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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: MAGARIDA, 1966 - 1967

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Kupiano, volume 2.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67/68

PATROL REPORTS CENTRAL DISTRICT 1966-67

KUPIANO

| <u>Patrol No.</u> | <u>Officer<br/>Conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u>                     |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1-66-67           | Peter J. Wohlers                     | Aroma Coast                               |
| 2-66-67           | D.S. Leslie                          | Cape Rodney area; Cloudy Bay Council area |
| 3-66-67           | M.B. Charlesworth                    | Marshall Lagoon Census D                  |
| 4-66-67           | P.I. Rofe                            | Cloudy Bay Census Div.                    |

M'GARIDA

|         |           |                             |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1-66-67 | P.I. Rofe | East Amazon Bay Census Div. |
| 3-66-67 | K. Memafu | Mailu Census Div.           |

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. MAGARIDA NO.1/66-67

Patrol Conducted by P.I. ROFE CADET PATROL OFFICER

EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives ALOYSIOS PAUMA, AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT

SENIOR CONSTABLE 6130 AUWA EUNU NORE (Interpreter)

Duration—From 18/7/1966 to 1/8/1966

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Administration and Local Government (Explanatory talks on multi - racial councils & Local Government Councils in General)

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 .....

.....

.....

.....

ge Pop

24

|    |         |   |                              |
|----|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 13 | Over 13 |   | Females<br>in Child<br>Birth |
| F  | M       | F |                              |

67-1-12

25th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, MAGARIDA NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

Receipt of the above report and your 67-6-1 of 5th December, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

A satisfactory report, although Mr. Rofe does make use of some undesirable expressions.

The Commissioner for Local Government has commented:

"For a patrol of a Council area there is a paucity of information on local government. For instance, para. 2 of the patrol instructions resulted in very little comment by the patrolling officer."

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67-1-12 (23)

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-6-1  
If calling ask for  
No.

Department of District Administration  
District Office,  
Port Moresby,  
Central District.

5th December, 1966

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-66/67. WAGARIDA

MR. P.I. ROFE, C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded for your perusal please.

LAND.

Department of Lands, Surveys & Mines will be requested to send a surveyor to the area to ascertain boundaries. It is a pity this self sponsored scheme is being held up over land boundaries.

CO-OPERATIVES.

As there is a co-operative officer in the area, he can attend to this matter.

Possibly the best solution would be for the Sabiribo people to join the Eunoro or Gea Gea Society and so reap the benefit of a numerically stronger Society and so more capital rather than a financially weak, small society.

LABOUR.

It is a pity that indifference takes place at Bailara Estate. The owner, from his experience in the Territory should be well aware of the capability of these people playing one off against the other.

GENERAL.

Mr. Rofe has obviously carried out a good patrol, this has been marred by colloquialisms and poor spelling in his submission of the report.

*R.T. Galloway*  
(R.T. Galloway)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

67-3-4  
NDL/wc.

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Sub-District Office,  
Kupiano,  
MARSHALL LAGOON.

21st November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
P.O. Box 776,  
PORT MORESBY.

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No. 1/66-67.

The above together with Camping Allowance claim and comments of the Officer in Charge, Magarida, forwarded herewith.

Mr. Rofe has conducted a thorough patrol and has obviously expended much time and thought on the preparation of his report. He should in future ensure that reports are submitted more promptly. I think patrolling officers should be allowed at least three full days following a patrol to complete their reports.

There is an urgent need for boundary location surveys of Crown land in the Mamai and Baibara areas. It seems that these boundaries have not been defined since about 1920, and the people now living in the area are unsure of the location of them. The Ilai people are especially concerned. Their attempts to extend cash crop plantings are being held up because they are not sure of the Crown land boundaries and because they do not wish to encroach on Crown land. Perhaps the Department of Lands could consider providing a survey of the areas involved.

Baibara is a thorn in the sides of the Magarida area. Squatter settlements are numerous, some are leftovers from the Administration's time at Baibara, and the remainder made up of ex labourers and their families and friends from Baibara plantation. Here again I think if the owner of Baibara were sure of his boundaries, he could take action against those within the plantation area.

I think TOBI KOKORA an ex labourer at Baibara previously employed by the Department of Agriculture at Baibara has a lot to do with the squatter settlements, I believe TOBI has an opinion that Baibara will eventually be his, his allocation of land around the area suggests he considers himself of some authority.

Labour trouble on the plantation will continue so long as no real authority is exercised over the labour.

It is anticipated that a Community Education course will be held at Magarida early next year with the accent on business principles. The co-ordinator for the projected course, Mr. Behr, should be able to select suitable aspiring businessmen to attend the course.

*N. D. Lucas*  
(N.D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



67-2-1

Patrol Post,  
MAGARIDA.

8 th November, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KUPIANO.  
Marshall Lagoon.

Magarida Patrol Report No. 1/66-67.

Please find attached the above report submitted by Mr. Rofe. This has been his first solo patrol, and the second patrol he has been on since his posting to Magarida.

The patrol was well carried out, and the report shows that he has understood, and carried out instructions given him.

Some comments as follows;

1. I feel that the " seven sites " mentioned in the report are not villages, but settlements of only one or two houses which have sprung up during the last few years. These, except for Kebei village are settled by squatters and deserters from Baibara Plantation.

2. The comment on village officials is only too true. Councillor SAVORA has been involved in many small intrigues throughout the Baibara area, and has no doubt been the mischief maker at all times.

3. A course will be given to all trade store owners, including Association storekeepers in the near future. A more stringent check will also be carried out in the future to ensure that store owners renew their licences at the correct time, and that any new licences granted will be to persons with some ability.

With regard to co-operatives in this area; it never ceases to amaze me how the people will never approach an Administration Officer of the department concerned but will lament to any other visiting officer. Mr. Phillips the Co-operative Officer is aware of the situation in this area and is attempting to do the best he can.

4. I agree that a thorough investigation should be carried out with regard to establishing definite boundaries for Mamai and Baibara Plantations and Crown land lying between the two already mentioned plantations. This matter has dragged on for many years now and has not assisted economic development of the Ilai people.

5. All complaints were referred to me and were attended to at Nabai Village on the last day of Mr. Rofe's patrol.

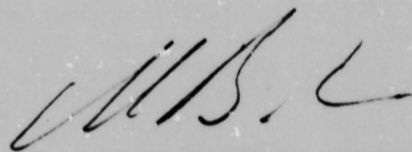
6. The labour situation has never been the best at Baibara, and I agree, much of it has been because of the owner's presence. However, I do not feel that Mr. Rofe is quite experienced enough to be able to pass judgement on the capabilities of the owner or manager.

There have been no complaints by the manager for some considerable time now, and during a recent visit, the impression gained was that the relationship between manager and employee was of the best.

7. It was unfortunate that Mr. Rofe had to ask the villagers what they wanted from the council. However, it made the people think, and though some of their requests are beyond the councils means, others are to be used to begin a "Needs List" for the council area. The list I feel is a good idea.

Apart from spelling errors, and the over use of colloquial expressions, a good report and well drawn map on Mr. Rofe's first solo patrol.

His claim for camping allowance is attached.



M. Behr  
Assistant District Officer.

rs

E.

J,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

MB/mr.

No. 67-1-2

Patrol Post,  
MAGARIDA.

14th July, 1966.

Mr. P. Rofe,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
MAGARIDA.

MAGARIDA PATROL NO.1/66-67.

Prepare to depart for a patrol to the villages along the east coast from Magarida no later than Monday the 18th July.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. To visit all villages from Aroana to Gogosiba as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations. There have been numerous small complaints brought to me during my recent visit to the area, and these could be settled by arbitration.
2. Make yourself familiar with Local Government Circulars relating to multi racial council and explain to the people the benefits of a multi racial council. The village councillors can assist you in this, and this will no doubt add to their importance as councillors. Also give talks on the various aspects of a council.
3. Try to assess what projects the council could carry out in the area. Often a councillor does not know what to ask for during a meeting. Give advice, but do not suggest.
4. Check all trade stores to make sure that the owners have renewed their licences.
5. Although you will have an interpreter accompanying you, I expect you attempt to converse with the people in Motu.

I expect you to stay in village rest houses. Remember that the people have built these for visiting officers and are therefore to be used in preference to staying at plantations. You will find that there are rest houses close to the two plantations so there should be no need to inconvenience the plantation managers.

