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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

VOLUME No: 43

ACCESSION No: 496

1966 - 1967

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Kerema and Ihu]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA - GULF DISTRICT.  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 43 : 1966-1967 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11

43

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1966/67	1 - 40	J.N. DUNKERELY AAO	HEADWATERS OF IYORI & LOHIKI RIVERS	mp	17.8.66 - 9.9.66
[2] 3	41 - 49	G. LAMBOEN AOC	KAIPI C/D	-	21.9.66 - 30.9.66
[3] 4	50 - 59	W.J. G. LAMBSON AOC	Port KAIPI C/D	mp	21.9.66 - 30.9.66
[4] 4	60 - 70	B. FISCHER AOC	LOWER PORTIONS OF LOHIKI RIVER	mp	27.9.66 - 6.10.66
[5] 6	71 - 84	J.N. DUNKERLEY AAO	KEREMA BAY C/D	mp	13.10.66 - 31.10.66
[6] 7	85 - 112	B.W. McMAHON CPO	KAIPI CENSUS DIVISION	mp	23.11.66 - 9.12.66
[7] 10	113 - 129	M.D. DAY DO	KAIPI C/D & Port KEREMA BAY	mp	19.5.67 - 5.6.67
[8] 2	130 - 139	V.N. BRISG. DO	DEWE C/D via the UPPER VATLALA C/D	mp	9.11.66 - 14.11.66
[9] 3	140 - 164	R.G. WHITEHEAD AAO	UPPER IYORI / SWANSON	-	24.11.66 - 23.12.66
[10] 4	165 - 175	B.W. McMAHON CPO	UPPER VATLALA C/D	-	21.1.67 - 23.1.67
[11] 5	176 - 187	J. MUNDELL AAO	PERIKE C/D	mp	8.2.67 - 8.3.67
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[Ihu]

258-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS GULF DISTRICT 1966-67

KEREMA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	John Neil Dunkerley	Headwaters of Ivori &
3-66-67	G. Lambden	Kaipi Census Div.
4-66-67	W.J.G. Lambden	Kaipi Census Div.
4A-66-67	B. Fischer	Lower portions of Lohiki River
6-66-67	J.N. Dunkerley	Kerema Bay Census Div.
7-66-67	B.W. McMahon	Kaipi Census Div.
10-66-67	Max D. Day	Kaipi Census Div.

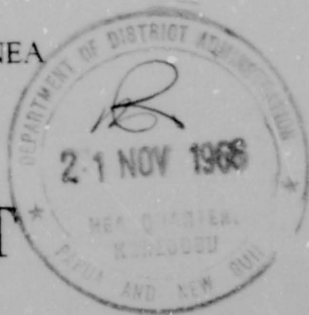
IHU

2-66-67	Kenneth N. Grigg	Dewe Census Div. via the Upper Vailala Census Div.
3-66-67	P.G. Whitehead	Upper Ivori/ Swanson
4-66-67	B.W. McMahon	Upper Vailala Census Div.
5-66-67	J. Mundell	Pepike Census Div.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



## PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. KEREMA No. 1-66/67

Patrol Conducted by John Neil DUNKERLEY, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Headwaters of Ivori and Lohiki Rivers, south of Ivori River -- KABEROPE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B.W. McMahon, C.P.O.

Natives 6 members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 17/8/1966 to 9/9/1966

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Orderly ~~Assistant~~ Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1963

Medical NIL /19

Map Reference USAF Aeronautical Chart (Bulldog)

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision. 2 Routine Administration  
3. Ascertain feasibility of road Mamuro to Mutua

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

C.P.O. B.W. McMahon.

District of Gulf Report No. No. 1. 66/67

Patrol Conducted by Mr. A.D.O. J.N. Dunkerley

Area Patrolled Headwaters Iwori and Iwaki Rivers

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr C.P.O. B.W. McMahon

Natives Six members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
One interpreter Boboro

Duration—From 17./8./19.66 to 9./9./19.66

Number of Days Twenty-four

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes Medical Assistant Kaki.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1963

Medical NIL / 19

Map Reference U.S.A.F. Aeronautical Chart. (Bulldog)

Objects of Patrol (i) Consolidation of Administration Influence.  
(ii) Ascertain feasibility of road from Mamuro to Mutua.  
(iii) Conduct census for whole area.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-2-6

7th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Dunkerley's report of his patrol in the Kaberope Census Division and of Mr. McMahon's accompanying report.

Your comments to the Assistant District Commissioner, Kerema have been noted. Reports should be forwarded with the minimum of delay, without comment if such comment would delay them unduly.

Mr. Dunkerley has carried out a worthwhile patrol in a difficult area. The people are still unsophisticated and regular contact with them should be maintained. The staff and funds position at present does not allow for the establishing of a Base Camp.

Mr. McMahon has shown a keen sense of observation. His efforts to record what he saw will no doubt improve with service and assistance from his senior officers. Comments by Mr. Dunkerley on Mr. McMahon's effort would have been of assistance to the reader in gauging the standard of the effort. Reports can be marred by poor expression, poor layout and many spelling, punctuation and typing errors. These should be corrected before the report is submitted.

The problem of portage and accommodation grows steadily worse and little can be done to improve these in such primitive (and sophisticated) areas. Establishing networks of roads and bridle tracks brings the associated problem of adequate maintenance.

A well carried out patrol, adequately documented by both officers. Your covering memorandum adequately deals with other matters raised.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DIRECTOR,  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION,  
KONEDOBU.

MINUTE

67.2.6 (38)

67-2-15/795

File No ACJ/MM.

Govt. Print.—6904/11.61.—40,000.

SUBJECT

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 1, 1966/67 - CPO B. McMAHON.

For information and comment, please.

*SS. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

14th November, 1966.





67-2-15/795

ACJ/MM.

KEREMA  
GULF DISTRICT.

14th November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1, 1966/67 - CPO B. McMAHON.

Thank you for the above mentioned report, which was received on the 8th November, 1966. I accept your explanation for the undue delay in its submission. Unfortunately, I withheld forwarding the report of the same patrol by Mr. Dunkerley (this was received on the 20th September) hoping that Mr. McMahon would have completed his report somewhat earlier than he did.

The report submitted by Mr. McMahon is comprehensive and indicates that he has interest in his work and good powers of observation. This latter quality, however, needs to be developed. It is quite evident from the report that these people are still unsophisticated, despite at least thirteen patrols from Kerema since 1953. Obviously the influence of the Administration is slight indeed, and I support the suggestion that a Base Camp be established in the area. By this means, on the spot contact can be maintained and the confidence of the people gained. Whenever staff is available, representation will be made to the Director and permission sought to station an Officer in the area for periods of greater length than the average patrol.

The problem of Rest Houses is increasing throughout the District. To gain the confidence of the people it is essential that patrols spend at least one full day in each village. Should road construction, village improvement schemes etc. be under way, then the officer must remain in the village for even longer periods. This will permit direct supervision and guidance, and at the same time will eliminate wasted effort. To enable this basic essential of good administration to prevail adequate facilities must exist to house the officer and his patrol staff. This latter aspect poses another problem. Carriers are difficult to obtain, and it will soon be necessary to recruit permanent "carrier lines", thus emphasising the need for Rest Houses and Barracks. The only other answer is to provide a means of transport that dispenses with human portage, i.e. vehicles or animals. Because of these problems, every effort must be made to encourage road building to reduce the strain on carriers. It is easier to carry loads over good roads than over rough terrain.

Whilst on the subject of carriers, I am surprised that instructions were not given to the carriers to bind the ends of their poles with old tapa cloth or leaves. By this means the chances of sore shoulders are reduced considerably and carriers are less likely to refuse to carry subsequent patrols.

Another aspect of Patrol Administration which should be watched is the habit of walking too far ahead of the carriers. On the 20th August, he was four hours ahead and on the 21st two and a half hours. This is bad patrolling, all control is lost. An officer must stay with his responsibilities. In the event of untoward events he is then in a position to take command.

Mr. McMahon should make a determined effort to improve his English expression and to clarify his thoughts. However, a good effort for a first Patrol Report.

*J. J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner, GULF DISTRICT.

c.c. Director, Department of District Administration, Konedobu.

67-2-15/796

ACJ/MM.

KEREMA,  
GULF DISTRICT.

14th November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1966/67.

Thank you for the abovementioned report which was forwarded direct to me during your absence on patrol. It was received on the 29th September, 1966. Delay in processing is regretted but I was waiting for the companion report by Mr. McMahon.

Obviously the area is suffering from Administrative neglect and you are to ensure that a patrol visits the area at least every three months.

Whenever staff becomes available, the Director will be approached with the request that permission be granted for the establishment of a base camp. In the meantime, instruct any officer patrolling the area to remain in each village for sufficient time to give on the spot supervision of such work as road construction and improvements, village hygiene etc.

The impression of Mr. Dunkerley that Village Councillors are responsible for village welfare is not quite correct. A study of the Native Regulations will show that nowhere has a Councillor any Statutory Authority. His duty is to put forward his clan's thoughts, claims etc., but he has no power to give or enforce orders. That this function was observed more in the breach than in fact cannot be gainsaid and it is because of this fact that misconceptions have arisen.

I will be interested to know whether the diagnosis of yaws was confirmed by the Health Authorities.

A useful patrol.

*J. J. Murphy* AS  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

Minute to Director.

Department of District Administration,  
KONIEDOBU.

For information and comment, please.

*J. J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone 67.1.1/18

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,

Kerema,

Gulf District.

15th July, 1966.

Mr. J. N. Dunkerley,  
Assistant District Officer,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL No. 1/66-67

Please prepare to depart on patrol for the Kaberope Census Division in mid August. Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer McMahon will accompany you and you should leave Kerema no later than Wednesday 17th August.

The patrol should commence at Mamuro and proceed north through the villages of PUNGA, WINGIA and IVANA to MUTUA. From this point you should be able to cross into the headwaters of the Lohiki and Ivori river system. In this area you should contact and census all villages and hamlets south of the Ivori. In particular you should locate TANITOIA village which I believe to be on the headwaters of the Ivori. Sori village should also be visited.

The main objects of the patrol are:-

1. Consolidation of Administration influence by contacting all people in the area and making them aware of our policy and aims. This, with hitherto uncontacted people, will require a great deal of patience.
2. Conduct initial census for the whole area. Even though villages to the East of the NABO range have been previously censused it is some years since the census has been revised and will probably be necessary to re do the census.
3. Ascertain the feasibility of a road (either vehicle or motorcycle) from Mamuro to MUTUA.

Prior to your departure you should read through all patrol reports of the area. Some of the earlier ones held at Kerema are:-

6/52-53, 6/53-54, 2/54-55, 3/54-55, 4/55-56, 1/56-57,  
c 4/56-57, 5/59-58, 1/58-59 and 5/59-60

Some of the more recent ones are Mr. O'Brien's patrol of 1965, Mr. Webster's of 1964 and various Kainteba patrols.

I have already arranged with the Sub-Inspector of Police to make an N.C.O. and 3 constables available for you in mid August. I suggest you liaise with Mr. Tyfe and select your men. Patrol Interpreter BOBORO will also accompany you.

You should now check what patrol equipment and stores are available in our store. If you require any stores or equipment you should place D.I.Vs as soon as possible.

I estimate the patrol should last 3 weeks. This should allow you to spend at least one day with each village or hamlet contacted. Do not rush the patrol and if necessary take longer than 3 weeks.

Both you and Mr. McMahon should carefully study chapters V to VII of Volume I of Departmental Standing Instructions prior to your departure on patrol. I suggest you obtain a permanent carrier line from the nearest 'Kukukuku' villages. In order to

do this it may be necessary to send Interpreter BOBORO out ahead of you and have him assemble your carriers at MAMURO.

Mr. McMahon should carry out an anthropological survey of the area and record all factual and interesting data. This will form the anthropological section of your report.

At the conclusion of the patrol I require a full formal type report from you. In this regard you should carefully read Chapter IV of Volume I, Departmental Standing Instructions.

If you have any queries please see me. I wish you both a successful patrol.

(W.J.G. Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. B. McMahon,  
Kerema.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

33

Telegrams.....

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

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA

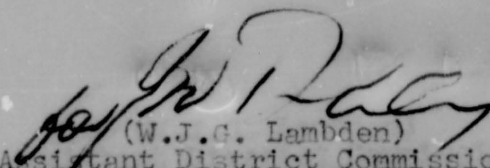
26th. September, 1966

The District Commissioner,  
KEREMA

Kerema Patrol Report No. 1/66-67

- I enclose
1. Three copies of the above Patrol Report.
  2. Three copies of census figures.
  3. Three claims for Camping Allowance.
  4. Three spare copies of a report on Police accompanying the patrol for distribution to the stations concerned.

One copy of the report has been retained at the Sub-district Office. Mr. Lambden advised that he will make his comments following his present patrol.

  
(W.J.G. Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner

67-2-2

Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA


26th. September, 1966

The District Commissioner,  
KEREMA

Kerema Patrol Report No. 1/66-67

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1. Three copies of the above Patrol Report.
  2. Three copies of census figures.
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  4. Three spare copies of a report on Police accompanying the patrol for distribution to the stations concerned.

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(W.J.G. Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner



(31)

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 17th August:

Patrol departed Kerema by bomboscow 0825. Arrived Mamuro 1020.

Erected camp and radio aerial.

Interpreter Boboro and Constable Asaia despatched to TITIMAIWA area to obtain a further 20 carriers. (Boboro had already obtained 20 carriers having left Kerema the previous Friday to recruit them.) This necessary as Opau people had refused to carry.

Spoke to Police and carriers separately on purposes of patrol, necessity of not interfering with gardens or women, rationing, etc.

Marked cargo which is to remain until other carriers arrive.

Councillor Sipero helpful.

Village much improved since Mr. O'Brien's patrol from Ihu, September 1965. No doubt due to the fact that they knew we were coming. Overnight Mamuro. CAMP 1.

Thursday 18th August:

Departed MAMURO 0800 with 38 carriers. Necessary to leave some cargo with Constable Rick.

Proceeded along track in general north-easterly direction through low hills. Followed MABURO Creek upstream for short distance. Then followed ridge in a gradual climb for one hour north. Crossed range and descended to IAWANGENI Rest house above TITIMAUWA Creek which is a tributary of the MURUA River. Arrived 1100 hours.

Met Constable Asaia who had not been able to procure more carriers. Interpreter Boboro had left earlier to try and get carriers at IWAIA.

Sent 5 carriers back to Mamuro to bring part of cargo remaining, as I think there is little prospect of getting more carriers. If necessary will continue to double up like this until enough food is eaten and this will not be necessary.

Erected camp. Bought a small amount of food in afternoon and looked at headset of radio which I think is defective. Looks all right. Overnight IAWANGENI. CAMP 2.

Friday 19th August:

Unable raise Kerema on call at 0700 hours -- suspect the headset is faulty.

Six carriers arrived from IWAIU which should be sufficient. Boboro failed to come with them.

Census of IAWANGENI. Not possible to reconcile with previous census done in 1966. Old village book held by Village Constable.

21 carriers returned with part of cargo from Mamuro. Also received radio parts from Kerema. New handset and feeder aerial fitted. Unable to raise Kerema at 1330 although handset a great improvement.

Many people have died from natural causes here in recent years. According to the Village Constable, villages further ahead are also much depleted and scattered. Overnight IAWANGENI. CAMP 2.

Saturday 20th August:

Departed IAWANGENI 0725 hours in northerly direction. Proceeded down and crossed TITIMAUWA Creek. Climbed steadily for one hour and then descended to NAMAIAPA Creek (0930). This is the old village site of PUNGA. Due to 4 deaths of a total population of 11 the people moved to IAWANGENI about a year ago.

Proceeded north easterly - roughly around contour of hill, passed track from IWAU'U (Upper Lohiki) and descended steeply to WINGIA River arriving at 1200. WINGIA was never a settlement but simply a stopping over point.

Had intended to continue onto IVANA but due to slowness of carriers, forced to camp at WINGIA. CAMP 3.

Sunday 21st August:

Departed WINGIA 0730. Climbed steadily north east out of WINGIA Valley onto plateau then over undulating terrain to IVANA arriving at 0930. Height approximately 3,000 feet. Good view across IEVI Creek and down the valley. The IEVI is a tributary of the MURUA River. Four garden houses seen on other side of the river. Two local carriers sent to contact them to bring food and telling them of the Census.

A man and his family arrived from the headwaters of the WANDE Creek which we passed close to this morning. Later brought food and stayed the night.

The Councillor and six IVANA men brought a small amount of food and promised to return with their families to-morrow for Census.

The Councillor advises that the 'Mission' (which is still to be ascertained) told them to build new houses which they are now doing further up the valley on the northern side. The area where we are camped was abandoned due to deaths. Overnight IVANA. CAMP 4.

Monday 22nd August:

Unable to contact M. by radio at 0700 but successful at 0815.

Good turn up for Census - 57 people. Talk given on need for good housing, roads and rest houses to facilitate better contact. No complaints brought forward. People not shy, but friendly. A new Village Constable, Antaiwo, appointed. To be confirmed later. This village has only ever had a Councillor who is now old and ineffective. Some food brought.

Paid off 8 carriers and took on 6 men from here. They should prove better. Am informed that MUTUA is now deserted.

Overnight IVANA. CAMP 4.



Tuesday 23rd August:

Departed IVANA 0710, and headed generally north-north-east in a steep climb to the top of the NABO Range. On a clear day I believe individual houses in Kerema can be seen but we were not in luck due to thick cloud surrounding us.

Had intended to follow the range to MUTUA but have been assured by an IVANA man who had been there two days' previously that these people had moved some distance away (which I judge to be in the KORIDANGA area). These people further assure me that there is no one living at the other end of the NABO range, or on the LOHIKI headwaters that flow from the Albert Divide. These people have all moved down into the lower reaches of the LOHIKI.

Therefore moved off the range following a track into a populated area. Crossed the IPAIA River (passing the campsite of Mr. Hosking's patrol in 1960). Proceeded north easterly along a fairly level ridge passing tracks into other hamlets en route. Arrived at campsite (with 2 rest houses) at 1050. Carriers sent to contact the people on parallel ridges on either side of us. The camp is situated between the IPAIA and KAMAIA Rivers.

Four men and a woman arrived to look us over at 1630. No food brought. They are building a mission rest house further up into the hills. Say they will return to-morrow. Mission influence strong in this area. The word spreads from group to group over a large area -- many people not ever having seen the Missionary concerned.

Overnight TIBAIKEMA. CAMP 5.

Wednesday 24th August:

At TIBAIKEMA. Word sent out 0600 for people to come in. They eventually started to come in at 1330. Three hamlet areas of ONDA, HAUWAMINGA and MBO'IO censused -- a total population of 111. There is already a Councillor from HAUWAMINGA.

New Village Constable Amagewo provisionally appointed, from MBO'IO area. This is fairly central. Talk given on roads, health, law and order and role of Village Constable. No complaints. Medical treatment given. A cold, miserable, wet and foggy day. A good quantity of food brought in. Overnight TIBAIKEMA. CAMP 5.

Thursday 25th August:

Departed 0720 retracing steps for 20 minutes. Then proceeded north west down ridge. Crossed IPAIA Creek and proceeded in the same direction. Passed through two small hamlets within the next 2 hours that had not been censused together with others in surrounding hills. Went further down ridge for about 1 1/2 hours and reached IKUNA Creek, a tributary of the LOHIKI and very near it.

Twenty five people had heard of our arrival coming down the ridge and all had arrived by 1600. Carried out census. Successful call to Kerema at 1630.

Spoke to people on need for improved roads and to erect rest house on this camp site. Overnight IKUNA Creek. CAMP 6.

Friday 26th August:

Departed 0720, crossed LOHIKI River and climbed steeply to range. Proceeded along range, north easterly, for four hours to a point on the range at a height of about 2,500 feet between the WEMA and HENGE Creeks, tributaries of the LOHIKI. Arrived 1120 and set up camp near IMAI hamlet.

Word sent out for people to come in from across the HENGE Creek (houses can be seen) and from another hamlet over the hill ahead of us.

The first of the people began to arrive at about 1650. Carried out a census of the INGOIA and IMAI hamlets. Other people arrived from the third hamlet but no time to census them. As usual, wet and cloudy in the afternoon. Bought food and stayed overnight. CAMP 7.

Saturday 27th August:

Census of WOITAPAYO hamlet - a total population of 69 in this area. Village Constable Ivaiupa provisionally appointed from WOITAPAYO hamlet. Spoke on need for better roads and rest house at this place. Medical treatment given. One severe case of yaws seen on an infant. Ordered father to take it to Kerema.

Departed IMAI 0920. Proceeded north west down slope to ENGE Creek. Followed this creek up into its headwaters, arriving at LAGOIA 1230. This is the centre of the PAINGOBA area.

