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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Tufi

VOLUME No: 13

ACCESSION No: 496

1957 - 1958

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NORTHERN PROVINCE.

TUFI

1957/58

Office Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**NORTHERN**..... Report No.....**TF 1-57/50**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**LYLE HANSON PATROL OFFICER**.....

Area Patrolled.....**LOWER MUSA CENSUS DIVISION TUFU SUB-DISTRICT**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**NIL**.....

Natives.....**4 R.P.N.G.C. 1 N.M.G. 1 N.A.A. 1 INTERPRETER**.....

Duration—From**17/10/1957** to **22/11/1957**.....

Number of Days.....**37**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..**October 1956**...

Medical .... **October 1957**...

Map Reference.....**TF 1697 Army Strategic Series**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**i) Census revision**.....  
.....**ii) Routine Administration**.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEBY

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

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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 ....

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THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TUF 30/0

Sub-District Office,  
T U F I.

2nd December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
POPONETTA.

PATROL REPORT - No. TUF 1-57/58

Patrol conducted by : Lyle Hanson. Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Lower MUSA census Division

Patrol accompanied by :  
R.P.N.G.C. 4  
N.M.O. I  
N.A.A. I  
Interpreter I

Duration of Patrol : 17.10.57 - 22.11.57

Number of days : 37

Last Patrol to area :  
D.N.A. October 1956  
Medical October 1957

Map reference : Tufi 1697 Army Strategical  
Series. 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol :  
i) Routine Administration  
ii) Census Revision

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the airstrip

I  
DIARY OF PATROL

October 1957

- Thursday 17th 1215 departed TUFU per M.L. KATUNA, accompanied by 1 R.P.N.G.C., 1 N.M.C. and 1 N.A.A.  
1500 passed SPEAR IS.  
1745 arrived at SEBAGA village. Inspection.
- Friday 18th 0730 departed SEBAGA. 10 minutes to FORU 2 by foot. Inspection.  
0815 departed FORU 2 by canoe for FORU I. Time - 1 hour 45 mins. up FORU R.  
1035 left for BOTAME (a landing place on the FORU R.). Time - 1 hour 40 mins.  
1325 left BOTAME on foot for MOMOIGGO - 3hrs.
- Saturday 19th Census and Inspection at MOMOIGGO.  
1020 departed for MCLAVI - nearly 3 hrs.  
Census and Inspection. Census of JIRARI.
- Sunday 20th 0740 departed for BADAIDE - 1 hr. 20 mins.  
Census and Inspection.  
0945 proceeded to KARAISSO - 1 hr. 40 mins.  
Census and Inspection.
- Monday 21st Remained at KARAISSO.
- Tuesday 22nd 0700 departed by swamp canoe up the YAPURI R. - 1 hr. 20 mins. to landing.  
0855 set out on foot for GOMBARA village (BARIJE-POPODITTA Census Division) - 45 mins.  
1015 left GOMBARA - 25 mins to MEMBADI and a further 20 mins. to SARIRI.  
1200 left SARIRI for KINJAKI - 40 mins.  
Census and Inspection.
- Wednesday 23rd 0745 departed KINJAKI for KORALA - 3 hrs.45 mi  
Census and Inspection.
- Thursday 24th 0715 left KORALA for SASARU - 3 hours. Steep climb over KABUWARA Mts. Census and Inspection.
- Friday 25th 0730 left SASARU for ORALA - 30 mins. Census and Inspection. New census figures compiled as old book not available.  
1000 proceeded to the old village site of BABALOBLO - 2hrs. Slept at this small garden hamlet.
- Saturday 26th 0650 departed from BABALOBLO  
0810 passed the old village site of IAI'IALA  
1200 crossed the SISIWORU R.  
1300 passed old village site of BORO  
1400 Passed through ARUMABAI village (Middle Musa Census Division)  
1440 reached KOIRA village
- Sunday 27th 0845 left KOIRA for URIOBU - 30 mins.  
continued on to MOIKODI - 5 hrs. from KOIRA.  
MUSA R. forded enroute. At MOIKODI police investigation.
- Monday 28th 0630 set out for SAFIA Patrol Post.  
1020 passed through BIBIRA 2.  
1040 passed through BOFOBE.  
1145 reached SAFIA. Supervised cutting of the airstrip

Tuesday 29th SAFIA. Airstrip cutting in progress.  
Received urgent message from A.D.O. TUFI  
by police runner.

Wednesday 30th SAFIA. Airstrip cleaning continued. Work  
commenced on two new houses.

Thursday 31st SAFIA. Airstrip now ready for landing.  
Runner despatched to TUFI. Work continued  
on houses.

November 1957

Friday 1st 0800 set out for Ovesa (Lower MUSA Division)  
0850 passed through FOASI.  
0910 arrived at BIRIRA I.  
0930 left BIRIRA I, 20 mins. to MUSA R.  
1115 reached BUSI village.  
1200 proceeded to FIOBOBO - 50 mins.  
1430 continued on to Rest House near the  
old village site of ORIOKOTO - 20 mins.

Saturday 2nd 0555 left R/H for OVESA - 3hrs. 15 mins.  
1000 proceeded on to KAKASA - 1 hr. 15 mins.  
Census and Inspection. Returned to OVESA.

Sunday 3rd Census checked at OVESA.

Monday 4th 0815 proceeded to Embessa - 1 hr. 25 mins.  
1040 continued on to MANARA - 1 hr. 30 mins.  
Musa R. followed all the way and crossed  
once by canoe. Census and Inspection.  
Returned to EMBESSA - 30 mins. walk then  
30 mins. downstream by canoe. Census and  
Inspection at EMBESSA. C.N.M.

Tuesday 5th 0740 left Embessa by raft. 2 hours to  
TARUMA. Census and Inspection.  
1030 continued on to GARAGARATA - 2 hrs.  
40 mins. by raft down MUSA. Census and  
Inspection.

Wednesday 6th 0840 left by road for DOVE - 1 hour. Census  
and Inspection. Returned to GUGUMU. Census  
and Inspection.

Thursday 7th 0715 departed from GUGUMU.  
0815 passed through GARAGARATA.  
0920 passed old village site of AMARIDA on  
the banks of the MUSA R.  
0940 reached turnoff to TARUMA.  
1145 arrived EMBESSA.  
1245 continued on to OVESA. Arrived 1410.

