions arise concerning these people. Firstly do we want them to settle down, and secondly if we do, how is this to be accomplished. It would seem that to settle native people down means giving them a permanent interest and a permanent income. What then is there in this area that we could interest these people in. They have no gardens, although there is plenty of land, and good land. I doubt if they would be interested in growing cash crops, but even if they were to market this crop or crops, under present circumstances would be almost impossible. Until communications in this Sub District are as extensive as in some of the other areas, cash cropping depends more on the factor of transport than on physical, human and economic factors - including transport - in all their just proportions. The provision of transport is not only a basic feature of development, but also one of its most obvious expressions, since it is the provision of a superior technique which makes possible more extensive economic, social and political development. Until such time as we can provide such transport, we cannot hope to bring about the economic, social, and political development that these people need. No I think a long range policy in the form of plantation agriculture such as coconuts, or even rubber. If these people could be persuaded to clear and plant fairly large areas, they could if ~~want~~ they so desired leave that area for a while without harm. Judging by their present habits, they do tend to return to an area, or close to, that they have lived on previously.

These people besides being hunters, are also sago eaters, and I believe that one of the main causes of their nomadism is that they do not plant sago, but live off the wild stands that grow throughout the area, moving from one stand to another as the palms put out. It may be possible to persuade them to plant sago areas near the proposed plantation areas, so that in time to come they will have a food supply as well as a cash supply.

With regard to selling their labour, there doesn't seem to be any real demand at present for it from any of the Companies. Earlier they were employed by seismic parties, but were found to be too unreliable. To revert to the first question, "Do we want these people to settle down". With staff and transport as they are at present, I am inclined to think that it may be better to let them wander. However this is District policy and cannot be decided here.

The lower river people also present a problem. Looking at them, knowing them, and the conditions under which they exist, their problem is easy to answer, but putting that answer into operation is an entirely different matter. The answer to their problem is "Mass Migration" for the majority of them to an area where there is land and not an everlasting sea of mud.



Such an area can be found on any of the upper reaches of the three main rivers in this Sab District. Frankly I cannot see any prospects of cash cropping being carried out with any hope of success, except in those areas I have previously mentioned that are being built up, and they only concern three or four villages. All round, it is the most desolate area I have ever seen, the conditions under which these people exist are appalling.

Failure of cash cropping then leaves the people with only the sale of their labour to provide an income. Over the years, with the Oil Company especially, taking these men away to work has built up in them a feeling that they are indispensable. A fatal feeling in any man black or white. Consequently they have become shockingly lazy in their habits and in their work, as the Company to its cost has at long last found out. But to work by the Administration on housing, gardening and other essential tasks, they refuse to work, boasting openly that they can go and work for "A.F.C." and have a good time. They are not in any way concerned with the monetary side of the contract, this is proved when they will spend their entire earnings on a guitar which none can play, or to the purchase of two and even three pressure lamps for which they cannot hope to obtain spirit, kerosene, or spare parts. They are not concerned with the fate of their women and children, as their previous brothels and gambling dens have shown. No they have gone to the Company to have a really good time and to get away from their own social and economic responsibilities. The closing of this district has given these people the greatest shock they have ever had. The fact that the Companies are going to carry on without them is almost too much for them to believe. Realisation of the closure caused many of them to flock to the recruiters in large numbers rather than stay in their villages and build houses and gardens and canoes. It does seem that to drive home to these people the fact that life consists of something more than having a good time at Company expense, the area will have to remain closed for a very long time.

If then we do decide that this area is to become a labour pool we shall have to put into operation a strong programme of rehabilitation, concentrating on housing, hygiene, health, and agriculture. Controlled planting of sago will have to be brought into operation at once so as to avoid what is now all too clear, and that is the getting further and further away each year of the sago supplies. It is in these so called sago camps that disease is all too rife. It is here that the malaria and dysentery is found, two diseases which could wipe out this population in a short time. These people will have to be made to build good, strong and lasting houses, good canoes so that the women can obtain the food supplies whilst the men are away at work. I submit that the policy shall be based on encouraging cooperative effort and organization rather than on individual holdings. It is considered that only by cooperative action can such land as is available be properly utilized and the living standard of the people and the productivity of the land be raised and preserved. While this involves a change from the modern trend towards individualism, it is in accord with former indigenous methods of land usage and social custom.