Made camp next to 4 deserted houses. Apparently Mr. Maloney told the people to build here in 1963 and as no patrols have been here since then, they were abandoned.

A Councillor and people came in in the afternoon and brought food. Overnight LAGOIA. CAMP 8.

Sunday 28th August:

At LAGOIA. Mr. McMahon carried out some anthropological investigation. Bought 300 lb. food and apig. Own rations getting low - will need air drop. Overnight LAGOIA. CAMP 8.

Monday 29th August:

At LAGOIA. Spoke to A.D.C. 0900 in order to try and arrange an air drop. To call again at 1630 to confirm.

Paid off 8 disgruntled carriers and took on the same number.

Waited until 1300 for all people to arrive in for census. Censused 111 people in this PAINGOBA area. Village Constable (the present Councillor) MEDOMAKI provisionally appointed. Village Constables from UDOWA and TANITOIA visited the patrol together with two complaints from TANITOIA to be dealt with later.

Working under difficult conditions -- heavy cloud and rain most of the day.

Called Kerema 1630. To call back 1315 to-morrow when they will advise about a plane for an air drop. Overnight LAGOIA. CAMP 8.



Tuesday 30th August:

Worked in morning to clear timber for an air drop site. Managed to clear an area of 100 yards by 80 yards just above the camp. Repeated calls made to Kerema during the afternoon but still no plane. Overnight LAGOIA. CAMP 8.

Wednesday 31st August:

Waited all day for Stol. They eventually arrived at 1800 when there was heavy cloud and they were flying too high to see us. No drop made. Food position critical. Overnight LAGOIA. CAMP 8.

Thursday 1st September:

Called Kerema 0800 hours who advised that a plane would probably not be available until late this afternoon or to-morrow. Decided to push on to UDOWA.

Departed LAGOIA 0920 and headed further up contour of ridge in north west direction. Then down another ridge and onto ADENEIA Creek which we followed westerly to campsite at UDOWA on ADENEIA Creek arriving at 1140. Part of the track had been cut and campsite prepared by Village Constable OVENI, appointed after Mr. O'Brien's patrol last year.

Some people arrived in afternoon and food brought.

Conversation with Kerema at 1630 - advised that a plane was just talking off. Airdrop successful. Overnight UDOWA. CAMP 9.

Friday 2nd September:

At UDOWA. Call to Kerema 0900 to confirm number of parcels in airdrop. Census of 164 people from 6 different areas in afternoon. Heard 3 minor complaints -- settled out of court. The people have been refusing to assist V.C. Oveni with road work. Strong talk given on this and other matters. Two chronic Tropical Ulcer cases ordered to Kerema hospital. Overnight UDOWA. CAMP 9.

Saturday 3rd September:

Departed UDOWA 0720. Crossed ADENEIA Creek and headed up mountain in a south east direction, then down a following ridge close to the headwaters of the YENGE Creek. Gradually changed direction south to south west and then descended to TEBENIA Creek. Then climbed steadily south-south-east for 35 minutes to top of ridge. Met road from TANITOIA and reached campsite near here at 1140. The camp area is known as WADU on top of the ridge between the TEBENIA and WABOIA Creeks. To the east of TEBENIA Creek is TANITOIA and to the west of WABOIA Creek is PAUWIA. It is intended to census the people from both areas to-morrow. Overnight WADU - CAMP 10.

Sunday 4th September:

Waited until 1300 for people to arrive. Census of TANITOIA only. The Councillor from PAUWIA advises that it is too far for his people to come in. Only one or two from PAUWIA came with food. Heard two complaints over land and marriage. Will census PAUWIA to-morrow. Overnight WADU. CAMP 10.

Monday 5th September:

Departed WADU 0730. Followed ridge south west to WABOIA Creek thence on another ridge travelling south to the top of the ridge known as KIKIAPA. Arrived 1000. People very late coming in for census.

Commenced Census 1700 - total count of 57. There is a Councillor for this area. Spoke again on need for roads, rest house and for the people to live in one area.

Called Kerema 1630 but they did not receive us. Overnight KIKIAPA. CAMP 11.

Tuesday 6th September:

Departed KIKIAPA 0720 and proceeded generally south along a long ridge then descending to the LOHIKI River at 1100. Then proceeded onto another ridge and travelled for about an hour south east. Arrived at campsite 1220 on the IARE Creek, a tributary of the AUWOIA River. Four families live near the junction of the LOHIKI and AUWOIA Rivers. As they did not arrive until 1730 decided to census to-morrow. Had intended to push on to-morrow but a number of carriers, on hearing that I intend to go to IWAIA (and not straight to MAMURO) have refused to go any further. A day off to-morrow may change their minds. The position would be extremely difficult if they pulled out now. Overnight IARE Creek. CAMP 12.

Wednesday 7th September:

At IARE. Census of this village and the usual talk. No complaints.

As carriers on the verge of walking out have decided to miss IWAIU, a small village of about 6 families. I feel that discretion is the better part of valour at this stage.

Tried to contact Kerema on both outstation scheduled times but no success. Reception in Kerema very poor from outstations. Continue to receive Kerema on strength 5. Overnight IARE. CAMP 12.

Thursday 8th September:

Departed IARE 0710 and proceeded south east up the nearby IAMPNDA Creek for 40 minutes then crossed over ridge and down onto the AUWOIA River. Followed this to its headwaters. 1100 hours then gradually descended to the IAWA Creek (Mr. O'Brien's camp site, September 1965). Continued on up the ADAIA Creek for one hour. Left the creek at 1230 climbing west-south-west over a ridge and down onto the WANAWA River. Followed this stream generally south-east until just before SORI Village. Arrived SORI 1515.



Patrol Diary contd.

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Made camp. Contacted the A.D.C. by radio 1630 and made arrangements for the bombscow to be at Mamuro to-morrow. Overnight SORI. CAMP 13.

Friday 9th September:

Census of SORI, appointment of Village Constable, inspection of village. Heard two minor complaints re pigs.

Departed SORI 1050 and travelled south east over good track arriving at MAMURO 1200.

Paid off carriers and issued rice to some for the return journey.

Departed MAMURO by bombscow 1530 and arrived at KEREMA 1750.

Met by Assistant District Commissioner.

END OF PATROL.

### INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the area north east of MAMURO Village to the NABO range, the headwaters of the LOHIKI River and the area to the south of the IVORI River in the KABEROPL Census Division. The country is generally rugged, with elevations up to 4,000 feet.

The main objects of the patrol were:

1. Consolidation of Administration influence.
2. Census of the whole area.
3. Ascertain the feasibility of a road from MAMURO to MUTUA.

As the patrol was mainly concerned with census, it moved more or less at will from one area of population to another with no predetermined patrol route in mind.

There have been approximately fifteen patrols in this general area within the last fifteen years. This figure however, is not as impressive as it sounds. The majority of them only touched on this area and appear to have concentrated on the NABO Range and WENNA Creek. Moreover many of these patrols were purely punitive 'expeditions' to arrest murderers. The one exception was the patrol done by Mr. P.K. Maloney in 1963 (Kerema Patrol Report 5/62-63 refers). Mr. Maloney appears to have covered much the same ground with the exception of the IUIU area. He carried out a census and the names listed were available to this patrol.

Previous censuses had been carried out by Mr. Fitzgerald in the Ivori River headwaters (Kerema Report 4/56-57) and the Nabo range and upper Lohiki River (Kerema Report 1/56-57), however there was no record of names in Kerema and this patrol censused this area again.

### NATIVE SITUATION.

Considering the backwardness of this area, the people were most amenable and receptive. Co-operation was good at all times. They appeared to be more inquisitive than scared. There was no hint of any hostility either towards the patrol or between groups. Women and children always accompanied the men to the camp and men were seldom seen carrying bows and arrows. At no time did I feel the necessity to post guards.

The people of a clan group live in the one general area although their houses may be two or three hours walk apart. Generally a man lives with his own family apart from anyone else, although occasionally two houses were seen together. The people will move from one place to another if there are a number of deaths among them. Contacting the people thus requires a lot of patience and it was not uncommon to wait for more than 24 hours for all the people to come in for census.

The people appear to be well settled and content among themselves. Only four minor complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. These concerned bride price, stealing and adultery. They have a vague idea of the white man's laws and that it is wrong to kill. It could be said that the ready response that the patrol received was due to the novelty of the event as much as anything else. Government influence



in the area will be negligible and the native situation will deteriorate unless regular contact is maintained, either from Kerema or from a base camp in the area. An example of this was seen at LAGOIA (PAINGOBA). According to the Councillor, Mr. Maloney in 1963 told the people to build themselves a village at LAGOIA, apparently with the idea that this would make for easier Administration. Four houses were built at LAGOIA (where this patrol camped) and were occupied for a time, but as the Administration did not re-appear or show any interest until this patrol, the houses were abandoned and the people reverted to their traditional style of living. The Administration has lost 'face' over this matter.

It is recommended that future patrols follow a similar route taken by this patrol (even taking population shifts into account) with the exception that from IAWANGENI it diverts to IMAIU and then onto WINGIA (as PUNGA has been abandoned). With this in mind I emphasised the need for improved tracks and the construction of rest houses at all campsites. Presuming the work is carried out, it would be a retrograde step if future patrols ignored these factors. If we lose sight of these objectives, then patrolling in the area becomes largely a waste of time.

A sign of changing attitudes was evident at UDOWA. Mr. O'Brien had given instructions for roadwork to be carried out. This had not been done and when questioned on the matter, the village Constable said that the people had told him that they would not obey him as he was not the 'master'. Their ideas were straightened out on the matter, but this stand indicated that some degree of so called sophistication is creeping into the area.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are 4 Village Constables and 3 Councillors in this area. Five new appointments to Village Constable were made during the patrol. A separate memorandum will be forwarded concerning these recommendations.

With the exception of OVENI of UDOWA, village officials are rather colourless and do not appear to be performing any useful function. Their duties were explained to them on this patrol and it is hoped that the situation will improve.

I endeavoured to appoint a Village Constable for each clan or group of people living in a general area who would have control over as many as six hamlet areas. As his area of control may be quite widespread it could be said that a number of Councillors should have been selected to assist him. This was not done however as it was feared that the Councillors would abuse their position and set themselves up as secondary Village Constables.

I have always been under the impression that the primary role of a Village Constable was that of law and order, whereas that of a Councillor was one of village welfare only. I would be grateful of a clarification on this point.

I was interested to note that a number of Village Officials had a criminal record (generally murder).

- 3 -

HOUSING.

Owing to the living pattern of these people it was not possible to inspect housing on the patrol.

The houses seen are either conical or rectangular in shape with the roof built close to the ground for warmth. They have earth floors and the roof is generally made of bamboo thatch.

The earth floor and confined nature of the house inside, do not make for hygienic living conditions.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by Medical Orderley Grade 2 Kake Haieveake who dispensed treatment after each Census. When it is considered that these people rarely wash, their overall health is extremely good. The most common complaints treated were cuts, tropical ulcers, scabies and coughs. There were two cases of bronchitis. Two cases of yaws were seen at IMAI and five at LAGOIA (PAINGOBA). The people concerned were ordered into Kerema. Two cases of chronic tropical ulcers were brought into Kerema.

AGRICULTURE.

Large quantities of food were brought up to the patrol and crops appear to be in good condition. The staple crop is taro. Others include sweet potato, tapioca, native cabbage, sugar cane, bananas, pineapples, pumpkin and cucumbers.

There are no cash crops in the area. The subject was carefully avoided as I believe it will be many years before any assistance can be given in this line.

TRACKS.

Tracks over the whole area are very poor being little better than animal pads. Administration of the area would be greatly facilitated if they were improved and the people were told this was one of their main tasks.

One of the objects of the patrol was to ascertain the feasibility of either a vehicle or motorcycle road from MAMURO to MUTUA. As MUTUA is now abandoned and the people have moved further towards KAINTEBA the patrol only went to the Southern end of the NABO range (just past IVANA) along this track. The country is extremely rugged through here and the construction of a road would involve a considerable amount of time and expense. Labour would have to be brought in from another area as no more than 20 labourers would be available from nearby hamlets. Whole new sections of road would have to be cut as the present road does not follow the contours.

It would be a simpler matter to build such a road from MAMURO through to IUIU or KIKIAPA. For the most part the track is along various creeks through country which does not rise above 500 feet. Labour could be brought in from the Ivori area to do the job.



CENSUS

Conducting a census in an area such as this is quite a formidable task, particularly when trying to reconcile the place names recorded by Mr. Moloney in 1963. I was only able to locate the names of people in seven places out of thirteen recorded by Mr. Moloney. For this reason and the fact that more people were recorded during this patrol it is not possible to give any accurate statistical information such as natural increase, etc.

To try and obviate difficulties with future censuses I recorded clan names and place names of all hamlets as well as the dialect spoken. These difficulties will occur as long as the people live the way they are.

As far as I am aware approximately 30 or 40 people were missed in the census. They include IWAIU and AIA (WANDE Creek). I feel that there may be others on the LOHIKI River between IUIU and AIA but the people contacted did not know of any population through here.

CARRIERS.

The patrol commenced with 47 carriers and this number was reduced to 36 by the end of the patrol. Insufficient carriers could be obtained at the start and 10 carrier loads had to be left at MAMURO.

The patrol had a semi-permanent line recruited from local Kukukuku villages. A number were replaced as the patrol progressed.

Generally speaking they worked satisfactorily. At IUIU I intended to visit IWAIU as I had missed this village on my outward trip. As we were nearing the completion of the patrol and the walk to IWAIU would involve some difficult walking many of the carriers threatened to walk out. They had expected to go straight to MAMURO. As the threat was real and it would have been extremely difficult to get other carriers at this stage I had to forget any ideas I had of doing IWAIU.

AIRFIELDS - HELICOPTER SITES - BASE CAMPS.

No airfield sites were seen during the patrol as the country is too rugged.

Two possible base camp and helicopter sites are situated at UDOWA and KIKIAPA. UDOWA in particular is situated in the centre of population, and would be most suitable.

As I have already intimated, the answer to this area lies either in the establishment of a base camp or through regular patrolling. Sporadic patrolling in the past has probably done more harm than good.

REST HOUSES AND CAMP SITES.

There are rest houses at MAMURO, IAWANGENI, IVANA and TIBAIKEWA (refer accompanying map). With the exception of IVANA they are in reasonable condition. Instructions were given to erect rest houses and barracks at all camp sites used by the patrol as the camp sites were generally in the centre of population.

Flys and plastic strips were erected at camp sites where rest houses were not available. The plastic strips proved ideal for this type of patrol.

MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic and Papua Eklesia Missions have influence in this area.

The Roman Catholic Mission operate from KAINTIBA and have contact with the people of ONDA, HAUWAMINGA, MBO'IO IVANA and AIA. At the time of the patrol these people were fully engaged in building new houses for themselves and a Mission rest house near HAUWAMINGA. The name of the Mission is not known to the people but its influence is strong. A good number of people had not seen the missionary concerned but word had spread from one group to another over a wide area and as a result of this, mission activity occupied a good amount of their time.

The Papua Eklesia Mission is situated at SORI where a teacher runs a school of 13 students in Preparatory and Standard 1 Grades. The Rev. Dewdney from Orokolo makes regular visits here.

The general attitude towards the Missions is good.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. B.W. McMahon, Cadet Patrol Officer accompanied the patrol. He received training in all aspects of patrol work and generally performed his duties well.

*W. R. C. 7*  
*A.D.O.*



APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C.

- No. 7413, Constable UNIDO (Ihu) Steady and reliable. Conduct good.
- No. 9239, Constable PIUS (Kerema) A hard worker who knows his job but inclined to exceed his authority. Conduct good. Was in charge of police during the patrol.
- No. 9899, Constable ASAIA (Kerema) Conduct and work satisfactory.
- No. 100094, Constable BARITA (Ihu) Diligent and reliable. Most impressed with his work. Conduct and bearing very good.
- No. 10316, Constable KINGSTON (Baimuru) Conduct and work good.
- No. 11112, Constable RICK (Baimuru) Quiet and unassuming but steady and reliable. Conduct good.

APPENDIX 'B'

TRAVELLING TIMES.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>
MAMURO	IAWANGENI	3 hours
IAWANGENI	PUNGA (NANAIAPA Creek)	2 hours
PUNGA	WINGIA (WINGIA Creek)	2 hours
WINGIA	IVANA	2 hours
IVANA	TIBAIKEMA (Rest house - between IPAI and KAMAIA Creeks)	3 hours, 40 minutes
TIBAIKEWS	Junction of LOHIKI River and IKUNA Ck.	3 hours, 30 minutes.
IKUNA	IMAI (Hamlet)	4 hours
IMAI	LAGOIA (PAINGOBA)	2 hours, 10 minutes.
LAGOIA	UDOWA (ADENEIA Creek)	2 hours, 20 minutes.
UDOWA	WADU (Ridge between headwaters of TEBENIA and NABOIA Creeks)	4 hours 20 minutes.
WADU	KIKIAPA	2 hours, 30 minutes.
KIKIAPA	IARE Creek	5 hours
IARE Creek	SORI	8 hours
SORI	MAMURO	1 hour, 10 minutes.

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(13)

Introduction. The area patrolled was the Upper Lobiki and Lower Ivori Rivers. The country is a mountainous region of up to five thousand feet in height with a fairly constant rainfall. The total population of the area is 731 scattered over numerous hills and mountains. There are no villages, just isolated houses here and there. THE people are friendly and co-operative and no incidents of any kind were encountered on patrol.

Diary.

Wednesday 17th August 1966 Proceeded on patrol from Kerema to Mamuro at 1010 hrs. Arranged camp and employed more carriers..Intend leaving Mamuro at 0700 hrs tomorrow morning.

Thursday 18th August 1966 Left Mamuro at 0800 hrs. Proceeded up a steep climb. Crossed recrossed and then followed the Maburo Creek. This creek flows into the Matupe River. Left the Maburo and proceeded into the hills. After 2½ hrs arrived at Yarwagene Rest House. Time of arrival was 1100 hrs. Difficulties over carriers encountered 17 carriers short. Sent 7 carriers back for more supplies. Tried radio but it appears to be u.s. Overnight Yarwagene Rest House.

Friday 19th August 1966 Tried radio at 0645 hrs to 0725 hrs, no output at all. Had census at 1100 hrs. Overnight at Yarwagene Rest house.

Saturday 20th August 1966 Left Yarwagene Rest house at 0725 hrs and proceeded upwards. The native tracks follow razor-back ridges. We were under the impression that the KuKuKu's had made use of contours but we soon disproved the theory. Stopped to rest at 0930 hrs at the Namaiapa Creek. Found that the carriers were having trouble keeping up. Forced to stop at 1210 hrs to wait for carriers to catch up. The last managed to catch up at 1610 hrs. Made camp for the night at the Wingia Creek.

Sunday 21st August 1966 Left Wingia at 0730 hrs and proceeded up a steep climb. The track a little rough and dangerous in places. Reached Ivana ( a very small plateau overlooking four houses in a large valley ) at 0930 hrs and waited for the carriers to catch up. The last managing to catch at 1200 hrs. A family arrive at 1400hrs but they could not help us with the geology of the area it being that they had come from the Wande River and it was their time out of that area. We sent word down to the four houses below us that that the patrol wanted to do a census that afternoon and buy food. They did not turn up that day. Overnight spent Ivana.

Monday 22th August 1966 Up at 0630 hrs and attempted to contact Kerema on the radio but no success. Tried again at 0800 hrs this time with success. Fifty-seven people arrive at 0830 hrs for census. We had trouble finding a guide to the Ivori River and had to proceed without one. Overnight again spent at Ivana.

Tuesday 23th August 1966 Departed Ivana 0710 hrs and headed NNE TO the top of the Nabo Range. Traversing Mount Nabo we expected to get a clear view of Kerema but cloud formations obscured the view. Setting off again in a NE direction we started downwards until we came to an intersection of three creek names ~~un~~ unknown. These creeks joined as one which we followed coming to the Ipaia River. At this join one P.O. Hoskings camped on a previous patrol. We followed the Ipaia River in a NE direction. We camped overnight at Ibaikewa. ~~for the~~

Wednesday 24th August 1966 Up early for census but the people did not come in until 1400 hrs. Censused 111 people. Plenty of food brought in over 200 lbs. Had a bit of trouble over a guide for the morrow but eventually found one. Treated 11 people for a combination of tropical ulcers coughs and scabies. On the whole the population is quite healthy. Noticed from census figures that children seem to be on the increase in the area.

