

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1932 - 1933

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT

KEREMA SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1932/33

Nos 1-8



**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

**1 of 32/33****KEREMA**

STATION

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **J.R.Horan, A.R.M.** to

for the purpose of

**UARIPI, MEI and CPAU DISTRICT****Tax Collecting, Paying Family Bonus and General matters****and Taking New Census.**Left Station on **25th July 32** Returned to Station on **3/8/32**Number of Carriers employed **15** Number of Police taken **5**Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge **J.R.Horan**Villages visited **MEI, UARIPI, IRAUAPARI, HAMIHUHU, HAUPAIA, BIRAKERA,****REVAVILI, HAMMEROI, PURARI.**

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date **8-8-**, 193**2****R.M.**  
Officer in charge of Station.

Report of a Patrol by J.R.Horan, A.R.M.  
to MEI, UARIPI, and OPAU districts for  
the purpose of Tax Collecting, payment  
of Family Bonus and General.

From 25-7-32 to 3-8-32.

-----

July.

- 25th. Accompanied by A.C's OREPA, GORDON, WAIPINO and Interpreter KIMAI and 8 prisoners as boatscrew I left the station at 1 p.m. arriving at MEI rest house at 3 p.m. Arranged with V.C's of MEI and UARIPI to have their people ready for Tax and Family bonus next morning.
- 26th. MEI. Returned A.C. OREPA and boatscrew to KEREMA. Tax collecting. "ROMANUS" from Port arrived at about 2.30 p.m. and I went along to collect some personal cargo.
- 27th. MEI. Collecting Tax and Paying Family Bonus, Held C.P.S. Despatched 51 prisoners to KEREMA - all Tax defaulters, they cheerfully admitted having had the money and spending it in the local stores. Mr. A/A.R.M. Speedie's police arrived at 4 p.m. having come down the VAILALA RIVER way. Messrs Speedie and Mahony arrived about 5 p.m., excepting for Mr. Speedie having a bout of fever the whole party looked remarkably well.
- 28th. Messrs Speedie and Mahony left early for KEREMA. Held C.P.S. and C.N.M. and engaged with Village Councillors.
- 29th. MEI. Unfortunately missed the tide and was unable to get whaleboat out of the MEI CK.
30. MEI. Left for OPAU at 7 a.m. by way of SIRIA CK. arriving at the landing/after about 2½ hours pull in the boat. An hours walk over a well kept track brought me to the village of BIRAKERA. Most of the villages here are situated on either bank of the KARABURA CK. and are subject to floods. Found all the people gathered here, commenced Tax Collecting. A.C. KOSIPI reported from R.M. with a letter at 5. p.m. Held C.P.S. ...



July.

31. OPAU. Paying Family Bonus and engaged on New CENSUS all day. Noticed a very decided earth tremor at 12.15 p.m. from a Westerly direction and lasting about 10 seconds, pencils inkwells etc sliding along the table, at first I thought the crowd of natives leaning against the Rest house had caused it to collapse. Showery all day.

Aug. 1 Collected some out-standing taxes. Villages found clean on inspection and houses in order. Engaged on new Census.

2nd. OPAU. Held C.N.M. I had sentenced 35 men to 2 months Imp for "Bailing to pay Tax" at the same time telling them they would be released if the tax was paid. Eventually 33 paid before I left, I previously had received a deputation from them asking if I would let the tax wait as they wanted the cash to buy things for a feast - I told them I was unable to grant their request. Left OPAU and proceeded to the landing, the road a bog and knee deep in water after the heavy rains. Arrived UARIPI rest house at 2 p.m. held C.N.M. Raining heavily all the afternoon.

3rd. UARIPI. No sign of the rain clearing at 10 a.m. and it is impossible to take a Census having the people standing in the rain I decided to return to the station, which I reached at 11.15 a.m.

General.

Possibly an incident worthy of mention concerns Reg.No.10026 KEKA of PIRU • this man was claiming the Family Bonus on behalf of his wife and presented 4 children, after a diligent search I was unable to find the fourth in the Census, however, I told him to come to KEREMA and I would have another look, upon looking at KEREMA and spending at least another half an hour I still was unable to trace the child, to my repeated questions as to whether the child was his by this woman he replied "yes", eventually I found he was trying deliberately trying to palm off one child not belonging to him. I have never come across a more barefaced exhibition of lying, he was prosecuted, ~~and~~



New Census:- the following are the figures:-

Village.	Taken 1/8/21.	Taken 1/8/32.
IRAUPAIRI.	113	113
HAMIHUHU	89	106
HAUPOIA	112	100
BIRAKERE	101	107
HEVAVILI	45	42
NAMEHERO I	99	99
PURARI	<u>104</u>	<u>115</u>
	663	682

Increase of 19 or 2.86 % in almost exactly 11 years.

-----  
 Family Bonus paid out. £15-13-0

Tax Collected. £86  
 -----

*A.R.M.*  
 A.R.M. 8/8/32.





**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

2 of 32/33

KEREMA

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by J. R. Horan, A. R. M. toWESTERN BOUNDAR of DIVISION, KIRI, IORI and MURU DISTRS. for the purpose ofTaking New EKMS Census, Tax Collecting, Distributing amount for Sale Copra, and W. H. L. A. / C, encouraging Copra Production, and Native matters generally. N. L. Inspections.Left Station on 14/8/32 Returned to Station on 19/9/32Number of Carriers employed 18 Number of Police taken 3Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge .....Villages visited All coastal villiges, all villages in IORI, KIRI and MURU districts.

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6272/1.32.—500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 8/10/32, 193G. F. W. Zimmer, R. M.

Officer in charge of Station.

Report of Patrol No. 2 of 32/33, G.D.  
from KEREMA to WESTERN BOUNDARY of  
Division, by J.R. Horan, A.R.M., for  
the following purposes:-

**IX**

1. Encouraging Copra Production.
2. Distributing proceeds Sale of Copra
3. Taking New Census.
4. Attending Native Matters generally.
5. Distributing amounts from W.D.N.L. A/C.
6. Native Labour Inspections.
7. Paying Prizes for Best Garden and Plantation.
8. Miscellaneous Matters.

- Aug. 14th.** Sunday. Accompanied by A.C's KOSIPI, NAINAWAINI, ESIKA and Interpreter KIMAI, left KEREMA at 2.30 p.m. and crossed Kerema bay in whaleboat and landed at UARIPI rest house. Camped. Warned V.C. to have all his people ready early next day for Census.
- 15th.** UARIPI. Engaged all day on Census.
- 16th.** UARIPI. Early a.m. attending to various village disputes which were settled amicably. Moved on to MEI at 10 a.m. and engaged on Census all day.
- 17th.** MEI. Despatched Census to R.M. for typing. Paid out Copra money. Left MEI at 10.30 and proceed along the beach to Bluff road, inspected prisoners, they are making good progress on the road. Moved on and called on Mr. & Mrs Drummond at HUIVA, continued on to KEURU and camped.
- 18th.** KEURU. Held C.N.M. and settled various village disputes. Held a meeting of Councillors and asked for their cooperation in Copra production. Sent word on to KOIALAHU people to be ready for Census next day. Despatched mail to "Ronald S" said to be at VAILALA mouth. Moved on to KOIALAHU and camped at 4 p.m. Mr. Howell of S.D.A. BELEPA called.
- 19th.** KOIALAHU. No sign of village people gathering at 8.30 a.m. so sent A.C's to give them a shake up, as the A.C's seemed to be a long while decided to walk up to DUI village myself, met A.C's here, then discovered the whole male adult population had cleared out, reason given was "they fright for tax". Decided to push on to IORI as it was no use trying to take a Census with the people away - the more one sees of the G.D. native the more trying he appears. Sent A.C's KOSIPI and NAINAWAINI on KOIALAHU-LEPAKERA road to try and get in touch



- Aug 19th. with the KOIALAHU district people who had run away. Self, A.C. ISEKA and Interpreter taking a canoe at VAILA<sup>LP</sup> mouth and proceeded up the river. Called at Vaiviri plantation (Mrs. MacDonald) held C.P.S. 2 natives prosecuted for Desertion - convicted and handed over to employer. Signed on 1 N.L. Moved on to IORI ~~best~~ house and camped.
- 20th. IORI. Taking Census of IORI- LEPAKERA villages all day.
- 21st. IORI. Sunday.
- 22nd. IORI. Took census of HAI-ALI village. Collected tax. Held C.P.S. Moved on to BELEPA and camped at 5.30 p.m.
- 23rd. BELEPA . Commenced Tax collecting early morning, found very few taxable men presenting themselves, found they had run away too. V.C. informed me he thought they had gone towards the coast, sent 2 A.C's to try and locate them. Mr. Howell of S.D.A. in on various matters, Mr. D.M. Johnston of KIRI called on N.L. matters.
- 24th. BELEPA. Early morning had village people out cleaning roads, they are in a very neglected state. A.C's still out trying to round up tax defaulters. I received information that numbers were hiding in houses out in the sago . Accompanied with A.C. NAINAWAINI I went out to have a look at the alleged hiding places, after a rough walk of about 2 hours I came upon a house practically hidden in the long grass, apparently used for the particular purpose of hiding from Tax Collector, I could see no other reason for the house as it was a log way from Sago and gardens, got one man here and about 8 others in a house 4 miles from this one, they had made themselves quite comfortable having hurricane lamps and any quantity of food, some of these men havent paid a tax for four and five years - I am perfectly certain the V.C. wilfully misled me as to the whereabouts of these people, and consequently was the cause of the A.C's going on a "wild goose" chase. V.C. is apparently a thorough waster and I shall recommend his dismissal. There is quite enough work to be done without having personally to go and hunt up tax defaulters in this manner, one's job here if things were in order should not take more than a few hours let alone days. This annoying business of people



Aug. 24th. BELEPA. contd.

clearing out will certainly have to be stopped, however, it is nothing new here as they did the same to Messrs Dick and Lambden before in this district. It is most disheartening after talks to Councillors and the older men of the villages regarding Copra production, what is done with tax money etc.etc. and the resulting benefit to themselves, to find it apparently falls on deaf ears. Despatched 25 prisoners to KEREMA.

25th. BELEPA. Inspected villages of OPA, HILOI, APURARIA and BELEPA, all found clean and in order but only done since my arrival. I think the action taken this time by sitting these people out will have a good effect, I can safely say not one of the men I wanted eluded me eventually.

26th. BELEPA. Held C.N.M. and attending to native matters generally. Despatched carriers to IORI. Self and A.C. KOSIFI taking the road to MAIRA plantation (J.F. Puxley), held Native Labour Inspection here (Separate report to Hon. C.N.A.) Held C.P.S. and discussed N.L. matters with Mr. Puxley. Moved on to IORI rest house camped. Mr. D.M. Johnston called re trying to obtain a Trading site at IORI.

27th. IORI. Accompanied by V.C. marked out a piece of land and purchased it for Crown. Attended to several N.L. matters at Vaiviri plantation (Mrs. MacDonald). Returned to IORI rest house at noon.

28th. IORI. Sunday. Inspected the villages of IORI and LEPAKERA and found things in order with the exception that coconut area needs cleaning, V.C. instructed accordingly. Proceeded down the river and camped VAILALA EAST rest house. Various V.C.'s from Upper VAILALA reported. Sent word for KOIALAHU district people to come early next day for Census and Tax.

29th. VAILALA EAST. Engaged on new Census. Held C.N.M. dealing with the people who had previously cleared out. Despatched 47 ~~pr~~ prisoners to KEREMA.

30th. VAILALA EAST. Census work. Held C. .S. 20 prisoners to Kerema. Weighed 24 bags Copra for shipment (Consignment No.132).

31st. VAILALA EAST. Held a meeting of Councillors and asked for

*their co-operation in inducing people to make Copra*

Aug.  
31st.

VAILALA EAST. Crossed over to VAILALA WEST and passed through the ARUATE group of villages on to OROKOLO. VARIOUS V.C's reported. Called on Mr. and Mrs. A.Sinclair. Camped in rest house.

Sept  
1st.

OROKOLO. Left here at 8 a.m. taking the IOKU road to MURU, arrived MURU 11.30 a.m., called on Mr. H.Coghill of MURU plantation. Visited the MURU group of villages, found all in order with the exception of AHAHE village, houses here in need of repair and the village dirty, all with the exception of a few old people having gone on a fishing expedition. Left instructions with V.C. to have repairs etc carried out. Camped in the rest house at MURU. Heavy rain all night.

taxable

2nd.

MURU. Held C.N.M. and C.P.S. Several/men of ARIHAVA dist. found hiding in MURU villages prosecuted for failing to pay tax. Left MURU at 9.45 a.m. taking another road to ARIHAVA, this road seldom used now, after the heavy rain it was almost waist deep in water for stretches of hundred's of yards, arrived ARIHAVA at 12 noon. Commenced tax collecting. Held C.P.S. 34 tax defaulters prosecuted. Despite the fact that word was sent ahead not a bag of Copra made here or at OROKOLO, from inquiries made they have not been selling to the local Traders either.

3rd.

ARIHAVA. Early morning Tax collecting. Held C.P.S. and C.N.M. Held a meeting of Councillors asking for their co-operation in Copra scheme. Mr. F.W.Burke called on N.L. matters. Left here 3.30 p.m. and inspected villages en route to OROKOLO, camped OROKOLO rest house 5 p/m. Heavy sea running and strong S.E. V.C. advised to have his people ready early next day for Tax etc.

4th.

OROKOLO. Despatched A.C. ISEKA with 19 prisoners to KEREMA. 12 men of PAIVIRA( including V.C. and Councillor) prosecuted for "Burying in village", found no less than 11 bodies buried under different houses. Had bodies exhumed and placed in cemetery. Collected Tax, Held C.P.S and C.N.M. A number of men arrived about 5 p.m. from WOIMATU, UPPER TURARI, D.D., with a story that some ERE people had raided them killing a number, took statements and gave them some food. See separate correspondence



- Aug.  
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- Sept  
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- 2nd. MURU. Held C.N.M. and C.P.S. Several/men of ARIHAVA dist. found taxable hiding in MURU villages prosecuted for failing to pay tax. Left MURU at 9.45 a.m. taking another road to ARIHAVA, this road seldom used now, after the heavy rain it was almost waist deep in water for stretches of hundred's of yards, arrived ARIHAVA at 12 noon. Commenced tax collecting. Held C.P.S. 34 tax defaulters prosecuted. Despite the fact that word was sent ahead not a bag of Copra made here or at OROKOLO, from inquiries made they have not been selling to the local Traders either.
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- 4th. OROKOLO. Despatched A.C. ISEKA with 19 prisoners to KEREMA. 12 men of PAIVIRA (including V.C. and Councillor) prosecuted for "Burying in village", found no less than 11 bodies buried under different houses. Had bodies exhumed and placed in cemetery. Collected Tax, Held C.P.S and C.N.M. A number of men arrived about 5 p.m. from WOIMATU, UPPER BURARI, D.D., with a story that some ERE people had raided them killing a number, took statements and gave them some food. See separate correspondence

Sept.

- 5th. OROKOLO. Despatched A.C.KOSIPI and WOIMATU people to KIKORI at daylight. Warned PARI OKU people to clean their roads. Messrs Burke and Sinclair in on N.L. matters. Engaged on Tax collecting, C.N.M. and C.P.S. Held a meeting of the Councillors explaining the functions of the Government etc.
- 6th. OROKOLO. Packed up and left OROKOLO at 9 a.m. proceeded to VAIVIRI plantation (Mrs.MacDonald) held N.L.inspection (Separate report to Hon.C.N.A.) a few cases of influenza here. Left VAIVIRI at 12 noon and took the HAI-ALI- BIAI road, latter villages in order, arrived VAILALA WEST at 2.30 p.m. engaged on Tax collecting, C.N.M. until 5.30 p.m. ~~xxxxxx~~ Paid £5 prize for best garden for 1931/32 to BIAI people, they decided they wanted to buy pigs with the money and have a feast. Camped.
- 7th. VAILALA WEST. Despatched 32 prisoners to KEREMA. Held a meeting of Village Councillors stressing Copra production. Crossed over to VAILALA EAST at 11.30 a.m. Engaged on Tax collection and C.P.S. until 4.30 p.m. A number of people here with a mild form of Influenza, warned them to try and keep warm. Held a meeting of Councillors.
- 8th. VAILALA EAST. Left here at 8 a.m. and proceed<sup>ed</sup> along the beach to KOIALAHU, met a Mr. Brooks of TIVERI Goldfield returning a number of Time<sup>ed</sup> expired Native Labourers<sup>ed</sup> to KIKORI for paying off. Arrived KOIALAHU 9.30 a.m. Engaged on Tax, C.N.M. and C.P.S. all day. Inquired into a case of stealing from Mr. W.W.Currie. KOIALAHU V.C. instructed to have coconut area cleaned. V.C.PEAWA of NAIHAIKAIA, UPPER VAILALA, reported with N.M. cases, about 30 people with him, inquired into several trivial cases and sent them home. PEAWA is one of the nicest native's I've met for many a day. Camped in Rest house.



9th. KOIALAHU. Left here at 9.30 a.m. and passed on to KEURU. Paid £5 prize for best kept plantation for 1931/32 to KEURU people, they also decided they would buy pigs with the money. Inquired into various matters chiefly of a trivial nature. Passed on to HUIVA(A.D.Drummond), held a Native Labour Inspection( Separate report to Hon.C.N .) Signed on 2 N.L's and went into several N.L. matters with Mr. Drummond. Continued on and arrived BLUFF ROAD at 4 p.m., had a long delayed lunch. Later tried to get bearings on an alleged reef East of KOIALAHU, after some stiff climbing I was unsuccessful. Camped here.

10th. BLUFF ROAD. Early morning again trying to get bearings on alleged reef - got some bearings from a point about 100 feet high on the Bluff.(Sent separately to Hon.O.S.) Met R.M. and Mr. Drummond here. Returned to Station with R.M.