Senior Constable Auwa, and Eunu Nore will accompany you on this patrol. Any serious offences encountered are to be sent with Senior Constable Auwa, direct to Magarida.

Though I dislike to impose a time limit to this patrol, attempt to be back at Magarida, no later than the 3rd of August.

(M. Behr)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1

Patrol Post,  
M A G A R I D A ,  
East Central District  
PAPUA

6th October, 1966

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No. 1/66-67

EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This is my second patrol in this area and my first solo patrol. The patrol took fifteen days to complete covering twenty eight villages and hamlets and two plantations. Although time was limited by the patrol instructions the patrol proceeded at a leisurely pace until the last section was encountered, when an aggregation of small hamlets and industrial disputes unexpectedly gave little time for the true objects of the patrol.

Of these twenty eight sites visited seven had never been seen by any Governmental Official before and three had lacked patrolling since the last World War, when part of this area was still in the Milne Bay District. Overall, this isn't attributed so much to lack of patrolling as compared to the hurried nature in which most are carried out. Usually previous patrols have been for fixed purposes (e.g. census or elections) and have only stopped at the main communal centres from which their activities were performed.

The majority of villages are situated on the coastline, so consequently 60% of travel was on hired canoes.

Included in my instructions was the need to tell the people about the various aspects of a council. Just prior to my arrival the Amazon Bay Local Government Council President had made a tour of the area to find out the opinion of the coastal (Mailu) people about proposed tax increases for them. Invariably talk of tax was raised, and in some cases after suggestions had been given to me, for projects required to be carried out by the Council, someone from the audience would stand and say, "we are not going to pay higher taxes unless the Council gives us what we have asked for."

Here I found the handbook "Finances of Local Government Councils" appendix 'A' very helpful in explaining why people pay tax and how it not only benefits themselves but the country as a whole. In all cases the audience appeared reasonably satisfied.

### RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The patrol was received exceptionally well in some villages and with suspicion and scepticism, in others.

At Geagea the women and children formed an aisle from the beach to the village and as the party embarked from our canoe they sang a Papuan welcome song. From here we were ushered to the councillor's house and fed with tea and scones.

In most other places the reception was cordial but it aroused little genuine interest amongst the populace.

At Ubung and other neglected villages in Millport Harbour, a hearty greeting was also received, but in the area around Baibara Plantation the people were uncommunitive and wary of us. Relations with them were further strained when it was later necessary to arrest some of their members for breaches of the law. (See 'Complaints', 'Land' and 'Labour').

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The reception of the patrol was largely dependent on the village councillor. A few were outstanding in their work but the majority did what they had to, and that was all. Only one councillor, SAVORA BUN from Nabai was I really dissatisfied with. He offered no help in trying to untangle the intertwined complaints in his Ward and in fact seldom could correlate the same story from one day to the next. He has only limited popularity with his constituents and if he is defeated in the next elections the area will possibly take a turn for the better.

### POLITICAL SITUATION

The attitude towards the Administration seems to be never changing, it's still the same nonchalant, half-hearted interest that has prevailed for so long.

Only in one village, Derebai, was any anti-government feeling met with. This was from an old ex-pastor who claimed Australians should not be allowed to stand for election in either the Local Council or the House of Assembly until the young children have been to school and know what they are doing. It was explained to him the Administration was working towards educating the children so they could eventually govern themselves. A member of the audience then stood and apologised for his fellow villagers behavior, which further disgruntled the old man and he sauntered away muttering to himself. This younger apologetic member seemed to sum up the area's attitude. He did not wish to have the Government offended, but on the other hand his own interests were self centred. This was shown the next day when he refused to carry because he wanted to go fishing even though the distance was only one and a half hours away. A woman had to be used to fill his place.

This non-offending yet non-committal attitude is symbolic of the first paragraph above.

There is only one mission in this Census Division

that being the London Missionary Society, and it seems to have a large hold over the whole area. The main village centres (Derebai, Borebo, Geagea, Tanobada, and Ori) all have Pastors and schools teaching Prep. and standard 1, and of these Borebo goes up to standard 3. Children wishing to progress further are either referred to the mission school at Iruna or the Primary 'T' School, both of which are at Magarida and teach up to standard 6.

All other villages, except those around Baibara, have Village Deacons who hold prayer meetings either in the morning or evening and quite often both. It is evident these gatherings are always well attended, but whether there are any genuine converts is another matter.

Only at Borebo was I asked to wait for carriers until the morning church service was over.

Absenteeism posed no problem as far as carriers were concerned, but all villages had notable depletions in the 16 to 30 age group. The majority of workers were said to be divided between Port Moresby and Samarai.

#### AGRICULTURE

I spent little time looking at gardens as the patrol was accompanied by Mr, Agricultural Assistant, Aloysios Faumer who not only did this, but also counted the number of cash crop plants in each village. I have borrowed these statistics from his report and they are shown in Appendix 'A'.

All income is derived from copra and coffee, except for the occasional home industries making armshells fishing nets and dug-out canoes. This income, although difficult to gauge, is certainly not sizeable and the villages show few signs of material wealth.

At Nabai and Koiaba a type of wild cotton is grown in limited supplies. The inhabitants use the bulbs to stuff their pillows with, after they remove the small single seed from it's centre. Only five bushes were noticed at both villages and the future of this plant does not seem prosperous.

At Tanobada their coffee grinder is not adjusted properly, (it only grinds Arabica and not the larger seeded Robusta), so I will enquire if the A.O. will make a visit to the village and fix it; as Robusta is grown east of Magarida. The people have had this machine two years now, yet this is the first time they have mentioned this fault to anyone, so consequently they have been using slow traditional methods to pulp their coffee. This in turn means under production and smaller incomes.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Private trade stores are located at Borebo, Ubuna, Sabiribo, and Nabai as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations.

These stores make little profit except those at the plantations. The reasons for this are obvious, as the proprietors know next to nothing about running a store efficiently, and their range of goods is very limited.

The storeman at Nabai buys his stocks from the Baibaga store and sells most of them at cost price, as I found out when I inspected his shop. Upon questioning him, he said didn't know where else he could buy his goods from and that if he sold his stock at a higher price, nobody would buy from him. This is typical of all stores but the storeman went close down, until forced to through bankruptcy. I think the reason for this is because there is a certain amount of prestige attached to owning a store. At Sabiribo a man proudly strode up and showed me his trading licence, saying at the same time "I'm a businessman", - his only claim to fame was that he made and sold a few scones each week, but he was elated that he was slightly above the rest of the mob.

The Abau Native Society Association has stores at from/Derebai, Dagobo, Eunoro and Geagea, which most of their profit is made from selling and purchasing copra.

The people at Sabiribo have been in the unfortunate position of previously having had a co-operative trade store, but having no one to run it properly and having no one in the village with any knowledge of how a co-operative society works; the store consequently folded up. The people make a fairly large amount of copra but don't really know how to dispose of it. They have in the past been selling it to either the co-operative store at Eunoro or that at Geagea and because of this have been giving these stores, that they have no interest in, a larger rebate, and for themselves a lower overall price, than which they would normally receive by selling to Moresby or Samarai directly.

A delegation of people came to me in the afternoon and made enquiries about their above problem. I explained to the best of my knowledge the co-operative setup, and the people expressed their desire to have their own society store rather than sell to Samarai or another society.

I sympathise with them and feel that other stores are going to find themselves, if they haven't already, in the same position, and that this might be rectified by co-operatives if they carried out an educational programme, not only to villages with existing stores, but the region as a whole. I realize that Trade & Industry lacks staff as do other departments, however I think if the basic functions of a co-operative store were explained and the benefits to be gained, it may stimulate a little more life into the dying stages of the Abau Association, which must remain if the area is going to advance economically.

In the case of Sabiribo a Copra Society would probably be more beneficial than a General Society store, but again the people know not what to ask for, and they would need someone of experience to explain this to them.

#### LAND

The land surrounding Mamai Estate has for the past three years been undefined and has caused considerable unrest amongst the people of Sabiribo and Ilai villages. Both villages have coconut palms planted on land that is believed to be ~~owned~~ held as leasehold by Steamships Trading Company Ltd., however various correspondence and inquiries has failed to find the actual boundaries. The Council President on his patrol advised the people, of both villages to cease planting until the matter is settled.

This is logical, but it is not often that enthusiasm is so openly shown in this area, and if the people are suppressed for too long it is quite possible they will lose all interest and fall into the same lethargic trend as the rest of the region. Mr Faumer has also pointed out that vines and creepers will soon encumber and strangle the newer palms, unless the matter is soon settled.