Friday 8th 0730 left OVESA for SAFIA Patrol Post to  
meet aircraft from PORT MORESBY. Arrived 1745

Saturday 9th SAFIA.

Sunday 10th SAFIA.

Monday 11th SAFIA. Light plane flew overhead heading  
east at 1500.

Tuesday 12th SAFIA.

Wednesday 13th 0950 Anson VH-MMC arrived piloted by Mr. H.  
van Stanton with Messrs. J. Edwards, senior  
Hydrographer, M. Ellis, hydrographer, B. King  
District Airport Inspector and P. Colombet  
of D.C.A. Mr. Edwards returned to MORESBY  
with the pilot.



Thursday 14th 0800 set out from SAFIA for Musa Gorge. 1 hour 15 mins. to ADAU R. then 20 mins by raft to confluence of the MUSA and ADAU Rs. A further 1 hour's walk to Mr. Ellis' Camp site at the mouth of the Gorge. Several miles of Musa Gorge inspected. Returned to SAFIA.

Friday 15th Assisted in airstrip work conducted by the D.A.I. 1115 VH-MMC returned for the three visitors. 1140 took off. Prepared for my own departure.

Saturday 16th 0750 set out for OVESA via FOASI, BIBIRA I, BUSI and FICHOBO. Arrived 1620.

Sunday 17th 0705 left Ovesa for KMBESSA - 1 hr. 19 mins. 0900 continued on by raft down the MUSA. 1200 reached TARUMA, continued on by raft at 1220. 1500 reached GARAGARATA, left by canoe at 1511 1800 arrived at GUGUMU.

Monday 18th 0700 left for DOVE - 1 hour. 0840 continued on by canoe and reached GURUGURU landing at 1240. Proceeded to villa 10 mins. Census and inspection.

Tuesday 19th 0800 left GURUGURU for KOMUARA - 45 mins. Continued on to SARADA - 20 mins. walk and 1 hour down the MUSA by canoe. Census and inspection at SARADA. 1115 left SARADA - 1 hour upstream to main road then 45 mins. walk. Census and inspection at KOMUARA. Returned to GURUGURU.

Wednesday 20th 0640 left GURUGURU for WANIGELA. 1115 reached U'AI'IO River. 1145 proceeded on to KORBAP. Arrived 1400. 1415 continued on to SARAD Mission Centre. 30 mins. walk. 11500 continued on to R/H on the coast. 30 min walk.

Thursday 21st At WANIGELA.

Friday 22nd 1100 M.V. KATUNA arrived with A.O. Mr. M. Belfield and E.M.A. Mr. M. Smith. Proceeded to SI'AKU by KATUNA, returned to WANIGELA then on to TUFU.

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INTRODUCTION

I

The Census Division under discussion is a large, (approximately 800 square miles), level area of land, whose borders touch on every other Division in the TUF1 Sub-District. Because of the vast levelness of the ground swamps are a feature of the area.

The AGAIEMBO swamp is found around the lower reaches of the YAPURI R. a few miles upstream from KARAISO village. A few house stumps poking their heads up above thick reeds are all that are left of the swamp communities of JIRIPADI KWAIPADE, and SARAWASA which were originally in this area. These peoples had decided that swamp dwelling was not an ideal mode of existence so they all drifted down the YAPURI R. to form the village of KARAISO, which is at the head of navigation for small ships. (M.L.s KATURA and DABARERE). This vessel, DABARERE, is owned by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, it is based at KARAISO under the charge of Solomon Islands Pastor NGAVA.

Besides the AGAIEMBO there are other large permanent swamps, particularly along the MUSA R. and its various tributaries, downstream from EMBESSA village. The land not covered by permanent swamps is coated by thick, tall rain forests broken by 'kunei' grass patches in which abound considerable numbers of wallabies and wild pigs. The hunting of these pigs and wallabies is one of the chief occupations of the villagers.

In dry weather communications between villages is not hampered by the swamps but after heavy rains many square miles of apparently firm ground become covered with several feet of water. The stretch between MUMCICCO and KARAISO is a good example of this.

Walking throughout cannot be called arduous, as most of this is done on flat ground through tall, cool green forests. Rafting and canoeing along the waterways of the MUSA and YAPURI Rivers is also possible. The mountain ranges between KORALA and SASARU provide the only change of relief.

The YAPURI R., about 35 miles long drains the land to the west while the east is catered for by the tributaries of the lower reaches of the MUSAR. As can be seen by the attached sketch map, this MUSA R. provides an interesting spectacle with regard to its distributaries. Several years ago, near the village of Garagarata the force of persistent flowing waters and irregular floodings finally caused some of these waters to break through the banks and meander down into the swampy region between MUMCICCO and the old course. From here the waters continued on and finally connected up with the headwaters of the FORU R., which in turn empties into the sea at FORU 2 village. During this Patrol it was noticed that the Breakthrough has become larger than the parent stream which is slowly silting up in many parts of its meandrine length. It is possible that in the near future that the whole of the waters of the upper MUSA will flow through this breakthrough section, the local opinion is that this is so.

This matter of breakthroughs is apparently and understandably not uncommon here, but not on such a large scale. A large billabong was noticed between the villages of EMBESSA and TARUMA.

Naturally, the rate of flow of the MUSA decreases after passing through the gorge a few miles west of BANANA village and rafting although continued as far downstream as far as the point where the river splits into two (GARAGARATA), gives place to canoeing. Regular salt-water type canoes are used and the DOVE villagers boast quite a few.

Canoeing on the YAFURI River above KARAISSO is quite an experience - it is here that swamp canoes are used. These canoes are merely hollowed out tree trunks 20-40 feet in length, they have no stabilizers and they rely entirely on the skill of the maker and the prowess of the crew to prevent capsizing. This Patrol, all personnel and gear were transported for several hours by this means. The 3-4 mile section of the river between the swamps and KARAISSO is narrow and fast flowing and it is necessary for the crew to pole and paddle furiously over this distance to make headway - once the swamps are reached however a much more leisurely pace can be set.

Although the Lower Musa people, generally are friendly and not unintelligent, it was a little exasperating to come across the following attitude of mind they have. During the Patrol, whenever there were slacknesses in village maintenance the reason why was enquired of the villagers. In the early stages when little rain had fallen for many months it was loudly proclaimed that there was a drought and all spare time was spent in coaking along their gardens. Rain towards the end of the Patrol provided what was thought to be an equally good excuse though of an opposite nature. However, there were no blatant breaches of the Native Regulation Ordinance and no Court for Native Matters action was taken in this respect.