-----  
COPRA SCHEME. Despite the fact that word had been sent ahead that an officer would be along shortly to weigh Copra it was most disappointing to find only 37 bags ready for shipment on the whole patrol, to my inquiries as to why they hadn't made any, they replied "we are making gardens just now". In the Council meetings I paid great attention to the Copra scheme, also naming men they knew from different villages who had been making Copra and receiving quite decent sums of money for it. They are all in favour of continuing the scheme (so they say) and make all sorts of promises about the future, but, I'm afraid their promises are like pie crust and only made to be broken. It is worthy of note that there have been five patrols to the WEST of KEREMA in the past 12 months, the chief object being to encourage the Copra production, so the falling off can hardly be the fault of the Government, I fear it goes to prove that the Gulf native is apparently incapable of any sustained effort.

COURT. 141 men were prosecuted for Failing to pay Tax, it is a common occurrence to have about 60 prisoners who have had the option of paying or going to gaol. then after



Court contd.

*with their money*

has all the papers made out they come along just as one is in the middle of packing up to move on, it looks as if they really want to see if we mean it.

121 were dealt with in C.M.M. for various offences, pig stealing appears to be becoming almost an epidemic.

HEALTH.

Influenza has broken out again but it does not appear nearly as violent as the last outbreak.

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Cash paid out from W.N.L. A/C	255-18-0
Do. Do. Do. for COPRA proceeds	33- 3-4
Tax Collected	2187-4-0

*A.R.M.*  
A.R.M. Kerema, G.D.

7/10/32.

COPY.

ON PATROL

OROKOLO, G.D.

4/9/32.

R.M., KIKORI, D.D.

Alleged raid at WOIMATU, D.D.

I attach hereto statement taken from one BI-HA-A who reported here with 13 other WOIMATU people this evening.

A.C. KOSIPI accompanied by A/Interpreter KIVAVIA leave here at daylight tomorrow for your station - they have sufficient food and tobacco for the journey.

The following people of WOIMATU go with A.C. KOSIPI :- BI-HA-A, IEA, OI-AI, TURI-AI, EHO-AI, MORAI, MORAU, KALASI, E-DI-O, KORISAI, SURI, TEWA, SORAI-I and WEDI.

I should be glad if you would return A.C. and KIVAVIA at your convenience.

sgd. J.R. Horan, A.R.M.

for R.M., G.D.

Copy to R.M., G.D.

A.C. KOSIPI has 5 rds S.A.A.



COPY.

OROKOLO, G.D. On patrol.

BI-HA-A states, 4/9/32. Interpreter KIVAVIA.

I belong to WOIMATU village my people are called SOK-OR (SORE-OR), about 2 months ago the NA-MAIRA people and SURA-HA and ERE people attacked us about 12 O'clock one day, there were about 5 of them, they are not our friends and I did not know their names. I (BI-HA-A and IEA, OI-AI, TURI-AI, EHO-AI, MORAI, MORAU, KALASI, E-DI-O, KORISAU, SURI, TIWA, SORAI-I and WEDI all ran away. The following were killed:- MORU, MORAI, SUBA, PEDI, KARI all males. YA-HEA, SE-A, HAI, SORA-EUI, IATO and INAMIA all women, and a girl named SAI-A.

Before about a year ago Mr. Hides take a Contract (Local Policeman) named KORIKI of WOIMATU to SURA-HA, and arrested a lot of ERA and SURA-HA people, they all went to Port Moresby gaol they go gaol for killing some URI people, now this ERA and SURA-HA people pay back by killing the WOIMATU people. My village is looked after by KIKORI Government.

Before me at OROKOLO this 4th September 1932.

Bi-HA-A XHis Mark.

Sgd. E.R.Horan, A.R.M.

Note. BI-HA-A says he was going to KIKORI and the MURA people told him the KEREMA Government had just left MURA. Sometimes the URI People buy dogs from the MURA people. I did not come before because we run away and hide bush, we fright.

Sgd. J.R.H. A.R.M.

4/9/32.





**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

3  
of 32/33

STATION.

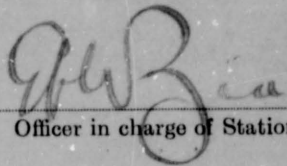
Kerema G.D.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by G.F.W. Zimmer R.M. toEastern Boundary of the Gulf Division for the purpose ofinstalling spearhead pumps, investigating the rumour of a destituteEuropean living behind PGPO, weighing and shipping copra etc.Left Station on 5-10-32 Returned to Station on 26-10-32Number of Carriers employed 8 to 12 and Number of Police taken 2Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge 16 prisonersVillages visited See report

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32.—300.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 3-11-32, 1932
  
 Officer in charge of Station.



Territory of Papua.

Report on Patrol made by S.F.W. Zimmer R.M.

To Eastern boundary of the Gulf Division.

Purpose of Patrol, Installing spear head pumps, investigating rumour of a destitute European behind LOPO, weighing copra for shipment, finalising tax matters and general patrol.

05. 5th Left Kerema at 11.30 A.M. taking Sgt. ORAI, A.Cs MAINEWANE, KOSIPI and the 2 A.Cs EMO and ISEKA who are proceeding overland on transfe to headquarters, 30 prisoners were also taken for arriers. My wif is also accompanying me as far as IOKEA, owing to the Ronald S. having broken down and failing to call in to Kerema to take her int Port Moresby to catch the Montoro. Party held up at Silo rocks owing to the tide apparently remaining stationary all afternoon, eventually at 5.30 P.M. it still being impossible to go round had to take the little used track over the top of the cliff, a hard struggle for the carriers especially those carrying pumps and pipes arrived at Silo rest house at dusk.

6th Left at 6.45 A.M. on a good low tide and reached KARAMA at 9.15 soon after Mr Clark of Kuaru arrived with his lorry and was good enough to give us a lift to Kuaru. Returned 16 of the prisoners to Kerema in charge of A.C. KOSIPI, and instructed Sgt ORAI to take the rest and the gear on to LILIFIRU as soon as they had had breakfast. New rest houses have been built at SILO and KARAMA since my last visit in June last and both villages are much improved in general cleanliness. Continued on to LILIFIRU later in the day and camped.

7th Left one of the spearhead pumps and the necessary pipes at LILIFIRU Continued on to MOTUMOTU by canoe calling at KUKIPI en route; sent word to MOVIAMI and other villages for them to have all copra at KUKIPI on my return and that I would weigh it and make out shipping papers. Reached MOTUMOTU during the afternoon and camped. Left 2 more pumps at MOTUMOTU, one for ULITAI and the other for MIRIHEA, to be installed on my return.

8th Left at 6.30 A.M. along the beach, crossing the POHOI and KAPURI rivers, both ferrymen on duty.

Oct. 8th Reached LESE at 11.15 A.M., V.C. and all village people away in their gardens. Two pumps to be left here, one for KAVORA, Lese District, and the other for BIARU. The two Lese V.cs and their village people returned during the afternoon. Made enquiries about the alleged European living with the natives in behind POPO, V.Cs and Councillors state they have not heard the rumour.

9th Left at sunrise by canoe and followed the Biaru River and other creeks until a point was reached about two miles from IOKEA, continued along the sand beach until that village was reached. Camped at 9 A.M. Mr Nixon, the Missionary in charge at IOKEA called at 9.30 A.M. on his way to hold Sunday Service in the village; later during the day visited Mr and Mrs Nixon. Left the last of the pumps at IOKEA.

10th Left at 6 A.M. for MORIO, arriving at 9.15 A.M., had breakfast and continued on round Cape Possession and camped at KIVORI-POI at 1.10 P.M.

11th Left at 6.30 A.M. reaching MAIVA at 8.30, propose making a short day of it, yesterday having been pretty severe and some of the prisoner-carriers having developed sore shoulders. Called on Father Lang during the afternoon, who I have not met since 1914, on his advice left again for PINAPAKA at 9 P.M. on a falling tide and a good moon, taking 6 village carriers to rest the prisoners with sore shoulders. Reached PINAPAKA at 2.15 A.M.

12th Mr Thompson A.R.M. sent the station whaleboat over at 9 A.M. at my request; reached Kairuku at 11 A.M. and met Mr Thompson. I had hoped to find a boat leaving here for Port Moresby by which my wife could travel, only to find that no boat was expected until the Papuan Chief on the 22nd, too late to catch the next steamer South. Called at the Roman Catholic Mission during the afternoon to enquire if a launch was leaving for OBU, only to find that one had left that morning at 4 A.M.

13th There being no other means of getting to OBU, Mr Thompson kindly put his station whaleboat at my disposal.



- Oct. 14th Left by whaleboat at 2 A.M. it being full moon, Kerema prisoners acting as crew, reached OBU at 8.15 A.M., where we met Mr. Ross who informed us that the " H & S " was leaving that evening for Port Moresby. Left at 10 A.M. by whaleboat on the return trip to Kairuku, picking up a light S.E. was able to sail back, arriving at 4 P.M.
- 15th Left KAIRUKU for PINA AKA at 10.30 A.M. just as the tide started to fall, reaching MAIVA at 4 P.M.
- 16th Sunday, Again had to wait for the tide to fall; left at 1 P.M. and reached MORIO at sunset. Met Father Ferricheau and two other Fathers at LOVE, these Fathers being on their way to TERAPO near MOVIAMI.
- 17th Left at noon for IOKEA which was reached at 3 P.M. Brought some tax defaulters and C.N.M. cases on to IOKEA with me, rest of the afternoon spent on checking tax defaulters and C.N.M. During the evening had a meeting of the V.C. and Councillors and instructed them to select a site for the pump as near the centre of the village as possible, and to dig a hole the first thing in the morning to a depth at which they could find water. At 9 P.M. was surprised at getting a visit of the Councillors, who informed me that they did not want the pump, and that they would like to sell the pump back to the Government, on being asked why they did not want the pump they informed me that they had a creek about a mile away from which they got their water. I told them to dig the hole as I had instructed them and that I would install the pump in the morning, and that those who still wanted to go to the creek for their water were at liberty to do so, and also that it was the women who carried the water and had the two mile walk and not the men. IOKEA is I suppose, the most advanced village in the Gulf Division, so it was rather surprising to receive a deputation of that nature, more especially as it was headed by Councillor AISI. I might add that I had notified the village on my way down that they had been awarded the £5 prize for the best kept village in the G.D. for the year 1931/32.

Oct. 18th Was informed at 7 A.M. that the hole was ready for the pump, found that they had been able to go down between 5 and 6 feet before striking water, and that there was a big crowd to watch me put the pump in. The pipes were forced down another 3 feet and three hard wood legs put in place and the pump given a preliminary try out, the result being very satisfactory, the water being clean and very good.. When I told them to fill in the hole a murmur went round the crowd, which I took to mean that that was the end of the water, however when the hole was filled up I again tried the pump with the same satisfactory results as before, water pots were immediately produced and the water sampled all round, AISI and the other Councillors had to admit that it was 'very good'. With all the village present I formally handed the pump over to the charge of the Councillors for the village people, and told them that they would be responsible for the area being kept clean, and to see that the small boys didn't play with it, and further to have a roof put over the pump. Rest of the morning spent in C.N.M. and outstanding tax matters. During the C.N.M. an old land dispute between IOKEA and OIAPU was brought up. It would seem that some years ago the trouble was brought to Mr Bastard R.M., who proceeded along the beach to the IORI Creek and decided that the Creek should be the boundary. Unfortunately about 200 yds inland the creek branched, and the IOKEA natives, who are a strong powerful village of about 960, took the Eastern branch or the one most advantageous to them, to be the creek meant by Mr Bastard. Spent the whole afternoon until sunset walking over the hills and going into the dispute, and soon found that the dispute as brought to Mr Bastard was by far the lesser trouble, the IOKEA natives having had a decided win in their interpretation of Mr Bastard's decision, had become very bold and taken over another big section of OIAPU garden land, and could only say " that it was good land and that they wanted it " It would seem that a big fight had only narrowly been avoided a month or so ago.

I was informed by several of the IOKEA councillors and old men that in years gone by all the land as far West as the BIARU River, several miles to the West of IOKEA village, had belonged to the OIAPU natives, and that the IOKEA natives had constantly fought them



Oct. 18th and driven them East to the boundary at present under dispute, and there is no doubt in my mind that the IOKEA natives are still trying to drive the ~~SIEM~~ OIAPU natives further East, but this time by bluff. All the decisions had to be given against the IOKEA native which of course was not generally popular, but it was satisfactory to notice that some of the councillors and the more level headed agreed that the land did belong to the OIAPU natives, and that the IOKEA natives were trying to steal it. It was a very hard afternoons work, the heat being terrific, and I was being followed by fully 200 IOKEA and OIAPU men, mostly IOKEA, and it was 11 P.M. before full particulars and sketch map had been entered in the V.C.'s books of IOKEA and SAROTA ( OIAPU).

19th Left IOKEA at 7 A.M. proceeding along the beach to LESE, calling at BIARU en route, V.C. sick but the village in splendid order. Intended installing a pump here, but unfortunately 2 lengths of pipe were apparently short shipped from Port Moresby; pump and spear point left in V.Cs house. Arrived at LESE at 10 A.M. and after breakfast went by canoe to KAVORA to instal the pump left on my way down. Found that a very fine well had been dug in the middle of the village and beautifully timbered. Put the pump in but found the water slightly bracking, dont know if the water is likely to improve or not, but told the V.C. that if it was not better in a weeks time to select a new site and reinstal the pump. Fortunately V.C. MAIVA is one of the most capable in the Division, and feel sure that having seen the pump installed once he will be able to do it himself. Returned to the rest house at AVIALA and spent the rest of the day in C.N.M. etc. Down with a sharp attack of gastric malaria during the night..

20th Left by canoe at sunrise for POPO feeling a bit done up as a result of the fever, after about 3 hours paddling picked up the main road and continued on to POPO. Road in excellent order, also the quarter of a mile of bridge over the swamp near the lagoon. Inspected the buildings and the work put in hand during my last visit, everything satisfactory and the store buildings should not require attention for some time.

Oct. 20th V.C. and councillors reported during the afternoon, questioned them closely about the rumour that there was an European living in the villages in the neighbourhood, they claimed that they were hearing the rumour for the first time from me, and that it could not be true as there were no other villages further inland, the nearest villages being those of the KOVIO natives on the TAURI River, with whom they were not in communication owing to a large area of swamp. Feel confident that there is nothing in the rumour, and besides should imagine that a white man who is apparently mental would only be a nuisance, and there would be no point in trying to keep the information hidden. As usual mosquitos terrible.

21st Left early in a heavy mist and walked to the KAPURI landing, buildings here also in good order, many tons of cement and drums of crude oil being stored here under cover. Had the dinghy, claimed as belonging to the Estate of the late C.B. Higginson, put under cover of one of the sheds, the dinghy appeared to be sound as far as I could judge. Police and prisoners cooked rice at the landing and the party left by 2 canoes for the coast, arriving at 2 P.M. and continued on to MOTUMOTU which was reached at 4.30 P.M.

22nd Holding C.N.M. adjusting outstanding taxes and installed a pump at MIRIHEA, which was also successful. Left by canoe at noon for KUKIPI which was reached at 3 P.M. Although I send out work on my way down two weeks ago that I would weigh copra for the local villages, there is not a single bag ready. Made enquiries as to the reason and was informed that the women had put a big tabu on all the coconuts, but also heard from other sources that the local natives had shipped about 1 1/2 tons by the last Papuan Chief.

23rd Left early by canoe for LILIFIRU, arriving at 8.15 A.M., found that a hole had been dug ready for the pump so started work after breakfast. I had rather an unusual experience here, after getting the spear well down and the pump screwed on gave it a preliminary test and found that there was more sand than water being pumped, as the sand was very fine came to the conclusion that the site was unsuitable, and looked through the village for another one, but the sand appeared to



Oct. 23rd to be the same everywhere, and I reluctantly decided to abandon it. Told the boys to take the pump and pipes out, and it was only then that we found that one of the pipes was faulty and had given way at the thread, so that the water was not coming through the spear at all; I was fortunate in having a file with me and managed to break off the damaged thread, and eventually make a successful join; on again putting the pump in everything was found to be satisfactory and the water as clear as tank water. LILIFIRU has always been a good village in my experience, and the rest house one of the best in the Division, so that one gets quite a satisfaction in being able to give the natives a plentiful supply of good water. Checking up on outstanding taxes and C.N.M. until 4 P.M. Tax position very satisfactory, as there are only two outstanding from the Eastern boundary to this point, and they are being charged with failing to pay, this of course does not count those away under C/S and a few living in other parts of the Territory. During the evening walk to KUARU, about a mile away, and visited Mr and Mrs Clark

24th Oct. Sent police and prisoners on to KUARU village, self finalising matters with the villages of HABUHABU, LILIFIRU and TAVAFURU. Left for Mr Clark's place at 11 A.M. where Native Labour matters were attended to during the afternoon, continued on to KUARU at 5 P.M. KUARU village in excellent order, another one of the good villages where there is seldom any trouble, all taxes paid, buildings good, village clean and an excellent Govt. compound with rest house, police barracks and Court house. Water here very bad, so much so that one feels disinclined even to have a bath in the water, travelling officers can certainly get tank water from Mr Clark, the population of 262 would certainly justify the installation of a pump.

Oct 25th Mr Clark kindly offered to run me along the beach in his lorry, but the tide was unsuitable, left at 6 A.M. on foot. Had breakfast at KARAMA and attended to C.N.M. matters. This is a District of poor scattered villages, being much below the standard of villages further East, however, fences have been repaired and the villages generally are much cleaner and better kept than formerly, a new rest house

Oct. 25th and Court house has been built and the improvement is very marked. Continued on to SILO and camped. Here again a new rest house has been built and a general improvement shown.

Oct. 25th Left at 7 A.M., as soon as the tide had fallen slightly and by the time I had reached the SILO Bluff was just able to get round, reached Kerema at 11.30 A.M.

Summary.