It seems part of this planted ground is on Mamai Estate, but how much is impossible to say. On the same hand Steamships are not utilizing this, or the majority of their lease and they seem at the moment to have no future plans for it. I feel the obvious solution is to inquire into the possibility of re-claiming part of S.T.C.'s lease and either lease it to the people of Ilai and Sabiribo or sub-divide it as agricultural blocks. Whether or not this is the right solution a decision must be reached soon as this matter has dragged for too long already.

The boundaries of Baibara are also undefined, as four hamlets - Duaro, Koiaba, Bebem and Kileba are doubtful as to the owner(s) of their land.

The people of Duaro and Koiaba say their land is owned by TOBI KOKORA, a boss boy from Baibara and that they supply him with food as payment for his rent. The folks from Bebem say they give no payment for the tenure rights of LOGAU GUDA's land, who resides at Nabai; while Kileba the arrangements are the same except the land is owned by ILAI AWARE and his sister, (Tobi's Wife), also of Nabai.

All the hamlets are small and in poor condition - there being three occupied houses at Bebem and Duaro, and two each at Kileba and Koiaba. Those at Duaro are nearly in pieces and the people say they will be transferring to Koiaba when accommodation is available.

It seems all these groupings sprung up at approximately the same time - just after the termination of World War 2. Dimuga people, mainly from Nora, Keria and Deigam occupied the sites of Duaro and Koiaba, while those at Bebem came from the Rabaraba Sub-District and those at Kileba from the Iona Sub-District, both of the Northern District.

It is commonly rumoured that this is Administration land, and the supposed owners are very hazy as to whether their fathers also sold this 'village land' when Baibara was originally purchased from them.

Quite an amount of trouble has been caused by these villagers and the management of Baibara is seeking to evict them if they are on their leasehold. Again it is not known whether Baibara's boundaries circumscribe the villages or if it is separate Administration holdings.

I have suggest to the councillor that the local Demarcation Committee should, the previous owners of this /find/ mentioned land, as the names above have been questioned to their real validity of title amongst the other villagers; and then mark out the boundaries, so if there are any ambiguities to the alienation of it, they may be readily traced and rectified.



### COMPLAINTS

Complaints were not numerous and were of a general nature - wife beating, desertions, and pig disputes. In all nine complaints to this nature were lodged with me.

At Baibara pigs from the nine surrounding villages get in and rout the ground, airstrip and coconuts. On one occasion when a boss-boy and two labourers speared and chased some of these pigs they were seen by the owners from Duaro and Koiaba, who were returning home via the plantation. The villagers became irate and chased the labourers in no unthreatening manner brandishing axes, spears and knives and shouting that they were going to kill them. That night they made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the labourers with the intention of carrying out their threats.

This incident, a week before my coming, seemed to be the boiling point of the friction between the villagers and the labour line, which has been brewing for some time and has caused numerous complaints from all those in this area.

### REST HOUSES

All rest houses, but one were in reasonable condition. This rest house at Borebo had been blown down two months previously and no attempt had been made to fix it, even though the people were warned of the patrol two weeks in advance. I was subsequently forced to stay with the L.M.S. Pastor and his wife.

### CARRIERS, CANOES ETC.

Carriers in all villages were easily obtained and paid at the rate of 10 cents per hour, which they seemed satisfied with mainly through a matter of habit I feel, and have come to regard this as a token gift from the Government. The longest walk, from Ilai to Nabai, took just over three hours and thus at no stage of the patrol were carriers forced to stay overnight in other villages.

In many cases women and children also came along bringing with them food for their friends in the destined village. This tended to promote a more jovial atmosphere and took the soberness out of the walk.

Canoes were also readily available to hire, the charges being 10c per hour for outriggers to 10c an hour per crew member for double canoes. Approximately 60% of travel was by canoe and at times became quite treacherous due to rough seas and the strong ever present S.E. monsoonal winds. The trip from Ubuna to Eunoro Island, normally a  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour run took  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours of constant tacking in heavy seas.

The manager of Mamai Estate graciously provided transport between Onioni and Tanobada as did the manager of Baibara between Oibada and Nabai.

## HEALTH

One government Aid Post is in this area east of Magarida, (there are four in the Census Division) and it is situated at Borebo. It carries out the normal work of an aid post, but seems to lack the full support of the village and the people take little interest in maintaining repairs to the building.

At Tanobada two cases of elephantitis, two of tuberculosis and various cases of malaria were seen, which might be the result of the swarms of mosquitoes that are very prevalent.

The villages surrounding both Mamai and Baibara plantations go to the managers for medical treatment and any serious complaints are referred by the managers to Iruna Hospital (L.M.S.).

On two occasions I came across babies less than a week old that had been born on the way to hospital. It is a common practice amongst mothers to make a last minute dash before "dropping their bundle" and in more cases than not the babies are born in transit to the maternity ward. To make the situation worse the mothers usually return straight to their village once they have rested a few days, without proceeding for a check-up.

At each village I was forced to remark on the sanitary arrangements, if any at all. Most villages relied on traditional methods of excreting in the bushes or rock pools, which the tide would flush. The few places that did have toilets were usually suspended on poles over the sea or water inlets. These however, especially at Borebo and Sabiribo were unhygienic at low tide when there was no water below them.

Constructive criticism was given together with model plans for proper sanitary systems.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

As shown on the patrol map less than half the patrol was by foot. Those tracks traversed were all in good condition as far as walking paths go. They were all narrow and as most communication is by sea, serve little real purpose to the villagers.

From Onioni to Tanobada there is a vehicular road which passes through Mamai and is thus maintained by the Estate.

The people of Tanobada requested that the Council buy them a tractor to transport their copra to the coast, even though the manager of Mamai usually obliges them if they request his assistance. I spoke to the manager and the villagers and they have agreed to mutually co-operate together. The manager will transport their produce, if the people lay aside one or two days a month to repair and maintain the road. The rest of the maintenance will be as before, by the Mamai labourers.

This road could easily be extended to Ilai, without any trouble, and as these people produce the largest amount of coffee in the area, this will be economically desirable in the near future. The distance between the village and the existing road is about 2½ miles.

CEMETRIES

I saw only one graveyard in my travels, which was composed of three headstones (all one family) set underneath a rusted corrugated awning, at Gabubu.

The rest of the villages still carry out the old Mailu custom of burying a man on his own land; although the rituals attached to this have since gone.

Today the deceased person is usually placed in a casket or wrapped in palm leaves (however not embalmed) and then placed in the ground. Sometimes headstones or wooden crosses depict the burial site but single coconut palms are still commonly used. Small elongated houses between one and two feet high built of thatched grass and ordained with flowers are also used.

In earlier times, I am led to believe, food and trinkets were also planted with the deceased, or else small mourning houses were built on top of the grave in which food, a continually burning lamp and the deceased's worldly possessions were kept in case he should suddenly return. For a certain period his widow would often wail and fast also. After a respectful few months had past the house was demolished and either flowers or a coconut palm planted on the grave site.

ANTHROPOLOGY

A custom that is not commonly known but is still practised widely in this area is the collecting of jaw bones from pigs and cuscus' that are killed on hunting expeditions. The people believe that if the jaw bones are not retained they will have no future luck when they go hunting. The bottom half of the jaw is only kept, and in one house at Pedili a man had 50 to 60 of these bones, stuck in the ribs of the roof, over the cooking section of his house. They were black and tarnished from smoke and dirt. In most villages bones were seen in lesser quantities, and they were usually kept for 1½ to 2 years before being thrown away.

At Gobubu, a hamlet of two houses, I noticed an interesting puri-puri stick. It was approximately 2'9" in length made of black palm and engraved with emblems of the stars, moon, trees, rocks, a snake and a spirit. The carvings were embeded with lime that vividly showed up on the black background. Attached to the top of the stick were tufts of human hair (this was clarified by the villagers), a cowry shell and a few bright beads.

The owner, a bushman true, was absent at the time, however when I later saw him he refused to say what the stick's purpose was for, and he didn't want to sell it. Other villagers said it was to cure the sick, by waving it over them to scare the evil spirits away. I feel it may have other uses besides this, as this type of 'magic' is very real to even the 'missionised' people, even though they say very little, or want to say anything about it.

time to  
in a field  
Paddling out from Dabutu, it was observed that certain people were raising clams just off-shore in about four feet of water. They feed the clams small marine insects daily and after nine or ten years they are large enough for a good meal. Only four clam shells were seen and

even though this is their first attempt at such a venture, two are nearly ready for eating.