Thursday 25th August 1966 Left Ibaikewa at 0720 hrs and retraced our steps for half a mile and then then headed in SW direction. After an hours travelling we proceeded downwards from a height of 3000' to just under a 1000'. The going a little rough and steep in places but no mishaps occurred. Two hours out from camp we happened amongst people who had not been censused. We informed them to follow us. Came upon the Ikuna Creek at 1115 hrs where we set up camp. At 1610 hrs 25 people came in to be censused and sell food. Interrupting the census we got in touch with Kerema. Following the census the A.D.O. Mr Dunkerley gave a talk on the local highways in the area.

Friday 26th August 1966 Departed Ikuna Creek at 0720 hrs and proceeded upwards on a very steep track in a NW direction. We then crossed the mountain and came down to the Wena Creek on our right and Hengi Creek on our left. We set up camp for the night. At 1640 hrs about 32 people arrived to be census. We completed this but at 1800 hrs a further 37 people arrived. These we had to put off till the morrow.

Saturday 27th August 1966 Left camp after census at 0922 hrs. Proceeded in NW direction over another mountain name unknown and down other side to the Enge Creek. We then followed this creek crisscrossing it a number of times in the next two hours. After this time we came to mount Loigoie which we started to climb. After a  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour climb we came to a group of Rest houses in a very decayed state. We set up camp.

Sunday 28th August 1966 Tried to use the day to dry out equipment but a light rain hampered this. At 1330 hrs four elders came in to camp and I did an Antropological study. Overnight at Loigoie (Paingoba).

Monday 29th August 1966 Contacted Kerema at 0800 hrs about the possibility of an airdrop. Outlook bleak. Censused 111 people at 1200hrs till 1600 hrs. Contacted Kerema at 1630 and was told airdrop was being arranged. Overnight Paingoba.

Tuesday 30th August 1966 Up early and put the carriers and what people were around the camp to work clearing a site for the airdrop. The sky was very overcast in the morning but began to clear towards 1200 hrs. Contacted Kerema at 1315 hrs and informed to call back at 1515 hrs.

Wednesday 31st August 1966 Waited all day for airdrop but it did not eventuate. About 1800 hrs a plane flew overhead but due to the overcast conditions we were I'm sure it did not see the camp, I found out later that this was so. A message over Radio Kerema was received that night at 2030 hrs.

Thursday 1st September 1966 Broke camp and departed for Udowa at 0920 hrs after a radio conversation with the A.D.O. at Kerema. Arrived Udowa at 1120 hrs and set up camp. Contacted Kerema at 1630 hrs and was informed an airdrop was just about to get under way. At 1700hrs a plane flew over and dropped eleven packages, nine recovered that night.



Friday 2nd September Contacted Kerema to get confirmation on the number of packages dropped. Informed number was eleven. Did census at 1400 hrs, the number censused was 104 people.

Saturday 3rd September 1966 Departed Udowa at 0720 hrs and proceeded in SE direction towards Tanitoia arriving same at 1150 hrs. Set up camp and set messenger off to inform people of census on the morrow.

Sunday 4th September 1966 Waited until 1400 hrs to do census of 36 people. Overnight Camp 10.

Monday 5th September 1966 Departed Tanitoia at 0720 hrs and proceeded S.E. to Kikiapa. Arrived Kikiapa at 1000 hrs and set up Camp 11. Tried Kerema on Radio at 1630 hrs but could not get a message across. At 1700 hrs did census of 57 people.

Tuesday 6th September 1966 Departed Kikiapa in a SE direction towards the Lohiki River and arrived there at 1120 hrs. Found that the population had shifted. Proceeded onwards SE again and came to the Iari Creek. Overnight Iari Creek.

Wednesday 7th September 1966 Tried Kerema at 0800 hrs but no success. Did census of 16 people at 0945 hrs. Overnight Iari Creek.

Thursday 8th September 1966 Set out at 0710 hrs and followed the Iari Creek for 4 hours arriving at Mr K. O'Brien's Camp 24 at 1110 hrs. Travelling onwards the patrol eventually arrived at Sori Village at 1515 hrs. Overnight Sori.

Friday 9th September 1966 Did census of 68 people which was completed at 1045 hrs. Proceeded to Mamuro village arriving same at 1215 hrs. Departed Mamuro at 1430 hrs in Bomsear and arrived Kerema at 1815 hrs. Reported to the A.D.C. Mr Lambden at 1820 hrs. Patrol Officially stood down.

#### End Of Patrol

#### Native Situation.

The general all round feeling in the area is one of acceptance of the Administration. No fear of the patrol was noticed, moreover wide-eyed children always appeared in front of the Fly peering in with astonishment at the white skin visitors. The adults were just as inquisitive as the children.

The people have a vague idea grasp of the white men's laws about the taking of a fellow human's life but it would be wise for the area to view more frequent patrols so the people comprehend that the Administration is here to stay and not as it is now of a patrol appearing once a year.

#### Villages

To be precise the patrol encountered one village, all people encountered lived in isolated dwellings on the tops of the many mountains and hills in the area. The lack of village is in some ways attributed to the nomadic existence of the inhabitants. The patrol was fortunate however, to observe three different types of dwellings ---- the typical coastal house, the conic and the oblong. The coastal house needs no introduction, a visit to any village in a Papua would enlighten anyone as to their construction. The conic and the oblong need more detail.

#### The Conic

The conic is an upside down version of an ice cream cone. It is round at its base with roughly a diameter measuring twenty to twenty-five feet. The walls, made of assorted sticks

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Villages con't.

The Conic con't.  
are approximately two feet high with two sometimes three entrances. The conical shaped roof overlaps the walls to a distance of one foot, to a height of one and half feet above the ground. It then rises conically to a height above the ground at its centre of fifteen feet. There is a central support and on an average four small supports half way up the roof. There is no flooring just earth.

The oblong.

The oblong is roughly a rectangle measuring from twenty to thirty feet long and ten to fifteen feet wide. The walls vary between a height of three and half to five feet. The roof overlaps the walls to a distance of a foot and half and to a height above the ground at its edge of two and half feet. The roof then rises to a total height in its centre of twelve feet. No definite plan seems to be used in its construction, the sides vary from four to five feet at one end to two and half feet at the other end. Supports exist in the most unlikely places giving the dwelling the appearance of being held up by the will of God.

Sori was the only village encountered in the exact sense of the word village. The Wabada River flows by the village giving the village a plenty. Plentiful supply of water. I must point out that upon heavy rain the river turns muddy. The houses were in a bad state of repair in fact the whole village should be reconstructed.

All other places were isolated houses or centres of population. There being an abundance of fresh water creeks and rivers in the area ensured their supply of water. From actual observation of the inhabitants it is most apparent that no person washes. Talks were given on this subject but it could be some time before these people take notice of this talk.

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Village Officials

Village councillor and now appointed constable Medemaki was of great help to the patrol. He knows his area well and supplied men to help clear an airdrop site at Paingoba. Another help was Oveni of Udowa, who is young and energetic though abit inclined to take the law in his own hands. For an appendix of village officials see Appendix B.

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Agriculture

No cash crops were sighted on the patrol but I have no doubt that the area could produce them. It would be prudent of the Administration not to encourage them until it is in a position to be on hand with advice reguallly. It is a well known fact that people have losted a good deal of faith in the Administration because the Administration has started off cash crop projects and because of a shortage of officers has not been on hand when needed, to follow through with advice and help. The area produces bananas, cucumbers, pineapples sugar cane, sweet potatoes and a little native cabbage. The main crop is taro. With the exception of native cabbage (only a little was sighted) all the above mentioned foods are grown in abundance. Every census huge quantities of food were brought in to be sold.

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(9)

### Courts

No courts were held on patrol. At Udowa a charge was brought against the Village Constable Oveni but the offence was not brought to the attention of the court during the period of time prescribed by law.

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### Rest Houses

There are rest houses at Iavangeni, Ibaikewa and Loigoie. Loigoie, of the three is in a reasonable state while the other two would just pass for sleeping quarters. People at Ivana were persuaded to build a rest house on a point overlooking their houses. Udowa is a likely position for a rest house. The same could be said about Kikiapa, both positions being centres of population.

---

On the whole, considering the nomadic life of the people in the area, it is a waste of time giving instructions for rest houses to be built. Talks were given on the advantages of staying and settling in one place so perhaps the people might take notice in the next twenty to thirty years and rest house building might teach them how to build proper houses and they might form villages.

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### Carriers

Carriers were employed from Sori, Mamuro and Ivana were generally most reliable. They did object however, at being told that the patrol wanted to go to Iwaia village and therefore the ~~proposition~~ proposition was abandoned, it being diplomatic at this stage not to force the pace too much.

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### Health

Health in the area is good. The medical Assistant Kake treated a total number of one hundred and fifteen people for such illnesses as cough, cold, scatches and tropical ulcers. Seven cases of Framboesia (Yaws) were treated with what medical supplies the patrol had and instructed to go down to Kerema for proper treatment. Three cases of Tropical Ulcers were treated two of which were chronic. These two cases accompanied the patrol back to Kerema.

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The carriers suffered from sores to the shoulders from the constant rubbing of the sticks tied to the patrol boxes. The presence of the Medical Assistant was of great value to the carriers' morale. I suggest that in long patrols of this sort a Medical Assistant should accompany the patrol if only to treat the carriers.

---

Speaking of morale people contacted and ~~tea~~ treated are inclined to look ~~att~~ at the Administration in a much better light than if a patrol just takes a census and moves out of an area without looking at the sick.

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### Roads and Bridges

One of the objects of the patrol was to ascertain the feasibility of a road from Mamuro to Mutua either for a vehicle or motor-cycle and with this aim in view I very much doubt the feasibility of such an enterprise at low cost. The reasons being

- 1) the steepness of the Mountains and hills,
- 2) the constant heavy rainfall,
- 3) the many rivers and creeks to be crossed.

### Roads and Bridges con't.

The mountains rise up on a 60 degree slope, covered in the usual numerous trees the roots of many exposed due to the constant heavy rainfall. I consider that the construction of a road would necessitate the removal of these trees and the many tree-roots which would ~~be~~ exposed on the proposed road site, which in turn would ~~accelerate~~ accelerate the rate of soil erosion. This accelerated soil erosion would eventually terminate the road in one of the many landslides in the area. Pray take into account the 60 degree slope which would force the road to be closed every rainfall. Vehicles experience difficulty with Kerema's small hills in light rain, the hills and mountains in the Kaberope area would be too steep and slippery for any vehicle.

Quite a few creek, the first of many the Maburo would be a great hinderance to any road-builder. These creeks never dry up and after a half hour <sup>turn</sup> turn into raging torrents. Expensive bridges would be needed to cross these streams which considering the population of the area (731 people) would be a luxury the Territory could not afford.

The ~~exist~~ existing tracks in the area are quite precarious. Thanks mainly to soil erosion the patrol was able to find foot-holds on some dangerous portions of the tracks.

Talks were given on the state of these tracks and how they could be improved.

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### Airfields and Helicopter sites

A helicopter site could be constructed at Paingoba (Loigoie). The area concerned is a flat piece of ground one hundred yards long by seventy yards wide. Situated at the head of a valley five miles long it has a commanding view of the area. THE position is on a bearing 9 degrees north 22 1/2 miles from Kerema. It would also be a good site for an airdrop.

No possible sites for ~~seen~~ an airfield were seen on patrol.

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### Antropological

In the Loigoie (Paingoba) area the former practice of Disposal of the dead by tying the body of the deceased to a platform in a tree has been done away with. Apparently the body was allowed to decay while the relatives and close friends went into mourning. A sign of mourning was and still is a marking of their foreheads with clay. The ~~body~~ by these daysthrough Administration influence the people have been persuaded to bury the body. Mourning goes on however indefinitely as it did before the coming of the Administration.

The body of the deceased is usually buried in the immediate vicinity of the village apparantly near the deceased's house or garden. Mourning is carried out by the relatives and close friends. A relatively new practice of mourring is for all mourners to stay in the immediate vicinity of the village tending their garden. After a respectable period usually one to two years the mourners have a Sing-sing to remember the deceased.



Anthropological con't.

The parents of a newly born child do not name the baby immediately but wait a period of one to two years. The reason for this occurrence being that if the child dies the name of the child is lost forever i.e. it cannot be used again. This point is followed by the fact that if the child dies the parents do not have to go into mourning. The practice if a child has a name is that the parents do go into mourning neither eating such foods as bananas, sweet potatoes and other sweet foods nor chewing bettle nut. An interesting point I would like to bring up is that coastal KUKU KUKUs do name children with the same name and have no fear of a name being lost forever. An example of this is in the census book for Rerema Bay.

Upon the death of party in marriage either partner i.e. the surviving member may remarry again after a suitable period of mourning. The man's ~~www~~ weapons are buried with him and not handed down to the eldest as in other parts of the Territory. The land is ~~is~~ however, is handed down to the eldest son. Considering this fact the society could be called to be matrilineal. A point to be made is that if the deceased has more than one son the land is divided between them. If there is no surviving sons the brother of the deceased inherits the land.

The area is a mono-clan society with a common ancestor but his name is unknown which is most strange considering the people were still of a common bond. Marriage is exogamous. There are cases where upon the death of all the husband's relations, the husband has moved to the wife's village on the invitation of the wife's father.

Division of Labour

The task of women is to look after the children and tend the gardens. Tending the garden is the most strenuous task the women have to do. The women seem to be all the healthier for it too. It was not an unnatural occurrence when buying food from the people to see a woman come up with fifty to sixty pounds weight of food carried in a bag hanging down from their head as well as carrying a child in her arms.

The men follow the normal pursuits of life up in the Territory, hunting and just talking. The only arduous tasks they are called upon to do are the clearing of the plots for the gardens and the building of the houses. A man approaches the task of building a house by himself the first day. This is usually spent felling trees to be used in the house's construction. After the first day the man is then free to call upon his relations and friends to help set up the frame-work. With the frame-work up everybody gathers round to help in the thatching for the roof and walls.

Gardens

The gardens are plots of ground cleared all round to give easy access to them. They are usually sixty to eighty yards long and the same distance wide. There is usually more cleared area available so the whole area might measure anything up to one hundred yards long and wide with the garden in the centre. No resemblance of order was noticed in the planting of the crops while due to the terrain a garden might be half on a hill and half on a flat.

Census figures

Generally the census of each group of people went quite smoothly.

### Census Figures.

Generally the census of each village went quite smoothly. The people were a bit sluggish in going- coming in while in one case one person decided that the patrol could census without him because of the distance involved. For the census figures of each see Appendix A.

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### Geography/Topography

The area is hilly and mountainous. The mountains vary between two thousand and five thousand feet, as you near the Territory of New Guinea border they rise up to ten thousand feet. Numerous ~~arek~~ creeks and rivers were encountered most of which flow into either the Iveri or Lohiki rivers.

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### Conclusion

To conclude this report I would like to state that the area has potential for rubber although it is not very great potential due to the ruggedness of the terrain. The population is another reason why area will not or more exactly cannot be developed to a great extent it small and scattered.

Law and order is not to the fore in the area due to lack of Administration patrols to the area. Murder is not an unusual occurrence in the area and I feel more patrols should be sent to the division. More frequent patrols in the division would ensure that the little footing that law and order has in the area would turn into a more solid foundation.

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### List of Appendix

Appendix A Census Figures.  
Appendix B Village Officials.  
Appendix C Personnel Police.



Appendix A Census Figures

Village	Males	Females	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Average Size Family	Total
Iawangei	14	18	N/A	N/A	1-9	32
Ivana	34	25	N/A	N/A	2-3	59
Onda	15	12	N/A	N/A	2-5	27
Kauwaninga	21	24	N/A	N/A	1-8	45
M'Bo'ia	24	23	N/A	N/A	<del>4-7</del> <del>1-7</del> 1-8	47
Woitapayo	35	34	N/A	N/A	<del>2-4</del> 1-7	69
Paingoba	66	45	5-4	3-6	<del>4-5</del> 2-4	111
Udowa	98	66	4-3	16-5	<del>4-7</del> 1-5	164
Tanitoia	16	20	8-3	11-1	<del>4-8</del> 1-7	36
Kikiapa	28	29	15-8	8-8	<del>2-7</del> 1-8	57
IuIu	9	7	N/A	N/A	<del>4-9</del> 2-7	16
Sori	40	28	<del>4-4</del> 17-6	4-4	1-9	68
Total	400	331		Average 2-0		Total 731.

N.B. Death Rate and Birth Rate have been listed where there has been a census prior to this patrol.

It can be seen that the death rates for Paingoba, Kikiapa and Sori out balance the birth rates for those villages indicating a fall off in population.

Appendix B Village Officers

Village	Name	Appointed	Qualities.
Iawangeni	Iaipa	unknown	unknown
Ivana	Antaiwo	22/8/66	Has confidence of people, young and respected.
Onda	Wimambiagawa	unknown	unknown
Hauwaminga	Wonagera	unknown	unknown
M'Bo'ia	Amagewa	24/8/66	Young, Energetic, respected councillor 5 years.
Woitapayo	Ivaiupa	27/8/66	Good knowledge of area, young respected.
Paingoba	Medomaiki	29/8/66	Two years councillor most helpful to patrol.
Udowa	Oveni	1961	Excellent VC. Most helpful.
Tanitoia	Heahea	1961	unknown
Kikiapa	Sadene	1961	unknown
Inlu	Iamovio	1961	Vague idea of position, not very bright.
Sori	Kamko	9/9/66	Respected, willing, best available.



3

Appendix C Personnel

Unido No 7413.

Discipline: Good.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

A great help.

Plus No 9239.

Discipline: Good.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

Constable in charge. A first class policeman and bushman.

Asaia No 9899.

Discipline: Good.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

Another bushman. Handy on patrol.

Barita No 10094.

Discipline: Good.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

An asset to any patrol such as the one just completed.

Kingston No 10316.

Discipline: Good, up to a point.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

Good bushman. Inclined to get hot under the collar.

Rick No 11112.

Discipline: Good.  
Conduct: Good.  
Dress: Good.

A quiet, intelligent and reliable man.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. KEREMA No. 3

Patrol Conducted by Mr. G. Lambden. A.D.C.

Area Patrolled Kaipri Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr M. Day P.O. A. Didlick C.P.O.  
1 Interpreter.

Natives 2. Membera R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 21./9./1966 to 30./9./1966

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept./1965

Medical Nil. / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Explanation of Council Estimates as well as duties  
functions of same. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-2-3

15th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Didlick's report of a patrol to the Kaipi Census Division. It is understood that Mr. Didlick accompanied Mr. Lambden on this patrol and wrote the report as an exercise. In this it was a good first effort; however its value would have been enhanced if the Assistant District Commissioner had commented upon its content.

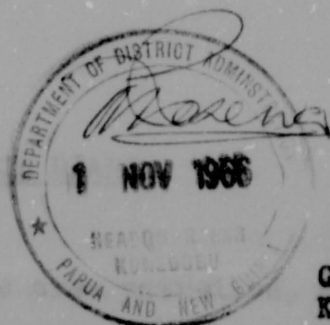
A copy of your comments to the Assistant District Commissioner has been received and noted.

Mr. Didlick reveals a failing common many junior officers. He is inclined to generalise and some conclusions he has drawn, as you state, lack proof. This failing will no doubt be corrected by advice from his senior officers and as he gains experience and maturity in his work.

A pleasing first effort which shows the officer has a keen sense of observation.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 2. 3  
(8)



67-2-17/672  
ACJ:wd

Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

21st October, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 3 of  
1966/67.

Thank you for the abovementioned Report, received on  
18th October, 1966.

I agree that for a first Report this is a commendable  
effort. Mr. Didlick has good powers of observation and  
with practice will develop a succinct style of writing.

However, please instruct him that when he draws a  
conclusion he must first state his facts. For example,  
he says "I believe that the prestige of the Council and  
respect of its authority is sadly lacking in the Kaipi.  
This may well be true but he should show exactly why he  
reaches that conclusion.

I'm sure the other missions in the area would disagree  
with his statement that the Papua Ekalasia has control of all  
the souls in the area. As a matter of fact I think that the  
Papua Ekelasia would dispute this too.

A good Report which displays an active mind. I trust  
his interest will be sustained.

A Claim for Camping Allowance was not attached to the  
Report.

S. J. Murphy  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:  
The Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information, please.

S. J. Murphy  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner.



PATROL DIARY.

Introduction.

The area patrolled, Kaipi Census Division extends from Mt. Cupola, east to the Tauri River. The division produces copra and coffee quite abundantly, much of the copra prosperity springs from the forced planting of coconut palms in the early part of the century.

The people display a marked apathy to work, this is perhaps due to their ~~near~~ ease in obtaining food, and other necessities of life.

