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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: DARU - WESTERN ACC. NO: 496

VOL. NO: 48 1953 - 1955 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 9

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT 1953/54.1954/55

DARU

Patrol No.	Conducted by:	Area Patrolled.
Daru 1-53/54	M.J.Cockburn	Strickland,Aramia Divide
" 2-53/54	J.W.Kent	Bituri R.,Sth bank Fly,and Pahoturi R. areas of Oriomo Census Division
" 3-53/54	D.R.Jacobs	Oriomo Census Division
" 1-54/55	J.W.Kent	Kiwai Census Division
" 2-54/55	D.R.Jacobs	Villages in Kiwai Census D.
" 3-54/55	J.W.Kent/D.R.Jacobs	STARS MOUNTAINS, HINDENBERG RANGE.
" 4-54/55	J.M.Robinson	Bituri R.,Sth bank Fly,and Pahoturi R. areas of Oriomo Census Division
" 6-54/55	D.R.Jacobs	Oriomo,Binaturi and Lower Pahoturi
Daru Special	H.F.Franz	Balimo Station

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 1 of 53/54

M.J.Cockburn P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DAC/3

In reply
Please quote:
No.30-5/194

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
17 NOV 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU
10th November, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 53-54.

The abovementioned report together with map is forwarded. Could four sun prints be forwarded please.

The patrol was well carried out and we now know that no population exists between the rivers mentioned.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Cockburn was now able to procure the services of a Wallabie Field, as perhaps he could then have proceeded further up the River.

The walk was no doubt arduous, having to cut one's way through swamp and scrub for weeks without seeing a single new face.

I can quite understand the reluctance of the carriers to proceed further from home each day with the prospect of perhaps getting less and less food. Mr. Cockburn is to be congratulated in being able to persuade his carriers to remain with him for the entire trip.

I now look forward with extreme interest to the time when an aerial survey of the district is carried out.

F.A. Champion D.C.
(F.A. CHAMPION)
District Commissioner, DARU.

[redacted] OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lands Patrol Report No. 1 of 1953/54.

Report of an Exploratory Patrol to the land bounded by the Fly, Aramia, Strickland and the Alama Rivers in the Western District.

Conducted by: M.J. Cockburn, Patrol Officer.

Accompanied by: Mal. MacKellar, Cadet Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled: The land bounded by the Fly, Aramia, Strickland and Alama Rivers.

Object of Patrol: Exploration as per attached Instructions.

Duration: 26th July to 20th October, 1953.

No. of Days: 87 days.

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg. No. 3956	Cpl.	GAUBE-AMURE
Reg. No. 6062	Const.	YIAFU-GURE
Reg. No. 6952	"	AMO-MAMBE
Reg. No. 6979	"	[redacted]-MUMBEI
Reg. No. 7137	"	[redacted]-AMOAI
Reg. No. 7136	"	HAVIA-GURAE
Reg. No. 7140	"	[redacted]-MAIBI
Reg. No. 8099	"	[redacted]
Native Medical Orderly		MARAMBA

Introduction and General:

As seen by the attached instructions this patrol was a penetration or exploratory patrol. Little knowledge could be gained on this area prior to the patrol's departure. This was unfortunate as it was later found that certain peoples in the Caina and Lake Murray Sub-Districts know the area fairly well. Among these people were the Nimadena people living at PEMA in the Caina Sub-District, who were the inhabitants of GIGIUPU village (see patrol map) many years ago. These MEKORAMO people were absent fishing on the ARAMIA river when the M.V. MAIVALA called at PEMA to pick up carriers.

It was found while talking to the MEKORAMO people, on the patrol's return, that the patrol was within what could have been two to three days walk to five villages, namely: SIPIRIA'SI, [redacted]'SI, AGULASA, [redacted]PI and DO API. However there is the possibility that these villages could have moved as the MEKORAMO man who supplied the information had not been in the area for four to five years.

During the patrol difficulty was sometimes experienced in convincing the carriers that it was a good idea to move on during the patrol. This was especially so when food was hard to find and the carriers were being fed from the limited reserve of rice which was kept for such occasions. At Camp Sixteen when the patrol was heading for the ARAMIA River the carriers threatened desertion. This was quite a reasonable reaction as it was most apparent that we were moving further and further away from sago stands. However after about two hours talking, the writer managed to convince the carriers of the magical properties of the magnetic compass/. It was by sheer good luck than anything else that five days later, after cutting on a compass bearing for this time, that the party arrived at the only sago stand within a four mile radius. The writer is also somewhat convinced of the magical properties of the compass. During this five day period five of the nine day reserve of rice was eaten.

Introduction and General Comments-

From Camp Twenty-one onwards progress was very slow as the sago parties took two days to make a one day reserve supply of sago. This meant that scouting around the camp sites had to be kept to a very limited radius so that as many men as possible could be kept to work at the sago stands.

Apart from the minor insurrection already mentioned, the morale of the party was quite satisfactory, although health was not all that could have been desired.

Diary-

Sunday 26th July 1953: Depart Daru 0900 per M.V. Elevala with District Commissioner Mr. F.A. Bensted, Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. N.L.Mackellar and Patrol Party. Call Madiri Palmtation 1700 depart 1730 for Gaima. Arrive GAIMA 1130, pick up ten carriers drop mail and depart for MEGENGEN 1200.

Monday 27th July 1953: Arrived at MEGENGEN 1000, manage to pick up 14 carriers four of these being from FEMA but no MEREDANON. Depart MEGENGEN for TERAMINA 1100 arriving 1900, pick up 5 TERAMINA carriers and 3 from GIGHA who were visiting TERAMINA and requested to be taken on the patrol. Proceed up stream and anchor at the mouth of the Sahi Ck for night.

Tuesday 28th July 1953: Move up Sahi Ck. first light and arrive at INEME village 1000 after clearing many river blocks pick up 6 carriers at INEME and depart INEME 1130 for KAIMA Ck. Arrive KAIMA Ck. 1500 make way cautiously up stream clearing many river blocks, anchor at dusk, carriers camp ashore.

Wednesday 29th July 1953: Carriers on board 0600 wait for good light before moving upstream. Up anchor 0700 and proceed till 0900 when stopped by bad river block. Mr. Bensted and writer depart by outboard dinghy 0915 to examine river, find first lagoon and return to ELEVALA 1200. River block cleared on return so proceed up stream very slowly. Arrive Lake KAIMA 1630, find good camp site on north-west side of lake. Unload patrol gear and Mr Mackellar erects Camp/ Have dinner on board ELEVALA, say goodbye to Mr. Bensted and crew of ELEVALA 2030 and return to camp.

Thursday 30th July: Camp No.1. One constable with two carriers sent out to hunt. Tidy up around camp and sort out gear. Talk with local people, medical orderly treats sores and sicknees, purchase some native good. Cpl GAPE and three constables with two local men sent out to north side of lake to find road that will give access to MEREDANO tracks. Self and CPO sort gear in camp. Cpl returns 1730 reporting a good camp site on NE side of lake with sign of an an old road.

Friday 31st July: Camp No.2. Break up camp 0730 and proceed to NE side of lake by canoe leaving leaving half of the gear at camp No 1. After half an hour reach landing unload gear and walk for half an hour along densely wooded ridge to a good camp site. Set up camp and send carriers and two police to No. 1. camp to bring up rest of gear. Walk along old track for two hours then lose it and return to camp, country is good undulating forest. Find rest of carriers and gear have arrived in camp/ Old stone club found in a tree, cut this out for an item to go forward as an anthropological exhibit. Plenty of pigs, wallabys and other game in this bush.

Saturday 1st Aug.: Camp No.3. Break camp 0800 and move out along old road for one hour. Then proceed on a course of roughly 30° magnetic for an hour and a half cutting track en route. Clear camp site on a wooded ridge close to muddy stream and send carriers back to pick up rest of gear left at Camp No 2. Carriers with balance of gear arrive in camp mid-afternoon. Still plenty of game, carriers spear crocodile in small stream.

Sunday 2nd Aug: Camp No 3. Observed by carriers. Self, CPO and police set out on 30° line cutting track, after two hours find way blocked by small bamboo forest that appears to surround present camp site. Make slow progress while cutting through this bamboo which is alive with scrub mites, get back to camp 1400.

Diary Continued:-

Monday 3rd Augst Camp No. 4. Brought No.3 camp 07[illegible] and proceed on 30° until 1200 cutting through bamboo quite a bit of the way. Carriers return to camp NO 3. to bring forward rest of gear. Camp established by 1400. Scout around camp site in the hope of finding better land. Const KIO states that there is a swamp and a small creek lying to the NNE and possibly better country. No sign of tracks.

Tuesday 4th Augt Camp No. 5. Depart from camp No.4. 0730 and start cutting on a 75° line, after one and a half hours come to a sago and grass swamp, bridge this by 1030 and continue on till 1300. Make camp and some carriers return for balance of supplies. Water since camp No. 1 has been scarce and muddy having previously been wallowed in by pigs. Scout around camp during afternoon and find a large swamp in our path that goes north. Shall skirt around to th south easterly side of this tomorrow.

Wednesday 5th Augt Camp No 6. Break Camp 5 at 0730 and continue heading 75° through undulating forest country for one and a quarter hours when a swamp is reached. Wait one hour while swamp is being bridged then another hour for balance of gear to come forward. Set out in NNE direction through forest and bamboo and make camp 1530 in patch of thin forest, near a sago swamp. Carriers managed to keep gear up to the cutting party during the afternoon.

Thursday 6th Augt Camp No 6. Half carriers, police and self and SIO set out to cut track along 75° line, proceeding through forest bamboo and swamp. On return to camp at 1200 find that only 1½ hours progress has been made. Go out again in afternoon to cut a bit further. Const KILA while out hunting finds two coconut trees and a creek with a gravel bottom, that would possibly be Gain Ck.

Friday 7th Augt Camp No 7. Depart Camp 6 at 0730 on about 80° for 1½ hours while remains of an old sago place are found. Tree carvings found close by which according to the PEWA VC. would have been made by the MEKEHANO people. Sighted the coconut palms across the swamp but would not locate them afterwards. Creek with gravel bottom too small to be GAIU Ck. Camp in patch of forest close to sago swamp.

Saturday 8th Augt Camp No.7 Cut along old MEKEHANO track in NE direction for ¾ of an hour with half the carriers, others staying in camp to make sago, then onto a large old track in NW direction for ½ of an hour to an old MEKEHANO village site proceed along track for a further 20 minutes to where it is blocked by bamboo forest. Many tree carvings along this road. Return to camp arriving back at 1530.

Sunday 9th Augt Camp No 8. Break camp 0755 and move out along old track, after leaving first village site and passing through bamboo forest come to three more old village sites one having two coconut palms in it, the fruit of which were much appreciated 1230. Lose track at this point so at 1300 make camp in the northerly village site. Hunting parties sent out to find track again and Const HAVIA reports a well defined track to the north.

Monday 10th Augt Camp No. 9 . Break Camp 0730 and cut along NE old MEKEHANO road for 35 minutes where road cuts out of bamboo forest. Search for 2 hours looking for road with no success so move back to end of previous cutting and cut through bamboo forest for two hours into forest country. After ½ of an hour in forest connect with another old road going in NNW direction make camp and send back for gear and carriers on the other side of the bamboo forest. PEWA V.C. scouts out along new road and reports a large stream a fair way off.

Tuesday 11th Augt Camp No.10. Break camp 0730 road in good for one hour then cutting required. Arrive at an old native camp site on south bank of what is taken to be Gaiu Ck. Start clearing camp and some carriers and police sent back to bring forward rest of gear. No sign of recent visits to the area. Carriers arrive in during afternoon the last to arrive coming in at 1630. General direction for the day 10°.

Wednesday 12th Augt Camp No.10. Send police and V.C.'s out along banks of creek to see if they can find any more recent camps than the one we are camped in. Self feeling unwell with stomach trouble so spent day in camp/ Some carriers making sago. Police return during afternoon, having found nothing.

Diary Continued:-

Thursday 13th Aug: Camp No 10. Self CPO, Six police and six carriers depart 0600 to cut road to northwards, balance of carriers remain at camp making sago. Come to old native camp site about four miles from camp which is more recent than previous ones seen. Return to camp 1330. Sago party returns to camp 1600 with one small bag of sago saying that all but one of the trees that they cut were rotten.

Friday 14th Aug: Camp No 11. Break camp at 0730 and move to new camp site arriving there 1000. Camp erected 1230. Rations issued. Cutting party self, CPO and police set out along road 1400 sending one constable on ahead to report back when he finds a sago stand. He reports back at 1630 that a large sago stand is further on, too late to continue cutting up return to camp.

Saturday 15th Aug: Camp No 12. Go out with cutting party and police to cut road to a good camp site near the sago stand. Reach a good site 0900 and send back a constable with the carriers to bring on the rest of the party. Balance of party arrives 1200 and camp erected/ Carriers pole sago during afternoon whilst self, CPO and police investigate old road.

Sunday 16th Aug: Camp No 12. Carriers continue making sago, CPO supervising. Self and police investigate old road to another old native camp site. Decide road must be abandoned as there is no water all the small streams having dried up. Find camp site and water to east of road. Old road up this point runs along what appears to be a low lying divide, the land being fairly flat and would be marshy in wet weather. To the east it appears to break up into more definite water courses with low hills and regular forest. Many small pine trees seen in this marshy country, some would have a girth of five feet.

Monday 17th Aug: Camp No 13. Depart Camp No 12 0740 arriving camp No 13 at 0[illegible]. Erect camp. While camp being erected Const. HAVEA cut his leg with an axe, MO puts two stitches in the wound. Decide to cut a road at 60° to try and make contact with any people who may be living on the ARAMIA River. Cut road for three hours during afternoon making approximately 2½ miles and reach a good stream running in the direction of ARAMIA River. Return to camp 1[illegible].

Tuesday 18th Aug: Camp No. 14. Break camp 0[illegible] and proceed to camp No. 14 arriving there 0900, camp erected and shooters sent out. Issue rations. Send SOKI carriers searching for a sago stand. Self CPO five carriers and three police start cutting road along 85° line, as this will take us closer to the ARAMIA. Cut for three hours and find a good camp site. Clear portion of camp site and return to camp No. 14 arriving there 1735. SOKI carriers report that no sago could be found. No sign of any tracks found on line of cut road.

Wednesday 19th Aug: Camp No 15. Break camp 0830 and arrive new camp 0945. Camp erected and carriers and police issued with rations. Large creek found south of camp site. May follow this creek to its junction with the ARAMIA. Carriers express concern at food position as there is no sago in this forest country. CPO and police with cutting party cut road along 85° line. Self stay in camp as have a very sore throat and slight fever. Heavy rains fall during afternoon.

Thursday 20th Aug: Camp No 15. Very heavy rain in morning continuing throughout day. Decided to remain in camp as both officers feeling unwell and one carrier has signs of pneumonia. Delegation of carriers say that there is no hope of finding sago in the direction we are following as we are in the wrong country. Inclined to agree with them and, as there is only 11 days rice left, to continue on this line would be too much of a risk. Shall go to camp No 16 in easterly direction and if country no better there shall change course to 340°, the quickest way to the ARAMIA River.

Friday 21st Aug: Camp No 16. Depart camp No 15 0830, delayed by rain, arrive camp No 16 0945, set up camp by 1200. CPO still feeling unwell. Self with police and cutters depart camp 1230 and cut along 340° line until 1530, cut camp site till 1600 then return to camp, estimated distance cut 2 miles. Decide to use a new method of cutting in future. Very heavy rains during night and due to bad proofing of the flys few people managed to get much sleep.

Saturday 22nd Aug: Camp No 17. Self depart camp No 16 0800 with six carriers with loads and bush knives and two police, leaving CPO to bring up main party along later. Reach new camp site 0900 dump loads and spell then then stand cutting 340° line 0930 stop at 1130 and return to camp. Take out fresh cutters in afternoon and continue cutting till 1530. Heavy rains during afternoon. Country still good undulating forest with hills to 40 feet.

Sunday 23rd Aug: Camp No 18. Depart camp No 17 with six carriers and two police 0715, CPO to follow when he has moved main body to camp No 18 and established that camp/ Cut along 340° until 1215 then return to camp meeting CPO on way out who cuts along line until 1600 and then returns to camp 18. Estimated distance covered today 4 miles.

Monday 24th Aug: Camp No 19. Depart camp 18 crossing large creek 0730 with 6 carriers 2 police to be followed by CPO when he has established camp 19. One mile out of camp find an old track, follow this for one mile but lose it again on return to 340° line, later alter course to 330°, cut until 1300 then return to camp meeting CPO on his way out with fresh carriers and police. During afternoon one V.C. and some carriers investigate other leg of old road running in SW direction but find no sago. CPO returns to camp 1730. See more more pine trees today, estimated girth 5 feet.

Tuesday 25th Aug: Camp No 20. Depart camp 19 0730 with six carriers and two police arriving camp 20 0930, dump loads and start cutting on 330° line till 1200 then return to camp 20 where CPO has set up camp, meet CPO while travelling back to camp. Another old native road found 1½ miles from camp 20. Const. YIOTI and two carriers sent to north arm of road to investigate and Pnte V.C. sent to south arm. Const. YIOTI reports back late in afternoon that he has found an old camp and sago stand and CPO returns to camp 1730 reports a large camp and sago stand at end of cut road. Decide to move to the camp that the CPO found as road already cut. Carriers and police jubilant at the prospect of eating sago again.

Wednesday 26th Aug: Camp No 21. Depart Camp 20 for camp 21 0730 arriving 0930. Inspect camp sites and sago stands and decide to remain here a few days making sago and finding the way to the river. Sent Const ORIOBI up a large tree to see what kind of land lies around the camp; he reports a large grass swamp extending as far as he could see to the NW and E of the camp. During afternoon endeavour to follow old roads to the AIEMA River but have no success to northwards as road cut out.

Thursday 27th Aug: Camp No 21. Carriers and police making sago. Endeavour to find road going to either the Strickland or the AIEMA but without success as there appears to be nothing but swamp surrounding the camp. Carriers and police produce six small bundles apart from that produced for immediate requirements.

Friday 28th Aug: Camp No 21. Carriers and police making sago. Send scouts out to find roads to northwards or eastward. Inspect camp looking for items of ethnological interest, only moveable item found is a broken black palm bow which was not considered to be of any interest. Many tree carvings seen but these are the same as those already seen at Camps 9 and 10. Another 5 bundles of sago produced today. Const ORIOBI reports way out to eastwards.

Saturday 29th Aug: Camp 21. Carriers and some police making sago. Self CPO, six carriers set out 0730 to cut road to eastwards skirting flooded grass swamp. Cut till 1500, then clear new camp site and return to camp 21. Miserable wet day. NIO makes himself very ill with an overdose of quinine and one carrier has bad constipation. Treat carrier with a dose of Epsom salts but this has no effect. Seven bundles of sago produced today.

Sunday 30th Aug: Camp No 22. Depart camp 21 0640 for camp 22. Track is rough and some carriers weak. CPO goes ahead to establish the camp arriving 1030 while self with old men arrive 1130. During afternoon cut road to SE to a point where brid ges have to be built to cross swamp. One bridge completed during afternoon.

Diary Continued-

Monday 31st Augt Camp No 22. Continue working on second bridge over swamp and get this completed by 0930, cut road up ridge and after travelling for ¾ of a mile find an old road going NE leading up a valley of a small creek for 2½ miles up to a large old camp site. Cpl and some of the police go on ahead and later report that they have found the old MENEDANO village of GIGIUPU quite uninhabited. Const AKO sent to northward and reports that he has found a large sago stand. Return to camp 22 1430, arriving back 1745. Inspect patients who appear to be improving.

Tuesday 1st Septs Camp No 23. Have a bit of trouble with the TERAMINA V.C. who wishes to return to Lake Kutubu, after an hour he was convinced that to return to KUTUBU would be a bad thing. The poor old man has had a lot of diarrhoea for last two weeks and he's probably wondering just when all his troubles will be over. Break camp 22 at 1002 arriving at camp 23 1130, CPO who was travelling with the stragglers at the rear of the line arrived 1200. Set up camp and during the afternoon examine the long house at old gigiupu village Long house contained 28 fireplaces which would indicate a population of between 50 to 60 people. Find three drums and some empty soda water bottles and several string bags and a wooden club. Return to camp.

Wednesday 2nd Septs Camp No 23. Sent cutters out along NE road 0700, self CPO and Cpl return to GIGIUPU where photographs of the long house and other items are taken. Return to cutting party on the road 1030. Roads found lead to sago swamp and decide to skirt the swamp until river is sighted, returning to camp 1730. One GOLDALA carrier reports that he has found a road going to the east of GIGIUPU and coming to a stream. Shall move to this point tomorrow. SUKI people bring in a decorated skull that they found in the ruins of the GIGIUPU men's Club house, also another skull undecorated.

Thursday 3rd Septs Camp No 24. Depart camp 23 at 0800 at head of party with 4 carriers and two police to cut road and build bridges over small creeks where necessary. Arrive camp 24 1100, a bad camp site with no even ground. Stream runs through middle of sago and grass swamp course about north and south. Start SUKI carriers on construction of small canoe so that stream may be surveyed. Rest of carriers making sago. Pol'ce making a bridge out to the stream so that the canoe may be pulled out when it is completed.

Friday 4th Septs Camp No 24. Continue work on canoe and police continue work on bridge out to stream, rest of carriers making sago. Canoe completed 1200 and, as it is too small for either myself or the CPO to balance, send police out to investigate stream. Police return 1600 saying that stream is blocked but canoe roads could be cut through it. Sago makers produce three small bundles of sago in excess of immediate requirements.

Saturday 5th Septs Camp No 24. Start work on two large canoes, SUKI carriers making one and the MUGUGUU carriers working on the other. The rest of the carriers making sago. Cpl GAUNE and some of the police go out on small canoe to cut a canoe road through the swamp, return at night saying that it was impossible to cut a road through. Abandon work on canoes. Sago makers produce another three bundles of sago.

Sunday 6th Septs Camp No 24. Half of carrier line and police complete the bridge across the swamp. Constables HAVIA and ORIOBI after due warning about moving quietly go to other side of swamp to try to locate a road, return at night reporting that a road goes to NW but there is another swamp to bridge after 1½ hours walk.

Monday 7th Septs Camp 25. Depart camp 24 in light rain that increases to a downpour 0800 and after an uncomfortable walk arrive in camp 25 at 0930. About three miles from camp 24. Camp cleared and set up by 1200. Fine afternoon and most of gear dried out. Police and carriers built bridge across swamp during afternoon.

Tuesday 8th Sept. Camp 26. Depart camp 25 0800 and after crossing swamp travel for 1½ hours through undulating rain forest, come to branch in road and send Const ORIOBI to investigate, soon come to an old village site containing two bearing coconut palms and one lime tree. Call a rest here and everyone enjoys eating and drinking of the coconuts. Move on for a half hour, after rest, going through two and sighting one other old village sites. Const ORIOBI reports having found a fourth containing 12 bearing coconut palms. Old TERAMINA man GAMUKAI says he knows these villages and the name is MIWANIMU also a creek

Diary Continued-

Tuesday 8th Sept Continued camped LABUKEHASA Ck., which is just outside MIHANEKU. Camp on edge of sago swamp on other side of LABUKEHASA Ck. Old GANUKAI says that there is a small stream named KNU Ck that leads to the AIKWA through a swamp and is supposed to be one day's walk away.

Wednesday 9th Sept Camp 26. Carriers remain in camp having diarrhoea. CPO, police and carriers built bridge over sago swamp and cut the road which is badly overgrown. Half of carrier line make sago as there is no reserve left. Hunting parties do well today shooting four pigs.

Thursday 10th Sept Camp 27 Departed Camp 25 at 0730 and proceeded for 1½ hours (about 3 miles) and camped on a small island of white forest surrounded by sago swamp. Half of carriers making sago. Send out GANUKAI with a SUKI councillor to see if he can find the road, also the CPO and police. Police return 1900 but not GANUKAI.

Friday 11th Sept Camp 27. Carriers continue making sago, police go out again to find the road, carrier having diarrhoea remains in camp. GANUKAI and SUKI councillor return to camp 1000 saying that they have found the road and KNU Ck. Cpl and police return 1000 saying that they have found two roads one going to the NE and the other to the west. Detail the police to go off again in the morning and follow the road going to the west.

Saturday 12th Sept Cpl. GANUKAI and two other police depart early morning to investigate road to the west, self still feeling unwell remain in camp. Rest of carriers making sago. Cpl returns during afternoon saying that he found the swamp that KNU Ck runs through but it is impassible. As reserve of sago is well up decide to move to the crossroads and camp there on the morrow.

Sunday 13th Sept Camp 28. Depart Camp 27 at 0730 with GANUKAI, Cpl CAIRE, and SUKI councillor, arrive at cross roads 0900, dump gear and go down road to west. Arrive at swamp at 1100 and find it definitely hopeless for canoes and there are no good canoe trees there to build canoes from. GANUKAI points out the land which is the south bank of the AIKWA River. Return to camp arriving at 1200, CPO absent investigating road to NE returns later saying that he found eight old camp sites and crossed three creeks.

Monday 14th Sept Camp 28. Send out two police parties one under Const AKO to see if he can find way across the swamp to the Aikwa River, the other party under Const HAVIA to investigate further the NE road as this road is suspected to lead to the dry weather landing on the Aikwa river. Cpl CAIRE laid up with an abscessed foot. Take photos of old camp sites and tree carvings estimated to be about five to six years old. Police parties report in during afternoon. Const HAVIA, instead of following the road as instructed, went down the second creek and met up with Const AKO and apparently spent a very happy day with him. He was severely reprimanded and also the Cpl who apparently knew he was going to do this before he set out. A delegation of carriers come to the tent at night and say they want to try to build a bridge over the swamp. They were very adamant in their decision and could not be convinced that it would be an impossible task. However as Const HAVIA had been detailed to go out along the North road again in the morning and find the river nothing could be lost by bowing to the carriers wishes.

Tuesday 15th Sept Camp 29. Const HAVIA departs early morning to investigate north road. Depart camp 28 at 0730 for camp 29 on site of old native camp on other side of large sago swamp two miles along the west road from camp 28. Arrive c 29 at 0845 erect camp and start half the carrier line on building bridge, balance working on camp and making sago. Stay with bridge builders until 1130 then return to camp/ Carriers return from bridge building 1530 saying that they are a quarter of the way across the swamp/ Const Havia returns to camp 1900 having found the AIKWA River. Shame the carriers and get ready to move along the north road to the AIKWA River.

Wednesday 16th Sept: Camp 30. Depart camp 29 for camp 30 at 0715 walk for two hours then rest twenty minutes walk again for two hours then rest again and have lunch move again at 1320 for half an hour when held up by a large creek which Const HAVIA recommends as a camping place as no suitable water further along the track. Made camp and at 1430. The carriers did well today no lagging behind, must know they are on the home stretch. Saw two large camp sites that could have been village sites, passed over four creeks all running west.

Diary Continued-

Thursday 17th Sept: Camp 31. AIEVA River. Break camp 30 at 0730 and proceed for one hour, build bridge and then move on for another hour passing through two camp sites and one small sago swamp. Cut bush for one hour then arrive at bank of large stream running SW which believe to be the AIEVA River 1100. Carriers and police clear camp site, which is on top of a high bank, and erect tents. At 1400 divide up carriers into two parties, one party of canoe makers and the other of sago makers. Send sago makers back to sago swamp with Const KILA and HEO. Canoe makers start cutting their trees, two large Klinas.

Friday 18th Sept: Camp 31. Canoe makers start work early. GOMBALAs found to be leaking in process so send them back to the sago place to be replaced by SUKIs. Now only two parties making canoes and there is barely enough axes to go round. Fortunately two of the police brought their own axes which are being used on the canoe making. Both canoe logs felled by mid-day. The SUKI log would be about 50 ft long and the MEGUMUU log about 35 feet long. Const HEO brings in sago in afternoon.

Saturday 19th Sept: Camp 31. Canoe makers working well but the SUKIs are not as fast as the MEGUMUU. More sago brought in during the afternoon. Const GRIGBI and five SUKI make paddles.

Sunday 20th Sept: Camp 31. Work on canoes going well. Heavy rain during afternoon and night.

Monday 21st Sept: Camp 31. Work on canoes going well. Sago brought in during afternoon by Const HEO who reports a shortage of good palms. Instruct him to look for another stand if necessary. River has risen 4 ft after last nights fall. Catch a three pound fish on a barbless hook made of cane wire. River is abounding in fish. Intermittent rain continues throughout day.

Tuesday 22nd Sept: Camp 31. River continues to rise about seven feet above original level. Const KILA brings in sago and discovers that he has a poisoned foot. Replace KILA and HEO with HAVIA AND TIGRI at the sago stand. MEGUMUU canoe completed and launched by 1600, outrigger to be fitted on the morrow. Const KILA reports that some of the carriers have been stealing sago.

Wednesday 23rd Sept: Camp 31. MEGUMUU people complete and test for load their canoe, find it will carry fifteen men without gear. SUKI canoe launched at 1100 and tested for load, find it will carry 21 men without gear. This indicates that another three canoes will have to be built. One SUKI man reported missing at night, people call out but no replies. He is reported to suffer from periods of instability according to the V.C., who also relates that he has actually been missing since the time that the SUKI canoe was launched.

Thursday 24th Sept: Camp 31. Missing SUKI man not in camp in morning. Send out all Suki and TARARUA men to look for him. At 1030 while SUKI men were out looking for missing man, the sago party arrived in great panic saying that a large bushman had broken a bit of sago pith out with a stick, and also left a foot-print in the mud close-by. Told them not to worry as this stranger was most likely the missing man. Later the foot-print was identified as belonging to the missing man. All SUKI carriers report in during afternoon having failed to find any trace of the missing man. Sago party advised that they are to remain in the main camp for the night if they were still nervy - they were. While out shooting during the afternoon Const. GRIGBI had a falling branch from a tree hit him on the head, giving him a laceration that required two stitches which were put in by the M.M.O. Const GRIGBI reported having found a large sago stand on the North bank of the River.

Friday 25th Sept: Camp 31. Still no sign of missing man. Send Const HAVIA and SUKI Councillor in search of him. Sago gang return to camp and canoe party to their work. The missing man is without any form of cutting instrument, so he could not go very far. Const HAVIA reports no sign of the missing man

Saturday 26th Sept: Camp 31. Still no sign of missing man. Const KORIPA and three SUKI paddle a paddle canoe up stream to search the banks of the river but it most unlikely that he would travel north. Rest of carriers and five police go out in general search starting from the sago place. Self and CPO go to the Sago place and have a look at the foot-print in the mud. While there Const Aka comes in with a piece of sago pith which he found on the road from camp 30.

Diary Continued:-

Saturday 25th Sept: Continued: Sent Const AEO and SUKI V.C. out with enough sago for two days and a bush knife each to go back to camp 26 in search of the missing man. Constable KIRIRI reports in from up the river saying that he found no trace of the missing man but found that the road we were travelling came down to the river, probably a crossing place for the people who come down to this area.

Sunday 27th Sept: Camp 31. Work on canoes going well, second SUKI canoe should be finished tomorrow. Sago makers move to new sago stand on further bank of AEIWA. Const AEO and SUKI V.C. report in at 1715 saying that they went on far as camp 26 following tracks of the missing man all the way. The missing man had carefully left each marks across roads he had not taken by bleeding them off with small saplings cut by the cutters when the patrol was moving up the road. To marked the road he had taken by placed a stick across it and another stick in the direction he had gone. These marks indicated that he had taken the main road back to EMEMA . He had spent the night at camp 26 for a new fire was found there and traces of sago flour which he had taken and cooked. The matter of the sago was investigated and it was found that he had taken three bundles of sago weighing about five pounds each and also another bundle of prepared sticks of sago. The SUKI V.C. informed the writer that the missing man's No 1 wife was expecting a baby very shortly and this no doubt was the motive for his quick retreat. Have no fear for his safety as there are no people to molest him. He shall be back at his village before the post of the EMEMA carriers.

Monday 28th Sept: Camp 31. Canoes progressing well. SUKI canoe launched 1000 and MEGUMEGU CANOE LIDO and third SUKI Canoe well under way. MEGUMEGU's rest and build platform on double canoe during afternoon.

Tuesday 29th Sept: Camp 31. Try MEGUMEGU double canoe for load and find it satisfactory. SUKI No 3 canoe launched 1545. Fleet now consists of three single canoes and one double canoe. Sago makers brought back from sago camp at 1730. Total amount of sago stock for trip to Lake Murray consists of 28 small bundles. Issue last of tobacco ration at night. Singing in camp tonight; the first to be heard since the patrol began.

Wednesday 30th Sept. Camp 32. Depart Camp 31 on AEIWA River 0710 by canoe. Do rough traverse of the river and arrive at junction with Strickland River at 1240, continue down Strickland and make camp at point estimated to be on the other side of Bonito Bend 1430. Rain during afternoon and night.

Thursday 1st Oct: Camp 33. Break camp 32 at 0635, continue downstream Strickland River. Meet people from BEMA BEMA village Lake Murray 1200, first strange faces we have seen since leaving EMEMA on July 31st. Meet another large group from MIWA and BEMA BEMA at 1600, camped opposite a large red bank. Make camp at 1710 near a high red bank, on the right-hand bend. Some of the police and carriers look badly sunburnt after todays trip.

Friday 2nd Oct: Miwa Village. Depart Camp 33 at 0615 and continue downstream Strickland reach Massey Baker's junction at 0715 to find Herbert River running out. Paddle up stream making slow progress. Reach MIWA camp place 1315 and rest till 1345, continue up stream and arrive at MIWA village 1915. Unload canoes and go ashore.

Saturday 3rd Oct: MIWA Village. As carriers all somewhat sunburnt and fatigued, have a rest day.

Sunday 4th Oct: Load canoes and depart MIWA 0715 for PANGOA Mission station and MAVA Patrol Post. Arrive PANGOA 0930 have morning tea with Mr and Mrs K Pennis of the U.F.M. and depart for MAVA Patrol Post 1045 arriving there 1600 after a long hot paddle.

Monday 5th Oct: MAVA P.P. Contact Daru through Port Moresby radio 0630 and advise them of the Patrol's arrival. Contact Daru again at 1200 and conversation with my wife. Office Lake Murray.

Thursday 6th Oct: MAVA P.P. Carriers collecting timber and helping to build new store for patrol post. Contact Daru at 1200 and advise them of requirements for pay off of carriers and transport of the patrol to Daru.

Wednesday 7th Oct: MAVA P.P. Office. With help of Mr. C. P.O. Jacobs work on patrol map and correct error in Dead Reckoning position. Advised by Daru that an attempt will be made to get a vessel away by Friday 9th to pick up patrol.

Thursday 8th Oct: MA VA P.P. Police and carriers work on store. Continue work on patrol map.

Friday 9th Oct: MAVA P.P. As yesterday. Daru advises cash and stores required for pay-off shall be on MV KOAH departing tomorrow morning.

Saturday 10th Oct: MAVA P.P. Office. Advised by Daru that WARRAH will be leaving Daru this afternoon.

Sunday 11th Oct: Observed at Lake Murray.

Monday 12th Oct: MAVA P.P. Police and carriers continue work on store. Receive advice that Mr. CPO MacKellar is to remain at Lake Murray.

Tuesday 13th Oct: MAVA P.P. Office. Police and carriers work on store.

Wednesday 14th Oct: MAVA P.P. Accompany Mr. C/C Jacobs who has a bad toothache and swollen jaw to Pangua Mission per SAMBIO. Mr. Dennis removed the offending tooth and we return to MAVA. Advise O.I.C. that the SAMBIO engine has what appears to be an injector knock.

Thursday 15th Oct: MAVA P.P. With O.I.C. inspect SAMBIO. Find that there is no fuel filter so construct one of police verge, rinsing it very carefully first before putting it in operation. Flush out fuel lines and clean injector nipple. Take SAMBIO for a trial and notice a marked improvement in performance. WARRAH arrives 1500, unload store clean up the ship and start backloading.

Friday 16th Oct: Depart MAVA P.P. per WARRAH ORIO with Mr. CPO Jacobs, eight police, one radio operator and forty-three carriers. Tow double canoe and two single canoes to go to Daru. Arrive Pangua Mission 1145, stop and collect mail then say good-bye. Under way again 1230, arrive KEMA village 1400, pay off three KAIAMUNDA carriers and depart KEMA 1415 arriving MASSEY BARRY'S Junction 1730, camp for night, carriers put ashore.

Saturday 17th Oct: Depart Massey Baker's Junction 0400 meet M.V. MULLINS on Strickland 0800. Arrive EVERILL Junction 0930 pass EDIA Ck., 1630 and arrive at mouth of SUKI Ck., 1830. Pay-off TEMARUMA carriers and send them and the MIGUNGU's and GOGOMAIDA down to TEMARUMA by canoe. Move up Suki Ck. by moonlight arriving IMMA 2300. Carriers go ashore.

Sunday 18th Oct: Pay-off SUKI carriers and find out that the man who deserted the patrol at the ADMA arrived in the village about the 8th Oct, he has great shame so pay his wife. Depart for TEMARUMA 0700 arriving there 0930, pick up rest of carriers, purchase food and proceed to MIGUNGU arriving there 1930.

Monday 19th Oct: MIGUN GU paid off and enquire from MIGUNGU men about the old village of GIGIFU. Unfortunate that these people weren't with us as guides. Purchase native food and depart MIGUNGU 1030. Have difficulty in towing canoes at 1615 here the two SUKI canoes two hundred yards from calm water and have to anchor half an hour while the double canoe is reloaded. Wait for the incoming tide of Little DORURI then proceed to KEMA arriving there 2330 pay off GOGOMALA carriers and move to Madiri arriving there 2300.

Tuesday 20th Oct: Sleep onboard WARRAH until 0630 then go ashore, breakfast ashore, depart MADIRI for Daru 0815, meet KLEVALA 0900 and advise Master about loss of canoes in the hope that he may pick them up on his return from KIKIKA. Seas getting choppy so land double canoe at KOAHU with instructions for the V.C. to bring it in during the calm weather. Purchase native food at Koahu. Depart Koahu 1000 arrive Toto Passage 1430 anchor till 1730 for tide to rise, arrive at Daru 1900. Report to District Commissioner, End of Patrol.

———o———

Villages. Only one inhabited village was visited on this patrol. This was the village of PAPAKA, which would be better described as a hamlet. The population of this village consists of 4 males and 5 females, being one man GIMASI, his wives and family. This man is a half brother of the TARAUNA V.C. GADAI, and has been living at PAPAKA all his life. It was explained by the TARAUNA V.C. that he and a lot of other JIWARANI people lived at PAPAKA many years ago, but they had been frightened away by the bush people. Mr. Zinner, A.R.M., in his reports of 1923 states that there were quite a few villages on Lake KUTUBA but PAPAKA is the only one remaining.

Population of PAPAKA.

Males	Females	Ages M	Ages F	Remarks
GIMASI MASIA	1. MAUKUTO MIKEL	Aged	34	
	MAKIO GIMASI		10	
KUMAIA GIMASI		8		
	2. BEDO KUMA		35	
KUDIDIAU GIMASI		15		School GEHRA
TAPE GIMASI		12		
	3. UKUDI MALA		30	
	KUMAI GIMASI		10	

Three groups of deserted village sites were seen on the patrol. These were the ones near Camp 8, GIKUPU and the KUMAMAKU group. Of these GIKUPU was the most recent being about 4 to 6 years old. The other village sites were considerably older and no guess as to their age could be made. KUMAMAKU COULD POSSIBLY BE FROM 8 to 14 years deserted.

GIKUPU village was the last permanent village of the KUMUMANO people. This information was obtained from both the PAPA V.C. who accompanied the patrol and the KUMUMANO people at PAPA. The GIKUPU long house was still standing and part of the roof was intact, but the Mens' Club-house and other small structures had collapsed. Many interesting items such as drums, a decorated skull, a club, carrying bag and empty Schweppes Soda Water bottles, were left behind by the KUMUMANO's which would tend to indicate that they left in a hurry.