The installation of the pumps was a great success and I think there is very little doubt that they will be beneficial to the general health of the villages. So far pumps have only been requisitioned for the larger villages, but I would like to see the villages with a population in the neighbourhood of 250 also get them where the village water supply is poor. The issue of a pump is also some tangible return for the tax money paid by these villages, which in this Division is very considerable.

Copra making. The fall off in copra making has been very disappointing; during the period September 1931 to September 1932 there were five visits of Officers to the West of Kerema and five visits to the East, or approximately one every alternate month, on each occasion scales and the necessary papers have been taken and the natives given every opportunity of having their copra weighed and shipped; on this trip, the sixth, not a single bag was ready. In spite of the fall of in copra shipments the tax payments by the Eastern villages was considerably better than last year, and in fact must represent over 99 %, I think this has entailed the complete draining away of all the available cash in the villages concerned. Officers during the last two or three years have all forecast the difficulty anticipated in collecting the tax during the coming year but the money always seems to be there. There has unfortunately been many convictions in the Court of Native Matters and C.P.S. in recent months, and the gaol strength abnormally high, but from my observations conditions generally in the Division have very much improved as the result.

*S. M. Spence's patrol report  
No 6 of 32/33, also comments  
on this fact*

*R.M.G.D.*  
R.M. G.D.



# MINUTE PAPER

[G.P.]

No. 1283/32

R.M.G.D., Kerema.

Numbering of Patrol Reports.

The reports of the A.R.M.'s patrol to the Western boundary of the Division between 14. 8.32 and 10. 9.32 and of your patrol to the Eastern boundary between 5.10.32 and 26.10.32 are both numbered 2 of 32/33. The number of the second report has been altered here to 3 of 32/33. Will you please amend your numbering accordingly.



*ack. Div.*

*H. Champion*  
G.S. 21.11.32

223-25-32

Kerema Gulf

16-11-32

The Hon.

The Government Secretary,

Port Moresby

Patrol Report, 5-10-32 to 26-10-32.

Would you kindly have the above patrol report, forwarded  
by the last mail, amended to read No 3 of 32/33 instead of No 2.

The Office copy of the patrol report has been amended.

R.M. G.D.





*Office Copy*

[G.P. 67.]

# PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

4 of 52/33

K E R E M A

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.G. SPEEDIE, A/A.R.M. to  
MURUA River district

for the purpose of  
**(1) Investigating a raid on the IPISI people G.D. and (2)  
arresting offenders.**

Left Station on 2nd January 1933 Returned to Station on 9th January 1933.

Number of Carriers employed 25 Number of Police taken 9

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge -----

Villages visited HAMARI and KARIBA (Maheri, Kukukuku)

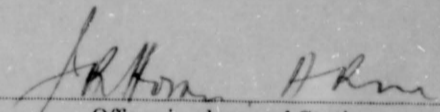
### Tracing showing route of patrol is enclosed.

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.33.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 19th January, 1933.

  
Officer in charge of Station.



# MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 3.]

A/R.M.G.D., Kerema.

KEREMA  
GULF DIVISION  
20 FEB 1933  
No. 150/33

Attack by Kukukukus on Ipsi natives.

Upon reading Patrol Report No.4/32-33 His Excellency  
says:-

"I have never been able to understand why the  
Kerema police can not protect these neighbouring  
villages."

*H. Champion*  
G.S. 87 2.33

*Act. Rep.  
20/2/33  
A.H. A.K.*

Territory of Papua.

9/25/33.

Resident Magistrate's Office

Kerema., G.D.

19th January 1933.

The Hon.  
The Government Secretary,  
Port Moresby.

Attack by KUKUKUKUS on IPISI People  
Patrol Report No. 4-32/33.

---

I beg to forward the above Patrol  
Report and attached papers for your information.

In connection with this very  
regrettable incident and its sequel the only means  
I can see to stop this recurring trouble is to establish  
a police camp in there, to extend Government influence,  
promote friendly relations between the KUKUKUKU'S and  
coastal people, and get over the language problem.

The position at present is that  
it is impossible to get proper interpretation.

*A.R.M.*  
A.R.M.

A.

...VEKA Ok.  
ached a  
ere.



REPORT OF A PATROL to the vicinity of MURUA  
headwaters (Kukukuku country)

OBJECTS. (1) To investigate the attack on certain IPISI natives  
by Kukukuku and to endeavour to arrest offenders

PERSONNEL. Sgt. ORAI, A.C.'s KOSIPI, LEPAY, KAIRA, BARIJI, WAIPINO,  
NAINAWANI, GOMUA and Local Const. IAIRO.

---

2nd JANUARY, 1933.

On the 28th ultimo at Kerema three men of IPISI village, KEREMA Bay, gave evidence that a large party of mountain natives had raided their garden place on the MATUPE River and had wounded each of them.

Acting under instructions from the A.R.M. I left the station at 9 a.m. in the station double canoe and arrived at the scene of the recent attack on the IPISI people at noon. Only one of the witnesses was well enough to accompany the patrol and this man, POI VETA, pointed out the spot where the affair took place. A very large number of arrows were found amongst the mangrove, on the ground and imbedded in trees, but found no evidence of any importance here as to which direction the raiders came from. Continuing up the MATUPE until 1.45 p.m. we disembarked at the head of navigation, and returned the canoe in charge of Cpl. KADI who was brought along for this purpose. Loads were tied up immediately and we set off over the Ingham Hills following the usual track taken by patrols in this direction. On the track some twenty minutes after leaving we found nine new palm leaf shelters, which had been occupied within the last week. From here another track branched off to the North in the direction of KARIBA village, but I decided to follow the usual track to HAMARI's village, mainly for the reason that I think it likely that this attack on the coastal people is a "payback" for the atrocities committed by the UARIPI on a party of Kukukuku in December 1927 (see P.R. No. 6 of 27/28). On that occasion four HAMARI's were killed. Continued on over the Ingham Hills and reached the MURUA River at 3 p.m. where lunch was taken. On again at 4 p.m. following the left bank of the MURUA. Very rough going, and no camp site was found until 6.15 p.m. No signs of a large party of natives having passed this way, in fact the track is almost overgrown.

3rd January, 1933.

Broke camp at 6.15 a.m. and in a few minutes reached BOIVEKA Ck. the bed of which stream we followed until 10 a.m. when we reached a sago patch. Lunched here. Fresh signs of natives seen here.

3rd January, 1933 (continued).

Continued on again at 11.20 a.m. guided by ex. Court Interpreter KARAVEA, who accompanied Mr. Thompson to HAMARI in 1928. His memory had failed him somewhat for he took us considerably out of our course and beyond the village. Soon after this was discovered many calls of "MAWGI" were heard from the rear of the party, which turned out to be a party of HAMARI men who, seeing our error, had hurried after us to tell us that there were no villages in the direction we were going. They guided us back and we camped just above HAMARI village at 3 p.m. The three guides sang out to their friends and soon afterwards four more men, five women, and a number of children came into the camp bearing a fair quantity of foodstuffs. All very friendly and not in the least suspicious of our errand.

Witness POI VETA was asked if he could recognise any of the men present as having taken part in the raid, and he pointed to one man, apparently the chief of the village, and swore that he was the man who had wounded him. Personally I did not believe him and told him that I thought he might be mistaken, but he insisted that he was right. However I decided not to arrest the man on POI VETA's evidence, for I think he is lying, and there are other reasons which suggest to me that these people know nothing whatever of the raid. In the first place we found no signs on the road up to indicate that the HAMARI people had been anywhere near the coast for a long while. They are sufficiently civilised to know that wrongdoers are punished, but their spontaneous friendliness indicates a clear conscience; and they are not sophisticated enough to resort to daring subterfuge. Further they were not in the least perturbed when confronted with the wounded man (witness POI VETA), and were shown the wound and asked if they knew anything of the matter. They shrugged their shoulders and said "FEIU KAU" ("We did not wound or kill").

The people remained about the camp until almost dark and then went off to their village, two of them promising to return in the morning and guide us to KARIBA's village to the North West.



4th January, 1933.

Rain commenced at 5.30 a.m. and continued until 8 a.m. when camp was broken, but we had walked for scarcely ten minutes before the rain/<sup>re-</sup>commenced, heavier than ever. Two HAMARI men acted as guides but we were forced to cut a track, there being no communication between the HAMARI and KARIBA people apparently. As the rain showed no signs of abating by 11 a.m. I decided to camp as I had fears for the safety of the rice and flour. The two guides left us here to return home, signalling that they were not friendly with the KARIBA people. Rain continued steadily until 1.30 p.m. and then intermittently throughout the afternoon.

5th January, 1933.

Broke camp 6.40 a.m. and reached the MURUA river at 7.30 a.m. and after a short holdup bridging same we climbed N.W. up the bed of a small creek and arrived at the edge of a large garden belonging to the KARIBA people about 11 a.m. No sign of natives anywhere, and the track had been closed with trees and sticks in numerous places, evidence that the people know of our presence in the country. Climbed up through the gardens to the top of the ridge and found one conical house. Two guards cleared off at our approach. Noticed two other houses several hundred yards along the ridge to the North and another a similar distance to the South. Shortly after our arrival A.C. LEPAW found a woman and a child hiding in the bushes nearby and brought them in. She called out to her husband and presently he came in. Camp was pitched here.

After their original nervousness had left them the woman and the man became very voluble about the raid on the IPISI people. Not a word was said to them about it until they had had their say. Their anxiety to impress us with the fact that the KOVIMORI to the North, and the GIBELE people, just across the small valley from us, are the culprits and not the KARIBA, was comical.

During the afternoon an effort was made to induce others into the camp, with little success, but two others (men) did eventually come in. One was named KARIBA and is probably one of the chiefs. He was very nervous and suspicious of us and he likewise told us/

5th January, 1933 (continued).

told us, by signs mostly, that his people were not concerned in the raid on the IPISI's, but that the GIBBLE people and the KOVIMORI's had done it. At this juncture I asked the witness POI VETA if he recognised either of the three men, and to my vast surprise he pointed to KARIBA and said that he was the man who had wounded him. I reminded him that KARIBA had no bald patch by which he claimed to recognise the HAMARI man two days before, and accused him of lying on that occasion. It was true, he said, that he did lie regarding the HAMARI man. He lied because the carriers told him they were tired and had urged him to do so to enable them to return to the coast quickly. But on this occasion, he insists, he is not lying. He professes to have seen KARIBA twice before, once on a peaceful trading/~~excursion~~<sup>visit</sup>, and the second time in the raiding party.

I ordered the arrest of the three Kukukukus, KARIBA, AMARIPA and a youth (name unknown).

6th January 1933.

Sent the Sgt. and 2 A.C's out early to the South to ascertain if there is a passable track in that direction. It is my belief that a track leads from this point down the Western Bank of the Murua to the leaf shelters we found on the Ingham Hills. The party returned at 8 a.m. to report a faint pad leading in the desired direction. Left the KARIBA villages at 8.20 a.m. No sign of any people about but all hands were cautioned to keep a good look out. After about half an hours walk the track mysteriously petered out, forcing us to cut our way. Dropped down in a southerly direction to a small tributary of the MURUA, where a little time was spent looking for a track in vain, and then continued cutting our way down the right bank of the stream. Reached the MURUA at about 11 a.m. without finding any sign of a track leading south down the Western bank. Decided to cross the river and connect up with our outward track. Police and carriers immediately set to to bridge the river, and this was completed by 12.15 p.m. In the meantime A.C's KOSIPI, WAIPINO and GOMUA were detailed to guard the prisoners and watch the back track, for one man had been seen following us some distance back. I had just stepped on to the



6th January, 1933 (continued).

the bridge to test it when a shot rang out followed quickly by a second one. I ran over to where the A.C's were guarding the prisoners - some 10 yards distant from the waters edge and screened from view by large rocks and scrub - to find that A.C's GOMUA and KOSIPI had each fired a shot at some local natives who were apparently making their way stealthily down the hill towards the party. The A.C's had given chase and we all joined in but the people fled dropping numerous bows and arrows as they ran. I ordered these to be picked up and the police to return. Shortly afterwards it was reported to me that the police had found a wounded Kukukuku lying down some distances up the hill. I went up and found that he had been shot with a glancing blow on the left side of the head above the ear, causing a wound some two inches long and about a quarter of an inch deep. It was bleeding profusely and the man was only semi-conscious. I had him carried down to the edge of the river and made comfortable, and there after while he sat up, looking very dazed. I examined the wound further and found that the bullet had not penetrated the skull but had cut a shallow groove in the same for about two inches. Deciding that the wound was not a sufficiently serious nature to warrant taking the man to the coast, I released the younger of the three prisoners and told him to go and call his friends to come and look after the wounded man.

The police were questioned in regard to the shooting and I find that A.C. GOMUA fired the shot which wounded the man. He says that he saw five or six men coming towards the party about thirty yards up the hill, and fired at them as soon as they came into view. GOMUA fired absolutely without lawful provocation apparently, for no arrows were fired by the people, nor did they display any signs of hostility beyond the stealthy manner of their approach. GOMUA insists that he did not fire over the heads of the natives but upon them.

I was shown the spot where A.C. GOMUA stood when the shot was fired, and he pointed out where the people were when he fired. I calculated the distance as being about 30 yards. The wounded man was found lying down some twenty yards beyond this spot and higher up the hill. GOMUA states that he did not know that he had hit /

6th January, 1933 (continued).

he had hit a man until the wounded man was found some minutes later. I examined the place thoroughly and found that owing to the intervening scrub, that it would have been impossible to have seen a man standing where the wounded man was found from the position where the shot was fired. So in a sense the wounding of this particular man was accidental, although it does not exonerate the A.C. from firing upon the natives. A.C. GOMUA ~~is guilty~~ has apparently gravely misconducted himself and an inquiry will be held on the matter on return to the station.

It is perhaps superfluous for me to mention that I have on numerous occasions warned all police under my command (including A.C. GOMUA) that they are not to fire upon natives unless commanded to do so by me or where the hostile manner of the natives warrants it. They all know perfectly well that unless arrows are discharged and the party is in danger that they are not to fire upon anyone. They are constantly told that they should never on any occasion fire upon natives before first having fired over their heads. In the case of A.C. GOMUA I think that he lost his head, and is therefore a menace not only to the force and his unfortunate victims, but to the members of <sup>any</sup> patrol he may accompany.

A word or two as to the nature of the country where the shooting occurred would perhaps be helpful in understanding the position. The party of prisoners and carriers who were being guarded by A.C.'s WAIPINO, GOMUA and KOSIPI were seated a few feet from the junction of a small creek with the MURUA, on the only level piece of ground - some 10 ft. by 10 ft - available. The precipitous banks of the river rose sharply almost from the water's edge. The scrub was very dense and numerous large rocks obscured a view of the bridge which was being built only a few yards from where the prisoners sat. The roar of the river drowned practically all sound.

Owing to the rough nature of the country and the position in which the patrol was forced to pause it is pretty certain that only for the vigilance of the A.C.'s these people may have succeeded in doing serious damage to the members of the party, most of whom were huddled together in a very confined space. Owing to the manner of



6th January, 1933 (continued).

of their approach I think that there is little doubt as to what intentions they had towards us. I note by P.R. No. 6 of 27/28 Kerema p. 5 that these same people discharged arrows at Mr. Thompson's party in January 1928.

After making sure that the released prisoner thoroughly understood what was expected of him we crossed the MURUA and commenced to climb the hill on the opposite side. Soon after leaving the river we heard a number of voices down below where the wounded man was left, so I took it that his friends had come in.

We continued climbing and cutting our way East up the Hill until 4 p.m. when a camp was pitched.

7th January, 1933.

Camp being some distance from water our departure was delayed until nearly 8 o'clock. We travelled east at an elevation of about 2,000 feet until 9.15 a.m. when we met our outward track some 40 minutes <sup>west</sup> South/of HAMARI village. Turning South-west we continued on to camp No. 1 and camped for the day at 2.45 p.m.

8th January, 1933.

Got away at 7.15 a.m. and reached the Ingham Hills at 10 a.m. In passing the shelters mentioned under date 2. 1. 33 the Kukukuku prisoners were asked if they knew anything about them but each pleaded ignorance. Continued on and camped at the head of MATUPE inlet at 11 a.m. to wait the arrival of canoe from station - due tomorrow.

9th January 1933.

The large double canoe arrived from the station at 10 a.m. and we left downstream soon afterwards. We called at the scene of the raid on the IPISI people and asked the prisoners if they knew anything about it. The elder prisoner, KARIBA, became very voluble and told us that though he was not present with the raiding party he had previously visited the spot to trade with the PURARI people, as he calls the coastal people. KARIBA states that after trading with the coastal people here he returned to his village and it was shortly after this visit of his that the raiding party of GIBBES and KOVIMORI people came down. This statement of a peaceful trading visit from the Kukukukus agrees

9th January, 1933 (continued).

shortly before the raid agrees with the evidence given by the IPISI people. The trading visit occurred about four days before the raid. If KARIBA did not take part in the raid it is quite likely that he had something to do with instigating it.

Reached Kerema station at 2.10 p.m.

*A. R. M.*  
A/A.R.M., G.D.

GENERAL REMARKS.

RAID ON IPISI PEOPLE by KUKUKUKUS. This most deplorable incident which has occurred within three hours paddling of the station is probably a "payback" for the killing of 6 Kukukukus by the UARIPI people in November 1927, and was predicted by officers then on the station.

Two men were arrested and brought to the coast but owing to lack of evidence the case against them was dismissed and the two men returned home.

The Kukukuku is hardly to blame for he knows no other law than his own; and judging by past progress it would appear that he stands little chance of every knowing any other. Attempts have been made to understand him and teach him the White man's law, and are still being made; but the unfortunate difficulty of interpretation, the root of the stagnation, is no further advanced than it was 10 years ago. This lamentable state of affairs we know must needs remain the same until certain factors will permit of the only remedy being put into practice. The remedy is a permanent police camp, its sole object being a strenuous concentration on the language problem. There is a large (but scattered) population in the mountains of the Gulf Division whose language and customs appear to be closely related. The mastering of one of the dialects would simplify the rest, and would naturally accelerate the civilisation of these people. Until we can speak to them it is my firm opinion that more harm than good is being done by the present system of spasmodic patrols. Even frequent patrols would not improve matters much. It is



GENERAL REMARKS (continued).