While the Patrol was in progress orders were received from the Sub-District Headquarters to prepare the airstrip at SAFIA in readiness for a landing. This was done with the help of males from 19 of the villages surrounding SAFIA, all within a days walk.

A glance at the attached map will show that the route taken extended into the Upper Musa Census Division, a murder investigation at MOIKODI was the reason for the deviation through there enroute to SAFIA Patrol Post.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general attitude, industry and present standard of these people leaves a lot to be desired. In the majority of cases village and road maintenance is a task imposed by the Government, it is not considered by the villagers to be of benefit to themselves.

Although as mentioned previously, no convictions were made under Regulations 101 or 118, this Patrol it is noticed from previous records that the majority of the male population has at some time or other spent some time in the gaol at TUFI.

Three pensions were paid this Patrol to;

UBO of MCMOICGO	-	5
FONDARI of BADAICE	-	5
IOVE of GOMBARA	-	5

These three men were blinded at MISIMA about 25 years ago, and have been receiving a pension for some years now, of 10/- per month. Up to the time of writing this Report the men have been paid up until the 30th June 1957.

Since GOMBARA village has recently been taken over by POPONDETTA Sub-District, IOVE's pension will have to be paid from there. This has been made the subject of separate correspondence.

The chief occupations of the people are gardening, hunting and trading. The first two mentioned will be discussed further under the Agricultural section of this Report.

'Trading' falls into two categories. Firstly there is the true trading where actual articles are exchanged on the spot, for example fish for garden produce, sleeping mats for cooking pots, etc., and then there is the more popular form known as 'wadiwadi'.

Wadiwadi is the practice of an individual or group of villagers setting out for a nearby or distant village (depending on their last visits) and 'looking for gifts of food and presents. When the selected village is reached several weeks may be spent there, during which time the invaded village are more or less obliged to give some presents to the visitors. Presents in the form of foods plus bracelets or armlets, pigs' teeth, cooking pots or even Commonwealth currency. Although these presents are given in an apparently bare and haphazard manner there is actually a very close record kept by both parties because in the future it is required by custom that presents similar in value have to be given back when the wadiwadi visiting is reversed. Strict reciprocity is observed. Even if the leg of a pig was eaten during a wadiwadi visit it is recorded to ensure that future payback will be made. A great number of complaints was brought forward to this Patrol, in which it was claimed that the payback had not been made; many of these claims dated back several years.

Patrol Officer W. Kennedy in his Report TUP-SI/5 (page 14) mentions that he found a lot of this type of talk in the area and I feel he may have something when he says that many cases are just brought forward by the villages for the sake of having something to say to the Patrol Officer.

There is no economic in the area. In each village are a few coconuts but these are insufficient for even local consumption. There is a considerable amount of sago growing in the low-lying swampy parts of the Lower Musa and it is felt that if an economical means of processing could be found in conjunction with a good market, considerable quantities could be produced for sale. Cocoa, too, appeals as a suitable cash crop for the better drained parts. It is unfortunate that more time is not available for the Agricultural Officers at Popondetta to visit the MUSA R. area.

Although most of the hunting is done with spears dogs and nets, shot-guns are popular. At the moment there are three in the area. One each is owned by:

Village Constable KARIWA of DOVE

'Councillor' KIKI of EMBESSA

Pastor NGAVA of the S.D.A. Mission at KARAISSO

During this Patrol it was noticed that correct papers were held by each.

Appendix A shows the overall percentage of absentee males as being 19. In the villages it appeared that the wives and families of these men absent working were not subjected to any great hardship -- relatives and friends were assisting in their maintenance. <sup>t</sup>ence and no complaints against absent males were brought forward.

In February 1953 Patrol Officer S. Rhode had the old airstrip at EMBESSA cleaned up for a landing which didn't take place. Since then no maintenance has been carried out and the whole strip is overgrown with secondary growth. This Patrol SAFIA airstrip was visited, it is just a day's walk

from the EMBESSA strip, and it has a much better showing, being in very good condition. Two landings were made while the Patrol was at SAFIA, this time. It would not be a very big task to get the EMBESSA strip in working order, but at the present time there is no use for it; it will most likely prove to be of some value in the future though.

In the 5 weeks spent with the people only one case was held in the Court for Native Matters. This was at EMBESSA where two villagers were convicted of riotous behaviour. With all other matters brought before the Patrol an attempt was made to settle each of them on the spot.

No trouble with carriers was experienced and the Patrol proceeded slowly and without hindrance through the Census Division.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES.

The food supply throughout, although not plentiful because of a recent drought, which has just broken is not alarmingly short. This is because the people have hunting and extensive sago blocks to fall back on. The recent good falls of rain have halted what might have otherwise become rather an uncomfortable position for the villagers, and the situation now can be called fair.

Besides the normal garden produce of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, pumpkins and sago these peoples' diet is supplemented by coconuts and fresh water fish. The swamps, the YAPURI R. and the MUSA River have sufficient fish in them for the people to catch them readily. Shrimps are very easily caught in these swamps; a sample of these was tried at KARAISSO and they proved to be very appetising. These fish and shrimps are no doubt of some benefit in their diet.

As mentioned in the last section there is no cash-crop development at all.

*[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly describing agricultural or administrative details.]*

*[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a reference to an appendix.]*

MISSIONS and EDUCATION

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In the Lower Musa Division there are eight villages boasting mission teachers. The are as follows

Nomologa	Seventh Day Adventist
Moiavi	"
Karaiso	"
Kinjaki	"
Orola	"
Embessa	"
Dove	Anglican
Gugumu	Seventh Day Adventist

Other than the one at KARAIISO these are not developed to any extent and on the villagers part there does not appear to be any real enthusiasm over them.

Obviously the S.D.A. Mission have the most influence, they have three pastors to control their affairs. At Karaiso, their headquarters, the pastor-in-charge resides with his family (Pastor NGAVA). Pastor SONGAWARI also of the Solomon Islands, is based at NOMOLOGO where he conducts services and teaches very elementary English to his pupils. The third pastor, OPI, is from the KIKORI district, he is based at NEMBADI, but he makes periodic sojourns into the Musa.

At DOVE is operating the only Anglican Mission school in the area - the teacher here has been based at this village for many years. The Anglican Mission H.Q. is at ERORO in the Popondetta Sub-District.