The KUMAMAKU group of villages were identified by an old man GAMUMI from TARAUNA, who had lived there for a short period possibly twenty years ago. His group of people, the JUMUMANI's used to come up from the Strickland River and main sago on the banks of the Alem and also trade and periodically raid the KUMUMANO people. He stated that just before he left the area to go down to TARAUNA there was a very large battle in one of the KUMAMAKU village sites. The people permanently living at Nawanim were more akin to the KUMUMANO's than the JIWARANI's.

Anthropologically-

(a) Tree Carvings. (See Appendices A & B)

On enquiry at NUGUNUGU, one of the KUMUMANO men there explained that the tree carvings that show a bit of a resemblance to hieroglyphics were made by one man MIKA who is now working at KUTUBA Plantation. The story is that he had obtained a book or some printed matter and copied some of the markings from the book. However some of the markings appear to be quite symbolic resembling birds, animals and reptiles.

The large carvings represent totemic or clan groups. The crocodile and the pig markings being most prolific. There were also a few carvings of the human body but when these were found light conditions did not allow photographs to be taken.

(b) Items Collected at GIKUPU:

The decorated skull was the skull of a KAMURA woman and it was taken on a raid on the KAMURAs by the head man of the KUMUMANOs, one ZAKA WIO is now working at KUTUBA Plantation. The skull was taken about twelve years ago. The KAMURA people are the arch enemies of the KUMUMANOs and although there were truces made and boundaries marked, the KUMUMANOs still used to take their brides by force from the KAMURAs. This type of action kept up the vendetta and probably was a contributing factor to the KUMUMANOs evacuation of to PAPA.

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Anthropological (continued):

(b) Items collected at GWEMEU Continued:

During the travel from camp 21 to Lake Murray the decorated shell became a bit damaged. At Lake Murray it was given to one of the SAVIAWERIA carriers to restore. It is regretted that he over-did it a bit by putting far too many Bird of Paradise feathers on the cross-bar.

The ownership of the drums, wooden club and the Black Palm bow were established by the MEMEDANO men at MEMEMEU. The main point of interest with these items is the craftsmanship with which they are made and carved. The Schweppes soda-water bottles have an interesting story attached to them. At one time the MEMEDANOs decided to evacuate from their land by way of the AIEMA River, so they built rafts on the AIEMA SOUTHERN close to camp 21 and sailed down the river. When they arrived at the junction of the AIEMA and the STRICKLAND however, they took fright at the sight of the dirty grey turbulent water of the Strickland so went over to the banks and camped. It was here that they found an old patrol camp and the empty soda-water bottles. This happened pre-war and it would be interesting research to find out who went out so well equipped.

Gardens and Food:

There were no old garden sites seen on the patrol. The MEMEDANO people have a staple diet of sago and meat, with breadfruit and ginger as garnishings. The breadfruit and ginger were grown on the village site. The land abounds in game, pigs, cassowarys, bush wallabies, pidgeons and crocodiles in the breeding season; so that there was no shortage of protein for the MEMEDANOs.

Topography:

From Lake KUMA to the AIEMA river the land is undulating rain forest, ranging from light rain forest in the south to fairly heavy rain forest in the north. In the southern area there are frequent patches of small bamboo forest which appear to be the divides between small creeks. The swamps tend to be to the west side of a line running a little to the west of the centre of the Strickland/Aramia divide, though to the south of a point eight miles to the north of Lake Kuma this might not apply.

Many good millable timbers were seen but samples could not be collected because of the limitation of carrier loads. One Sandalwood tree was seen.

The sub-strates of the land through this area appear to be of iron stone with occational outcrops of bauxitic stone. A sample of what appears to be bauxite and what appears to be ironstone are being forwarded to the Dept of Land Mines and Surveys under separate cover. The bauxite was found at the foot of the high bank of MEMEMEU and the ironstone in a creek bed near camp 13.

Water Courses:

(a) KUMA Ck., and Lake KUMA.

Kuma Ck., is quite navigable as far as lake Kuma for a vessel of the "E" Boat class. The creek is subject to blocks by logs but these are easily cleared. There is an average of four fathoms of water as far as the first lagoon, the stream then becomes shallower and the channel narrower depth decreasing to an average of 12 with patches of 1½. At the entrance to Lake Kuma the depth lessens to one fathom and by poling it was found that the lake was very shallow close to the shores. It would possibly be navigable for a shallow draught 4½ foot launch. There are places in the lower reaches of the river for camps in the dry season.

It is interesting to note that on the trip up the river Kuma Ck was tidal right into the lake there being a rise and fall there of about three feet.

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Water Supplies Continued:

(b) AIWA Rivers This river would be quite navigable for vessels of the "A" boat class. The river was not sounded but 15 foot poles were sent down and even close to the banks these would not touch bottom. This was done before the river rose. This indicates that the river is deep with steep banks. There are many snags in the river however and care would have to be taken in navigating when the river is in flood as most of the snags are covered at this time. The river varies in width from 15 yds to 25 yds at the bends, some of the bends are sharp and care would have to be taken in negotiating them. There was only one really high bank seen on the river and this was the bank on which the patrol camp No was situated. However further up streams there are bound to be more high banks. There are good sago stands on the North bank in the lower and middle reaches, and good forest timbers in the middle reaches on the both banks.

Carriers-

The forty three carriers on the patrol did an excellent job despite the bad health and senility of some of them. Most native members of the patrol, including police, suffered from swollen glands and also lacerations of the limbs from barbed forests and sago prickles. Again, it was regrettable that guides for the patrol were not available when the M.V. KUMALA called to pick them up.

M.J. Cockburn, Patrol Officer.

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Remark on Members of R.P. & M.C.F.

Reg. No. 3356 Cpl. GAUMU-AIWAY. A smart N.C.O. who is very capable on a station but unfortunately fairly useless in the bush. To demonstrate this, at Lake Murray he was very efficient at organising the building of the new store but in the camps on patrol he did not, until the later stages, know what was required to put up a tent.

Reg. No. 6 042 Const. TIOTI-GIWI. A good looking constable, but inclined to question orders and is extremely unintelligent. He is about due for a refresher course at SOGERI.

Reg. No. 6052 Const. AKO-KAHU. A good, quiet, reliable constable who possesses initiative and is a hard worker.

Reg. No. 6973 Const. GUIGU-UKUTI. A good hard working man, especially with an axe and the only reasonable shot among the police with a shot-gun.

Reg. No.7137 Const. KULA AMUSAI. A reliable constable, excellent at camp construction and also a good shot.

Reg. No. 7136. Const. HAVIA-COLAE. The strongest and physically in the party, unfortunate that he lacks intelligence. Did good work in finding the AIRA River on the second time he was sent out.

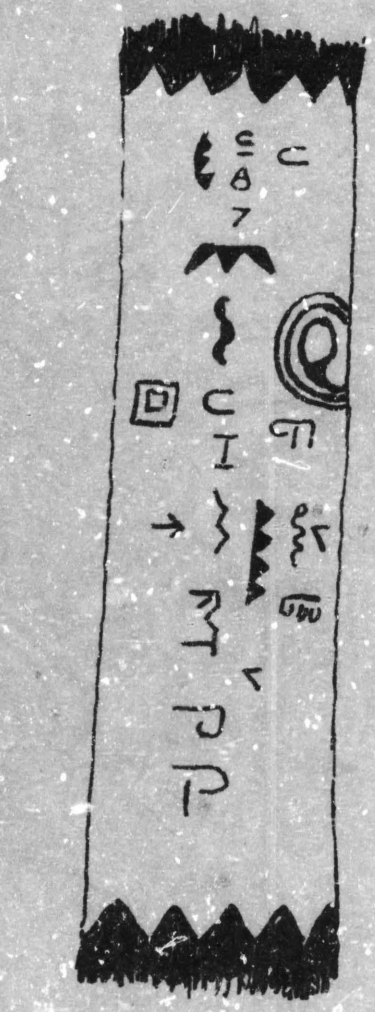
Reg. No. 7140 Const. KORUPE-KAHU. An intelligent constable who did his work willingly and quickly.and possesses a keen sense of humour.

Reg. No. 8099 Const. EMO-JEOK. A willing worker, but lacks experience, should be a valuable man in a year or two.

M.. Goldburn. Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

horizontal markings on trees at camp 9



Tree markings at camp 9

Crocodile clan Marking

one or more of these markings appeared in every old village site from camp 6 to camp 12

Pig Clan Marking

Tree markings at camp 10

M.L. Medellin

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 2 of 53/54

James W. Kent a/A.D.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/MB

In reply please quote :

No. 30-3/39

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU S.D.

25th January, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
25 JAN 1954

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

DARU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 53-54.

The abovementioned report is forwarded in triplicate, together with a patrol map.

The report is one of the most comprehensive I have seen for a long time.

It has covered every phase of native administration and has given a clear picture of the area covered.

It appears that there are great agriculture possibilities in the area, but no one would be interested until such time as a survey is made by an agricultural officer. Most people consider the Western District as a land of mud, rain and mosquitoes.

It is pleasing to note that the Kalwai repatriates have exerted themselves in the improvement of their villages.

The over recruitment does not appear to have affected the birth rate.

F. L. Champion D.C.

(F.L. CHAMPION)
District Commissioner, S.D.

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TERRITORY OF P/[illegible]A-S NEW GUINEA

DARU Patrol Report No.2-1953/54.

Report of a Patrol to:	The MIYURI River, South Bank FLY River and PAB[illegible]I River areas of CHICKO Census Sub-Divi[illegible]n.
Officer Conducting Patrol:	James W Kent, a/ADO.
Purpose of the Patrol:	(i) Census. (ii) General Routine Inspection
Date left Station:	30th. November, 1953.
Date Returned Station:	19th. December, 1953.
Total number of Days spent on Patrol :	20
Personnel accompanying Patrol:	No. 3498 Cpl. KAI'AI RP & NGC No. 2380 Const. UKUMBO " " No. 7246 " KEKI " " No. 7802 " JIPURI " " Interpreter Grade 2. SIMBI DOG KERIA.
Average Number of Carriers:	20.
Total number of Porterage:	1260

James W. Kent

James W Kent a/ADO

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INTRODUCTION.

This was the first patrol undertaken by the writer in the Western District. Three methods of transportation were used. Launch, canoe and foot. The country traversed by the patrol varied considerably. Heavy and light rainforest country along the coast and rivers. Ti-tree, undulating grass lands and lagoon areas in the inland regions. The [redacted] Census Sub-Division is a hunters paradise. On the lagoons, ducks, of two varieties, and geese abound. The grass and ti-tree areas are full of wallaby, wild pig and cassowary; and the whole bush teems with pigeon of many varieties.

The undulating grass and ti-tree lands are very similar to parts of Australia and at the time the patrol passed through wild flowers were in full bloom. The lagoons presented a riot of colour - beautiful lotus, water lilies and a water fern of a deep red which covered hundreds of square yards of water.

It will be noted that Sunday 6th. December was treated as a normal working day. Prior to the patrols arrival at [redacted] the newly located village of [redacted] was informed that the patrol would visit them on the 5th December. Due to the refusal of the [redacted] people to come in for census the patrol was unable to maintain its schedule. If sunday had been observed, it would have been late Monday or early Tuesday before the patrol would have reached [redacted] - at least 2 days overdue. [redacted] was first contacted by Mr. P.O. Cockburn in early 1953 and it was considered that it would not be politic for the Administration to have kept these people waiting unduly. As it was they had become anxious and the patrol was met by two [redacted] men who had gone to look for the patrol.

The patrol received the friendliest of receptions in all villages the majority of which held dances at night in honour of the patrol. Many of the villages had welcome signs erected at their entrances while a number of the Rest Houses were gaily decorated with flowers.

Heavy rains and storms marred the initial and closing stages of the patrol.

James W. Kent

James W Kent a/ADO

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DIARY

Monday,
30th. November, 1953.

Dept. DARU per M.V. URANGAH 1446 hrs. Seas calm. Arrived east end TORO Passage 1715 hrs. Anchored. Light rain most of day.

Tuesday,
1st. December, 1952.

Dept. 0515 hrs. Arrived MASKIRI Plantation 1120 hrs. Visited Mr. Brass. Dept. 1200 hrs. Arrived TIRIO Village 1225 hrs. Anchored. Proceeded to village camped. Despatched MV URANGAH to GAIMA with mail and stores. lunched. Inspected village during afternoon. Heavy rain all day. M.V. Urangah returned ex GAIMA 1900 hrs.

Wednesday,
2nd. December, 1953.

Census and Medical check. Native affairs. Maintenance claims lodged and heard. Dept. per Urangah 1200 hrs. Crossed FLY River to SOMOU Island. Entered small creek anchored ADURU Village 1235 hrs. Camped. Despatched Urangah to warn BEWADA Villages of census patrol's arrival 4th. inst. Inspected village. People set to cleaning village under police supervision. Heavy rain all day. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Purchase of native foodstuffs.

Thursday,
3rd. December, 1953.

Stormy night with gale force winds and heavy rain. Census and medical check of people. Urangah arrived 1020 hrs. Dept. 1120 hrs. Crossed Fly River arrived BARAMURA Village 1150 hrs. Anchored. Camped in Rest House. Inspected Village. Census and medical check of people. Inspected nearby village gardens. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Dance held at night in honour of patrol's visit.

Friday,
4th. December, 1953.

Dept. 0650 hrs. per URANGAH. Arrived NARAKIMAI 0705 hrs. Anchored. Proceeded to village. Census and medical check of people. Inspected village. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Inspected nearby village gardens. Despatched word to inland villages of census patrol's arrival MUTUM Village 5th. inst. Dept. per Urangah 1205 hrs. Arrived BEWADA Villages 1335 hrs. Anchored. Camped in Rest house. Inspected SAPARA, PISARAMI and SUWAMI Villages. SUWAMI people absent in gardens. Census check and medical examination SAPARA and PISARAMI Villages. Word received 1900 hrs from SUWAMI people saying they were not returning to village and as patrol had a launch it could go to where they were and do the census.

Saturday,
5th. December, 1953.

Dept. per URANGAH 0300 hrs. Arrived off SUWAMI Creek 0600 hrs. V.C. contacted. Most of people up SUWAMI Creek in gardens. V.C. unaware census patrol in area. 3 canoes depart 0715 hrs for BEWADA. No sign remainder of people so depart 0915 hrs per foot up SUWAMI Creek. People found 1000 hrs at Garden place. All canoes away 1100 hrs against making tide. Dept. south SUWAMI Creek per Urangah 1206 hrs. Arrived BEWADA 1440 hrs. Lunched. Discussion with SAPARA and PISARAMI V.Cs. and Councillors. SUWAMI people arrive late afternoon.

Sunday,
6th. December, 1953.

Census and medical check of SUWAMI people. Courts for Native Matters. Dept. per Urangah 1320 hrs for MUTUM. Arrived MUTUM landing place 1445 hrs. Met 2 MUTUM men looking for patrol. Patrol gear unloaded. Urangah dept. 1500 hrs for DARU with hospital patients. Contacted BARAMURA and NARAKIMAI carriers. Dept. 1520 hrs. through thick rain forest and over grass and ti-tree ridges arrived MUTUM Village 1635 hrs. Patrol welcomed by whole of population. Word despatched by messenger to contact RUA people at present in gardens. Native foodstuffs purchased. Dance at night in patrol's honour.

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Monday,
7th. December, 1953.

Census and medical check of people. Inspection of Village. Dept. 1135 hrs. through rain forest and over ti-tree and grass ridges arrived RUA Village 1505 hrs. Village deserted. Informed by messengers search for people unsuccessful. Inspected village and nearby gardens. Word despatched 1600 hrs to TEWARA people to bring canoes to RUA.

Sept
Tuesday,
8th. December, 1953.

Dept. 0730 hrs. Down waterway and through large lagoon area arrived TEWARA Village 1030 hrs. Inspected village. Census and medical check of people. Lunched. Dept. 1235 hrs. down waterway and arrived BITURI River 1535 hrs. Proceeded upstream arrived SANGHANSO Village 1640 hrs. Village deserted except for caretaker and family. Word received people working in nearby gardens and awaiting patrol's arrival. Caretaker sent to bring in V.C. and people who began arriving 1800 hrs. V.C. reported only received word of patrol late evening 7th. Two volunteers away to UPIARA Village. Word despatched to KANEL, KAPAL and WEM Village. Village Dance.

Wednesday,
9th. December, 1953.

Census and medical check of people. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Carriers away to KAPAL 0830 hrs. Self and small party away by canoe up ASANA Creek arrived UPIARA Village 1115 hrs. Inspected village. Census and medical check of people. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Lunched. Dept. 1310 hrs by canoe arrived KANEL Landing place 1745 hrs via SANGHANSO and KIBUWAKA Creek. Proceeded over grass and ti-tree ridges arrived KAPAL Village 1817 hrs. V.C. and number of people absent in MERRIHEAD Sub-District. Village Dance.

Thursday,
10th. December, 1953.

Village Register with absent V.C. Inspection of Village. Medical inspection of people. Dept. 0830 hrs. through light savanah county arrived KANEL 1020 hrs. Inspected Village. Census and medical inspection of people. Dept. 1120 hrs. over ti-tree ridges and through small belts rain forest arrived WEM 1405 hrs. V.C. and register absent DARU. Word despatched POBARI and GNAU Villages re census patrol. Inspected Village. Medical inspection of people. Discussion with Village Councillor. Dance.

Friday,
11th. December, 1953.

Dept. 0800 hrs. Through light rain forest. Word received POBARI deserted. Arrived BIAMBOO Hamlet 1020 hrs. Spell 10 minutes away through light rain forest and over ti-tree ridges arrived NANU 1145 hrs. Camped. Lunched. Census and medical check BIAMBOO and NANU people. Inspected Village. Male population set to building latrines under police supervision. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors.

Saturday,
12th. December, 1953.

Dept. 0720 hrs. Throught light rain forest and ti-tree country arrived GLABI Village 1120 hrs. People present V.C. absent sago making place. Inspected village. Word despatched KIBULI and SERE re patrol. V.C. reported 1230 hrs. Census and medical check of people. Lunched. Discussion with V.C. and councillors. Dept. 1420 hrs. through open grass lands, ti-tree and light rain forest country. Arrived KIBULI 1640 hrs. V.C. absent also number of people at TOGO Aid Post. Inspected Village. Census and medical check of people. Light rain late afternoon and early evening. Village Dance.

Sunday,
13th. December, 1953.

Observed. Light rain most of day.

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Monday, 14th. December, 1953.	Dept. 0630 hrs. by canoe down PAHO River. Arrived SERE Landing place 0730 hrs. Proceeded to village arrived 0738 hrs. Inspected village. Census and medical check of people. Dept. 0850 hrs. by canoe down river. Heavy rain by 1045 hrs. arrived GNAC Village 1453 hrs. Camped. Lunched. Census and medical check of people. Inspection of village. Discussion with V.C. and councillors. Heavy rain most of day. Dance.
Tuesday, 15th. December, 1953.	Dept. 0530 hrs per canoe down PAHO River. Heavy rain all the way. Arrived TOGO Landing place 1200 hrs. Met TOGO carriers and away 1210 hrs. Arrived Village 1230 hrs. Camped. Lunched. Census check of people. Inspected village. Visited Village Aid Post and hospital. Inspected wells. Discussion with V.C. and councillors. Big Village dance.
Wednesday, 16th. December, 1953.	Dept. 0800 hrs. arrived KUPERI Village 0845 hrs. Carriers proceed to WAIDORO. Census of people. Inspection of Village. Discussion with V.C. and councillors. Dept. 1030 hrs. Arrived WAIDORO Village 1043 hrs. Camped. Inspected village. Census of people. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Native affairs. Large village dance.
Thursday, 17th. December, 1953.	Dept. 0745 hrs. through light timbered country . Ferry cargo and patrol equipment by rafts over small swamp. Arrive IRUPI Village 1125 hrs. Camped. Census and medical check of IRUPI and DRAGELE people. Inspected village. Native affairs during afternoon. Settled land dispute between IRUPI and WAIDORO Villages. Child custody dispute settled. Maintenance claim heard. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Word received TATI people absent in bush.
Friday, 18th. December, 1953.	Dept. 0745 hrs. through open tk-tree and light rain forest country arrived MASINGARA 1140 hrs. Camped. Census and medical check of people. Inspected village. Inspected proposed new village site. Native affairs.
Saturday, 19th. December, 1953.	Native Affairs. Discussion with V.C. and councillors. Lunched. Dept. 1225 hrs. Arrived Old NUWATA 1240 hrs. M.V. MANGAH arrived 1410 hrs. Dept. 1430 hrs Arrived DARU 1705 hrs. Reported to D.C.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(a) Native Situation: Throughout the patrol there was very little in the way of disputes brought to the Officer in Charge to settle. I was agreeably surprised to find so little discord amongst the people, and the various tribes, particularly where linguistic areas overlap, appear to live in harmony with one another. The people are a most law-abiding lotconsequently the law and order aspect leaves very little to be desired.

Individually the village in the inland areas is an insignificant unit but collectively the villages assume a significance which,coupled with the huge pastoral and agricultural potential of the country which the people inhabit, cannot be ignored. The people are just as entitled to the interest, encouragement and benefits which the Administration has extended to other groups through out the Territory.

The establishment of a central Aid Post would prove to be of great benefit. Its presence would demonstrate to the people that their Government is maintaining something more than a passing interest in their welfare. Naturally such an establishment would be contingent upon the availability of trained native staff in the Department of Public Health. It is also suggested that an Agricultural survey be made as soon as possible.

During the past two years the majority of the villages have been greatly over-recruited, however during the last three to four months large numbers of labour repatriates have returned to their villages and the situation from such aspects as gardening and housing is slowly returning to normal.

The people of these areas, like the majority of Papuans, are subsistance agriculturalists and hunters. The men do all the initial work in the gardens, felling and clearing of ti timber; they do the actual hunting; they build the houses. If the villages are over-recruited (as they were - and some still are - vide Native Labour Appendix " ") the inevitable result is the deterioration of the gardens with a resultant inadequacy of food for village needs; houses and villages fall into disrepair; tracks and roads deteriorate. These results are most undesirable; they have actually occurred in the areas visited by the patrol. Considerable hardship must have been experienced in the villages with so many men away at work.

Social and moral evils have also arisen. Many of the young men once their Native Employee Agreements are terminated refuse to return to the village. They take employment as Casual Labourers. More than 50% of these men are engaged to young girls of their village before they go to work. Part Bride price having been made both parties are no longer free unless restitution takes place which seldom occurs. Human nature takes its course - the girls enter into illicit love affairs - sometimes with disastrous results- illegitimate children. In a number of instances married men have abandoned their wives and families. The wives not being conversant with their legal rights seek re-marriage as a solution.to their problem. In a number of instances parents requested that the Administration force their long absent sons to return home and so honour their obligations to the girls to whom they are engaged. Unfortunately no legal duress can be enforced in such instances. Deserted wives when informed of their legal rights placed maintenance claims (these numbered 7 and will be dealt with in seperate correspondence). In all probability the next patrol to these areas will have a host of maintenance claims to hear.

In the past the dominant social unit has been the tribe as a whole or the various clans which comprise the tribe. Due to Government and Mission influence tribal life is becoming decentralised and the family unit is now emerging as the dominant unit in native society. The tribe could afford

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to lose manpower. The family unit of to-day cannot. If over-recruiting is allowed to continue the existance of the family unit will be endangered and the whole frabic of native village social structure will be impaired. Excessive recruiting, that is, over recruitment by a large percentage must never be allowed to occur again. If it does then the Administration will have failed in its obligations to protect native society and its interests.

(b) Court for Native Matters: It was found necessary to hold 11 Courts for Native Matters. All were for offences against Section 101A of the Native Regulation Ordinance, 1908-1939. Two of the Defendants were Councillors, the remainder being male villagers. All were found guilty. The councillors being sentenced to TWO MONTHS HL and the remainder to SIX WEEKS HL.

(c) Villages: In all Village Constable Registers it was noted that previous officers had made adverse comments regarding cleanliness and neatness of all the villages throughout the area traversed by the patrol; however on this occasion a most satisfactory state of affairs existed for, with but two exceptions, ADURU Village on SIMAGI Island and NARAKIWAI on the FLY River all villages and environs were exceptionally neat and tidy. The former had been ~~transplanted~~ transformed into a slimy mud heap covered with coconut fronds as a result of torrential rain and exceedingly strong winds. The latter was far below the required standard of cleanliness and during the patrol's visit the people were set to cutting grass and cleaning drains etc. The people and their representatives, the village Councillors as also the Village Constable were instructed that they must maintain a reasonable degree of cleanliness and tidiness in the village.

All the villages are similar in layout and design. They compose of a number of houses built close together in the form of a street with the houses on both sides. One of the villages, TEWARE, was fenced. This was the only village where pigs were allowed to wander around the village area.

Originally the inland people lived in isolated groups scattered throughout the bush. The present villages were formed from an amalgamation of three or more of these groups. In some instances these villages took the tribal name of the people, e.g. TOGO from TOGOLAG, while others took the name of the clan which owned the land on which the village was built, e.g. WIM from the WIM clan

The majority of the inland villages are, for at least four months of the year, completely deserted; the people living in isolated hamlets scattered throughout the garden areas which are usually located miles away from the village. A number of these garden hamlets were inspected and found to be laid out in a haphazard manner with a reasonable degree of cleanliness being maintained. Periodical visits are made to check on the belongings etc left in the village.

A trait common to all the inland villagers is the transplanting of whole villages from one site to another. This abandonment of old village sites frequently occurs after the original village has been in existance for a number of years, the latter stages of such period being distinguished by sickness and a deathrate somewhat higher than that normally experienced in the village. In all probability the causes of such illnesses and the resultant higher death rate is due to the susceptibility of the people to such imported illnesses as influenza, T.B. etc and to a very primitive form of village hygiene. Other causes for the transplanting of villages are: Flooding of village sites during the "wet" as in the case of IRUPI; "Breathing Space" as in case of the contemplated move of MASINGARA to a new site about 300 yards away from its present site. MASINGARA is a large village - comprising of four streets and is situated in a large coconut grove, which blocks all but the strongest breeze. It is like living in an oven particulary at night.

The village of PUDARI normally visited by patrols in this area was not visited. Word was received that the people were scattered far and wide living by waterholes. It is understood that there is no permanent water supply at PUDARI.

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If this is correct it is thought advisable that the next patrol to the ORIOMO River area should contact the people and discuss with them the benefits that would arise from having their village close to permanent water.

The most outstanding villages were MUTUM, SANGUAMSO , TOGO, WAIDORO and the new village of IRUPI.

(d) Housing:

Generally speaking housing can be considered as only fair; however judging from the unusual building activities noticed in the majority of the villages it is predicted that the next six months will see a vast improvement in the housing situation. Large numbers of ex labour repatriates have returned home within the last 3-4 months and having attended to the project of primary importance - the clearing of new garden lands - they have turned their energies to the rebuilding of their homes which judging from the large number of completed and partially completed houses seen must have been in a very poor state of disrepair. The builders were commended for their initiative in voluntarily commencing the rebuilding of their homes and not waiting until they had received instructions from the next patrolling officer to visit their village.

Style, design and materials used in house construction varies considerably throughout the various areas visited by the patrol. The villages of ADURU and NARAKIMAI have three and one Long House respectively. Both villages have a number of dwellings which house two, three and sometimes four families. Both villages suffer from a lack of suitable building space. Other villages visited on the patrol have a number of dwellings housing two families. This was a matter of expediency for in all instances individual houses were being built but had not reached the stage in construction where they were inhabitable.

Houses on the south bank of the FLY River follow the usual pattern. Large and fairly roomy they are built on piles 6 to 8 feet above ground level. They have small front verandahs, walls of plaited sago and roofs of thatched sago palm leaves. From MUTUM to UPIARA and south to KANEL the villages are situated in undulating grass and ti-tree country. The houses, the majority of which are small, are built on piles 3 to 6 feet above the ground; walls are built either from slabs of wood or bark; roofs are usually of bark, some are of thatched sago leaves. Very few have verandahs. From KANEL south design and materials are similar but verandahs appear more frequently until at GWAU a far different style is seen. Houses are on piles 8 to 12 feet above the ground; verandahs on three sides, thatched sago walls and roofs. Including verandah area floor space is much larger than that of houses in other villages. At TOGO the houses are much smaller and in appearance much neater than other villages. Walls and roofs are of thatched sago; few have verandahs. They are built on piles about six feet high. At WAIDORO some very good designs were seen. Some of the houses have two and three rooms. Walls and roofs are of thatched sago.

The village of MASUNGARA represents the extreme in housing design seen on the patrol. In an endeavour to obtain some relief from the excessive heat experienced during the night the people have built houses of a radical design. Head room has been increased considerably and in a number of instances two story houses have been erected. Kitchen and living room occupies the bottom floor while the first floor is taken up by sleeping quarters. On one house(the Village Constable's) a small external balcony has been built. Walls and roofs are of thatched sago.

A failure of the MASUNGARA houses and one common to all other village houses is the lack of sufficient window space, naturally very little air circulates. The benefits arising from more and bigger window space was pointed out to the people.

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(e) Water Supplies, Wells: The majority of the villages obtain their water supplies from the rivers. In the case of villages along the Fly River the people usually take the water from some 20 yards out from the bank. On the inland rivers there are water points used solely for the purpose of obtaining drinking and cooking water. The villages situated just off the south coast, TOGO, MAIDORO etc obtain their water from wells or natural soaks. Some of these had been fenced others had not. Where it was necessary instructions were left with the Village Constables concerned to see that fences were erected.

(f) Cemeteries: All cemeteries, especially those along the coast, are well cared for. The majority are not fenced. Headstones were frequently noticed. A number of villages have a special headstone set in some prominent position. They usually commemorate the death of a man buried away from the village, such as labourers etc. The headstones carry the name of the deceased, date of death and sometimes clan insignia of the deceased.

(g) Village Constables: The majority of the Village Constables appear to be doing their duties to the best of their ability and in the whole maintain some interest in their work. V.C. IERA of SANGUAMBO rendered great assistance to the patrol. Capable and hard working he was the most outstanding of the Village Constables seen on the patrol.

(h) Councillors: Most of the Councillors were seen on the patrol. They have absolutely no idea what their office and duties entail. They have arrogated themselves powers which they do not lawfully posses and in fact consider themselves as unpaid, unclothed Village Constables. The people accept them as such consequently they have considerable power. It will take many years of ceaseless propoganda before they finally accept their true position as Spokesmen of the People and not merely a 2. I.C. to the Village Constable.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a) Gardens: All Village Constables reported that there was sufficient food available for immediate needs and judging from the numerous gardens, both bearing and newly plantedthe food situation should steadily improve within the next six to eight months. This is due to the efforts of the ex labour repatriates who upon their return immediately set to and made new gardens.

The Fly River area and the coastal plain from TOGO to MASINGARA appears admirably suited for bananas; numerous and quite often large banana plantations were seen especially in the MASINGARA area. SAGO, SWEET POTATO, BANANA form the main items of diet in the Fly River villages, TIRIO, ADURU, KEWADA group etc. Pumpkins, Yams and Taitu are also eaten. The coastal villages from TOGO to MASINGARA eat TARO, BANANA, YAM and TAITU. The first mentioned being the staple diet followed closely by Bananas. SAGO, YAMS and TAITU forms the main items in the diet of the MUTUM people.

The villages, RUA, SANGUAMBO, UPIARA etc., situated along the lagoons of the upper BITURI River have as their main diet SAGO followed closely by TARO of which some very large specimens were seen. BANANAS, TAITU and YAMS are also eaten. TARO fo' wed by TAITU, YAMS, SWEET POTATO and BANANAS , is the main staple of the grass land villages, KAPAL, KAMEL, WIM, KANU etc.

Fish is also eaten in all villages, coastal, river and inland. It is eaten some three to four times a week with a native cabbage. I do not think that there will ever be a real acute food shortage in these areas. The people not only have sago and coconuts to fall back upon in times of drought but the bush also abounds in wallaby, cassowary and wild pig which form important items in their diet; while the coastal villages are fortunate in being able to obtain supplies of DUGONG and TURTLE.

Numerous citrus trees, oranges, lemons and a few sanderins were seen in the majority of the villages. Mango trees are numerous and the majority of the villages plant such vine crops as watermelons and cucumbers.

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(b) Livestock: Livestock consists of pigs which are the usual/ domesticated bush pig, razor backed and long snouted. These are usually housed in individual sties. Some of those seen were quite large. Very few pigs were seen in coastal villages which rear fowls and ducks both for their own consumption and for selling. The ducks are of a far better type that the fowls.

(c) Agriculture and Pastoral Potential: A comprehensive report on the agriculture and pastoral potential of the inland and coastal areas was submitted by Mr. F.C. Cooldrum in his Report No. 9-1951/52. I fully concur with his remarks. It is some of the finest cattle country I have ever seen and by far the best I have seen in this country.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(a) Roads: All tracks were in fair condition. The AFC road in the JAMAREH Creek - MOTOM Village area has deteriorated into a bush track. As AFC no longer use the road this can only be expected.

Appendix " " is a list of travelling times taken between the various villages. These times are for dry weather travelling only. During the 'wet' walking times would be considerably increased while canoe travelling times would be decreased accordingly.

(b) Bridges: There are no major bridges in the areas traversed by the patrol. Numerous small bridges exist and these are being maintained in good order.

EDUCATION.

The Unevangelised Field Mission have established schools at MADIRI, ADURU and SUWAMI on the south bank of the Fly River.

The schools were closed for the Christmas vacation. None of the senior native teachers were contacted all being absent at UFM headquarters WASUA for the mission's annual convention; however at SUWAMI one of the trainee teachers was present and the following information on the SUWAMI Village school was obtained.

There is 1 trained native teacher and 2 trainee native teachers.

Pupils are taught up to Standard 1 and 2. Subjects for Standard 1 comprise Alphabet and elementary reading which are taught in standard 2 with the addition of counting. It would appear that these standards would correspond to Infants 1 and 2 in a southern school.

All instructions are carried out in the vernacular.

It was with great difficulty that I was able to follow my informants English.

The Lodon Missionary Society have village schools at TOGO and MASINGARA. It is intended to have an additional school at KISULI. As both teacher catechists were absent on holidays as also were the school children no information could be obtained on what standards and subjects were taught at the schools.

A visit was paid to the Department of Education school at MASINGARA. It was closed for the Christmas holidays. The school buildings have been completed. One of the teachers was present and he proudly showed me over the building. The school rooms were very neat and tidy. There is a fairly comprehensive school library. Some of the drawings done by the children showed excellent colour sence and design.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL: See Appendix "A".

CENSUS: As is the usual practise on census patrols villages received 3 to 4 days warning of the patrol's intentions, however it was impossible to carry out a census check in four of the villages. KUA and PODARI were both deserted and had been for some considerable time and although endevours were made to contact the people it was impossible to do so. The Village Constables of KANEL and MIK were absent at BOLKU and DARU respectively. Both had taken their Village Registers with them.

The people of the KEWADA Village of SUWAMI were absent in their gardens when they received word of the patrol's intended visit. The gardens are some 6 hours away from the village. They refused to come in sending word that as the patrol had a launch it could come and census them in the gardens and if it did not like that arrangement it could just forget the whole thing. Personal contact was made and the people returned to their village where they were censused. As they had received ample warning of the patrol's intentions it was decided that they should not be allowed to flout the Government's authority in such a flagerant manner and 11 of them appeared in the Court for Native Matters to answer charges laid under Section 100A of the NAO. All were convicted.

In all other villages the census was carried out in an orderly manner and in some instances with a fair amount of humour.

At the village of GNAU the family of DANEPKWA GNOE includes 2 sets of twins. One of two girls and the other a pigeon pair.

Census figures showed there was a total of 96 births of which 57 were male children. There were 48 deaths of which 28 were males. One mother died giving birth to her child which is being cared for by relations.

The census figures also showed that there were 6 villages in which there were a large proportion of males absent away at work.

Appendix "B" shows the percentage away at work of these six villages.

REPORT ON P.P. & N.G.C. PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO PATROL: See Appendix "C".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: See Appendix "C".

END OF GENERAL REMARKS.

James W Kent

James W Kent a/ ADO

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APPENDIX "A".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: With the exception of villages where Aid Posts exist a medical inspection was carried out at all villages. There was very little illness. A number of people suffering from Tropical Ulcers were sent into the DARU Native Hospital from the Fly River villages as were four lepers from the village of KUPERI.

I have much pleasure in reporting that MRO MEANGU who is in charge of the Village Aid Post at TOGO is doing a splendid job and carries out his duties in a most efficient manner. The area under his supervision is a large one but it is patrolled regularly and thoroughly. He has a good hospital which was full of patients when the patrol visited the area. He appears to be very popular with the people.

The village Aid Post at BARANURA which at present is not staffed is being kept in excellent order by the people. Inquiries were made as to when it would be re-staffed.

The Aid Post building at MASINGARA is also in good repair.

Native Medical Orderly MERIA who are attached to the patrol showed great interest in his work and carried out his duties in an efficient and workmanlike manner.

It is suggested for consideration by the Public Health Department that a Village Aid Post be established in the upper BITUKI River area. As remarked earlier in the report this would be contingent upon the availability of trained native staff. There are a number of very good reasons why a Village Aid Post should be established in this reason.

(1) There are close on 1000 people in the area.

(2) The people are medically examined only twice a year and then by DHS patrols. There has been one MD patrol to the area in the last two years.

(3) It has been found that patients from this region when ordered to the hospital at TOGO or DARU usually run out of food before they reach the coast and return home, hungry, tired, disillusioned and untreated.

(4) Unlike the ROUKU area the people would never be more than 2 to 3 days away from their home village and as food is always fairly plentiful it could be regularly supplied from village gardens.

(5) It is outside the area allotted to the MRO in charge of the TOGO Aid Post.

(6) If it patrolled from TOGO other areas under TOGO would not be patrolled regularly.

(7) Due to distance from TOGO it could not be patrolled regularly

(8) It would demonstrate to the people that the Administration has more than a passing interest in their welfare.

James W. Kent

James W Kent a/APO

APPENDIX "A1".

TABLE - AFFLICTED PEOPLE.

VILLAGE	BLIND M.	BLIND F.	DEAF & DUMB M.	DEAF & DUMB F.	INSANE M.	INSANE F.	CRIPPLE M.	CRIPPLE F.	REMARKS.
ADUKU		1							
NARAKIWAI	1		1						
SAPARA	1								
[illegible]AME		1							
SANCUANSO		1			1 (child)				
WIM							1		
GLABI								1 (child)	
SEBE					1 (child)				
TOCO	1						2		
GBAU							1	1	
WAIDORO		3						2	
TOTALS	3	6	1		2		4	3	

Except where stated all afflicted are males. They are well cared for by relatives, especially the insane.

There is 1 Albino male child at GLABI.

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APPENDIX " B".

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING OVER-RECRUITMENT VILLAGES
[illegible] SUB-DIVISION - M.D.A.

Village	Date of Census	Total Males (16 and above)	(16-45) Total Labour Potential	Number absent District	Percentage	Number absent outside District	Percentage	Total numbe absent from Village	Total Percentage.
THU[illegible]	2.12.53	165	43	16	37.2%	15	34.88%	31	72.09%
ADURU	3.12.53	52	39	-	-	30	76.92%	30	76.92%
NANU	11.12.53	[illegible]9	40	-	-	27	67.5%	27	67.5%
GLABI	12.12.53	31	13	-	-	10	76.92%	10	76.92%
KIBULI	12.12.53	26	[illegible]8	-	-	13	72.2%	13	72.2%
OKAU	14.12.53	29	22	-	-	11	50%	11	50%

James W Kent

James W Kent a/ADO

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APPENDIX "C".

REPORT ON R.P. & N.G.C. PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO PATROL NO. 2-1953/54.

No. 3498	Cpl. KAI'AI:	Conduct Good. Quite and dependable. Does not appear to have much initiative.
No. 2830	Const. UKIARDO:	Conduct Good. Ability above average. A humourist who takes conditions good and bad with good grace. A good shot with the shotgun. Would be an asset on penetration and long patrols.
No. 7146	Const. KURI	Conduct Good. Ability above average. Young, quiet and dependable. Has the making of a fine bush constable with more experience.
No. 7302	Const. YIPURI	Conduct Fair. A self opinionated young man whose lack of energy is only equalled by his loud talk.