It is absolutely essential to sit down amongst them for probably weeks at a time to gain their confidence. Owing to their ignorance of the Government I am sure, by their attitude towards us, that these people consider us in no other light than as champions of the coastal people, and therefore a common enemy.

The above notes are not meant to be a criticism of the Government's policy. I have purely and simply tried, in none too lucid a manner I am afraid, to bring before your notice the state of affairs as gleaned by me from a first hand contact with these people.

Wounding of a native of KARIBA's village (MAIHERI) G.D.

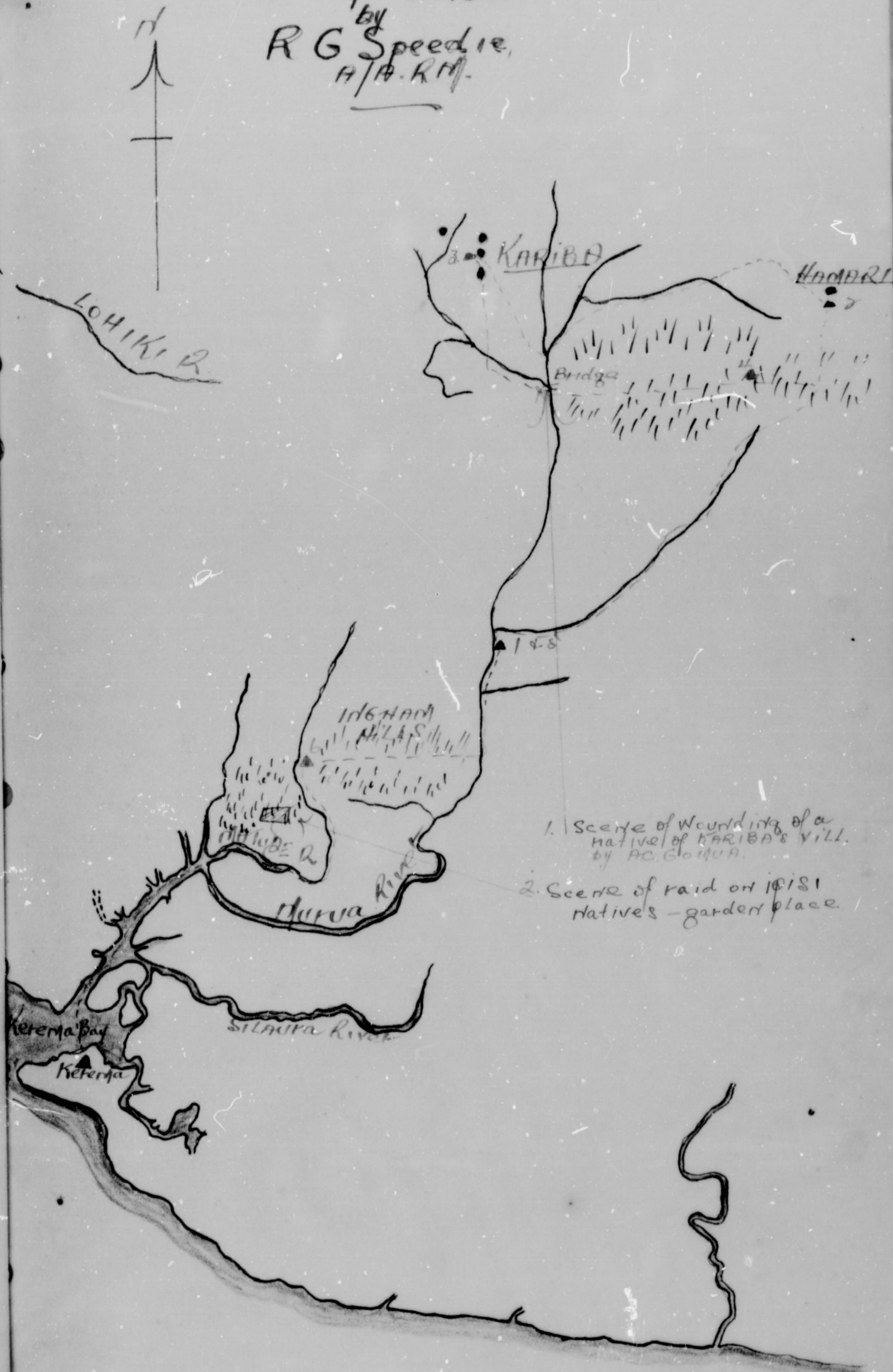
A Magisterial Inquiry was held in connection with this most regrettable affair on the 14th instant, and a copy thereof has been forwarded you under separate cover.

Kerema, 19th January 1933.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
M., G.D.

Tracing showing route of Patrol  
No 4 of 1932-1933

by  
R G Speedie,  
A/A.R.M.



1. Scene of Wounding of a native of KARIBA'S VILL. by PC. GLOMUA.
2. Scene of raid on ICHSI natives - garden place.





**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

5 of 1932-33

K E R E M A.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R. G. SPEEDIE, A/A.R.M. toWestern boundary of the Gulf Division for the purpose ofCollection of arrears of tax, distribution of proceeds, amend-  
ments to census, M.L. inspections, and inspection of villages etc.Left Station on 25th January 1933 Returned to Station on 20th February 1933.Number of Carriers employed 20 Number of Police taken 5

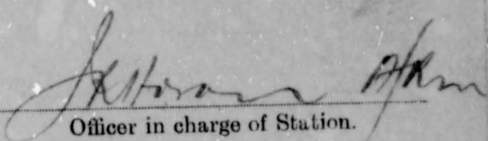
Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge \_\_\_\_\_

Villages visited All coastal villages and all villages in IORI, KIRI  
and Muru Districts.

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

G272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 3.3, 1933
  
 Officer in charge of Station.



REPORT OF A PATROL to the Western boundary of  
the Gulf Division by R.G.SPEEDIE, A/A.R.M.

OBJECTS: Inspection of villages, collection of outstanding taxes,  
amendments to census, weighing of native copra etc etc.

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25th January 1933.

Left Kerema station in the whaleboat at 9.30 a.m. Disembarked  
at MEI, engaged carriers and continued along the beach to HUIVA,  
And camped for the night.

26th January 1933.

After inquiring into 2 cases of petty theft at HUIVA Plantation,  
continued on to KEURU Rest house and spent rest of the day in trying  
to collect outstanding taxes. £4 out of £22 owing was collected and  
14 arrests were made for non-payment.

Copra production at KEURU is at a standstill, there being none  
whatever ready for weighing. "Mr. Lambden's Government was a good  
Government" they say, but the present Kerema Government "is no good"  
for it only gives us 5/- and 6/- for a bag of copra, whereas Mr.  
Lambden's Government gave us as much as £1 per bag".

27th January 1933.

Arrested remaining tax defaulters and sentenced 19 men to  
imprisonment in re.

Continued on to KEA-KEA, village fair but no latrine attached  
to Rest House. Ordered that one be built immediately. V.C. also  
ordered to cut the scrub back about fifty yards from village  
boundary. C.N.M. during the afternoon and collection of tax.

28th January 1933.

Arrested 5 tax defaulters prosecuted them and amended the  
Census. Continued on to KOIALAHU and spent the rest of the day  
in collection of tax and C.N.M.

29th January 1933.

Sunday, at KOIALAHU, issue of copra bags, C.N.M. and C.P.S.  
23 prisoners despatched to station.

30th January 1933.

Left KOIALAHU 9.30 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Howell of the S.D.A.  
Mission at BELEPA. Inspected road and discussed with Mr. Howell  
proposed improvements to be done by prison labour. In the wet.

30th January 1933 (contd).

season this road in places becomes an almost impassable morass, and it has been decided to build an earth causeway for a distance of about 70 chains to be done under police supervision. If this is done it will be a simple matter for the village people to maintain it in the future. The road is the main outlet from the BELEPA villages and KIRI district and saves a considerable amount of time to officers on patrol, besides being a boon to white residents of the district.

Camped at HILOI Rest house and spent the afternoon in arresting tax defaulters of BELEPA, HILOI, OPA and APURARIA in addition to C.H.M. Villages all in good order and roads fair.

31st January 1933.

At HILOI on C.H.M. work until noon when left for MAIRA plantation.

1st February 1933.

At MAIRA. Inspection of labour etc. and C.P.S. Three cases of absence from work were dealt with.

2nd February 1933.

Left MAIRA for IORI village 8.30 a.m. Village in fair order but roads and bridges have apparently not been touched since last visit of officer in spite of explicit instructions then issued on the matter. Summoned all people of IORI and LEPAKERA villages and prosecuted 31 men for failing to clean roads and repair bridges. Several ran away which necessitated my ~~maxx~~ camping at IORI for the night, these were later apprehended.

3rd February 1933.

To VAIVIRI Plantation. Inspected labour and heard complaints by 9 GOARIBARI's re underfeeding, investigated and found complaint without the slightest foundation of truth. Held C.P.S. Nine cases of desertion, nine convictions. Eight were convicted and ordered to make good time lost and the other was convicted and sentenced to Two months I.R.L. and contract cancelled on the grounds that he is fostering a bad influence amongst the other labourers. Camped Vaiviri for the night.

4th February 1933.

To OROKOLO via HAK-ALI and PAKUWABU villages, both in good order, but bridges in need of repair. Ordered to be done before my return from

West



5th February 1933.

At OROKOLO. Collection of Tax, arrest of defaulters and C.N.M. Issue of copra sacks. No copra has been made by the OROKOLO people for shipment under the Government scheme since last visit of officer. In accordance with His Excellency's instructions these people were informed that they ~~had~~ <sup>have</sup> permission to make Mrs. Sinclair's coconuts into copra or that of any one else. I tried to point out to them that it was not compulsory for them to ship copra under the Government scheme, but added that by so doing they would get a better price. Regarding the money owed by some of the Orokelo people to Mrs. Sinclair, I was unable to get a list of what is owed and the names of the natives because of Mrs. Sinclairs absence, and therefore <sup>was</sup> unable to speak to each native individually on the matter. I did however broadcast His Excellency's request that those who owed money ought to settle up.

6th February 1933.

At OROKOLO. C.N.M. Amendments to Census and arrest of tax defaulters. Mr. Williams, Anthropologist, arrived from Vailala at noon.

7th February 1933.

To ARIHAVA. En route inspected the OROKOLO villages and found all to be in fair order. Spent the rest of the day in collecting ARIHAVA tax arrears and arresting defaulters and payment of copra proceeds.

8th February 1933.

At ARIHAVA. C.N.M. weighing of copra (42) bags and preparation of shipping papers in re. Made amendments to Census of MAREA, HARIVAVU, NORIHAIKU, KAIBUKABU and NOMI, and inspected villages, all in fair order.

9th February 1933.

Census amendments IUKU village, issue of copra sacks occupied me until 10.30 a.m. Left ARIHAVA 11 a.m. for MURU district. ARIHAVA portion of the road in a filthy condition, has not had attention for many months. MURU portion good. Camped at ERE. Inspected KIRKVI MAITA, ERE, BIRUKWAI and AHAHE, found all in good order, but roads to the West of MURU Creek bad, principally because of flood waters. Coconuts ~~reserve~~ <sup>immediately</sup> not a clean as it might be. ordered to be done.

10th February 1933.

At MURU, C.N.M. etc. Heard complaints by four Muru men against E. Coghill for non-payment of wages, amounts varying from a few shillings to about £4, in arrears as long as four months in one instance. Coghill called at the Rest House in the evening and on being questioned by me admitted that he owed the complainants money but stated that he is unable to pay them just yet. Later the natives agreed to stay proceedings for the time being, and I have written Coghill officially and informed him of this, and suggesting that he make an effort to at least pay these natives something on account.

F. Bourke complained to me that ARIHAVA and MURU natives have been planting coconuts on his land. The land in question is a 200 acre block that was transferred to the Crown in 1912 and leased, I believe, to Capt. Hunter and another. It lay unoccupied for many years until about 1928 when a portion of it was marked out as a reserve for the ARIHAVA natives, and since that date these natives have planted about 20 acres of coconuts on the land under Government supervision. All are strong healthy trees about 4 years old. Soon after the natives commenced to plant these nuts, i.e. about three to four years ago, Bourke informs me that he went to Port Moresby and applied for and was granted a lease of the block. He states that he has been trying ever since to determine the boundaries of the land and thus find out whether the coconuts are actually situated on his block or not, but I am inclined to think that he has been more content to watch the coconuts grow, secure in the knowledge that they are actually on his block. One glance at the plan was sufficient to convince me that the coconuts are situated wholly within the boundaries of the 200 ac. block. This is obvious from the nature of the country. Sage swamps form two of the boundaries on the Eastern and Western sides of the block and the coconuts are situated between these swamps. When applying for a lease of the block Bourke informs me that he did not mention the fact of there being coconuts on the land for the reason that he was not sure of the boundaries.

Bourke and Coghill are at present engaged trying to cut a line



around the boundary line of the block to enable a Govt. officer to check the bearings. As this will not be finished until about Wednesday next I cannot wait to do it. All natives concerned have been warned to keep off the land.

The ARIHAVA natives are naturally very displeased over the matter, and as a gesture of their disapproval they have refused to clear their portion of the ARIHAVA-MURU road.

11th February 1933.

The kitchen adjoining the Rest House was burnt down at 3 o'clock this morning, a most disturbing experience. Prisoners police and village people did good work in saving the Rest House from being burnt also.

Left MURU 11.30 a.m. and returned to ARIHAVA. In spite of warnings issued several days ago I find that practically nothing has been done by the ARIHAVAA people on their portion of the MURU road. 46 men of ARIHAVA were prosecuted for this.

Two of F. Bourke's native labour followed me down from MURU and laid a complaint against their employer re underfeeding. Bourke was sent for and ~~his~~ <sup>on</sup> his arrival this afternoon with Coghill the natives were cross-examined, in the course of which they were proved to have lied to me in the first place. Their complaint was that they had received SIPORAS only to feed them over the week-end, when in fact they had received bananas.

12th February 1933.

Left ARIHAVA 4 a.m. in the moonlight and continued along the beach to VAILALA, inspected the villages of AUMA, ARUAPER and VAILALA West en route and camped at VAILALA East, arriving there at 8.15 a.m. All villages and roads in very good order, with the exception of the fence around the Rest House at Vailala East, which was ordered to be demolished and a new one erected immediately. Messages sent to neighbouring villages to bring in copra for weighing. Most of the people absent gardens etc. so little work was done until late in the afternoon.

13th February 1933.

At VAILALA East. 46 prisoners sent Kerema. Weighing of copra issue of bags and payment of proceeds etc. occupied most of the day.

14th February 1933.

At VAILALA East. Collection of arrears of tax, arrest of defaulters and C.P.S and C.N.M. Amendments to Census etc. etc.

15th February 1933.

To MOVAU (AUMA and ARUAPE etc. copra depot) weighing of copra and preparation of shipping papers.

16th February 1933.

C.N.M. etc. etc. until noon. To KOIALAHU in the afternoon.

17th February 1933.

Inspected work done by prisoners in charge of Cpl. KADI on the KOIALAHU-BELEPA road. A good start has been made though floods held up the work for about a week near the beginning of the month. In accordance with instructions KOIALAHU and BELEPA district natives have opened up the road to a width of about 2 chains in the swampy places, and the prisoners are engaged on erecting a causeway through the main swamp.

Returned to KOIALAHU, attended to several minor village complaints and arranged with Mr. Howell of the S.D.A. to ration police and prisoners engaged on the road, to be reimbursed later. Continued on to KEURU in the afternoon arriving 6 p.m.

18th February 1933.

Inspected KEURU villages, namely HIRU, PEKOI, DOBEHOHO, HEILOLO, ARURUHU, OVAVA, KAROHONO and NAKABU, and found all to be in very good order including roads. Made amendments to census and returned R.H. at noon. Continued along to HUIVA Plantation in the afternoon and inspected native labour. Camped at HUIVA for the night.

19th February 1933.

At HUIVA. Investigated two cases of stealing from the plantation by KEURU natives but was unable to catch the culprits. Petty thieving mostly of garden produce from this plantation is becoming a common occurrence but it is difficult to check. There are several small fishing encampments situated right alongside the Eastern boundary of the plantation, and it is a simple matter for the natives to raid the gardens in the night, but a difficult matter to catch them.



20th February 1933.

Left HUIVA 4 a.m. and continued on to MEI, arriving there with a sharp attack of fever. After making amondments to census and arresting several tax defaulters I continued on to Mrs. Priddle's Trading station and here inspected native labour and joined whaleboat for station arriving about 6 p.m.

General remarks.

The following native copra was weighed and shipped, per "Regald S" on 25th February 1933:-

ARIHAVA	-	42	bags	
VAILALA dist.		120	"	
KEREMA Bay	-	14		
KEURU	-	29		
total	-	205	bags	N.A.R. ., G.D.

In connection with His Excellency's memo outlined in G.S. minute No. 1375/46/32 of 14th December 1932, it is interesting to note that the OROKOLO natives have shipped no copra under the Government scheme since 25th September 1931, nearly 18 months ago.

The following moneys were disbursed on this patrol:-

Proceeds of sale native copra	-	£15. 19. 5
W.N.L. & D.N. a/c	-	16. 2. 2
Total	-	£30. 1 10

*W. Priddle*  
N.A.R. ., G.D.





Station Copy

[G.P. 67.]

# PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.  
6-32/33

K E R E M A. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R. G. Speacie, A/A.R.M., G.D. to  
the Eastern end of the Gulf Division for the purpose of  
Tax collection, payment of family bonus, inspection of villages,  
C.N.M. and counting KARAMA and MOVIAMI coconuts

Left Station on 6th March 1933 Arrived Kairuku  
~~Returned to~~ Station on 30th March 1933.