It was noticed that the teachers were very fond of leaving their schools for several weeks at a time to go visiting, either their headquarters or other villages. Several village people raised this subject to the Patrol as it passed through.

Previously there was an Anglican Mission centre at EMBESSA but for some reasons best known to themselves this was discontinued about 2 years ago.

The overall standard of the schools is poor, mainly because the teachers themselves are not qualified. The two teachers at KINJAKI and GUCUMU appeared to be the best of the lot.

The District Education Officer, on his recent visit to TUFI has advised that there are no schools in the area up to the standard required by the Administration for registration.

When the Patrol Post is opened at SAFIA next year it is to be hoped that at least two qualified Administration teachers can be provided to set up a Higher School. If this is possible students from the whole of the MUSA R. area can be selected for attendance. Then the MUSA people (Upper, Middle and Lower) will have at least a beginning in real Education, which has been needed for some time.

NEMBADI village in the BARIJE district has an S.D.A. Higher School to which a small number of Lower Musa children goes; this school, however, caters mainly for the larger population to the west.

Attached as Appendix G is a list of village school attendances.

This Patrol followed a few days behind a Medical Patrol conducted by E.M.A. Mr. W. Smith of TUFU. As well as routine medical inspections and attention one of the objects of the Medical Patrol was to give anti-yaws injections to as many people as possible. A total of 692 persons were given these injections, this represents a total of 83% of the population of the Census Division.

Although the apparent state of health is fair it cannot be classed as so because of the declining population ( 41 births to 42 deaths ). Over one half of these deaths can be attributed to pneumonia, malaria and dysentery, pneumonia by far outveils the other two. Three of the female deaths occurred during childbirth.

The Medical and I both agree that the death rate could be lowered considerably if the people themselves took more interest in the two Medical Aid Posts in the Division. That is the Administration one at EMBESSA and the other run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at KARAISSO.

With regard to minor illnesses in the Lower

MUSA:

Tinea	71
Scabies	18
Tropical Ulcer	4
Elephantiasis	4
Venereal Disease	4

As well as these 180 people were found to have palpable spleens.

Sanitation in the villages is very poor. It was found necessary in every village to give advice on this subject. Latrines were almost non-existent.

Native Medical Orderly Alan accompanied the Patrol; he carried out his allotted duties.

The M.A.P. at EMBESSA, controlled by A.P.O. RUABA is being fairly well maintained by the villagers, but RUABA is having a hard time trying to keep his attendance figures up, not because of any slackness in his work, but because of the general apathy of the people themselves to attend.

At KARAISSO, just before this Patrol arrived there, a mission trained Medical Orderly from KAVIENG arrived to take up duties. He appears to be fairly intelligent and it is to be hoped that he is successful in enticing those needing treatment into the M.A.P. for treatments.

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Roads were found to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The only maintenance required on them are cutting and the occasional building of log bridges over the small creeks. It is not practicable to bridge the larger rivers and these are either forded or crossed by canoe or raft as the case may be. Rather than being a hindrance to communications the large MUSA River is of much assistance as far as rafting and nearer the mouth, canoeing, are concerned.

This Patrol all roads used were found to be firm and dry, it was discovered, however, that during the wet seasons many miles become boggy and some are actually under, for parts of their length. This is the case around MOLAWE and KARAISSO, in particular, I believe.

Attached as Appendix D is a list of walking times and modes of travel between villages.

Village Officials.

CENSUS.

The census figures over the past year reveal that the population is still fairly static. There is no noticeable trend although this year's figures show an excess of one death over births (41 to 42).

Migrations between villages are rather frequent and it is noticed that this has been found the case, also by previous census Patrols.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

Villages.

Similar to that reported in my TUF IO-57/57 of 8th September 1957, villages are not receiving regular maintenance. There are no villages showing extreme neglect but neither were any first class settlements noticed. EMBESSA was the best village seen but unfortunately at the time of the Patrol most of the houses were just about ready for replacement and the village had a ragged appearance.

There have been several changes of village sites over the past year.

AMARIDA was abandoned earlier this year when the village constable died, the whole of the inhabitants migrated some going to TARUMA but the majority formed a new village at GARAGARATA on the banks of the MUSA between AMARIDA and GUGUMU. Several years previously there had been a village at GARAGARATA, near the present site, but it had been abandoned in favour of AMARIDA, so all that has happened now is that the people have reverted to their old state.

Farther downstream at GURUGURU and KOMUARA the changing of village sites is in progress. KOMUARA villagers intend moving about a quarter of a mile along the road towards GURUGURU, because, they claim, during the periods of heavy rains the stream near the village, KOMUARA Creek overflows its banks and floods the village square.



The GURUGURU people have already started building also, on a new site - about a quarter of a mile along the WANIGELA road. The new site is on the edge of a large kumai tract about five miles from the base of Mt. Victory, of which an excellent view is obtained. This magnificent view of 'KERORO', towering up into the sky, was one of the reasons put forward by a few for the change of site. The main reason appears to be however, that the present site becomes very boggy after rains, because of its low-lying position.

In early 1956 the village constable of BABALOBO died and the remaining villagers moved down to join up with the ORALA people. At BABALOBO, now, five houses are still maintained as a gardening and hunting hamlet, for here wild pigs and wallabies abound in profusion.

Village Officials.

Village Constables in the Lower Musa appear to be doing in the main their essential duties, although none were very impressive.

Okenambo of EMBESSA and Ofare of OVESA, both new appointees appeared to be the most energetic of the constables met, although they were not the most influential. I feel V.C. Kariwa of DOVE village would hold this distinction.

When the Patrol reached KINJAKI it was found that Village Constable Saruapari had left the village in favour of a more lucrative vocation at ORO BAY. This man was appointed V.C. of KINJAKI on 20.6.56 and it is apparent that he is not the least interested in this position. Recommendation for his dismissal has been made the subject of separate correspondence, even though at the moment there is no suitable replacement.

Lyle Hanson.  
(Patrol Officer).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **Northern** Report No. **3 - 57/58**

Patrol Conducted by **Lyle Hanson, Patrol Officer**

Area Patrolled **Dyke Auckland Bay and Cape Nelson to the north of Tufi**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **nil**

Natives **3 R.F.N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 1 Interpreter**

Duration—From **18/2/58** to **5/3/58**

Number of Days **sixteen**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **no**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **April/1957**

Medical **September 1956**

Map Reference **Tufi 4 miles to 1 inch Army Statistical series**

Objects of Patrol **i) Routine Administration**

**ii) Pre-tax talks**

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 ....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TUF 30/0

Sub-District Office,  
TUFI.