James W. Kent
James W. Kent a/ADO
Officer of the R.P.C.

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APPENDIX "P".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

(2) LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

There are a number of linguistic groups living within the boundaries of the ORIOMO Census Sub-Division. The people of each group are able to converse with one another not with any ease or fluency but only with a certain amount of difficulty.

The following remarks, with the exception of the ME'ANA group, give merely the names and localities of the villages comprising the different linguistic groups.

(a) ME'ANA LINGUISTIC GROUP.

It is noted that in the past patrols have referred to the JANPIRO linguistic group. In actual fact no such language exists. The language is either ME'ANA of ME'ANI according to slight dialectical differences. It would appear that the mother tongue is ME'ANA and the dialect is called ME'ANI. The word JANPIRO appears in both dialects in the form of 'JANPIRO ME'ANA (or ME'ANI), 'My language is named ME'ANA (or ME'ANI). The people also referred to another branch of the ME'ANA tongue called EKA which is spoken by the WERE people living at NARAKIWAI village. According to my informants the difference is so slight that for intents and purposes EKA is just a name the WERE people use when referring to the ME'ANA language.

On account of geographical location of the villages the people speaking the ME'ANA dialect can be seperated into two seperate groups.

GROUP A: Comprising the villages of SAPARA, PISARAMI, SUWAMI (known by the group name of REMADA), the village of NARAKIWAI(WERE) and ADURU. The last mentioned village is situated on the west bank of SOKOGI Island while the former villages are all located on the south bank of the FLY River.

GROUP B: Comprising of the villages of TEWARA, SANGUANSO and UPIARA which are all situated in the lagoon areas of the upper BITURI River.

ME'ANI is spoken by two villages only/.

GROUP C: The villages of TIRIO and BARAMURA both of which are situated on the south bank of the FLY River.

Geographically Groups A and C are situated in close proximity to one another while Groups A and C are some 2 to 3 days apart. In former times it was the reverse. A and B were closest while A and C were some 2 to 3 days walk apart(see "Wanderings of the ME'ANA speaking people).

While the main differences between Groups AC and B are dialectical many objects have totally different names e.g. crocodile in ME'ANA is WARA, in ME'ANA it is NAUKI.

(b) The IOT/ Linguistic Group. This language is spoken by the people of MUTUM,RUA, KAPAL and the villages situated on the BINATURI River from UWE northwards and the villages located along the ORIOMO River. The villages of MUTUM, RUA and KAPAL were the only villages of this linguistic group visited by the patrol.

(c) The [EKA] Linguistic Group: A language spoken only by the people of KANEL situated between KAPAL and WIM (EMDAN speaking people).

(d) The EMDAN Linguistic Group. Comprising of 2 villages, WIM and MANU with the small hamlet of BIAMOM.

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(e) PENJI Linguistic Group. PENJI or PENJAG is spoken by the villages of GNAU, KIBULI and GLABI the last mentioned village speaking a dialect of PENJI called MENA.

(f) BINE Linguistic Group. Spoken by the villages of SERE, IRUPI, DRAGEIE, MASINGARA, TATI, GARINGAREDE and BOZE. The last 3 villages were not visited by this patrol.

(g) GIZARA Linguistic Group. A language spoken by the villages of TOGO, KUPERI and WADORO.

2. GENERAL GROUPING.

Each people who occupy the linguistic areas set out above is divided into a number of tribes. Cultural distinctions amongst these tribes are inconsiderable while those of language is limited to differences of dialect. Each tribe occupies its own territory. An important fact is that each acknowledges a distinctive name (e.g. in the GIZARA linguistic area there are 3 tribes, TOGOLAG, KUPERILAG and GIDILAG). In population these tribes are very small units. One village usually houses the whole tribe.

Each tribe is divided into two exogamous divisions. Due to the time fact nothing definite could be obtained however owing to the number of clans given in each tribe it is suspected that these moities may comprise of a number of clans.

The clans have or may have a number of totems but in most cases only one was given. It is known whether the totems furnish any definite means of dividing the people into clans. Their significance is primarily social. My informants spoke quite openly in the hearing of anybody who cared to listen in to the conversation. Totems can be classified in 7 categories. Animals, Birds, Fish, Reptiles, Decorations, trees and Plants. Naturally fish totems predominate along coastal and river areas. An interesting fact is that one of main totems in the inland village of GLABI is the Shark (Dorian)

The four moities (or clans) which comprise the village of KIBULI were originally 4 small scattered hamlets situated some considerable distance from one another. Approximately fifty years ago it was decided to amalgamate and form one village which in time became known as KIBULI. The present villages of IRUPI and DRAGEIE were formed in the same manner.

One instance of clan fission was noted. At TOGO the UMOI Clan sub-divided into two groups. Both groups retain the original name UMOI (DOG). Fission took place as a result of the members considering the clan was becoming too large. It is not known whether fission is a natural and recurring feature of the social structure. At IRUPI and DRAGEIE there were vague references to the accretion of a number of clans in the not too distant past.

3. DESCENT, MARRIAGE, BRIDE-PRICE, CHILD MARRIAGE.

Descent is patrilineal. Marriage is usually within the tribe. It is patrilocal.

Marriage is negotiated by sister exchange. This rule is observed almost without exception. Bride price in the form of gifts transfered at marriage from the bride-groom he and his kni folk to those of the bride is seldom practised. The ideal instance of sister exchange is where two men give one another their true young sisters. When a man has no true sister to dispose of he will be furnished with a classificatory sister from amongst his kin; and failing this bride price in the exchange of gifts takes place. The majority of the exchanges take place within the same tribe. It appears that it is not essential for the bride-grooms sister to be his true sister. If a man is fortunate enough to have several sisters he will turn them to account and get himself several wives. In actually fact polygyny is practised extensively. One case of levirate was

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noted.

Due to the practise of sister exchange a girl may be exchanged at the age of six or seven. Child marriages are the general fashion. Due to the fact that some years usually intervene between the ceremony of exchange and consummation a far better term for this institution would be child-bethrothal. After the ceremony the girl becomes a member of her husband's community. She sleeps in the household of his mother or if he is married with one of his wives. She is well treated and is usually quite happy. The relations between polygynous wives is usually a friendly one; however friction is common where two of the wives are more or less of the same age.

4. MOVEMENTS OF THE ME'ANA SPEAKING PEOPLE.

Originally Group A of the ME'ANA speaking people were living north of the BITURI River. The villages were fairly compact and moving north from the BITURI were situated in the following order, PISARAMI, SAPARA, ADURU, SUWAMI and WERE. The pattern of village life then was much the same as at present; the people spent a fair proportion of their time absent from the village working in the gardens and sago places. They had never known the fear of attack from external enemies and when in approximately 1923 the SUKI people from GUMAKA village (now called ZERARUMA) made a series of lightning raids upon the WERE and SUWAMI people working in the gardens and at the making of sago they were caught totally unprepared. Quite a number of people including children were caught and their heads taken to adorn the Duk-as at GUMAKA; and although the SUKI never actually attacked the villages such was the violence and suddeness of the raids that the WERE and SUWAMI people fled terror stricken into the bush and to the neighbouring ME'ANA villages, where at a general meeting convened shortly after the raids it was proposed that in order to escape from attacks from the SUKI all five villages should migrate southwards. The proposal met with general approval and leaving only vacant houses the ME'ANA moved South. The villages of SUWAMI, PISARAMI and SAPARA moved to the island of SABO-DOMORI where they settled in three villages while the villages of WERE and ADURU moved even further south to the island of SOMOGI where they formed one village on the east coast.

The area chosen by WERE and ADURU was subjected to periodical but extensive flooding and it was decided at a general meeting between the two villages that they should split and move to seperate locations. ADURU moved from the east to the west coast of SOMOGI and WERE migrated across the FLY River to the area known as NARAKIWAI (a corruption of a KIWAI term meaning "old woman").

The three villages on SABO-DOMORI throughout the years lost a number of people from crocodiles and it was decided sometime in either 1944 or 1945 to again move. The chosen locality was REWADA where they now have their three villages situated in such close proximity to one another that they form almost one continuous village, a fact which the people themselves realise for they have begun to use the area name of REWADA as a group name. It is interesting to note that the SUWAMI people have been in the habit, over the last 12 - 15 years, of spending some considerable time at their old sago and garden areas on SUWAMI Creek. In fact it was very shortly after the SUKI were finally pacified in approximately 1935 that the first of the SUWAMI ventured to return.

James W. Kent

James W Kent a/ADO

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APPENDIX "B".

TRAVELLING TIMES - PATROL NO. 2-1953/54.

TIPTO (R.H.)	TO	ADURU(R.H.)	35 mins.	per MANKAN
ADURU	"	BARAMURA(RH)	30 mins.	" "
BARAMURA	"	NARAKIMAI(RH)	29 mins.	" "
NARAKIMAI	"	KEMADA (R.H.)	90 mins.	" "
KEMADA	"	KEMARA CREEK LANDING	95 mins	" "
KEMARA Ck. LANDING	"	MUYEM (R.H.)	75 mins.	Thick rain forest, ti-tree and grass ridges. Track good.
MUYEM	"	RUP (R.H.)	185 mins.	" " " " "
RUP	"	TEMARA (R.H.)	180mins.	By canoe. excellent travelling.
TEMARA	"	SANGUANSO (R.H.)	240mins.	" " Good to fair "
SANGUANSO	"	UPIARA (R.H.)	265mins.	" " excellent travelling
SANGUANSO	"	KAPAL LANDING	320mins.	" " " "
UPIARA (via SANGUANSO)	"	" "	265mins.	" " " "
KAPAL LANDING	"	" VILLAGE (RH)	32mins.	Ti-tree and grass ridges. track fair.
KAPAL	"	KAMEL (R.H.)	310mins	Ti-tree ridge country. track good. wet and dry.
KAMEL	"	WEM (R.H.)	165mins	" " " " "
WEM	"	BIAMBOO	140mins.	Light rain forest. track. fair.
BIAMBOO	"	MANU (R.H.)	75mins	" " " Ti-tree country. Track excellent.
MANU	"	GLADI (R.H.)	165mins.	" " " " "
GLADI	"	KIBULI(R.H.)	140mins.	" " " " "
KIBULI	"	SEBE LANDING	65 mins	By canoe.
SEBE LANDING	"	SEBE (R.H.)	8 mins.	
SEBE	"	GWAU (R.H.)	360mins.	By canoe
GWAU	"	TOGO LANDING	390mins	By canoe
TOGO LANDING	"	TOGO (R.H.)	20mins.	Good walking.
TOGO	"	KUPERI(R.H.)	45mins.	Good walking: Dry weather track only.
KUPERI	"	WAYDORO(R.H.)	13mins.	" " " " "
WAYDORO	"	IRUPI (R.H.)	220mins	" " " " "
IRUPI	"	DRAGELE	45mins	" " " " "
DRAGELE	"	MASINGARA(R.H.)	175mins.	" " " " "
MASINGARA	"	OLD KUMATA(R.H.)	20mins.	Good walking Built up track.

James W. Kent

James W Kent A/ADO

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 3 of 53/54

D.R.Jacobs P.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PAC/KT.

In reply,
Please quote:

No. 30-5/374.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU W.P.

10th July, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT No.3 of 53/54.

The a/a report is forwarded in triplicate, together with a map.

Could three sun prints be made please.

Mr.Jacobs has done a thorough patrol and has not rushed through the country creating walking records.

Excepting for a few village brawls the whole area is quite peaceful.

These people should be given assistance with their garden produce but it is difficult to arrange anything in advance as we never know when a vessel would be available to transport it to Daru where it would be disposed of.

(F. A. CHAMPION)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, W.D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DARU Patrol Report No.3-1953/4

PREAMBLE :- Report of a patrol to the lower PAHOPURI River, BINAPURI River, ORIOMO River areas of the ORIOMO Census Sub-Division.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:- David R.Jacobs, P.O.

PURPOSE OF THE PATROL:-
1. Completion of ORIOMO Census.
2. Investigate alleged stealing of TURI-TURI coconuts by MAWATA people.
3. Investigate brawl between TOGO and KOPERI villages.
4. Investigate dispute between ORIOMO Sawmills and KEAWA people over removal of sago and timber from Mr. Dawson's timber lease.
5. Contact and discuss with KODARI people the advantages of moving their village to a permanent water supply site.
6. Payment of N.M.T.A. monies.
7. Routine inspection.

DATE LEFT STATION:- 22nd. May, 1954.

DATE RETURNED STATION:- 18th. June, 1954. (21st.June on patrol)

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATROL DAYS:- 29

PERSONAL ACCOMPANYING:- No. 3209 Cpl. EROKO RP & NGC
No. 7599 Const. HAINA " "
No. 7138 Const. HAVIA " "

Interpreter BAMAGA - IMARI
N.M.O. BIANGO (7days only)
N.M.O. IAIPA (15 days)

AV. RAGE NUMBER OF CARRIERS:- 21

David R. Jacobs

.....
David R. Jacobs, P.O.

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INTRODUCTION:

It was the intention of this patrol to start at MAWATA on the BINATURI River, however just prior to the patrol's departure from DARU a report was received of an alleged brawl between TOGO and KUPERI villages, and thus the patrol proceeded via MAWATA and MARADAUAN to TOGO on the PAHOTURI River so that the brawl could be investigated.

On completion of the investigation at TOGO and KUPERI, the patrol continued on through MAIDORO and IRUPI carrying out routine Administration. At TATI, and at all villages from there onwards, census checks were taken. In all twenty villages were visited of which fourteen were censused.

The patrol had the use of the M.V."ELEVALA" for the first two days, during which time MAWATA and MARADAUAN were visited, and the patrol was taken to the TOGO canoe landing on the PAHOTURI River from where it proceeded on foot. From TOGO to ZIM all travelling was done on foot. Canoes were used on the ORIOMO River.

Unseasonal rains both prior to the patrol's departure and during the patrol made the tracks wet and heavy in parts and thus all the times between villages are somewhat slower than is usual.

The patrol received a friendly reception in all villages. In some much care had been taken to decorate the rest houses with palm fronds and flowers.

DIARY:

Saturday,22nd. May,1954.

Departed DARU in the M.V. "ELEVALA" at 1000 hrs. Arrived MAWATA 1215 hrs. Const. MAVIA sent to TURITURI to bring Village Officials to the "ELEVALA". Inspected MAWATA village. Departed 1445 hrs with the MAWATA and TURITURI Village Officials on board. Arrived MARAKAWA Island 1830 hrs. Police and prisoners who had come from DARU disembarked for the night. They are to collect stone and sand to be taken back to DARU on the "ELEVALA". Departed MARAKAWA 1900 hrs. ran aground on rising tide but were soon off. Anchored off MARADAUAN village for the night at 2100 hrs.

Sunday,23rd. May,1954.

Up anchor at 0705 hrs. and proceeded up the PAHOTURI river arriving at TOGO canoe landing at 0740 hrs. Interpreter BAMAWA sent through to MAIDORO his home village to ask the people to bring in native foodstuffs for purchase the next morning when the "ELEVALA" returned. Left at 0800 hrs. and at 0830 hrs. anchored again off MARADAUAN. Went ashore and discussed the TURITURI coconut dispute with the village officials of MARADAUAN, MAWATA and TURITURI. Inspected the village and returned to the "ELEVALA". At 1045 hrs. proceeded to MARAKAWA Island. Stone and sand were collected and loaded onto the "ELEVALA". Departed for TOGO LANDING 1745 hrs. and arrived at 1850 hrs. Anchored for the night.

Monday,24th. May,1954.

MAIDORO people arrived at 0710 hrs. with food which was purchased and loaded onto the "ELEVALA" to be taken back to DARU. At 0740 hrs. the patrol left for TOGO village and the "ELEVALA" departed for DARU. Arrived TOGO 0850 hrs. Track wet and heavy. Started the investigation of the brawl. Decided to complete the investigation next day at KUPERI. Inspected the village and gardens. Dance held in the evening in honour of the patrol's visit.

Tuesday,25th. May,1954.

Departed TOGO 0800 hrs. Arrived KUPERI 0850 hrs. At 0900 hrs Const. MAVIA sent ahead to warn all villages of the impending patrol. Completed investigation of brawl. CRM held. Talked to Village Officials of both TOGO and KUPERI regarding their duties. Inspected villages and purchased native foods.

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Wednesday.26th. May.1954.

Departed KUPERI 0815 hrs. The Medical Orderly in charge of the TOGO Aid-Post accompanies the patrol from this point. He will later be relieved at BOZE by the Medical Orderly from that Aid-Post. Arrived WAIDORO 0850 hrs. Rest House decorated with palm fronds. Inspected village. Medical inspection done by N.M.O. Visited the very extensive gardens. Dance held in the evening.

Thursday.27th. May.1954.

Departed WAIDORO 0720 hrs. Track very swampy. Two hours were spent relaying gear across one swamp by means of bamboo rafts. Arrived IRUPI 1350 hrs. Village and medical inspections done. GWA held. Food purchased.

Friday.28th. May.1954.

Departed Irupi 0750 hrs and arrived TATI 0920 hrs. Quite a small village. Census check, medical and village inspections done. Discussion with Village Officials. Food purchased for carriers and prisoners.

Saturday.29th. May.1954.

Departed TATI 0740 hrs. Arrived GLULU 0855 hrs. This is only a small hamlet of four houses. Census taken and village inspected. Left GLULU 0945 hrs and arrived GIRINGAREDE 1120 hrs. Quite a number of women and children away at the garden places and had to delay the census until they returned. Inspected the village and took census. Native foods purchased. N.M.T.A. paid.

Sunday.30th.May.1954.

Departed GIRINGAREDE 0850 hrs. Arrived GAMAEVE 1145 hrs. Did census and medical inspection. Inspected village and visited several large gardens. Two new councillors elected by the people. Talk given to Village Officials. Embarrassed by the amount of food offered for sale to the patrol.

Monday.31st. May.1954.

Departed GAMAEVE 0750 hrs. Arrived GIRINGAREDE 1030 hrs. This track is over undulating open savannah country and makes for excellent walking. N.M.O. KIANGA returned to TOGO. Departed GIRINGAREDE 1130 hrs. and arrived at BOZE at 1340 hrs. Latter section of track extremely swampy. Rest House gaily decorated with flowers. Did census and inspected the village. Dance in the evening in honour of the patrol's visit. Most of the men in this village speak English and they made the patrol feel very welcome. The older men offered to give me some anthropological information next morning.

Tuesday.1st. June.1954.

0745 hrs. carriers sent on to UME village. Gathered some anthropological information and departed at 0930 hrs. Arrived UME 0950.hrs. N.M.O. KIANGA of BOZE is now accompanying the patrol. Census check and village inspection done. Visited the gardens and purchased food. People elected one new Councillor. Talk given to village Officials. The people of GALEDAMLU hamlet, three or four hours walk to the north-west of this village, whose names are recorded in the village book were not present for the census and judging from the comments in the village register very rarely are present. Decided that I would visit GALEDAMLU from KURU as reports indicated that it is closer to KURU than it is to this village.

Wednesday.2nd. June.1954.

Departed UME 0730 hrs. Crossed GINATURI River and arrived KURU 1130 hrs. Did census, medical and village inspection. Heavy rain for the remainder of the afternoon and evening.

Thursday.3rd. June.1954.

Departed KURU 0740 with the Village Constable and Corpl. EROLO to visit the hamlet of GALEDAMLU. Followed a hunting track to the north-west for 2½ hours and came upon two houses situated in a large coconut grove. Houses were deserted. Set off on a vague track to the south and after walking for 1½ hours came upon six people living in a lean-to. Told these people that they would have to construct permanent houses at either UME or KURU. Left at 1230 hrs. and arrived back at KURU at 1520 hrs. Continued to rain

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Friday,4th. June,1954.

Departed KURU 0745 hrs. Arrived WONIA 1130 hrs. Found the village deserted. Sent a KURU man, who was travelling with the patrol, into the bush to see if he could locate the people and if he did to tell them to go on to IAMEGA. Left WONIA 1215 hrs. Arrived IAMEGA 1400 hrs. Found that a number of these people were absent in the bush and at sago places despite the warning the warning they had received that the patrol was coming. Two IAMEGA men sent out to locate these people and to tell them to come into the village.

Saturday,5th. June,1954.

People not yet arrived in. Constable HAINA sent out to find them. Inspected the village and did a medical inspection of those present.

Sunday, 6th. June,1954.

Departed IAMEGA/0800 hrs. Crossed upper BENATURI River and arrived PODARI 1315 hrs. Rained intermittently allday.

Monday,7th. June,1954.

Inspected village and visited large water-hole some 30 minutes walk from the village. Did census and medical inspection. Visited gardens. Two new councillors elected by the people. Talk given to Village Officials.

Tuesday,8th. June 1954.

Left PODARI 0700 hrs, and through drizzling rain arrived at IAMEGA 1145 hrs. Found all the WONIA and IAMEGA people present. Did census and medical inspection of WONIA people. CNM held. Did census and the completion of the medical inspection of the IAMEGA people. CNM held. Spoke to all the village people. Paid N.M.T.A.

Wednesday,9th. June,1954.

Departed IAMEGA 0700 hrs. Arrived ZIM 1045 hrs. Heavy rain all the morning. Did census and medical inspection. Inspected village. Discovered that there were about 30 people living at a hamlet called IOD to the north-west of the village, who had been living there for four or five years and had not previously been consused. Cpl. ERORO sent out to find these people and bring them in. He returned at 1850 hrs. with the people.

Thursday,10th. June,1954.

Left ZIM at 0800 hrs. with the ZIM Councillor, the IOD headman and a policeman, to visit the hamlet of IOD. Arrived at 1030 hrs. Hamlet consisted of four houses and four more under construction, all situated in the middle of a large taro and banana garden. Returned to ZIM at 1325 hrs. Included these people in the ZIM census and did a medical inspection of them.

Friday,11th. June,1954.

Departed ZIM in two double canoes at 0800 hrs. Const. HAINA sent overland with the balance of the prisoners. Arrived ORIOMO Sawmill 1300 hrs. Mr. Dawson absent. Left Sawmill 1425 hrs. and arrived ABAM village 1615 hrs. Constable HAVIA who had been sent ahead on the 25th. May, reported. Constable HAINA with prisoners arrived at 2000 hrs.

Saturday,12th. June,1954.

Did census, medical and village inspection. V.C. sent to arrest two men for alleged tuba drinking. Departed ABAM at 1230 hrs. and proceeded down to PEAMA village by canoe. Arrived at 1420 hrs. Did census and medical inspection.

Sunday,13th. June,1954.

Resting. Talked to the village people regarding the boundaries of Mr. Dawson's timber lease. 1650 hrs. M.V. "PINGO" arrived with Mr. and Mrs.Dawson on board. After having instructed all the village men to proceed up to the Sawmill by canoe the next day I boarded th "PINGO". Arrived at the SAWMILL 1830 hrs.

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Monday,14th. June,1954.

Spent at the Sawmill awaiting the arrival of the ASAM and PEAWA people. It is the intention of the patrol to take these people around the boundaries of Mr.Dawson's Timber lease so as to leave no doubt in their minds as to which is their own land and which is Mr. Dawson's lease. Village people arrived at 1600 hrs.

Tuesday,15th. June,1954.

Village people proceeded up river by canoe at 7am. Self left at 0900 hrs. by launch with Mr.Dawson and arrived at the starting point of the south-west boundary, just below WUROI Creek at 1030 hrs. Village people arrived at 1130 hrs. Mr. Dawson returned to the Sawmill in the launch. Set off at 1205 hrs. on a 130 degree bearing cutting through heavy scrub. At 1545 hrs. changed to a 90 degree bearing and soon met the MURU-ABAM track running due east. Followed the track into ABAM village arriving at 1835 hrs. Spent the night at ABAM.

Wednesday,16th. June,1954.

The L.M.S. Mission launch arrived at 1040hrs. with the District Commissioner on board. Went aboard and arrived at the Sawmill at 1140 hrs. Did CNB. Mission launch returned to Daru with a load of timber. Village people arrived during the night. Slept at the Sawmill.

Thursday,17th. June,1954.

Left the Sawmill at 0810 hrs by canoe with the ABAM and PEAWA people. At 1400 hrs. arrived at the starting point of the North-east boundary. Raining heavily. At 1430 hrs. set off on a bearing of 90 degrees. Passed through thick scrub country. Camped by quite a large stream at 1700 hrs.

Friday,18th. June,1954.

Away in the morning at 0730 hrs. still on the same bearing.

At 0850 hrs. changed to a bearing of 99 degrees. Country opened out into savannah type country. Arrived back at the Sawmill at 1145 hrs. M.V. "ELEVALA" arrived up for timber at 1230 hrs. Had lunch and proceeded down to ABAM by canoe. Gave a final talk to the people of the two villages. "ELEVALA" arrived at 1615hrs. Boarded the "ELEVALA" and left for Daru at 1625 hrs. arriving at 2010 hrs.

Saturday,19th. and Sunday,20th. spent on the station.

Monday,21st. June,1954.

Departed Daru in the "ELEVALA" at 0830 hrs. and proceeded up the ORIOMO River. Arrived at the DOROGORI canoe landing at 0940 hrs. Walked through to DOROGORI village arriving at 1030 hrs. Track under water all the way. Did census check, medical and village inspection. Departed at 1410 and arrived back at the river at 1500 hrs. The "ELEVALA" had gone up river to collect biri and she arrived back at the landing at 1530 hrs. Boarded the "ELEVALA" and arrived back at Daru at 1630 hrs.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

1. NATIVE SITUATION:

The law and order is, as a general rule, very good in this area. From time to time there are disputes between villages which give rise to a brawl as happened between TOGO and KUPERI villages. Similar brawls between other villages have happened in the past, but in themselves are not very serious. There is very little adultery and common assault. The family group and the people within the village seem to live in fairly close harmony.

The people of this area are agriculturalists and hunters, and their gardens for the most part provide them with food for about nine months of the year, after which they depend on sago and game.

The people of PODARI, IAMEGA, WONIA, and to a lesser extent KURU and PEAWA villages are fairly nomadic, for no other reason it would seem than that they prefer to wander in the bush than live a normal village life. They depend a good deal on sago only because they spend so much time at the sago places and bush hamlets that they haven't time to make and fence large gardens as do the people further to the south. There is ample good garden land close to the villages and the water supplies are sufficient for their needs.

They live for months at a time in small groups at the sago places, hunting places and bush hamlets returning to the villages only ~~only~~ to take off the meagre crops of taro that they have planted close to the villages, for feasts and dances, or to keep track of belongings that they have left in the village.

The over recruiting of PODARI and IAMEGA villages(see Appendix"D") has left quite a number of large families without male help and it is easier for the women to go out and make sago for themselves and their children than it is for them to labour at clearing land and making a garden. Further more there is little or nothing in the village to interest them while their husbands are away and they prefer to remain in the bush.

This continual wandering, for rarely do groups stay at one hamlet for more than a few months, has a serious effect on the health of the people, especially the children, who are never taken voluntarily to a hospital or an Aid-Post and who are often hidden from medical patrols; on the schooling of the children, for there are Mission schools in these villages; and on the general progress of the people.

Talks were given to these people explaining the above, and the people were ordered to abandon the bush hamlets as semi permanent places of abode. They were advised to build and maintain gardens close to the villages. It was further explained to them that if they wished to go hunting or to make sago that two weeks is ample time for those activities.

If these people are to be encouraged to build larger gardens marketing facilities should be made available to them for any excess food that they produce, thus adding an incentive to their work. This is a factor which affects the whole area and is dealt with further under the heading of agriculture.

2. COURT FOR NATIVE MATTERS:

Set out in table form below are the Court for Native Matters held on patrol.

No.	Sec. N.R.O's.	Decision of Court.	Sentence
4	71(c)	Guilty	2 Months HHL.
13	71(c)	"	6 Weeks HHL.
1	71(c)	"	2 Months HHL.
4	101(a)	"	6 Weeks HHL.
1	"	"	2 Months HHL.
3	118(2)	"	3 Weeks HHL.
1	80(2)6.	"	4 Months HHL.
2	115(11)	"	Fined £1 1/d 2 Months HHL.

2. COURT OF NATIVE MATTERS (Cont.)

No.	Sec. N.R.O's	DECISION of Court	Sentence
1	101(9)	Guilty	Fined 10/- i/d 1 Month IHL.
2	98(a) 1.	"	4 Months IHL.
1	71(a)	"	2 Months IHL.

3. VILLAGES:

Every village visited was found to be neat and tidy, even the deserted village of WONIA. Only the villages on the ORIOMO River have grass in the village squares and under the houses. The other villages are bare of grass and indeed the ground is so hard that grss would have difficulty in growing. This factor makes it relitively easy to keep the the village grounds looking clean.

The average village of this area has ninety to a hundred people. IAMEGA is the largest with 153 people. Each family has its own house. The single men live in a communal house while the widows and single women, in most villages, live with their families.

The houses in all villages form the sides of a rectangle leaving a large area in the middle of the village for dancing and other communal activities. Coconut trees are numerous. From TOGO to KURU each village has a number of coconut trees planted near the houses. North of KURU orange trees are non-existant. The people of the ORIOMO villages have made a point of planting decorative shrubs around the boundaries of their house plots giving the village a very good appearance.

The hamlet of GALEDAMLU has already been mentioned in the diary. Quite a number of years ago this was a fairly large village, but today it consists only of two houses amidst a large coconut grove. Over the years the people have migrated to GAMAEVE, KURU and UME and at present only two families are left in the hamlet. The hamlet has not been visited by a Patrol Officer for many years and the previous census shows that a number of the people recorded as being from GALEDAMLU have actually for some years been living permanently in the villages above mentioned. The two families were told that they must build permanent dwellings at UME or KURU, whichever they desired, and in the future to treat GALEDAMLU only as a garden place.

About five years ago a big sickness at SUI village on the south bank of the FLY River caused a number of those people to move west and settle north-east of ZIM village, at a place called IOD. During those five years, although the people spend quite a lot of time at ZIM, they have carefully avoided all patrols. Iod consists of four houses situated in the middle of a large taro and banana garden.

After a discussion with the IOD and ZIM people it was decided that the IOD men would build permanent houses in ZIM and use IOD, which is only 2½ hours away, only as a garden place. There are 31 IOD people and this will bring the population of ZIM to 74 and it is considered by the writer that a village Constable should be appointed at ZIM on the next patrol. At present there is only one councillor in the village.

PODARI. With reference to the instructions the water position at PODARI was investigated.

From the beginning of the wet season until about June water is obtained from a creek close to the village on the west side. After June when the creek dries up the water is taken from a large water-hole or lake (which resembles the so called hot springs found near ZIM on the ORIOMO) 35 minutes walk south-south-east of the village. It is excellent water and the lake never dries up. The wandering habits of these people are definitely not caused by the necessity of searching for water, but more likely by the reasons set down on the previous page.

The outstanding villages visited were GAMAEVE and BOZE. GAMAEVE is quite a new village the people having moved to the present site in

3. VILLAGES Cont.

1951. From previous reports these people were evidently very nomadic and illusive, but in their new village they are settling down very well. They have built large gardens and their housing was the best seen on the patrol. They seem a very happy and contented people.

BOZE is a very pleasant village. Most of the men speak English and they seem a different type from the rest of the BIBM speaking people. Some of the houses are built after European designs and all round it is an excellent village.

4. HOUSING:

The housing style is fairly similar in all villages. Some villages of course have a better standard of houses than do others.

The rectangular shaped house with one room, a gable roof and a front verandah is the most common. The majority of houses are built on piles six to eight feet off the ground and have kipa walls, biri roofs and goru floors. The main bearers, joists, studs and rafters are generally of thin light timber, by no means the best available, but the easiest to handle.

At GAMAEVE quite a number of new houses were under construction and it was noticed that good heavy timber was being used. Every piece of timber was adzed before it was put on the houses and the completed structures will be very permanent. A few flat roofed houses had been constructed in this village and they seemed quite satisfactory.

Excepting at BOZE, where some of the houses are built on the European design, and at WAIDORO, very little space in the houses are given to windows. This is understandable to a certain extent as the mosquitos can be quite severe.

The biri roofs of the coastal and lower river villages and the sago thatch roofs of the inland villages do not last very long and have to be continually replaced.

A large number of houses were under construction at the time of this patrol and quite a lot more were ordered to be constructed by the patrol, so that the housing situation should be very satisfactory within the next six months.

5. WATER SUPPLIES AND WELLS:

The majority of villages obtain their water from rivers and creeks. GAMAEVE, GIRINGAREDE, and IAMEGA for part of the year use wells, but after these dry up creek water, which in these instances is furthur from the village, is used.

In the villages with wells or small natural soaks, the Village Constables were instructed to see that the wells were kept fenced.

6. VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

PEAWA, ZIM, WOHIA, and GLULU are the only villages without Village Constables. PEAWA has a population of a lot and the village is, and has always been, under the control of the DOROGORI V.C. It is three to four hours by canoe and foot between these two villages and I consider that the DOROGORI V.C. with a village of 121 people cannot effectively look after PEAWA as well, and that on the next patrol a man be recommended for the position. AT present there is one councillor in the village.

The fact that consideration should be given to having a V.C. appointed at ZIM has already been mentioned.

GLULU, a small village, is under the control of the GIRINGAREDE V.C. who is doing a satisfactory job.

At IAMEGA in 1951, V.C. MAIAK was relieved of his dutier after 20 years service because of age and uselessness, and UNGAMDA was recommended and appointed. The latter left to go

6. VILLAGE CONSTABLES Cont.

away to work a few months after his appointment and handed the uniform back to NAIAK. Because there are so many men away from the village at work, a suitable choice for a new V.C. could not be made, and NAIAK has been left with the uniform until the next patrol. By that time a number of the men should be back from work and a suitable man can then be selected.

V.C. BIRUGO of TOGO and V.C. DIRI of IRUPI were both fined in CRM for disobeying the lawful orders of a Magistrate.

The Village Constables as a whole are very average, but with constant reminders of their duties, and help from patrols they should improve.

The V.C's of BOZE and GAMAEVE are by far the best in the area.

7. COUNCILLORS:

In every village the duties of the councillors were explained to them. With the exception of the MABADAUAN Councillors, not one knew what his duties were. Most of them unfortunately consider that they have been appointed to assist the V.C. in his duties.

New councillors were appointed by the people at GAMAEVE, KIRU, UME and PODARI.

8. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Some of the roads were very good and others were very poor. From TOGO to UME the roads were in quite good condition as regards maintenance. Due to the heavy rains most of the roads were wet and heavy, and in parts the surface water had hindered the cleaning of them. A lot of work had been done by the TOGO, KUPERI and WAIDORO people in putting duck-boards over the parts in their roads where the water was particularly deep.

From UME northwards the roads were in disrepair. It was evident that the roads had at some stage been cleaned, but at the time of the patrol they were very poor.

9. BRIDGES:

There are no large bridges in this area. The smaller creeks are spanned by one or a number of logs, usually with a lower cane hand rail.

10. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Agriculture:

An abundance of food was offered for sale to the patrol. It is quite apparent that there will be no shortage of food this year.

Taro is the staple diet of the area, followed by bananas, yams, sweet potato, maniotta and pumpkin. Pineapples, watermelon, paw-paw, oranges and lemons, as well as coconuts help to make up the diet.

TOGO, KUPERI and WAIDORO have very large gardens, and one man may have five or six different areas under taro with a sprinkling of bananas and yams, staged so as to last from late April or early May up to December.

From December until May sago, game and some maniotta are the main foods eaten. Fish are very numerous in the streams and can be caught all the year round, but are most easily caught in the dry season when the creeks are low.

The TOGO, WAIDORO, KUPERI, IRUPI, FATI, GIRINGARENE, BOZE and UME people are fairly industrious and produce more than their own requirements of food in most years. With the surplus they trade with the coastal KIWAIS for clothing, plates, spoons etc. money and tobacco. They do not always get a good deal from these people and would preferably take the food to Daru were canoe transport available. They get next to no assistance from the KIWAIS in this sphere and are left with no alternative but to trade the food to them.

10. AGRICULTURE Cont.

There is a demand on Daru for all the food that these people can produce, and with organisation and supervision I feel that these people could meet that demand, and such a project would be of great benifit to them.

With the villages of PODARI, IAMEGA, WOMIA, KURU and GAMAEVE it is Quite necessary to start such a project if they are to be lifted from the rut they are now in. Food would have to be transported overland for some distance from these villages before water transport could be used. Mr. Jackman of the Co-operative section in 1949 wrote in some of the village registers of this area that mules would be a practical solution to this problem.

Livestock:

Very few pigs were seen. There are fowls in nearly all the villages. Game is very plentiful, wallaby, pig, cassowary, crocodile, pidgeons and fish. The people are never starved of meat.

11. EDUCATION:

The London Missionary Society have schools at TOGO, WAIDORO, IRUPI, GIRINGAREDE, BOZE, KURU, IAMEGA, PODARI, and DOROGORI. All these schools have native teachers.

Arithmetic, reading and writing in the vernacular, and a very little English. The teachers themselves have only a smattering of english and cannot be expected to impart very much to the students.

There is an average of about 30 students in each village with a Mission. The students range from small boys and girls of 5 or 6 years of age to men of 30 years of age.

The top standard in these schools is grade 2.

The Seventh Day Adventists have missions at Zim, ARAM, and PEAWA villages. The headquarters of the mission in this area is on the ORIGMO River just below the Sa[illegible]li.

A number of students from GIRINGAREDE, GIRUIU and BOZE attend the Department of Education school at MASINGARA.

12. CENSUS:

The villages censused received from 4 to 14 days warning that the patrol was coming, and only at WOMIA, IAMEGA and PODARI was there difficulty in contacting the people. The patrol was delayed 2 days at IAMEGA awaiting the arrival of the people, and eventually they were all seen.

Four men from IAMEGA were sentenced under section 101(a) of the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908-1952, for failing to appear for census after they had received sufficient warning.

The people of IOD have been included in the ZDI census as migrations in. At PEAWA 6 names missed by the previous census were included as migrations in.

GAIEDAMLU will cease to be a seperate census.

13. LATRINES:

An inspection was made of all latrines. In most of the villages two latrines, one for the males and one for the females, are used and maintained.

Orders were necessary at UMA, KURU, IAMEGA and DOROGORI for new latrines to be constructed as the old ones were in a dilapidated condition.

14. N.M.T.A.

N.M.T.A. monies were paid at KUPERI, GIRINGAREDE, IAMEGA, PEAWA and DOROGORI.

TOGO - KUPERI BRAUL:

This braul was investigated and resulted in 17 men from the two villages being sentenced to imprisonment under Section 71(e) of the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908-1952

TOGO-KUPERI BRAWL Cont.

for terms from six weeks to two months IHL, and one man was sentenced to two months IHL under Section 71(c).

During Easter of this year some of the TOGO and KUPERI people visited MABADAUAN village. On the night of Good Friday a young TOGO man behaved in a threatening manner towards a KUPERI woman. On about the 1st. of May this reached the ears of the woman's husband. The husband together with the KUPERI V.C. went to TOGO and finding the young man there took him back to KUPERI to dispense "justice" which took the form of hitting him across the back with a stick. The mother of the young man was a witness to this and she hurried back and told the TOGO people what had happened. All the TOGO men immediately made for KUPERI and the brawl resulted. Nobody was seriously hurt.

TURITURI COCONUT DISPUTE:

The Village Officials of TURITURI, MANATA and MABADAUAN were all gathered at MABADAUAN and the alleged stealing of coconuts from the TURITURI plantation by the MANATA and MABADAUAN people was investigated.

The MABADAUAN and MANATA people (one people) claim that part of the TURITURI plantation is on MABADAUAN land and if the TURITURI people will not pay rent for that land then they have a right to take coconuts of the trees on their land. The TURITURI people claim that the plantation is not on MABADAUAN land.

Unfortunately it was not possible to return to TURITURI to establish exactly where the land boundaries are as the "KIRVALA" was needed back at Daru, and therefore the matter was left in obeyance and will be settled on the forthcoming KIWAI patrol by Mr. Kent a/ADO.