Number of Carriers employed average 30 Number of Police taken 3, 10 days 100/11

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge ---

Villages visited Coastal villages between Cape Cupola and Cape Possessor

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 21.4., 1933

*[Signature]*  
Officer in charge of Station.

Report on Deputation of KARAMA  
& MOVIAMI people to P.M. & W.P.  
Lambden ARM report, filed with  
this Patrol Report  
E.W. 18-5-33

Proper jacket is not  
whence consigned

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE EASTERN END OF THE  
GULF DIVISION by R. G. Speedie, A.A.R.M.

OBJECTS: Collection of tax, payment of family bonus, inspection  
of villages, C.N.M., and compiling a rough census of  
the coconuts of the KARAMA and MOVIAMI peoples, etc. etc.

---

6th March, 1933.

Left the station 11 a.m. with prisoners as carriers and  
reached SILO at 3 p.m. V.C's instructed to have taxable men and  
bonus recipients at the Rest House tomorrow morning.

7th March, 1933.

When names of taxable men were called this morning it was  
found that a large proportion of them had fled during the night towards  
Kerema and MOTU MOTU taking with them their New Guinea "somethings"  
to try and raise the necessary cash. Others absent in P.M. on trading  
cances.

In the afternoon I purchased and marked out a piece of land  
near the SILO village IVAU'U. This is sought by the L.M.S. for a  
school-house etc. Continued on to WAMAI arriving 5 p.m. Summoned  
taxable men to appear 8 a.m. tomorrow. WAMAI villages very clean.

8th March 1933.

Very few taxable men in their villages, and a number of these  
were unable to pay their tax until the family bonuses were paid out.

Called a meeting of Councillors and discussed village matters  
generally, especially copra making. All were unanimous that the  
WAMAI people have insufficient nuts for copra making. The narrow  
strip of land between the beach and the swamps is the only coconut land  
they have and as far as I can see there is no room for extension of  
plantations. The WAMAI people have vast resources of sage and on  
instructions from the R.M.,G.D. I have informed these people that 20  
large bundles (48 lbs) each) brought to the station will realise £1.  
The SILO people are in much the same plight as the WAMAI regarding  
coconut lands, probably worse. No complaints in C.N.M.

Continued on to KARAMA in the afternoon and notified people  
to be on hand in the morning for collection of tax and payment of  
family bonus. Villages in good order except MOROI.



9th March 1933.

Tax collection most of the morning and then family bonus payment occupied me until 4.15 p.m. Many taxable men absent in P.M. and elsewhere on trading excursions and tax money haunts.

Native Clerk NAO-IGO engaged on census of bearing coconut palms of the KARAMA group. This is being done to ascertain whether or not these people are in a position to pay the tax of \$1 and in consequence of a deputation of KARAMA people to Port Moresby seeking a reduction of the tax. A separate report will be rendered on the subject.

Discussed with the fifteen Councillors of KARAMA the matter of sago making and each informed me that he could supply at least 10 large bundles per week, which if a market could be obtained for it at 1/6 per lb. would be more than sufficient to pay the taxes of the whole group.

10th March 1933.

Occupied all the morning in C.N.M. in re killing of a dog and investigating the killing of a second dog belonging to W.W. Field.

questioned Field as to his assets health etc. and find -

- (1) That his assets are nil.
- (2) That he has of late been depending on the charity of white residents of the district and the Government for assistance.
- (3) That he is in poor health being a sufferer from colds (sore and fever).
- (4) He is very emaciated and thin and I do not think is capable of doing a solid day's work.
- (5) He was 57 years of age on 14th December last and has been a resident of the Territory for 17 years.

Continued on to KURU at 2 p.m. where collection of tax and payment of family bonuses occupied rest of day. V.C. absent in P.M. rest house leaks in 14 places and floor a death trap. Majority of people absent so did not prosecute. Those present instructed to demolish present building and have new one built within one month.

11th March 1933.

To LILIFIRU. No tax whatever was collected here until family bonuses were paid out, when all of same was recovered in the form of tax. No complaints in C.N.M. LILIFIRU village is always very clean and orderly and on this visit is probably better than ever I saw it. Remained at LILIFIRU for the night.

12th March 1933.

To WVAIVIRI. Called for tax but all the men present (23)

12th March 1933 (continued)

smilingly presented 10/- saying that they had no more. They were sent to the barracks and when recalled for prosecution in an hour's time when all except one man paid up the full tax.

Usually a filthy village SAVAIVIRI was very clean on this visit.

13th March 1933.

Proceeded to MOVIAMI. Four trading canoes with most of the taxable men absent in or towards Port Moresby. Other men away at distant gardens up the Lakekamu and Tauri Rivers; messengers were immediately sent out to call these in.

Clerk and A.C.'s KOSIPI and ELLJAH engaged in rough census of coconuts of the MOVIAMI group, which includes the villages HEATOARE, HEAVALA, TAPALA and SAVAIVIRI. This is also being done as a result of a deputation to Port Moresby seeking a reduction of the tax.

14th March 1933.

At MOVIAMI. Collection of tax, payment of family bonus etc. etc.

15th March 1933.

At MOVIAMI. Self completed payment of family bonus. Police and native clerk on census of coconuts. Held C.N.M. and investigated trouble which has occurred between F.S.C. and L.M.S. native teachers.

16th to 17th March 1933.

At MOVIAMI on collection of tax, counting coconuts, C.N.M. etc.

18th March 1933.

Proceeded to TAPALA, paid family bonus, collected tax, took census of coconut palms and settled several disputes. Village in very good order and a credit to MITEVERAVE (or "Jack") of HEATOARE. An excellent type of house is being substituted for the older buildings and various ornamental shrubs have been planted.

Returned to HEATOARE in the afternoon and sent messengers to KUKIPI to inform people to be in readiness tomorrow morning for collection of tax and payment of bonuses etc.

19th March 1933.

To Kukipi. Collected tax and paid out family bonuses. Five men defaulted in payment of tax and went to gaol - the first on the patrol.

20th March 1933.

Inspected KUKIPI village - V.C. LAUSI absent in P.M. - and found same in good order. Councillors and people given permission to demolish



20th March 1933 (continued).

present rest house and barracks, which are in bad repair, and because of the fact that the site is subject to inundation at high tide, to rebuild on a new site selected by me.

I understand from the Councillors that a number of KUKIPI people have returned to a place known as SAVAFURU, which, as far as I can make out from them, was declared a forbidden settlement some years ago by Mr. Lambden. The V.C. has taken his book with him <sup>to P.M.</sup> and I am unable to verify this, so mention the matter here for verification at Kerema and attention on the next patrol. Councillors were instructed to tell the people concerned that <sup>if</sup> the above is true and they continue to occupy the land in question that they will be prosecuted.

KUKIPI people complain that they have very few coconuts - insufficient for their own consumption and the making of copra to realise £1 each for tax. Also that they have no more land for extension of plantations. This is all probably true but owing to the pressure of other work I do not propose on this patrol to make a count of their ~~own~~ palms. Regarding land for extension of plantations I fear that what they say is true except for several very small plots on KUKIPI point.

Continued on to MOTU MOTU in the afternoon arriving 5 p.m. and warned people to be on hand in the morning. Found that large numbers of taxable men had, on hearing of my approach this morning, hurriedly grabbed their family heirlooms and dance regalia and fled East to try and raise cash for payment of tax. Others absent trading etc. etc. V.C's sent out during the night to bring in those absent at distant garden places.

21st March 1933.

At MOTU MOTU on collection of tax and payment of family bonuses. ULITAI village in excellent order. MIRIHEA is being abandoned owing to encroachment of the sea, ordered abandoned houses to be demolished.

Several complaints dealt with in C.N.M.

22nd March 1933.

Attended to several disputes and left for KAFURI on falling tide reaching that place at noon and found POPO people awaiting me in accordance with instructions sent ahead several days ago.

Collected most of the tax and paid out family bonuses listened to/  
to/

22nd March 1933 (continued).

listened to and settled one or two complaints and continued on to LESE, arriving 5.30 p.m.

23rd March 1933.

At LESE on collection of tax payment of family bonuses. Most of taxable men away trading including V.C.'s of AVIALA and KAVORA. Both villages in good order but rest house bad, which Councillors and people were ordered to demolish and rebuild within one month.

24th March 1933.

Spent the morning in the inspection of native coconut plantations. Visited all/one <sup>except</sup> which is distant about four miles inland and found them in fair order, although several are not making much headway in growth. KAVORA plantation No. 1 planted six or seven years ago is not yet bearing, and I attribute the cause to the quality of the soil which seems too loose, and sandy.

The LESE people have no more land whatever for extension of plantations along the beach and profess to have none inland either, but it is possible that some could be found <sup>some miles</sup> inland in the vicinity of the area mentioned above i.e. that four miles inland from AVIALA.

Continued on to BIARU in the afternoon and camped there for the night.

25th March 1933.

Family bonuses paid and most of tax collected during the day. Inspected native plantations, found to be mostly in very good order but several are somewhat backward in growth. V.C. and Councillors instructed to see that all eligible males plant <sup>10</sup> coconuts each this year. Ordered to clear and have ready for marking out by next visit of officer a piece of land known as ORAI.

BIARU village Rest House and barracks in excellent order.

26th March 1933.

Left BIARU 9 a.m. and arrived IOKKA about 11 a.m. People were warned yesterday of my impending visit and tax collection was commenced immediately. 53 out of 80 defaulted when first called upon for tax, but after payment of family bonuses every one of these paid up.

The IOKKA people have only just recently lifted a "safu" on



26th March 1933. (Contd).

their coconuts which forbade anyone from climbing these palms reserved entirely for copra making, and the result is the palms are bearing more prolifically than any palms I have seen in the Territory. The palms are laden with nuts, while hundreds of heaps, containing many thousand nuts, littered the beach almost from BIARU to IOKRA. Copra making is in full swing. In spite of the fact that very little copra has been made for many months past these people had no great difficulty in paying their taxes.

27th March 1933.

After completing payments of family bonuses the coconut plantations were inspected. These were found to be greatly troubled with lalang grass. Ordered this to be got out immediately. Plantations Nos. 1 and 2 are just coming into bearing and look quite healthy, but No. 3 is very much stunted owing to water. I found water almost up to my knees in this plantation this morning.

The IOKRA people have very little more coconut land available for extension of plantations, however a small piece of land was selected by me this morning and the people ordered to have same cleared ready for marking out and planting by visit of next officer.

Most of the afternoon was spent in C.H.M.

28th March 1933.

Left IOKRA about 11 a.m. and reached GIAPU 2 p.m. and commenced tax collection straight away. Most of the taxable men<sup>are</sup> present in their villages and there were no defaulters in payment of tax, which was a surprise to me as these people have very few coconuts. Paid out all family bonuses and collected most of tax by 7 p.m.

29th March 1933.

Collected remaining tax, attended to several complaints in C.H.M. and left for KIVORI, Kairuku district, 11 a.m. arriving there about 3.30 p.m. and camped for the night.

30th March 1933.

Boarding a canoe we left KIVORI 9 a.m. and reached KAIRUKU station 2 p.m. I shall bide here a while to complete reports before proceeding to Port Moresby and then on leave which has been granted as from 13th April.

General.

Only a small proportion of the tax was collected on this patrol owing to the fact that large numbers of taxable men were absent towards the East on trading excursions. Others deliberately ran away on the approach of the patrol to avoid arrest for non-payment of tax. A certain proportion of the tax collected belonged to men who were absent in Port Moresby or elsewhere; they had left their £'s behind with brothers or fathers for payment to the collector when he came along, which reasonable attitude surprised me as these people very rarely voluntarily pay their tax, that is before their names are called.

Absolutely no copra has been made between Cape Cupola and Cape Possession for shipment under the Government scheme, and only 8 (eight) copra bags were issued on the whole patrol. Most of the natives have become disheartened at the price of copra, while others dislike copra making and refuse to make it. Another reason is that there has been a drought and the crops and quality of the nuts are much poorer than they were 18 months ago. Most of the tribes have had a "taravatu" on the palms for about 12 months and this has only recently been lifted. The palms, in consequence of this, have greatly benefited.

The evil practice of making "copra" from green nuts must cease. In the MOVIAMI district there seems to me to be no necessity whatever for this kind of thing for the people have more than sufficient nuts for their requirements, both for consumption and copra making, if only they will take care of the palms.

Unless things look up considerably I am afraid that consideration will have to be given to the reduction of the tax of the SILO and WAMAI peoples. These people have only a narrow fringe of coconuts along the foreshore in addition to several small plantations inland (not yet in full bearing), and as far as I am aware have <sup>more good</sup> no land for the extension of plantations.

The KARAMA people, whose case has been considered in a separate report, are in much the same position as the SILO and WAMAI, but in their case I believe there is land available for extension of plantations, and records show that great difficulty was experienced by officers in the past in making these people plant coconuts.



General (contd).

Owing to the limited time at my disposal for the collection of tax etc. etc. (being instructed by the A/R.M., G.D. to attend to as much as possible without running the risk of missing the boat south on 13th inst.) I was not able to give as much time as I wished to to various matters East of Koroma, especially native plantations.

It was my intention on leaving the station to pay a visit to the Tiveri Landing and the various mining camps in the vicinity, but I found, owing to the time spent on counting of coconuts etc. at MOVIAYI and KARAMA, that I had not the time to do this.

KAIRUKU, C.D.  
7th April, 1933.

*R. Speedis*  
N.A.R.M., G.D.

3.

to meet the taxes of the group, which is approximately £244 p.a. In this case the figure of 65 tons (nuts eaten) is arrived at on the basis of 9,000 nuts to the ton.

The majority of the coconuts of the MOVIAMI group are, this year, of poor quality, due to a certain extent to drought but in no small degree to the action of the natives themselves. I have myself seen these people making copra from young green nuts, and have of course remonstrated with them and pointed out to them the damage they do to future crops by this sort of thing. Father Perrocheau of the M.S.C at TERAPO near MOVIAMI has also seen this. Fortunately the natives have come to realise what damage this has caused and have during the twelve months (approx) had a ban on climbing the palms, except those reserved for eating purposes, and the palms are picking up again.

With a balance of £541 over and above the amount required to meet the tax each year from copra alone, it appears that the MOVIAMI people are in a very comfortable position. The whole trouble is that they will not make copra, in fact I have heard from several sources that the people of HEAVALA village in particular dislike making copra and refuse to do so.

The MOVIAMI people are I think, speaking in the terms of coconuts, land, and variety of foodstuffs, the wealthiest people in the Division. Because of their gardens and the lands they possess they are in a position to be able subsist entirely without coconuts for food purposes, if forced to.

There are people in the Gulf Division, e.g. the WAMAI and SILO whose tax will have to be reduced in the near future, but certainly not the MOVIAMI people.

*R. Speedy*  
N.A.R.M., G.D.





**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

**7 of 32/33.****KEREMA**

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **J.R.Horan, A.R.M.** to**OILFIELD****LAK KAMU Goldfield/and villages East of Kerema to LESE** for the purpose of**General Patrol, taking rations to Goldfield Police Camp, dealing with Native Court, inspecting villages.**Left Station on **18-5-33** Returned to Station on **8-6-33**Number of Carriers employed **25** Number of Police taken **3**

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge

Villages visited **SIO, WAMAI, KARANA, KUARU, LILIPIRU, MOVIAMI, KUKIPI,****MOTUMOTU, LESE, POPO.**

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32.—500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date **21/6/33.**, 193*J.R.Horan***R.M.**

Officer in charge of Station.



Report of a patrol to LAKEKAMU Goldfield,

A.P.O., POPO, villages East of Kerema to LESE.

From 18-5-33 to 8-6-33.

May 18th.

Acting under instructions from R.M. I left Kerema at 8 a.m. with Cpl. Kadi, A.C's Kosipi, Barigi, Farita and Interpreter Miria, and 32 carriers from KARAITA and IPISI.

Found the Cupola road in excellent order and arrived SILO at 11.30 a.m., paid off carriers and returned them Kerema. Engaged all day in C.N.M. and Tax collecting, inspected villages and found in order with a few exceptions such as minor repairs to houses, V.C. ordered to have this attended to before my return. Despatched A.C. KOSIPI at 2 p.m. to Kuaru to pick up two mails which "Rehald S" and "Veimauri" failed to pick up, A.C. told to take same on to KAIRUKU, V.C's from WAMAI reported. Camped at SILO rest house.

May 19th.

SILO. Held up by tide until 10 a.m., settled few disputes amongst village people. Left SILO and passed through the WAMAI villages, all in order here, arrived KARAMA nson. Collected Tax and Held S.N.M., villages found clean on inspection. Continued on and arrived KUARU rest house at 4.30 p.m. camped.

May 20th.

KUARU. Saturday. Commenced early a.m. Tax collecting, held C.N.M. Mr. F.W. Clark called and signed on one N.L. KUARU village nice and clean. Arranged for carriers for next day. Camped.

21st.

KUARU. Sunday. Left here early a.m. and passed on to LILIFIRU, engaged 2 canoes and proceeded to MOVIAMI arriving at 3 p.m. V.C's instructed to have Tax people ready early in morning. Inspected villages and found in order. Camped in excellent rest house.