### LABOUR

Two plantations are in this sector of the Census Division - Mamai and Baibara. Both estates employ contract labourers in preference to casuals, and they are usually of Chimbu or Gosiago stock. Casuals are only engaged when odd jobs or extra work requires them. Both managers have found casual labour undependable and not worth while hiring for long periods, although each estate has at least two local boss boys who have been there for many years.

A large number of desertions from the Chimbu line at Baibara are always being noted. A week before my arrival they had eight desertions, and I was confronted before I reached the plantation by nine or ten Chimbus, who stated they did not like the manager or the conditions and wanted to be repatriated.

After making inquiries I found both parties to blame. Not so much the manager as the owner ~~was~~ at fault, as he often makes impromptu visits and countermands his manager's orders. The labour line on the other hand has had a lot of trouble with village pigs (which they have been killing and eating), and has come to regard the manager (who is relatively new to his job) as the "liklik" masta. On a number of occasions they have refused to work, one time being when one Chimbu said to the manager, "mi pilim skin bilong mi les", so he and a few of his followers sat in the boy house all day.

To sum up the situation in the area - the manager is not yet fully capable of handling his line, and there are a few bigheads amongst it that realize this and take full advantage of it, not only towards the plantation but to the numerous villages in the immediate proximity. A weak councillor presides over these villages and a group of renegade villagers, that also realise the manager's position and have little regard for the law (one man went so far as to say the Government was all "koikoi"), steal coconuts and terrorise the labourers, (I feel this might be an attempted form of payback for the loss of their pigs). As stated above the owner does not leave the manager to his own devices and has a bad habit of carrying a sidearm or rifle on his tours of his property, which further arouses suspicion and unrest amongst the workers.

A labour inspector visited the plantation about three weeks before I, and reported nothing unusual. The labourers voiced no complaints as they did to me, (the eight desertions occurred a few days after the inspector left) and the manager didn't fully mention the position also, as I feel he was unsure of himself. The situation has eased somewhat with the conviction of most trouble makers, but whether their corrective detainment will curb future trouble is a matter that only time will tell.

CONCLUSION

1. From the reception of the patrol at the far end of the Census Division (the area around Baibara) and the numerous complaints brought forward, I feel a follow up patrol will be needed very soon. The area is basically backward in all forms of economic development and it is very hard to even think of any form of relief to give them. If more interest was taken in this region, by the council allocating at least one works project here (so far they have received nothing) and more regular patrols being sent, the people might motivate themselves once they see they have not been forgotten. Suggested assistance sought by the villagers from the council was mainly in the form of copra dryers, which is commendable as the few they have are all falling apart, and with new dryers more money from ~~more~~ copra could start this motivation stated above. Once the ball starts to roll their "spiv" councillor will have to amend his ways or I feel he will be left underfoot, which will be for the further benefit of the community.

2. Commerce and Industry. As noted under this heading above I think it would be a wise move for co-operatives to make sure all their Society members know the workings and functions of a co-operative society store, lest they find themselves in a similar position to those people at Sabiribo. I will also ask the Co-operative Officer to make a trip to Sabiribo to see if a Copra society would be favourable, if the people still so desire their own copra outlet. I believe early next year Trade and Industry are going to run business courses for traders, and if this eventuates it will certainly be a shot in the arm for all store-keepers in the area.

3. Health. a) As explained sanitary systems are few however the council is now thinking of introducing pig and sanitary and hygiene rules, which if rigorously enforced will clean up much of the more common diseases in the whole region.

b) The Aid Post Orderly must be made to do more patrolling. He, by only staying at Borebo has caused dissention amongst most other villages. The people of Aroana/Derebai have asked the council for their own aid post while places down the coast have only been counting on the six monthly rounds of the nurses from Iruna. The people around Baibara want the orderly to patrol there regularly as they are two days away from the hospital, and because of the recent disputes between themselves and the Baibara labour they are timid to approach the manager for assistance even though they have been offered a standing invitation.

c) Swarms of mosquitoes were seen at Tanobada and malaria was quite common. If a malaria eradication team could be sent to this village it would help the people considerably.

4. Agriculture. The council will have to check all its coffee grinders in the Census Division to see they are all adjusted correctly and are not being abused like the one at Tanobada. This could be carried out by the council messenger who seems to have a fair idea of all the council's equipment.

5. Land. Further elaboration on this subject is not necessary, however it must be emphasised that the longer the boundaries of Mamai and Baibara Estates remain undefined the more people will suffer and the less the area will advance economically.

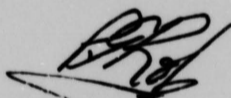
*shall  
as up  
lands.*

6. Roads. Vehicular roads are few in this area and are found only around the two plantations. For economic development, especially to the inland villages, roads are essential. With Ilai producing more coffee each year and the possibility of putting a road through to ~~Mxtun~~ join the Mamai road, without excessive labour or construction costs, the council might well consider this project in preference to many of the suggestions that resulted from this patrol. (See 'Appendix C').

7. Economic Situation. As seen by "Appendix 'A'" the area has limited numbers and varieties of cash crops. Only a minority of villages, primarily Sabiribo for copra and Ilai and Kebei for coffee, are receiving average incomes from their produce. All other villages have ample opportunity of increasing their yields but they are too indolent and short sighted and only produce and replant to suit their basic needs. Economic progress is consequently slow and tiring and will not develop fully until this trend is broken.

Only at one village, Kebei, was a labour shortage hampering their village development. This place, unseen since the last war, has large amounts of fertile ground that have not been utilised due to the small village population. Nobody was reported to be working away from the village.

8. All in all the patrol was a pleasure to conduct despite the shortcomings already described. A lot of space in this report has dealt with the farther most Baibara section of the Census division and if this is noted on following patrols I'm sure the area will start to take hold of its self and progress easily.



P. R. Rofe

Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Number of Coconut Trees:

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| Derebai  | 4238        |
| Dagobo   | 1711        |
| Borebo   | 285         |
| Ilai     | not counted |
| Maeva    | 720         |
| Pedili   | 1653        |
| Kebei    | 1296        |
| Sabiribo | 7826        |
| Tanobada | 2164        |
| Unevi    | 724         |

Number of Arabica Trees:

nil

Number of Robusta Trees:

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Aroana   | 14   |
| Derebai  | 151  |
| Ilai     | 1023 |
| Kebei    | 993  |
| Tanobada | 583  |

4

APPENDIX 'C'

COUNCIL PROJECTS REQUESTED BY THE VILLAGERS

Shown below is a list compiled from the people in each village visited as to their needs and wants that they would like satisfied by the Amazon Bay Local Government Council.

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Aroana - Derebai</u>            | Aid Post<br>Fishing Nets<br>Stove - Womens Fellowship  |
| <u>Borebo - Dagobo -<br/>Unevi</u> | Hot air dryer<br>Outboard motor  |
| <u>Ubuna</u>                       | Water pump   |
| <u>Sabiribo</u>                    | Wire for pig fence   |
| <u>Maiva</u>                       | Water pump<br>Wire for pig fence   |
| <u>Pedili</u>                      | Wire for pig fence<br>" " copra dryer<br>Wheelbarrows and spades   |
| <u>Eunoro</u>                      | Wire for pig fence   |
| <u>Ontoni</u>                      | Water pump   |
| <u>Geagea</u>                      | Shotgun<br>Outboard motor<br>Stove for Womens' Club  |
| <u>Tanobada - Kebei</u>            | A tractor<br>40 to 50 sheets corrugated<br>iron to a) finish school<br>b) " church<br>c) build copra<br>dryer<br>Wire tray for copra dryer |
| <u>Ilai</u>                        | Radio<br>Shotgun   |
| <u>Ori</u>                         | Copra dryer and wire trays   |
| <u>Oibada</u>                      | 3 wire trays for dryer<br>2 tanks (water)<br>10 sheets corrugated iron   |
| <u>Nabai</u>                       | Water pump<br>2 wire trays for dryer   |
| <u>Gogo</u>                        | 2 wire trays for dryer   |
| <u>Kurauto</u>                     | 3 wire trays   |
| <u>Kileba</u>                      | Shotgun  |

In several cases where two or more villages attended the one meeting their suggestions would be repetitious of one another after each group had been asked to contribute their ideas. Few original ideas were put forward and the audience was often stumped as to any suggestions at all.