ORIOMO DISPUTE:

(a) Since Mr. Dawson started operating at the Sawmill the ADAM and MEADA people have been cutting down valuable timber in the process of clearing land for gardens within the boundaries of the timber lease. All the men from these two villages were taken around the boundaries of the lease (shown on the map) and were shown exactly the land area of the lease.

These people have been given until the end of October 1954 to vacate the gardens on the lease. This will give them sufficient time to make use of the taro that has already been planted. They were also told that henceforth no more timber of any variety is to be cut from the land within the boundaries of the lease.

(b) It was alleged by the labour boys working for Mr. Dawson that an ADAM man had threatened to make sorcery against them if they cut any more sago up river from the logging campat which they were working. This man was sentenced to 4 months IHL. under section 80 2.(b) of the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908-1952.

It was explained to the people that sago on the lease did not belong to them and that they must not continue to cut it.

David. R. Jacobs P.O.

ANNEXURE "A".

REPORT OF N.P. & M.C.O. PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO PATROL NO. 3-1972/54.

No. 3269 Cpl. BRORO. Conduct good. Has a very good way with village people. He has fair initiative.

No. 7238 Const. HAVIA. Has only with the patrol fo a few days. His conduct is good. He is a hard worker and capable of doing a good job on his own.

No. 7599 Const. [illegible]. Conduct good, A smart energetic police-man. An excellent shot with a shot gun.

.....
David R. Jacobs, P.C.
Officer of the J.P.C.

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A medical inspection was carried out in 15 villages, and the more serious complaints are tabulated on the next page. Apart from these a number of minor lacerations, injuries and small sores were treated in the villages.

There is a village Aid- Post at TOTO with H.M.O. NYANZA in charge and one at BOMA with H.M.O.IAMBA in charge. A new dispensary and treating room has been built by the village people at TOTO, and they have done a very creditable job. Vague rumours were received that the KUPERI and WAIDHIO people were dissatisfied with H.M.O.NYANZA and that he was demanding food and certain favours for treating the people. Nothing could be proved and these rumours appear to be completely unfounded. There seems to be a certain amount of jealousy on the part of the KUPERI and WAIDHIO people because the Aid-Post Dm is at TOTO and not in one of their villages. It was explained to the people that the Aid-Post is for them all, and that they were indeed fortunate to have an Aid-Post at all.

Both of the Medical Orderlys are doing an excellent job, and between them, the whole area visited by this patrol, with the exception of the GUIGHO River, is regularly patrolled by them.

It can be seen from the table that in the villages of PUMARI and IAMBA a good number of yaws were discovered. These are a very nomadic people and invariably they are absent from the village when there is medical patrol in the area. These people do not mind being treated in the village but are loath to go to hospital or the Aid-Posts.

The frequent patrols to these villages by the H.M.O. from BOMA are of great benifit, even if he cannot enter the people to go to hospital but only give treatment to those he finds in the village, for the people must eventually see the benifit of proper medical treatment.

David R. Jacobs, P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND THEIR COMPLAINTS WHO HAD TO BE SENT TO HOSPITAL OR VILLAGE AID POSTS FOR TREATMENT.

Village.	Malaria.	Yaws.	Guinea.	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Total
TAFI	5	2			1	8
GUINDAHUPUR	1					1
GANAIYE	1	1		1		3
YOE	1	4				5
YUKU	3					3
KOARI	6	9		4		19
KAMUGA	2	3	7	2		15
WONIA	1	1	2			4
ZIE	2	1			1	4
ABAM	4	1			1	6
PEAWA	3		1			4
	31	22	9	6	3	71

David R Jacobs P.O.

APPENDIX "F"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

1. LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

There are three linguistic groups living in this area of the ORIOMO Census Sub-division.

(a) The GIZARA Linguistic Group.

This language is spoken by the people of TOGO, KUPERI and WAIDORO.

(b) The BIBE Linguistic Group.

Spoken by the people of SEBE, SOGAL, TATI, IRUPI, MASINGARA, DRAGELE, GIRIEGARKUE, GLULU and BOZE.

(c) The GIMA Linguistic Group.

Spoken by the people of UNE, KURU, GAMAEVE, PODARI, IAMEGA, ZIM, WONIA, and ABAM.
Due to very very slight dialectical differences in the language spoken by two groups the GAMAEVE, PODARI, IAMEGA, WONIA, and ZIM people are called WIPMAMS, and the UNE, KURU and ABAM people are called JIRAMS. The latter do not call themselves JIRAMS but are called so by the WIPMAMS because of an old village site near UNE which is called JIRE.

Only the people of the villages close to the liguistic boundaries can speak the language of the neighbouring linguistic area, as well as their own. People of villages a little further afield can understand the neighbouring language but cannot speak it.

The Story of the Origin of the BIBE SPEAKING People According to the people of BOZE.

At a spot roughly in the vicinity of GLULU, were it is at present situated, there lived an old woman called TIGIAM. For some time she had tried to create men by means of the pig and the cassowary but had failed, so she went out and killed a wallaby. She brought it back to her house and put it under a MIMIFUALI tree and left it to rot. After a few weeks when it had decayed she took a number of maggots from it and placed them in some boiling water. From the boiling water men appeared. The first two men were called AMIAPA and NUGUMURA and the people that followed were of one or the other of the tribes of the first two men. Marriage took place within the tribes but no children resulted from the marriages. The two men, AMIAPA and NUGUMURA, decided that they would stop inter-tribal marriage and only allow inter tribal marriages. This proved successful and very soon children resulted from the marriages and the tribes grew rapidly.

These people had quite a number of pigs which they fed and looked after, and one day TIGIAM went into the bush to make some sago saying to the people before she left that they must not kill the pigs while she was away. When she returned she found that all the pigs had been killed and eaten. She was very angry about this and told the people that she would go again into the bush and bring back a snake. When she returned with the snake she gathered the people around her and told them that when a snake dies it is finished , but when a person dies the skin breaks away from the neck and a new person appears.

Shortly after this the first man died, GALIGABAM, and no new man appeared from him. The old women TIGIAM admitted that she had been wrong and having lost face amongst her people took up her belongings and some sago and fled from the village. After leaving from the vicinity of GLULU, she passed by BOZE and then eventually made her way to WABADA Island and the other Islands of the BAMU Delta. On these Islands she scattered her sago that she was still carrying and that is why there is a lot of sago on the islands near the BAMU(according to these people). TIGIAM was eventually drowned just off DIEIRI Island.

APPENDIX "E" Cont.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL Cont.

There are two old men in BOKE village who claim to be hereditary chiefs of the AMIAPA and BUSUMUNA tribes. They are BILIU and ENEI.

Prior to the coming of the Government, and within the memory of these two men, a part of the initiation ceremony for the young men was for them to be schooled in a special house where they were taught by the older men not to steal or fraternise with with other mens' wives and etc., or they would be killed by TIGIAM who would come back from the dead.

David M. Jacobs P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING OMEA RECORDED VILLAGES
[illegible] SUB-DIVISION N.D.

Village.	Date of Census.	Total No.Males (Present+Absent)	18-45 labour Potential.	No. absent from District.	Percentage.	No. absent inside Dist.	Percent.	Total No. absent.	Total Percent.
GIKUNGAMBE	29-5-54	36	22	9	13.6%	9	41%	12	54.6%
UME	2-6-54	28	28	10	35.7%	5	18%	15	53.7%
KIMU	3-6-54	34	28	9	32%	5	18%	14	50%
PODARI	8-6-54	38	33	21	64%			21	64%
IAMBA	9-6-54	39	39	20	51.3%	1	2.5%	21	53.8%

The total number of males absent from the villages at work, both inside and outside the District is 121, out of a total of 302 able-bodied men.

The majority of those employed outside the district are with the A.P.C. and all those employed within the district are at the GIKUNGU Sawmill.

David R. Jacobs P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

TRAVELLING TIMES - DARU PATROL No.3-1953/54.

DARU	TO	MAMATA(R.H.)	2hrs.15m.	per KIEVALA
MAMATA	TO	MABADAHAN(R.H.)	" "	" "
MABADAHAN	TO	TOJO LANDING	35m.	" "
TOJO LANDING	TO	TOJO(R.H.)	45m.	Grassland. Track under water.
TOJO	TO	KUPERI(R.H.)	50m.	Open forest. Track heavy.
KUPERI	TO	WAIDORO(R.H.)	35m.	Open forest. Track fair.
WAIDORO	TO	IBUPI(R.H.)	5hrs.30m.	Open forest,patches of scrub. Track all swamp. Tracks swamp to begin with open forest.
IBUPI	TO	TATI(R.H.)	1hr. 30m.	Track good. Open forest with patches of scrub.
TATI	TO	GIRI(R.H.)	1hr. 15m.	Track fair. Country rough.
GIRI	TO	GIRIDGARENE(R.H.)	1hr. 35m.	Rolling savannah. Track good even after the rain.
GIRIDGARENE	TO	GANAEVE(R.H.)	2hrs.50m.	Track shocking. Swamp all the way.
GIRIDGARENE	TO	BOZE(R.H.)	2hrs.10m.	Track swampy.
BOZE	TO	URE(R.H.)	50m.	Track good. Rolling savannah country.
URE	TO	KURE(R.H.)	4hrs.00m.	Track fair. No police barracks
KURE	TO	WONIA(R.H.)	3hrs.45m.	Track good. Country ridgy.
WONIA	TO	IAMEGA(R.H.)	1hr. 35m.	Track poor. Heavy scrub in parts.
IAMEGA	TO	PUDARI(R.H.)	4hrs.30m.	Track fair. Scrub and grass.
IAMEGA	TO	ZIM(R.H.)	3hrs.45m.	Canoe.
ZIM	TO	ABAM(R.H.)	7hrs.00m.	Canoe.
ABAM	TO	PEAWA(R.H.)	1hr. 30m.	Time could be halved in dry weather.
DOROGORI LANDING	TO	DOROGORI(R.H.)	40m.	

David R. Jacobs

David. R. Jacobs P.O.

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 1 of 54/55

James W. Kent a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DARU Patrol Report No.1-1954/55.

Report of a Patrol to : The KIMAI Census Sub-Division, DARU Sub-District, Western District.

Officer Conducting Patrol: James W Kent, a/ADO

Purpose of Patrol:
(i) Census Revision.
(ii) General Routine Inspection.
(iii) Investigation Land Application - GESOA
(iv) Enquiry whereabouts GONDAI people.

Date left Station: 28th. July, 1954.

Date Returned Station: 19th. August, 1954.

No. Days spent on patrol: 23 days.

Personnel Accompaning Patrol:
No. 6452 L/Cpl. KIMAI R.P. & M.G.C.
No.6042 Const. FIOLI " "
No. 7146 Const. KEPI " "
No. 7140 Const. KUKUS " "

Interpreter Gr. 2 SIMOI MDS & MA.

MRS GUBA PMD.

Method of travel: MV KLEVAIA.

Average No. of Carriers: 30

Average No. portorage hours: 150 hrs.

James W. Kent
James W Kent a/ADO

INTRODUCTION.

The original itinerary of the patrol was to visit all villages comprising the Kiwai Census Sub-Division with an anticipated patrol duration of approximately 30 days and for which period the MV ELEVALA had been made available. After being absent for 19 days and with the western section of the census sub-division still to be visited word was received that the ELEVALA would be required for other official purposes as from the 21st. August. Accordingly the patrol terminated on the afternoon of the 19th. August leaving the villages of PARUDAHAU, KUMATTA and [illegible] unvisited. It is anticipated these villages will be visited within the near future.

It was the first time that many sections of Kiwai had been visited by a patrol for over two years and the people appeared genuinely pleased to have a patrol amongst them. Many villages had erected welcome arches of split coconut fronds, mats had been placed in Rest Houses for the O.I.C.'s use and dances were held at night.

At PARAMA there was a display of loyalty which far exceeded any other similar displays I have experienced in the Territory.

Some 300 people, adults and children, advancing in two files and headed by the Village Constable, Councillors and Church Deacons greeted the patrol's arrival with a spirited rendition of God Save the Queen. As the patrol moved off after due respect had been paid to the National Anthem the singing was renewed with the patrolling party advancing through a long volunteer area and finally as the party reached the Rest House the singing was taken up by some hundred odd people standing nearby. A pre-war Red Ensign flew proudly from a Flag pole near the rest house.

The Rest House, a building of good substantial design, was completely furnished for my use. Mats on the verandah and on the inside floor. Bed, mattress, sheets, blankets, pillows, tables, chairs, table cloths, good enamel wash basin, towels and soap, flowers in vases on the tables. A gesture which I appreciate and will never forget.

It is suggested that future patrols to the Kiwai area be undertaken during the North West season. The Fly River is no place to patrol during the South East, huge seas, frequent rain squalls, made travelling most uncomfortable. So bad were the seas that on one occasion some 4 to 5 foot of iron rubbing band was torn off the Port bow of the Elevala.

Approximately 2,500 lbs of native foodstuffs were purchased by the patrol for use at DAHU.

James W Kent

James W Kent a/ADO.

DIARY

Wednesday,
28th. July, 1954.

Dept. BARU por MV ELEVALA 0725 hrs. Anchored TORO Pass 1090 hrs. Patrol personnel food. Dept. 1130 hrs. arrived SAMARI Village 1530 hrs. Anchored. Party ashore. V.C. and Councillors reported. Inspected village.
Heavy SE seas and rain all day.

Thursday,
29th. July, 1954.

Census and medical check of SAMARI. Dept. 1100 hrs along Beach. Arrived SAGUANE 1120 hrs. Inspected village. Census and medical check. Returned SAGUANE 1645 hrs.
Heavy rain most of day.

Friday,
30th. July, 1954.

Dept. 0840 hrs. Heavy South East seas. Arrived SEAGROVO Ck. 1040 hrs. Anchored. Wait for low tide. Dept. 1240 hrs along beach arrived IPISIA 1350 hrs. Lunched. Census and medical check.
Light to heavy rain most of day.

Saturday,
31st. July, 1954.

At IPISIA. Census and medical check of AGOHARA. Native Affairs. Census and medical check of OROKSAPUO. Native Affairs.
Light rain most of day.

Sunday,
1st. August, 1954.

Observed.

Monday,
2nd. August, 1954.

Inspected IPISIA and OROKSAPUO Villages. Inspection of wells and near by gardens. Inspected AGOHARA Village, wells and near by gardens.

Tuesday,
3rd. August, 1954

Dept. 0730 hrs. Along beach arrived SAGASIA 0930 hrs. NAPAUPA Villagers present. Census and medical check of SAGASIA. Inspection of village. Lunched. Census and medical check of NAPAUPA. Dept. 1625 hrs. Arrived IPISIA 1735 hrs.

Wednesday,
4th. August, 1954.

Court for Native Matters - Adultery complaints. Dept. 1030 hrs along beach to SEAGROVO Cr. up creek to AGOHARA-IPISIA sago place. Ownership of sagotrees investigated. Returned IPISIA 1620 hrs. MV ELEVALA arrived 1715 hrs. Dept. 1730 hrs. arrived SEAGROVO Ck. 1830 hrs. boarded vessel.

Thursday,
5th. August, 1954.

Dept. 0620 hrs. Arrived DAMERATAHU Village 0620 hrs. Inspection of village, wells. Census and medical check. Native Affairs. Court for Native Matters - adultery complaint.

Friday,
6th. August, 1954.

Dept. 0545 hrs. Arrived GESGA Village 0700 hrs. Inspection of village. Census and medical check. Dept. for garden areas. Investigation into ownership of coconut trees. Returned to village. Native Affairs. Dept. 1715 hrs. Anchored off WAPI Village 1945 hrs.

Saturday,
7th. August, 1954.

Census and medical check of WAPI. Inspection of village. Census and medical check of AIBENIO. Discussion with V.C. Councillors and villagers.

Sunday,
8th. August, 1954.

Dept. 0600 hrs. Arrived DOROPO Village 0800 hrs. Inspected village. Rest of Day observed.

Monday,
9th. August, 1954.

At DOROPO. Census and medical check. Dept. 0800 hrs arrived SEPE 1010 hrs. Census and medical check. Inspection of village. Native Affairs.

Tuesday,
10th. August, 1954

Dept. 0730 hrs. Arrived GAIRA 0930 hrs. With Mr. Robinson ADO in offical matters. Dept. 1145 hrs. Arrived DOUMORI 1325 hrs. Census and medical check. Inspection of village.

Wednesday, 11th. August, 1954

Dept. 0600 hrs. Down Fly R. to WEDERHAMU. Arrived 0740 hrs. Majority of people in nearby gardens. Informed of patrol's intended return in afternoon. Dept. 0820 hrs arrived KAMAMI 0845 hrs. Census and medical check. Inspection of village. People in cot to cleaning village under police supervision. Dept. 1355 hrs. Arrived WEDERHAMU . Census and medical check.

Thursday, 12th. August, 1954.

Inspected village. Dept. 0930 hrs arrived KOAHU 1010 hrs Censor and medical check. Inspected village. Native Affairs. Dept. 1545 hrs. Arrived SEMERIHABU Village 1630 hrs. Light rain. MV KLEVALA dept DARU with mail, passengers, native foodstuffs.

Friday, 13th. August, 1954.

Census check. Inspection of village. Native Affairs.

Saturday, 14th. August, 1954.

At SEMERIHABU on patrol duty. MV KLEVALA arrived 1730 hrs.

Sunday, 15th. August, 1954

Dept. 0725 hrs. Arrived KUKUMA 1040 hrs. Census and medical check. Inspection of village. Dept. 1210 hrs. Arrived IABA Census and medical check. Inspection of village. Dept. 1700 hrs for DAMARI. Women suffering from wounds caused by mild sig taken on board. Dept. 1810 hrs. across Fly Estuary arrived DAMARI 2030 hrs.

Monday, 16th. August, 1954.

Census and medical check. Inspection of village. Dept. 1145 hrs. Arrived SUI 1245 hrs. MV KLEVALA to MIBU In. for anchorage. Census and medical check . Inspection of village.

Tuesday, 17th. August, 1954.

Dept. 0730 hrs. Arrived TORO Pass 0930 hrs. Int. SUROI and Consst. KOGA to PARAMA. Wait till low tide. Along beach to PARAMA arrived 1330 hrs. Lunched . Census and medical check. Inspection of village.

Wednesday, 18th. August, 1954

At PARAMA census and medical check completed. Native Affairs. Land ownership dispute investigated. Dept. 1600 hrs. along beach to KLEVALA. Dept. anchored off KATAZAI Village, 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 19th. August, 1954.

Census and medical check. Inspection of village. Native Affairs. Dept. 1145 hrs. Arrived DARU 1315 hrs. Reported to District Commissioner.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

(a) Native Situation. Although it is over two years since the KIWAI Census Sub-Division was last visited by a patrol it has not been neglected. Frequent visits have been made to individual villages, mainly to investigate village brawls, sickness etc., consequently both from a magisterial and medical viewpoint a fairly constant contact has been maintained with the population; however I do not consider that such flying visits, usually of only a few hours duration, no matter how frequently they are made are comparable to the results and benefits which the people gain from a patrol staying for at least one complete day in each particular area. It was decided therefore that as much time as possible be spent in each village without becoming a tiresome burden to the people.

In some aspects, particularly in the state of villages, housing, lack of latrines and the number of disputes arising out of ownership of minor land tracts and sago places the result of the prolonged absence of patrols were quite noticeable.

The over-recruitment of the 24 villages visited by the patrol has reached alarming proportions and if allowed to continue there will be, in all probability, serious consequences. An average of 60.2% of the eligible males are absent at work. Individual village figures are extremely high; the majority are over 50% and in one instance, SAGASIA, it is 11%.

The KIWAI are subsistance farmers or agriculturalists, hunters and in the western section also fishermen. The initial garden work is a male occupation, as also is felling of timber. The men build the houses and carry out the major repair projects; they undertake the hunting of bush pig and cassowary and the fishing for turtle and dugong. If the village are over-recruited, as they are (vide Native Labour Appendix "A"), the inevitable result is the deterioration of gardens - food becomes in short supply - there occurs a vitamin and protein defiency due to lack of pig, cassowary, turtle and dugong, all important items in the Kiwai diet. Villages and houses fall into disrepair. The filthy and untidy houses, the non repair of houses, the erection and overcrowding of sub standard houses,soon on the patrol, all are the results of insufficient village manpower.

The women and elderly men can only do what is normally required of them according to their physical capabilities. If through necessity all the hard work usually undertaken by the men has to be carried out the elders, the women and/or children it might be detrimental to their health; moreover it is customary for men going to work to leave their wives and families in the care of a brother, if he is absent or if there is no brother, in the care of the wife's people who are usually elderly folk. In a number of instances as many as 3 or 4 males from one family are absent at work. The extra work involved in providing food places an extra strain on the older folk - a most unfair burden.

Other factors, similar to those commented upon in Patrol Report No. 2 -1953/54 are also present.

"Moral and social evils have also arisen. Many of the young men once their Native Employee Agreements are terminated refuse to return to the village. They take employment as Casual Labourers. More than 50% of these young men are engaged to young girls of their village before they go to work. Part bride price having been made both parties are no longer free unless restitution takes place which seldom occurs. Human nature takes its course - the girls enter into illicit love affairs- sometimes with disastrous results - illegitimate children.

In a number of instances married men have abandoned their wives and families. The wives not being conversant with their legal rights seek re-marriage as a solution to their problem. In a number of instances parents requested that the Administration force their long absent sons to return home and so honour their obligations to the girls to whom they are engaged. Unfortunately no legal duress can be enforced in such instances. Deserted wives when informed of their legal rights placed claims.

In the past the dominant social unit has been the tribe as a whole or the various clans which comprise the tribe. Due to Government and Mission influence tribal life is becoming decentralised and the family unit is now emerging as the dominant unit in native society. The tribe could afford to lose manpower, the family unit of to-day cannot. If over-recruiting is allowed to continue the existence of the family unit will be endangered and the whole frabic of the native village social structure will be impaired. Excessive recruiting, that is, over-recruiting by a large percentage must never be allowed to occur again. If it does then the Administration will have failed in its obligations to protect native society and its interests".

The KIWAI, particulary the coastal Kiwai, are some of the most sophisticated native people in the Territory. They are fine seamen. Before the war many were employed on the Thursday Island pearling fleets, others were on coastal vessels plying along the eastern seaboard of Australia. Today this work is denied them, although a few have smuggled themselves to the Torres Straight Strait Islands where they are employed in their calling, others are employed at Thursday Island while 2 PAPUA men are working in the sugar mills at Cairns. I have personally met Kiwai men who know Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville or Cairns as well as I do. I have heard others vividly relate their experiences in the pearling Ports of north-west Western Australia. To have reached such a stage of development where their services as carpenters, clerks, seamen, storemen etc are eagerly sought after, to have obtained a degree of sophistication second to none in the Territory, to have a standard of living superior to other Papuan coastal villages is an achievement which any people can be proud of but it is an achievement which is slowly disintergrating due to the lack of opportunities for further development. They are stagnating and with the continual absence of many families and individuals village disintergration may have already commenced. If this absence is allowed to continue and if more families are permitted to leave their traditional homes for permanent domicile in localities offering prospects of continual employment there is the established the nucleus of a permanent landless labouring class. A most undesirable social trend which must be combated.

The return of these families and individuals and the closing of the Kiwai area is essential. Such action should be considered as an emergency measure only. The permanent solution to the problem appears to be in the Administration directing the activities and energies of the Kiwai towards village based developmental projects from which would be obtained adequate economic results and remuneration sufficient to offset the present income earned by leaving the village which would not only ensure sufficient effective workers remaining in the village but would give rise to an increased standard of living, a rejuvenation of village social life, and an added self confidence by playing an active role in the improvement and advancement of their own lot.

The resources and an outlet for these activities already exist. What is required is the exploitation of these resources. There are excellent garden lands just off the coast; there are excellent fishing grounds; good millable timber exists in large strands. Timber, garden and sea produce are in constant demand by Private enterprise and the Administration. It is the duty of the Administration to give the initial impetus necessary to commence such an undertaking which, with the interest, encouragement and assistance comparable to that extended to other groups by the Administration, will be of great benefit to the Kimi.

(b) Court for Native Matters, Complaints: There were 3 Courts for Native Matters heard on the Patrol. In all cases the charge was Adultery and in all instances the women involved were wives whose husbands were absent at work.

There were a number of disputes over the ownership of minor garden land tracts and sago trees. With one exception these were settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The one exception was at IVISIA. The dispute involved both land and sago trees. Ownership of the sago trees was established but the land (on which the sago trees were growing) had been sold by IVISIA people to the people of AGOHARA Village. Unfortunately the original owner is deceased and the only living witness to the transaction was absent at work. It was suggested that the land not be utilised until the witness returned from work when the dispute would then be fully investigated. This was readily agreed to by both parties.

There is an involved land dispute at PARAMA which concerns tribal ownership of certain sections of land situated within the precincts of PARAMA Village and land reclaimed swamp land immediately adjacent to the northern boundaries of the village. This dispute is the subject of separate correspondence.

The recent brawling at GESOA was the result of inter-clan friction caused by the establishment of a mission post by the S.D.A. Mission. The matter was thoroughly investigated, with subsequent Court action, by Mr. J.C. Baker, P.O. The village has now settled down to its usual normal state.

Generally speaking the people live in harmony with one another and friendly relations exist between the various villages. The one exception is the continual friction between the villages of MAMATA and TURATURA. The animosity between the two villages is of long standing and has its roots in pre-government days when the people originally lived as one group at the site known as old MAMATA. The original dispute was over land ownership. Subsequent quarrels, until the arrival of the Government, were settled in the time honoured manner of bow and arrow, stone club and beheading knife. Since then the contesting parties have, with monotonous regularity throughout the years approached the Administration to arbitrate in the dispute. Decisions are accepted but after a few years forgotten by the people and the cycle starts all over again. Unfortunately these villages were amongst the three not visited by the patrolling officer whose intention was to investigate the matter and inform the people that the resultant decision was to be strictly adhered to in the future and that attempt to alter the decision without official sanction would be viewed in a serious light.

(c) Villages:

The majority of the villages visited maybe regarded as permanent i.e. abandonment of present locations will be undertaken only through sheer necessity - such as complete eroding of village sites by the sea. A number of villages have been in existance for many generations and in such instances as IASA (the ancient cultural centre of KIMAI) and IPISIA, village locations have been chosen with care; on the other hand where little care had been exercised the people led a rather unsettled life, building and abandoning

successive villages until ultimately tiring of the constant moving they amalgamated with old established villages. The present village of WEDERENIAMU was formed by the amalgamation of several Kiwai Island groups who moved to the South Bank of the Fly.

While it is true that many villages have not the most pleasant of surroundings - sago and mangrove swamps - the contrary can be said of a number of villages whose inhabitants have by their own endevours added to the natural attractiveness of the site.

Layout and design of the various villages vary considerably from the closed square of such villages as DOUMORI, the hollow square design of SEPE, the street design of the larger villages such as SUI, PARAMA, IPISIA, the curved arc plan of WAPI to the squalid grouping of OROMOSAPUO and DOREPO.

In cleanliness and tidiness the majority of the villages left much to be desired. Filth and rubbish of all descriptions, broken paddles, rotting broken canoes, vegetable and fruit peelings, scraps of food littered the village squares. The resultant stench from such unhygenic practices completed the general picture of disorder and squalidness of these villages. Such conditions although general for the whole area were in direct contrast to the overall cleanliness of such villages as DOUMORI (one of the best villages I have ever visited), IPISIA, PARAMA, SUI, SEPE, SEMERIMABU, WEDERENIAMU and WAPI. The village of WAPI is relatively new, just over two years old. If the inhabitants continue their efforts WAPI should become one of the best KIWAI villages.

With the exception of the last mentioned villages it was necessary to issue instructions for the general improvement in the cleanliness of the villages and environs.

(d) Housing:

Three distinct types of housing exist in the KIWAI District.

The DARIMO or mens house; the MOTO or communal dwelling and the KOMODI or small temporary erections.

(i) The DARIMO:

Compared to the old traditional long house DARIMO the present day men's house is a most unimpressive affair. Gone are the human effigies and the great carved centre posts. With the advent of Government and mission influence , education and sophistication the significance of the men's house as a ceremonial sanctuary has vanished. Once the particular pride of the village and the scene of so many ceremonies the modern DARIMO is no longer the hub around which so much of the social life of the village revolved but a mere club for the single men.

(ii) The MOTO:

The old long house organisation seems to be breaking up and instead of the former large houses the people are building smaller houses with accommodation for fewerfamilies. In 1952 Mr. P.C. Brown commented that the only traditional long house in the Kiwai district was at WAPI. This long house which was 200 yards in length no longer exists while in the interval since Mr Brown's visit numerous communal houses in the traditional MOTO style have been erected in other villages. It appears that occasionally a revival of the old housing system takes place. In all probability the next patrol to Kiwai will find the present communal long house in existance but other villages will have reverted to the old style of MOTO.

The MOTO varies in construction and style. Some follow the old tradional long house style housing some 20 or 30 families while others are of the modern 4 square style housing from one to four families.

The long house type of MOTO is built on piles 4 to 6 foot high. The length varies, from 20

to 50 yards . The material used in the construction of walls and roofs is always BIRI (plaited sago fronds) while the floor usually consists o f sections of Corn palm opened flat and placed across the floor bearers.

The modern type of MOTO is usually built on piles from 4 to 8 feet high with biri walls and roofs although in a number of villages such as DOUMURI, SERE, SUI and PARAMA solo walls are common. Many have verandahs and detached kitchens.

(iii) The KOWODI.

The Kowodi is a small hut usually built in gardens, sago and fishing places to provide temporary shelter. It is also built in villages as accomodation when new MOTO dwellings are being built. Upon completion of the MOTO the KOWODI is either pulled down or used as a storage place for firewood, garden tools or fishing gear.

Some KOWODI huts are of more elaborate design than others - the more primitive affair consisting of a roof of biri palm or coconut palm fronds resting on the ground at one end and raised on posts at the other with a flooring of coconut leaves spread on the ground. The more elaborate of the Kowodi huts have a gable roof and are walled. In some instances there are raised platforms which are used for sleeping and storage purposes.

Normally fulfilling the purpose of temporary accomodation the numerous Kowodi huts seen in the villages are actually semi-permanent dwellings. They have been erected through sheer necessity by women whose husbands are absent at work.

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With the exception of those villages mentioned in the penultimate para of (c) Villages houses were definitely sub-standard. Numerous houses were in a woeful state of disrepair - gaping holes in the roof, unwalled, sagging piles and in the majority of villages overcrowding was a common feature of village life. Due to the ~~lack~~ large percentage of males absent at work it was almost impossible for the patrol to rectify matters by the issuing of instructions - women and children cannot be expected to go into the bush and cut the requisite timber necessary to carry out the desired repairs - however where males were present instructions were given to the individual native to have a new house erected within a certain period such period varying between two to six months.

Due to heavy South East seas it was not possible to visit the villages of WAPAMA and ALBEMO.

(a) Water supplies:

In the majority of the villages drinking water is obtained from wells. In no instances were the wells fenced. Instructions were issued for fences to be erected and maintained. Those villages having no wells obtain their water from the Fly River. The water is slightly brackish.

(f) Village Constables:

The Kiwai Village Constable or MATUSI as he is known locally follows much the same pattern as in other parts of the Territory; a few excellent, some good, others fair while one or two suffer from a surfeit of laziness. A fault common to the majority was that they are unaware of the full scope of their powers and duties. Generally speaking they carry out what duties are known to them to the best of ability. The most outstanding of the Village Constables seen on the patrol were No. 13 GAMANI of WEDERENIAMU, No.41 KOIAI of SAGHAME, No44 GOBI of LASA and No. 51 ARTAGE of DAMERATAMU.

There were two resignations. No.55 SANGIRI of AGOHARA and No.46 SISA of SEMERENAMO. The latter resigned on account of old age while the former stated that the Village Constables pay was not sufficient as he was unable to purchase certain articles which the ordinary villagers possessed after

working [illegible] months. The vacancies have been filled and the Records of Service will be forwarded under separate cover for approval.

In all instances the Village Constables were instructed in their duties.

(g) Councillors:

The Councillors of Kiwai are the only men I know holding that position who have some knowledge of what their office entails. They are for the most part the accepted clan leaders and consequently wield a certain amount of influence and authority. It is the first time I have visited an area where the Councillors, instead of standing mute, will come forward and give their views on problems affecting village life and, what is more, offer a possible solution.

The most outstanding councillor is Chr. ERAI of PARAMA. He is also a native deacon of the L.M.S. and is the N.M.O. in charge of the village Aid Post.

(h) Village Councils:

At the present time no village Councils exist in the Sub-District; however, it is my opinion, that it is time the Administration seriously considered the possibility of instituting at least one village Council in the Kiwai area. The most logical choice for such a Council is PARAMA. These people have the greatest potential for both economic and political development of any of the Kiwai groups.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a) Native gardens.

All Village Constables reported that there was sufficient food available for immediate needs and judging from the numerous gardens which will shortly be producing the food position seems assured for the next six months.

The main staple of the Fly Estuary Villages (Kiwai Island and adjacent islands) is Sago followed by Coconuts, yams, sweet potato and bananas. The South Bank Fly villages from MADAME to SEMSEMABU eat Sago, coconut, banana and sweet potato while the coastal villages of SUI, PARAMA and KATATAI have as their main staple, Taro and Sweet potato followed by banana, yam and taitu. In the coastal villages the coconut is used mainly as a garnish in all their main dishes.

Fish, crabs, bush pig and cassowary are important supplentary items in the diet of the Fly estuary villagers. Crocodile is also eaten by these people. With the exception of crocodile the same remarks apply to the South Bank Fly villagers.

In the coastal villages, dugong and turtle are major items in the diet. Fish, crabs, bush pig and cassowary are also eaten. The last two appear less frequently in the protein diet of the coastal villages.

Turtle and dugong are traded by these villages with the Fly estuary villages for sago.

A number of villages have mango, Japanese Apple and citrus trees growing in the villages. Only a few pawpaw trees were seen.

(b) Livestock:

The only livestock noted in the villages were fowls. In the coastal villages these were of a good imported strain. In the other villages they were mainly native type fowls. The eggs are seldom eaten.

(c) Village Plantations:

There are some extensive native owned plantations in the KIWAI District. All of which were badly overgrown. Some of these plantations have really good trees with large good solid nuts, others are full of poor stunted trees with yellow fronds and small nuts.

It was explained to the people that good clean plantations mean a bigger yield of better quality nuts which would ensure greater financial return and it was suggested that they obtain such benefits by keeping the grass down and grubbing out all secondary undergrowth.

CENSUS.

(a) General: There is a constant moving of people from one village to another where such villages are connected by family ties. Although whole families are prone to move on census it occurs mainly with young children ranging from 5 to 10 years of age who seem to be exchanged between villages over so often. The children take the name of their adopted father consequently there has been over the past few years, particulary in the South Bank Fly area considerable duplication often under different names.

New Census Registers were made out for the following villages, DOUSERI, MADAWE, UREMEHIAWE, SEMERIMADU, PARAMA and KAYATAI for the above reasons but mainly for the failure of some officers to follow the census instructions carefully. Ages were not shown as year of birth but by "5", "15", "22" etc. Unnecessary notations in the Remarks Column. The names of female children entered in order of ages in the family and not under the mother's name. Double, incorrect and frequently, untidy entries and erasures. Judging from such entries it is quite apparent that some officers look upon census taking as a burden consequently undertaking "Splotch, blotch and scrawl" methods of checking. Such a slapdash and untidy approach does not reflect to the credit of the officer concerned ; it also assures the greatest difficulty in the following census check by the next officer to visit the village.

With reference to C.I. 164(a) of the 8th. December 1952, and the sequence of villages it is pointed out that in the past the census of the Kiunga Census Sub-Division has been undertaken in two sections - one patrol covering the Fly River estuary villages, the other covering the North Bank Fly and coastal villages. I believe the route of the patrol to be a logical one and it is recommended that the sequence of villages as they appear in the return submitted with this report be adopted.

The three villages not visited by the patrol, namely. KABUDAUAN, KUMATA and TURITURI are shown on the census population sheet with the latest available figures.

According to the last census figures, 1951/52, the total population for the Kiunga Census Sub-Division was 5409 (27 villages. The 24 villages censused on this totalled 4584.

The following figures of interest are quoted:

	Males	Females	Total
Total Population censused:	1581	2017	3598
Number of deaths	119	101	220
Number of births	185	197	382
Number of Preg. women		87	87

NATIVE LABOUR FIGURES

No. male adults away at work:	Inside District	: 95
	Outside District	: 577
	Total	: 672
Labour Potential 16-45		:1115
Total Percentage Absent at work.		: 60.21%
Total Percentage Absent at Work Outside District		: 51.71%

For a full coverage of Native Labour figures see Appendix "A".

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There is a fairly extensive copra industry carried on in the various villages. All the copra is bought by the local traders. The price varies considerably, from 3d. per pound for loose unbagged copra to £4.10.0 for 4 bags of correctly bagged copra.

The coastal villages, particularly PARAMA, trade turtle and dugong with the KIWAI Islanders for sago while the Kabadauan and Kawatta people trade dugong and turtle with the inland villages for sweet potato, yams, banana etc.

Kawatta and Kabadauan are the centres for the canoe making trade. They build the excellent Motomoto double outrigger ocean going canoe which they sell for amounts ranging up to £40.

All Village Constables and Councillors were notified that the Administration would purchase all surplus native foodstuffs.

MISSIONS.

Missions of two denominations operate in the Kiwai Census Sub-Division. These are the London Missionary Society and the Seventh Day Adventists. The former is well established having been in the area since before the turn of the century while the latter is but newly established and at present has two minor village mission posts; one is situated at AIBIKIO on AIBIKIO Island while the other is located at GESOA on WARATA Island.

The LMS has two good substantial iron roofed weather board churchs. One is at PARAMA, the other at KATATAI. The majority of the churches in the other villages are well kept buildings of native material. At the present time the SDA mission have no seperate places of worship, services being held in the house of the native missionary.

All the SDA native staff are KWAMA natives while the LMS are mainly Kiwai with a Samoan pastor stationed IPISIA, another at KABADAUAN and the contemplated stationing of a Marunan pastor at Masingara.

The SDA headquarters is on the ORIOMO River. Headquarters of the LMS is on DARU Island.

EDUCATION.

The bulk of the education work in the Kiwai area is carried on by the London Missionary Society. With the exception of GESOA and AIBIKIO all village schools are staffed by LMS native teachers. The two exceptions are schools which are maintained by the SDA mission.

The SDA teacher of AIBIKIO is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment at GADRA. I was not impressed with the capabilities of the SDA teacher at GESOA. His mannerisms can be described as unctuous. He speaks an atrocious brand of English which was so garbled that I was forced to speak Police Motu with him before I was fully able to become conversant with him. Not the best qualifications for what he described as being the main part of his work, the teaching of English.

This teacher informed me that he has 33 students attending his school. A fact which I could not accept seeing his school was situated on the verandah of his house and the verandah was about 4 feet wide by about 12 feet long; also there are only 34 children at GESOA some of which attend the LMS school located some 15 minutes walk away at DAMERATAMU. His roll book had 6 names entered in class A & B and infants with 6 names entered in class 1. It is thought that these figures are much nearer the true number of students attending his school.

The LMS have mission teachers stationed PARAMA, IPISIA, SAMARI, DAMERATAMU, DOROPO, SEPE and MEDERESHIAMU. Unstaffed village schools exist at SUI and SEMERUMABU. The schools are well attended although at SEPE the mission teacher approached the patrol to speak to the parents regarding the taking of the children to the gardens during school hours. The request was granted and the parents were informed that the Administration desired the

that where village schools exist all the children attend the school and that now days the labourers were the uneducated and the educated person received the best salaries as he had the qualifications forthe clerical and stores positions.

NATIVE PERSONALITIES. Amongst the outstanding native personalities living in the Kiwai District is ex Sgt. MARAI of AROMIRA and SAI'E'A DURE of IPISIA.