22nd

- May 22nd. MOVIAMI. Commenced Tax collecting early. Cpl Kadi getting canoes ready for trip up the river to Goldfield. Father Perrocheau called, discussed the friction between L.M.S. and Catholic Mission Teachers, he did not seem very perturbed over the matter (see summary). Held C.N.M.
- May 23rd. MOVIAMI. Early a.m. engaged in settling various village disputes. Left at 9.30 a.m. in 2 canoes for TIVIRI, camped at an old MOVIAMI garden at 5.30 p.m.
- May 24th. Left at daybreak and continued up river camping at dusk, pitched fly for police and carriers, ~~and~~ camped on canoe. A long day for paddlers.
- May 25th. Broke camp at daylight and moved up river, camped at 5.30 p.m.
- May 26th. After a very early start arrived at TIVIRI Landing at 4.30 p.m., found the police party fit and nothing of note to report. Camped in a good house built by Mr. Speedie.
- May 27th. TIVIRI. Saturday. Paid off all paddlers excepting 1 and returned them rationed in charge of A.C. NAIKI, A.C. instructed to await me at MOUMOTU. Accompanied by Cpl. KADI and A.C. KOKORI left landing at 9 a.m. and arrived Bethune's camp at 11.30 a.m., he was away, another half hour brought me to Hides and Garbutt's camp on Ironstone Ck., found them both fit. Held an inspection of N.L. (Separate report to Hon. C.N.A.) Spent the night with Messrs Hides and Garbutt.
- May 28th. Sunday. At Hides and Garbutt's camp. Mr. Bethune called.
- May 29th. Made an early start and found labour mustered when I arrived at Bethune's camp, held N.L. inspection (Separate report to Hon. C.N.A.) Left Bethune's camp at 10 a.m. and after a 3 hours walk arrived Mr. T.L. Sefton's claim, met Messrs Chas. Nelson and W.S. Nicholas here. Held N.L. inspection (Separate report to Hon. C.N.A.) left at 3 p.m. arriving Tiviri Landing at 5.30 p.m.



- May 30th. TIVIRI LANDING. Despatched A.C.'s FARITA and KOKORI early a.m. to try and arrest 3 Deserters from Mr. V.P. Hides. Cpl. police and 3 prisoners getting timber for a kitchen at P.O.'s house. A.C.'s returned with the 3 Deserters about 3 p.m., judging by their condition they had no longer short of food.
- May 31st. TIVIRI. A.C. and prisoners as yesterday. Mr. V.P. Hides called at 2 p.m. held C.P.S. 3 natives prosecuted for Desertion by Mr. Hides. Issued stores for police.
- June 1st. Left Landing at 8 a.m., met Mr. F.W. Clark in launch at 9 a.m. at FISH CK., he was proceeding up the river with stores. Made camp at PA-PA at 4.30 p.m.
- June 2nd. Broke camp at daylight and arrived MOTUMOTU at 4.30 p.m. arranged for carriers early next morning to take me on to LESE. Camped.
- June 3rd. Saturday. Despatched A.C. KOSIPI to KEREMA. Left MOTUMOTU at 8.30 a.m. crossing the LAKEKAMU river at LALAPIPI, arrived LESE 2 p.m., found all people absent at their gardens up the river. Villages clean on inspection and a good new rest house built. L.M.S. native Teacher called and complained that the Catholic Teacher was enticing his pupils to join the Catholic school saying they would get a present from the Bishop when he came along. I told him it was a matter that rested with the parents of the child and the Government insisted they go to some school. One might reasonably say that competition amongst the Missions is very keen in the G.D., I spent hours on this business at MOVIAMI.
- June 4th. Sunday. Left LESE 8 a.m. and arrived Cilfields at 11.15 a.m., found the 2 A.C.'s present when I arrived. Had a look round the buildings and instructed A.C.'s to see that the firebreaks were kept cut. Many of the houses are a danger to walk in as they are almost in a state of collapse from white ants.

June 4th.

Moved on to POPO village, found this the cleanest and best kept village I have seen on this patrol, a credit to the V.C. and Councillors. Camped in the Rest house at POPO village.

June 5th.

POPO. Left in canoes at 7 a.m. proceeding down the KAPUR river, arrived mouth of KAPURI 11.30 a.m., paid off POPO carriers and engaged others to take me to MOTUMOTU, moved on and arrived MOTUMOTU at 1 p.m., found Mr. E.M.A. Littlechild camped here. Afternoon spent in Tax collecting and C.N.M. until 6.15 p.m. camped in rest house. Villages clean on inspection here, but V.C's ordered to have grass surrounding the village cut down to ground level, it has been allowed to grow far too high and is a harbour for mosquitoes and rubbish.

June 6th.

MOTUMOTU. Engaged on settling various village disputes until 11.30 a.m. when I moved on to KUKIPI, found the Ferryman absent here, received numerous complaints from village people that he can never be found when wanted, passed on and arrived LILIFIRU 3.30 p.m. engaged on Tax and C.N.M. until 7.30 p.m. Camped. Got a bad attack of fever during the night.

June 7th.

LILIFIRU. Issued copra bags and weighed 9 bags for shipment (Consignment No.51 East). Left KILIMARU 9 a.m., called on Mr. F.W.Clark(KUAPU), arrived KARAMA 12 noon. Held C.N.M. and settled various village troubles. Mr. Clark called and signed on 3 N.L's. Passed on through the WAMAI group of villages arriving at SILO at 5.30 p.m. Camped.

June 8th.

SILO. Found V.C. had carried out instructions in regard to repairing houses etc. Held C.N.M. left SILO 9.30 a.m. and arrived station at 1 p.m.



Summary.

Taxation. The collection of the tax becomes increasingly difficult, for this year (1932/33) it has only been possible with two visits East of Kerema to collect approximately 50 % of the amount due. Many of the taxable men have anything from 7/- to 17/- towards it, and, from careful inquiries made I feel sure they have been making an effort to get it, numerous men informed me they had been seeking work in the Kmosia district without success.

With the present poor price of Copra and the inability to obtain work I fear it is a physical impossibility for them to raise £1 per head, and, acting on the advice of the R.M. I did not prosecute anyone for failing to pay for this year where I was satisfied they had made a genuine effort to meet their obligations, they were all told to try and get their money.

Goldfield. About a week before my arrival a party of KUKUKUKU'S visited Hides and Garbutt's camp and stole a number of picks and shovels belonging to Mr. Hides, the latter very foolishly allowing the boys to hide their tools in the bush after work, the Kukukukas apparently noting the hiding place and stealing them at night, Mr. Hides now keeps his tools at his camp. It appears this same crowd snatched a knife from one of Bethun's boys the same day whilst Bethune was absent. From inquiry I understand the Kukukuku's don't visit Sefton's place at all.

Mr. Garbutt expressed the opinion that the sight of a police uniform was enough to keep them away from the camps, so I arranged to have an A.C. stay at Garbutt's place and move about between the camps until further notice.

With regard to the financial side I should imagine from my conversation with Mr. Garbutt that he has not been making expenses of late and I think Mr. Hides has just about been making ends meet. Mr. Garbutt is just about to try another creek

about an hour away from his present site, I gather if he doesn't meet with any luck he will get out.

Mr. Bethune is full of optimism about his show, he has just installed a hydraulic sluice and from what I saw seems to have put in a lot of work, he informed me he will be able to put through much more ground than with box sluicing.

At Sefton's they are box sluicing pending the arrival of the dredge, they seem assured of the ultimate success of the venture.

Native labour on the field appear very healthy and are well cared for, judging by the absence of complaints they are a contented lot.

Missions. For some time past there has been a good deal of friction between the L.M.S. and Catholic native Teachers, the L.M.S. man (Samoan) objects to the Catholic teacher poaching on his preserves, on the other hand the Catholic teacher alleges someone is telling the people if the children attend the Catholic school the police will beat them when the Government visit the village, also they will get sick and die, it is almost impossible to trace the rumours to their source. I decided to get all the teachers together and told them if they continued bickering and quarrelling a fight would result and some of them would wind up in gaol, V.C's and Councillors were there at the same time and I explained that missions in other places got on alright together, finally telling them to make a fresh start and not row with each other. Personally I have a feeling my effort will be fruitless, the feeling between the different parties is very bitter.

Native Matters. The conduct of the natives generally this end of the Division has been found better than that of the people West of Kerema, I noticed most of the cases brought forward were of a trivial nature compared with those encountered West of Kerema, this opinion is borne out by office records.



7.

Villages were found reasonably clean on inspection and houses for the most part in a fair state of repair, each village having a good rest house.

The good health and marked freedom from colds noticed everywhere I attribute to the dry weather prevailing for some time past.



*A.R.M.*

A.R.M., Kerema, G.D.

20/6/33.





**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

8 of 1032/33

KOROMA, G.D. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **Cecil F. Cowley, P.O., G.D.** to  
~~West Coast villages, Inland Coastal, & Upper Vailala R.~~ for the purpose of  
~~Tax collections, General inspection & enquiry into and apprehension of~~  
~~Naihikaia natives alleged to have murdered a party of Kukukulus.~~

Left Station on **5th June, 1933.** Returned to Station on **16th July, 1933.**

Number of Carriers employed **34** Number of Police taken **7**

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge **By road and canoe. C.F. Cowley, P.O.**

Villages visited **All coastal villages West of Koroma, all inland villages fr**  
**MURU to AKOUDA and BOA, KAILAWA, HEWA, KUKUA-RARA, LOIHIKI, PAKU,**  
**IORI, IUMURIKO, (Naihikaia); AVUA, (Kukukulu).**

(Sketch Map enclosed).

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
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- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 193\_\_.

*C.F. Cowley*  
 Officer in charge of Station.

179-25-33

Kerema Gulf

2-8-33

The Hon.


The Government Secretary,

Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No 8/32-33, C.F. Cowley P.O.

I am forwarding herewith the above patrol report, to which is attached an excellent map of the Western part of the Division. As will be seen from the report, Mr Cowley has done excellent work, both on the coast and with the HAI-I-KAIA and KUKUKUKU natives, and if this can be followed up within the next six months it is more than possible that raids in this part of the Division will cease.

It is a great satisfaction to have obtained a KUKUKUKU lad to join the police as a local A.C., he seems very happy and popular in the barracks, but I would suggest that he be sent to Headquarters at the first opportunity, as he will see and learn more and be less likely to become homesick.

  
R.M. G.D.



# KUKUKUKU

BERE of LOHIKI Village, Upper Vailala River states:-

I used to work for Mr Mahony as boss boy, about three months ago I went with PUPU and HEPAHUA to visit the Kukukuku people at KARAUWE, I know the language spoken by the Kukukukus of KARAUWE AVUA and PEPEKAUWA because I am married to a woman from AVUA. When we got th the village of KARAUWA they told us that the previous day some bush people had killed six of their countrymen and took us into the bush to show us the bodies. The Kukukukus had been killed by a creek where they had been fishing, their names are AI-IAMA (m), HAMI-OU (m), AI-IAMA (f), HEKEIAMU (f) and one woman and small girl whose names I do not know. I and ~~th~~ PUPU and HEPAHU saw these dead bodies except that of the small girl, she had been taken away whether alive or dead we do not know. None of the bodies had been mutilated, some had been killed with axes some with arrows. From the arrows found, two of which were brought in to Kerema as exhibits, it is supposed that the raid was made by the NAI-I-KAIA natives of the village of <sup>IUNURIKO</sup> (IAUWO), from which direction fresh tracks could be seen. The raided party consisted of 2 men 3 women and one small girl all of whom were killed, there being no witnesses. As the party did not return to the village of KARAUWA search parties went out and found the dead bodies. When I saw the bodies they were still fresh. There is a Village Counstable of the village of <sup>IUNURIKO</sup> (IAUWO), his name is ARAMA. The Kukukuku people asked me to come and tell the Govt. of their trouble because I am married to a Kukukuku woman. I know the roads to the villages of KARAUWA, AVUA and PEPEKAUWA and the people, AVUA has not yet been visited by the Govt. but the others have.

BERE his ~~mark~~

Taken before me at Kerema  
This 18th day of May 1933

R.M. 

Note. KEMEI of KARAUWA has visited Kerema with BERE on a previous occasion, he knows a little Motuan and might be persuaded to join as a local A.C. One of the women killed, (AI-IAMA) was his wife. BERE has been told to tell the Kukukukus that a Govt. party will investigate the raid, and that no pay back is to be made, this has been very strongly stressed.

A Statement made by HAWADIO concerning the  
 alleged murder of Five Kukukuku people  
 at Popio Ck., tributary of Loihiki C.  
 Upper Vailala River, G.D. by himself  
 and Seven others of IUMURIKO Vill.  
 Naihikaia tribe, Upper Vailala R.

Naihikaia attackers.

1. HAWADIO X
2. TUMA. X
3. 'TSE-A-HAU X
4. 'TSE-A-HI
5. 'TSAI-DE
6. MONAI
7. TU-O
8. PU-IO

Kukukuku victims.

1. EIAVA male.
2. HAO. "
3. < HOWOI female
4. X WARIAPE-BORU"
5. X HEKIAKU "
6. X HOKOPU female child  
of No. 5.

HAWADIO states:- About four months ago I go down to the mouth of the Vailala River with other Naihikaia people from IUMURIKO village to trade and we returned from there to Ebori Ck. between KIFI and AKOUDA villages. We go up the creek intending to travel north to Iumuriko by track instead of by river. That has always been our custom because we do not like paddling against the current. The Kukukuku villages lie on the route we took and when we came upon the spot where they had once killed our brothers and sisters, at a place between Ivori and Biara Creeks, because they wanted our peoples' knives and tomahawks, the blood ran to our heads and we thought only of revenge. My brother OHOI and MI and his wife TEI-A and their child, TUMA'S people, were among the victims.

Our party comprised of myself, TUMA, 'TSE-A-HAU, 'TSE-A-HI, 'TSAI-DE, MONAI, TU-O and PU-IO.

When we saw the graves I spoke first and I said "Now that I see the graves of my brothers I am wild and I am going to square up straight away. I am going to kill some Kukukuku people for his death". Then MONAI said "Yes, we will find them and when we find them we will kill them because they killed my mother ORI-HAU, and there she lies".

And all the others said the same, that they would find the Kukukukus



HAWADIO continuing states:- and kill them for "square up". We slept in the bush that night and the next day we travelled and came upon two huts on the Popio creek bank between two hills, and we saw that there were five Kukukuku people, two men and three women. And one of the women had a baby in her arms.

We crept up with drawn bows and soon I was able to fire an arrow into the left breast of the first woman I saw. She got up and sang out and ran out of the back of the hut and up the hill a little then fell down and died. PU-IO was with me when I fired the arrow and then we both fired arrows into a man we saw. I hit him on one side of the stomach and PU-IO hit him on the other side. He ran a little way and fell down. I pulled my arrow out of him just like I pulled my arrow out of the woman I first killed. The man we shot did not die quickly so I took a piece of wood and broke his skull with it and killed him. I turned my head then and saw TUMA shoot an arrow into one woman and it killed her. But she ran a little first when the arrow entered her left side from the back, low down, it went through the baby girl she was carrying. TU-O fired an arrow at the same woman and it hit her in the back, then 'TSE-A-HAU ran up and hit the child on the neck with a piece of wood and killed her. I saw 'TSAI-DE chase a woman into the bush but I did not see him kill her though he told me afterwards that he did kill her. Then we all chased the other man down the creek and we caught him very soon and I saw 'TSE-A-HAU fire an arrow into his belly at the side and 'TSE-A-HI fired an arrow into him just above the knee, but still the man did not die, so 'TSE-A-HAU ran up and closed with him and they fought with one another but soon 'TSE-A-HI ran up and took a piece of wood from the creek and smashed the man's head with it and he died. When he had fallen MONAI drove his spear into the man's body. TU-O then took the dead man's grass rami from him but later on it was burnt in a fire at our village. That is all we did and then we went on our way home because it was then nearly dark. We did not go back to the huts. When we arrived at our village we hid our talk from V.C.ARAVE.

Before me at LUMURIKO this  
7th day of July, 1933

*Creighton Buckley*  
O. K. C.

HAWADIO His X mark.

Witness A.C. SARRI His X mark.  
KIVAVIA His X mark.

Kerema, G.D.,

20th July, 1933.

The Resident Magistrate,

Kerema, G.D.,

Report of a Patrol

by Cecil F. Cowley, P.C., G.D.

to

- (1) The Western Coastal Districts of the Gulf Division for the purpose of Tax collection and General Inspection.
- (2) Mara and Inland Districts across to AKOUDA, Vailala R., on General Inspection.
- (3) The Upper Vailala R., G.D., for the purpose of enquiring into an alleged raid on the KUKUKAKUS of Karawe Vill. by the HAIHIKAIA people of IUMURIKO VILL. and apprehension of murderers concerned therein.

Personnel:-

	A.G. KOSIPI
	" SARI
	" HAIHAWARI
	" HISIKARI
	" LEPAN
	" KAIMA
	" JAIWERO - Returned to Station
	" HAIKI " " "
Local	" JAIRO
Interpreter	KIVAVIA.

Note:-

The day before I started V.C. ARAVA of IUMURIKO reported to Kerema Station with four prisoners alleged to be of the party who raided the KUKUKAKUS. It appears that Local A.G. JAIRO, on sick leave had visited his village, (IUMURIKO), and learned from V.C. ARAVA of their attack on two men and three women and a child and forthwith counselled him to arrest them and proceed to Kerema whilst he, (JAIRO), waited with the intention of apprehending the other four upon their return from a trading venture near the lower reaches of the Purari R.

I share the same feelings of pleasure with the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Zimmer, that such a raw recruit from the furthestmost village up the Vailala River that is under control should prove, with V.C. ARAVA, of such material assistance by such initiative.

Monday, 5th June, 1933. Kerema to HAIHIKI.

Acting under instructions received from The Resident Magistrate, G.D., I left the station in the double-canoes ferry at 10.15 a.m. with patrol equipment and accompanied by the Armed Constabulary and Inter-



preter above mentioned, V.C. ARAVE, his companion KAWARI, (both familiar with Police-Station), and personal attendant WAIOWAGU. Having called upon Mr. Massey-Baker I joined the force at HARIPI village (V.C. HUI-E), and sent the prisoner-paddlers back with the ferry in charge of A.C. KOSIPI. The village was clean inside the boundary fence but disreputable outside, which I supervised the cleaning of before commencing the collection of tax and the payment of Family Bonus. Camped.

Tuesday, 6th June.      HARIPI to MEI.

Commenced duties at 7.0 a.m. and departed 11.0 a.m. for MEI, (V.C. PUKA). Inspected IRAVA-PAIRI and PIRU. The foreshore is fast washing away and the sea encroaching on Mrs. Priddle's residence, and the people of Mei are preparing to build a new village further back on a safer site. Whilst dealing with routine matters local A.C. JAIRO arrived with one of the four prisoners he had waived for. He said that the others had not returned to their village, and, not wishing to incur the displeasure of the R.M. by overstaying his leave, he decided to return to Kerema. I gave him a letter for the R.M.C.D. and sent him along.