21-9-66

Departed Kerema 0900 hours by landrover, along Cupola Rd. to Silo. The road became impassable after about 2½ miles. Set out on foot over the hill and along the beach. Arrived Silo approximately 1400 hours. Waited for Village Councillor and President of Womens' Club to appear they did within half an hour. Moved into Club House.

22-9-66

Inspected the village, paying attention to housing, water supply and general standards of hygiene. Quite impressed with cleanliness of village, when compared with some I had seen in Central District. Spoke to village about collection and expenditure of their taxes. Retired to Rest House and heard Court Cases, involving tax evasion, assault and one squabble between two wives of the same man. Moved on to Uamai 1. Inspected the Co-op, 85 bags of copra awaiting shipment.

23-9-66

In the morning, we spoke to the villagers along the same lines as the previous village, giving the Council estimates, and clarifying the new taxation system. Retired to the Rest House and heard courts.

PATROL DIARY.

- 24-9-66. Walked on to Karama, spoke again on Council estimates and taxation. Answered questions on Local Govt. Councils.
- 25-9-66 Moved onto Koaru. The people here seemed very enthusiastic but later proved to be otherwise - there were many men in the village, but when we asked for carriers all we got was bored looks.
- 26-9-66 Left Koaru and walked to the village of Hama Hama, where we were met by Mr. Howard A.D.C. We then left for Kukipi by motor boat. I was personally however, more impressed with the Vice President, an older man with what appeared to me enthusiasm and understanding of the problems and their possible solutions.
- 27-9-66 Observed.
- 28-9-66 Returned to Koaru, thence to Karama, where there were several courts to be heard. The afternoon was spent in sitting in on a Council meeting.
- 29-9-66 Returned to Kaipi Council Chambers, checked Council books. Moved onto Silo 2. Several Courts were heard. Spent a night at Silo.
- 30-9-66 Spoke to villagers on Councils and the new taxation system, this proved very difficult to explain throughout the patrol. Returned to Kerema over Mt. Cupola. Much difficulty in getting the motor bike over the slippery track, eventually forced to abandon it.



Local Govt. Councils.

The Kaipi peoples' knowledge of Councils and their functions, seems to be rather limited; the patrol spent many hours speaking to the gathered villagers about the functions and powers of their Council, questions on Councils were many, but mainly concerned with taxation. The universal response received from the villagers after these periods of questions and answers, was one of thanks, as they had been unenlightened in this regard until now, and would henceforth be more amenable to suggestions made by the Council.

The President of the Kaipi Council is a man named Naine, I was personally however, more impressed with the Vice President, an older man with what appeared to me to be more enthusiasm and understanding of the problems, and their possible solutions.

I believe that the prestige of the Council and respect of its authority, is sadly lacking in the Kaipi.

Roads, Bridges and Agriculture.

One of the most pertinent questions that may be asked in reference to the developing economy of the Kaipi division, is the "road", when? and whether or not?.

The proposed road will link Kerema with Silo, thus facilitating the transport of agricultural produce to the market, the marketable at the moment consists of, copra and coffee, Copra is produced in all the Kaipi coastal villages, with coffee centred mainly around Karama. At present, the coffee is carried over Mt. Cupola on the backs of the villagers, but, while they acknowledge the need of the road, they seem to expect the administration to either build the road or pay them to do it.

(12)

Roads and Bridges. cont.

Whether or not the road comes to pass in the near future, depends on how much influence is exerted by the few, aware and energetic men we struck.

One of the main objections, came from those men whose coconut palms were being cut down to enable its completion. I think this may be overcome by the prestige they will gain in sacrificing these for the common good.

The advent of the envisioned road will bring a prosperity to Kaipi, stemming not only from the outward flow of marketable produce; but also the inward flow of ideas, as the area will be visited more frequently by representatives of other departments.

I believe the manifold benefits deriving from this project, may yet exceed our expectations.

Health.

One of the tangible benefits the people of the Kaipi will see for their taxes will be aid posts, but while these are quite adequate for dealing with minor ailments, in the case of anything serious, the patient has to be carried over the mountain, as recently happened.

The water in the villages, was either difficult to cart, or in wells uncovered and vulnerable to contamination. The Council expenditure for this year however has allocated money for the installation of covered wells in all these villages.

Courts.

The cases dealt with on this patrol were of a minor nature. They ranged from abusive language, rioting and land squabbles, to paternity charges. Nothing could be done about the young girls carrying children until the babies were born. Even then the onus is on the girl



to prove who fathered the child.

A fallacy in the area, is that only after oft repeated intercourse may a child be conceived.

#### Complaints.

These usually rose from the question of taxation and the ability to pay it. Some of the older or sick people said as they were unable to work, they could not pay tax. It was explained to them that their ability to pay would be judged by the Taxation Tribunal; the members of which would be people of the Kaipi district. I think they were satisfied with this.

#### Rest Houses.

There were no Rest Houses as such in any of the villages, they were invariably Womens' Clubs, charging twenty cents per night for European Officers. With the exception of the Silo 2 Rest House they were all in good condition.

#### Carriers.

There was some difficulty in getting carriers, stemming mainly I think from a marked disinclination to do such heavy work for ten cents an hour.

In the village of Koaru we could obtain no male carriers at all, the women carried from Koaru 1 to Koaru 2.

#### Co-operative Stores.

The co-operative stores in the Kaipi, had, at the time we passed through, over 400 bags of copra awaiting shipment. At the moment the only means of moving this is by means of the "K boats" which stand off shore, where the bags are ferried to them by canoe through the surf.

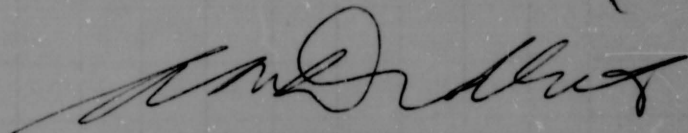
The range of goods stocked by the stores is still very small.

Missions.

The L.M.S. has control of all the souls of the area. It provides small schools in all of the villages, and has its centre at Koaru, where its largest school is. The Society is also represented at Karama by a £5000 church. Roads to heaven are ostensibly, easier to build, than roads to Kerema.

Conclusion.

The patrol could be considered successful, even if the people do not heed the advice given them, they certainly cannot say we did not understand its importance as great pains were taken to see that every question, was not only answered fully but also simply and slowly.



Alan M. Didlick. C.P.O.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of.....CULF.....Report No.....4..1966/67.....

Patrol Conducted by.....Mr. W. J. G. Lambden.....A.D.C......

Area Patrolled.....Part KAIPI Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr. M. D. Day.....P.O......Mr. A. Didlick.....C.P.O.  
.....2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
Natives.....1 Interpreter.....

Duration—From21...../.....9...../1966...to...30...../.....9...../1966..

Number of Days.....10.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Sept....../1965..

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

Map Reference.....Map Attached.....

Objects of Patrol.....Explain Council Estimates, Explain Councillors Duties  
.....1965/66 Tax Prosecutions, Routine Administration......

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-2-4

7th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Day's report is acknowledged. It is noted that though the Assistant District Commissioner Kerema accompanied the patrolling officer, he made no comments on the report. His comments would have been valuable in gauging the value of the report.

Mr. Day should be more precise in his statements; generalisation can be easily misunderstood. It would appear that it is not that the Administration should get tough with the people, but that the Council Adviser, the Councillors and the people should be educated in what Local Government aims to do and can do if given a fair chance.

The people should be invited to attend Local Government Council meetings as observers. These meetings could perhaps be held at some of the major villages in the area. The matter of educating the people and awakening their interest, is vital to the success of the Council.

Your memorandum covers the other matters raised. The lethargic attitude referred to in the last paragraph of the report, appears to be spreading. The Council Adviser should take active steps to see that it spreads no further.

The next report of a patrol to the area will be awaited with interest. A big improvement in the native and council situation is expected.

(J.F. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.





67. 2. 4  
(8)

67-2-17/664

ACJ:wd

Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

26th October, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
**KEREMA.**

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1966/67

Thank you for the abovementioned Report, received on  
18th October, 1966.

Mr. Day does not express himself clearly; he wrongly assumes that his reader is in possession of facts relevant to his remarks. Under the heading Local Government he "rambles on" about the Kerema-Silo road but fails to explain why he considers it a futile project. He then speaks of a problem but fails to state precisely the nature of the problem. Finally, he says that by clearing a track from Karama to Lelefiru and the future purchase of a tractor by the Toaripi Association, the problem is overcome. Mr. Day must learn to appreciate that because of my local knowledge, I may know what he means but it is doubtful if the Director would. Please advise Mr. Day and other members of your Field Staff that Patrol Reports are not primarily for my information but for Department of District Administration Headquarters.

Concerning carriers, this problem is becoming more acute. I would like this matter discussed at length in the various Council Meetings and a firm decision made in relation to payment. This is not a problem that can be sidestepped. It is vital to local administration.

Roads and Bridges. Mr. Day should have supplied a small sketch map showing the proposed route. A string of names means very little to persons unfamiliar with the area.

Generally speaking this Report indicates an unsatisfactory administrative state in the area patrolled. It also indicates a Council lacking in leadership and guidance. As Mr. Day is the Council Adviser he should take active steps under your direction to improve the existing situation.

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

MINUTE TO: Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information, please.

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

KEREMA  
KEREMA SUB-DISTRICT  
GULF DISTRICT

Patrol No. 4 Kerema 1966/67

Patrol Report by: M.D. Day Patrol Officer.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. W. J. G. Lambden, Assistant District Commissioner.

Area Patrolled: Part Kaipi Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: Mr. Alan Didlick, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter.  
1 Assistant Medical Practitioner.

Duration of Patrol: 21-9-66 to 30-9-66  
10 Days.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. 7-9-65 to 17-9-65  
11 Days.  
D.A.S.F. September 1966  
10 Days.  
P.H.D. unknown.

Objects of the Patrol: Explain Council Estimates,  
Explain Councillors Duties,  
1965/66 Tax Prosecutions,  
Routine Administration.

Map Reference: Map Attached.



Introduction.

The KAIPI area lies to the east of Kerema. The KAIPI is boarded on the west by Mt. Cupola and on the east by the Tauri river mouth system. The area is rather difficult to enter from Kerema. From Kukipi the KAIPI can be reached by dingy in some 30 minutes and from Malakua the time is only about 15 minutes.

The attitude of the KAIPI people varies from village to village. The people in one village may appear to be very sluggish, the people in the next village may be get up and go types.

There is a Local Government Council in the area which, at the moment, is not functioning too well. There have been problems with Councillors who have assumed powers which they do not have. One of the aims of the patrol was to explain to the Councillors and the people just what powers a Councillor has. The feeling in the area is that the Administration is not 'tough enough' with the village people. The KAIPI Councillors would go well in a police state.

The area is typical of the Gulf coastal area. There is a fertile coastal strip with the usual stands of coconuts, then a strip of sage swamp which gives rise to higher ground on which coffee is now being grown. The big problem is the removal of produce from the villages. Copra presents the major problem. During the south east it is impossible to load boats. This problem has to be solved if the area is to develop.

DIARY.

- 21-9-66 0900 hrs Departed Kerema on motor-cycle for SILO. Motor-cycle overheated on the Cupola road. Landrover containing Mr. Lambden and Mr. Didlik became bogged. Party travelled over walking track. Arrived SILO No.1 at 1300 hrs. Night at SILO.
- 22-9-66 Commenced talk on Local Government, explaining estimates and tax. After the talk the village was inspected and also the villages spring. Mr. Lambden heard complaints and courted tax defaulters. Left Silo No.1 at 1530 hrs for UAMAI. Arrived UAMAI by motor-cycle at 1530 hrs. Inspected the village. Met Mr. Brown L.M.S. who was walking to Kerema. Night at UAMAI.
- 23-9-66 Talked with the UAMAI people in the meeting house. The question of half year tax was brought up. Explained Council estimates etc. After the talk Mr. Lambden heard complaints. At 1300 hrs. The patrol travelled to KARAMA and settled into the rest house. During the afternoon we inspected the villages of KARAMA No. 1 and 2. Noted wells and quality of the water. The most unusual feature of this village is the \$10,000 church. Night KARAMA.

Kerema Patrol ReportNo. 4 1966/67DIARY (Cont.)

- 24-9-66 Left KARAMA at 0800 hrs. and travelled to KOARU. Ferryed A.D.C. and C.P.O. along the beach on motor-cycle. Arrived KOARU at 0900 hrs. Visited mission station at KOARU and talked to the Staff. Travelled to Tauri river mouth where we met Mr. Howard A.D.C. Travelled to Kukipi.
- 25-9-66 Sunday observed.
- 26-9-66 0700 Travelled from Kukipi to Lelefiru. Arrived at 0745 hrs and continued on to KOARU. KOARU people were loading a chartered boat with copra. During the day we had discussions with the Councillors and Mr. Lambden heard complaints. Inspected the village. Night at KOARU.
- 27-9-66 Discussion with the KOARU people during the morning. Once again explained council estimates etc. After the meeting more complaints were heard. At 1400 hrs the patrol departed for KARAMA. Several men marked for carriers from KOARU went bush and finally four young girls from KOARU womens club volunteered to carry for us. Travelled to KOARU No. 2 and inspected the village. Carriers were obtained and the girls were sent back. Took A.D.C. to KARAMA on motor-cycle and went back for C.P.O. Struck a dog just outside the village. Minor repairs had to be carried out on the bike and myself. Heard complaints with Mr. Lambden. Night KARAMA.
- 28-9-66 Talked to the people of the KARAMA group during the morning. The KARAMA's were not as receptive as the KOARU's. The afternoon was spent at the KAIPI Council Executive Committee meeting. Night at KARAMA.
- 29-9-66 During the morning the patrol gear was moved to SILO No. 2 and we stayed at the Council Chambers to check the Council Books. Travelled to SILO No. 2 by motor-cycle in the afternoon and after settling in Mr. Lambden heard complaints. Night at SILO No. 2.
- 30-9-66 Conducted a talk on Local Government during the morning. At 1200 hrs the patrol left for Kerema. Had considerable trouble getting the motor-cycle along the steep and slippery track. At the end of the track a large tree had come down during a storm and the bike had to be left. Continued on to Kerema arriving at 1530 hrs.



OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.Local Government.

The Kaipi Local Government Council has been functioning for some four years now. To this moment it has achieved only a little workwise and possibly a little politically. According to the village people we talked to during our patrol the explanation of the estimates was very much appreciated.

With the Kaipi Council being situated in such an isolated area it has been difficult to ship into the area materials necessary for construction of certain projects. Apparently the only outlet for Council funds has been projects which do not require the movement of materials. The one project concerned being the Kerema Silo road. In the year 1964 \$600 was allocated, 1965 \$3200 and 1966/67 \$2200 has been allocated. The achievement so far is about three miles of steep slippery track which is rapidly being overgrown. In addition to this several thousand dollars of Admin has also been allocated to this rather futile project. The Local Government engineer Mr. Lee has stated that the road will have to be lined with rocks 10" in diameter, then surfaced with gravel. The answer to the problem has been overcome by the Kaipi people. They have cleared a track from Karama to Lelefira and the Toaripi Association are purchasing a tractor.

During the patrol village people asked on several occasions 'when will some work be done in the villages'. It is apparent that most of the Kaipi people take little interest in the Council or in their Councillors. For the Council to achieve anything this problem must be overcome.

Agriculture.

Approximately 30 ton of copra was stored in the Co-op sheds in villages visited. As stated earlier the coastal strip has many coconuts growing along it. Much more copra could be made however on occasions the Co-op stores refuse to buy copra due to shipping problems.

There are roughly 31,000 mature coffee trees in the Kaipi area. Coffee, after being dried has to be carried to Kerema to be sold. Several ton has been carried out of the area in the last few months. The five to seven hour walk to Kerema with a bag of coffee on the shoulder deters many. During the visit to Kukipi the Co-op Officer was consulted about the problem and possibly, in the near future, a coffee marketing society could be formed for the Kaipi people.

The first coffee gardens in the area were clan gardens. These pose difficulties with both the cleaning of gardens and the picking and selling of the coffee. Of late gardens established are purely family affairs.

The Department of Agriculture has patrols in the area about every two months. These patrol assist with the pegging of gardens, advice on pruning and clearing etc.

Kerema Patrol Report

No. 4 1966/67.

Courts & Complaints.

Several complaints were heard by Mr. Lambden the A.D.C. They consisted mainly of arguments over land and others were about young unmarried expectant mothers. Of the courts heard several were about tax defaulters. Only five people in the Kaipi had not paid their half year tax. One other court concerned a family argument which turned into a near riot.

On my previous visits to the Kaipi I have found that minor complaints are numerous. Most consist of arguments over land. In all of these cases one person has coconuts etc. planted on another mans land.

Rest Houses.

There are very few 'Rest houses' left in the Kaipi area. The Womens Clubs have taken over control of all rest houses. All villages now have or are building native material houses with iron rooves and tanks supplied by the Council. All are in excellent condition.

Carriers.

The men of the Kaipi are not easily persuaded to carry. On one occasion several of the men picked to carry want bush. Others carry but are not too happy about their 10 cents per hour. The longest walk is from Silo to Kerema, about 3 1/2 hours walk. I can offer no solution to this problem except possibly a higher rate for carriers.

Roads and Bridges.

The much discussed Cupola road has already been mentioned earlier on in this report. If this road is to be completed it should be commenced near a source of road building material. Eventually a road system Murua - Epo, Kerema - Epo, Epo - Karama and Karama - Malalaua is envisaged. Murua has an unlimited gravel supply. Silo on the Epo - Karama section has limestone rock, Karama - Malalaua has gravel and sandstone. Kerema has nothing and yet the road has been commenced here. Without gravel it is impossible to build roads in this area due to the heavy rainfall and red clay.

Unfortunately the Councils in this area do not have the finance to purchase equipment for road building. P.W.D. Kerema have the equipment necessary however it will probably be returned to Port Moresby.

The people of Karama and Kuaru have been working on a road from Karama to Lelefiru. This is nearly complete. The Kaipi area is in the dry belt so there is no problem as far as road surfacing goes. The Silo - Karama section poses problems. The Karama river, some 300 ft. wide has to be crossed. The Umai and Silo creeks, 150ft., have to be bridged. The latter two can be bridged. The Karama river will have to be crossed with a punt unless a large bridge could be built. Once again this is too expensive for the Councils.

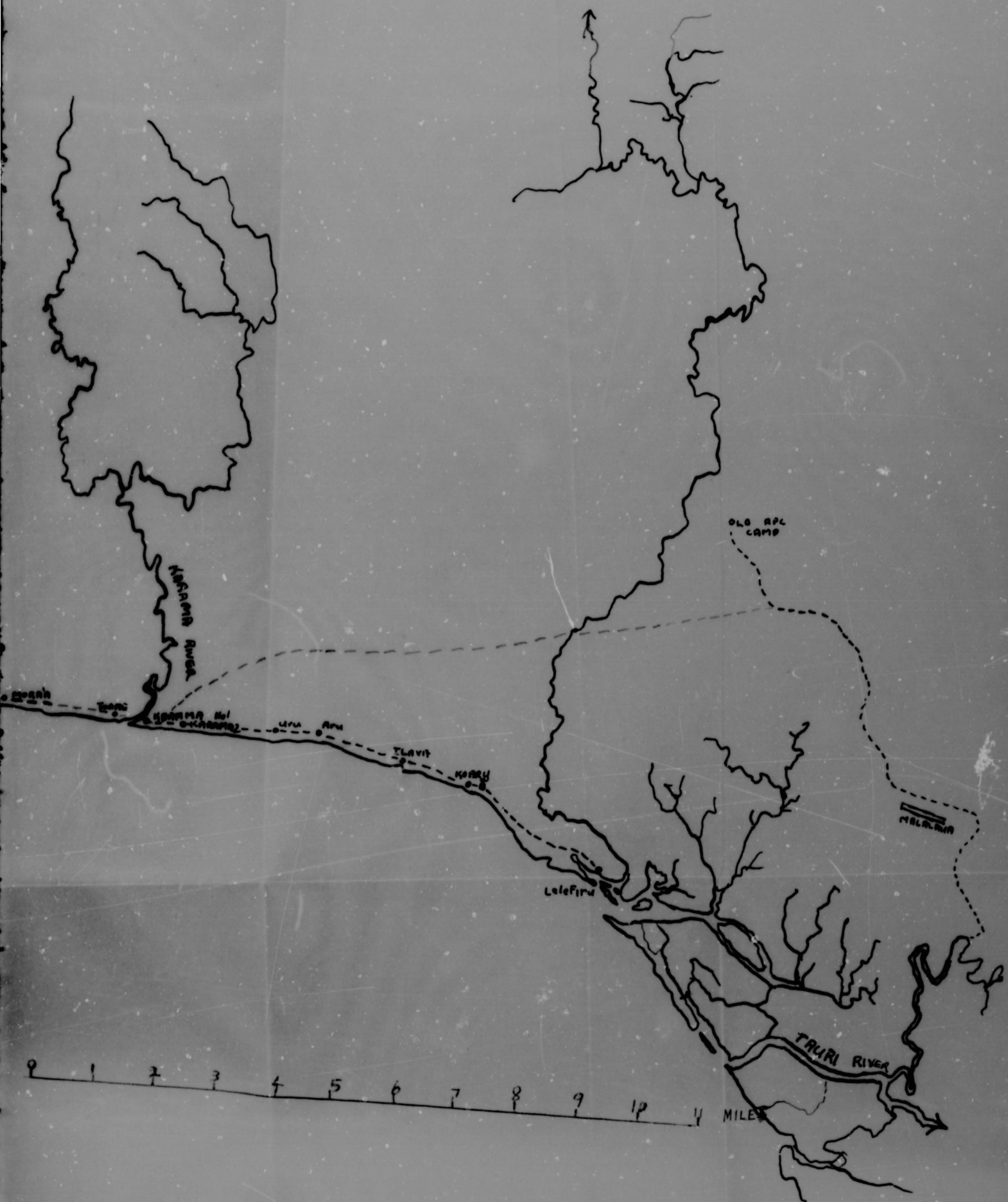


Kerema Patrol ReportNo. 4 1966/67Conclusion.