Northern District.

7th March 1958.

District Officer,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-57/58.

Patrol conducted by ; Lyle Hanson, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled ; Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division and  
part of Cape Nelson, to the north of  
Tufi.


Duration of Patrol ; 18.2.58 - 5.3.58

Number of days ; 16

Last Patrol to area ; D.N.A. April 1957  
Medical September 1956

Map reference ; Tufi 4 mls to I in. Army strat.

Objects of Patrol ; 1) Pre-tax enlightenment  
ii) Routine Administration.

  
Lyle Hanson.

DIARY

February 1958.

Tuesday 10th

0800 departed Tafi by canoe for Kanavetu - 1 hour 10 minutes. Continued on to Kasawa - 20 minutes. On to Gavidia 10 minutes walk then 10 minutes by canoe. Then to Sinei R/H - 50 minutes.

Wednesday 19th

0645 left Sinei R/H by canoe for Kwapulin - 1 hour 30 mins. up Kwapulin R. then 20 mins walk up the steep narrow trail. On to Sinei school - 20 mins. Back to R/H. 1510 returned to Sinei - 20 mins walk. returned to R/H.

Thursday 20th

0845 departed for Benderode by canoe - 2 hours. 0930 departed Sinei R/H by canoe. 1045 all three canoes swamped near Katkato village. Continued for 1 1/2 hours by canoe to the left bank of beach for Samarai - 20 mins. On to Samarai, then back to Sebaga R/H. C.N.M.

Friday 21st

0830 departed for Benderode by canoe - 2 hours.

Saturday 22nd

1100 left for Batu Kwaba by canoes - 1 hour 45 mins. arrived Aku, changed crews. 1430 left Aku 10 mins. canoe then 20 mins. walk. Returned to Batu Kwaba R/H.

Sunday 23rd

1800 passed Spear Island. 0800 left R/H for Samarai R/H 20 mins. canoe then 10 mins. walk. On to Kaparuru - 20 mins. walk. Returned to Pofoma then on to Ilamororo - 1 hr. altogether. Then to Berubona - 1 hour 10 mins. Returned to R/H.

Monday 24th

0825 left R/H for Angorogo - 1 hour 10 mins. 1210 to Bambita - 20 mins. Returned to R/H at Angorogo.

Tuesday 25th

0730 departed R/H - 1 hour 10 mins to Tumina then a further 10 mins. to Aku R/H.

Wednesday 26th

0900 left Aku for Kuruaku - 1 hour 20 mins. Continued on up the Kuruaku R. to Segarabe (C.N.M.) 1600 arrived back at Aku R/H.

Thursday 27th

0820 left Aku for Gobe - 1 hour 20 mins. Continued on to Karisee - 1 1/2 hours. Then to Sebaga - 2 hours. Arrived R/H 1920.

Friday 28th

0845 departed for Benderode by canoe - 2 hours. 1715 arrived back at R/H.

Saturday 1st

0815 left Sebaga for Foru I - 2 hours by canoe up the Foru R. Returned down stream to Foru 2 on the coast, then back to Sebaga R/H. C.N.M.

Sunday 2nd

0830 departed Sebaga on return trip to Tafi. 1000 passed Karisoa 1145 passed Gobe 1300 arrived Aku, changed crews. 1520 left Aku 1630 passed Angorogo 1800 passed Spear Island 2000 arrived at Tumari R/H

Monday 3rd 0750 departed Tumari  
0800 passed Katokato, delayed 20 mins. here awaiting a messenger seen paddling from Natukwaba  
0945 arrived at Sinei, changed crews.  
1215 left Sinei  
1420 arrived at Aworewore  
1500 arrived at Tufi.

Tuesday 4th To Parani and Iagirusa - returned to Tufi.

Wednesday 5th 0930 to Rabadi - 20 mins. Returned to Tufi.

000000000000000000

REPORT

to proceed daily through the area, as the patrol was to be maintained for a period of 15 days... and will be the same... time to be... wherever... fishing, hunting and...

to be... in... of the... of the... of the... of the...

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this Patrol was to visit all the villages to the north of Tufi, along the coast as far as the boundary village of Bendorode, in Dyke Ackland Bay and carry out routine duties of administration, inspections, etc., as well as making sure that the villagers had a clear idea of exactly what their Personal Tax commitments were. In the 16 days that the Patrol took, 32 villages were visited and a total population of 2,600 accounted for.

In August 1957, all the Barije and most of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Divisions were taken over by the Popondetta Sub-District as a result there are now only 12 villages in the latter Division with a total population of 719 (Census April 1957), all of these villages were seen. The remaining 20 villages visited were those of the Cape Nelson Division north of Tufi. A sketch map is attached, showing the route taken. As can be noticed from this map the Patrol was exposed for the whole time to the mercy of the North-west monsoon, which at the outset appeared as if it might hinder our progress somewhat. It was decided, therefore to work slowly from Tufi against it, picking the best time of the day for canoe travel (morning) and then on the return, straight runs could be made to Tufi, with the winds behind. With this idea in mind I sent out confidently with three canoes, only to be swamped near Katokato on the third day, and forced to remain at Tumari on the fourth. During the whole day spent here, thick salt spray blew through the air right around the bay while 4-5 lines of rollers broke continually on the driftwood-littered beach, making departure by canoe a thing not to be considered. That night fierce electrical storms and heavy rains foreboded evil for the morrow. It was at this stage, apparently, that "Old Jack", the well known chief of the Spear Island area, heard of our plight and set out to remedy matters. His herbs and incantations had a magical effect on the wind and ocean and the next day and from then on the Patrol proceeded unhindered by the elements. No doubt this coincidence has had much bearing on the strengthening of Old Jack's already widespread fame in the area. These people acclaim Jack as a good fellow when days are peaceful, rain is sufficient and fish are plentiful, but the old man also comes in for some severe criticism in lean periods. (Old Jack is the councillor from Natukwaba village)

Although the Patrol was not for the purpose of Census Revision a check was made, however, on the number of births, deaths, intervillage migrations, and absent labourers - the relevant data is to be found under the heading Census, of this Report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As this pre-tax Patrol had instructions to proceed quickly through the area, so that another follow up Patrol could be made immediately afterward, a great deal of time could not actually be spent on informal discussions. Most of the 16 days recorded were taken up in travelling, village inspections, and talks to the taxed villagers in each village. During this time it was found that village life is going along steadily with no upheavals to ~~the~~ the normal routine, which consists of gardening, fishing, hunting and talking.