Wednesday, 7th June.      MEI TO KEURU.

Tax collecting and C.N.M. Inspected the worst lot of houses I have seen for some time and ordered their repair. Arrived at the Bluff at 2.15 p.m. and inspected the newly completed road over it. It is well surfaced with stone, broad, and amply drained on both sides. One hair-pin bend may be easily obviated and the grade throughout is fair. One could confidently take a loaded truck over it, given good weather. Stopping only to call upon Mr. Drummond at Huiva I reached KEURU at 4.45 p.m. and established the party in the Rest House compound - quite a good site and central to the surrounding villages of ARURUHU, HEBOLA, OVAVA and KEROHONO, (V.C. KAHAMO; HIRU, PEKOI and OBEHONO, (V.C. EOA); and HEKAKOA and KEAKEA, (V.C. HEHEBEA).

Thursday, 8th June.      At KEURU.

Tax collecting all day. Rain fell in the afternoon. The people seem hard hit by circumstances yet twenty carriers with me pleaded they could find their tax money by my return if only I would

let them go back to their villages and try to find it. I considered it best to let them go as there appeared every likelihood of meeting with defaulters as I progressed. Each Armed Constable was advised that in future he would be permitted a day off when his turn fell due.

Friday, 9th June.                      At KEURU.

Heavy rain prevented anything being done till noon. Continued Census check till 2.30 p.m. when heavy rain fell again so I donned a bathing suit and inspected all villages. Bath was clean and wholesome but the roads in many places were shocking. Instructed V.Cs. and people to rebuild roads and make a new bridge across the creek. One man that fell in was without nose or upper lip.

Saturday, 10th June.                      At KEURU.

Completed Census and tax - about 50 defaulters - by 6.15 p.m. Personal attendant ill. Heavy rain at night.

Sunday, 11th June.                      KEURU to KOIALAHU.

Arrived KOIALAHU late in the afternoon. Police developed sore legs from beach walking. Inspected all villages, BELAU, Nos. 1 and 2, HARORA, IWI and KAROKARO, (V.C.KAOKE); KOIALAHU and AIVAU, (V.C.IRAHE). Portion of the road made by prison labour near the coast is still very good but in other places were patches of mud and water in a very bad state. Found it difficult to procure food for carriers but managed to obtain sufficient.

Monday, 12th June.                      At KOIALAHU.

Cook boy very ill. Tax collecting. Defaulters and others cleaning villages and repairing roads under supervision.

Tuesday, 13th June.                      At KOIALAHU.

Tax collecting, etc. Roads still under repair. Inspected main road as far as Belepa. Now in good order but for the portion crossing the swamp which is a big task. The half that has been done by prison labour, on the Belepa side, is excellent and has a heavy foundation and side support of Manilla trees and sleepers. Slept at Belepa as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howell, S.D.A.



Wednesday, 14th June.

KOIALAHU to VAILALA EAST.

Having had little success with further collection of taxes I pushed on to Vailala East, leaving the A.Cs. to supervise the top-dressing of the KOIALAHU-HARORA road. Arrived at 3.30 p.m. and set whole population to work clearing overgrown and filthy waterfront ready for the morrow's assembly. Personal attendant left behind at KOIALAHU with ill health, though slowly improving.

A.Cs. KOIPI and HAIKI reported from Kerema with communication from B.M., bringing rice and kerosene. Rest House in good order.

Thursday, 15th June.

At VAILALA E.

Tax collecting all day. 742 people. More defaulters than ever. All villagers cleaning outside village fence. Inspected village and placed marking pegs for suggested draining of eastern end of village and coconut nursery. 160 children's names were presented to the Samoan Mission Teacher and the children warned against non-attendance. Weighing copra till 8.30 p.m. A.Cs. returned from cleaning KOIALAHU-HARORA road.

Friday, 16th June.

At VAILALA E.

The part singing by the children at early morning prayers was delightful to listen to. All day on copra work, weighing, entering, distributing monies, collecting dues on copra bags lost, issuing bags, etc. Few taxes came in. Personal attendant returned improved in health.

Saturday, 17th June.

VAILALA E. to VAILALA W.

Crossed the river in the early morning and started tax collecting and census check. VAILALAW. (V.C. IKO); KUKUPI, (V.C. NAHO); ARUA E, Nos. 1 and 2, (V.C. NAHO); AUMA, (V.C. NAHO); and BIAI, (V.C. KIKI). People cleaning village under police supervision.

Strong winds all day. Stronger winds at night. R.H. good.

Sunday, 18th June.

At VAILALA W.

Started weighing copra early and distributing recent proceeds. Crossed to Vailala E. again and found the village clean at last. People had been working under police supervision. Return to Vailala W. and continued patrol towards KAVANA, (OROKOLO), at 2.15.

Inspecting villages en route. All have been freshly cleaned and ARUHUKURAPE, a new settlement is a credit to the V.C. and also the road as far as the beach. AUMA R.H. was a disgrace - ordered its immediate repair. Walked along the beach to Orckolo and inspected KAVAVA village at 5.0 p.m. Waves have undermined the eastern corner of the Rest House grounds. Howling wind all night.

Monday, 19th June.      At OROKOLO.

Tax collecting all day. Over 100 defaulters. All the Orokolo villages inspected were clean inside and filthy outside. People set to work cleaning a wide area around all fences and tax defaulters cleaning roads in between villages. Sent communication to R.M. by A.C.HAINAWARI. Native POVE employed as Interpreter to assist KIVAVIA. Mr. Burke complained of the Mura villagers disturbing his labourers with threats of sorcery. People sent for.

Tuesday, 20th June.      At Orokolo.

Tax collecting all day. C.H.M. Case of sorcery, part heard. Inspected cleaning operations. A nice clean space forty-five feet in width has been clean around all fences and the place looks fine. Found two graves in the village grounds and sent for culprits.

Wednesday, 21st June.      At OROKOLO.

Tax collecting, copra weighing, inspections. Road now penetrated through bush well past HAVARA village. Over 150 tax defaulters at it.

Thursday, 22nd June.      At OROKOLO.

Dealing with C.H.M. and collecting money owing on lost copra bags. All villages now spic and span.

Friday, 23rd June.      At OROKOLO.

Sent Tax defaulters to Kerema. Departed early for ARINAVA villages and arrived 9.0 a.m. Outside villages showed signs of recent spasmodic cleaning, but proved a very poor effort. Of the 700 names called from the Census not one tax was paid. R.H. and Barracks had fallen down, and the office roof had been torn off by the winds. All people cleaning grounds; tax defaulters building new Rest House. IOKU villagers building bridge across back creek. This bridge had been previously ordered by another officer but had not been touched.



Saturday, 24th June.      At ARIHAVA.

Tax collecting. About 30 who had claimed they hadn't any money came forward and paid their taxes. A difficult people. Inspected bridge over IOKU Creek and found it had been completed and the people were at work on the Ioka portion of the Muru road supervised by A.C. HAIKI. I returned to the Rest House by the ARIHAVA portion of the road and found it overgrown and untouched, though previously ordered cleaned by the last visiting Officer. The bridge, also ordered, was evidence by one stump protruding from the creek bed. Weighing 4 tons of copra.

Sunday, 25th June.      At ARIHAVA.

Weighed more copra, from IOKU. Wandering around the village grounds I found 16 graves and sent the V.C. to find the people responsible for them. New Rest House and Police Barracks now built. Bridge across Miha Creek half completed.

Monday, 26th June.      At ARIHAVA.

Bridge completed. New roof on Office building completed. All villages now well cleaned outside fence, also roads everywhere. C.N.M. held - burying dead bodies in village grounds and defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The defendants actually stated that certain Magistrates had ordered them to do so but finally admitted Tuesday, 27th June.      At ARIHAVA. such statements were untrue. Mr. and Mrs. Moir-Smith and child arrived from Urika, D.D. on their way to Auma Mission Station. All books and monies sent to Kerema with escort A.Cs. HAIKI and JAEVERO. Over 150 tax defaulters sent with them. First part of patrol completed.

Wednesday, 28th June.      ARIHAVA to MURU.

Departed 8.0 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Coghill. Re-opened case of sorcery and dismissed defendant on grounds of insufficient evidence to convict. Arrived Muru 1.30 p.m. and inspected all villages which, owing to news of "village cleaning" reaching them from the coast, looked very clean. Inspected ERE, (V.C. ARIRO), KIRAVU, (V.C. ARIRO), KARIRAHU, (V.C. KIVAVIA) and MAITA and AHAHE, (V.C. KIVAVIA). Returned by dug-out canoe. Roads are only "fair", those leading through the swamp over duck-boards are awful. Having heard news that the Muru people were burying their dead in their villages I

kept a sharp lookout for such but did not discover one anywhere. In fact the people in from the coast, even as far over to the East as AK UDA, i.e. all the inland villages along that route have made an attempt to fulfil their obligations whereas the coastal people do not appear to have done anything worth while.

Thursday, 29th June. MURO to PAIVERA.

Left for ARIHAVA, (V.C.HOVE), a small village, not ARIHAVE on the coast, and travelled along a road recently cleaned. The road held thus until we reached PAIVERA, (V.C.HOVE). Both villages are commendable for their general cleanliness. Received a request from Mr. Drummond to fill in my Census Sheet, European.

Friday, 30th June. PAIVERA to AROARO.

Left early and struggled through mud all the way to PARIPOKA, perched on a hill. From there we went to KWAIPKA, adjoining, and on to APE-PEA, half-a-mile to the east and finally, on a long, tiring drag through mud and swamp to AROARO. The whole of the road has been cleaned, but the track is in a dreadful condition, leading, as it does, through low-lying land, over duckboards fitfully scattered. AROARO commands a good view of the country and, like the three other villages, is naturally clean and fresh by reason of its elevation. Added a kitchen and verandah to the R.H. and camped for the night.

Saturday, 1st July. AROARO to AKOUDA.

Departed 6.30 a.m. and arrived at PEAVORA, (V.C.MOROPAIA), thence to AHIA, (V.C.HARI), and came out at Upoia on the Vailala R. The road, as before, was nothing but a track leading through a vast swamp, muddy all the way. We patched a canoe together and, with home-made paddles, drifted downstream to AKOUDA, (V.C.HOVE), and sent canoes for the remainder of the party. KIVAVIA, Interpreter, departed downstream for news of A.C.NAINAWARI, whom I had sent to Vailala from Arihava to obtain four big transport double-canoes. R.H. under construction, and latrine built at AKOUDA.

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SUMMARY of PARTS 1 and 2 of PATROL.

TAX. Tax collecting started poorly enough after leaving Kerem,



but became apparently more difficult travelling westward. It is difficult to say whether the people have the money or not, personally I think they have a great deal more than they admit, for at each stage a certain percentage of taxes were paid, either immediately after calling the names again or one or two days afterwards when they knew that defaulting meant imprisonment. Thus the repeated cries of "no money" proved a lie in such instances.

CHILDREN. Very few of the children seem anything but healthy and happy and the total number of names written out and supplied to the various Mission Teachers I met was very nearly a thousand. The Teachers complain that regular attendance is impossible because the fathers and mothers do not take the trouble to encourage their children to attend. I addressed both generations at all centres on this matter and can only hope that the warning will have some effect.

VILLAGES. All villages visited were clean inside as is the custom of the Gulf Division natives but little or no attempt had been made to clean outside the fences. This, now, has been done in every village under supervision and has made a big improvement.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

All roads of the coastal villages have been clean under the watchful eye of the Police, bridges have been erected across both creeks at ARIHAVA and others ordered where necessary. From KOIALAHU to BELEPA the road has been strongly repaired and drains dug on each side. When the portion of the swamp has been completed in keeping with that already done by prison labour, the whole piece should prove an asset to everyone for heavy transport.

The ARIHAVA-MUNU road is now well cleaned but needs repair, and from MUNU on across to the Vailala R. a lot of heavy work must be done before it will be serviceable for long periods. At present most of the track leads through swamps and the practice of throwing pieces of wood haphazardly across the track will never make it in any way traverseable without bousing the traveller to become filthy with mud. I have instructed all the V.Cs. along the route to do parts of it thoroughly by laying hardwood sleepers

crosswise between big trunks of similar hardwood place longitudinally along the side, and then filling in with ground removed from either side for the purpose of drainage. It is a big job, and a long one, but it would be better that parts of the road were done thoroughly than have to continually attend to useless repairs. When this is done patrolling will be more pleasant and speedier and it might mean that the people will have a better chance of transporting what produce they might obtain from their garden lands to the coast in exchange for such money or trade as the stores offer. Such improvements really can be made, and when they are, and from what I have been permitted to see of the Division it would not be a difficult matter to make quick periodical visits by mechanical means to all villages. The resultant gain should more than repay the initial outlay.

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PART 3 of the PATROL.

Sunday, 2nd July, 1933. At AKOUDA.

Two mails arrived at noon from Kerema. One communication from R.M.C.D. contained an enquiry from The Hon. G.S. as to whether it would be possible for me to report at Kikori Station, B.D., on or before 1st August, for the purpose of conducting a patrol up the Purari River to AVRE, (sometimes known as SUBU), Creek accompanied by Mr. Ward Williams, Mining Engineer. I thought that I could complete the present patrol successfully first and be back in time to reach Kikori on the date specified and replied accordingly. I despatched the communication to R.M.C.D., and, to obviate any unforeseen delay I sent the same advice direct to The Hon. G.S. via Orokolo to catch the s.s. "Papuan Chief" returning from Dara. I advised my superior officer of the instance and asked his approval, which he has since conferred.

With four double-canoes for transport upstream and the despatch of all mail the party spent the rest of the afternoon resorting stores for an early start on the morrow.

Monday, 3rd July. AKOUDA to LOIHIKI.

Left at 6.0 a.m. for Loihiki, passed DOA, (V.C. HUVU), and arrived at KAILAWA, (V.C. KWOIPE), at 11.30 and lunched. As I



landed I heard vociferous shouting in the bush behind the village and some of the KAILAWA people rushed in with four Kukukukus, each held firmly by the wrist but with evident friendliness and a continuation of the shouting. Such is the Kukukuku form of welcome learned by the river people. After much hugging and gesticulating the uproar subsided to joyous chatter. I have since learned that all this is necessary, especially the firm hold on the wrists, to which the Kukukukus do not seem object, to prevent such timid people running back into the bush in needless fear. V.C.ARAVE came in a few minutes after and told me that when he had left me at KOIALAHU he had made a bee line for his village, (IUMURIKO), far up the river and had found it deserted. He scouted round for a few days unavailingly and by tying two tree trunks together, had rafted downstream with the swift running current to Loihiki. Finding the Kukukukus there he had walked through the bush down to KAILAWA. The fact that the three murderers we sought were not at their village was disappointing, but I decided to go to IUMURIKO to familiarise myself with all the Vailala R. villages and readjust my plans as circumstances decreed. I did not want to interfere with the four Kukukukus present, so I took V.C.ARAVE into my force again and intended taking two Kukukukus, said to be at Loihiki, with me for their education and better acquaintance with the "Government". Having presented the "four" with tobacco the party continued the drag upstream against the current. Called at HEWA, (V.C.KOIQIPE), and HUKUARARA, (V.C.WARA), where sago and coconuts were obtained and tackled a bad piece of the river in the dark successfully before reaching LOIHIKI, (V.C.WARA), at 9.0 p.m.

Thuesday, 4th July, 1933.      LOIHIKI to PAKU.

A long pull from 6.3 a.m. brought PAKU, (V.C.EVALA), in sight at 5.45 p.m. The place was deserted but for a few old men and women. The V.C. complained that the people would not "hear his talk", so I instructed A.Cs. LEPAN and MAIHAWARE to accompany him on the morrow to find them and have them at the village by my return on Saturday morning. Camped in a newly built Rest House.

Wednesday, 5th July.      PAKU to Camp on the River Bank.

Another long day on canoes. KEKE, (V.C.ERO), or IORI, apparently a new name, was empty. The people had "run away" because of our approach and A.C.KAIRA was sent with the V.C. to find them and await my arrival on Saturday. Reports claimed that these people between IAHIKI and JUMURIKO are continually at loggerheads with the people inside to the East, Kukukukas, a matter I intended enquiring into upon my return. Further upstream I came upon an old man of IUMURIKO, (Haihikaia tribe), and his wife. When asked where his people were he said that the people of Keke (Iori) had said to them "The Government is coming and is wild about the raid you made on the Kukukukas; you had better clear out". Later reports confirmed this statement and the IORI people were warned against further repetition of the practice, though they denied all knowledge of it. KAWARI, (enrolled as a local A.C. upon my return), offered to scout along the trails and try and locate the JUMURIKO villagers and I despatched V.C.ARAVE with him with instructions to meet me at their village. Incidentally, KAWARI has served a sentence at Kikori and Daru for murder. He was concerned in a raid on the Purari R. a few years ago and comes from the village of MWIMADU. He speaks excellent Police-Nota, is intelligent and willing and should prove a great help as guide and interpreter on subsequent patrols up the Vailala or Purari Rivers. His enrollment as A.C. serves to replace A.C. JAIRO, who, though not quite so intelligent, is steady, hardworking and reliable. Recent boils and general ill health and the near approach of his leave after service have influenced the R.M. to replace him with KAWARI. Camped on the eastern bank of the river. The old man and his wife are with us bound for IUMURIKO.

Thursday, 6th July.      Arrived IUMURIKO.

Broke camp early and arrived at the only bad rapids of the journey. An island is in the centre and a traverse of the Western side was impossible. The eastern side takes the form of an "S" bend. All four canoes were hauled along the first bend, hugging the pebbly shore, and I was forced to swim across from a point high up with a fish line to enable the canoes to negotiate the upper half of the "S" by means of the seizing wire dragged across by the line.