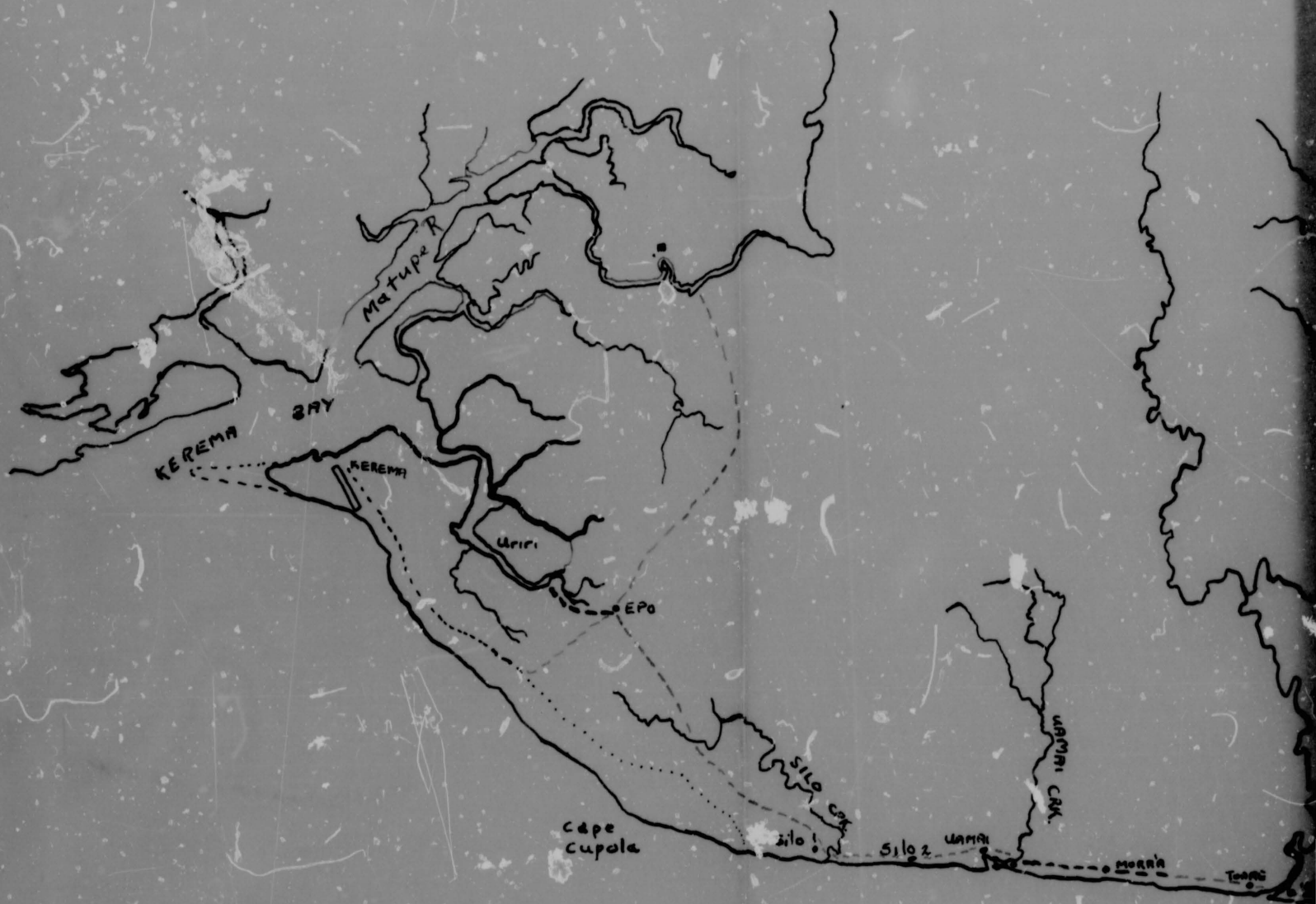
In all the patrol achieved its aim of explaining Local Government estimates etc. Apparently the village people were very much in the dark on these subjects. It is planned that similar patrols be sent to the Kaipi to explain Councils etc.

At the moment a very lethargic attitude is taken towards the Council and the Administration. This should not occur with the nearest village being only eight miles away from the District Headquarters. The people are not yet anti-Administration however they could quite easily go this way if there is no real development in the area soon. The area is potentially good. Coffee and copra being the main crops at the moment and rubber could be introduced once a road is in.

*Max D. Day*  
.....  
Max D. Day  
Patrol Officer









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

C.P.O. B.W. McMahon.

District of Gulf Report No. 4 <sup>A</sup> 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by Mr. A.D.O. B. Fischer.

Area Patrolled Lower portions of Lohiki River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr C.P.O. B.W. McMahon.

Natives 2 members R.P.&N.G.C.

1 interpreter.

Duration—From 27/9/1966 to 6/10/1966

Number of Days 10 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/9/1966

Medical Nil / / 19

Map Reference U.S.A.F. Aeronautical 4 miles to the inch.

Objects of Patrol See attached instructions.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-2-7

6th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 4-1966/67:

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. McMahon's report of his patrol to the Lower Lohiki River. Covering memoranda from the Assistant District Commissioner, Kerema and yourself, are also acknowledged.

Mr. McMahon requires more practice in the writing of reports. He should exercise care in English expression and read through his report to correct spelling, typing and punctuation errors.

The patrol was a good exercise in that Mr. McMahon saw at first hand difficulties which arise on patrol. He appears to have shown initiative and acquitted himself quite well.

You mention the establishment of a Base Camp at Kaberope; whilst this may be advisable the availability of funds should be kept in mind. It is noted that you have issued instructions for a follow-up patrol. This should set out as soon as possible to finalise matters left incomplete by this patrol and to consolidate Administration influence in the area.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



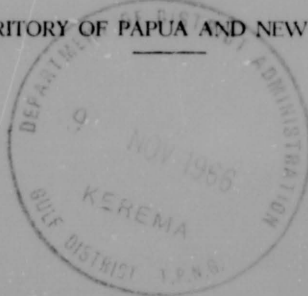
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference... 67.2.2/273

If calling ask for

Mr. WJGL/LM



67-2-18 (10)  
Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

8th November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

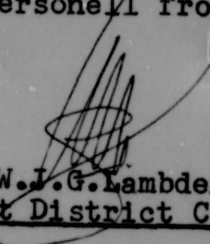
KEREMA PATROL REPORT 4/66-67

Attached please find original and 2 copies of the above report submitted by Mr. McMahon.

The delay in submission was caused through Mr. McMahon becoming ill and undertaking another patrol within one week of the completion of this patrol.

The difficulties of carriers and access to the Kaberope have been covered in previous correspondence.

It was unfortunate that the Medical Orderly was unable to accompany the patrol but the shortage of carriers prevented his movement. Current P.H.D. policy seems to be against the issue of medical kits to field officers on patrol. While I agree that it is admirable to have an orderly accompany every patrol the times do arise, such as on this patrol, when a shortage of a carriers makes it impossible. On this particular patrol Mr. McMahon treated the patrol personell from a personal medical kit of Mr. Fischers.

  
(W.J.G. Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner.



67-2-18/805

ACJ/MM.



67. 2. 7<sup>9</sup>  
KEREMA,  
GULF DISTRICT.

16th November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1966/67.  
Mr. B. McMAHON, C.P.O.

Thank you for the abovementioned report which was received on the 9th November, 1966.

The carrier problem is well appreciated at this Headquarters. Although the standard rate of pay is quite reasonable, there does exist a determined resistance to offer for the task. During this patrol, men from the local village of Karaeta were approached by me through the medium of the Local Government Councillor to assist Mr. Fischer as carriers. This was in response to an appeal from Mr. Fischer that his patrol was held up at Mamura because of a lack of carriers. Mr. Fischer was then considering abandoning the patrol. The men from Karaeta refused to carry and made it clear that one dollar plus rations for four hours' carrying was inadequate. It was then I despatched the Department of District Administration labourers to Mr. Fischer.

A possible solution is the establishment of a base camp in the Kaberope, thereby enabling officers to gain the confidence and co-operation of the people.

Roads and village areas must be improved and Mr. Fischer is to be commended for issuing firm instructions.

However, a follow up patrol is now essential, and you are to make arrangements for a patrol to this area as soon as possible.

Mr. McMahon requires coaching in English expression. His reports are hard to read.

J. J. Murphy  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

MINUTE TO Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information and comment, please.

J. J. Murphy  
(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

67-2-19/487

ACJ:wd

Gulf District,

KEREMA.

26th Sept., 1966.

Mr. B.M. Fischer,  
Sub District Office,  
KEREMA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KEREMA  
PATROL No. 4 of 1966/67.

Please be prepared to move out on patrol to the BEBO Village area, KABEROPE Census Division, to-morrow morning. You will be accompanied by C.F.O. Mr. B. McMahon.

Last week whilst Mr. Dunkerley was investigating an assault on a middle age woman at SORI, the female AIENDI-ROILO of WADU was discovered in the village with a severe arrow wound in the buttock which had become gangrenous. The cause of the assault is thought to be the same as the Sori incident - sorcery. The actual assault took place at BEBO which is approximately 25 air miles North West of KAINTEBA. It is believed that AIENDI-ROILO walked and crawled to SORI in an effort to reach her husband who is a patient at Kerema Hospital.

Your task will be to investigate the assault and apprehend the assailants. During the patrol you are to give Mr. McMahon as much responsibility as possible i.e. organising carrier loads, purchase of native foods, first aid treatment if necessary to carriers, etc.

Whilst passing through villages en-route to your destination conduct routine administrative action, i.e. listen to complaints if any, adjudicates where necessary. Inspect all houses and if any require maintenance maintenance and repair, issue the necessary instructions and write them in the Village Book. Inspect the village and ensure the standards of hygiene are adequate, i.e. grass cut to within 50 yards of houses etc.

Have Mr. McMahon walk through several gardens with an Interpreter and a policeman. This will enable him to see local native agricultural methods.

In short you are to offer him training and pass on to him your knowledge of the bush.

On return from patrol you will both have one clear day free of all duties and a further three days free of all duties in which to compile your Reports.

I require a Report from both Mr. McMahon and yourself but only Mr. McMahon is to draw a map of the Patrol route.

John J. Murphy  
District Commissioner.

cc. Mr. B.W. McMahon.



### Introduction

It can be seen from the Patrol Instructions that the main object of the patrol was to go to BEBO Village and apprehend the men or man accused of the assault, in this the patrol was unsuccessful. Mr. Fischer got as far as EGWA Village and I stayed behind at the Lohiki River.

Numerous difficulties were encountered and partly overcome. Shortage of carriers as well as slowness of them combined with shortage of food forced the patrol to return to Kerema. Sores on the carriers and constant rain a hinderance while the flooded Lohiki River encouraged six carriers to desert as soon as the patrol came to it. The remaining carriers were none too willing to try to cross it after a raft which was built on the first day upon the patrol's coming to the river nearly capsized attempting to cross it.

Minor objects of the patrol were accomplished such as passing on responsibility to myself in organising the carriers and treating their ailments as well as Mr. Fischer passing on certain rudiments of bushmanship.

### Diary

Tuesday 27th September 1966. Proceeded on patrol from Kerema 1100 hrs and arrived at MAMURO at 1319 hrs. Found the village deserted of all menfolk. Boboro Interpreter sent off to SORI Village to recruit what carriers he could there. He arrived back that night with one. Managed to recruit a few carriers that afternoon from the upper part of Mamuro. Doubt over the carrier position forced Mr. Fischer to send a message back to Kerema asking that the Aramiri return on both Wednesday and Friday in the case the patrol was forced to return to Kerema to recruit carriers there. Overnight Mamuro Rest House.

Wednesday 28th September 1966. Boboro was sent bush and a Policeman sent to Sori village both trying to recruit carriers. The policeman return that night with two while Boboro came back empty-handed. Aramiri did not arrive at Mamuro that day. Overnight Mamuro.

Thursday 29th September 1966. Boboro again sent into the bush for carriers, return that night with two. THE same afternoon the Aramiri arrived with six carriers from Kerema. This brought the carrier force up to eighteen still a critical position. After consultation with Mr. Fischer it was agreed that the patrol would set out on the morrow. Overnight Mamuro.

<sup>30</sup>  
Friday 30th September 1966. Departed Mamuro at 0645 hrs with the intention of making the night's camp at Iulu. This intention defeated. Arrived Mr. K. O'Brien's camp 24 at 1230 hrs. Carriers having difficulty keeping up. At 1530 hrs decided to camp for the night at a position half-way between Mr. O'Brien's camp 24 and Iulu. Last of the carriers caught up at 1800 hrs. Overnight Camp 1.

<sup>1st October</sup>  
Saturday 1st October 1966. Departed Camp 1 at 0800 hrs for Iulu. Upon coming to Awoia Creek found it swollen after heavy rain.

October  
 Saturday 1st ~~October~~ 1966 cont. The going abt difficult with the creek deep in places. The carriers especially the carriers from Kerema found to be humbugging it. Arrived Iulu at 1500 hrs but continued on towards the Lohiki River. Camped half hour from Lohiki River at 1645 hrs. Overnight camp 2.

October  
 Sunday 2nd ~~September~~ 1966. Advanced to the Lohiki River after departing Camp 2 at 0815 hrs, to find it in full cry and swollen with the last couple of days' rain. A raft was constructed with the aim of Mr. Fischer, Boboro and one policeman going across and on to KIKIAPA VILLAGE and myself ferrying the patrol boxes and carriers across after him and following as best I could. Just before this Mr. Fischer had just received word that six of the carriers had deserted. The raft pushed off and headed out to the middle of the river where it nearly capsized. The raft returned to my side of the river where Mr. Fischer decided to let the matter rest until the morrow. Interpreter Boboro was badly shaken by his experience. It was decided to leave him behind on the trip tomorrow. Overnight Camp 3.

Monday 3rd October 1966. Mr. Fischer departed Camp 3 by raft at 0830 hrs accompanied by one policeman, cookboy and one of the carriers as interpreter. Meanwhile I was to try to get the rest of the carriers across later on during the day. The river was too dangerous for such ambitious thoughts so I settle down to await a drop in its level. Mr Fischer did not return that night which we both realised was possible. Overnight Camp 3.

Tuesday 4th October 1966. I decided this morning to try and effect a line of some sorts across the river although the level had not dropped a great deal. After examining the river for a possible shallows I decided on a site about 100 yards from camp. There being a deep ~~gully~~ gully and then a ledge going the rest of the way across the river. After obtaining all the cane I thought I needed I worked my way across. During the course of the morning I managed with the aid of the remaining policeman and my cookboy Ai'i a few more strips of cane across making the line a reasonably strong and safe conveyance. That afternoon a flying-fox was constructed with the aim of setting out on the morrow after Mr. Fischer. The fox was not needed however as Mr. Fischer return to camp at 1545 hrs and informed me that the patrol will be returning to Kerema. Overnight Mamuro. Camp 3.

Wednesday 5th October 1966. Departed Camp 3 to return to Kerema. Made fairly good progress until 1330 hrs when heavy rain forced the patrol to camp for the night. Overnight Camp 4.

Thursday 6th October 1966. Departed camp 4 and proceeded back to Mamuro arriving there at 1145 hrs after a walk of three hours forty-five minutes. Waited until 1500 hrs when the Aramiri arrived to take the patrol back to Kerema. Arrived Kerema at 1700 hrs.

Friday 7th October 1966. Reported to Mr. Lambden A.D.C. at 0800 hrs. Patrol officially stood down.

END OF PATROL



### Reception of Patrol.

Well received with the people of the inland. The coastal people disappeared upon the approach of the Patrol and made the recruiting of carriers very difficult.

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### Villages.

One village in the exact meaning of the word was entered on the Patrol and this was Mamuro Village. Mamuro is a typical coastal village situated be-side a fresh water creek which is affected by the high tides of Kerema Bay.

The village is very unclean and most houses need repairs. Instructions were given by Mr. Fischer in his capacity as Local Court Magistrate to have all ruins of houses and canoes pulled down and destroyed and the area up to the fifty yard mark cleaned up of all rubbish.

Iulu, a centre of population for eleven people was passed through but only one house was sighted. This was a conical shaped house apparently abandon.

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### Village Officials.

The Village Official Iamovio of Iulu was most co-operative with the Patrol although a little unintelligent. He could follow the Patrol's numerous requests after having them explained to him two or three times. A great help in getting the people to bring food into the Patrol. Held in high regard by the people.

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### Agriculture.

Contrary to Patrol Instructions there was a mark absence of local gardens. A rather extensive garden was entered half an hour out from Mamuro. This garden contained Taro and Bananas and is the only garden worthy of being mentioned. The crops were in rows up to fifty yards in length while the garden followed a creek for a distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.

Taro was brought in in abundance at Iulu although no extensive gardens were sighted. A few Pawpaws together with some Bananas were also brought in to be sold.

---

### Carriers.

One of the main difficulty experienced during the patrol was lack of carriers. Men went bush on the approach of the patrol at Mamuro and at Sori. Eventually eleven men were hired from these villages, of these five deserted at the Lohiki River. Eleven men were not enough and the idea was considered using women to carry even though this could add to the patrol's problems. Fortunately six D.D.A. labourers arrived from Kerema which eased the situation a little.

As the patrol progressed it was found that all the carriers were not putting their back into the work especially the six D.D.A. labourers. This lack of zeal was one of the main reasons why the patrol was forced to return to Kerema.

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### Carriers con't.

Lack of zeal amongst the people of this area was critical to this patrol which can be seen from the diary and the passed comments on the carriers' williness to carry. Future patrols could find that the carrier problem could terminate the patrol before it leaves the station. The people do not want to carry because the work is too hard.

This attitude leaves the patrols going out of Kerema in a precarious situation. A solution could be higher wages. The wages at present are as follows:

22 cents per day with rations  
70 cents without rations.

The people of this area regard their wages as insufficient. The Opau group of villages demand 80 cents per day with rations, while Karaeta and Siviri villagers asked for over one dollar a day with rations. A wage which could be acceptable to the people and would be one dollar a day with rations.

### Health

Health in the area is very good. No tropical ulcers or framboesia was noticed on the population but the carriers suffered from tropical ulcers. Two carriers appeared to be suffering from chronic tropical ulcers. The carriers also suffered from sores to the shoulder and these were treated with what medicines I had available.

A Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol as far as Mamuro but due to the carrier shortage the patrol was forced to leave him behind.

### Roads and Bridges

Roads need little description, the few the patrol travelled on were not in very good repair. Most of the time the patrol travelled up the many creeks in the area.

The Lokiki River which was in full flood provided the straw which broke the patrol's back, six carriers deserted at it the six was a carrier newly hired from Iulu.

The river could be bridged a very little expense and would help patrols move quickly through the area on to the denser groups of population at Kikiapa and Udowa. I suggest that a patrol be sent to area to build a wire bridge the time factor involved would not amount to more than three weeks and would demonstrate to the people that the Administration is out to help them by speedier contact. Most of the people in the area have a fear of water so this bridge would undoubtedly help them move about their own area much quicker and bring them closer to Kerema.

### Conclusion.

The patrol was undoubtedly unsuccessful in affecting its main object but to a major extent this was unavoidable.

*B.W. McMahon*  
B.W. McMahon.  
C.P.O.

Appendix A. Personnel.