The first mentioned enlisted in the Armed Constabulary long before the first World War. He was the Sergeant under Mr. Rentoul when that officer opened up the TURAMA Police Camp. He was must be close on 70 years old and is still hale and hearty. He yields a certain amount of influence in the village. When discussing the old days Mr. Ivan Champion's name happened to be mentioned and MARAI passed the remark "I remember that young man".

SAI'E'A served as a Corporal of Armed Constabulary between the two wars. He was on the Fly to the Sepik patrol with Mr. I. Champion. He is slightly younger than MARAI being about 66 or 67 years old. He is a mine of information on old Kiwai customs.

Both MARAI and SAI'E'A proved extremely useful when I attempted to obtain information on the OSIMAI people (vide: Anthropological).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

(a) General:

General Comments. The Kiwai speaking people are divided into a number of groups or tribes. Amongst these the cultural distinctions are negligible, those of language being limited to dialectical differences, slight dissimilarities in pronunciation and a slightly variable vocabulary with parallel expressions and words being understood throughout the whole District.

Each group or tribe occupies its own territory and itself acknowledges a distinctive name, e.g. CEBARUBI, those people living on PARAMA Inland.

Each is divided into a system of totemic clans with clan headmen and in some instances group headmen, but apart from a fairly closely knit exogamous clanship system recognise no centralised authority.

CLANS.TOTEMS. A great number of natural species in the Kiwai District are considered to have special relations with the various clans (GO) and are considered the natural totems (NUMUMARA) of the individual clan. On Kiwai Inland each person has only one totem. Vegetable totems predominate although one of the most extensive totems is the DURIA (Cassowary). Another widely spread Kiwai Inland totem is the OI (Coconut). In the western section of Kiwai each clan has one chief totem and several subsidiary totems. Animal totems predominate but vegetable or plant totems are numerous. Judging from the PARAMA totems there appears to be a division of the main totems into land and sea groups.

The clans are important divisions of the people. Regulating marriage they are exogamous. Each person belonging to the same clan have the chief totem in common but subsidiary ones may vary with the individual. No marriage is prohibited between persons having a secondary totem in common.

Adoption is the only instance where chief totems are changed. Marriage is prohibited between the person adopted and anyone belonging to either the new or old totem clan.

All the chief totems are of an edible nature and are not eaten by the people to whom they belong. The one exception to this prohibition is the OI (Coconut) totem the members of which state "We kaikai all time". In some cases although the people will not eat their chief totem they have no hesitation in killing it - an example of this is the crocodile. However it is usual for great care to be taken when hunting and if by chance the dogs belonging to a cassowary man happen to maul a cassowary the native will kill it and hand it over to some of his friends who do not belong to the cassowary clan.

MARRIAGES. On the whole polygyny is not much indulged in. Several instances of two wives were noted but in all cases the husbands were old men and the custom appears to be a fast dying one.

Child marriages are no longer accepted by the people and with the exception of DOGUGU, the most outlying Kimai village sister exchange is no longer practised. The norm now being an accepted 'bride price' price ranging in value and articles.

Marriages are patrilocal but occasionally there is matrilocal marriages of a temporary nature practised. A man will go to live with his wife's family for a period after marriage returning subsequently with his wife to his own village.

A large number of Kimai marriages are now solemnized by church rite however those that have received no such sanction must be considered as real and lasting. They are meant to last for life and the majority do.

The two most common grounds for divorce are desertion and adultery. Adultery does not always mean divorce but it is quite often the cause for blows between the two men. If there has been court action the woman will quite often refuse to return to her husband but will wait and rejoin the second man once he returns from prison.

oo0Ooo

THE OSIDAI people of IPISIA. Originally there were two groups of people living at IPISIA. The OSIDAI and the PETANU. Both were divided into a number of exogamous clans. Each people had their own DARUMO (men's house) and MOTO (Communal house).

Two brothers, belonging to the BUDU Clan of the OSIDAI, who were named KARIKA and MARIMA gave some native tobacco to a widow of the PETANU people who refused the gift handing it back to the brothers. Irate at the refusal the brothers took the tobacco together with a piece of the widow's grass skirt to two brothers, MARIGARA and KEA, of the MARERA clan of the PETANU people, and publically told them to eat the objects. Incensed at the insult the two PETANU brothers began to plot their revenge.

Shortly after the insult the OSIDAI began a great dance and feast for which their had been long preparation. At the conclusion of the dance the OSIDAI left the village, some to work in the nearby gardens, others to wash in a creek. During these activities the OSIDAI noticed a huge pall of smoke arising from the vicinity of the village. Returning in haste they found their DARUMO in flames and in front of the building tied to a stick placed in the ground was a grass skirt, a signal to burn. Inquiries quickly proved that MARIGARA and KEA, taking the absence of the OSIDAI as wonderful opportunity to evenge the insult, had set fire to the DARUMO. During the insuring fight which lasted all day several participants from both sides were killed. During the night the OSIDAI undertook preparations to leave IPISIA under their leaders SUKU, KAKADA and TO'ORU.

The following morning saw their departure. They travelled along the beach to KASAOMO Creek which they followed up in canoes to the south of GORO'ORUMO Creek where the smaller section under SUKU and KAKADA left the main party under TO'ORU with the intention of proceeding

as far as possible up GOMO'GUMO Creek and then settling inland. The main party which included the two main instigators of the trouble, KANIKA and MARUBA, continued along IASAGUMO Creek to the western side of Kinai Island then travelled north along the coast to SUMAI where they settled.

As the parties commenced their canoe journey at the mouth of the IASAGUMO Creek a male native named MAROGU, belonging to the group under SUGU and IAKUDA, jumped overboard and returned to IPISIA.

The TO'OPU party remained at SUMAI for a number of years when TO'OPU returned to IPISIA with his daughter GUGUBA whom he gave to EBA in marriage, shortly afterwards all the OSIDAI under TO'OPU returned to IPISIA where friendly relations were once more established with the PETAMU. The smaller group under SUGU and IAKUDA were last seen travelling up GOMO'GUMO Creek and not been seen as a group since then.

Immediately prior to the 1914-18 war an AGORARA woman, now deceased, while seeking crabs in the sago swamps north of IASAGUMO Creek saw some OSIDAI women similarly engaged who immediately fled. At about the same time some IASA people met an OSIDAI man in the swamps at the back of their village. He also fled at their approach. Since then no contact has been made.

IPISIA interest in the OSIDAI group under SUGU and IAKUDA was stimulated two years ago when a Kinai man reported that when flying over Kinai Inland in an AFC Catalina he had seen an inland village. A number of IPISIA men, Councillor KEKEA (OSIDAI), KEKEA (PETAMU) and KAIDU, MARUSI and MARU'U (all OSIDAI) undertook a three day search. They travelled up GOMO'GUMO Creek for two days with no results. They then departed for IASA and struck inland for a day without success.

It is a matter of conjuncture whether the OSIDAI who paddled up GOMO'GUMO Creek still exist. The natives of IPISIA still retain a certain amount of interest but on the whole the attitude is one of indifference.

I was astonished to find that the incident took place no later than 100 years ago, probably 60 years ago as the following genealogies demonstrate. These genealogies are for those men who are mentioned above.

OSIDAI

TO'OPU - ?

DOMO - TO'OPU

IDUBA - DOMO (decd) — AMATI-DOMO (dec'd)

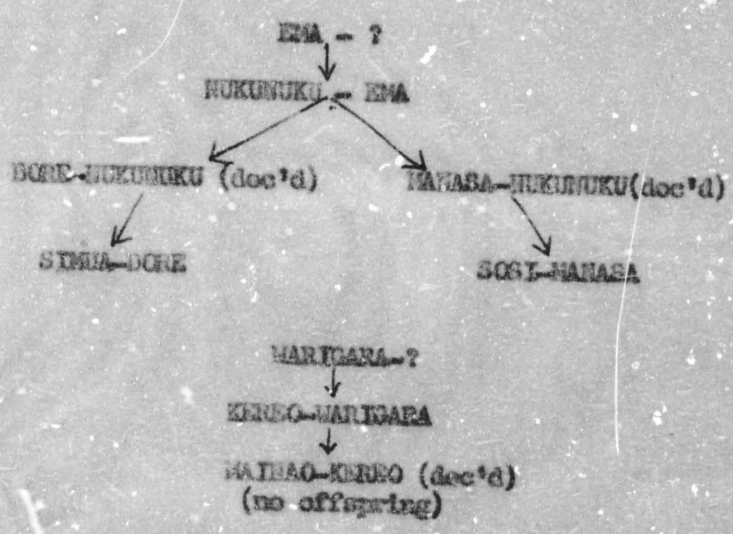
SAKUBA-AMATI — GEBERA-AMATI

KANIKA- ? — MARUBA- ? (no offspring) — MAROGU- ?

GEREBA-KANIKA — MEPE-MAROGU

NAGOL-KANIKA (ex IPISIA V.C.) — IPUBI-MEPE (head Papuan Teacher LAE DARU)

PETAMU



The above lines of descent are male only. A probable deduction is that TO'OPU, EMA and MARIGARA being headmen were much older than KANIKA, MARURA and NOROGU, the latterin turn being much younger than the others. This confirmed to a certain degree in that one of my informants, SAI'E'A-DURE a present day OSIDAI man aged about 68 states that NOROGU was still alive when the Doctor (Dr. G. Landtman)? stayed at IPISIA just before the 'German'war studying their customs and buying some of the old ceremonial objects.

Since the re-union of the two people at IPISIA there has been two breakaways. Some of the PETAMU moved a mile or so south to the present site of ORONOSAPUA followed a few years later by the moving of some of the OSIDAI people to the present site of ASORANA. ORONOSAPUA was in all probability formed just about the turn of the century.

(b) Specimens - Territorial Interest: There were two objects collected on the patrol which might be of interest for the Museum. These are as follows

(i) One large stone axe head.
(ii) One stone club head.

LAND APPLICATION - Mr. BURMAN. This land application for a trading site, was investigated when the patrol visited OESOA. One of the land owners is absent at work outside the District; furthermore the land applied for is with 440 yards of the village. As this is contrary to the Land Ordinance Regulations for Trading sites it is recommended that the application be rejected. I have since heard that Mr. Burman desires to withdraw the application as he has selected another site for his store which I understand is near HASIHOARA with the possibility of another site near MARUDAUAN.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

(a) General: See Appendix "B".

(b) Table-Affliticed Peoples: See Appendix "C".

RETURN OF R.P. & N.G.C. PERSONNEL. See Appendix "D".

END OF GENERAL REMARKS.

James H Kent.
James H Kent a/1

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING OUT-MIGRATION

VILLAGES - KUAL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION MERAUKE DISTRICT

V VILLAGE	Total Lab. potential 16-45	No. Absent inside District	Percentage	No. Absent outside District	Percentage	Total absent	No. Percentage	No. Married men Lab. potential	Percentage	No. Married Men absent	Percentage	No. families with 2 or more absent	No. Adult males in village	No. adult females in vill.
SAMARY	83	24	28.91	43	51.81	67	80.7	?	?	?	?	?	33	56
SAGUARE	24	5	20.83	11	45.83	16	66.66	?	?	?	?	?	11	18
IPISIA	72	2	2.77	53	73.44	75	76.36	58	80.55	36	67.92	8	43	77
OKOKOSAPUO	62	-	-	46	72.58	45	72.58	56	90.32	39	86.6	5	32	67
WAPAURA	17	-	-	9	52.94	9	52.94	15	88.23	5	55.5	1	16	19
SAGASIA	14	-	-	16	114.28	16	114.28	11	78.57	12	109.09	-	15	27
DAMURATAMU	51	1	1.96	25	49.01	26	50.96	41	80.37	19	75	3	42	62
GESOA	22	1	4.54	13	59.09	14	63.63	18	81.81	8	61.53	-	14	25
WAPI	34	-	-	26	75.00	25	75.00	18	52.94	10	40.00	4	24	34
SEPE	48	-	-	29	60.40	29	60.40	43	89.58	24	82.82	4	36	61
MEDERSHIANU	33	4	12.12	21	63.63	25	75.75	27	81.81	19	76.00	6	15	35
MADARE	42	-	-	25	59.52	25	59.52	33	78.57	19	76.00	5	29	60
IWSA	28	2	7.10	14	50.00	16	57.10	24	85.71	13	81.24	-	19	35
DAMARK	17	-	-	10	59.23	10	59.23	14	82.35	7	70.00	-	13	21
SUI	54	-	-	42	77.70	42	77.70	32	59.25	20	47.61	10	22	51
PARAMA	157	38	24.20	95	60.50	133	84.40	94	59.29	69	51.12	29	71	139
KATATAZ	82	11	13.41	37	45.12	48	58.53	57	69.51	26	52.08	7	55	90

Jamar W Kout

Jamar W Kout a/ADO

APPENDIX "G".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

With the exception of villages where Aid Posts exist a medical Inspection was carried out at all villages. There was very little illness and with the exception of a few 'Tinea Cruris' cases and Tropical Ulcers the general health of the people is excellent.

The whole of the Kiwai Native District is serviced by Village Aid Posts. These posts are ideally situated and it is quite obvious that considerable care and forethought had been given to their location.

With the exception of BAD DOBERI at BAMARI all the Native Medical Orderlies in charge of Aid Posts maintain neat and well kept posts and judging from the general health standard must carry out their duties in an efficient manner. Judging from the state of his post and the number of complaints received from nearby villages that he was at patrolling it would seem that DOBERI lacks a certain amount of interest in his job. The Aid Post at DOBERI under BAD BASOKE was one of the best kept posts seen on the patrol.

BAD GUBA who was attached to the patrol carried out his duties in a most efficient and workmanlike manner. He displayed a sympathetic and understanding attitude to all he inspected - particulary the young children.

James H. Kent

James H Kent a/ADO

APPENDIX "C"

TABLE - AFFECTED PEOPLE

VILLAGE	BLIND M	BLIND F	CRIPPLE M	CRIPPLE F	DEAF M	DEAF F	INSANE M	INSANE F	LEPRANTIASIS M	LEPRANTIASIS F	Remarks
IPISIA			1		1				1		
AGGNARA					1						
GBONGBAPU	1		1				1				Except where stated all afflicted are adults. They well cared for by relatives.
GLEGA		1									
SEGE			1	1(child)	1						
NOABU					1						
GEMEREMABU		1	1								
SAGASIA			1								
DOMORI	1 (partially)			2 1(child)							
KUBURA									1	1	
YASA		1									
SUI		1									
KATATAI					1	1					
TOTAL	2	4	6	4	3	2	1		1	2	

James W Kent
James W Kent a/ADC

APPENDIX "L"

REPORT : R.P. & N.G.C. PERSONNEL
ATTACHED PATROL No. 1-54/55.
DARU SUB-DISTRICT WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.6452 L/Cpl. KOMAI : Good command. Conduct excellent. A New Guinea policeman who speaks excellent Police and English. With more patrol experience should make an excellent senior NCO.

No.7140 Const. KOREPE : Conduct fair. Ability average. No initiative.

No.7146 Const. KERI : Conduct good. Ability above average. Inclined to become surly at times. Has the makings of a dependable policeman. Not NCO material.

No. Const. KOGA : Conduct fair. Ability average. Not very intelligent. Almost burnt down a Rest House through carelessness.

James W. Kent
James W Kent a/ADO
Officer of Royal Papuan Constabulary

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/RT.

In reply,
Please quote:

No. 30-5/536

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

16th September, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT NO.I of 54/55.

The a/m Report is forwarded in triplicate, together with a map.

Could three copies of the map be forwarded, please.

Mr.Kent has, once again, conducted an excellent patrol, having spent a considerable time in each village, which is as it should be.

I agree that this patrol should only be undertaken during the N.W. season. The rudder post on the Elevala was also fractured as well as damage to the sponson.

The remaining villages have now been visited by another officer and the report will be forwarded in due course.

I think that the lack of patrolling in this area has been occasioned mainly through the absence of reliable water transport.

This position has now been rectified by the co-operation of the present staff of the Marine Section.

More regular patrols will be undertaken in the future.

The whole area presents a rather sordid picture, The cause of which, in my opinion, is a combination of over recruitment and extreme laziness on the part of the inhabitants themselves.

The labour statistics reveal an appaling state of affairs. I am loath th recommend the closure of the area as it will no doubt incurr the wrath of private enterprise. I became the laughing stock of the District on a previous futile attempt to have certain areas closed and it has left me with a very "bitter taste in the mouth."

Referring to the last paragraph on page 4. I am in agreement but, this can only be accomplished by posting a co-operative officer in the District a single man, who would not be living on Daru. The people would have to be "driven" until such time as they could realise the benefits to be derivedby being driven.

The water in this area is also a problem. All is from wells and the Fly River which is most unsatisfactory. The people of Dameratamu paid into Daru office a sum of money for the purchase of a rain water tank.

The tank was ordered many months ago, through the Works Branch, nothing further has been heard about it. This will eventually lead to a complete lack of confidence in the Administration.

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(F. A. CHAMPION)
District Commissioner, W.D.

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 2 of 54/55

D.R.Jacobs P.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/ET.

In reply,
Please quote:

No. 30-5/560

MEMORANDUM for-

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

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

30th September, 1954.

DAIVI PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 54/55.

The e/s Report in forwarded in triplicate.

All previous officers have tried, in vain, to get the MABUDAUAN people to concentrate on fishing for M.O.P and trochus.

This village was also closed to recruiting for 12 months, they do not appear to have benefited from the closure.

The long dispute over the ownership of the plantation between MABUDAUAN and TURITUNE appears to have been settled satisfactorily at last.

(F.A.CHAMPION)
District Commissioner, W.D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DARU Patrol Report No. 2 - 1954/55.

Report of a Patrol to:	MABUDAUAN, MAWATA, TURETURE villages of the KIWAI Census Sub-Division, Daru Sub-District, Western District.
Officer Conducting Patrol:	David R. Jacobs, P/O.
Purpose of Patrol:	(1) Census Revision (2) General Routine Inspection (3) Investigation TURETURE-MABUDAUAN land dispute. (4) Investigation MANSINGARA-MABUDAUAN land dispute.
Date left Station:	6th September, 1954.
Date returned Station:	12th September, 1954.
No. Days spent on Patrol:	Seven Days.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:	No.1324 Sgt. HOMBA R.P. & N.G.C. No.6029 L/Cpl. ADIBOMATU R.P. & N.G.C. No.7810 Const. PANGARI " " " Interpreter Gr.2. SIMOI D.D.S & N.A. Engineer Billy-Inabi Customs & Marine.
Method of Travel:	M.V. "OLIVER TOMPKINS" (L.M.S)

(David R. Jacobs) P.O.

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INTRODUCTION:-

This patrol was subsidiary to patrol No. 1-1954/55 by Mr.J.Kent, a/A.D.C, which he was unable to complete as the M.V."ELEVALA" was needed for other work.

It was subsequently found that the "ELEVALA" had a fractured rudder-post and was a week at DARU under repairs. The L.M.S. vessel "OLIVER TOMPKINS" was kindly made available for the patrol by Mr.L.Allen DARU.

The weather was such that canoes were out of the question, and even in the "OLIVER TOMPKINS" rough conditions made travelling most uncomfortable.

Sunday, 5th of September was treated as an ordinary working day as the writer is leaving on a patrol to the Star Mountains in the near future and has a good deal of preparation yet to complete, and one day could not afford to be wasted.

DIARY:-

Monday, 6th September, 1954.

Departed DARU in the "OLIVER TOMPKINS" at 1000 hrs. accompanied by Father Taphanel, a Catholic Priest who was on his way to Thursday Island via SAIBAI or BOIGU Islands Arrived MAWATA 1245 hrs. Several passengers disembarked. Away at 1315 hours and proceeded west to MABUDAUAN arriving at 1630 hrs. Stayed the night.

Tuesday, 7th of September, 1954.

Departed MABUDAUAN 0735 hrs. and anchored off SAIBAI at 0915 hrs. Went ashore and inquired re boats to Thursday Island on behalf of Father Taphanel. Was informed that the monthly supply boat had called the day before and had gone onto BOIGU Island. Departed SAIBAI 1000 hrs and arrived BOIGU at 1345 hrs. Went ashore and found that the supply boat had left that morning.

Father Taphanel stayed, hoping to get a pearling lugger to Thursday Island within the next few days.

Departed BOIGU for MABUDAUAN at 1500 hrs and arrived at 1240 hrs. Slept aboard the "OLIVER TOMPKINS".

Wednesday,8th of September, 1954.

At MABUDAUAN. Commenced census 0915 hrs. Completed census by 1750 hrs. Working on village books in the evening.

THURSDAY.9th of September, 1954.

Working on village books. Talking with village officials. Visited gardens. Inspected the village. Completed village books. Advised village officials on their duties.

Friday.10th of September, 1954.

Departed MABUDAUAN at 0800 hrs and arrived MAWATA 1155 hrs. Unloaded the gear and set off for TURETURE at 1230 hrs. Arrived TURETURE at 1330 hrs after a pleasant walk along the beach.

Commenced census 1500 hrs. Uncompleted by 1800 hrs. Left until next morning to complete. Spoke to village officials.

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Saturday,11th of September,1954.

At TURETURE. Census at 0800 hrs. Completed by 0945 hrs. C.N.M. At 1200 hrs took the Village Officials of TURETURE AND MABUDAUAN to the coconut plantation west of the village to settle the dispute over same. Returned 1600 hrs. Further discussion. Matter finally settled by 1730 hrs. C.N.M. Working on village books.

Sunday,12th of September, 1954.

Left TURETURE at 0805 hrs and arrived MAWATA at 0920 hrs. Census. Walked through to MASINGARA (20 minutes) and inspected village. Heard three complaints.

Investigated the land dispute between the MAWATA-MABUDAUAN and MASINGARA people. Heard three C.N.M. cases. Returned to MASINGARA to mark out the land boundaries.

Inspected MAWATA village. Departed MAWATA in the "OLIVER TOMPKINS" at 2030 hrs. Arrived LARU 0135 hrs on Monday morning.

——— END OF DIARY———

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Native Situation:-

The last census patrol to this area was in April 1952,but each of these villages has had a routine patrol since that date. MAFUDAUAN and MAWATA are often used as starting or finishing points for patrols to the inland ORIOMO census sub-division and are visited at least once every six months.

The native situation at MABUDAUAN is neither healthy or happy. This village which was, just prior to the turn of the century, surveyed and laid out to be a model village, not only for the KIWAI area but for the whole district, has deteriorated into a very ordinary village that cannot be compared with the other three villages visited, for cleanliness and housing construction.

There are 64% of the MABUDAUAN men absent from the village at work, many of whom are employed within the District as Medical Orderlies and administration servants; others are employed as pearlers in the Torres Straits and there are a number in Port Moresby.

A considerable number of these men have their families, or parts of their families with them making about 180 people fairly permanently away from the village. The houses left by these people that are away have in the majority of cases been occupied by the village people to save having to build a house themselves. The men or families that do return from work after a lengthy period away tend to move in with their relations and three or four families may occupy the one house. The result being that the number of houses is rapidly diminishing and that those in the village are nearly all shabby from old age.

The reason does not lie wholly in their laziness but in the superficial life these people have been allowed to fall into. Pre-war MABADUAN was, from all accounts, a thriving village. The men earned big money in the Torres Straits from pearling and brought it back to the village, where a good deal of it was used for the beautification of the village, A church (costing £1100 in 1931), monuments; for housing and canoe making.

Following the war two pearling luggers were purchased by the people but these fell into disrepair, and were surveyed as unseaworthy, because the pearling project undertaken by these people was not adequately supervised. No other project has since been attempted by these people and many have left the village to seek work. The money earned does not go back into the village to work any improvements but spent on clothing, tobacco and the like.

The permanent villagers today do not produce enough food to last them the whole year. Food is purchased from the inland people and taken to the Torres Straits and sold for money and clothing. The money is used for buying tobacco at Daru and taken back to the Torres Straits islands and sold at three and four times its purchase price. The profit in turn is used to buy more food from the inland villages to supplement their own garden food to see them through the year.

To keep up this vicious circle a good deal of travelling has to be done which gives the people less and less time to tend to village and garden work,

The only satisfactory answer to this problem is the introduction of an industry for the people. Fishing trochus, and pearling could be exploited. The people would need constant driving until they could see the results of their labour and the desirability of continuing their labour.

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The MABUDAUANS at the present time are static, if not on the decline, as regards standard of living and must not be allowed to continue.

The MAWATAS, who are a breakaway from MABUDAUANS, are only 78 in numbe but have quite a good village and extensive gardens and lead a fairly settled life.

TURETURE is an excellent village and the people contented lot. Apart from the people living permanently in DARU there are very few men away.

COURT FOR NATIVE MATTERS:-

Three C.N.M. were held. Two MABUDAUAN men were convicted for failing to build houses when ordered to do so by a magistrate. Eight MASINGARA men were convicted for failing to obey the orders of their Village Constable and six MAWATA men for refusing to carry for a patrol to that area earlier in the year.

Two land disputes were settled:

(1) MABUDAUAN (MAWATA) - TURETURE

This dispute over the ownership of a piece of land on which the TURETURE people planted a coconut plantation 38 years ago has been a continuous source of friction between the two villages, creating a good deal of bad feeling.

Some four months ago a complaint was raised by the TURETURES that the MABUDAUANS stole a number of coconuts from the plantation. The matter was to be investigated then, however the "ELEVALA" was in constant use on other work and no chance was available to carryout the investigation until this patrol.

A settlement was reached to the agreement of both parties, but because other settlements have been made in the past, of which no records are held, and have since been violated leaving no tangible evidence that these settlements ever existed, I am setting out in full the history of the dispute and the final agreement that was reached.

Prior to the coming of the Government a tribe of people lived at MAWATA on the ORIOMO RIVER. GAMEA the chief set out with four other village men, in a canoe, on an exploratory trip which took them as far west as DUAN Island. On their return, because of shortage of food and water they turned into the BINATURI River and landed. They met two bushmen who offered to take GAMEA and the crew to their (the bushmen's) village. GAMEA and his men were taken to MASINGARA village which was in those days north west of its present site. They were well fed and looked after. After a day and night at MASINGARA they went back to their canoe and returned to MAWATA. (now called old MAWATA). GAMEA decided that it would be better for he and his people to move their village to the landing spot on the BINATURI River. This they did and named the new village MAWATA also.

Arguments over women and dogs broke the people up and a minority of them moved a little further inland. GAMEA then explored the coast to the east of MAWATA and spent the first night at a place called OWEABINA.

(It is at this point that the two parties differ. The MABADAUAN people say that GAMEA walked on a little further the next morning and placed a mark indicating that all the land to the west would belong to him.

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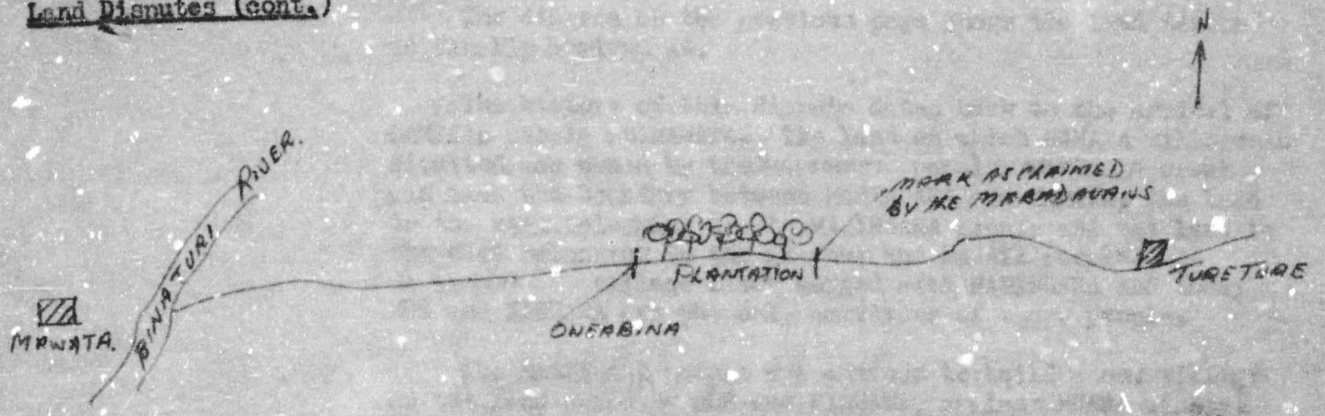
Land Disputes (cont.)



The TURETURE people claim that KUKI, GAMEA's younger brother and the leader of the minority that broke away from MAWATA, was with GAMEA at OWEABINA. KUKI is acclaimed to have said that he would take his people to a place further east, and therewith took ownership of all the land east of OWEABINA.)

The people led by KUKI shortly afterwards moved eastward and made a village naming it TURETURE. The MAWATA people later, in 1898 or 1899 moved westward to MABADAUAN. In 1948 a further split occured and a small section of the people moved back to MAWATA and have been there since that date.

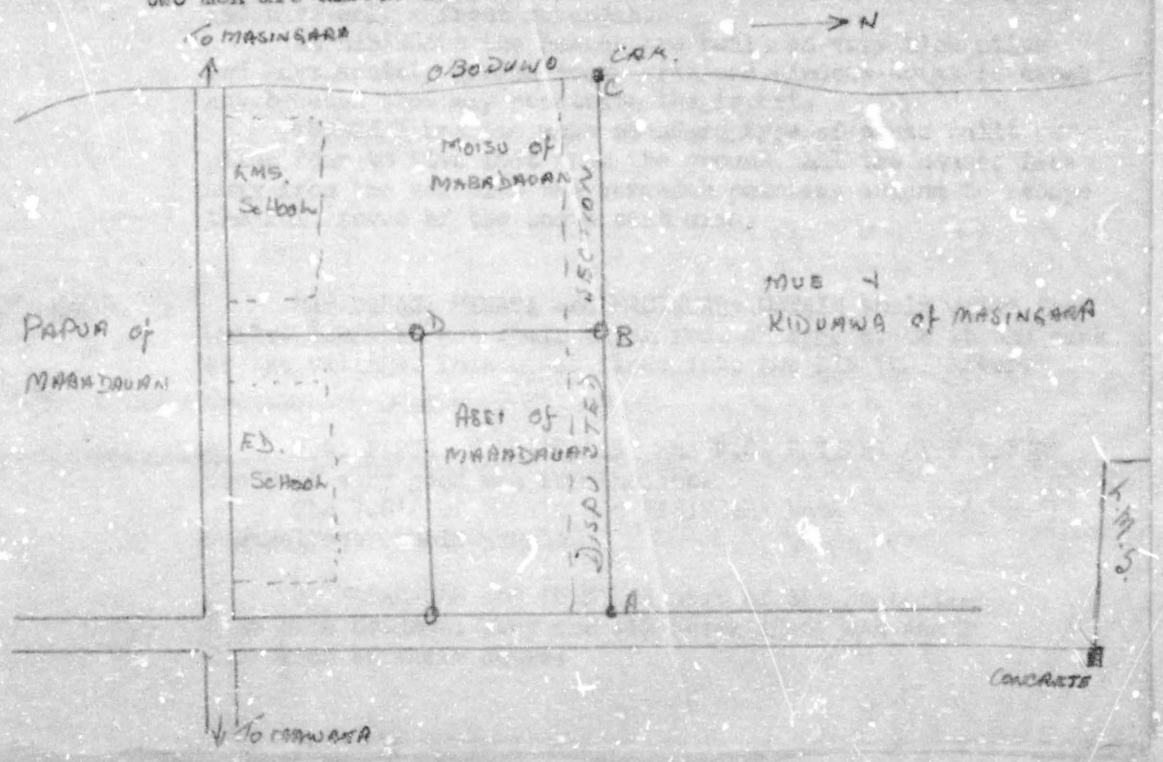
Because the TURETURE people were responsible for the planting of the coconuts on the disputed land. the agreement, which is set out below was made in their favour.

"On the 11th. day of September,1954 , an agreement was reached between the MABADAUAN and TURETURE people, through their respective chiefs,WOSOMO and SIWARA, over what is known as the TURETURE plantation which is situated along the coast to the west of TURETURE village and to the east of MAWATA village.

The agreement was as follows:-

The TURETURE people may use the coconuts from the plantation for the making of copra and for their own personal needs. The MABADAUAN people cannot use the coconuts for copra making, but may take up to 300 each year for their own personal needs. When coconuts are wanted by the MABADAUANS they must first obtain the permission of the TURETURE councillors or Village Constable before taking them. This permission must be granted for as many as 300 coconuts a year."

Two copies of this were made out and signed by WOSOMO and SIWARI and myself. One copy was given to each of the two men. These two men are direct descendants of GAMEA and KUKI respectively.



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Land Dispute: MABADAUAN → MASINGARA

The diagram on the previous page shows the land tenure as finally arrived at.

The history of this dispute dates back to the arrival of GAMEA's people at MAWATA. The land on which MAWATA village is situated was owned by the SIALEMETI people. OBOBUWO creek was made the boundary between MASINGARA and MAWATA, the land to the west belonging to the MASINGARA people and the land to the east belonging to the SIALEMETI and MAWATA people. SIALEMETI village later merged with MASINGARA and today MUE and KIDUAWA are the only survivors of those people.

The MASINGARA people are anxious to build a new village on the land owned by MUE and KIDUAWA, against MUE's wishes, and have already started grass cutting in preparation for the move. In doing so they have encroached on the land owned by ASEI and MOISU of MABADAUAN and thus the dispute.

Agreement was reached between MUE, KIDUAWA, ASEI and MOISU as to their land boundaries and markers, consisting of wooden pegs under which bottles were buried, were placed at A,B,C,D, (shown on the diagram).

VILLAGES:

The state of MABADAUAN village has already been discussed under Native Situation.

The other three villages, MAWATA, MASINGARA and TURETURE WERE ALL IN GOOD CONDITION. They vary considerably in size, but all have similar lay-outs of straight streets boarded by houses.

As already mentioned the MASINGARA people intend to move their village in the near future. The reason being that their present site is completely surrounded by forest and coconut trees, stopping any breezes from reaching the houses.

At the present time the owner of the land on which they intend to build will not make the land available to them, but he will, I think, eventually yield.

HOUSING : The housing style varies considerably in the four villages, but the materials from which they are made, biri roofs, biri or kipa walls, and goru flooring are found throughout.

The older houses at MABADAUAN are a bungalow design and quite large. The more recently constructed ones are very small and have only a front verandah.

At MASINGARA the houses are built on very high piles and have acutely gabled roofs with end windows so as to catch any breezes that may penetrate the forest.

TURETURE has the more standard type of house built on piles four to five feet from the ground. All the houses face away from the sea with the verandah pointing inland to escape the full force of the south east wind.

WATER SUPPLIES: MABADAUAN, MAWATA and MASINGARA OBTAIN their water from wells. TURETURE get their water from a large creek at the back of the village. This creek flows into the BINATURI River.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES: V.C. PAPUA of MABADAUAN and V.C. BAINAMA of TURETURE are both very good men for the job.

The V.C's of MAWATA and MASINGARA both try hard but h control over their people.

COUNCILLORS: At MABADAUAN and TURETURE most of the councillor also clan headmen. They are all intelligent men and h fair idea of their duties

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

AGRICULTURE: The gardens of MABADAUAN, MAWATA and MASINGARA were vi visited. MABADAUAN has, to the north of the village, the best garden I have yet seen.

The MABADAUANS have their main gardens at MAWATA, for no other reason than to keep their land occupied for fear the MASINGARA people will move in on it. It is hoped that now the land dispute is settled the MABADAUANS will build their gardens xxxx fxxx closer to home and thus avoid all the travelling between their village and MAWATA.

Taro is the staple diet in all the villages, followed by bananas, yams and sago.

The land selected for the garden sites is divided up between the clans by the chief clan headman. Then each clan headman divides his share into individual lots for the clan members.

Grassland is mainly used for the garden sites and the whole village assist with the grass cutting. When the grass dries out the taro is planted and the grass is then heaped up around each plant to keep in the moisture

LIVESTOCK : Fish ,dugong, turtle, and crabs can be fairly easily obtained and form an important part of the diet. Wallaby cassowary and pig are fairly plentiful.

Fowls were seen in all the villages.

VILLAGE PLANTATIONS: The only plantation of note is the TURETURE plantation. The people have just completed building eight new copra smoke houses and all of them are being used.

They are very keen to make the most of the good copra price and the xxxx copra they have already made has been sold locally for $3 per bag.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES : A MABADAUAN man has started a small trade store at MAWATA and seems to be doing fairly well. He intends starting a tea-shop in the near future.

MISSIONS: The L.M.S. are the only denomination in the area. They are very well established and have excellent churches at MABADAUAN and TURETURE. The MABADAUAN church is built of concrete with a slate tiled roof, copper guttering and stained glass windows, and stands on a hill overlooking the village.

A new churchwill be built at MASINGARA when materials are available. The land for this has already been purchased. The Mission will serve both MASINGARA and MAWATA. At present there are only temporary buildings.

EDUCATION: There are three L.M.S. and one Education school in the area. The only teacher present was the Samoan XOREA at MABADAUAN, all the others being absent at DARU.

CENSUS : Only three villages were censused, MABUDAUAN,MAWATA and TURETURE thus completing the census of the KIWAI census Sub-Division.

The MAWATA figures are not available at present as the officer neglected to take a copy of them before handing the Register back to the Village Constable. However as soon as they come to hand they will be forwarded in.

It will be noted that there have been 118 migrations out of TURETURE village. This has not happened since the last census but there has been a gradual migration of the TURETURE people to DARU for many years and their names have been retained in the Register. All the names of those people living permanently at DARU have been crossed out and will be included in the next DARU census.

David Jacobs

(David R. Jacobs) P/O.

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APPENDIX "A"

Report: R.P. & N.G.C. personnel attached to Patrol No.2-54/55 DARU Sub-District Western District.

No.1324 SGT.HOMBA: An excellent man. Conduct good. Command good. Has a way with the people.

No.6029 L/CPL.ADIDOMATU: Taken as a witness for a C.N.M. Conduct good. Has neither the command or temperment for an N.C.O.

No.7810 Const.PANGARI: Conduct good. A very good all round policeman. Has initiative.

David Jacobs.

(David R. Jacobs) P/O
Officer of R.P.C.

APPENDIX "F"

Total Labour Potential 16.45	Number Absent Inside District	Percent.	Number Absent Outside District	Percent.	Total Number	Total Percent.	Number Married men in Labour Potential	Percent	Number of Married men Absent	Percent of those absent married	No. of male adults in village	No. of female adults in village	Village
142	37	27%	56	39.4%	93	66.4	80	56.3	53	66.2%	59	111	MABUDAUAN
20	1	5%	6	30%	7	35%	10	50%	1	10%	24	37	MAWATA
92	26	28.2%	16	18.4%	42	46.6	45	49%	9	20%	53	64	TURETURE

(David R. Jacobs) P/O

DEPARTMENT OF: [illegible]

CA 16/6/37

SUBJECT: PATROL – STAR MOUNTAINS & HINDENBURG RANGE, UPPER FLY REGION

No. 6813 A. H. PETTIFER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

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FOLIO	ACTION	INITIALS	DATE
	CA 16/6/38 Access to Patrol Reports		

Aeru Pk. No. 3/54-55

EXTRACTS FROM PATROL REPORT - DARU 3/54-55.

Exploratory Patrol to STAR MOUNTAINS, HINDENBURG RANGES, and UPPER FLY RIVER Areas by J. W. Kent, A/A.D.O., and D.R. Jacobs, P.O., 22/9/54 - 22/12/54.

"The patrol received a friendly welcome wherever it went and although the majority of natives were seeing a patrol for the first time there was not ore hostile act directed against us. Until their confidence had been won the AKIUM and ROM people were somewhat shy and timid. On the other hand the WOPKEIMIN and FAIWOIMIN were quite unafraid greeting the patrol in an open friendly "man to man" attitude and surprisingly enough FAIWOIMIN women in large numbers visited the camps displaying none of the shyness normally associated with women of primitive and uncontacted areas.

Inter-tribal warfare appears to be almost non-existent. The majority of the natives met on the track although armed carried mainly hunting weapons. From questioning the impression was gained that whenever fighting does occur the participants are usually from the one linguistic group - e.g., the FAIWOIMIN are the traditional enemies of the UNKIAMIN living on the North East tributaries of the FLY.".