Everything was accomplished successfully though a few of us lost much skin from our shins whilst trying to stagger to our feet after the swim in the current. Arrived at IUMURIKO, (V.C.ARAVE), at last and found it, as reported, deserted. The Rest House was in good condition but the grounds were overgrown. The site commands a fine view upriver and whilst thus engrossed I saw V.C.ARAVE coming in with four men and three women.

Friday, 7th July. At IUMURIKO.

Villagers and carrier-prisoners spent all day cleaning grounds. V.C.ARAVE came in again with three more Naihikais and an hour afterwards A.C.JAHO, who had gone in search of his wife, came in with TUMA and HAWADIO, two of the three men wanted for the alleged murder of the Kukakakus. HAWADIO, having been warned, made a statement, which I attach on the back hereof for reference. As the day wore on I noticed what a friendly and pleasant type of people the Naihikai are. All wanted to bring in food and help in any way whatsoever. According to their custom, their women live apart in communal houses and seldom appear in the village grounds without their bark cloth capes to conceal themselves from all but their husband's eyes. I noticed this at BWOHABU, a Namaina tribe's settlement above the headwaters of the Era R., D.D., and also on the Upper Turari R. villages. In fact, as soon as I saw four of the murderers at Kerema I recognised the features and dialect of the Pawala, Muri, Uri, Turaha and Namaina clans of the So-o tribe, (called So' by the latter two), and it seems that the language is distributed over a large area from the Upper Era R. across the Turari R. to the land immediately north of the Vailala River. Lack of sago grounds takes the Naihikai people in all directions in search of that staple food and on my return I severely discountenanced the Paku and Iori villagers practice of offering the use of "their" sago lands in exchange for girls of the Naihikai. Such broad tracts can well supply sago for all without inconvenience to the down-river fold. The attitude of the two prisoners, TUMA and HAWADIO, was so devoid of craftiness that I decided not to manacle them in any way and told them of my intentions. They were quite pleased and assured me that they would go with me to Kerema without giving trouble and they were true to

their word. I had in mind the four "murder" patrols in the Delta Division last year during which sixty odd murderers seized every opportunity to make their escape and I decided to keep my eyes open.

A.C. JAIRO reported that 'TSE-A-HAU, the only other man wanted, was at a sago making place in the forest some distance to the north and that he had sent word for him to "come in" as soon as possible. I deemed it urgent to send JAIRO for him and gave him instructions to leave in the morning with that intention and to bring him down to LOIHIKI in the morning with all speed. I discovered a 4' x 2' wooden shield spattered with arrow heads and purchased it. It was claimed that people further to the North use it as protection in warfare.

Saturday, 8th July. IUMURIKO to LOIHIKI.

Departed at 6.0 a.m. with the two prisoners and eleven Haihikaia men and bade a cheery farewell to the women and old men left behind. They impress me as a "nice" people. A heavy fog was cold and wet but cleared a little as we careened down the rapids, tossing from one side to the other, and on to Kariama Creek where I dropped two men to get the old man's canoe. Arrived at IORI at 11.30 a.m. and found the people collected and the village very clean. A.C. KAIRA was absent without permission, reported as having gone downstream to PAKU. I had made up my mind before this to collect many of the people from the surrounding villages and take them with me to a big "Peace Conference" in the Kakukuku country, hoping thus to bring about an understanding between all districts, patch up any ill feeling on either side and cement a friendship with what presents I had with me, such as axes, tomahawks, knives, calico, etc., that might prove, if not lasting, then of sufficient worth to prevent further raids, quarrels or "pay-backs". I added 16 people from IORI to the company and another twenty-three at PAKU where A.Cs. HADIAWARI and KEPAW had brought them from WAIHEKI, (V.C. KORE). A new Barracks had been added to the Rest House area in my absence, and so, satisfied with everything, I continued on downstream to Loihiki. A.C. KAIRA fined for disobedience.

Sunday, 9th July.

LOIHIKI - up Loihiki Ck. towards AVUA, Kakukuku.

Although it was very early I took a photograph of the twenty-four



canoes assembled in the river ready for the journey to AVUA. Including my force there were nearly 100 people prepared to attend the Conference and it soon at the time that feeding them would be a task in itself. And it was. The "Hundred" were fairly representative of the "river" people and included V.Cs. and villagers from IUMURIKO; (V.C. ARAVE); IORI, (V.C. EHO); BAKU, (V.C. EVAIA); WAIHEKI, (V.C. XORE) near the Putari River; LOIHICI, (V.C. WARA); APURANIA, (V.C. EVARE) downstream; KAIRAVE, (V.C. ARUE); and PEPEKAUWA, (V.C. PEWA, a useful man), inland N.E. from LOIHICI. V.C. PEWA and BERE, who had first reported the murders Kerema were to prove of inestimable assistance later on). The latter eventually became a V.C. of AVUA, the first Kakukuku V.C., at Kerema. Canoeing upstream has always proved arduous and the day proved no exception. Rapids were in plenty but were small and negotiated without difficulty. The day was very hot and one or two paddlers proved their skill with bow and arrow by shooting fine big silver, always found in the shallows nibbling rock moss. The two Naihikalia prisoners proved the most expert and besported themselves without restriction. At about 4.0 o'clock my small double-canoe split in half without warning but was rushed to the bank waterlogged before anything was lost or saturated. When it was patched hurriedly we continued our lead and reached a small encampment on the left hand bank where we camped for the night. The last canoe arrived at 9.0 p.m. Such is the general inability to keep up with my canoe, always the slowest wherever we travel.

Monday, 10th July. Up Loihiki Creek towards AVUA.

A repetition of yesterday. At 2.30 p.m. I stopped and took the two murderers and inter-reter up Popio Creek and half-an-hour later came across the bones of AVIO, (Kakukuku), placed on a small platform near a tree and a few feet above the ground. I took a snapshot of them and continued on to the bend in the creek where the Naihikalas first attack the Kakukuku in their two small bush huts. I first had the scene reconstructed and took snapshots of it and then went to look for the remains of the murdered Kakukukus. It appears that the enemy came downstream, having travelled overland from far down the Taitale River, and surrounded the two small huts

facing the bank of the creek. Hills rose abruptly back and front. All such huts are open at the front and both ends and HAWADIO and PU-IO both shot arrows into the body of the first woman seen, (HEKIAPU). She sounded the alarm and ran out of the hut and up the hill at the rear with her baby girl, HOKOPU, but was overtaken and hit on the head with pieces of wood and killed. (I later viewed the bones and thus cleared up the mystery of the missing child, who, according to BERE of Leihiki, whilst at Kerema, had not been found). One of the occupants, a man named HIAVA, though shot in two places, reached a spot about twenty yards down the creek and suffered a similar fate. Of the other two women, HOWOI clambered a little way up the hillside before she, too, was killed with arrows and clubs. The other, WARIJAE-BONE, was evidently killed but I could not find her remains. The second of the two men ran downstream pursued by the eight attackers and was shot and clubbed to death about a quarter of a mile away. The Naihikaia did not return to the huts but continued on their way to their village, far north, taking with them but one of the men's grass remis. I give an instance of the clarity and directness of HAWADIO'S evidence I must say that before I saw the skull and bones of the baby girl I asked him if she had been killed and he said "Yes". (This conversation took place at Muriko). I replied "But it was reported at Kerema that the girl was not found by her people, (the Kakuluka), so where has she gone?" "You must know something about her if she was there when you attacked". He answered "She was killed and I know the man who killed her, he told me so". I asked "Then how is it that her remains were not found". He did not know and averred that it was not the Naihikaia principle to hide such facts, but I had had too much experience in that sort of answer by others in the past to readily believe such a boast and said to him "How is it, then, that her people did not find her". Again he did not know. My discovery of her skull not only cleared up the mystery but emphasised my opinion of the Naihikaia frankness. I, too, cannot understand how BERE and the other searchers did not find the child's remains.

Although HAWADIO impresses me as a fine type of man, he is well acquainted with the Government policy, having been a cook boy for the



Police on one patrol, speaks Police-Motua fluently and was the recognised leader of the band, I imagine he came upon the graves of his own people, killed some years ago by the Kukukukas, intentionally, and that the trip overland was premeditated. The fact that the ~~the~~ "blood went to their heads" at the sight does not weigh heavily as an excuse for such provocation, yet they claim "we would not have killed either women or child had the Kukukukas not done so to our people first". It was a "pay-back". "First" was evidently the last one of recent years, for the two tribes seem to have been acknowledged enemies for decades.

On my way back to the canoes I collected two pieces of wood, (saplings about 2" dia. and four and five feet in length, which HAWADIO claims were used to render the fugitive Kukukuka the coup de grace.

Talking ahead with my thoughts I startled a fine cassowary coming towards me and a running shot drew blood but did not stop him, nor did I stay to track him, for it was getting late. Half-an-hour's journey in the canoe brought us to the fork of the Loihiki and <sup>EKE (a)</sup> Eia creeks by 3.30 p.m. All the other canoes had been hauled up on the rocks and boxes and swags were ready for further progress. Struggling up Eia creek rapids we branched into Auweja-kaku Creek for a mile and then commenced an extremely steep ascent, knees-to-shin. We camped near the summit as heavy rain fell. Such rough country and creeks had played havoc with my boots so that I had to strap the loose soles on with belts.

Tuesday, 11th July. Arrived AYUA.

The track at the top of the hill led along the ridge and down to Keavora Creek which brought us out on the Loihiki again. Its turbulent state forced the party to walk along the rocky banks and to make detours over small ridges to reach another creek high up and up which we travelled for half a mile before commencing another steep ascent - to AYUA. The going was again extremely difficult and BERE and I reached the ridge first and came in sight of the first cone-shaped house. BERE ran forward to calm them but the tumult was deafening, each man and woman hugging him and shouting their respective in peculiar welcome. Soon the Police arrived and

then the "river" folk and finally the carriers, all proffered sugar-cane by the Kukukukas, and each hugged in turn.

This place is known as KEVHI and contains but one house, the floor of which is the ground. Owing to the absence of doors and the roof reaching to within 14" of the ground it is necessary to crawl on hands and knees to enter. There is something pathetically sincere in the Kukukuku welcome. Inwardly they must have felt some misgiving, but their joyous childish cries belied it, if so. Each man as he approached, continuously called his own name and patted his chest and nodded us to emphasise the fact. Rolling a cigarette claimed their curiosity; striking a match nearly caused a stampede. I suggested moving along to a better spot along the ridge, but, no! we must wait for the great KEVEA. Eventually he did, hobbling along in great pain from a boil between his legs, yet he made us welcome and lead the way over a profusion of fallen trees, some of which would test the nerve of a tight-rope walker, to the highest point on the ridge, 1700 ft. altitude and there we prepared camp. KEVEA'S wife met us on the way up, a handsome girl with her new baby, and her delight was pretty to watch. These two helped more than anyone else to make the Conference a success. I learned that PEPEKAUWA and KARAUWE have been deserted, the inhabitants of the latter are alleged to have passed away in the "big sick". It was fully an hour before people in the hamlets on various ridges below plucked enough courage to make an appearance and then only on the outskirts of the camp. They came all the afternoon in twos and threes with furtive glances at our big entourage and two hours later approached timidly, ready to set off for the horizon if anyone coughed. I was forced to make my people sit down for a long while and after KEVEA and his wife had called till they were too apparently disgusted, a big warrior came to me and presented his bow as a sign of peace, only to snatch it away again string it and give it to me again. I, in turn, presented him with an axe and his whole attitude changed from cautiousness to a reckless display of delight. I distributed tobacco to both my own followers and the hillmen and bade them share it in their boubous and make good friends. The Naihikais were helpful and willing and



and joined in the peace-making wholeheartedly, and it seemed as though success were near, but too many visitors stood up at once as fresh "kuku" was issued, such is their greed, and many of the kukukukas vanished in a flash. Oft repeated assurances that we had not come to put "handcuffs" on them, their one supreme dread, brought them back into camp again but they were forever vanishing down the hillside for private conferences. Sugar-cane, sweet-potatoes, yams, etc. came pouring in, but they wanted always axes and knives, not tobacco, in payment, but I had reserved some for others whom I expected on the morrow. Seeking to change I repaired to my tent but they boldly intruded and speculated excitedly when I stripped as to whether my clothers were part of my skin. Touching my limbs and saying "ah! ah! ah!" was in fashion and then came "Why a hat, why boots, why wash on such a cold day, why anything"? Clothed again I dressed KEVEA'S silment and scored another point. But as evening drew near they faded with the shadows with their gaudy Bird of Paradise plumes and their pigs' tusks threaded through the nasal septum and their bows and arrows, (previously unstrung and tied together with lawyer cane). The outlook from the camp was beautiful; range upon range of hills to the north, and others in all directions. The waterfall noticed by Mr. Middleton in one of his reports was almost due north and could be seen plainly in the heavily wooded ranges. The people are quite satisfied now that I have captured their Maihikaia assailants of four months ago. Interpretation was difficult but BERE and V.C. PEAWA worked strenuously all day - and in the evening whilst the rain poured down upon our camp.

Wednesday, 12th July.      At AVUA - then to camp on the opposite range

Heavy rains delayed the assembly but they came again in bunches till at 1.30 a.m. I was able to get them together and address them: From such a high vantage point I pointed all round and told them that they must send the "Gavana's" message wherever they could, that raiding must cease; friendship made today must remain binding; they had asked the "Gavana" to come and assist them because some people WE had killed their brothers and their sisters; "Yousee, we heard your res talk, we have come and the "Big Gavana" will deal with the murderers; at the "Big Court" at Kerema; You have now all made friends, roam

where you will and roam in peace; come sometimes to Kerema and the "Gavana" will be pleased to see you, and the people of the riv will help you on your way. Today you see the "Gavama's " policemen from other villages, and with them are the people they look after, just as BERE will look after you when the "Gavana" makes him your policeman. You are all witnesses to a big friendship today, see that you keep it. Go make your gardens and hunt pigs and make friends, but do not kill people, nor steal nor do anything that you would not like them to do to you. If you have trouble come to Kerema and tell the "Gavana" and the "Gavana" will come and see about it, but when the "Gavana" comes do not run away, for today, and best the "Gavana" has given you presents to show you that the "Gavana" is your friend and your father and so long as you do no wrong there will not be any handcuffs on your hands. Let two of you come with me to Kerema to be policemen and when you have learned much about the "Gavana" you can come back to your people and tell them all about and the "Gavana" will look after you."

and so on ~~it~~ whilst the people grunted in chorus. Then KEVEA stood up and said that he had decided to give the "Gavana" a youth named KEVIRAHU and that KEVIRAHU was to go to Kerema and be a policeman and learn much about the "Gavana" and that he, KEVEA, would follow in due course to see how he was behaving.

Soon afterwards they drifted off quietly and yet some stayed to bid us a farewell. I took a few snaps but the light was dull.

At 2.30 p.m. we moved off down the hill to the creek and made our way back along the track we had come by and camped on the opposite ridge. More rain fell at night but the people were singing.

Thursday, 13th July. Camp to LOIHIKI.

Arrived at our canoes we loaded them and at 9.0 a.m. started swiftly downstream for Loihiki. A.C. JAIRO had not arrived and I felt somewhat perturbed but he came in with the only remaining prisoner, 'TSE-A-LAU, just as had given instructions to V.C. ARAVE to leave at dawn in search of him. Signed all V.Cs. book, addressed the people who had accompanied me and sent them off home to their respective villages.



Friday, 14th July.

LOHIKI to VAILALA EAST.

Ran swiftly downstream all day, passed myriads of flying foxes clustered in trees on the banks, called at Mr. Puxley's landing for an hour, picked up two letters from R.M.G.D. and arrived at Vailala East at 6.0 p.m. The "Diari" the new S.D.A. Mission launch was at the landing at Mr. Puxley's plantation when I arrived.

Saturday, 15th July.

VAILALA E. to HUIVA.

Heavy rain drenched us as we started along the beach. Arrived at Mr. Drummond's residence, Huiva, and met Mr. Zimmer, R.M.G.D. on patrol. Spent the day and evening there and dismissed the police with instructions to await me at the Bluff, first transferring A.C. HAINAWARI and Interpreter KIVAVIA to Mr. Zimmer's force. Discussing matters with R.M. Received mail.

Sunday, 16th July.

HUIVA to KEREMA.

Made my way to The Bluff, picked up carriers and police and continued on to the Station and reported to Mr. Moran, A.R.M. Coming across the bay a canoe swamped and the contents of my despatch box, all papers and Ordinances, etc. were ruined, the only mishap of the patrol.

*Paul H. Cowley*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ P.O.  
 Officer in Charge of Pat

Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice ...	500	350	130	-	480	3 - -	20	
Biscuits ...	35	35	-	-	35	13 10	-	
Meat ...	35	35	-	-	35	16 5	-	
Sugar ...	35	35	-	-	35	8 9	-	
Tea ...	2	1	-	-	1	10	1	
Soap ...	12	12 lbs.	-	-	12	3 -	12	
Tobacco ...	62	52	26	62	9/12/2/	nil	V.O. 5 lbs.	
Matches ...	6 doz 4	-	12	5	(9 11 2)	1 10	H.P. 12 Others 9	
Kerosene ...	4 gal 4	-	-	-	-	9 -	nil	
Tents ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Flies ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Lamps ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Buckets ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kerosene Cans ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Knives and Sheaths	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Knives, 18in. ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Knives, other 14" ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Belts ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pouches ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Print ...	9	-	-	9	9	13 6	nil	
Twill ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handkerchiefs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beads ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mirrors ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Axes ...	5	-	-	3	3	10 6	2	
Half Axes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tomahawks ...	6	-	-	6	6	15 6	nil	
Legirons	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Handcuffs	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	(Carried as extra).
Hydrocarbon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Flanquette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ammunition	160	127	-	-	127	-	137	3.3 cartridges.
					Total £	17 4 4		
Numbers: Carriers 22, O.C. Inter. 3/0						2 3 6		

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered.

2 19. 7. 6.