2

At Sabiribo the meeting included people from Eunoro, Dabutu, Maiva and Pedili and consequently requests were duplicated between these villages. In this case pig fencing wire. The same occurred around Nabai - wire trays for copra dryers.

As can be seen the suggestions tended to be for minor local projects and not for long term communal ones. This seems to amplify the short sightedness as commented upon in the Conclusion and as any talk was only forthright after much prompting the audience gave me the feeling they didn't care even about themselves. The common phrase "you say taubada" sums up their attitude.

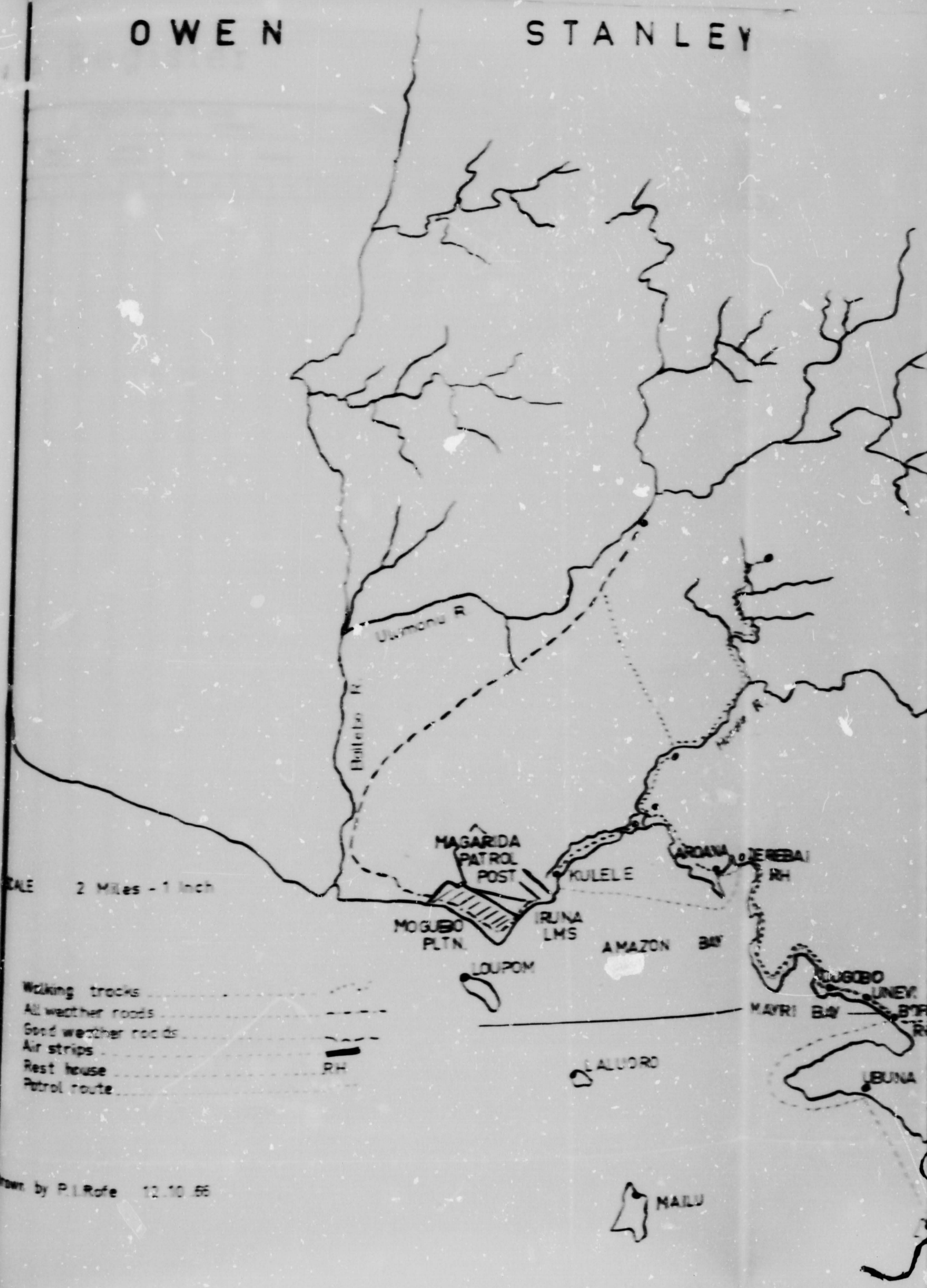
This luckily wasn't always the case and although some suggestions were unrealistic the majority were quite necessary to the village concerned. I inspected the water sources of each village and those that asked for water pumps I can fully say need them. The only trouble is for the council to find the appropriate funds as all these villages are very small or dying out. It must be remembered that the hill (Dimuga) people, who comprise half the Census division, also have got nothing to show from the council, and a choice must be made as to who gets the council's limited funds spent on them. Again it is true to say that no suitable projects have been found for the Dimugas, due to their inaccessibility, but it must surely irate them to see their tax contributions spent on a few coastal villages.

The village councillor also assisted not only in helping to explain the coming infusion of a multi-racial council, but the means in which the council makes up its works programmes. The people readily understood the problem and in a couple of instances voiced their condolences to the Dimugas. This however did not help the smaller coastal hamlets who are in much the same position, so far as having been neglected projects wise.

The Amazon Bay Council is hampered all round through lack of money. After extracting recurrent costs very little is left to suit the needs of the majority, and this is something that all taxpayers in the Census division will have to be told as very few properly understand this, as is stated in the 'Introduction'.

OWEN

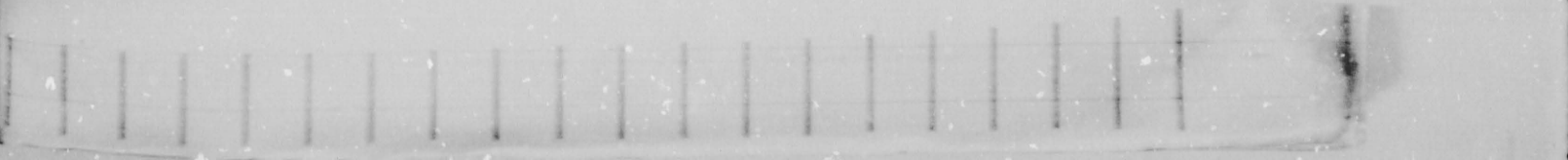
STANLEY



SCALE 2 Miles - 1 inch

- Walking tracks .....
- All weather roads .....
- Good weather roads .....
- Air strips .....
- Rest house ..... RH
- Patrol route .....