It was disappointing to find such a lack of interest in economic enterprises - cash cropping (particularly coffee and cocoa) have been introduced, but the people apparently do not consider that they give a worthwhile return for the

effort expended. The few coconut trees planted by enforcement many years ago and now bearing well are considered sufficient by most people for the purposes of having an income. Those young men who feel the need for more interesting work leave the village mainly for unskilled jobs on plantations and in towns. Attached as Appendix A is a list of these absent labourers.

The news that taxation was again to be introduced had preceded the Patrol and it was expected that queries by the people would be numerous, it was rather a disappointment, however to find that it was accepted without question and was considered as just another task, like cutting grass on roads and in villages and repairing houses. Incidentally, while all roads were maintained well and villages cleaned, it was necessary in almost every village to issue orders with regard to repairing and rebuilding of houses which were, in general, in very unsatisfactory condition for coastal dwellers. The relevant instructions were recorded in the Village Population Registers for future information and action, as necessary, by the next Patrol. SEBAGA and BENDORODE village males had all decided, about two weeks prior to the Patrol's visit that they had better find their Personal Taxation quota of one pound, so they set out, almost to a man, for the ORO Bay area, where they hope to find work - as can be seen from the figures in Appendix A the villages' manpower has been considerably depleted in each case.

When the Patrol arrived at TUMARI and the absence of one man was questioned it was found that he had just recently left for SAMARAI by boat with a bundle of firewood for sale there. He was later seen and the financial aspect of the trip was discussed. The results were found to be as follows;

Cost of firewood	nil
" collecting	personal labour
" passage to SAMARAI	£1/10/-
" " from "	£1/8/-
" freight	nil
Total Expenditure	£2/18/-
Return from sale of wood	£2/5/-

DEFICIT 13/-

During the Patrol the opportunity was taken of checking all shotguns and permits in the area. Appendix B shows the data collected in this regard. Expiry dates were explained again to all those holding permits. Several villagers came forward and expressed the wish that they wished to purchase new guns, in not one case was it considered appropriate to recommend their applications at this stage - lack of sufficient fur by the applicants was the main reason for this. Hunting, along the coast has not the same fervour as is found in the inland areas where the people consider it an essential part of village routine and will seldom leave the village without either a couple of spears or a shotgun over their shoulders.

A trade store is to be found near the village of BEKUBONA. This is owned by Mr. Cridland of KOFILI and is tended by a local villager. Near FARANI village, in Mielaren Harbour is another trade store, owned by Mr. Lamb. In the past few years these traders have had other stores as well, along the coast, but they were forced to abandon them as being uneconomical propositions.

In the 16 days one Court for Native Matters was held and two males of SEBAGA were convicted under Regulation 73(I). Numerous minor village troubles were settled amicably out of court, as they were presented to the Patrol, in the villages.

AGRICULTURE STOCK AND FISHERIES

Village gardens are now coming into bearing, after a rather prolonged drought period. The 1957 South-East season was extremely dry and very little rain fell over the whole Sub-District. In November the N.W. monsoon commenced and with it came life-giving rains which enabled new plantings to be commenced, this however, is a yearly occurrence and the villagers have matters fairly well organized. Towards the end of the dry season each year when the gardens are truly in a bad state their first move is to approach the Sub-District Office in the hope that they will be given a handout, when this fails they then pull their second string which is to set off to the sago grounds around the mouth of the Musa River. People from as far south as Jebo village make this trip to Dyke Ackland Bay when the occasion warrants, then trees are cut in hundreds and large quantities of the worked sago are carried by canoe back to their villages. There is a gentlemen agreement between the tribes, that the non-sago people (KORAPE), can cut the Musa River sago as long as the owners are asked first and due care is then taken in the cutting of the trees. Generally when the sago seekers arrive at the Musa mouth they spend considerable time catching fish which abound there, many tales are told of the sharks, crocodiles, goppers, and other large fish of this spot. This Patrol the river mouth was crossed by canoe and many fish could be seen splashing on the surface of the muddy water. All along the coast fishing is carried on by means of lines, nets and spears (under-water and surface) and by this means garden produce is daily supplemented by fish. The deep clear reef-strawn waters of the Cape Nelson Census Division seem almost made for the purposes of swimming and fishing with under-water spear guns, which sports are very popular among the young men and boys of the villages.

Although both Census Divisions are rather poorly soiled the usual varieties of native foodstuffs are grown but seldom were seen the abundant gardens typical of the inland.

The usual numbers of pigs, dogs and fowls are to be seen in each village (totals of 500, 650, and 250 respectively. This large number of dogs includes only a few of good strains, purchased from the large centres, (Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul) the majority however, are suitable for their purpose, that is hunting, even though they may not be of very handsome appearance. Eggs laid by the village fowls are not considered to be of much value in the diet and those laid are almost totally taken care of by snakes, dogs and pigs. Occasionally some effort is made and a number of eggs are cared for so that they may be hatched, when this eventually happens the odds against reaching maturity are high.

Coconuts are the main source of income to the villagers, as far as cash cropping is concerned. In nearly every village are to be found smoke houses where small quantities of poor quality copra are turned out, but now that the people have seen the advantages of the hot air driers at RABADI and KASIAWA an overall better quality should result when the example of these two villages is followed. The KASIAWA people have had some bad luck, however, as the present site of the drier is on a water seepage channel and in this wet season the burning chamber has become flooded - if present attempts to drain the site are unsuccessful the site will have to be changed. The present copra produced is disposed of in various ways to local traders, to ~~British~~ companies or direct to the Copra Marketing Board.

Coffee, given an impetus in 1955-56 when ~~most~~ of the villages were issued with seed and instructions for planting, has proved very disappointing. In nearly every case the trees that sprouted have died, mainly due to the combined effects of dry weather and negligence on the part of the people themselves. I feel that the only way for coffee to get a footing would be to have an Agricultural trainee continuously in the area and visit each group village plots every few weeks to ensure that the young trees are properly tended. It is a fact that the soils



of Cape Nelson are poor, but not so poor that pockets of land wont support some coffee. At the village of BERUBONA are a couple of young men who have had a years training at KUIARO Agricultural School near Samarai, in copra, coffee and rice production. They should now prove to be of some assistance to the locals in this regard. They have already marked out a plot for two hundred trees at TUMARI and will be planting these as soon as they can obtain shade and coffee seed.