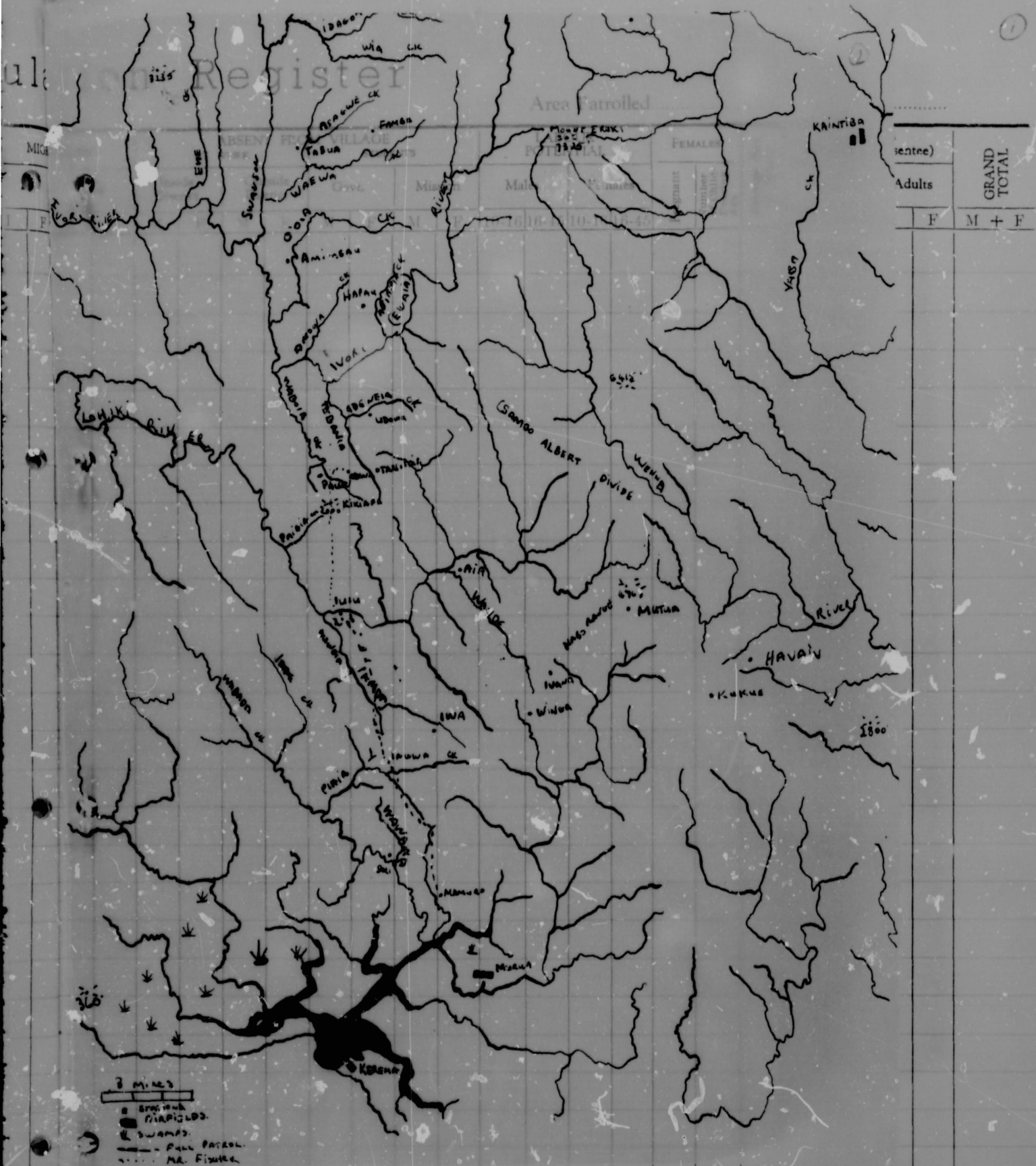
Koneha No. 10204.

Discipline: Good.  
Dress: Good.  
Conduct: Good.

Soembo No. 11461.

Discipline: Good.  
Dress: Good.  
Conduct: Good.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of Gulf Report No. 6/66-67

Patrol Conducted by J. H. Dunkerley A.D.C.

Area Patrolled Korema Bay Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B. W. McMahon C.P.O.

1 member R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives 1 interpreter

Duration—From 13/10/1966 to 31/10/1966

Number of Days 9 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 29/7/1966

Medical 10/10/1966

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol See attached Patrol Instructions

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-2-12

8th February, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT - KEREMA NO. 6/1966-67:

Receipt of the above report and your 57-2-19 of 11th January, 1967 is acknowledged with thanks.

The acting District Commissioner's advice to the Assistant District Commissioner, Kerema is most pertinent and penetrating. The difficulties which exist will not dissolve in any measurable time but must be accepted and contended with, as pointed out.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67-2-12  
(13)

67-2-19/0161

KEREMA, Gulf District.

11th January, 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 6-66/67

Thank you for the abovementioned report, which was received on 22nd November, 1966, during my absence from the station. Please note that I have re-numbered this report from No.5 to No.6 to avoid confusion with the memorandum of patrol No. 5 submitted by Mr. Dunkerley.

The apathy of these people towards progress is well known, and almost amounts to passive resistance. However, much of the fault lies with ourselves. Officers do not really know the people and staff inexperienced in Local Government duties have, through necessity, been allocated to supervisory duties. The lack of willing cooperation by the people causes officers to lose the keen edge of interest in their work and to become resentful of the people's attitude. Thus a stalemate occurs. In this unhappy state of affairs, it is our duty to bend over backwards in an endeavour to reach the people.

We are the better educated group, and thus we have to lead and perhaps sink our pride to some extent. The winds of change are moving rapidly, but these people are unaware of the new demands. They fail to realise that in the modern world events that occur in other continents affect them as much as us. We are aware of the urgency of keeping abreast of modern trends and the need for political awareness. These people are not. Thus, officers become frustrated when their ideas are ignored.

Your task is to educate the people at village level. I suggest you explain national and international news items to them and encourage their intelligent interest. Judging by the number of letters delivered to Radio Kerema each month (150 commenting on news items and up to 1500 dealing with requests for music and commenting on various subjects) the people are more than capable of intelligent and pertinent comment. By taking a deep personal interest in them, you may be able to puncture their undoubted unpleasant casing.

  
(Alan C. Jefferies)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc: Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
Konedobu.

Forwarded for your information, please.

  
(Alan C. Jefferies)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



67.2.1./223

Sub-District,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

11th October, 1966.

Mr. J.N. Dunkerley,  
Assistant District Officer,  
Kerema.

PATROL INSTRUCTION  
KEREMA PATROL No. 5/66-67

Please prepare to depart on a patrol of Kerema Bay Census Division. Mr. C.P.O. McMahon will accompany you.

Objects of the patrol are:

1. Census Revision
2. Obtain the views of the people to turn the Kerema Bay L.G. Council into a multi racial Council.
3. Arrange for rest houses to be constructed in each village.
4. General administration.

Upon completion of the patrol Mr. McMahon is to submit a full patrol report. I also require, from you a detailed submission regarding the proposed multi racial Council.

Please ensure that Mr. McMahon is fully conversant with census procedures as, during November, he is to undertake a census patrol of the Kaipi.

(W.J.G. Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. McMahon,  
C.P.O.  
Kerema.

Diary.

Thursday 13th October 1966. Departed Kerema 0745 hrs for Murua and arrived at 0935 hrs. Arranged accommodation with Mr. & Mrs. Gray and proceeded to Kanakandi and Novira villages for census. Combined villages into one unit for census under the title Novira. Census of 65 people completed at 1600 hrs. Inspected village and instructions were given for several new houses to be completed or rebuilt. Arrived back at Murua at 1810 hrs.

Friday 14th October 1966. Departed for Meu at 0910 hrs and arrived at 0945 hrs. Court held for people who were absent from census yesterday. Finished census 1350 hrs and inspected village. Visited Government school in area for 97 children of the settlers. Informed of lack of KukuKuku children who do not want to come although the parents agree to the proposal. Arrived back at Murua 1600 hrs.

Saturday 15 October 1966. Waited at Murua wharf for outboard to arrive. It arrived at 1315 hrs, too late to do census of Mamuro that day. Returned to Kerema arriving 1430 hrs.

Sunday 16th October 1966. Observed.

Monday 17th October 1966. On station.

Tuesday 18th October 1966. On station.

Wednesday 19th October 1966. On station.

Thursday 20th October 1966. On station.

Friday 21st October 1966. On station.

Saturday 22nd October 1966. Observed.

Sunday 23rd October 1966. Observed.

Monday 24th October 1966. Proceeded to Mei No. 1 at 0745 hrs and arrived at 0900 hrs. Commenced census and finished it at 1300 hrs. Talk given on multi racial councils and inspected village. Departed at 1515 hrs and arrived back at Kerema at 1550 hrs.

Tuesday 25th October 1966. Departed Kerema at 0730 hrs and arrived Mei No. 2 at 0830 hrs. Completed census at 1300 hrs and inspected village while Mr Dunkerley heard two court cases. Gave talk on multi racial councils. Visited Salvation Army Mission another talk on councils and departed for Kerema at 1620 hrs arriving Kerema at 1700 hrs.

Wednesday 26th October 1966. Departed Kerema for Uaripi 0800 hrs arriving 0830 hrs. Commenced census of Uaripi and Peto at 0845 hrs completed at 1330 hrs. Talk given on multi racial councils and inspected villages. Arrived back in Kerema at 1700 hrs after departing Peto point at 1645 hrs.



Thursday 27th October 1966. Departed Kerema 0750 hrs  
for Siviri village arriving 0800 hrs. Completed census at  
1415 hrs and gave a talk on multi racial councils. Comments  
were made on the people of this village moving to its new  
site but no concrete suggestions were made. Inspected  
village and departed for the station arriving at 1700 hrs.

Friday 28th October 1966. Arrived Karaeta at 0745  
hrs and commenced census completing it at 1030 hrs. Held  
court for two men from Siviri and held complaints. Talk  
given on multi racial councils and after a discussion  
concerning Kerema Bay L.G. Council the people nodded ascent-  
ment for the proposal to turn Kerema Bay into a multi racial  
council. Inspected village and returned to the station.

Saturday 29th October 1966. Observed.

Sunday 30 th October 1966. Observed.

Monday 31st October 1966. Departed Kerema 0800hrs  
for Mamuro arriving 0930 hrs. Completed census 1220 hrs and  
inspected village after giving talk on multi racial councils.  
Completed inspection 1430 hrs and return to Kerema 1530 hrs:

ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ

End of Patrol.

Finis.

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Introduction.

This officer was unable to complete the whole patrol of the Kerema Bay Census Division and so this report will be relative to the villages visited by this officer. The villages relative are Novira, Meu, Mei No.1, Mei No.2, Uaripi, Petoi, Siviri, Karaeta and Mamuro.

Native Situation.

One of the major objects of this patrol was to observe the reactions and views of the people of the Kerema Bay L.G. Council turning multi racial. The patrol achieved moderate success with this aim in view, by the fact that the people did not oppose such a proposal. It was observe that the people were not However too enthusiastic about the proposal.

Views (if any) were well hidden behind the general apathy of the area. This writer feels that although the patrol went to great lenghts to explain the meaning of a multi racial to the people on a level that they could comprehend, the people were most indifferent to it or else they couldn't understand and could not be bother to find out. I arrived at this conclusion after Mr. Dunkerley questioning the people on the activities of their council did not bother to answer. The fact remains either they couldn't or wouldn't and I am inclined to take the former.

The people of the area are under the misapprehension that the council is an extension of the Administration. I am also inclined to believe that the councillors lack the backbone and will to right this matter. Few councillors have the interests of their villages at heart. A classic example of this is Sepero whoa neither attempt to speak up at council meetings when he does attend nor attend regually. The council also lacks the authority it should have with the people. Villages such as Siviri and Mei No.2 are in constant conflict with their councillors (when these councillors do speak up). Apathy seems to be the order of the day and until this is eradicated the area will not progress very much.

Propaganda would help to a certain extent but after sixty years of contact with the Administration I am inclined to believe that it wel would not be a great influence unless it was visible propaganda such as tours of the highlands to show the people of the coast what the Highlanders have acheived in thirty years. More guild guide for the council would be a great help for the council and for the area. The council has had three Advisers in six months each with his own approach to councils which undoubtably has lead to a certain amount of confusion among the councillors. However, the best solution to the lack of progress in the area is that the people see that their progress rests with their council and that they better make it strong by more taxes and that they themselves do the hard work that has to be done and realise that the Administration is not giving out handouts any more.



(4)

## Village.

Kanakamdi: a village of seven houses on the banks of the Murua River inhabited by Kukukukus. Most of the houses were in need of repairs of some kind or another and appropriate instructions were given. Plentiful supply of fresh drinking water from the Murua.

Novira: another Kukukuku village also on the Murua. The village was very clean while instructions were given to have two houses rebuilt. Drinking water from the Murua.

Meu: the third Kukukuku village of the area. Comprised of eight houses seven of which were instructed to be pulled down it is a very unclean village and instruction were also given to rectify this situation. Drinking water from the Murua.

Mei No.1: a very clean village of forty odd houses of which ten are in need of repairs. Water supply is in a precarious state, one tank services the village and is undoubtedly not sufficient for a village of this size. In the dry season the village obtains water from Mei No.2 but I feel sure both villages would like to see Mei No.1 with a well of its own.

Mei No.2: an unimpressive village, the same size as Mei No.1. It is supplied with drinking <sup>water</sup> by a well which is in need of repairs. Eight houses ordered to be rebuilt while six more were to be repaired.

Uaripi: another clean village one of the biggest in the area over five hundred people. It has a well which ensures an adequate water supply. Several houses were in a state of decay and instruction given to rectify this.

Petoi: a group of houses at Petoi point. Has its own well which gives its eighty odd people an adequate water supply. Instructions given for one house to be rebuilt.

Siviri: a village of over seven hundred people whose main claim to fame is their uncooperative nature and unwillingness to work. The village itself is clean but the environs beyond the fifty yard mark are enough to turn ones stomach.

The village is being washed away and preparations are being made by the village to move up to Kerema Hospital however due to the laziness of the people this movement could take up to another two years. The preparations for moving has been in operation for at the last two years but so far not very much progress has been made. A well is being constructed in the village for water supply by the council.

Karaeta: a small village of two hundred fifty people. At present a well is being constructed by the council and it should be in operation shortly. Karaeta will probably suffer the same fate of Siviri in a few year and get washed into the sea.

Mamuro: a very bushy Kukukuku village. It is divided into two parts the flat and the heights, both of which are very unclean. An adequate water supply is found in the fresh water stream Mamuro.

(2)

## Courts.

Few courts were heard on patrol a list below outlines all courts heard.

Failure to follow instruction of L.C.M.	Two tried.
Failure to pay tax to L.G. Council	Two
Failure to appear at census	Three
Using abusive language	One

The Kukukukus of the Murua are showing a tendency to disregard Patrol Officer's instructions. It is hoped that the three people brought before the court will influence the rest of the people.

## Health.

Health in the area is generally good. Two hundred eighty one people were treated for a combination of sores, coughs, colds and headaches. Six cases of scabies and one of framboesia, were also treated and asked to return to Kerema to the hospital.

At present there is an Aid Post Orderly stationed at Uaripi who looks after the needs of Uaripi Peto, Mei No.1 and Mei No2 villages. The council in the near future intends building a new Aid Post with better amenities for tendering the sick.

## Roads and Bridges.

Most travelling in the area was done in canoes. The few tracks used were for the most part in good condition. The Murua River separates Meu from Kanakamdi and Novira and could prove impassable if it floods therefore all patrols going to Meu should make sure Heavy rain has not fallen at least three days before its departure from Kerema.

## Travelling Times.

## Walking.

Murua	Kanakamdi	1 hour.
Kanakamdi	Novira	1 hour.
Murua	Meu	1 hour.
Kerema	Siviri	5 minutes.
Kerema	Karaeta	5 minutes.

## Canoe.

Kerema	Mei No.1	35 minutes.
Kerema	Mei No2	40 minutes.
Kerema	Uaripi	30 minutes.
Uaripi	Peto	1 hour walking.
Peto	Kerema	15 minutes.
Kerema	Mamuro	1 hour.



(6)

### Education.

Two schools were visited by the patrol. The first school was Murua Primary "I" which has ninety seven pupils in classes from Standard 1 to Standard 5. Staffed by three Administration teachers the school is on the banks of the Murua River. It is well kept and provides an ideal mirage for a patrol officer who has just returned from an inspection of Meu. There is a dangerous shortage of Kukukuku children attending the school. Apparently the parents do not object to their children attending the school, the children just do not want to come. It is the old story of too much freedom given to children. A patrol should be sent to stress upon the parents that it would be of benefit to the children and indirectly to themselves to force the children to attend school.

The second school in the area is staffed by two Salvation Army personnel. Classes range from Prep to Standard 2. The school looks after the educational needs of thirteen children.

Except for the Kukukukus the remaining population in ratio to the number of schools shows a reasonable percentage of children attending school. The percentage being 55-87%. Although this figure is low by Australian standards it must be pointed out that there is a grave shortage of trained teachers and schools in this district and also throughout the Territory.

For a breakup of figures for children attending school see Appendix A.

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### Census.

The population of the seven village visited was 2649 people.

Birth Rate: 3-32  
 Death Rate: 3-32  
 Natural Increase: 0-00

N.B. These figures were obtained over a two year period from 1964 to 1966. That is the book used in the 1965 census was not the same book used in the 1964 or 1966 censuses.

These figures indicate a stable population however this is not the case as Migration into the village boosts up the population.

Migration in	210
Migration out	125
Increase	85

Hence the population of the area is increasing at the rate 3-20 per 100.

For complete Census Figures see Appendix B.

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11

APPENDIX A.

School Children.

Children going to Administration Schools inside and outside the District.

Male	Female
84	35
Total	119.

Children going to Mission Schools inside and outside the District.

Male	Female
91	63
Total	154.

Percentages.

Mission	Administration
56-41%	43-59%

These percentages give a good idea of how much reliance the Administration has on the Missions in this area.



(4)

APPENDIX B.

Population Figures.

Children		Adults		Grand Total		Average size of Family.
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
634	581	802	632	1436	1213	2-90

Grand Total Population 2649

Workers.

Inside District				Outside District			
Children		Adult		Children		Adult	
Males	Female	Male	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female
1	0	53	5	1	1	254	1

Combined Total 316.

Percentage of population working outside of village during Census

11-17%.

APPENDIX C.

Personnel.

Wemuru: Constable Number 8919.

Discipline	Good.
Conduct	Good.
Appearance	Good.

Remarks: Average.



18. 11/16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of Gulf Report No. 5/66-67 Kerema

Patrol Conducted by B.W. McMahon C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Kaipri Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.

1 Interpreter

Duration—From 23 / 11 / 1966 to 9 / 12 / 1966

Number of Days 17 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30 / 9 / 1966

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

Map Reference Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol Census and Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-2-14

15th February, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT KEREMA. NO. 7/1966-67:

Receipt of the above report and your 67-2-20 of 16th January 1967, is acknowledged with thanks.

Your criticism of Mr. McMahon's report is noted. He does however, show promise and with proper instruction and guidance, his efforts should improve.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



KEREMA, Gulf District.

16th January, 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 7/66-67

Thank you for the abovementioned report, which was received on 12th January, 1967, approximately one month after the patrol had stood down. In view of the fact that Mr. McMahon was given four clear days in which to type his report, no valid excuse for the late submission can be given. Should there be any further instances of this disobedience of instructions and laxness, his personal file will be noted accordingly.

Please ensure that the next patrol of this area endeavours to contact the people of Bodahi and Biataba, who have fled to the bush (Diary entry for Thursday, 1st December, 1966 refers).

You will be interested to learn that other Kukukuku people at Kotai (near Aseki) have recently sustained a high death rate. The A.D.C. investigating the matter discovered that the people were collecting the decaying flesh and grease from corpses and carrying it to Aseki to nourish young coffee trees. The persons carrying this putrefying matter were dying from infection. The question of medical patrols should be taken up with the District Medical Officer.

Road communications in this district are quite inadequate, and I am arranging a meeting of the Executive Committees of the seven Local Government Councils to discuss the construction of more roads. I have in mind the development of a road from Kerema via Cupola and Karama, thence following a series of bridges to Kaintiba. The A.D.C. Kukipi believes it is also possible for village labour to construct a road from Malalana to join this road. Further, I believe it is possible, again with village labour, to construct a road from Kerema in a north-westerly direction following the Lohiki River, thence across to the Tauri River Valley and thence either to Menyanya or Aseki. It may also be possible to construct a road using village people from Kerema eastwards around the Cupola to the Karama River, thence north-east to Tauri. (This could possibly join the Malalana area where the old A.P.C. road existed.) This road could also go northwards to Otibanda and thence to Bulolo.