Drawn by P.I. Rafe 12.10.56



# RANGES

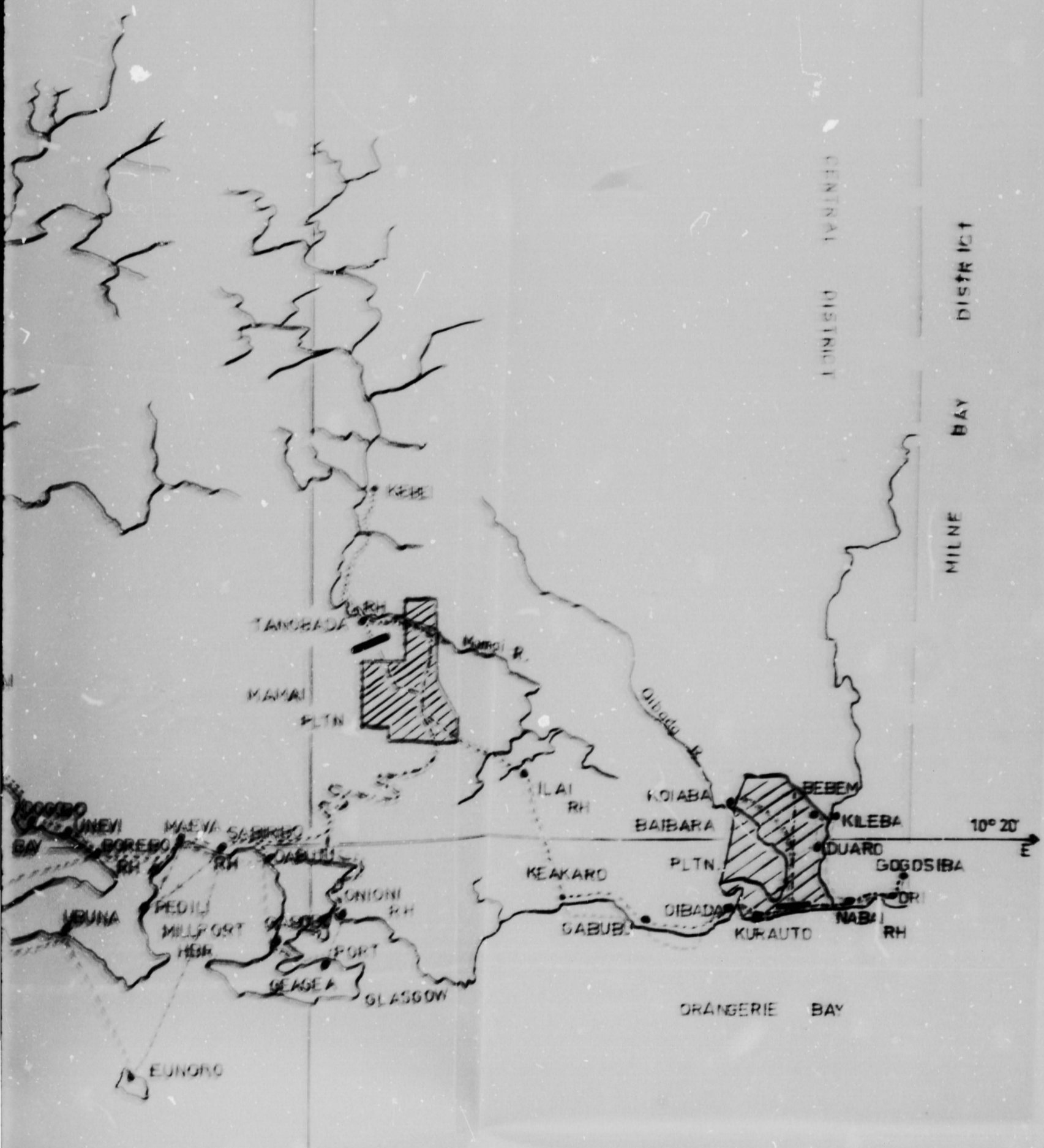
MT. SIMPSON

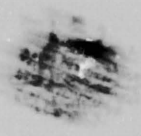
CENTRAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT

BAY

MILNE





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District: WESTERN DISTRICT Report No: 1750/57

Conducted by: W. H. WILSON, DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled: WATE, DEFRS, DIVISION, BASI, AMANG, BAY

Accompanied by: Europeans 3  
Natives 1

Duration: From 27/7/57 to 31/7/57  
Number of Days: 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: Yes

Patrol to Area by District Office: 10/7/57  
Medical: 70

Reference: See attached

Object of Patrol: Enforcement of Customs Regulations  
and Maintenance of Law and Order in the District  
under the Administration

Director of Nat'l Affairs

PORT WALSHEN

Examiner's Name

78

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation                      ✓

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

Amount Paid from P.E.M. Trust Fund                     

.....

.....

.....

e Popu

12. y

| Over 13 |   | Females<br>in Child<br>Birth |
|---------|---|------------------------------|
| M       | F |                              |

57-1-44

9th November, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY.

MAGARIDA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966-67.

The above Patrol Report and your minute 67-6-3  
of the 19th September, 1967 are acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Memafu has submitted an interesting report. He  
will have to watch his English expression and grammar, but  
even so the report indicates that the Patrol was well con-  
ducted.

*T.W. Ellis*

(T.W. Ellis)  
DIRECTOR.

67-144

67-3-4

NDL/we.



Sub-District Office,  
Kupiano,  
MARSHALL LAGOON.

8th September, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District,  
P.O. Box 776,  
FORT NORESBY.

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT  
No. 3/66-67.

The above report enclosed.

2. Mr. Memafu has written quite an informative report, revealing a genuine interest in his work, and is to be commended.
3. He is gaining good experience from this type of work, this patrol covered most aspects of the job from census to the political education programme. From the report it seems that the instruction issued were carried out competently.

*N.D. Lucas*

(N.D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-6-3

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please, this was a routine patrol, needing no comment. Mr. Memafu appears to have done a good job, his expression and grammar require some polishing up.

*R. S. Galloway*  
(R.T. GALLOWAY)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. C.D.  
19.9.67.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,  
MAGARIDA.

26th May, 1967.

Mr. K. Memafu,  
Patrol Officer,  
MAGARIDA.

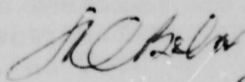
MAGARIDA PATROL No. 3/66-67.

Prepare to depart on a patrol to the villages along the east coast from Magarida no later than Monday the 29th.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. Amend the common roll. Regard this as your main duty. You have already completed some of the villages in the immediate area, so you should <sup>have</sup> no difficulty.
2. Carry out a census.
3. As you know the council elections are to be held in July, if time permits you will hold meetings in the villages and discuss the forth coming elections. Point out that the elections are to be for the formations of a multi-racial council. Nominations may be taken.
4. You are to converse with the people in Motu. You will not have an interpreter accompanying you so you will have to do the best you can.
5. On your return to Magarida, I expect you to type the amendments to the roll.
6. If possible depart within three days to Darava village for roll amendment. Have the Boru people meet you at Darava. On your return complete Mailu common roll amendments and forward the roll with all amendments direct to the District Commissioner.

Do not waste any time during the patrol as the amendments have to be submitted by the 30th June.

  
M. BEHR. *fm*  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams..... 67-2-1  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for.....  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,  
MAGARIDA,  
Abau Sub-District,  
Central District.

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No.3/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. K. MEMAFU, PATROL OFFICER.  
Area Patrolled : EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION.  
Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : CLIFF IANAMU, THE PRESIDENT OF AMAZON BAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.  
Duration of Patrol: 23/5/67 to 8/6/67.  
Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. October, 1966.  
Objects of the Patrol: 1. Common Roll Amendments  
2. Revision of Census Figures.  
3. Multi-Racial Council Election Campaign.  
4. Routine Administration.  
Map Reference: See Attached.

PATROL DIARY.

29th May: Departed Magarida 0850, arrived Borebo 1450. Carriers paid off. Revised Common Roll and Census. Meeting held ~~to discuss~~ and discussed forth coming elections. Unevi hamlet nominated their fellowmen. Bad turn up. Overnight Borebo.  
30th May: Awaited Ubuna hamlet to turn up for Census. Revised census and Common Roll amendment. Departed Borebo 1055, arrived Sabiribo 1125. Revised Sabiribo and other hamlets census and amended Common Roll. Held meeting and discussed Multi-Racial Council Election. Good turn up. Paid off carriers. Overnight Sabiribo.  
31st May: Departed Sabiribo 0730, arrived Geagea 0930. Paid off the carriers. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Good turn up. Overnight Geagea.  
1st June: Departed Geagea 0730, then travelled by a tract from Mamai Plantation, arrived Tanobada 1040. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Minor complaints from the Councillor were settled. Bad turn up. Overnight Tanobada.



Patrol Diary (Continued)

- 2nd June: Departed Tanobada 0730, passed through Mamai Plantation, arrived Ilai 0940. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Departed Ilai 1130, ~~arrived~~ passed through Baibara Plantation, arrived Nabai 1530. Paid off the carriers. People expected the patrol to here by work boat, Lolorua. Overnight Nabai.
- 3rd June: Revised Census and amended Common Roll. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. People gave their nominations. Good turn up. Overnight Nabai.
- 4th June: Departed Nabai 0815, arrived Baibara Island 1000. Loaded patrol gear on Lolorua, the work boat. Paid off the carriers. Departed Baibara Island 1010 by Lolorua, arrived Magarida Patrol Post 1315. Overnight Magarida.
- 5th June: Departed Magarida by Lolorua, arrived Mailu Island. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting for forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. People gave their nominations. Returned to Magarida after 1600.
- 6th June: Departed Magarida 0735 by work boat Lolorua, arrived Darava 1010. Waited for an hour to be taken on shore. Landed badly on shore as it was bad weather. Managed patrol gear safely on shore although a canoe hired capsized. Common Roll amended and Census revised. Minor complaints settled. Held ~~meeting~~ Council Meeting. Overnight Darava.
- 7th June: Departed Darava 0730, arrived Bonua 1240. Paid off the carriers. Common Roll amended and Census revised. Council Meeting held to discuss the forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Overnight Bonua.
- 8th June: Departed Bonua 0725, arrived Magarida 2200 via Laua and Magori Villages.