#### MISSIONS.

The Anglican Mission is still the only one operating in the area covered. The headquarters is situated at SEFOA on Maclaren Harbour, near Tufi.

Mission schools and churches are to be found at SEFOA, AKU, BERUBONA and FORU, this last mentioned village, however, comes under the influence of the ERORO section.

#### EDUCATION.

Attached as Appendix C is a list of all villages visited, showing the numbers of children attending the various schools.

The best establishment is at Tufi, where now are three native teachers, looking after 40 children ranging from preparatory to Standard 5. A number of new buildings being erected by volunteer native labour will, on completion, provide boarding accomodation for a number of children from the more distant villages, and thus greatly increase the attendance figures. After the highest Standard has been reached here higher education of the children is provided for at Popondetta Education Centre.

At SEFOA Mission School, after the students reach a similar standard they can proceed further at Martyrs School near Popondetta.

Other than these two main schools at Sefoa and Tufi there is very little real education. The mission schools at Aku, Berubona and Foru are of very low standard - the teachers themselves having reached only the lower standards of Higher schooling.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are only minor roads in the area patrolled - most of the travelling between villages being done by canoe. The few roads that are necessary were found to be in very good condition, although, as usual, it was quite obvious that a considerable amount of work had been done only immediately prior to the arrival of the Patrol.

The old mail road from Tufi to Aku is still passable but as it is now not essential to communications it has been allowed to lapse.

Attached as Appendix D is a list of travelling times and modes of travel between villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The people seen were found to be suffering from the usual complaints ( as listed in Appendix E ) but nothing outstanding in the way of serious illnesses was noticed. The Native Hospital at Tufi provides all these people with good health services but it is often necessary on Patrol to talk many people into attending, and in some cases even ordering parents to take children in. This time it was found necessary to have 18 children sent in - they suffered mainly from tropical ulcers and scabies.

Near Foru village is to be found an Administration Aid Post which is kept in fair condition by the villagers but which also does not receive the attendance it should.

The Anglican Mission have a partly-trained 'medical-evangelist' at Berubona who occasionally receives meagre supplies from the centre at Sefoa.

On return to Tufi after this Patrol was completed a discussion was held with the Medical Assistant and it resulted that an Aid Post would eventually be established near the village of Fona.

CENSUS.

As mentioned previously a full scale census revision was not carried out this Patrol, a check of births, deaths, migrations and absentees was made however.

These figures revealed that in the 32 villages visited ( with a total population of 2,600 ) the relationship of births to deaths was 64 to 39 which represents an increase of 25 by natural means ( 1% of the total ). Thirty-one of the deaths occurred in the over 13 age group of the remaining 8 there were four deaths in the 0-1 year age group, 3 in the 1-4 years group and 1 in the 5-8 group. Twenty-eight pregnancies were recorded.

Inter-village migrating is fairly common a total of 65 names were recorded as migrated out from the various villages and a similar number as migrated in.

The figures for absent males are as set out in Appendix A.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village conditions could be classed as normal. In most of those visited it was necessary to issue orders with regard to the building and repairing of houses, but in no cases were court proceedings taken.

In 1956 the village people of GABUE decided to merge with the KARISOA people on the coast in Dyke Ackland Bay, and actually did so to the extent of erecting their houses there. The merger has not worked out satisfactorily and the GABUENS have returned to their old site about four hours walk inland from Karisoa, near the banks of the Musa River.

The SEBAGA-FORU group of villages appears to be the most restless area, for they appear to be an unhappy lot with no 'joie de vivre'. Remarks by previous officers in the village books over the years shows this tendency - with uncleaned villages, neglected health refusal to carry, convictions for neglect to clean roads and maintain housing etc. In 1956 a new Village Constable GODIO was appointed at SEBAGA in the hope that he might be able to put some life into the inhabitants. While he himself appears quite a reasonable type not a great deal has been changed - it appears that the type of people themselves are the reason. WASO the previous V.C. shows an interesting career as such; appointed in 1942 he started with a very good record rating such remarks as 'excellent', 'good type', 'good control', in his record book. After a couple of years he slipped to 'satisfactory' then as he gradually became disheartened his work fell to pieces and finally in 1956 he was dismissed.

In the neighbouring village of FORU, the village constable BORO, is having trouble, he claims, with sorcerers from this area. He claims that threats have been made on his life. The matter is being investigated.

In 1953 when the old SEBAGA village near the mouth of the Sebaga River was washed out and the people moved to the present site near the village of FORU, there was no animosity between the two village groups. Now, however, that 1) the SEBAGAs have planted a large number of now-bearing coconut and 2) the SEBAGAs are also prone to taking garden produce from the FORU peoples' land, the FORUs are beginning to show signs of uneasiness and they are now raising the question of the right of the SEBAGA people to settle on their land. During this Patrol 2 men from the village of SEBAGA were convicted of stealing from FORU land.

Village Officials in general are continuing to perform their essential duties. Attached as Appendix F is a list of all present village officials including 'councillors'.

There are 8 rest houses in the area visited, they are at the villages of ;

Sinei	Natukwaba
Tumari	Angoroga
Aku	Gobe
Foru 1	Sebaga

#### CONCLUSION.

The area visited has been constantly patrolled for many years and has been in close contact with Tufi Government station since its inception, as a result the villagers are familar with the Government's laws and aims, realise what is required of them. The fact that no great progress has been made is due to the poor potential of this coastal section.