The principal advantage of constructing these roads through the areas mentioned is that they would follow either the river system or the grain of the country. In addition, the areas are populated; thus maintenance is not such a great difficulty.

Such a road system would open up the district. You should instruct all field officers patrolling these areas to keep these



ideas in mind and to discuss them with the village people. I have requested the Director, Department of Forests, to make available his map B515, Lae-Kerema area, in which these roads are clearly outlined.

A useful patrol, poorly reported. I am pleased to note that you have discussed this aspect with Mr. McMahon.

(Alan C. Jefferies)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc: The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORORU.

Forwarded for your information, please.

(Alan C. Jefferies)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(P. J. WHITEHEAD)  
A/Assistant District Commissioner

67.2.2/237

Sub-District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.  
11th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

KEREMA PATROL 6/66-67

Please find attached the above report in duplicate with extra copies of the Census figures and report on patrol personnel.


Mr. McMahon requires more experience in English expression and typing. I have gone over the report with him, pointing out where various improvements could be made. I can see no reason for the delay in submitting this report.

The next patrol will have to attempt to locate the whereabouts of the people of the two Kukukuku villages who have scattered back into the foothills - possibly they are now within the Kaberope Division. The smallness of the population (under 200) makes it impossible to establish an Aid Post in the area.

The misunderstanding over pay rates for carriers has been corrected by the Council Advisor.

The basic problem of the Kaipi administratively and economically is the problem of communications with Kerema and/or a shipping point. The solution is to build the Cupola road from Kerema or a road from Malalaua.

I understand the Agriculture Department have Field Workers in the area regularly, but little increase in production can be expected until the transport problem is solved.

  
(P.G. WHITEHEAD)  
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. McMahon,  
Kerema.



67.2.2/289

Sub-District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.  
16th November, 1966.

Mr.B. McMahon,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Kerema.

KEREMA PATROL No.6/66-67

Please prepare to depart on a patrol of the Kaipi  
Census Division.

Main objects of the patrol are.

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.

As, at a later date I intend that you work in this  
area assisting the Council in building wells you should  
familiarise yourself with the villages and in particular the  
well sites selected by Mr. Julian Lee. His report is available  
in the Sub-District Office files.

As you do not have court powers any court cases which  
cannot be settled by arbitration should be referred to Kerema  
in serious cases or the litigants advised to see Mr. Day when  
he next visits Karama. A number of longstanding land disputes  
will no doubt be brought to your attention and you should  
list all disputes advising those concern that you will refer  
their disputes to Kerema.

Two police will accompany you and you should liase with  
the O.I.C. Police in their selection.

You should visit all villages and sleep in each village  
visited. You will also need to visit the 6 Kukukuku inland  
village. I anticipate that the patrol should take at least 2  
weeks to complete.

On your return from patrol you will have 4 clear  
working day free from other duties to complete your report.

(W.J.G.Lambden)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
Kerema.

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Introduction.

This patrol was carried out in the Kaiapi Census Division, and was one of Census Revision and Routine Administration. The patrol was well received, attendance at Census was good and while carriers showed a small reluctance to come forward with the help of the Local Government Councillors no major problem was encountered until near the end of the patrol.

Councillors appear to be getting the co-operation of the people even so far as the people requesting the Councillors to arbitrate land disputes for them and in most cases settling the disputes.

The L.M.S. Mission is gradually establishing itself in the eyes of the people although there was one or two complaints against the pastors in the area. Sorcery is still an obsession with the people (most complaints were sorcery of one form or another), and I feel it will be quite some time before it is done away with --- in some parts of the area never.

Sorcery, alleged attempted rape and ~~maintain~~ maintenance of children were most complaints. A few land disputes were brought before me and these were noted down and a suggestion for settlement offered, in fifty percent of the cases this was accepted. The remaining cases were told to wait for the Demarcation Committee.

A death resulting from a blow being struck during a quarrel was reported and this was investigated as far as the circumstances would allow. A man was detained at Bodahi and asked to return to Kerema for questioning.

Another death was reported and this also was investigated. A man was brought to Kerema over the apparent neglect of his child.

The patrol was undoubtedly successful.



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Diary.

Wednesday 23rd November 1966. Departed Kerema at 1040 hrs and arrived Silo No.1 1315 hrs. Organised accommodation for the night and organised census for tomorrow. Overnight Silo No.1.

Thursday 24th November 1966. Did census of Silo No.1 at 0730 hrs and Silo No.2 at 1130 hrs. Returned to Silo No1 at 1330 hrs and there met Miss Tait Welfare Officer who was conducting a Women's Club Meeting. No complaints heard. Attended Sing Sing that night. Overnight Silo No.1.

Friday 25th November 1966. Departed Silo No.1 en route to Uamai No1. On the way censused Uamai No.2 villages Arrived Uamai No.1 at 1300 hrs and set up accommodation for the night in Women's Club House. Heard complaints from 1900 hrs until 2300 hrs. Overnight Uamai No.1.

Saturday 26th November 1966. Did census of Uamai No.1 villages from 0830 hrs to 1200 hrs. Afternoon spent hearing complaints and balancing census figures. Heard more complaints until 2130 hrs. Overnight Uamai No1.

Sunday 27th November 1966. Sunday morning spent examining site of a land disputes. Two sides very hazy on their stories, both told to return that afternoon. Returned myself then to Uamai No.1 at 1230 hrs. Heard complaints from 1600 hrs to 2230 hrs including the land dispute. Matter eventually settled by halving the disputed land with myself as divider. Overnight Uamai No.1.

Monday 28th November 1966. Investigated land dispute in the morning, matter referred to Kerema. Departed Karama No.1 at 1300 hrs and arrived at 1430 hrs. Heard complaints until 0830 hrs. Overnight Karama No.1.

Tuesday 29th November 1966. Censused both Karama No.1 and No.2 finishing at 1630 hrs after starting at 0745 hrs. Heard complaints from 1730 hrs with a break for Kai until 2130 hrs as well as making arrangements for carriers to Hepe. Overnight Karama No.1.

Wednesday 30th November 1966. Departed Karama No.1 at 0830 hrs for Hepe and arrived at 1330 hrs. Had census of Hepe at 1430 hrs. Heard report of Killing at Bodahi, sent Constable 1st class Muki to investigate. He returned at 12 midnight bringing with a man by the name of Tanico. Overnight Hepe.

Thursday 1st December 1966.

Departed Hepe for Bodahi and Biatava for census. Informed at Bodahi both villages had gone bush because of the high rate of death in them. Investigated death of Titavi. Little information gathered. Examined the body and arrived at the conclusion that the woman had been *smk* by something. Requested four men to come back to Kerema for questioning. Departed Bodahi for Ibakoda arriving at 1730 hrs. Overnight Ibakoda.

Friday 2nd December 1966.

Censused Ibakoda, Tapai and Kitikaine from 0800 hrs to 1230 hrs. Afternoon spent balancing census figures. Overnight Ibakoda.

Saturday 3rd December 1966.

Departed Ibakoda for Koaru at 0730 hrs arriving 1130 hrs. Good going considering the local people reckon the journey at six to eight hours. Visited Koaru Mission Hospital for treatment to self and patrol personnel.

Sunday 4th December 1966.

Sent Constable Muki 1st class to Kerema with suspected murderer Tanico for questioning at 0600 hrs. The remainder of the day resting and hearing complaints. Overnight Koaru.

Monday 5th December 1966.

Census of Koaru and Erava villages began at 0800 hrs and was completed at 1200 hrs. Afternoon spent hearing a few complaints and getting carriers for trip to Karama tomorrow. Overnight Koaru.

Tuesday 6th December 1966.

Departed Koaru for Karama No.1 at 0815 hrs and arrived at 0945 hrs. Census of Karama No.3 began at 1230 hrs and completed at 1530 hrs. Heard a complaint from my former carriers about being "robbed" of some of their pay. Other complaints appeared to be just petty ones. Overnight Karama No.1.

Wednesday 7th December 1966.

Departed Karama No.1 at 0930 hrs for Uamai arriving 1145 hrs. Heard what complaints there were. Overnight Uamai No.1.

Thursday 8th December 1966.

Departed for Silo No.1 at 0830 hrs and arrived at 1130 hrs after hearing a land dispute on the way. Set up camp. No complaints heard. Overnight Silo No.1.

Friday 9th December 1966.

Departed for Kerema at 0615 hrs arrived 0830 hrs. Reported to Mr Day P.O.

End of Patrol  
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Villages.

Most of the villages visited were quite pleased to see the patrol. All villages were clean. Advice was given to the councillor of the Karama No.1 group of villages to have certain houses repaired but on the whole most houses were well constructed.

Water Supply is at present under review and a report of such has already been compiled by Mr. J. Lee (see file 41-16-5).

Two villages Biatava and Bodahi (Kukukuku villages) have gone bush the reason being the high rate of deaths (7 over the last four months) attributed to sorcery. Tapai another Kukukuku village has amalgamated with Kitikaine for the same reason.

For a complete list of the villages visited and the number of nights this officer stayed in each see Appendix A.

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Village Officials.

As the Kaipi area is now under a Local Government Council most village officials were Local Government Councillors. Nearly all of these councillors were most co-operative with the patrol, there were however two exceptions to this practice. Councillors Auka Ioka and Councillor Lohori Lohori caused quite a bit of dissension among amongst the carriers the patrol used to visit the Kukukuku villages on top of the Karama and Meporo Rivers.

These two men particularly Auka agitated for more money for themselves as councillors and the rest of the carriers. I suggest the Council Adviser point out Section 151 page 149 of the Department Instructions regarding Local Government Councillors. Councillor Auka with Councillor Lohori are under the misapprehension that their position of Councillor automatically entitles them to extra pay above the carriers' wages. I rectified this mistaken attitude in private by informing Auka that he did in fact get a just wage according to the agree agreement reached by myself and the other Councillors the night before the patrol went up the Karama River and that his position of councillor is an honorary one and any money he receives is to offset any inconvenience he might undergo through council duties.

(14)

Village Officials con't.

Councillor Auka replied in a veiled threat that the Administration would not get any more carriers unless I paid him and his associates more money. It appears that Councillor Auka did not understand what I said to him or did not care.

Councillor Auka would be a definite asset if he was properly instructed in his duties and his profit motive interests curbed a bit. He has great influence with the younger people while it is difficult to observe the reaction of the older people to him. His two fellow councillors spoke out against <sup>him</sup> in private but I notice they were none too keen to say the right thing (the truth) in public. I sense that the old people regard him with a mixture of awe, fear and distaste.

Councillor Auka has had a bit of education and can understand English if it is spoken slowly as can quite a few other councillors. I suggest that a Senior Local Government Officer be based in this district for the guidance of such inexperienced councillors and inexperienced Council Advisers. The time spent in running Local Government Courses for Advisers and councillors would benefit both, while the officer when not running courses could visit the seven Councils in the District supervising their running and giving advice on the problems the Adviser and the Council might have in their particular area.

Health.

Health in the area is not particularly good. Most people were as healthy as conditions allowed in some parts but in other parts the death rate has far outstripped the natural birth rate. Medical facilities where they exist definitely must be playing a major part in keeping these deaths down to a minimum as will be seen from Appendix B. The Kukukuku population is suffering greatly from what I would call lack of medical treatment. The birth rate has fallen off while the death rate has climbed higher. Perhaps it might be possible for an aid post to be built at Hepe and Kitikaine or more P.H.D. patrols through the area. Administration is suffering because, instead of concentrating the population the Kukukukus are scattering back to the mountains because of the high percentage of deaths among the population. See Appendix B in support ~~of~~ of my recommendation.



ul

16

Health con't.

There seems to be a large number of eye complaints in the Kaipi area along the coast. Observation of the victims indicate a red swelling of the eyes giving the patient a perpetual look of crying and squinting. If treatment cannot be given in Kerema Hospital I advise that a case be sent to Port Moresby for investigation of a cure, I have been informed that P.H.D. are informed about these eye complaints and if they cannot effect a cure then I suggest the above step be taken.

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Education.

Schooling in the area is progressing at a slow rate, the mission operating most schools. There are 626 children of schooling age and of these 278 children or 42.95% are going to school.

The L.M.S. operate schools at Silo No.1, Silo No.2 and Karama No.3. These school are up to Standard 2 while at Koaru the Mission operate a High School. The Administration has a Primary "T" School at Karama.

For a complete breakup of statistics see Appendix C.

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Missions.

There is a struggle at present for the minds and souls of the people of the Kaipi Area between the L.M.S. Mission on one hand and the sorcerers on the other. Karama has just finished a \$11200 church, an indication perhaps of the prevalence of Mission influence. For all this show sorcery was the main complaint of the people. I am of the opinion because of these complaints and the opposition of some people to some of the L.M.S. pastors that the struggle which appears hidden below the surface at the moment might reach greater proportions in so far as some of the sorcerers might make themselves more vulnerable to prosecution by the Administration.

Sorcery for all the Mission influence is still a major part of the way of life of the Kaipi people. It appears to me that it will be a long time before it loses its grasp on the people's minds. At present there is a reasonable proportion of the population attending mission services but it could be to them just another form of sorcery. No one hesitates to scream sorcery to the Patrol Officer if some illness backfires and some<sup>one</sup> dies.

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17

Agriculture.

Coffee is the main produce of the Kaipi area. Cultivation of land as far as fifteen miles away from villages has started to bring small prosperity to the Kaipi people. Unfortunately this officer was unable to visit many gardens because of the distances involved. See Appendix E for production figures.

Copra appears to exist in large quantity but D.A.S.F. cannot supply this officer with much information or extensive figures. No plantations as such exist the trees grow all along the coast in no particular order. Copra is shipped to Port Moresby by K-Boat and on the Papua and Hiri from Koaru.

Census.

Attendance at Census was quite good, at one or two villages a few people were late in coming up to be censused but apart from this the subject warrants no further comment. See Appendix D and A for Census figures.

Complaints.

Most complaints were concerned with sorcery, maintenance of children and alleged attempted rape. The rape cases were dismissed as lies or as not having enough evidence to bring before a magistrate.

All cases of sorcery <sup>were</sup> advised as not having enough evidence to bring before a magistrate. All involved the payment of money to the sorcerer for him not to or to take off puri puri. Sorcery has been explained more comprehensively under the heading Missions because of the keen rivalry between the two.

The few maintenance cases brought before me as if I was holding a court were advised that it was not a court and that I could only advise them what to do and what would happen if there was a court. Most "offenders" were advised to pay a sum of money to the mother per week and informed that if they did not the mother could get a court order to force them to.

Two complaints involved death. These are set out below.

Eau daughter of Loroi.

While in Uamai No.1 village Loroi an aid post orderly



Complaints con't.

16

brought to me a complaint of sorcery against one Mehea a native of Uamai No.1 village. It appears that Loroi's daughter got sick on the 1st November, 1966 while Loroi was in the bush with his wife getting food. Loroi returned that night and the next day found his daughter ill. Loroi then began treating the child with "European" medicines. On the fourth day of the illness the child (which was only six months old) got "serious". Loroi then seeing that the medicines he was giving were not helping, instead of bringing the child either to Kerema or Koaru, he went to Mehea the supposed sorcerer. Loroi went to Mehea's house three times but Mehea was out each time. Meanwhile the child was left to get better on her own and as a result the child died. Loroi was asked to return to Kerema to see if he should not be tried for neglect of his child, which died on the 7th November 1966.

Loroi returned to Kerema the day before the patrol returned. After consultation with the A.D.C. he was told he could go back to Karama and that there was insufficient evidence against him.

Death of Titavi wife of Tanico

While at Hepe village on 30th November 1966 Pastor Taroa the L.M.S. pastor informed me that a woman Titavi came to him on the 24th November complaining that her husband Tanico had struck her on the head. Titavi stayed with Pastor Taroa suffering pains in the head, and on Monday 28th November 1966 she died.

I sent Constable Muki off to Bodahi (where the woman died) to ask Tanico to come to Hepe to see me. Muki returned midnight on the 30th November. Early morning on the 1st December the patrol accompanied by Tanico travelled to Bodahi where the body was dug up and examined. The head of the body had a large bump extending from right of the right eye to the middle of the forehead. This bump was a deep red to purple caused I supposed by blood to form a contusion.

I question two other men besides Tanico and the pastor one was unhelpful and the other could shed little light on the subject. After looking at the little evidence (including Tanico's who ~~ad~~ admitted that he struck his wife on the shoulder) I asked Tanico to accompany me back to Kerema for questioning with the O.I.C. Police Kerema. He has since gone back to Bodahi.

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15

Carriers.

The response to the call for carriers was not answered with a great deal of enthusiasm but with the help of the Local Government Councillors no shortage was encountered.

Overall the patrol had little trouble and while a Misunderstanding made a situation at Karama a bit strained this matter was cleared up in quick time and the patrol proceeded on its way.

---

Conclusion.

Agriculturally the Kaipi area leads the District in coffee production (see Appendix E). This lead could probably be increased with the advent of more D.A.S.F. patrols. Rumours of a road from Kerema to Epo and Silo No.1 are circulating in Kerema at present and if these road evenuates, the Kaipi area would probably make good improvement because of the ease of patrols.

*B. W. McMahon*  
B.W. McMahon. C.P.O.



Patrol Personnel.

Police.

Muki Constable 1st Class No.5116.

Conduct           Excellent

Appearance       Excellent

Discipline        Excellent

A tremendous help and influence on a first solo patrol as this.

Annex A.

Village	Patrol Personnel	Police.	Population	Time in post.
Silo No. 1			264	3 days and nights.
Silo No. 2	Muki Constable 1st Class No. 5116		251	
Usual No. 1			142	4 days and nights.

Conduct	Excellent	292
Appearance	Excellent	181
Discipline	Excellent	227

A tremendous help and influence on a first solo patrol as this.

	Lalano	126	
Karuna No. 1	Teari	133	3 days and nights.
	Paraku	200	
	Kicarufiru	131	
	Ivorike	208	
Karuna No. 2	Koruna	200	
	Bankiava	271	
	Lavaivopatera	152	
Karuna No. 3	Horoi	130	
	Ofoza	128	
	Pukari	52	
	Aru	97	
	Ura	400	
		65	1 day and night.
Hepe		32	1 day and 2 nights.
Ibakoia		52	
Itikinaia		16	
Tapai		511	3 days and nights.
Karua		194	
Lava		Deserted	
Bedahi		Deserted	
Elakava			
	Total	4374	



Appendix A.

Village	Comprised of	Population	Time in each.
Silo No.1		264	3 days and nights.
Silo No.2		291	
Uamai No.1	Mora'a	142	4 days and nights.
	Pomara	292	
	Nukovo	182	
Uamai No.2	Parakou	227	
	Iropi	146	
	Lalamo	126	
Karama No.1	Toari	133	3 days and nights.
	Paraku	200	
	Kioarufiru	111	
	Ivorika	208	
Karama No.2	Kerema	200	
	Laukiava	271	
	Lavaivopatera	152	
Karama No.3	Moroi	180	
	Ofosa	128	
	Pukati	52	
	Aru	97	
	Uru	100	
Hepe		65	1 day and night.
Ibakoda		32	1 day and 2 nights.
Kitikaine		52	
Tapai		18	
Koaru		511	3 days and nights.
Irava		194	
Bodahi		Deserted	
Biatava		Deserted	
Total		4374	

# Appendix B.

## Death Rate and Birth Rate.

This appendix is divided into three portions: villages around Koaru Mission Hospital; villages with Aid Posts; villages with out any medical facilities at all e.g. The Kukukuku village.

### Hospital

	Deaths.						Births.
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16-45 yrs.	46 and over.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Koaru	-- --	-- 1	-- 1	-- --	-- --	1 --	11 15
Irava	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	2 1	5 2
Sub-Total	-- --	-- 1	-- 1	-- --	-- --	3 1	16 17
Total			5 deaths				33 births

Birth Rate ..... 4.68 per 100  
 Death Rate ..... 0.71 per 100  
 Natural Increase.. 3.97 per 100

### Aid Posts

	Deaths.						Births.
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16-45 yrs.	46 and over.	
	M.F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Silo No.1	----	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- 2	14 1
Silo No.2	----	-- --	-- --	-- 1	-- 1	-- --	7 6
Uamai No.1	----	4 1	-- --	-- --	1 2	5 3	19 6
Uamai No.2	----	2 --	1 --	-- --	-- --	1 3	12 7
Karama No.1	----	1 2	-- --	-- --	1 1	-- 1	14 15
Karama No.2	----	-- 2	-- --	-- 1	1 3	-- 2	17 8
Karama No.3	----	2 --	-- 1	-- --	1 3	4 3	9 21
Sub-Total	----	9 5	1 1	-- 2	4 10	10 14	95 64
Total			49 deaths				156 births

Birth Rate..... 4.54 per 100  
 Death Rate..... 1.40 per 100  
 Natural Increase.. 3.14 per 100



Appendix B con't.