"The WOPKEIMIN and FAIWOIMIN gave the patrol a most friendly and enthusiastic welcome. We were greeted by small bands of natives who cleared the track by cutting every tree and bush within reach. As the patrol progressed towards villages and camp sites the numbers grew till we were surrounded by hundreds of singing, dancing natives - men, women and children. Their "Senos" rent the air. We were embraced, hugged, mauled and patted. Headmen from the various villages vied with each other in their efforts to express their pleasure at our arrival. It was "seno this" and "seno that". "Seno, seno" and we would be introduced to their families; their wives, their sons, their daughter-in-law and their children. Our skin and clothing was fingered. They were astounded to find that when we removed our boots we had feet like them. When more and more newcomers arrived we would be requested to make an appearance for the women who would gasp in astonishment at our white skin and commence animated discussions when they would see that one of us had blue eyes and the other brown. Their curiosity and interest caused the Europeans no little embarrassment at times. They followed us everywhere even to the shower room. The headmen ordered food - and food came - hundreds of taro, some cooked, some raw. They showed us an excellent station site. They arranged a dance in the patrol's honour. They sold us sago palms. They arranged for guides to show us the various tracks. Their generosity knew no limits. Whole-heartedly they gave us their friendship and I sincerely hope we retain it for without a doubt they are the friendliest, the most hospitable and most likeable natives I have ever met.

The patrol passed through three distinct linguistic areas. Only those people living on the fringes of each area are capable of conversing with their neighbours and then not with any ease or fluency but only with a certain amount of difficulty.

The names of the various languages are as follows -

(a) AKIUM.
(b) ROM
(c) Unknown: spoken by people living on slopes of Hindenburg Range.

All three languages are fairly uniform throughout their individual linguistic area although in the ROM language there exists minor dialectical differences, slight dissimilarities in pronounciation and a slightly variable vocabulary with parallel expressions and words being understood throughout the whole district. It is not known whether similar differences exist in languages (a) and (c).

As regards (b) and (c) these languages bear a closer affinity to northern languages than to those of the Papuan coast. The closed syllable being a marked characteristic, e.g.

English	Motu	Rom	Hindenburg Range	Teleplmin	Ok Sapmin
Water	Ramu	Ok (2,3)	Wok	Ck	Tom
Hill	Ororo	Angot (4)	Kwotlok	Tekin	?
Road	Dala	Vep (4)	Unbap	Ilep	Mendap

Where there are open syllables it appears that they occur throughout, e.g. -

English	Motu	Rom	Hindenburg Range	Teleplmin	Ok Sapmin
Flight	Tuari	Ai (2,3)	Kimamonghe	Wasi	Magawa
Go	Lao	Una(2,3)	Una	Onaro	Sono
Friend	Turana	Ne (2,3)	Seno	Seno	?

The numerals 2, 3 etc. indicate the particular ROM dialect as it appears in Appendix "B" Comparative Vocabularies.

Regarding language (a) a perusal of the AKIUM (AWIN) language as compiled by Mr. L. Austen A.R.M. (Comparative Languages N.W. District of Papua) reveals that this language conforms with the broad pattern of New Guinea languages as opposed to the open syllable Papuan languages.

In pronunciation care should be exercised over the ng ending which comprise the most common terminating consonants. The ng of Manga, Munga, Ginong is not the guttural nasal sound heard in the English finger in which the ng is composed of n + g but a compound of n and g and should be pronounced as mang̃a, gino~g etc.

As the following table demonstrates certain foodstuffs have similar names.

	Sago	Cucumber	Banana	Taro	Pig
AKIUM	Da	Kumwit	Dem(a)	Kwame	Mine
ROM	Om	Kummit	Dum	Nemen	Kwaung
HINDENBURG Ra.	Wom	Kimmit	Sum	Bim	Kung
TELEPLMIN	?	?	Sum	Iman	Kong
OK SAPMIN	?	Kumul	Maghap	Fan	Imak

Certain other articles also have somewhat similar names

	Tobacco	String-bag	House
AKIUM	Sikube	Dumci	Awe
ROM	Sawuk	Men	AM
HINDENBURG Ra.	?	Men	Am
TELEPLMIN	Suk	Men	Am
OK SAPMIN	Suk	Ong	Aba

In the KATAPKA dialect of the ROM language the word for moon is KAIOP this corresponds with KAIUP and KAIOP of the Hindenburg Range and OK SAPMIN languages.

Although trade must have some influence on the presence of common names it would appear that the ROM, HINDENBURG Range and TELEPLMIN languages are cognate to a great extent and that these three languages are cognate to a lesser extent with the OK SAPMIN language.

Checking the vocabularies compiled by Mr. I. Champion on the North West Patrol of 1927 it was found that UNKIAMIN people of the DAP Range have the same language as the WOPKEIMIN and FAIMOIMIN.

It was reported that the KASAWE people although located in the midst of ROM speaking people have a quite different language. As the KASAWE were not contacted this report could not be substantiated.

Appendix "B" is a vocabulary of the various tribes contacted by the patrol. Vocabularies 2, 3 and 4 are ROM dialects and have been included for comparison purposes.".

"Descriptions of the various tribes are as follows:-

AKIUM:

Villages and Housing:- 32 AKIUM villages were located and plotted of which it is believed 23 were previously unknown. A village consists of one or two houses built on neighbouring spurs. They are usually located in garden areas. Grass is allowed to grow in the vicinity of the dwelling but in the majority of cases little or no rubbish was noted.

The style of housing is uniform throughout. The house is a communal dwelling built on high piles. Entrance is gained either by an outside ladder or a ladder leading to a trap door in the floor. The interior of the dwellings are divided into two sections, one for males, one for females.

Walls are usually built of the centre of the sago palm leaf. Floors are of roughly edzed bush timber or GORO Palm. The roofs are of sago or goro palm leaves. Ventilation is poor - mainly through the floor and a few slits in the walls. These slits are in the form of peep holes - possibly the survival of a defensive measure.

Each house would contain up to 30-40 people and in the GUMU River area the dwellings were large enough to house up to 50 people.

It is customary for the people to abandon a house after the garden has been worked out and move to an entirely new area where work has already commenced on new gardens.

Gardens:- Garden lands are intensively cultivated particularly in the immediate vicinity of villages.

A most primitive system of gardening methods is employed. No attempt is made to clear the area selected. The timber is felled and allowed to lie, the crop being planted amongst the fallen logs and undergrowth.

Judging from the quantities of the various foodstuffs purchased by the patrol, the staple diet consists of banana and sago. Taro, sweet potato and the small variety of yam known in MOTU as TAITU were also in fair supply.

Dress and Ornaments:- Male dress falls into two categories: that worn by the sophisticated AKIUM of the lower OK MART, usually shorts or rami and the extremely skimpy pubic covering of the "bush" AKIUM living to the north and north east. The pubic covering consists solely of a half section of the palm nut hollowed out and worn over the end of the penis. A small hole is pierced through the rim of the nut through which is threaded a fine cord which is tied around the waist, holding the penis in an erect position.

The females wear a poorly made grass skirt some 8 to 12 inches in length at the front and slightly longer at the back.

The only ornaments seen were worn by males and consisted of nose bones and necklaces of dogs teeth.".

"KATIVA:

Population:- An extensive area is populated by these people. Along the line of the patrol route 42 villages were plotted and 266 people counted. KATIVA carriers attached to the patrol gave the information that there is a large population living in the lower OK KODA and OK NONG area. Judging from the large number and huge areas of garden lands under cultivation which on an extremely conservative estimate would support a population ten times as large as that seen it is estimated that there would be approximately 3 to 4,000 KATIVA people living in the area traversed by the patrol. These figures do not take into account the KATIVA population living between the lower OK KODA and OK NONG and that population living between the OK AWUT and the Dutch border to the west and south west of the patrol route.

Many fine physical specimens were seen amongst the KATIVA. Men of 5'6" and over were common and with their deep chests, wide shoulders, narrow hips and clean cut features they were the most presentable of the ROM speaking

natives. They are certainly some of the most handsome natives I have seen.

Villages & Houses:- 42 villages were plotted by the party. The majority usually consisted of one house situated in the midst of a [illegible].

Houses are built up to 20 feet from the ground. An area is selected where 2 and sometimes up to 5 medium sized trees are growing together. The limbs and the upper trunk of each tree are lopped off at the desired height. The frame work of the house is built around these trunks which act as main braces and supports. Long poles stretching from the ground to the floor of the house give further support.

The framework is of bush timber, sago leaf is used in the thatching of the roof. The sago leaf stem is used for the walls and floors consist either of goro palm or roughly smoothed timber. The houses are roughly square in design.

In size the houses vary considerably and will accommodate a number of families. Segregation of sexes is effected by a central dividing wall. Usually there are two entrances - one for each sex. Entry to the male section is gained by a ladder leading to a small [illegible] away; access to the women's section is by a ladder leading up to a trapdoor in the floor.

Ventilation is in the form of loop-holes, usually one and no more than [illegible] each wall.

Rarely are the houses occupied by all families at the same time.

Gardens:- The same primitive cultivation methods of the AKIUM are employed by the KATIVA. The gardens are more extensive and excellent banana, taitu and sweet potato are grown. The first mentioned together with sago forms the staple diet.

Dress & Ornaments:- With the lower KATIVA the male dress is similar to that worn by the "bush" AKIUM, i.e., the hollowed out half section of the palm nut. In the upper KATIVA area dress consists of a hollowed bean of various lengths and shapes. Some straight, some slightly curved; others in a three quarter circle with the tip pointing either up or into the body. The bean is held in position by means of a cord tied around the waist, the bean being held out horizontally from the body - on some it was noticed that the end had been cut off possibly to allow urinating.

Female dress is similar to that worn by the AKIUM women, i.e., a grass skirt short in front about 12" in length and about 18" at the back. Buttocks are completely covered but very little of front of thighs.

KATIVA hair styles are quite distinctive from other styles worn by ROM natives. The hair is shorn to the skull for anything up to three inches around the head leaving either a tuft of hair covering the whole of the crown or else a topnotch stretching from the forehead to the back of the skull.

A variety of forms and objects are used for personal adornment. The point of the nose is pierced by two holes through which is passed 2 small horn shaped beans. Two long black cassowary quills about 4 to 6" in length which cross just below the bridge of the nose may also be worn. The tips of these quills are usually decorated with small feathers. The septum is also pierced through which wood or bone objects are passed. Ear lobes may also be pierced wooden objects being used as ear rings. Necklaces of dogs teeth and trade beads are also used.

A combination of nose and ear ornaments, dogs teeth necklace and ten inch curved bean pubic covering presents a most remarkable sight.

IMPLEMENTS:- The only weapon seen was the bow and arrow. Both are similar to their AKIUM counterparts.

Fire is made by a cleft stick and throng of cane used saw fashion. Worn around the body are two or three coils of fine lawyer cane used in the fire saw."

"(WOPKEIMIN
(FAIWOIMIN

Population:- A head count of the WOPKEIMIN visiting the patrol totalled 53, however, it is estimated that over 100 WOPKEIMIN farewelled the patrol as it headed towards the FAIWOIMIN and it is estimated that there would be approximately 150 natives inhabiting the ARIP Valley.

It was found to be impossible to make even an approximate head count of the WOPKEIMIN who visited the various camp sites. Hundreds of natives visited the patrol each day it was in their area. An attempt was made to count the population living in the various villages at the time the patrol passed through but had to be abandoned as the patrol was seen surrounded by a laughing dancing mob of natives all attempting to embrace and shake hands with the patrol personnel. A conservative estimate of the FAIWOIMIN inhabiting the area visited by the patrol would be in the vicinity of 4,000.

The majority of the natives were about 5'7" in height with a powerful well built, physique.

Villages & Houses:- Both tribes have villages consisting of a number of communal dwellings. Sometimes as many as 8 houses would constitute a village which are built on a cleared plot and usually situated on a small spur. With one exception the village areas were clean and free of rubbish.

The houses are built close to the ground and are more of an upright oblong than a square in design. The roofs are of thatched pandanus leaf, the walls rough wooden slabs and the floors of similar material.

Each village has a men's house which is the best dwelling in the village. Materials used in the erection of one of these houses are the same as in an ordinary dwelling but greater care is taken in its erection. Carved native decorations adorn the exterior front wall. In all instances these houses have an inner wall lining of plaited pandanus leaf.

Gardens:- Taro forms the staple diet. The gardens demonstrated the care and time these people lavish on the cultivation of this vegetable. Each garden is kept absolutely spotless - no rubbish is allowed to lie between the plants.

Banana as well as sago and some maniok form a part of the diet.

Large quantities of taro were purchased by the patrol and in size they are by far the biggest taro I have ever seen.

Pandanus cultivation is practised on a limited scale mainly in close proximity to the villages.

Dress & Ornaments:- Dress is similar to that previously described for the upper KATIVA - the large hollowed out bean. Nose and ear decorations are the same as also the necklaces of dogs teeth. Hair styles are totally different and far more picturesque. The hair is shaved back from the forehead for two or three inches. The hair on the crown is rolled into a number of tightly woven grass covered plaits which are collectively rolled into tightly woven pandanus bark forming a single large pig-tail up to 2 feet in length. The hair from the back of the skull is treated in a similar manner to make a secondary pigtail of 9 to 12" in length. The crown and the two pigtails are heavily coated in a natural red ochre.

Female dress consists of a grass rami. The waist band goes around the waist beneath the navel and halfway down the buttocks. The women wear mainly shell ornaments with a large single spotted cowrie at the throat.

Beaten bark capes are worn by both male and female with some of the more elderly males wearing a beaten bark beret.

Arms, implements, etc.:- Arms consist of the bow and arrow. No clubs were seen. Both the bow and the arrows used were similar in design to those carried by the KATIVA.

Firemaking methods are the same as those used by the KATIVA.".

"FOOD RESOURCES.

In the foothills the soil and climate is suitable for all types of native foodstuffs. Taro, banana, taitu, sweet potato, maniok and sago

grow particularly well. Imported vegetables such as carrots, radish, chinese cabbage, turnip and corn should thrive. Fruit such as Tomato, citrus etc. should also do well.

In the higher altitudes, although taro is the main crop there should be no reason why such root crops as sweet potato and taitu should not be successfully grown. Southern vegetables such as potato, cabbage, lettuce, etc. should grow particularly well.

If a station is contemplated in either the foothills or the mountains an ample supply of native foodstuffs seems assured - while variety can be obtained by the introduction of imported seeds.".

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EXTRACTS FROM PATROL REPORT - DAHU 3/54-55.

Exploratory Patrol to STAR MOUNTAINS, HINDENBURG RANGES, and UPPER FLY RIVER Areas by J. W. Kent, A/A.D.O., and D.H. Jacobs, P.O., 22/9/54 - 22/12/54.

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As regards (b) and (c) these languages bear a closer affinity to northern languages than to those of the Papuan coast. The closed syllable being a marked characteristic, e.g.

English	Motu	Rom	Hindenburg Range	Telefomin	Ok Sapmin
Water	Rama	Ok (2,3)	Wok	Ok	Tom
Hill	Oraro	Angot (4)	Kuotlok	Tekin	?
Road	Dala	Vop (4)	Urbap	Ilop	Mondap

Where there are open syllables it appears that they occur throughout, e.g. -

English	Motu	Rom	Hindenburg Range	Telefomin	Ok Sapmin
Flight	Tuari	Ai (2,3)	Kumamonghe	Wasi	Magasa
Go	Lao	Uno(2,3)	Uno	Onaro	Somo
Friend	Turana	No (2,3)	Sono	Sano	?

The numerals 2, 3 etc. indicate the particular ROM dialect as it appears in Appendix "B" Comparative Vocabularies.

Regarding language (a) a perusal of the AKIUM (AWIN) language as compiled by Mr. L. Austen A.R.M. (Comparative Languages N.W. District of Papua) reveals that this language conforms with the broad pattern of New Guinea languages as opposed to the open syllable Papuan languages.

In pronunciation care should be exercised over the ng ending which comprise the most common terminating consonants. The ng of Monga, Munga, Ginong is not the guttural nasal sound heard in the English finger in which the ng is composed of n + g but a compound of n and g and should be pronounced as mun-gah, gino-ng etc.

As the following table demonstrates certain foodstuffs have similar names.

	Sago	Cucumber	Banana	Taro	Pig
AKIUM	Da	Kumdit	Pon(a)	Kuano	Mine
ROM	On	Kumnit	Dun	Nanon	Kuung
HINDENBURG Ra.	Won	Kinmit	Sun	Min	Kung
TELEFOMIN	?	?	Sun	Inan	Kong
OK SAPMIN	?	Kumal	Maghap	Far	Imal

Certain other articles also have somewhat similar names

	Tobacco	String-bag	House
AKIUM	Sikube	Dumod	Awe
ROM	Sawak	Men	Am
HINDENBURG Ra.	?	Mon	An
TELEFOMIN	Suk	Men	An
OK SAPMIN	Suk	Ong	Aba

In the KATAPKA dialect of the ROM language the word for moon is KAIOP this corresponds with KAIUP and KAIOP of the Hindenburg Range and OK SAPMIN languages.

Although trade must have some influence on the presence of common names it would appear that the ROM, HINDENBURG Range and TELEFOMIN languages are cognate to a great extent and that these three languages are cognate to a lesser extent with the OK SAPMIN language.

Checking the vocabularies compiled by Mr. I. Champion on the North West Patrol of 1927 it was found that UNKIAMIN people of the DAP Range have the same language as the WOPKELMIN and FAIMOMIN.

It was reported that the KASAWE people although located in the midst of ROM speaking people have a quite different language. As the KASAWA were not contacted this report could not be substantiated.

Appendix "B" is a vocabulary of the various tribes contacted by the patrol. Vocabularies 2, 3 and 4 are ROM dialects and have been included for comparison purposes.".

"Descriptions of the various tribes are as follows:-

AKIUM:

Villages and Housing:- 32 AKIUM villages were located and plotted of which it is believed 23 were previously unknown. A village consists of one or two houses built on neighbouring spurs. They are usually located in garden areas. Grass is allowed to grow in the vicinity of the dwelling but in the majority of cases little or no rubbish was noted.

The style of housing is uniform throughout. The house is a communal dwelling built on high piles. Entrance is gained either by an outside ladder or a ladder leading to a trap door in the floor. The interior of the dwellings are divided into two sections, one for males, one for females.

Walls are usually built of the centre of the sago palm leaf. Floors are of roughly adzed bush timber or GORO Palm. The roofs are of sago or goro palm leaves. Ventilation is poor - mainly through the floor and a few slits in the walls. These slits are in the form of peep holes - possibly the survival of a defensive measure.

Each house would contain up to 30-40 people and in the GUMU River area the dwellings were large enough to house up to 50 people.

It is customary for the people to abandon a house after the garden has been worked out and move to an entirely new area where work has already commenced on new gardens.

Gardens:- Garden lands are intensively cultivated particularly in the immediate vicinity of villages.

A most primitive system of gardening methods is employed. No attempt is made to clear the area selected. The timber is felled and allowed to lie, the crop being planted amongst the fallen logs and undergrowth.

Judging from the quantities of the various foodstuffs purchased by the patrol, the staple diet consists of banana and sago. Taro, sweet potato and the small variety of yam known in MOTU as TAITU were also in fair supply.

Dress and Ornaments:- Male dress falls into two categories: that worn by the sophisticated AKIUM of the lower OK MARI, usually shorts or rami and the extremely skimpy pubic covering of the "bush" AKIUM living to the north and north east. The pubic covering consists solely of a half section of the palm nut hollowed out and worn over the end of the penis. A small hole is pierced through the rim of the nut through which is threaded a fine cord which is tied around the waist, holding the penis in an erect position.

The females wear a poorly made grass skirt some 8 to 12 inches in length at the front and slightly longer at the back.

The only ornaments seen were worn by males and consisted of nose bones and necklaces of dogs teeth.".

"KATIVA.

Population:- An extensive area is populated by these people. Along the line of the patrol route 42 villages were plotted and 266 people counted. KATIVA carriers attached to the patrol gave the information that there is a large population living in the lower OK KODA and OK MONG area. Judging from the large number and huge areas of garden lands under cultivation which on an extremely conservative estimate would support a population ten times as large as that seen it is estimated that there would be approximately 3 to 4,000 KATIVA people living in the area traversed by the patrol. These figures do not take into account the KATIVA population living between the lower OK KODA and OK MONG and that population living between the OK AWUT and the Dutch border to the west and south west of the patrol route.

Many fine physical specimens were seen amongst the KATIVA. Men of 5'6" and over were common and with their deep chests, wide shoulders, narrow hips and clean cut features they were the most presentable of the ROA speaking

natives. They are certainly some of the most handsome natives I have seen.

Villages & Houses:- 42 villages were plotted by the patrol. The majority usually consisted of one house situated in the midst of a garden.

Houses are built up to 20 feet from the ground. An area is selected where 2 and sometimes up to 5 medium sized trees are growing together. The limbs and the upper trunk of each tree are lopped off at the desired height. The frame work of the house is built around these trunks which act as main braces and supports. Long poles stretching from the ground to the floor of the house give further support.

The framework is of bush timber, sago leaf is used in the thatching of the roof. The sago leaf stem is used for the walls and floors consist either of goro palm or roughly smoothed timber. The houses are roughly square in design.

In size the houses vary considerably and will accommodate a number of families. Segregation of sexes is effected by a central dividing wall. Usually there are two entrances - one for each sex. Entry to the male section is gained by a ladder leading to a small doorway; access to the women's section is by a ladder leading up to a trapdoor in the floor.

Ventilation is in the form of loop-holes, usually one and no more than two to each wall.

Rarely are the houses occupied by all families at the same time.

Gardens:- The same primitive cultivation methods of the AKIUM are employed by the KATIVA. The gardens are more extensive and excellent banana, taitu and sweet potato are grown. The first mentioned together with sago forms the staple diet.

Dress & Ornaments:- With the lower KATIVA the male dress is similar to that worn by the "bush" AKIUM, i.e., the hollowed out half section of the palm nut. In the upper KATIVA area dress consists of a hollowed bean of various lengths and shapes. Some straight, some slightly curved; others in a three quarter circle with the tip pointing either up or into the body. The bean is held in position by means of a cord tied around the waist, the bean being held out horizontally from the body - on some it was noticed that the end had been cut off possibly to allow urinating.

Female dress is similar to that worn by the AKIUM women, i.e., a grass skirt short in front about 12" in length and about 18" at the back. Buttocks are completely covered but very little of front of thighs.

KATIVA hair styles are quite distinctive from other styles worn by ROM natives. The hair is shorn to the skull for anything up to three inches around the head leaving either a tuft of hair covering the whole of the crown or else a topnotch stretching from the forehead to the back of the skull.

A variety of forms and objects are used for personal adornment. The point of the nose is pierced by two holes through which is passed 2 small horn shaped bones. Two long black cassowary quills about 4 to 6" in length which cross just below the bridge of the nose may also be worn. The tips of these quills are usually decorated with small feathers. The septum is also pierced through which wood or bone objects are passed. Ear lobes may also be pierced wooden objects being used as ear rings. Necklaces of dogs teeth and trade beads are also used.

A combination of nose and ear ornaments, dogs teeth necklace and ten inch curved bean pubic covering presents a most remarkable sight.

IMPLEMENTS:- The only weapon seen was the bow and arrow. Both are similar to their AKIUM counterparts.

Fire is made by a cleft stick and throng of cane used saw fashion. Worn around the body are two or three coils of fine lawyer cane used in the fire saw.".

"(WOPKEIMIN
FAIWOIMIN

Population:- A head count of the WOPKEIMIN visiting the patrol totalled 53, however, it is estimated that over 100 WOPKEIMIN farewelled the patrol as it headed towards the FAIWOIMIN and it is estimated that there would be approximately 150 natives inhabiting the ARIP Valley.

It was found to be impossible to make even an approximate head count of the WOPKEIMIN who visited the various camp sites. Hundreds of natives visited the patrol each day it was in their area. An attempt was made to count the population living in the various villages at the time the patrol passed through but had to be abandoned as the patrol was soon surrounded by a laughing dancing mob of natives all attempting to embrace and shake hands with the patrol personnel. A conservative estimate of the FAIWOIMIN inhabiting the area visited by the patrol would be in the vicinity of 4,000.

The majority of the natives were about 5'7" in height with a powerful well built, physique.

Villages & Houses:- Both tribes have villages consisting of a number of communal dwellings. Sometimes as many as 8 houses would constitute a village which are built on a cleared plot and usually situated on a small spur. With one exception the village areas were clean and free of rubbish.

The houses are built close to the ground and are more of an upright oblong than a square in design. The roofs are of thatched pandanus leaf, the walls rough wooden slabs and the floors of similar material.

Each village has a men's house which is the best dwelling in the village. Materials used in the erection of one of these houses are the same as in an ordinary dwelling but greater care is taken in its erection. Carved native decorations adorn the exterior front wall. In all instances these houses have an inner wall lining of plaited pandanus leaf.

Gardens:- Taro forms the staple diet. The gardens demonstrated the care and time these people lavish on the cultivation of this vegetable. Each garden is kept absolutely spotless - no rubbish is allowed to lie between the plants.

Banana as well as sago and some maniok form a part of the diet.

Large quantities of taro were purchased by the patrol and in size they are by far the biggest taro I have ever seen.

Pandanus cultivation is practised on a limited scale mainly in close proximity to the villages.

Dress & Ornaments:- Dress is similar to that previously described for the upper KATIVA - the large hollowed out bean. Nose and ear decorations are the same as also the necklaces of dogs teeth. Hair styles are totally different and far more picturesque. The hair is shaved back from the forehead for two or three inches. The hair on the crown is rolled into a number of tightly woven grass covered plaits which are collectively rolled into tightly woven pandanus bark forming a single large pig-tail up to 2 feet in length. The hair from the back of the skull is treated in a similar manner to make a secondary pigtail of 9 to 12" in length. The crown and the two pigtails are heavily coated in a natural red ochre.

Female dress consists of a grass rami. The waist band goes around the waist beneath the navel and halfway down the buttocks. The women wear mainly shell ornaments with a large single spotted cowrie at the throat.

Beaten bark capes are worn by both male and female with some of the more elderly males wearing a beaten bark beret.

Arms, implements, etc.:- Arms consist of the bow and arrow. No clubs were seen. Both the bow and the arrows used were similar in design to those carried by the KATIVA.

Firemaking methods are the same as those used by the KATIVA.".

"FOOD RESOURCES.

In the foothills the soil and climate is suitable for all types of native foodstuffs. Taro, banana, taitu, sweet potato, maniok and sago

grow particularly well. Imported vegetables such as carrots, radish, chinese cabbage, turnip and corn should thrive. Fruit such as Tomato, citrus etc. should also do well.

In the higher altitudes, although taro is the main crop there should be no reason why such root crops as sweet potato and taitu should not be successfully grown. Southern vegetables such as potato, cabbage, lettuce, etc. should grow particularly well.

If a station is contemplated in either the foothills or the mountains an ample supply of native foodstuffs seems assured - while variety can be obtained by the introduction of imported seeds.".

CABLE ADDRESS:
"SOUTHPACOM," NOUMEA.

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE:
"SCUTHPACOM," NOUMEA.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD
NOUMEA, NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE.

16/6/37

17

1712

In reply, please quote LH/P/5(j)

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

28th June, 1955.

ENTERED

Mr. S.A. LONERAGAN,
Government Secretary,
Port Moresby - Papua, via Sydney.

Dear Sir,

16

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter (C.A. 16/C/37) of 17th June 1955. The enclosed extracts from Patrol Reports contain interesting information on native food crops and practices.

Yours faithfully,

H.S. McKee

H.S. McKee.

16

C.A.16/6/37.

17th. June, 1955.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of the 1st. April, 1955, addressed to the Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs, in which you request a copy of notes made on Native food crops and practices by Mr. Kent in his Report on his Star Mountain Patrol.

2. I now enclose extracts from the Patrol Report dealing with the subjects mentioned by you and hope the information con ained therein will be of use.

Yours faithfully,

(S.A. Lonergan)
Government Secretary.

Dr. H.S. McKee,
Food Technologist,
South Pacific Commission,
NOUMEA. New Caledonia.

Encl.

c.c. Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs.
Please forward a copy of the full Report, when available, for onward transmission to the Department of Territories.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY
11 JUN 1955
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
ENTERED

In Reply Please Quote

D.S. 1-5-41

Department of District Services and Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

10th June, 1955.

Memorandum for—

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Star Mountains Patrol.
Reference: C.A.16/6/37 of the 28th May, 1955.

I forward herewith typed extracts from the abovementioned Patrol Report, relating to native food crops and practices.

J. K. McCarthy
A/Director.

14

C.A.16/6/37.

PORT MORESBY.
28th. May, 1955.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Star Mountain Patrol.

My memorandum C.A.16/6/37 of the 29th. April and your memorandum 101/1/19 of the 16th. May, 1955, refer.

2. During the recent visit of the Minister to the Territory, a copy of Mr. Kent's Patrol Report was given to him, and it was thought that the Report was taken to Canberra. However, it now transpires that the Minister returned the Report to the Administration prior to his departure from the Territory.

3. In view of this, action will be taken, as early as possible, to have the extracts done here, and forwarded to Mr. H. S. McKee.

(D.M. Wieland)
Administrator.

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

Reference paragraph 3 above.

2. I shall be glad if you will do this. If you are unable to have the extracts made, at an early date, I can arrange to have them typed provided the necessary extracts are m... the Report.

3. Mr. Kent's Patrol Report is returned herewith.

Government Secretary.
28.5.55.

Att.

13

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO G5. FROM AGS.

SUBJECT Star Mountain Patrol DATE 27.5.58.

It may interest H.H. to know that two Papuan Officers (Messrs Leo Austen & L. Logan) had a Police Post on the upper Alice River about 30 years ago. They made numerous patrols into the Star Mountains. They were there for about 12 months. I am trying to locate locally the Papua Annual Report to check the actual facts.

A.G.

Gov 27/5

Govt. Print.—665/2.55.

12

ENTERED

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TELEPHONE NO.: CANBERRA FG 411.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TERRITORIES" CANBERRA.

DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORIES.

Canberra, 16 MAY 1955

In reply quote No. 101/1/19

His Honour the Administrator
of Papua and New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY.

STAR MOUNTAIN PATROL.

11

1. I wish to refer to your memorandum C.A. 16/6/32 of 29th April, 1955, with regard to Mr. H.S. McKee's request for copies of notes taken on the Star Mountain Patrol concerning Native food crops and practices.

2. There is no record here of a copy of the Patrol Report having been received. Would you, therefore, re-examine the position at your end please.

3. As soon as a copy of the report is available I shall be glad to arrange for the action you indicate.

C.R. Lambert

(C.R. Lambert)
Secretary.

Read 21/5

AE Lomeos. 20/5

Enc 21/5

RLC/E4B

16 MAY 1955

101/1/19

His Honour the Administrator
of Papua and New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY.

STAR MOUNTAIN PATROL.

1. I wish to refer to your memorandum C.A.16/6/37 of 29th April, 1955, with regard to Mr. H.S. McKee's request for copies of notes taken on the Star Mountain Patrol concerning Native food crops and practices.

2. There is no record here of a copy of the Patrol Report having been received. Would you, therefore, re-examine the position at your end, please.

3. As soon as a copy of the report is available I shall be glad to arrange for the action you indicate.

C.R. Lambert

(C.R. Lambert)
Secretary.

11

C.A.16/6/37.

PORT MORESBY.
29th. April, 1935.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Star Mountains Patrol.

Mr. M.S. McKee of the South Pacific Commission, has contacted the Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs, requesting copies of notes taken on the Star Mountains Patrol concerning Native food crops and practices.

2. The Director advises that Mr. Kent's Patrol Report contains many pages of interest regarding Native food crops and practices in the area traversed, although there is nothing of the preparation of Native salt, which information would have been of value to Mr. McKee.

3. It is not possible, at the present time here, because of the shortage of typistes, to make copies of this portion of the Patrol Report, and it will be appreciated if you will forward advice to the South Pacific Commission, for Mr. McKee, that the material is available and suggest to him that the Sydney office of the Commission might be able to make arrangements for the necessary copying to be done, using the copy of the Patrol Report which was forwarded to you.

x 1

(D.M. Cleland)
Administrator.

x not forwarded.
Mc 24/5.

16/6/37

10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY
27 APR 1955
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

In Reply
Please Quote
D.S. 1-3-1

ENTERED

Memorandum for—

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

27th April, 1955.

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Information Requested by Mr. H. S. McKee.
Reference: C.A.16/6/37 of the 23rd April, 1955.

9

Mr. Kent's patrol report contains many pages of interest regarding native food crops and practices in the area traversed, although nothing on the preparation of native salt. The staff situation does not permit copy-typing of this portion of the patrol report at the present moment.

2. Mr. McKee may be unaware that this patrol report has been forwarded to the Department of Territories, through whom the Sydney section of the South Pacific Commission may be able to make arrangements for the necessary copying to be done.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

9

C.A.16/6/37.

23rd. April, 1959.

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

Information Requested by Mr. H.S. Bates.

Your minute on a letter from Mr. Bates, dated the 1st. April, 1959, refers.

2. Will you please forward the material to this Department for onward despatch.

Government Secretary.

8

C.A.39/4/120.

PORT MORESBY.
22nd. April, 1955.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Photographs : Patrols - Tari-Strickland Area and Star Mountains.

Further to my radiogram No.147, which referred to your radiogram No.304.

2. The negatives of the Tari-Strickland Patrol are included in this mail. Attached is a negative taken from sketches made on the Star Mountain Patrol by Mr. Kent. These may be of interest to some enquirers.

3. Mr. Brindle, the Commonwealth News and Information Bureau Photographer, at present visiting the Territory, states that copy negatives of the negatives could be made, and it is suggested that this be done. Prints made of the sketches should bear Mr. Kent's signature, but the 'A.D.O.' should be omitted, as these letters have significance only within the Administration.

4. Would you please return all negatives as soon as possible.

(D.M. Cleland)
Administrator.

Att.

c.c. File - C.A.16/6/37.

16/6/37 C.A.35/4/129

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAM

No.	Office of Origin	Words	Date	Time
TELEGRAM	CANBERRA	147	19	1642

ADMINISTRATOR

TERRITORIES

CANBERRA

147. YOUR 304. DESPATCHING NEGATIVES
STRICKLAND TERI PATROL FIRST MAIL
stop REQUEST YOU HAVE COPY
NEGATIVES HADE stop REGRET NO
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN PATROL SUBJECT RELEASE
NO.26 ADMR

c.c. File - C.A.16/6/37.

Government Secretary
22.4.55.

COPY

CA 16/6/37

6

Original on 35/4/120

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAM

No	Office of Origin	No. of Words	Date	Time
VJ01405	CANBERRA	61/59	19	1645

ADMINISTRATOR

PORT MORESBY

304 REFERENCE YOUR CA35/4/120 OF 28TH SEPTEMBER 1954 PHOTO-GRAPHS STRICKLAND TARI PATROL STOP FURTHER DEMANDS BEING MADE TO NEWS AND INFORMATION STOP APPRECIATE LOAN AGAIN OF NEGAT-IVES STOP REFERENCE ALSO YOUR PRESS RELEASE NO26 OF 21ST MARCH STOP REQUESTS BEING RECEIVED PHOTOGRAPHS THIS PATROL PLEASE ADVISE IF ANY AVAILABLE IF SO WOULD APPRECIATE EARLY DESPATCH NEGATIVES

TERRITORIES

LD/7-44A

16/6/37

COPY

5

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION.

NOUMEA.

NEW CALEDONIA.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY
20 APR 1955
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

ENTERED

1st April, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services,
PORT MORESBY. PAPUA.

Dear Mr. Roberts,

I have seen press reports on a patrol made by P/O J.W. Kent in the Hindenburg and Star ranges in western Papua. I presume that in accordance with the usual practice the patrol report contains notes on native food crops and practices. It would be appreciated if you would make available a copy of such notes, as information on an area uninfluenced by European penetration would be of great interest.

Any information on the preparation of native salt from salt springs or wood ashes would also be of value. I recall that a detailed report was made on this subject by P/O W.M. Purdy (Menyamya No. 5/53-54.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) H.S. McKee.

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

The information required by Dr. H.S. McKee, Food Technologist, is not contained in Mr. Kent's report. However, there are some garden notes which may be of interest to him.

Would you please advise me whether the notes are to be forwarded through you, or by this Department, direct.

A.A. Roberts

(A.A. Roberts)
Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

COPY

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION.

NOUMEA.

NEW CALEDONIA.

1st April, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services,
PORT MORESBY. PAPUA.

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Would you please advise me whether the notes are to be forwarded through you, or by this Department direct.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

File DS.30-4-167
P.309

4

C.C. ~~Public Relations Officer,~~
~~Dep't of~~ Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please.

25.3.55.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
31 MAR 1955
CENTRAL ADMINISTR

JAMES KENT

4 EDWARD STREET

COTTESLOE W.A.

DL3/82 STOP GOVSEC AND SERVICES APPROVE YOUR DISCREETLY REPLYING INTERVIEW REGARDING HECLET PATROL PT ABC OR OTHER INQUIRIES IN GENERAL TERMS IF YOU DESIRE DO SO

SERVICES

Director, D.D.S. & N.A.
Kon.46

PORT MORESBY

28/

28/3

SENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTOR AND GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S INSTRUCTIONS RELAYED VERBAILY BY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER - 25/3/55

3

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Release No. 26

Port Moresby,
March 21, 1955

OUTSTANDING PATROL TO NEW AREAS IN THE UPPER FLY REGION

An outstanding patrol has been completed to the Star Mountains and the Hindenburg Range in the Upper region of the Fly River in Western Papua. It was conducted by Assistant District Officer, Mr. James W. Kent, and Patrol Officer, Mr. David R. Jacobs with a party of nine native police, a Native Medical Orderly and 51 carriers.

The patrol entered mountainous areas not previously penetrated by Europeans, and most of the natives contacted had never before seen or been seen by Europeans. This exploratory patrol lasted for 92 days and travelled from its base at Daru to within two days walking distance from Telefomin just across the Papuan-New Guinea border.

The new native groups visited by the patrol gave the party a friendly welcome, and at no time was there any action on the part of the tribes which could be construed as a hostile act, passive or open. In a few villages the people were shy and timid until their confidence had been won, but in many other areas the natives were completely unafraid and gave the party a most enthusiastic reception. This was particularly so in the region occupied by the Wopkeimin and Faiwoimin people, about whom Mr. Kent wrote as follows in his patrol report:

> "We were greeted by small bands of natives who cleared the track by cutting every tree and bush within reach. As the patrol progressed towards villages and camp sites the numbers grew until we were surrounded by hundreds of singing dancing natives, men, women and children. Their welcoming greetings rent the air, and we were embraced, hugged, and patted. Headmen from the various villages vied with each other in their efforts to express their pleasure at our arrival. We were introduced to their families - their wives, their sons, their daughter-in-laws and their children. Our skin and clothing was fingered, and they were astounded to find that when we removed our boots we had feet like them. When more and more newcomers arrived we would be requested to make an appearance for the women who would gasp in astonishment at our white skin, and start animated discussions when they noted that one of the two Europeans had blue eyes, and the other officer, brown eyes. They followed us everywhere, and their curiosity and interest were endless. The headmen ordered food, and food came, hundreds of taro, some cooked and some raw.
>
> "They showed us an excellent station site, arranged a dance in our honour, and provided guides to show us the various tracks. Their generosity knew no limits. Whole-heartedly they gave us their friendship, and without a doubt they are the friendliest, and most hospitable, and the most likeable natives I have ever met.

In his report Mr. Kent said that inter-tribal warfare in the area covered appeared to be almost non-existent. The majority of the natives met on the track, although armed, carried mainly hunting weapons. There was no sign of warlike weapons, and the only weapons seen were bows and arrows.