#### AND FINALLY.

Disease is the sorest affliction of the native's life. Some of the diseases found amongst these people can be attributed to malnutrition; the rest is due to special maladies endemic to the Territory, such as intestinal parasites or malaria. Our standpoint then must be the prevention rather than cure. The present impression of the medical service to these people is one of ineradicable inadequacy. I submit that there should be a hospital centrally established for major cases, and in the outlying areas a network of aid posts, aimed at providing a certain minimum medical facilities for all rather than providing a few elaborate hospitals where only a handful of special cases can be treated. At these aid posts the patients live their normal home life as far as possible, preparing their own food. This will take away the terror that is inspired in the native by regimented antiseptic hospital life. I do believe that the main problem of health amongst these people is concerned with nutrition,

by increasing the quantity and with varying and balancing the kind of food that these people will have to produce, if they are to provide the labour to further their economic welfare.

I submit that in the past there has been too much academic remoteness about the Agricultural Department. Few if any of the Agricultural Officers have any practical farming experience, and too many, surprisingly, have little of the farmers mentality. The gap, too between the ideal laboratory conditions of a Government Experimental Station which is not obliged to pay its way, and the conditions of the native, especially these natives, who must, some Nature with weak tools and in the process must feed themselves or starve, is not sufficiently appreciated. Our agricultural approach for these people must be from and to native methods and be based on their total environment. In other words, let us forget, at least for the time being, cash crops for these people, and to concentrate our efforts and theirs on sound subsistent native farming.

After the economic environment the most decisive factor in determining the quality of life is that of education, and by education, I do not mean just teaching as many children as possible to read and write and be able to do a few sums. Education must give the people more than this. If we are agreed that these people will be mainly dependant on their 'labour' then emphasis will have to be put on a vocational form of education from training carpenters to producing medical auxiliaries and such like. We must at all costs avoid the quasi-literate clerk class. A class which I fear under the present system we are tending to produce far too many.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford.

A. D. O.

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

GWA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print. - 4875/2-55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 12		Female to Child Birs	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults		M+F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M		F			M	F
		10-16	16-20	20-24	24-30	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18			18-22	22-26	10-14	14-18		18-22	22-26	
MASAVI	20.3.57	1							1		3	1				1	2									3	29	2	24	1	24	1.0	9	3	329	75	
GIWARETORE	"										2					3	1	3								3	15	-	22	4	22	1.3	8	4	1023	53	
MAGAVI	"										1	1				1	2	2	1		1					2	6	1	7	-	7	.9	5	3	1512	37	
NEMATI	"	1															1	1		3	2					-	13	-	12	-	12	1.0	7	12	1215	51	
GIMBEME	21.3.57						1						1			1		1	1							1	14	-	14	2	14	1.0	4	9	1519	48	
UKUSI	"																				1					5	12	3	13	2	13	1.3	7	8	1320	49	
KOPERAMI	24.3.57		3			1																				2	18	2	19	3	19	1.9	9	14	1921	63	
TOTAL			2	3		1		1					1		8	7		5	3	6	8	5		13			16	105	8	111	12	111	1.249	53	117	139	366

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57.

VAMU SENSUS.

Govt. Form-7692/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absence)		GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Out Side District		Govt.		Mission		MALES				FEMALES		Average Size of Family									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M		F	M	F						
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M			F		M		F		M	F	M	F	M	F
WAKAU	22.7.56													1	1					21								6	34	6	23	2	23	1.6	25	8	22	32	108					
ANIADAI	23.7.56	1										3	1				2			6								5	12	1	12	1	12	2.4	15	9	11	15	36					
BAMIO	"	1										1								15								6	27	5	38	6	38	1.6	21	18	10	49	122					
UPATI	24.7.56															2	4			17								4	25	-	19	2	18	1.4	16	11	10	18	72					
KUNIKI	"	1	1									1	1							27								9	51	6	44	4	44	1.5	46	31	54	53	191					
TORABINA	28.7.56	4	3										1				1			35								11	48	13	40	7	40	2.4	44	28	18	51	193					
ORAPAI	29.7.56	3										3					6	2		16	2							4	20	1	14	1	14	1.3	11	8	8	16	61					
SISIAME No2	30.7.56	1										2	2				1	2		25	1							10	27	7	22	1	22	2.2	25	21	7	29	58					
" No1	"	4	4										1							38								13	44	10	38	3	38	1.5	33	30	21	60	132					
EOGORE	4.8.56	2										1								20								7	26	4	28	4	28	1.7	23	17	14	33	107					
MIRUA	"					1			8			2					5	3		32								5	43	5	23	4	23	1.6	19	24	17	36	128					
TOTAL:-		13	12			1			8			13	7							252	3																			275	225	181	302	1328