End of Patrol Diary.

oooOooo

*K. MEMAFU*  
 .....  
 xXx (K. MEMAFU)  
 Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

This was my first patrol in the East coastal region of Magarida Patrol Post. The patrol took ~~only~~ only a week to complete (refer to the Patrol Instruction).

The main purpose of the patrol was to amend the Common Roll to each village in this area. In addition to the main object and other objects as per patrol instruction, the Routine Administration and to familiarize myself in this area are considered importance.

Most of the villages in this area located along the coastal region. The only inland villages area Kebei, Ilai and Tanobada which are situated at both ends of Mamai Plantation.

As the patrol was accompanied by the President of the Amazon Bay Local Government Council and he had a major job of talking to the people of each village about the forthcoming MultiRacial Council Election. After the President's speech some villages gave their nominations.

The patrol also visited three villages-Darava, Labu and Bonua in the ~~ww~~ West of Magarida Patrol Post.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was received generally good by each village except that was at Nabai. The patrol arrived here while the village was almost deserted, although the message of the patrol's arrival in this village was sent a day before. It was reported later by the village official that the message was misunderstood. The people did not show much interest in turning up for the census as to amend the common roll the next day.

At Geagea the youngsters and the adults lined up from the beach to village and as the patrol embarked from its canoe the people sang a Papuan welcome song. Then the patrol was led to the Councillor's house.

VILLAGES.

The villages were exceptionally kept well during the patrol. However, some villages looked unhygienic as the pigs are let roamed in the villages. Obviously these villages rear the pigs in the villages themselves.

The houses were in good conditions when the patrol was in the area. They are built on posts; floors are made of native made floor-boards; walls are made out of sheets of selo. These are actually the weaven together strips from sago palms.

Most villages are ~~supplied~~ well supplied with water ~~as they~~ as they have both pump well and good water streams. A number of villages has either of the above. The pump well are supplied to the villagers by the Amazon Bay Local Government Council. However, none of these systems of water supply was seen in Nabai village. A fresh water stream which runs nearby Nabai is always polluted before it reaches the village site as the Baibara Plantation is situated at the source of it. Fortunately, the village has some corrugated iron roofed houses from which the people gather most of their drinking water during the wet season. It would be much better. I felt, if this particular village was supplied with any ~~xxxx~~ system of water supply- e.g. water pump or windmill.

Each village visited has its ~~xxx~~ individual owned toilets of which some were in serviceable conditions and some were in unserviceable conditions.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The patrol was largely depended upon the village officials-especially the Councillors. A very few have outstanding influence over their own people. In some villages those who had shown great interest in working with the Government were nominated by their fellow villagers to represent them in the Multi-Racial Council Election during July. There were a number of nominations from a certain village. Those Councillors who were nominated gave an impression that they feared to be defeated during this coming election. I realized this as they didn't want to lose their leadership. I had spoken to few of these Councillors that it was entirely depended on the villagers' liking and the amount of work they had previously done for the people.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is always the same. It is believed that these people have considerable time in future before they fully understand essential aim of the Administration. The people have a very little understanding to the works of the Council. This I felt that the Councillors did not bother to talk to the people about what were discussed during the ~~meeting~~ their monthly meeting after they returned home.

On the other hand it came as surprise to the patrol party that the manager of Baibara Plantation was nominated to stand this forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election to represent Nabai and other hamlets around Baibara area.

There is only one Mission influence in this area and that is being Papua Ekalesia. The main ~~mission~~ village centres (Derebai, Borebo, Geagea, Tanobada and Nabai) all have ~~mission~~ Pastors and schools teaching Prep. and standard 1; and of these Borebo goes up to standard 3. Children wishing to progress further are either referred to the Mission school at Iruna or the Primary T School, both of which are at Magarida and teach to standard 5.

Absenteeism caused no problem at all as far as carriers were concerned. The majority of workers were divided between Port Moresby and Samarai.

AGRICULTURE.

I spent very little time looking at gardens as the patrol was instructed to finish within a week.

It came ~~to my notice~~ to notice that staple foodstuff in this area is being sweet potato. In addition to this some other native foodstuffs such as sugar-cane, manioc or tapioc, yam and banana are also grown. To supplement all these crops the people usually go out fishing and this was only noticeable game along the coastal region as far as supply of meat concerned.

All income is derived from copra and coffee, except for the occasional home industries making armshells, fishing nets and dug-out canoes. This income, although difficult to judge, is certainly not sizeable and the villagers show few signs of material wealth.

It was unfortunate that the patrol had no time to calculate the number of cash crops which were mentioned above.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Private trade stores are located at Borebo, Ubuna, Sabiribo and Nabai as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations.

These stores make little profit except

Commerce and Industries (Continued)

those at the plantations. The reasons <sup>for</sup> this are obvious, as the proprietors know next to nothing about running a store efficiently and their range of goods is very limited.

All these trade store owners buy their goods from these abovementioned Plantation stores.

The Abau Native Society Association has stores at Derebai, Dagobo, Eunoro and Geagea from which most of their profit is made ~~maxx~~ from selling and purchasing copra.

The people at Sabiribo have been in the unfortunate position of previously had a co-operative trade store, but having no one to run it properly and having no one in the village with any knowledge of how Co-operative Society works; the store consequently closed up. The people make a fairly large amount of copra but don't really know how to dispose of it. They have in the past been selling it to either the Co-operative stores at Eunoro or that at Geagea and because of this have been giving these stores, that they have no interest in a larger rebate, and for themselves a lower overall price, than which they would normally receive by selling to Moresby or Samarai directly.

In the case of Sabiribo a Copra Society would properly be more beneficial than a General Society Store, but again the people know not what to ask for, and they would need someone of experience to explain this to them.

A man from Sabiribo has recently had a licence to trade made several bags of copra on his own. He approached me enquiring if I could convey to any captain of any coastal vessels operating between Moresby and Samarai to call in at Sabiribo to pick up his copra. It has been ~~attempted~~ passed to the Captain of M.V. Moturina the next/during the patrol. /day The Co-operatives officer at Magarida has been notified of this either.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were not numerous and were of general nature - pig disputes, desertions and wife beating. In all four complaints were settled at spot.

At Darava in the West of Magarida, a man complained about the pigs are let roamed around in the village. He said these pigs always destroyed our gardens and inquired for what action should be taken to keep these pigs away from the gardens. He has been told either to fence his garden or fenced the pigs away from the gardens. The Councillor of this village has been advised to see that his village people had to removed the pigs from the village.

REST HOUSES.

All rest houses, except in two villages were in reasonable conditions. At Sabiribo and Darava villages there are no rest houses being built as yet. The people were told to build rest houses as there would be a Multi-Racial Council Election patrol in July.

At Geagea, the Councillor reported that he would like to shift the rest house from Onioni to Geagea. He supported his report by saying that he had majority of people who are under the control of him living at Geagea. These two villages situated along both sides of the Port Glasgow and it is only a matter of 10-15 minutes travel by canoe to Onioni where the rest house is at present time situated.

CARRIERS, CANOES, ETC.

Carriers in all village were easily obtained and paid at the rate of 10 cents per hour, which they seemed to satisfy with.

Canoes were also readily available to hire, the charges being 10 cents per hour. The owners of the canoes hired seemed to be unhappy with the charges, but they were advised that it was a gift from the Government.

The manager of Mamai Plantation kindly provided transport between Onioni and Tanobada.

HEALTH.

One Government Aid Post is in this area east of Magarida and is situated at Borebo. It carries out the normal work of an aid post.

The villages surrounding both Mamai and Baibara Plantations go to the managers for medical treatment and serious complaints are referred by the managers to Iruna Hospital (Papua Ekalesia).

Most noticeable disease seen in the area was elephantitis. This was seen at Tanobada. At whole the people seemed to be in good health.

There were very few good toilets seen in some villages. It was noticed that some villages had only two or three individual owned toilets. It is believed that the people have their traditional methods of excreting in the bushes or rock pools which the tide would flush.

It is unhygienic at Zabiribo, Darava and Bonua which situated west of Magarida as the pigs are excreting in the ~~vi~~ villages. The people were told to eliminate these pigs so that the villages would look hygienic.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As shown on the patrol map less than half the patrol was done on foot. Those tracks traversed were all in good condition as far as walking paths go. They ~~all~~ were all narrow and as most communication is by sea, serve little real purpose to the villages.