The types of natives visited varied from short, stockily-built people with broad and rather heavy facial features, to others 5' 7" tall, whom Mr. Kent described as being fine physical specimens. He said that the men with their deep chests, wide shoulders, narrow hips and clean-cut features were amongst the most handsome natives he had seen.

In most areas native food supplies were plentiful, and in the higher altitudes the climate appeared to be suitable for many types of imported vegetables such as carrots, chinese cabbage, English potatoes, lettuce, radish, and tomatoes. Many of the native gardens covered extensive areas and although the methods of agriculture were very primitive, some of the tribes lavished much care and time on their gardens, each plot being kept scrupulously free of weeds or rubbish. Some stone and citrus fruits could also be grown.

Describing the various hair styles adopted by the tribes, Mr. Kent said that in one region the men shave their hair back from the forehead for two or three inches, and the hair on the crown is rolled into a number of tightly-woven grass-covered plaits which are collectively rolled into tightly woven pandanus bark, forming a single large pig-tail up to two feet long. The hair from the back of the skull is treated in a similar manner to make a secondary pigtail 9" to 12" long. The crown and the two pigtails are heavily coated in a natural red ochre, and both pig-tails extend stiffly back from the head.

Other tribes kept their hair shorn to the skull for anything up to three inches around the head, leaving either a tuft of hair covering the whole of the crown, or else a topnotch stretching back from the forehead to the back of the skull.

Most of the villages consisted of communal dwellings with as many as eight houses in the settlement, each occupied by several families. In some regions these houses are built up to 20 feet from the ground, the method of construction being to locate them near four or five medium sized trees growing close together. The limbs and upper trunk of each tree are lopped off at the desired height, and the framework of the house is built around the trunks which act as main braces and supports. Long poles extending from the ground to the floor of the house give further support. There are usually two entrances, one for men and the other for women. The men's entrance is by a ladder leading to a small doorway, and access to the women's section is by a ladder to a trapdoor in the floor. The men's and women's sections are divided by a central wall.

In most villages the settlements were clean and free of rubbish.

The type of country covered by the patrol north from Kiunga varied from broken foothills to high steep ridges and precipitous limestone mountains. Often the track traversed razor-backed ridges where the path frequently narrowed to a width of 6" to 12" with a sheer drop below of up to 1,000 feet. In the higher altitudes the route lay through stunted moss forests.

Writing of the country along the most northerly section of the patrol, Mr. Kent described it as follows:-

> "The Star Mountains and the Hindenburg Range form part of the high mountainous backbone of the Territory, and reach an altitude of over 10,000'. In this region there exist areas of indescribable roughness - weathered limestone with a confusion of jagged pinnacles and deep boulder-strewn sinkholes through which the drainage escapes to underground channels.

"It is dreadful country to traverse. In their upper reaches all the major rivers flow with incredible swiftness through huge limestone gorges, the sides thousands of feet high and marked from gigantic landslides which have left glistening white scars hundreds of feet high and wide. At various places the track along which the patrol travelled had been cut by landslides, and they formed the only means of access to crossing the ranges. It was hair-raising enough scaling these almost sheer faces with only slender toe-and-finger holds and by the assistance of vine ropes, but crossing the loose eroding rubble areas in the knowledge that any undue heavy movement could quite easily set the whole area in motion, was a terrifying business.

In one region the patrol saw some isolated pines of really gigantic size, and there seemed to be no lack of timber suitable for erecting station buildings. Much of it was similar to that growing around Kiunga.

Two possible aerodrome sites were located, and in one of the most heavily populated areas the natives voluntarily showed the patrol an excellent site for a Station.

Populations estimated to approximate 20,000 were visited in the new areas, and other groups were known to exist farther to the east of the patrol route. Mr. Kent commented that it was impossible to count the people who visited the camps and all attempts to do so had to be abandoned as on arrival the patrol was immediately surrounded by a laughing dancing crowd, all attempting to embrace and shake hands with the patrol personnel.

The most northerly point reached by the patrol was a camp site which had been used within recent years by a patrol from Telefomin. The party's presence in this area was immediately reported to officers at the Telefomin Station by natives of that district, and they reported accurately the number of Europeans, the approximate number of police, and identified the native headman travelling with the patrol. Telefomin officers advised that this camp was within one day's walk by a native travelling without a load, or two days with cargo.

The Star Mountain patrol received one air-drop of supplies near the Ok Tedi River, and other essential foodstuffs were obtained by purchases from the tribes contacted.

In his report Mr. Kent pays high tribute to the nine members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary attached to the patrol. He said they were among the best he had ever had. They behaved splendidly, nothing was ever too hard, and their attitude and bearing was in complete accord with the traditions of the force.

The party travelled up the Fly River from Daru by the M.V. "Elevala" to the Kiunga Patrol Post, and then moved overland to the north. On the return journey a portion of the trip was covered by canoe, the party constructing its own canoes, and travelling down the Gumu and Fly Rivers to Kiunga.

Commenting on this patrol the Director of District Services and Native Affairs, Mr. A.A. Roberts, said it was of an exceptional nature and excellently carried out. It entailed considerable hardship in very difficult country. Valuable information had been obtained, and excellent contacts made with tribes beyond the area of Kiunga patrols.

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PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 4 of 54/55

J.M.Robinson a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1954/55.

DARU SUB-DISTRICT. WESTERN DISTRICT.

Officer conducting patrol:	J. M. Robinson, a/A.D.O.
Area patrolled:	The KITUBI River, South Bank FLY River and PAIKTURI River areas of CHIOMO Census Sub-Division.
Objects of Patrol:	Census and Routine Administration.
Duration:	From 20/1/55 to 12/2/55.
Number of Days:	24 days.
Personnel Accompanying: Europeans:	Nil.
Natives:	R.P. & M.G.C.

Pol.	No.	6973	Const.	OKIOBI
"	"	6974	"	OKIARI
"	"	7380	"	MEDURU
"	"	8060	"	OKARAN

IXth. Interpreter.
PAPUA

H.H.Q.
PAPUA

Map References:	KIWAI and DARU 4 mile to 1 inch Strut. Series.

INTRODUCTION: This was the writer's first patrol in DARU Sub-District.

The terrain resembles that seen to the North of the ARAMIA in GAIMA Sub-District, and the scrub and eucalypt covered grasslands are reminiscent of Queensland.

Soil is fertile, game is plentiful and food production presents no problem.

Although there are differences in language and dialect, social structure appears constant throughout the area.

Some of the inhabitants could fairly be described as primitive, but towards the Coast and FLY River areas, the people are outwardly sophisticated, but in actuality, still credulous and ignorant. These latter people are eager to find a way of making money without actually working for it.

Malignant sorcery is widely feared and respected, and I suspect, practised.

Health is generally good, but hygiene and sanitation measures are either non-existent or generally poor.

Housing too is often inadequate.

Rain fell on most nights during the patrol, making walking very slippery. The water level was high in the TOGO, KUPERU area, but although walking was generally tedious and uncomfortable, no really serious difficulty was encountered.

DIARY:

Thursday January 20th. 1955:

Left DARU per M.V."ELEVALA" on rising tide at 4.05 p.m. Through TUAD Pass at 6.20 p.m. 9.15 p.m. anchored for night.

Friday January 21st. 1955:

6 a.m. weighed anchor. Arrived GAIVA 10 a.m., passing recruiting launch "KOTAKITURU" vicinity of SEMERUABU 9 a.m.

Radio contact with DARU at noon. Conferred and lunched with Officer-in-Charge GAIVA, leaving at 1.45 p.m. for ADUBU Village on MOIGU Island. Arrived ADUBU 2.50 p.m. "ELEVALA" with Const. OHLAHI aboard despatched to advise South Bank Fly Villages of patrol's coming.

Census and medical checks. Village dirty - cleaned under supervision. Dance in evening. Night spent at ADUBU.

Saturday January 22nd. 1955:

a.m. discussions with people.

1.20 p.m. "ELEVALA" returned. 1.40 p.m. patrol left per "ELEVALA" for ZUGU, arriving at 2 p.m. Census and medical checks. Village clean but no latrines. Large number of men away at work. 4 p.m. left ZUGU for BARAMURA, arriving 4.50 p.m. Census and medical checks. 6.05 p.m. left per "ELEVALA" for HARAKIWAI arriving 6.20 p.m. 7.25 p.m. returned and slept BARAMURA. HARAKIWAI Village site unkempt and not clean.

Sunday January 23rd. 1955:

a.m. informal chats with people. Inspected village and one garden site. No latrines for females.

2.50 p.m. left BARAMURA per "ELEVALA" for KEMADA Villages, calling at HARAKIWAI en route, arriving KEMADA 5.50 p.m. Night spent KEMADA.

Monday January 24th. 1955:

Inspected KEMADA, which consists of villages of SUAMI, PIRAMAKI and KAPARA, each with a V.C., and all within three minutes' walk of one another. No latrines. Census and medical checks. Very poor radio contact with DARU at noon. p.m. C.B.M. 4.05 p.m. left KEMADA per "ELEVALA" for HARAKIWAI. 6.10 p.m. "ELEVALA" with hospital patients aboard left patrol for return to DARU via GAIVA. Night spent HARAKIWAI.

Tuesday January 25th. 1955:

9.45 a.m. patrol left HARAKIWAI by canoes, on a rising tide, proceeding in a westerly direction along the FLY River to KWARA Creek, arriving at the MUTIM truck landing at 10.45 a.m. 11 a.m. left KWARA with carriers for MUTIM, arriving 11.40 a.m. Census and medical checks. Heavy rain 12.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Village site very good but no latrines. Night spent MUTIM. Further heavy rain during night.

Wednesday January 26th. 1955:

7.15 a.m. left MUTIM with HARAKIWAI and BARAMURA carriers for SUAIA arriving 10.20 a.m. Track fair considering heavy rain yesterday. Census and medical checks. Village site very good. Satisfactory latrines in use. 1.45 p.m. left by canoe for TEMARA arriving 3.55 p.m. Census and medical checks. Heavy rain during afternoon and evening. Village consists of 8 dilapidated hovels - no latrines. Night spent TEMARA.

DIARY (Continued).

Tuesday January 27th. 1955:

7.45 a.m. left TEMARA by two canoes for SANGGUANSO arriving 11.45 a.m. V.C. absent with book at BOUKU Patrol Post. No latrines and only a few people present. Unable to conduct census, but undertook medical check of people present. 2.30 p.m. left SANGGUANSO for UPIARA arriving 4.15 p.m. Quite a good village but no latrines. Census and medical checks. Night spent UPIARA.

Friday January 28th. 1955:

7.45 a.m. left UPIARA by canoe for SANGGUANSO, arriving 9.30 a.m. 10 a.m. left SANGGUANSO by canoes for KAPAL, arriving at creek landing 2.25 p.m. Creek landing to KAPAL Village 8 minutes' walk. Census and medical checks. Village satisfactory with latrines in use. Dance in evening. Night spent KAPAL.

Saturday January 29th. 1955:

7.40 a.m. left KAPAL for KANEL, on foot. Two river/swamp crossings negotiated by canoe. Writer arrived KANEL 9.40 a.m. Carriers arrived 10.45 a.m. Census and medical checks. Village satisfactory with latrines in use. Dance in evening. Night spent KANEL. Heavy rain during night.

Sunday January 30th. 1955:

Observed at KANEL. Night spent KANEL. Patrol shot two wallaby and one pig over the week-end. Rain overnight.

Monday January 31st. 1955:

7.40 a.m. left KANEL for WEM arriving 10.05 a.m. Track very slippery after rain. Census and medical checks. Village satisfactory - latrines in use. 2.55 p.m. left for BIAMBOD (MANU satellite hamlet) arriving 4.55 p.m. Track slippery. BIAMBOD 7 houses in garden site. Slept under roof of house under construction. Thunder storm and very heavy rain 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. V.C. DUBE of WEM despatched to contact PODARI V.C. - it having been impossible to send prior notice of the patrol's coming to this latter village.

Tuesday February 1st. 1955:

Very heavy rain early morning. Left BIAMBOD 9.55 a.m., on foot for PODARI, arriving 12.15 p.m. Track very wet and muddy. Leeches not persistent. PODARI village site fair, but no latrines. Census and medical checks. 16 absentees from census. Decided to wait until these could be contacted. Dance in evening. Night spent PODARI.

Wednesday February 2nd. 1955:

Having seen or accounted for yesterday's absentees, left PODARI, 1.05 p.m. for return walk to BIAMBOD. Track much drier to-day, arrived BIAMBOD 3.15 p.m. after 10 minutes' halt en route. 4.05 p.m. left BIAMBOD for MANU. Track very muddy. Arrived MANU 5.20 p.m. Village generally satisfactory but two houses very poor. Night spent MANU. Dance in evening.

Thursday February 3rd. 1955:

a.m. MANU and BIAMBOD census and medical checks, and C.H.Ns. 12.50 p.m. left on foot for GLABI, arriving 3.15 p.m. Census and medical checks. Village fair but no latrines. Dance in evening. Heavy rain at night. Slept GLABI.

DIARY: (Continued).

Friday February 4th. 1955:

7.40 a.m. left GLAUI on foot for KUBULI, arriving 10.05 a.m. Census and medical checks interrupted by heavy rain. Two disputes settled out of court. Village fair but no latrines. 4.55 p.m. left KUBULI by canoes for SUKS. 1 hour 5 minutes down the PAHOTURI River to landing. Landing to village 8 minutes' walk. Heavy rain at night. Slept SUKS.

Saturday February 5th. 1955:

Census and medical checks. At request of people outlined villagers', V.C's and Councillors' duties under N.R.O. 10.50 a.m. left by canoe down the PAHOTURI for GWAU arriving 6.20 p.m. Census and medical checks. Very poor village - no latrines. Intermittent showers throughout day, and heavy rain overnight. Slept GWAU.

Sunday February 6th. 1955:

Observed at GWAU. Inspected village site and houses. Rock outcrops in village. Night spent GWAU.

Monday February 7th. 1955:

8.45 a.m. left by canoes for TOGO Creek landing on the PAHOTURI, arriving at 3.15 p.m. Intermittent showers during trip. One canoe with sick aboard despatched under command Constable OSSLARI to MAVARAVAN, to hire sea-going canoe to bring sick to DARU Hospital. Remainder of patrol on foot from landing to TOGO Village. 50 minutes' walk, through grass swamp. Census check. N.M.A. BIAKIA stationed here in charge of an Aid Post. Village area, health, sanitation, good. Dance in evening. Night spent TOGO.

Tuesday February 8th. 1955:

7 a.m. inspected Aid Post. 7.50 a.m. left TOGO on foot, along vet track for KUPERI, arriving 8.40 a.m. Census and medical checks. Females' latrine unserviceable, otherwise village satisfactory. New Councillor elected. 12.30 p.m. left on foot for MAIDORO, arriving 1 p.m. Census and medical checks. Village unkempt. No floors in latrines. Dance in evening. Night spent MAIDORO.

Wednesday February 9th. 1955:

7.10 a.m. left MAIDORO on foot for IRUPI. Track very muddy. Two streams crossed on bamboo rafts. Writer arrived IRUPI 10.50 a.m., carriers arrived 1.15 p.m. Census and medical checks. Village on a new site which is satisfactory, but state of village very poor. Heavy rain during afternoon. Dance in evening. Slept IRUPI.

Thursday February 10th. 1955:

8.45 a.m. left IRUPI after heavy shower of rain for satellite hamlet of DRAGERE, arriving 9.50 a.m. Inspected DRAGERE, 10 a.m. left for MASINGARA, arriving 11.30 a.m. Track in very poor condition. Census and medical checks. Village in good repair except for four houses. Slept MASINGARA.

Friday February 11th. 1955:

a.m. Visited Government School and village gardens which are extensive. p.m. Left for Old MAWATA village, 20 minutes' walk along built-up track from MASINGARA. Inspected MAWATA. No sick. This village is in KIWAI linguistic sub-division, so no census undertaken. Heavy rain during afternoon and evening. Slept MAWATA.

Saturday February 12th. 1955:

Patrol returned DARU per launch "DRANGAN", arriving 2.15 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Since the last patrol to the area, some 14 months previously, many young men have returned from work. Apart from the South Bank FLY Villages of TIRIO, BADAINA, SUMAII, PIGARAMI and BAMARA, plus the new inland village of MUTUA, adequate man power is available in the villages.

The area patrolled is a patchwork quilt of dialects and degrees of sophistication. It has been under European economic influence long enough for money to have become an integral component of the economy, which now includes steel tools, dresses and calico as essentials. Cooking and eating utensils, lamps and kerosene are much sought after, and not regarded as luxury items.

In all villages except those in the TOGO to MASINGARA coastal strip, the only currently marketable commodity is wage labour.

In this TOGO to MASINGARA area the feeling appears to prevail that work is not quite acceptable and there is a nostalgic yearning for the return of "Co-operation", which was attempted some years ago. "Co-operation" as understood in the area area nothing to the Rochdale Principles and really means trading at a comfortable profit. Entries in the village books, made by Mr. M. Boyen while on an inspection tour, warning of the people's lack of experience and will to work, plus the uncertainty of markets, are still applicable.

The MAIBORO people wish to start a form of trading venture based on the marketing of native foods and mats. The mats are poor quality objects which I doubt would find a market among Europeans. Quality is unlikely to improve, as a tactful suggestion that the women may care to attend instruction classes was politely rejected on the grounds that they already know how to make mats. Village representatives were invited to DARU to see if something cannot be arranged for definite and regular quantities of native foods to be purchased by the Administration. Such arrangements have usually fallen through in the past, because of the villager's haphazard fulfilment of deliveries.

The people state they are willing to carry to the coast, through the intervening swamps, pointing out that they have to carry for the Administration.

This latter point provides grounds for valid complaint. It is, at best, anachronistic that this area should be so undeveloped as to still rely on human porterage. The people cannot like it, and the continuance of the practice must colour their attitude in assessing the Administration's ability to show them a better life.

Sorcery is rife and the people are credulous.

I do not doubt that sorcery and the accompanying attitude of mind towards illness and death have much to do with the widespread disregard of repeated instructions for hygiene and sanitation measures. No matter how detailed an explanation of dysentery (which has occurred recently - see Para "Health") may be given, the average villager fairly obviously believes that he really needs a latrine about as urgently as he needs a serviette.

The more recently established and contacted villages such as MUTUM and UNIARA had particularly good housing and village lay-outs, but no latrines. When the need for these was pointed out, they were promised promptly.

The standard of housing and tidiness in the older villages is poor, and orders for housing repairs and improvements have been consistentlyignored, apparently from sheer disinterest.

The low incidence of disputes brought for settlement indicates that the area is fairly law-abiding, or at least that most differences which arise are such that they can be settled amicably within the group. We can claim to have brought law and order to the area, but after some years of

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued).

peaceful existence, people cease to regard these conditions as unusual, but rather accept them as a matter of course.

Apart from the negative achievement of law and order, when one excepts three Aid Posts staffed by NMAs (those at NOZE and BOUKIRI are outside the area patrolled but accessible to some of the inhabitants), plus an Administration School at MAINGANA (currently under the threat of closure because of lack of pupils), it is difficult to claim any material advantage or improvement in the way of life.

The overall situation now seems to be one of general apathy, relieved by the incoherent, but articulate wish to indulge in trade at BAIDOMO. This matter should continue to receive sympathetic assistance, for so long as the people are willing to seek advice from the Administration.

Previously, the area has been reported as being worthy of consideration for development, but to date no scientific survey has been made. When such a survey is undertaken, native participation in any subsequent development is indicated, if for no other reason that that quite a number of the inhabitants have reached a stage where they are no longer willing to form a labour reservoir for European development.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Gardens are generally fairly extensive, and food supplies are obviously adequate.

Coconuts, Bananas, Taro, Sweet Potato, Yams, Sago and Paitu were available in fairly large quantities.

Citrus fruits and melons are also grown. It is difficult to believe, but I am assured that European potatoes have been grown in the vicinity of BAIDOMO, and the people are again contemplating growing them for sale in DARU.

Fish and game are plentiful. In many villages a strain of wild pig has been domesticated, and cassowary are also raised.

Fowls and dogs are fairly numerous.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health, probably because of the high protein content in the diet, was generally found to be good.

Personal cleanliness in women and children leaves a lot to be desired, and there appears to be an unreasonably high incidence of scabies in children.

Outbreaks of dysentery occurred at KOMAU and KIBULI areas, apparently during late November and early December, 1954. No attempt was made to seek medical aid and 15 deaths occurred.

Hygiene and Sanitation:

Of 27 Villages censused, 15 were without latrines of any description, while those in 3 of the 12 villages which had latrines, were unsatisfactory.

Apart from TOGO where NMA KIAMA has an Aid Post, rubbish is disposed of by dumping it in the grass surrounding the village.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: (Continued).

Drinking Water:

Villages which are not near rivers or swamps, obtain water from wells. At the time of the patrol, heavy rains made well water muddy, but it was apparently still potable. Where necessary, fences surrounding wells were repaired under supervision.

Aid Post TOKO:

In the care of NEA NIANIA, who appears to be doing a very good job. The village of TOKO is a credit to him. For some reason which is not known, he has difficulty in persuading MAIORO and LEMI people to accept treatment.

One native from BANI applied for training as a NEA. He was advised to come to DARU for interview by the Medical Assistant.

EDUCATION:

There is an Administration Village Higher School at MASINGANA in the care of native teacher ANTIA. This school operates from Standard III.

Village Schools throughout the area are conducted by London Missionary Society native teachers, most of whom were absent in DARU during the patrol.

Pupils from Mission Schools, upon satisfactorily passing standard II, enrol in the Government School.

A certain amount of friction has resulted between the Administration teacher, and the recently arrived London Missionary Society MAGWAN Pastor James AI[illegible]NGA. Only seven pupils were enrolled at the Administration School, whether as a result of this friction, or from this plus other causes is not yet known. This state of affairs apparently occurred through both ANTIA and JAMES not fully appreciating their spheres of influence, and encroaching upon one another's preserves.

The District has been for some months without the services of an Education Officer, but during the patrol, Mr. W. F. Bitmead arrived as District Education Officer. Reverend L. W. Allon of the London Missionary Society is most co-operative, and he and Mr. Bitmead will soon have the position clarified, and adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Roads mostly consist of native paths, many of which were overgrown. In consistently wet weather it is not realistic to expect them to be maintained.

Bridges are the cat-walk type across creeks and the smaller swamps. Many swamps are too extensive to be bridged, and these are crossed by bamboo rafts, although tools have been loaned to the people to help them provide double canoes for crossing swamps.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village Constables:

V.C. DAUNI of SUMAMI was sentenced to 3 months IHL for extortion. During the case it became evident that he is reputed to be a sorcerer.

In the Villages of MOTUN and KAMEL, Councillors are acting as VCs. Recommendations will be submitted for approval of their appointments as Village Constables.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Continued).

Village Constables:

ARAMO-GUGE of ADURU wishes to resign at the end of the financial year. APONA of BARAMERA is old and shaky.

Otherwise, ability ranges from "ineffectual" to "good", but officials have to contend with apathy and disinclination. Few of the people are amenable to reason, and most appear to be indifferent to attempts at persuasion.

Councillors: Despite repeated explanations in the past, the function of Councillor is not appreciated. Too often they act as runners for the V.C. Explanations were made in all villages. However, it rather seems that the people prefer to carry on along their own lines.

CENSUS:

The V.C. of BARAMERA having been absent at ROKOU Patrol Post with his village book, no census was undertaken at this village.

Births totalled 105 and deaths totalled 63.

Included in Migrations In are 11 names of people not previously recorded.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

See Appendix "A".

MISSIONS:

The FLY River villages come under the Unevangelised Fields Mission with headquarters at MAIMA. Native teachers are normally stationed in these villages, but at the time of the patrol, all were absent at MAIMA attending a conference.

The London Missionary Society, with a local headquarters at KABU, operates throughout the remainder of the area.

London Missionary Society staff come under the direct supervision of the KALAMAU Pastor JAMES AIHOMA. JAMES is intelligent and alert, and undertook portion of a Theology course at Brisbane University. Although his standard of education appears to be below Matriculation, JAMES has a good and adequate command of both spoken and written English. He appears to be completely without any fear or superstition regarding sorcery. He lives, so far as his means allow, after the manner of a European, and because his skin is no lighter than that of the locals, his potential influence is great. Other London Missionary Society teachers range from natives who have passed through SOGERI to Village Deacons, whoare appointed by the Villagers; many have had no training, but are carrying on until such time as trained teachers are available.

The Seventh Day Adventists based on the ORIOMO River occasionally visit the area, but so far they have not stationed representatives there, nor do they appear to have gained any converts.

NATIVE LABOUR:

See Appendix "B" for percentage of males aged between 16-45, who are absent from their villages.

TIRIO, PIDARAMI and BAMARA absentees are mostly working on the nearby KAIEMI plantation, and the villages suffer no hardship.

NATIVE LABOUR: (Continued).

SUSANT and UPIARA Villages have adequate man-power available.

The newly established SUTUH Village can ill afford to have 46.15% of men in this age group absent, but the people state that a number of repatriates are expected to return home within 3 months.

The manpower situation is satisfactory, and calls for no action.

The people in the TOGO-MASINGARA area consider labourer's wages generally too low, but these people are most unlikely to seek employment except as white collar workers.

CONCLUSION:

The land appears to indicate a much higher agricultural potential than the current predominantly subsistence crops.

It would be unwise to sponsor any development of the area until the Department of Agriculture has undertaken a survey. Until this occurs, it seems conditions must remain at best, static.

The recruiting level in the area is at present satisfactory.

The ease with which the inhabitants can gain a living from the soil has not pre-disposed them to an acceptance of regular work, which any increase in their standard of living demands, although the comparatively extravagant taste of the women, who demand dresses and not rarely provides one of the main incentives for males to earn money.

The inhabitants are friendly and the terrain is quite a pleasant surprise in comparison with a lot of the Western District.

END OF REPORT.

J.M.Robinson

(J.M.Robinson), a/ADO.
15/2/55.

APPENDIX "A" OF KSO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1954/1955:

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Sorcery:

During a court case at SUWAMI, when the Village Constable DAMI was being tried for extortion, it was alleged that DAMI practises a particularly malignant type of sorcery.

After the conclusion of the case, a search of DAMI's personal effects, which he wished to take to prison, brought forward an object known as APISERA.

This object, fashioned from stone similar to that from which axe-heads are made, was in the form of the sketch attached, and is regarded as possessing an evil power within itself. I was advised and even begged not to handle the APISERA, it being stated that by so doing, evil would come upon myself and family. All members of the patrol took this view, including police from the Northern Division and a SEPIK.

APISERA becomes lethal in the hands of the sorcerer (known as INOI). The INOI having decided upon his victim, stealthily holds APISERA by the cord, and invents his victim's name. This is done at night. APISERA thereafter goes off to seek out the victim and strike him, usually in the belly. The victim dies, not immediately, but after an undetermined period of time. The reason for death is given as the internal injuries caused by APISERA striking the victim. The outer skin, however, displays no wounds, neither does it give any indication of injury having been inflicted.

The APISERA obtained was dumped in the FLY River in water approximately 5 fathoms deep, from where I was informed that it could do no harm.

The belief is obviously very real to these people.

I was informed that a similar form of sorcery used to be practised amongst the KIWAI people, who referred to the sorcerer as MAWAI. The KIWAI equivalent of APISERA is not known, nor are any further details.

Kinship:

In the patrilineal, patrilocal PEKU linguistic group (embracing the villages of GUAU, GLAUI and KIDULI), marriage was, traditionally, by sister-exchange.

It is stated that under aboriginal conditions a Prescribed Levirate operated. Under present-day conditions the traditionally inflexible rule of sister-exchange is occasionally relaxed to allow a marriage by bride-price where there is no suitable female relation of the bridegroom available for exchange.

I was informed that under present Mission and Government influence the widow who would traditionally have been married automatically to the deceased husband's elder brother, may now decline to enter upon such a marriage.

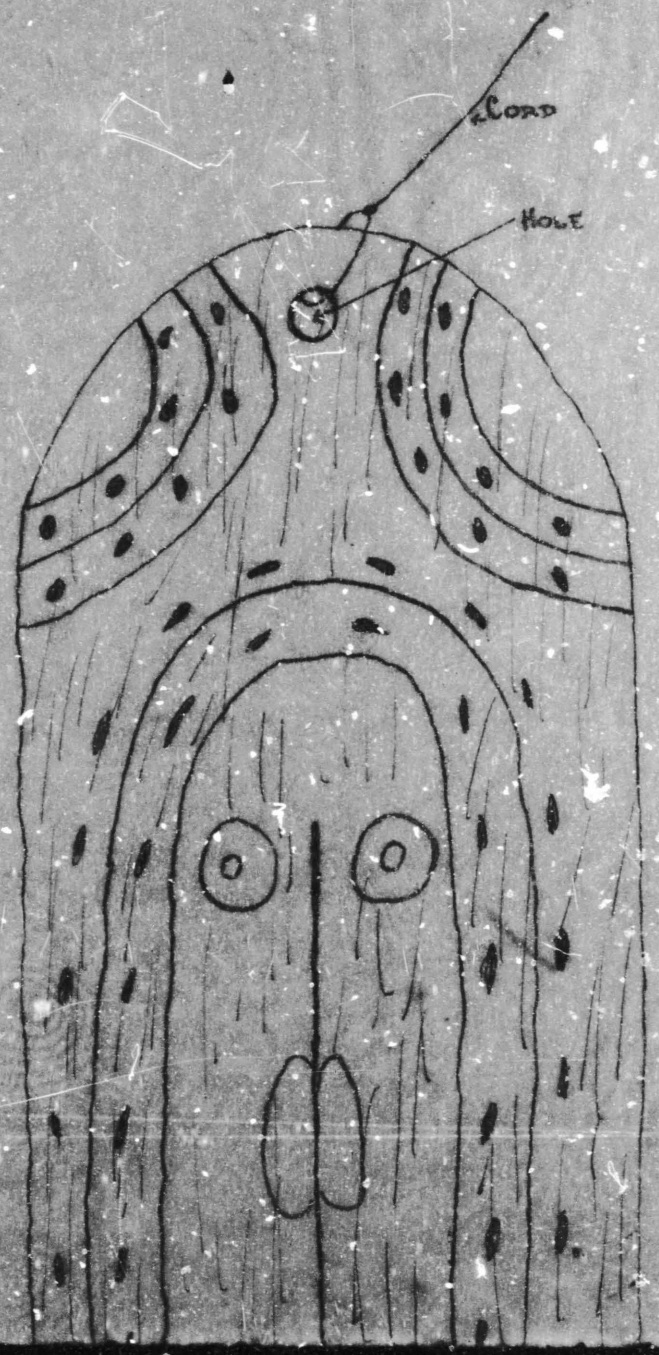
She is then free to marry elsewhere, under the system of bride price, which would be paid to her deceased husband's clan.

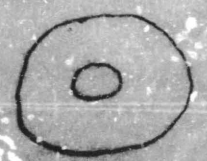
Thus, what originally was a Prescribed Levirate, has apparently evolved into a reversed form of privileged Levirate.

(J.M.Robinson), a/ADO.

Appendix "A" to Dam, Patrol Report
No 4. of 1964/1965

APISERA





MARK ON
REVERSE SIDE
APPROX GEOMETRIC
CENTER

MARK ON
REVERSE SIDE
APPROX GEOMETRIC
CENTRE

Detail engraved
on Stone.

ACTUAL SIZE
STONE APPROX. ½" THICK

J.M. ROBINSON
9/A30

Appendix "A" to Darn Patrol Report
No. 4 of 1954/1955

APISERA

Actual Size
Stone approx. ½ thick

Mark on reverse side approx. geometric centre

Detail engraved on stone.

J.M. Coghlan
2/Adv.

ATTACHED "B" TO DIST. NATIVE AFFAIRS NOTICE No. 4 OF 1954/1955.

NATIVE LABOUR.

PERCENTAGES OF MALES AGED 16-45 ABSENT FROM VILLAGES.

VILLAGE	Age of Males aged 16-45 at Work Outside District.	Age of Males aged 16-45 at Work Outside District.	Total Age of Males aged 16-45 Absent from Village.
ADURU	Nil	34	31.9
TIRIO	44.8	24.1	68.9
MAHAMRA	5.7	37.1	42.8
MAKUMAI	7.5	22.5	30.0
SUMMI	10	46.6	56.6
PUMBUMI	44.4	22.2	66.6
SABARA	20.833	16.666	37.5
MUTUBI	Nil	46.15	46.15
MUAIA	6.25	6.25	12.5
TSHARA	Nil	30.7	30.7
UPIASA	9.09	33.33	42.4
KAPAL	Nil	4	4
KAILL	Nil	16.66	16.66
UTH	Nil	17.6	17.6
POARI	20.69	Nil	20.69
MABU	Nil	2.6	2.6
BIABOGO	Nil	20	20
GIABY	Nil	5.5	5.5
MEDULI	Nil	Nil	Nil
SENO	Nil	Nil	Nil
OMAU	Nil	12.5	12.5
PUGO	Nil	7.1	7.1
KUNERI	Nil	4.7	4.7
OTOGO	Nil	3.4	3.4
IBUPI	Nil	5.5	5.5
BRAGBIE	Nil	22.22	22.22
MAIMBATA	3.39	15.25	18.64

(J. H. Robinson), S/ADO.

APPENDIX "C" TO DARU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1954/1955:

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Reg. No. 6973 Const. ORIOBI:

Energetic and cheerful with quite a sense of humour. Willing and reliable. A capable shot with a shot gun.

Reg. No. 6774 Const. GEKLARI:

Acted as advance runner bringing notice of the patrol's coming. Reliable, cheerful, willing and intelligent.

Reg. No. 7330 Const. MENDURI:

Cheerful and willing with a great deal of patience, but rather spinsterish and fussy in manner.

Reg. No. 8060 Const. OMAKAN:

Energetic, cheerful and willing, but lacking in patrol experience. Unless under direct supervision, he cannot be relied upon to exercise tact or discretion in dealing with village natives. Requires firm handling.

.....
(J.M.Robinson), a/ADO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/TI

In Reply,
Please Quote:

No. 30-5/115.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

21st February, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT No.4 OF 52/53.

The above-mentioned report is forwarded in triplicate, together with map.

The Patrol was of a routine nature, was well carried out and informative.

It is difficult to know what to suggest about the people's apathy towards work, or a better way of life for them.

One hears quite a lot regarding the agricultural possibilities of the area but no recommendations regarding the planting of crops will be made until such time as an agricultural specialist visits the area and gives the necessary advice on what to grow, and how to grow it.

It is useless to force natives to build latrines unless one in a position to force them to make use of them. Many villages in this country have excellent latrines, but they are purely for show purposes, they are never used.

(F.A. CHAMPION)
District Commissioner, W.D.

PATROL REPORT

DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT No. 5 of 54/55

By: J.M. Robinson a/ A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1954/55.

DARU SUB-DISTRICT. WESTERN DISTRICT.

Officer conducting patrol: J. M. Robinson, a/A.D.O.

Area patrolled: ORIOMO Census Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Investigate reports of unsettled conditions.

2. Census and Routine Administration.

Duration: From 21/2/55 to 3/3/55 plus 7th March, 1955.

Number of Days: 12 days.

Personnel Accompanying:
European: Nil.

Natives:

R.P. & M.G.C.

Reg. No.	8037	L/Cpl	HAERA
" "	6973	Const.	ORIOBI
" "	6974	"	ORIVARI
" "	7380	"	MENDURI

Interpreter:
SIMOI

N.M.O.
DAMABA/SAMASO

Map Reference: KIWAI and DARU 4 mile to 1 inch Strat Series.

INTRODUCTION: Whilst the writer was on patrol in the PAROTURI area of the ORIOMO, in January/February, 1955, garbled reports of the mass evacuation of villages in the SINOTURI section of the ORIOMO were received at DARU. These reports were brought by SAMSON/RAWO of DOROGORI, a defrocked L.M.S. teacher, who now holds the position of L.M.S. Deacon at DOROGORI Village. SAMSON was the leading figure in a cargo cult type of outbreak some four years ago.

His latest reports alleged that a KAPAL man, GAWARI, had assumed the role of prophet and had foretold a series of supernatural floods which would drown all Europeans, and many natives. The survivors were to be rescued by ship under the command of GAWARI, whose skin colour would change to white, whereupon he would become king.

In view of SAMSON's past record, these reports were treated with some reserve, but it was decided that the matter should be investigated immediately.

Accordingly, Mr. D. R. Jacobs, P/O, and the writer, patrolled the area separately and simultaneously - Mr. Jacobs proceeding up the ORIOMO River and commencing his patrol at ZIM, thence working South-West to NASINGARA. The writer commenced at NASINGARA and worked North-East towards ZIM.

Thus each village was visited twice at an interval of four to five days.

INTRODUCTION (Continued).

The situation as described by SANSON was fundamentally correct, but an R.P. & N.G.C. Constable, despatched to bring notice of the patrols' approach, some three days before the patrols commenced, re-assured the people.

The months of December, 1954, and early January, 1955, were marked by particularly heavy rains, and the BINOTURI and ORIOMO Rivers were in flood to a greater height than ever before recalled by the natives.

The villages of UME, KURU and BORGGORI being low-lying had followed GAWARI's instructions, and built hamlets on higher ground, but at the time of the patrols' visits, these people were mostly present in their villages.

Mr. Jacobs will submit a separate report, but only one Census is submitted, attached hereto, this census being the combined work of both officers.

DIARY:

Thursday, 17th February, 1955:

Const. KILA despatched to bring world of forthcoming patrols.

Monday, 21st February, 1955:

Left DARU per M.V. "SILEVALA" for old MAWATA, arriving 12 noon.

Walked to WASINGARA calling at the Administration School, en route, arriving WASINGARA 12.30 p.m.

12.50 p.m. left WASINGARA on foot for TATI, arriving at 3.15 p.m.

Census and medical checks, - village satisfactory. Slept TATI.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955:

Very heavy rain overnight.

7.50 a.m. left TATI, with WASINGARA carriers for GLULU hamlet, arriving 9.10 a.m. Site fair.

9.30 a.m. left GLULU for GIRINGAREDE arriving 10.55 a.m. Site fair. Housing repairs ordered last May not done. Census and medical checks. Many absentees at Aid Post BOJE. Slept GIRINGAREDE.

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955:

8.15 a.m. left GIRINGAREDE on foot for GAMAVE arriving 10.35 a.m. Village on cleared spur. No shade and terrain very hot, but in good repair. No complaints. Census and medical checks.

3.40 p.m. left GAMAVE for return GIRINGAREDE arriving 6 p.m. Slept GIRINGAREDE.

Thursday, 24th February, 1955:

Saw many of GIRINGAREDE absentees from Tuesday's census.

9.15 a.m. left for BOJE, 1½ hours' walk. Except for a half hour's pleasant walk through bamboo grove, track either swamp or mud.

Census and medical checks. Inspected Aid Post. Over-crowded, and the solitary ward in poor repair. N.M.A. doing his best, but without much co-operation from the locals.

DIARY: (Continued).

Thursday, 24th February, 1955: (Continued).

5.10 p.m. left BOJE for UNE - 45 minutes' walk. Census and medical checks. First village to have been affected by GAWARI's prophesy. Reports brought here from IAMEGA by SAPO of UNE, L.M.S. teacher stationed IAMEGA. People had been living in the bush near KURU, but returned two days before patrol's arrival.

Friday, 25th February, 1955:

a.m. Discussions with the people.

1.15 p.m. left on foot for KURU, arriving at 4.50 p.m. after 15 minutes' halt. Track not cut for most of the way. Slept KURU.

Saturday, 26th February, 1955:

a.m. People clearing roads, cemetery and repairing latrines under supervision.

10.40 a.m. Mr. Jacobs and his patrol arrived from WORIA.

p.m. Census and medical checks. Census made unnecessarily difficult by unauthorised entries and deletions by interfering L.M.S. school students.

Previously, these villages had fled into the bush near old UNE after GAWARI's prophecies had been broadcast by a L.M.S. teacher.

Slept KURU.

Sunday, 27th February, 1955:

a.m. Discussions with people.

Mr. Jacobs left for UNE.