Lyle Hanson

APPENDIX A

(1)

ABSENTEE MALE LABOURERS

VILLAGE	ABSENTEE AT WORK			SCHOOL	ADULT LABOUR POTENTIAL	% ABSENT
	In Dist.	Out Dist.	Total			
Karavetu	-	-	-	-	5	0
Kasiawa	-	-	-	-	14	0
Gavida	-	5	5	-	12	42
Teniaru	1	-	1	-	12	9
Sinei	2	2	4	-	22	18
Kwapulina	-	2	2	1	19	16
Koruwe	-	5	5	-	20	25
Katekato	2	1	3	1	14	29
Tumari	-	4	4	-	21	19
Berubona	9	3	12	1	50	26
Foua	1	3	4	-	10	40
Natukwaba	1	4	5	1	14	43
Pofona	3	3	6	-	15	40
Ilamororo	1	3	4	-	19	40
Kapururu	-	2	2	-	9	22
Bambita	-	7	7	-	15	47
Angoroga	-	8	8	-	18	44
Tumina	1	-	1	-	16	6
Aku	1	4	5	1	35	17
Karuta	-	5	5	-	19	26
Kuruaku	-	2	2	-	6	33
Segarabe	2	-	2	-	8	25
Gebe	-	2	2	2	43	9
Karisoa	2	1	3	5	21	38
Sebaga	6	2	8	-	17	47
Poru 1	1	1	2	-	18	11
Poru 2	1	4	5	-	25	20
Bendorode	7	1	8	-	10	80
Rabadi	-	2	2	-	6	33
Pareri	1	6	7	1	20	40
Iagirua	2	-	2	2	7	57
	44	82	126	15	530	27

FIREARMS LIST

<u>VILLA E</u>	<u>NAME OF HOLDER</u>
Sinei	Aria
"	Gombi
Kwapulina	Kerehe
Makwaba	Koborere
Fofona	Menagi
Berubona	Bega
"	Ainamone
Aku	Toroku
Karison	Sulewa
Iagirua	Katua
Rabadi	Ragusa
TOTAL	11

(ii)

APPENDIX C

EDUCATION

VILLAGE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	REMARKS
Kanavetu	5	-	5	to Sefoa
Kasiawa	2	-	2	to Sinei
Gavida	3	2	5	"
Kwapulina	5	1	6	"
Koruwe	6	2	8	"
Sinei	5	4	9	"
Teniara	7	5	12	"
Katekato	2	4	6	" & Sefoa
Founa	1	1	2	to Berubona
Angoroga	1	-	1	to Sinei
Natukwaba	2	1	3	to Berubona
Kaparuru	2	-	2	Berubona & Aku
Fofoma	1	1	2	"
Ilamororo	1	1	2	"
Berubona	3	15	18	"
Bambita	1	4	5	Aku & Sinei
Angoroga	1	-	1	to Aku
Hafuia	8	5	13	"
Tumina	2	3	5	"
Segarabe	3	-	3	"
Kupuaku	3	-	3	"
Aku	10	5	15	"
Gobe	18	17	35	"
Bendorode	2	-	2	to Foru
Foru 1	5	1	6	"
Foru 2	8	7	15	"
Sebaga	5	7	12	"
Parari	5	3	8	Tufi & Sefoa
Iagirua	2	-	2	"
Rabadi	3	-	3	Tufi & Sefoa
	122	89	211	

TRAVELLING TIMES

FROM	TO	TIME		MODE OF TRAVEL
		Hrs.	Mins.	
Tufi	Kasiawa	1	30	Canoe
K.	Cevida		30	Walk & canoe
G.	Sinei		50	Canoe
S.	Kwapulina	1	50	Canoe & walk
K.	Koruwe	1	15	Walk & canoe
K.	Sinei		20	Canoe
S.	Teniaru		20	Walk
Sinei	Katokato	2	20	Canoe
Katokato	Tumari		20	Walk & canoe
T.	Natukwaba	1	45	Canoe
N.	Pofoma		30	Canoe & walk
H.	Kaparuru		20	Walk
Pofoma	Ilamororo		10	Walk
Natukwaba	Angeroga	2	10	Canoe
A.	Bambita		20	Walk
A.	Tumina	1	-	Canoe
T.	Aku		10	"
A.	Mafuia	1	40	Canoe & walk
Aku	Kuruaku	1	20	Walk
K.	Segarebe		35	"
Aku	Gobe	1	20	Canoe
G.	Karisona	1	30	"
K.	Sebaga	2	-	"
S.	Bendorode	2	15	"
Tufi	Farari		30	Walk
Tufi	Iagirua		15	"
Tufi	Rabadi		25	Walk & canoe

APPENDIX E

(27)

MEDICAL

VILLAGE    SORES    T.U.    SCABIES    MAL.    YAWS    BOIL    CONJUNCTIVITIS    MYCOTIS

Kanavetu	1						1	
Kasiawa		2		1				1
Gavida	2	2		1	1			
Koruwe	2			2		1		
Sinei	2	1			1	1		
Tunari	3	1				1		1
Kapapperu	1	2		2				
Fofoma	2	2						
Berubona	1	2				1		
Tunina	1	2		3				
Segarabe	1					1		2
Kuruaku		2						1
Aku	3	2						
Gobe	1	2		1				1
Karisoa	1	2						
Bendorode				1				
Foru's	3	3		1	3			
Sebaga	2			3		1		

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26    25            15    5            1    5            5            2

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Native Medical Orderly SKIBY accompanied the Patrol for the whole period and was of great assistance; he carried out all first aid work necessary in a creditable manner.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	CONSTABLE	COUNCILLOR
Kenavetu	Dobusoro	W'li
Kasiawa	"	Fetaga
Gavida	Ujuju	Magani
Kwapulina	Borojura	Gerebe
Koruwe	"	— ( D'ced )
Teniaru	Ujuju	Gerege
Sinei	"	Kawoke
Katokato	Koigita	—
Tumari	Perume	Afoa
Forna	Mamuki	Wamasea (Retired)
Natukwaba	"	Koborara
Kaparuru	Saunea	Kopena
Pofona	"	Arusa
Ilanogoro	"	Nasega
Berubona	Bega	Gubaba, Afuru
Bambita	Jijino	— ( D'ced )
Angoroga	"	Geaka
Mafuia	Gombai	Duduru
Tumina	Kapuda	Gandai
Aku	"	Umbora
Segarabe	"	Sanana
Kururu	"	Kaipa
Gobe	Asena	Gswoia, Guba
Karisoa	Sulewa	Banderi
Bendoroda	Godio	Bondo
Foru 1	Boro	Baroro
Foru 2	"	Eubi
Secaga	Godio	Munju
Farari	Poi-iwo	—
Iagirua	"	Kawa
Rabedi	"	—
32	17	27

APPENDIX G

(V.)

REPORT ON PATROL POLICE.

1  
MIOR  
n  
F  
1/Corporal LAUEN

Conduct. Good  
Bearing. Good  
Ability. Would be able to handle a further promotion.

Constable IBANG

Conduct. Fair  
Bearing. Fair  
Ability. A rather rough Markham, though of N.C.O. potential.

Constable ADAVI

Conduct. Good  
Bearing. Fair  
Ability. A quiet steady experienced patrolman.

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