From Onioni to Tanobada there is a vehicular road which passes through Mamai Estate and is thus maintained by the Estate.

This road could easily be extended to Ilai without any trouble, and as these people produce the largest amount of coffee in this area, this will be economically desirable in the near future. The distance between the village and the existing road is about 1½ hours walkaway.

CEMENTRIES.

I saw only one graveyard which comprised of three old headcrosses and about a week old burial. The ~~crosses~~ headcrosses were all of bush timber.

Naturally the people have their traditional methods of burying the dead bodies. If anybody dies his/her body has to be buried in his/her clan owned land. This is really the Mailu custom and the corpses are buried all over the bushes. They have no graveyard for a certain village.

LABOUR.

Two plantations are in this part of the Census Division - Mamai and Baibara. Both estates employ contract labourers in preference to casuals, and they usually of Chimbu or Gosiago stock. Casuals are only engaged when odd jobs or extra works required them. Both managers have found casual labour undependable and not worth while hiring for long periods, although each estate has at least two local boss boys who have been there many years.

A large number of desertions from the Chimbu line at both plantations. When asked the managers of the plantations said they had majority of the casuals from Chimbu.

During the conversation with the manager of Mamai Plantation he came to mention that the people from Geagea village did not like to earn casual basic wages. This came about when he asked the villagers concerned to do an extra job for him in his plantation. He said it came through from a representative of the Geagea people. The manager continued with saying that this representative wrote him a letter stating \$1 ahead per day, then the villagers would work for him. Consequently the manager withdrew his request.

I feel it is pity that the people don't as yet understand a benefit of earning little bit of income when chances come to hand.

To sum up the situation in the area - the manager at Baibara is not yet fully capable of controlling his line, and there are a few bigheads amongst it that realize this and take full advantages of it, not only towards the plantation but to the numerous villagers in the immediate proximity.

It happened about two weeks before this patrol was that a residence at Baibara Estate was burnt down. The matter was not brought before this patrol as it was done by the Assistant District Commissioner interviewing some employees about a week before the patrol. The remains, especially the cement posts, tanks and corrugated iron were seen at the site.

CONCLUSION.

Commerce and Industries. At Sabiribo the situation is quite unpleasant. The co-operatives society store in this village has been closed up since last year. I anticipate to see a representative of Sabiribo can approach the Abau Native Society Association to reoperate their Society Store. I have visited this village for the first time in accompany with the Co-operatives Officer at Magarida to discuss reopening of the Society Store there. It was noted during the meeting that the people themselves preferred to close up the society store completely.

Road. The walking track between Ilai and Baibara Estate was in a bad condition at some sections of it. Although the undergrowth was kept under control the track was pretty muddy as it was during the wet weather.

Health. General health of the people in the area was reasonably good, except in few villages the look of them was unhygienic as the pigs excrete in the villages. Consequence of this large swarms of flies were noted and these disturbed serving.

Conclusion Continued

Census. Census revision had been carried out to facilitate the Common Roll Amendment. of  
 It had been noted that most/the absenteeisms were working either in Moresby or Samarai and some old aged absenteeisms were also encountered. In some villages the turning up for census was good and in other areas was bad. At Keakaro, the whole village, except ~~and~~ a young man about 19 years old, did not turn up for census. It was through ~~this man~~ an assistance from this man the Common Roll Amendment ~~was~~ to this village was done.

TOTAL  
 + F

..... *K. Memafu*  
 (K. MEMAFU.)  
 Patrol Officer.



To DOMA  
 CLOUDY BAY  
 CENSUS DIVISION

RH  
 BONUA

To ARAU Village

LAKE  
 ABATI

LAUA

Bonua R.

Ulumanu R.

RH  
 DARAVA

MAGORI  
 RH

Onibu R.

Saitebu R.

To N...

TABLE BAY

DEBA

MAGARIDA  
 PATROL  
 POST

MOGUBU  
 PLTN.

LOUPOMY  
 Is.

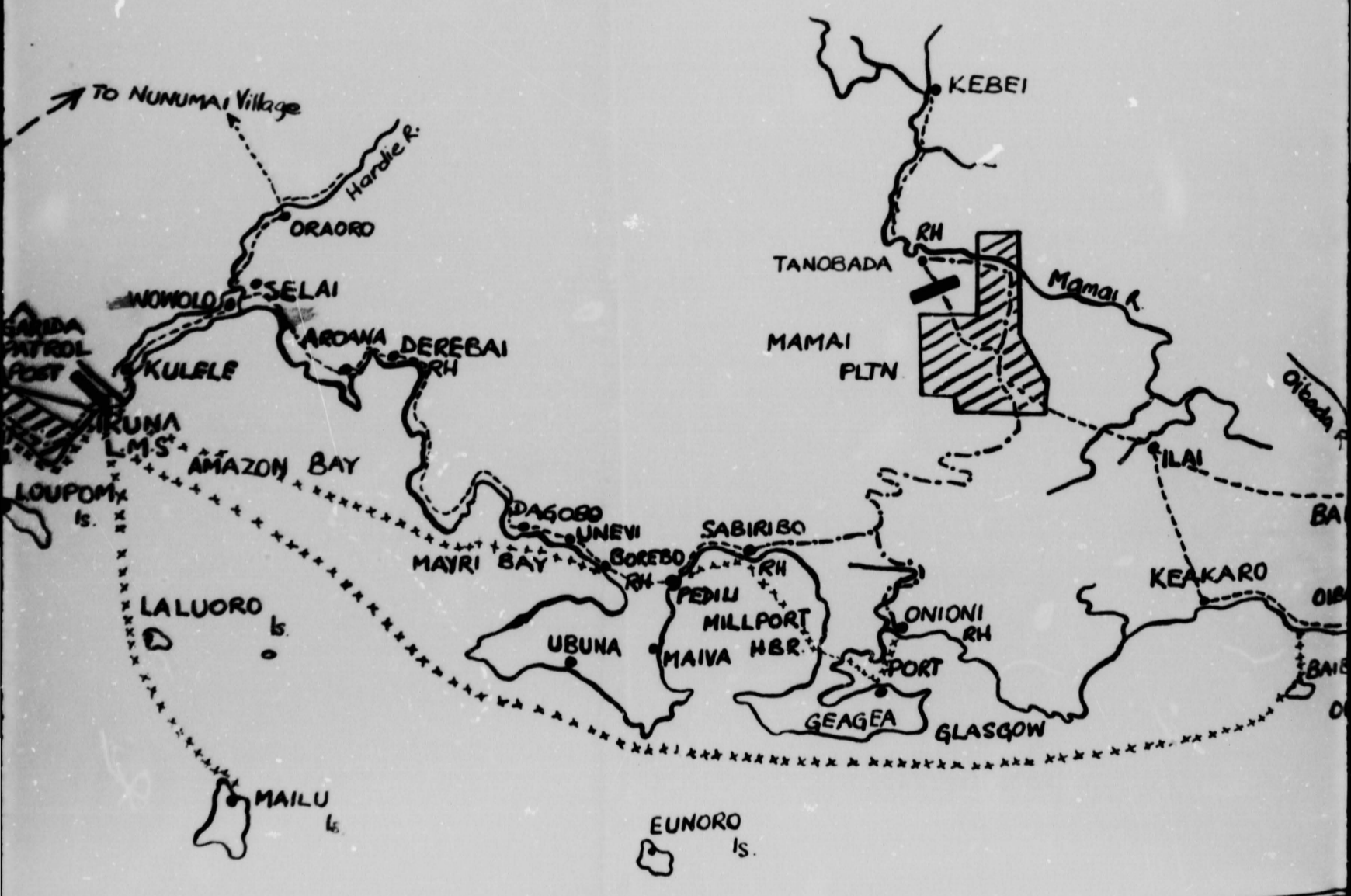
**LEGEND.**

- Walking Tracks ..... - - - - -
- All weather roads ..... - - - - -
- Good weather roads ..... - - - - -
- Air strips .....
- Rest Houses ..... RH
- Villages ..... ●
- Plantations .....
- Sea Route ..... xxxxx
- District Boundary ..... ———
- Rivers ..... ~~~~~

Scale 2 miles : 1 inch.



# EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION



# EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION

MILNE BAY  
DISTRICT