2.30 p.m. writer left on foot for WORIA, arriving 6.05 p.m., having experienced heavy rain for the previous two hours. Census had been conducted by Mr. Jacobs.

Slept WORIA.

Monday, 28th February, 1955:

7.40 a.m. left on foot for IAMEGA, arriving 9.25 a.m. Census previously conducted by Mr. Jacobs.

Discussions with people.

2.30 p.m. left IAMEGA on foot for ZIM, arriving at 5.45 p.m. Slept ZIM.

Tuesday, March 1st, 1955:

a.m. Prior arrangements of canoes from ABAM obviously not being fulfilled, so Const. ORIOBI despatched to ABAM for canoes.

Remained ZIM. Discussions with people. This is now an S.D.A. village. All male natives had hair cuts similar to that of the KEREMA S.D.A. teacher.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1955:

0730 Const. ORIOBI returned with ABAM canoes. Gear loaded and left ZIM at 8 a.m., proceeding downstream with tide along ORIOMO River to Mr. R. Dawson's sawmill, arriving in heavy rain storm at 12.30 p.m.

p.m. At Mr. Dawson's invitation, inspected his station and was his guest overnight.

Thursday, 3rd March, 1955:

8.45 a.m. left sawmill with Mr. Dawson in his launch BUNA, arriving DARU 12.45 p.m. Const. OBELARI to ABAM, Const. PENDURI to PEAWA, and Const. ORIOBI to DOROGORI Villages to advise people of patrol's return to those villages next Monday, 7th March.

Monday, 7th March, 1955:

7.30 a.m. writer proceeded ABAM Village per M.V. "URANGAN". conducted census and medical checks, and returned DARU 6.45 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The last patrol to the area was undertaken by Mr. D. R. Jacobs, P/O, in May/June, 1954.

Unrest, arising from fear which GAWARI's prophecies had engendered, was mainly confined to the villages of UME, KURU, IAMEGA and WONIA, while DOROGORI was also effected.

GAWARI's village of KAPAL, was visited by the writer in January, 1955, and I must confess that while in that village and the surrounding area, I gained no inkling of the situation being anything but normal.

Superficially the rise of a prophet who predicted the removal of Europeans (and natives who failed to follow his instructions), plus the coming of boats, and GAWARI's promised change of skin colour and transformation to kind, appear to contain the ingredients of a cargo cult outbreak. In this case, however, exhaustive enquiries by both officers failed to reveal any promised flow of the goods or materials always associated with true cargo activity.

In appearance, GAWARI is an unimpressive individual of approximately 35 to 40 years of age. He appears cunning but not very intelligent. He is illiterate and has worked on two occasions for the Australasian Petroleum Company, and is variously and confusingly, described as an influential man, a sorceror or a non-entity. His contact with Christianity came through the London Missionary Society, and it is certain that he was in some degree influenced by the Biblical story of the Flood and the Ark of Noah and his family.

On Christmas day last year, GAWARI visited IAMEGA Village, which is situated on a spur some 40 feet above river level, and could reasonably be assumed to be beyond any danger from floods. At this time heavy rain was falling, and the river level was high, and GAWARI delivered his prophecy of floods which would reach the height of the tops of the coconut palms. He was supported by various henchmen from KAPAL. The people at IAMEGA were not over-impressed with the exception of an L.M.S. Mission Teacher, SUPO/IAMASA, of UME, who was stationed there.

SUPO departed immediately for UME to broadcast GAWARI's prophecies, and embroidered the already fantastic story. En route to UME, he stopped only at KURU in order to acquaint his brother, WOKI/IAMASA, who was L.M.S. Teacher there. The natives were aided in spreading these reports by NABIA/WURUSA of IAMEGA.

All three later stated that they did not believe the reports, but merely warned the people of UME and KURU not to believe them. From UME and KURU word spread to DOROGORI where SANSON resides.

The UME, KURU and DOROGORI peoples built ramshackle long houses on higher ground and abandoned their normal village sites.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (Continued).

The situation reveals how easily the people may be turned from their normal pattern of existence, and the fact that Const. KILA, almost by his presence alone, lead the people to return to their villages, indicates Administration influence had been undermined only in that the people believed the Government no longer to exist.

The main difficulty under these circumstances was to decide what action should be taken regarding GAWARI and his lieutenants. If too much emphasis were placed on GAWARI's power to unsettle the people, it may in effect give him a diploma - if on the other hand it were treated as merely the incoherent dream-inspired wanderings of an illogical mind, GAWARI would claim to the people that the Administration is afraid to take action against him.

After much deliberation it was decided to take action under the N.R. against the major offenders. GAWARI, WOKI, SUPO, and HABIE were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment for spreading lying reports.

In each village, the people were addressed by an officer, and the futility of placing any credence on the fantastic tales of foolish people, was stressed.

No opportunity was lost to ridicule GAWARI and his prophecies. Unlike most native soothsayers, he had fixed a period in early January for his forecastes to come true, and obviously these had not come to pass.

The appearance of the patrols was tangible evidence that the Government still existed, and the people were assured the L.M.S. had suffered no casualties.

Some indication of GAWARI's influence was gained during the hearing of his case when three native witnesses either refused to answer lawful questions, or refused to give evidence against GAWARI. These three natives were also sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In other Districts where activities approaching this type of disturbance have occurred, the Administration has treated the situation as manifesting an underlying sense of frustration, and the remedial approach has been to channel the activities along either Co-operative or Village Council lines.

In this instance, the leader appears lacking in intelligence and iritiative, and did not have any specific aim in mind, apart from an ambition to be king. The boats he apparently imagined he could conjure up were not claimed to be bringing cargo.

It would appear that GAWARI's rise to prominence resulted from the combination of heavy rains, Christian teaching, plus possibly a series of vivid dreams. In a credulous community the story-teller is assured of an easily impressed audience.

One aspect which cannot be overlooked is the fact that apart from SAMSON, whose report was received by devious routes, no native in the area affected, approached either the L.M.S. or the Administration in an endeavour to establish whether or not GAWARI's prophecies should be taken seriously.

This appears to indicate an underlying lack of confidence in both Mission and Government, probably arising from a native belief that neither body is satisfying native needs.

BOROGORI was the only affected village where the S.D.A. Mission operates, and although this mission has no European in the area, being staffed entirely by natives, it seems only fair to state that the S.D.A. Mission played no part in the disturbance.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

Food was only available to the patrol in small quantities. Garden areas are extensive, but some appear to have been only recently planted with taro, so that the staple vegetable diet is sago.

Pine-apples, coconuts and paw-paws are plentiful, and the whole area teams with game. Wallaby, cassowary and pigeon abound, while wild pig are not infrequently killed.

Fowls are comparatively few in numbers, even in the S.D.A. Villages where domestic pigs are no longer raised.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health generally is satisfactory, and would be much better if the people had a greater appreciation of the beneficial effects of European medicine. Women, in particular, are reluctant to bring their children for treatment.

N.M.A. LAMBA conducting an Aid Post at BOJE is doing as well as can be expected under fairly trying circumstances. The V.C. of BOJE and his people do more than their share in repairs to the Aid Post buildings and accommodation of patients from other villages.

At a meeting of V.Cs, all agreed to share in upkeep of the Aid Post buildings, and reports received since the patrol concluded, indicate that these promises are being fulfilled.

Hygiene and Sanitation:

Generally poor.

EDUCATION:

L.M.S. Schools throughout the area, are generally well attended, instructions being initially in the vernacular, although the standard of simple Arithmetic and English does not generally seem to be up to Standard II, which it is the Mission's aim to achieve.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission conducts a school at its station near ORIOMO, where instruction is undertaken in Police Motu.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Mainly bridle paths although through the slightly higher scrub country, praiseworthy attempts have been made to construct tracks 9 feet wide as per the N.P.

Too often roads were overgrown, but as the patrol experienced regular heavy rain, roads were often merely quagmires, and cannot really be maintained in the wet season. Bridges are confined to cat walks over portions of swamps, but in the main, deep swamps are crossed by rickety bamboo rafts or poorly fashioned canoes.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

TATI: V.C. SAMAI and Councillors UMA and BAIGA all efficient and most helpful.

GIRINCAVEDE: V.C. ALUSI ineffectual and inefficient. Councillors MABIRI and DOBE (a cripple) had nothing to say except to task for tobacco.

GAMA-EVE: V.C. KURCKURO and Councillors GIMA and JIBO all quite good.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (Continued).

BOIN: V.C. ASIRI very smooth but seems efficient, and is helpful. Councillors SISI and INGE both fair.

IRE: V.C. SIREWA and Councillor GENA both appear hopelessly ineffectual.

KURU: V.C. IRIGIA evasive and untruthful. Councillors SERRA and SAGE ineffectual.

Mr. Jacobs will report on other villages.

CENSUS:

Births outnumbered deaths by 15, while Migrations Out exceeded Migrations In by 16, so that the population total is almost static.

At the villages of KURU and IAREGA, unauthorized entries and deletions by L.M.S. school students made it well nigh impossible to reconcile this census with that taken on the last patrol.

The instruction in village books forbidding alterations to the list of names except by District Services Officers, appears to be without any legal backing.

The culprits were each allotted 200 lines to write, as punishment.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Nothing to report.

MISSIONS:

These have been discussed under the headings "Native Affairs" and "Education".

During this patrol, Rev. L. W. Allen of the L.M.S. left DARU for New Zealand, where he will reside permanently. Mr. Allen is to be replaced by Rev. Price from KEROKI, but it is understood that Mr. Price will not take up duties at DARU until next May.

NATIVE LABOUR:

See Appendix "A" for percentages of males aged between 16-45, who are absent from their villages.

The area is not over-recruited.

In an attempt to preserve in official records, the identity of small fragmentary groups, village registers, in some cases, contain an absurdly low total population so that e.g., the hamlet of GALEDAHLU with a total population of 6, can only boast one male aged between 16-45. He is away at work, hence the 100% absentee rate.

These fragmentary groups are actually extended, or in some cases, simple, families who lead a semi-nomadic life moving from one group of clan relations to another.

APPENDIX "A" TO DARU PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1954/1955.

NATIVE LABOUR:

PERCENTAGES OF MALES AGED 16-45 ABSENT FROM VILLAGES.

VILLAGE.	%age of Males aged 16-45 at Work Inside District.	%age of Males aged 16-45 at Work Outside District.	Total %age of Males aged 16-45 Absent from Village.
TATI	13.04	Nil	13
GLULU	40	20	60
GIRINGAREDE	29.16	20.83	50
GAMA-EVE	Nil	35	35
BOZE	10	15	25
UME	36.6	3.3	40
KURU	Nil	Nil	Nil
GALEDAMLU	100	Nil	100
WONIA	11.11	22.22	33.33
IAMEGA	23.07	Nil	23.07
ZIM	4.54	9.09	13.63
APAM	5	25	30
PEAHA	20.83	37.5	58.33
DUNGORI	3.23	3.23	6.46

J.K. Robinson

(J.K.Robinson), a/A.D.O.

CONCLUSION:

Like the BITURI and PANGURI areas of the OKIONO, the area patrolled appears to offer a much higher agricultural potential than the present predominantly subsistence farming yields.

The area seems well worth the cost of an agricultural survey.

Even without such a survey, villages, with the exception of IA KOA, MOMIA, KURU and GAMA-EVA could produce copra and bring it to collecting points by canoe. It is very doubtful whether the people from these latter villages would be willing to manhandle copra to canoe points.

It would be unwise to stimulate such a movement until the demand comes from the people themselves. The success of such an enterprise being dependent on a willingness to work regularly, plus the fulfilling of deliveries on time at pre-arranged dates. Currently, the people show no indication of these business-like qualities.

There would be a market for regular and consistent supplies of fresh food to DARU, but in the past any such arrangements have fallen through because of the unreliability and sporadic delivery of produce.

Despite the disorganisation caused by GAHARI and his satellites, the people were friendly and the patrol was well received - the normal "welcome" arches having been erected in each village.

(J. A. Robinson), a/A.D.O.
15/3/55

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/RT.

In Reply,
Please Quote.

No. 30-5/103.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

15th April, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 54-55.

The a/m report is forwarded in triplicate.

Mr.Robinson has conducted a thorough patrol, the objects of which were carried out successfully.

I cannot agree that there is a lack of confidence in the Mission or the Administration. After two years residence in the Western District I have noticed a very great increase in confidence of the people of Daru and nearby mainland villages towards both bodies.

My opinion is that the whole crux of the matter is the result of a vivid dream.

It was a wise move of the officer in holding up Gawari to ridicule. Natives do not like to be ridiculed.

I feel confident that no repercussions will eventuate from the affair.

The delay in forwarding the report is regretted and was due to my absence in Port Moresby.

Officers have been instructed to complete their Patrol Reports within fourteen days of completion.

(F.A. Champion)
District Commissioner, W.D.

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN DISTRICT DARU 6 of 54/55

By: D.R.Jacobs P.O.

DUPLICATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Daru Patrol Report No. 6 of 1954/55.

Conducted by: David R. Jacobs P.O.

Area Patrolled: ORIOMO RIVER, BINATURI and lower PAHOTURI River areas.

Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil

Natives: Corporal CONEME
Constable WAPRI
Constable ANDWAI
Interpreter BAMAGA
N.M.O. WASOBEAR.

Duration: 21-2-55 to 4-3-55 plus 7-3-55
13 days.

Map: Please refer to map accompanying Daru Patrol Report No. 3 of 1953/54.

Objects of Patrol:
1. Investigate the alleged report of a flood.
2. Census.
3. Medical.
4. Routine Administation.

Last Patrol to Area: D.D.S. May/June 1954.

David R. Jacobs P.O.

DIARY:

Monday, February 21st, 1955.

Departed DARU per M.V. "URANGAH" at 0915 hrs. and arrived DOROGORI at 0950 hrs. Briefly investigated a report received at DARU x ~~fiam~~ from the L.M.S. mission teacher of this village. Departed at 1000 hrs. Travelled up ORIOMO River and arrived at PEAWA at 1220 hrs. People told that the patrol would be at their village on March 7th. Departed and arrived ABAM at 1350 hrs. People told of impending patrol. Departed ABAM and arrived at Mr. Dawson's Sawmill at 1545 hrs. Night spent at Sawmill.

Tuesday, February 22nd, 1955.

Canoes arrived from ABAM at 0840 hrs. Departed in "URANGAH" towing canoes at 0910 hrs. Reached limit of navigation for "URANGAH" at 1045 hrs. Transferred to canoes and "URANGAH" returned. Arrived ZIM in canoes at 1235 hrs. Village people away at gardens. Awaited their return.

Wednesday, February 23rd, 1955.

Conducted census check and medical inspection. Inspected village and did CNM. Cpl. GONENE sent to IOD to confirm the report that the people previously inhabiting this hamlet had returned to DEWARE on the south bank of the Fly River.
Inspected gardens and cemetery. Cpl. GONENE returned at 1500 hrs. Held CNM in evening and talkrd to the village men.

Thursday, February 24th, 1955.

Departed ZIM at 0755 hrs. and arrived IAMEGA 1110 hrs. Track reasonably dry. Waited for people to return from gardens. Did census check and medical. Inspected village. Rained heavily all night.

Friday, February 25th, 1955.

Visited cemetery and spoke to all the people. Departed 1000 hrs and arrived WONIA 1110 hrs. Track good despite the rain. Did census, medical and village inspection. Purchased small quantity of native foodstuffs.

Saturday, February 26th, 1955.

Departed WONIA at 0715 hrs. and arrived KURU 1045 hrs. Met Mr. Robinson a/ADO with his patrol. Discussed matters concerning the patrols. Mr. Robinson censused the people during the afternoon.

SUNDAY
~~Saturday~~, February 27th, 1955.

Departed KURU at 0915 hrs and arrived UME at 1235 hrs. Spoke with village officials. Departed 1505 hrs. and arrived BOZE 1550 hrs. Discussed community garden project with village men in the evening.

Monday, February 28th, 1955.

Did CNM. Departed BOZE 0915 hrs. and arrived GIRINGAREDI at 1100 hrs. Inspected village and held CNM. Departed 1315hrs. and arrived GLULU at 1420 hrs. Spelled. Departed 1440 hrs and arrived TATI at 1605 hrs.

DIARY Continued.

Tuesday. March 1st. 1955.

Departed TATI 0715 hrs and arrived IRUPI at 0850 hrs. Paid off carriers and enlisted IRUPI men. Departed 0930 hrs. and arrived WAIDORO at 1400 hrs. Track very swampy. Purchased native foods.

Wednesday. March 2nd. 1955.

Spent at WAIDORO. Village and medical inspections. Outlining a community garden project for the people.

Thursday. March 3rd. 1955.

Departed WAIDORO at 0815 hrs. and arrived KUPERI AT 0850 hrs. Track very muddy. Inspected village and purchased food. Departed at 0930 hrs. and arrived TOGO at 1030 hrs.
Inspected village and departed for canoe landing on the PAHOTURI River arriving at 1150 hrs. At 1215 hrs. started down river by canoe and arrived MABADAUAN at1250 hrs. Talked with village Officials.

Friday. March 4th.1955.

Inspected the village and discussed further matters with the councillors. "URANGAH" arrived at 1000 hrs. Patrol departed per "URANGAH" at 10[illegible] hrs. and arrived DARU at 1120 hrs.

Monday.March 7th. 1955.

Departed DARU at 0710 hrs. per M.V. "JADE" and proceeded up the ORIOMO River to the DOROGORI canoe landing arriving at 0825 hrs. 20 minutes walk to DOROGORI village over swampy track. Did census, medical and village inspection. Departed at 1120 hrs and arrived back at the "JADE" at 1140 hrs. Continued upstream and arrived PEAWA at 1330 hrs. Did census, medical and village inspection. Departed upstream at 1505 hrs. and met M.V."URANGAH" with Mr. Robinson on board at 1600 hrs. Returned to DARU arriving at 1830 hrs.

END OF DIARY

PATROL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTION:

Due to a report received at Daru, which is outlined on the following page, it was decided that I would proceed up the ORIOMO River and start the patrol at ZIM, then proceed south whilst Mr. Robinson [illegible] would begin at MASINGAPA near the mouth of the BINATURI R[illegible] and proceed north in an endeavour to cover the area as quickly as possible in case the the information received from the report turned out to be of a serious nature.

After meeting up with Mr. Robinson at KURU village and discussing with him the native situation, which appeared to be quite normal, I decided that I would proceed to MABADAUAN via WAIDORO and attend to matters in these two villages that had arisen since the previous patrol to that area.

After leaving KURU village and prior to arriving at WAIDORO ONLY MATTERS OF ROUTINE Administration were attempted, no census checks were done.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

A report was received at Daru from SAMSON, an L.M.S. mission teacher at DOROGORI village, saying that the people of DOROGORI and also the people of villages in the same linguistic group further to the west had all fled to IAMEGA following word that they had received, purported to have come from the mouth of GWARI of KAPAL, that a flood would come and cover the whole area with water to the level of the trees and that the people must move to higher ground.

This is reported on fully by Mr. Robinson in his Daru Patrol ReportNo.5 so I shall merely give an account of the effect of this talk had on the villages that I visited.

DOROGORI was the only village on the ORIOMO River that was at all effected. On approximatily the 26th. of January a DOROGORI man, SIMOI, who was visiting KURU heard from the KURU councillors of the predicted flood and returned immediatily to DOROGORI and told his people that the flood would be coming on the following Monday.

Some of the men, including the V.C. were absent in the Torres Straits but the majority ofthe people immediatily fled to a garden place west of the ORIOMO River and about 3 - 4 hours walk from the village. They set about building a house on the highest hill. This house was almost completed by the Monday. When the flood did not eventuate the people returned to theirvillage

ABAM, PEAWA and ZIM were noteffected. At the time of the patrol all the people were in their villages and the situation seemed back to normal.

VILLAGES:

Sixteen villages were visited during the patrol but only five were censused, the remaining villages having been censused earlier in the year.

All the villages were in quite good order, clean and well kept.

PEAWA on the ORIOMO River and IAMEGA were the best seen

HOUSING:

The housing situation has much improved since my last patrol to this area. In nearly all instances instructions regarding new and improved housing had been carried out with the result that nearly every family in each village now has a house of its own.

All housing is of a similar style, built of Kiri or Kipa with goru flooring.

CENSUS:

A census check was carried out in five villages. The ZIM census figures show a large number of migrations in and out. These migrations have resulted from the IOD people leaving their hamlet near ZIM and returning to their true village of DEWARE on the south bank of the Fly River. Two large families and some single men and women have migrated in from PEAWA village.

In the past there has been a lot of movement between the villages of PEAWA, ZIM, ABAM and KURU and alXthough I have been deleting names from one book and placing them in another book and recording this action as migratory, I think that it would be advisible for officers patrolling the area in the future not to record these migrations on the first visit but to note them and if by the second or third patrol to the area the persons concerned have actually moved then make the adjustments in the census book, as I have found that he majority of the migrations are temporary.

One prosecution was made for concealing from census.

MISSIONS:

There are two missions operating in the area patrolled, the L.M.S. and the S.D.A. The former have native teachers at IAMEGA, KURU, UME, BOZE, GIRINGAREPE, IREPI, WAIDORO, TOGO and MABADAUAN.

The S.D.A. mission started in the ORIOMO River in 1952 and to date are only active in ABAM, PEAWA and ZIM villages. They have their headquarters for the whole district about 28 miles up the ORIOMO.

SCHOOLS:

Schools are conducted inall villages where teachers are stationed, however the standard is not at all high. All the village schools are well attended.

The L.M.S. teachers teach in the local dialects mainly. A little English is taught.

The S.D.A. teachers, most of whom are from around KEREMA use only Police Motu and do not attempt the dialects or teach any English.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Except for the initial trip by launch up the ORIOMO all travelling was done by foot.

The tracks were in much better condition this patrol, but without incessant patrolling the people

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont.)

.....allow them to become over-grown.

Bridges are non existant. The larger streams are crossed by canoe and the small creeks simply by fallen logs.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Apart from IAMEGA village very little native foodstuffs were offered for sale to the patrol. The gardens of ZIM, IAMEGA and WONIA were visited but there was very little to be seen for the people have not as yet started the new seasons planting. They have pineapples and paw-paw in heir old gardens, but rxxxxix rely mainly on sago at this time of the year.

This is in direct contrast to the villages of WAIDORO, KUPERI and TOGO where the people stage their taro gardens to keep them in food the whole year round.

The people of BOZE approached me stating that they wished to start a community garden and eventually sell the products to the Government at Daru. I encouraged them to start outling a plan for them and explaining fully the difficulties that they would encounter and have to overcome

A similar project was launched at WAIDORO. Each of these villages has a seagoing canoe with which to transport their products to Daru. A tentative price list was given to the people.

LIVESTOCK: Game is prolific through the area with great numbers of wallaby, cassowary and to a lesser extent pig. The villagers keep very few domestic pigs.

Birds, fish and crocodile are also fairly plentiful.

HEALTH:

The health of the people was found to be reasonably good. Only 6 cases of yaws and 4 cases of serious scabies were encountered.

Numerous small sores and injuries were treated by the N.M.C. in all villages.

N.M.O. WASABEAR did his work quite well. He has a good way with the people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Out of the five censused villages only DOROGORI and IAMEGA have village Constables.

V.C. NAIK of IAMEGA is now and old man and not able orcapable to carry out his duties, however there was no other suitatle man to take his place.

The DOROGORI V.C. does quite a good job. PEAWA, XXXM ZIM and WONIA have only one councillor each.

END OF REPORT

David R. Jacobs P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Application Company Allowance Daru Patrol No. 6of 54/55.

I hereby certify that I am a single officer

P/O

I hereby certify that for the period of the patrol no cook was provided by the Administration and that no accomodation existed within reasonable limits of travel.

P/O

I hereby certify that the above information is correct in accordance with Sub-Section (á) of Circular Instruction No.24-1-5/54

(F.A.Champion)
District Commissioner, W.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/RT.

In Reply,
Please Quote.

No. 30-5/194.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

15th April, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

DARU PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 54-55.

The a/m report is forwarded in triplicate.

The objects of the Patrol were carried out successfully.

As this patrol was carried out in conjunction with Patrol No.5 of which my comments apply here also.

(F. A. Champion)
District Commissioner, W.D.

DARU SPECIAL REPORT

H.F.Franz C.P.O.

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[illegible]/RC.

21-1/24.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

24th March, 1950.

Mr H. Evans, O.P.O.
DARU.

[illegible]

Please be prepared to leave on Monday 28th inst. for Balimo. The "Uranyah" will be [illegible]. On arrival at Balimo the undermentioned matters require attention:-

1. Check progress on A.D.O's residence and report on % of completion.
2. Check stores and rations and P.O.L.
3. Take a cash advance of £100 and pay police or labour if they desire to draw wages.
4. Ensure that only 3 labourers are employed on Native Affairs vote.
5. Report on general condition of Station.
6. Inform Station personnel that an A.D.O. will arrive shortly.

(W.A.Champion)
District Commissioner,
Western District.

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BAC/RT.

31-2/223.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, W.D.

6th April, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL REPORT
INSPECTION - BALIMO STATION.

The attached report is forwarded for your information.

Mr Evans, C.P.O. was delegated to hold this inspection for the purpose of winding up his period of training at District H.Q.

The inspection was carried out in a first class manner and I am now quite confident that this officer is now ready for posting to an outstation. It was my intention to post him to the Kiunga Sub-District where he will be temporarily in charge of Lake Murray, which has been unmanned since last October.

Mr Evans will leave by the next vessel proceeding up river

(F.A.Champion)
District Commissioner,
Western District.

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NO. 1
53/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DAWU SPECIAL PATROL

BALIMO INSPECTION

Officer conducting:	H. F. Franz Cadet Patrol Officer
Duration:	Five days
Date of Departure:	March 26, 1956
Date of Return:	March 30, 1956
Personnel Accompanying:	Magaidimu L/Cpl. R.P.C. Simoi-Paradi Interpreter
Purpose of Patrol:	Inspection of Balimo Station as per attached District Commissioner's instructions

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DIARY

Monday 26th	07.00 hrs.	Departed Daru per M.V. "Urangah"
	11.15	Arrived at Sui. Issued V.C. tools needed for the construction of the Village School. Inspected school site.
	12.05	Departed Sui.
	17.20	Arrived at Wabada Island. Stayed overnight.
Tuesday 27th		
	03.30 hrs.	Departed Wabada Island.
	19.15	Arrived at Balimo Station.
Wednesday 28th		
	07.00 hrs.	Police Parade, inspection of police equipment and station quarters.
	10.00	Inspected A.D.O.'s residence and list of materials required made out.
	12.00	Lunch.
	13.00	Stores and stock check.
	17.00	Dinner.
	18.00	Stores and stock check continued.
	23.00	Retired.
Thursday 29th		
	07.00 hrs.	Stock and stores check continued.
	11.00	Heard complaints and conversed with station personnel.
	12.00	Weighed anchor and travelled throughout night.
Friday 30th	03.30 hrs.	Arrived at Wabada Island and waited for Daitabh tide.
	06.30	Departed Wabada Island.
	12.15	Arrived at Sui. Two native passengers disembarked.
	12.30	Left Sui.
	16.50	Arrived Daru.
	17.45	Reported to District Commissioner.

DIARY COMMENT

Mr. A. C. Jefferies, A.D.O., Daru, approached the writer to take tools essential for the construction of the Village School at Sui on South Bank Kiy, and deliver these to the V.C., and also report on progress made on the building. On arrival of the writer, the sit selected for the school and teacher's house had been completely cleared. Grass and scrub had been cut and burned, and twenty-five men of the village were busily engaged in cutting stumps for both buildings. About thirty women were levelling the ground under and around the buildings to be erected. The people appeared rather enthusiastic and the writer was asked by the Councillors when an officer from Daru would come and advise them on the further construction of both buildings.

During the whole patrol, bright weather was enjoyed. M.V. "Urungah" performed well and personnel accompanying executed their duties very satisfactorily.

The rather hurried return voyage was made to enable the boat's crew and the interpreter to spend the Easter Holidays with their families at Daru.

END OF DIARY

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INTRODUCTION

The patrol was commenced on March 26, 1956, by the writer, in order to carry out a station inspection of Balimo, as instructed by the District Commissioner. The station, established on a thirty to forty foot ridge in the Balimo Lagoon, which is situated on the right hand bank, is half-way upstream of the Ariama River. The area is a typical example of lagoon country. Narrow and winding waterways lead to the station anchorage, which is approximately thirty minutes travelling from the Aramia River. Dense reed-like stands of grass border the waterways and form floating islands. Geese, ducks and fish are platiful in the lagoon and mosquitoes prevalent, making working conditions a strain. The ridge on which the station has been established is of peninsular shape and is surrounded by the lagoon and on its south borders the U.F.M. Mission land. On the station grounds, trees are rather scarce, and only a few ornamental shrubs and plants are to be found round the station. Considering however, that work was commenced only seven months ago, a fair progress has been made towards giving the station a pleasant appearance.

STATION INSPECTION

INSPECTION OF A.D.O.'S RESIDENCE

The house, a sawn-timber building of approximately fourteen squares, is nearing completion. The roof has been completed, however, guttering and downpipes have yet to be fitted. Sufficient stocks of the latter materials are held at Balimo. The weatherboarding has been completed and was put up very neatly. Due to the badly cut timber, all boards had to be straightened and planed on the site. Stumps and floor-bearers were painted with a protective oil and ant-caps properly fitted. The front steps, rather steep and narrow, were erected a day prior to the writer's arrival. Back steps and rix tank-stands remain to be built. The outside and roof of the house has not been painted yet, due to lack of paints at Balimo. The outside appearance of the house is satisfactory and reveals good craftsmanship of the native carpenters engaged.

Louvre-dining Room This room has been completed. The previous officer made some slight alterations to the original plan and had an additional book-shelf installed. Parts of the flooring are very low-grade softwood and the rest of the floor even now, after extensive work has been put into it, shows signs of very badly cut timber.

Bedroom No. 1 In this room three doors for built-in cupboards are to be made. The latter and door-handles and locks remain to be fitted. Six floorboards were found badly split and the writer asked the carpenter in charge to replace the same.

Bedroom No. 2 Here the built-in cupboards are yet to be built. Seven louvres, eight blades, are to be installed. These are not held at Balimo and will have to be requisitioned from Port Moresby. The same applies to mosquito-gauze. However, the frames for these are ready, and little time only should be required to finish the windows in this room. Furthermore, corner-strips have to be cut, planed and nailed up, and the door-handles and lock remain to be fitted.

Bedroom No. 3 As in Bedroom No. 2, three louvres, eight blades, are required, also mosquito-gauze, and cupboards are to be built. The ceiling and corner-strips are to be cut, planed and nailed up, and the door-handles and lock have to be fitted.

Passage Completed.

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Kitchen One cupboard remains to be built, and two cupboard doors have to be hinged (no suitable hinges stocked at Balimo). The sink cabinet is completed, but a stainless-steel sink is required, also a fuel stove. The stove recess has to be lined with flat-iron, the door to be hung, and cover-strips to be cut, planed and nailed on.

Store Here two shelves are to be built, and the door is to be fitted.

Bathroom Only one louvre has been put in, and the carpenter was asked to install a second (to be requisitioned from Moresby). The shower has to be installed, and the floor in the shower-recess to be waterproofed. The writer suggests putting in 1½" layer of concrete which would give a longer and more satisfactory service than flat-iron as used in various houses on Daru. However, no sand is obtainable at Balimo, and two bags of the same, with one bag of cement, brought from Daru, should be sufficient. A tap, downpipes and waterpipes are required in this room as well as in the kitchen the whole of the plumbing remains to be installed.

It is the writer's opinion that the house at its present stage is approximately 70% completed. The work of the two native carpenters employed could well be compared, considering the quality of materials supplied, and delays in shipment of the same, with any average European carpenter. Provided all materials required are shipped to Balimo within the next ten weeks, the house should be completed within sixteen weeks.

All items marked "required" have been compiled in Appendix A.

STORES AND STOCK CHECK

A complete check was made by the writer covering the period between his arrival, dating back to the departure of the previous officer. The native clerk/storeman had been instructed by the previous officer not to make out any Stores Issued Vouchers for any rations and stores issued; but to keep all records in an exercise book. The book has been kept in good order and all entries were found correct. The stock-take however showed some minor deficiencies, as listed hereunder.

Rations	Wheatmeal	56 lbs. deficient
	Tobacco	2½lbs. deficient
	Rice	103 lbs. deficient
	Sugar	5 lbs. deficient
	Matches	3 boxes deficient
P.O.L.	Kerosene	2 gallons deficient
Hardware	Ammunition Shotgun	7 cartridges deficient
	Torch Batteries	4 deficient

The storeman claims that part of the deficiencies are due to a store burglary which occurred on the night of February 17, 1956. This was duly reported to Daru a few days later through the L/Cpl. in charge of the Police detachment at Balimo and the C.F.M. Mission transmitter. See Appendix B.

The Bulk and Issue store was found in a clean and orderly condition. Cases, bags and crates were stacked properly and tools held in the store were clean and oiled.

A counter balance scale is badly needed due to the fact that the one in use is broken and a person is required to hold it straight to enable the storeman to issue rations in reasonably accurate weights.

For issue to the police and other Administration Servants, khaki raw material and razor-blades are urgently required. Stockcards reveal that certain trade goods are not in stock or are very limited. Mainly required are cotton sewing, fishlines 8 ozs., and fish hooks, small and assorted.

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CASH ADVANCE

A cash advance of £100 was taken by the writer and £34. 1. 6 spent on wages due and purchase of native foods.

STATION LABOUR

On arrival fifteen labourers were found to be employed at Balimo. Three only were employed on a Native Affairs vote and twelve, including a foreman, on a "B" Requisition vote. The services of the latter were terminated and wages due, two months, amounting to £33.15.0, were paid.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATION

Balimo Station consists of fourteen houses for native personnel, (one under construction), one European officer's house (temporary), and one A.D.O.'s residence (under construction).

Allocation of houses

Police Married Quarters		5 houses (1 empty)
Police Single Quarters		1 barrack
Aid Post Orderly		1 house
Interpreters		2 houses
Labour Quarters Single	(under construction)	1 barrack
Boats Crew		1 house
	(at present occupied by two carpenters)	
Clerk/storeman		1 house
Office, Bulk and Issue Store		1 building
Hospital		1 building
European Officer's Residence (temporary)		1 house
A.D.O.'s Residence (under construction)		1 house
		16 buildings

All houses except the A.D.O.'s residence are built of native materials, kipa walls and biri thatched roofs. The walls are made of a double layer of kipa and window shutters of sago matting. All buildings are of very solid structural nature and in a good condition. In the European officer house, however, the mosquito-proofing is highly inadequate. Even during the daytime meals have to be taken under a mosquito-net and studying or working at night is almost impossible, due to the tremendous mosquito plague.

The single Police quarters consists of three large rooms; two are used as sleeping quarters and the centre room as mess. Kitchen and store are connected with a passage-way and are built on to the rear of the house. The floor space of the building is approximately eleven squares.

The houses for married personnel consist of front verandah, and two medium sized rooms, and a kitchen built out on the back of the house. The married quarters are made to a standard pattern and their floorspace is approximately six squares., and one family only is accommodated in each house.

All station personnel buildings have been set out well and in a form of a large triangle, approximately six hundred yards from the A.D.O.'s residence. Shrubs and flowering plants have been planted around some houses, and the people were encouraged by the writer to plant more. On inspection of all quarters, all except the present labour quarters were found clean and tidy. In the labour quarters food scraps, dirty clothes and blankets were found on the floor in the rooms, and a rather penetrating smell was noticed by the writer. Investigation of the same revealed food scraps and other rubbish had been thrown under and around the house and left to rot. The Lance-Corporal in charge, accompanying the writer on the inspection, was asked to see that the house was kept clean and the ground under and around the house cleaned up and kept that way in future, all rubbish dumped in its appropriate place. Except for the latter case, the housing for the staff at Balimo can be considered very satisfactory.

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ROADS, BRIDGES AND DRAINS

Only one road runs throughout the whole of the station land, and due to the narrow shape of the latter, should be sufficient. It commences at the office, situated on the most easterly point of the ridge, and runs in a westerly direction, by-passing the A.D.O.'s residence and temporary European Officer's building, through the native quarter's triangle, thence in a southerly direction to join, at the southern border of the station land, the road running through the U.F.M. Mission grounds. The road itself has been kept clean and level, the two small bridges showed no signs of deterioration, the drains on both sides of the road were found without grass, and a good fall had been dug in all parts of it.

Around the office, the A.D.O.'s residence and station personnel quarters the grass had been cut and grounds kept clean.

GARDENS

Except for some pineapples and Chinese cabbage plants alongside the road between the office and A.D.O.'s residence, no land for station gardens has been cultivated yet. However, suitable ground is available on both sides of the road between the native quarters and the U.F.M. Mission land.

PERSONNEL

The present staff strength at the station is twenty-one and consists of: two lance-corporals, ten constables, two interpreters, one Aid Post orderly, one clerk/storeman, three station labourers, and two carpenters (temporary).

Police

A parade was held by the writer on the morning of the 28th. The drill was executed in a very smart and precise manner, and the following inspection of arms and equipment revealed that both had been kept clean.

All personnel was called together for an informal talk. Only one complaint was received, from the single police, in regard to rationing. It was stated that rations were received at infrequent intervals. The storeman was asked to ensure a correct issue. The staff also was informed that an officer would be arriving at Balimo in the near future.

CONCLUSION

After the inspection the writer gained the impression that in the seven months since the commencement of work at Balimo, good results have been achieved. The station is well laid out and houses built are of practical and economical design, and well-constructed. Roads, bridges and drains are in good condition, and the station land was found clean and all grass cut. However, to complete the station, a fair amount of work is still required; trees, shrubs to be planted, station gardens to be laid out and cultivated, and the buildings at present under construction to be finished.

Herb. F. Franz

H. F. FRANZ
Cadet Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX "B"

L/Cpl. Daivi, No. 698, the lance-corporal in charge of the Balimo Police Detachment, reported one burglary and one theft to the writer, which occurred after the departure of the previous officer.

GOVERNMENT STORES BURGLARY

L/Cpl. Daivi stated that on the morning of February 18, 1956, Alfred Harua, clerk/storeman at Balimo, reported to him that a person had broken into the store and stolen the following goods.

20 sticks tobacco
2 boxes matches
2 only torch batteries
5 rounds Shotgun ammunition
4 lbs. approx. sugar

The lance-corporal immediately searched the whole station, but nothing suspicious was detected. The station personnel was questioned but no information was gained. Constable Porge, No. 8055, who was on night guard on the night of February 17, claims that he had not left his post all night, but neither heard nor saw anything. A search of the store by the lance-corporal and the storeman revealed a footprint on a lifejacket which, according to the storeman, had not been there before, and possibly could have been the print of the thief. The writer questioned various persons of the staff, including L/Cpl. Daivi, Alfred Harua and Constable Porge. Their evidence corresponded, but no further information was obtained. L/Cpl. Daivi was asked by the writer to ensure that guards executed their duty properly and a nightly check-up at various times was suggested.

THEFT AT U.M.H. MISSION STATION, BALIMO

L/Cpl. Daivi furthermore reported that a theft on or about February 8, of a tin containing £5 out of Mr. Newendorf's residence at Balimo had occurred. The tin was taken by a male native Gaisa-Wame of Dogona village, Balimo sub-district, who then was employed by Mr. Newendorf as laundry-boy. The tin and money belongs to Suri-Korea of Aketa village, Balimo Sub-District, who gave it to Mr. Newendorf for safekeeping. According to L/Cpl. Daivi, Mr. Newendorf informed him about the occurrence and Daivi detained Gaisa at Balimo. However, Gaisa stated to the writer that he took the tin containing only £2. 2. 6 out of Mr. Newendorf's house and in front of witnesses gave it to Suri. Due to the fact that Mr. Newendorf was on patrol at the time of the writer's visit, Suri returned to his village, and none of the witnesses who saw Gaisa hand the tin to Suri present. L/Cpl. Daivi was asked by the writer to detain Gaisa and send for Suri and witnesses as soon as he is informed of the arrival of the next European officer in order to settle thismatter at the earliest possible date.