Kukukukus

	Deaths.						Births.	
	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16-45 yrs.	46 and over	M. F.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Hepe	-- --	3 1	-- --	-- --	3 --	-- --	1 --	
Ibakoda	-- --	-- 1	-- --	-- --	1 2	-- --	2 --	
Tapai	-- --	3 --	1 1	-- --	-- 1	-- --	-- --	
Kitikaine	-- --	-- --	1 --	-- --	1 2	-- --	2 1	
Sub-Total	-- --	6 2	2 1	-- --	5 5	-- --	5 1	
Total			21 deaths				6 births	

Death Rate..... 12-57 per 100  
 Birth Rate..... 3-59 per 100  
 Natural Decrease.. 8-98 per 100

Notes.

- i) These figures do not take into account the deaths of people not yet registered in the Census Book e.g. infants under one.
- ii) Two Kukukuku villages have gone bush because of the high number of deaths. These deaths have not yet been registered.
- iii) Compare the natural increase of the whole population to the natural increase with the Kukukukus.  
 2-53 to minus 8-98

With regard for the above notes I feel sure that these figures support my recommendation for Aid Posts in Kitikaine and Hepe villages as well as the need for P.H.D. to patrol more in the Kaipi Area.

Appendix C

(9)

School Children.

Children attending Administration<sup>Schools</sup> inside and outside the District.

	Male	Female
	64	54
Total	118	

Children attending Mission Schools inside and outside the District.

	Male	Female
	86	74
Total	160	

Grand Total 278

Adults Attending Administration Schools inside and outside the District.

	Male	Female
	44	13
Total	57	

Adults attending Mission Schools inside and outside the District.

	Male	Female
	30	16
Total	46	

Notes.

- i) The L.M.S. provided schooling for 57-59% of school children, the Administration 42-41%. Compare with Kerema Bay 65-22% to 34-78%. An indication perhaps of Mission influence throughout the two areas and the stretched resource of the Administration.
- ii) Adults comprise 36-99% and children 63-01% of the people attending schools. Surely this is a waste of resources, after all the Administration only goes up to Standard vi and the Mission as high as Form iii, while the Mission in other "schools" ~~it~~ operates up to Standard II. Is it not possible that these adults after all these years at school probably ~~went~~ will not pass now. I suggest that they be forced to leave to make way for more progressive children.



Appendix D.

Total Population.

Children		Adults	
Male	Female	Male	Female
259	920	1349	1146

Grand Total 4374.

Number of people absent from villages at time of the Census working inside and outside the District.

	Male	Female
	465	8
Total	473 or 10.73%	

Notes.

- i) The above figure 4073 10.73% is not a true indication of the number of people absent from the village at the time of the Census. This figure could be as high as 28.00% because no allowance on the village population register for the number of women and children who have accompanied their husbands has been made.
- ii) The manpower (labour force) absent from the village at the time of the Census is 34.47%. This figure is based on all males absent from 16 and over.

Appendix E.

Coffee Production Kaipi Area.

Area.	No. of Mature Trees	Production lbs/1000 trees.
Kaipi	20,340	5659 lbs. 278
Gulf District	62,530	10787 lbs. 172

Notes.

- i) It can be seen that the Kaipi average lbs/1000 trees is 106 lbs/1000 trees higher than the district average.



Appendix F.

Land Disputes.

Lavakari and Kiou, Elaremore and Kuaoa.

Elaremore

Aovava (F)	Avosuru (F)
Mirahi	Mitkouapo (M)
Epoi (M) <u>Lavakari</u> (F)	Kuaoh (M)
	Uarori (M)
	<u>Kiou (M) + Elaremore (M) + Kuaoa (M)</u>

An old man Ore confirmed that the above line of descent was true. It can be seen that the two participants have a common ancestor and that they were related, I pointed this out to the two groups and they agreed. I suggested to them that instead of fighting over land that they both probably had a right to it why not divide the land. After consultation among themselves they both decided that they would do this. I agreed to divide the land.

LAVAKARI  
DIVISION LINE  
KIOU  
SEA

Appendix H.

Land Dispute.

Maiko and Laho.

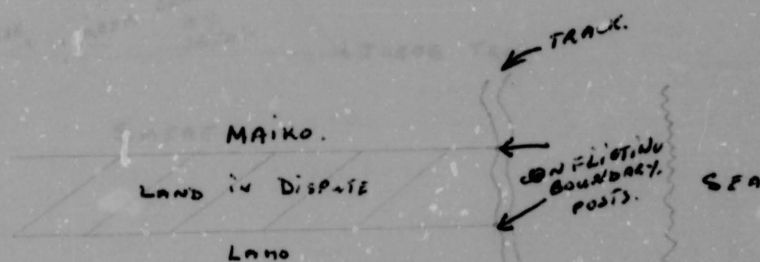
Line of Descent

Saroa (M) +	Lalatoro (M) +
Hoha Harama (M)	Lese (M)
Mikore (M)	Karakari (M)
<u>Maiko (M)</u>	<u>Laho (M)</u>

+ It appears that these two men are one and the same.

The dispute is over a boundary mark made by P.O. Marshall. I informed the two parties that I would look up Mr. Marshall's Patrol Report and send word down where the mark is. I asked them would they accept this mark no matter where it is to either party and they agreed, they would accept it.

Mr. Marshall patrolled the area in 1942 and because of the war and the time factor no copy of his report exists in Kerema. The matter will have to wait the Demarcation Committee.





Appendix G.

Land Dispute.

Safae and Morikiou.

Line of Descent

Evei Kora(M)

Moekaiva(M)

Fusu Evei(M)

Sefoea(F)

Safae Fusu(M)

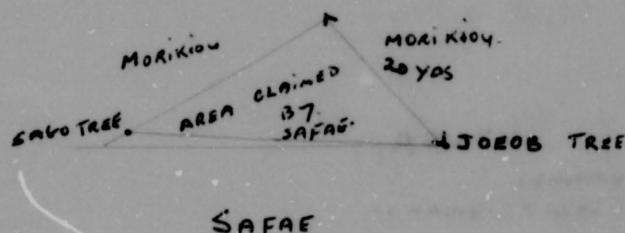
Avuka(M)

Hapea(M)

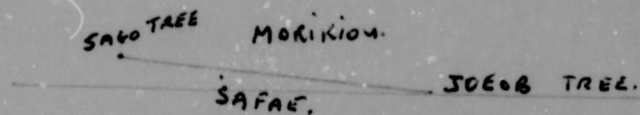
Morikou(F)

Note. It appears that Morikiou and Safae are cousins and that this land dispute evolved because the two have been quarreling over some petty thing. I could not patch up the quarrel and so inform the two that Safae should let Morikiou use the land until the Demarcation Committee ruled otherwise. Safae did not agree to this and so I advised both parties to wait for the Demarcation Committee.

Safae's Claim



Morikiou's Claim



Appendix I.

Land Dispute.

Apupu and Moroa.

The problem here being Moroa had land with a cemetery on it and wanted to get rid of it while Apupu wanted the cemetery because his relations were buried there. I suggested that they divide the land a different way so as to include the cemetery in Apupu's half and they agreed to this suggestion.

APUPU.

CEMETERY.

1. LAND DIVIDE

MOROA.

COUNCIL HOUSE.



# Multin Register

MULTIN  
M F M

Area Patrolled

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE  
STUDENTS

LABOUR  
POTENTIAL

FEMALES

TOTALS  
(Excluding Absentees)

Outside  
District

Govt.

Mission

Males

Females

Pregnant

Number  
of Children  
Deducting  
Age

Average Size  
of Family

Child

Adults

M F

M F

M F

10-16 16-45

10-16 16-45

M F

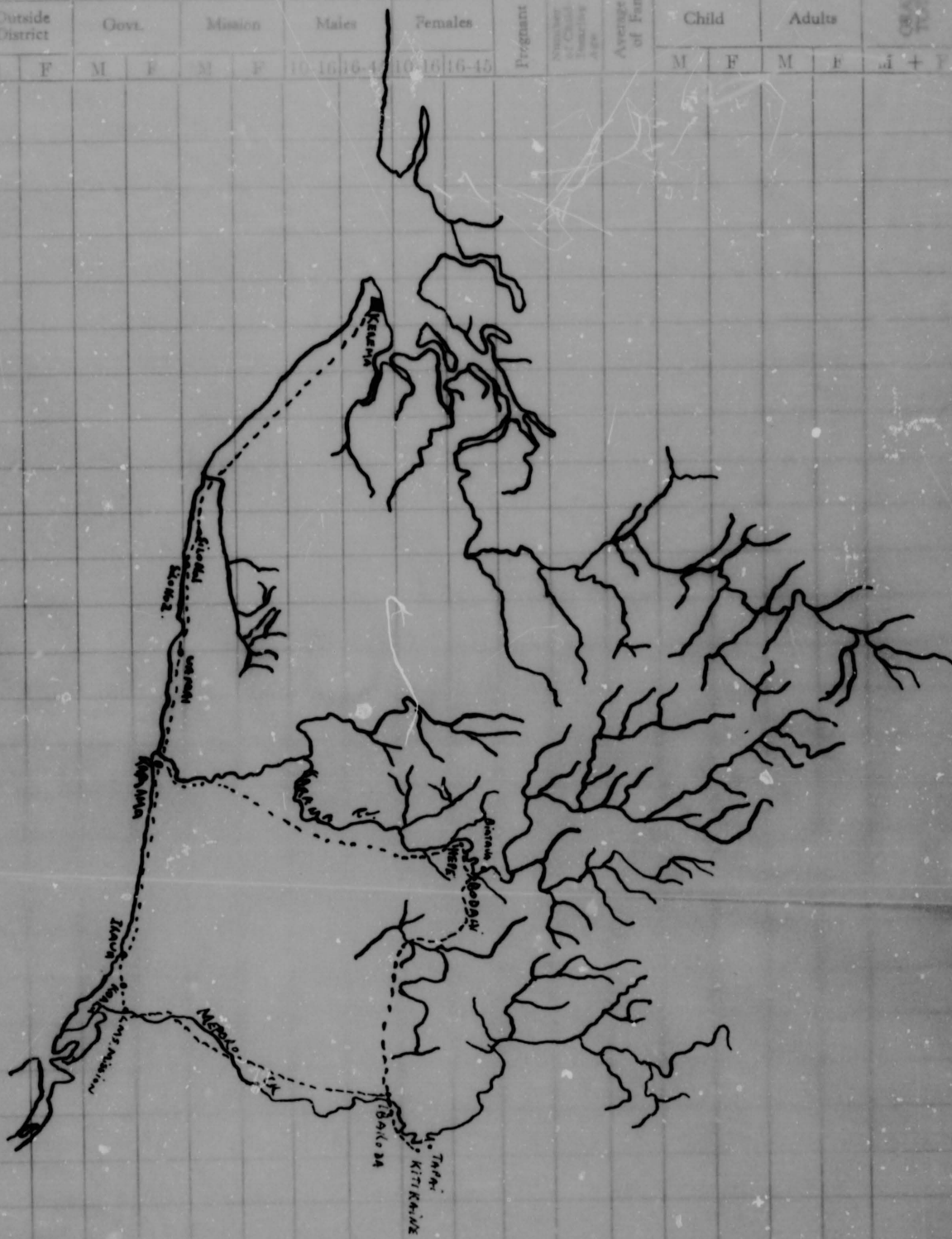
M F

M + F

Patrol Report No. 6/66-67

Scale 1" = 4 mile

KRIPI CENSUS DIVISION





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of.....GULF.....Report No. 10 1966/67 Kerema

Patrol Conducted by.....Max D. Day Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled.....KAIPI Census Division and part KEREMA BAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil

Natives..1..Interpreter....2..Members R.P. & N.G.C..

Duration—From 19.../...5.../19.67...to 5.../...6.../19.67

Number of Days.....18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services. 23.../...11/19.67..

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

Map Reference.....Map Attached

Objects of Patrol.....Common Roll Revision and Census

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

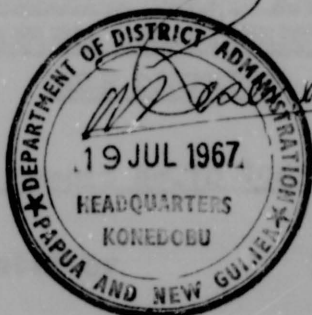
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....



67. 2. 28

67-2-24/219

ACJ/MM.



KEREMA,  
GULF DISTRICT.

12th July, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT 10/66-67.

Thank you for the above mentioned report, which was received on the 3rd July, 1967.

If the mortality rate has been correctly reported, then an alarming situation exists. I have written to the District Medical Officer requesting him to have the matter investigated.

The road along the coast from Kerema to Karana will be surveyed by Public Works Department Engineers during the next two months. It is intended to extend this road to Malalaua, and possibly to Kaintiba.

Mr. Day takes a deep interest in his work, and I am aware he has the respect of the Kaipi people. Now that Mr. Simmins is to take over the Kerema Bay Council, Mr. Day will be able to devote himself full time to the more progressive area of Kaipi.

(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

MINUTE TO The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information, please.

(John J. Murphy)  
District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE KEREMA  
KEREMA SUB-DISTRICT  
GULF DISTRICT

Patrol Report No.10 1966/67 Kerema.

Patrol Conducted by Max D. Day Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KAIPI Census Division,  
part KEREMA BAY Census  
Division

Personnel Accompanying 2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
the Patrol 1 Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol 19-5-67 to 5-6-67  
18 Days

Last Patrol to the Area D.D.A. 23-11-66

Map Reference See Map attached.

Objects of Patrol Revision of the Common  
Role, General Administration

20th June 1967

*Max D. Day*  
.....  
Max D. Day

Patrol Officer



Kerema Patrol ReportNo. 10 1966/67.Introduction.

The patrol's main aim was to revise the census of the Kaipi area and from this revise the Common Roll. This was explained to the people of the area as the patrol moved through.

Even though the patrol's main aim was this revision of the Common Roll I feel that much was achieved in other directions. One of these was the effect that the water Survey Team had in the area. The Kaipi area because of its isolation, the area is separated from Kerema by Mt. Cupola on the west and the only other access is from Lelefiru in the Kukapi area, is fairly well neglected. The fact that Administration employees, other than the Council Adviser and the Agricultural Officer, had entered the area at least let the people know that they had not been completely forgotten.

The patrol also enabled myself to discuss once again Council work and proposed Council work with the people in the area. I have found that there are a number of people in each village who are very interested in the Council and its work. These people are not just interested in talking, they are also interested in working. This is a reversal of the situation which exists at present in the Kerema area. I also had time to inspect coffee gardens behind Koaru and Karama. There are some quite large gardens in the area, most of them being well looked after. There is now an assistant Agricultural Officer in the area who is assisting growers.

All in all I feel that this patrol achieved a great deal. I shall attach as an appendix a report on the Water Survey Teams work in the area.

.../2

Kerema Patrol ReportNo.10 1966/67DIARY.

- Friday 19-5-67 At 0830 left Kerema by landrover and motorcycle. Due to 3 inches of rain the previous night the vehicles could not get very far up the road. Carriers continued on foot and I proceeded on the motor cycle. The motor cycle broke down on the top of the hill and had to be pushed to Silo. Arrived at Silo No1 at 1400 hrs and had a discussion with the Council President and several Councillors about the patrol and Council activities. Night Silo No.1.
- Saturday 20-5-67 Assembled the Silo No.1 people and after a short talk commenced the census. After the census I heard complaints until 1200 hrs. During the afternoon the census figures for the village were compiled. More carriers arrived with some more gear. Also I recieved spare points, condenser and a coil for the motor cycle. Repaired motor cycle. Night Silo No.1.
- Sunday 21-5-67 Travelled to Silo rocks and picked up Mr. Shea, Kerema Technical School Teacher, and travelled to KARAMA to inspect the School buildings. Returned to Silo No.1 for the night.
- Monday 22-5-67 After a talk with the Silo No.1 Village people the patrol left for UAMAI. Mr. Shea left for Kerema. Myself and Interpreter Francis Malaisa went to SILO No.2 to do the census. On completion of the census at SILO No.2 we travelled to LALAMO (UAMAI No.2) and carried out the census. Census was then done at IROPI (UAMAI No.2), and PARAKOU (UAMAI No.2). After the census the usual complaints regarding land and bride prices etc. were heard. Night at UAMAI.
- Tuesday 23-5-67 Censed POMARA (UAMAI No.1) during the morning and heard more complaints. Moved on to NUKOVO (UAMAI No.1) and talked with the people and carried out the census. Travelled on to MORAI'A and did the census.



Kerema Patrol ReportNo.10 1966/67.Diary (Cont.)

- Tuesday 23-5-67 On completion of the census at MORAI I talked with the people about Council work and answered questions on various subjects. Travelled to TOARE (and did the census. Crossed the Karama River to KARAMA and spent the night.
- Wednesday 24-5-67 Travelled to the Council Chambers at KARAMA to attend the Council meeting. Due to heavy rain falling many Councillors arrived late. Returned to KARAMA at 1730 hours in heavy rain and strong wind. Night KARAMA.
- Thursday 25-5-67 Commenced the census of PARAKU (KARAMA No.1) at 0800 hrs. Did the census of the remainder of the KARAMA No.1, 2, and 3 villages, finishing at 1430 hrs. Moved on to MOROI where I talked to the people and censused the villages of MOROI, OFOSA, URU and ARU. On completion of the work we travelled on to KOARU. Night KOARU.
- Friday 26-5-67 Travelled from Koaru to ELAVA village to carry out the census. On completion of the census I inspected the site where the Elava people wish to construct a small bridge over a small tidal creek. Returned to KOARU and carried out the census in that village. Talked with the KOARU Councillor and then left for LELEFIRU to check to see if the Water Survey Team had arrived. Arrived at LELEFIRU at 1330 hrs. and found Mr. Lee and Mr. Braybrooke inspecting the village. Accompanied the latter to KOARU Mission Station where a site was chosen for a well. Travelled on to KOARU village and inspected the village for possible well sites. Night KOARU.
- Saturday 27-5-67 Left KOARU and accompanied Mr. Lee and Mr. Braybrooke along the coast. I used the motor cycle to ferry the Team along the beach between villages. The party arrived at SILO No.1 at 1735 hrs. Night SILO No.1
- Sunday 28-5-67 Left SILO at 0900 hrs and walked to Kerema arriving at 1200 hrs.

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Monday 29-5-67 Left Kerema at 0900 hrs in punt and 20h.p. outboard and travelled to URIRI Village. Inspected the water supply with Mr. Lee and Mr. Braybrooke. Left URIRI and travelled to MURUA Agricultural Station arriving at 1200 hrs. Inspected Station and walked to MURUA School. Marked a site for a well and then looked at a possible bridge site on the Murua River. Returned to Kerema and inspected SIVIRI and KARAKTA Villages. Travelled to New SIVIRI Village and marked a possible well site. Returned to Kerema at 1830 hrs.

Tuesday 30-5-67 0730 hrs. left for PETOI Village. Inspected PETOI Village and travelled along the coast with the Water Survey Team inspecting UARIPI and MEI'I Villages. The Team left for ARIMIRI on the Mission Tractor and I returned to Kerema, arriving at 1330 hrs. Prepared gear for followings days return trip to KOARU.

Wednesday 31-5-67 Left Kerema with carriers and gear at 1130. Picked up motor cycle at SILO and travelled to KOARU, arriving at 1600 hrs. Night at KOARU.

Thursday 1-6-67 Travelled to LELEFIRU and awaited the arrival of the A.D.C. Malalaua who was coming to help settle a dispute over sago. The dispute was between the Koaru's and the Lelefiru's. Mr. Howard A.D.C. and Mr. Dunkerley, A.D.O. arrived at 0900. After a short discussion the party proceeded to the Koaru canoe place on the MAPORO Creek. Paddled up the creek to the disputed area. Spent several hours wandering through knee deep sago swamp, then returned to the canoes. Proceeded further upstream and after another discussion myself and the patrol left and walked towards KITIKAINI. Arrived at MOPORO Hamlet at 1530 hrs. Night at MOPORO.

Friday 2-6-67 Left MAPORO at 0800 and proceeded to KITIKAINI Village. Arrived at IBAKODA at 1100 hrs and decided to camp there. Censused the IBAKODA people who had been expecting the patrol and walked to KITIKAINI in the afternoon. Village almost deserted so returned to IBAKODA for the Night.

Saturday 3-6-67 Censused KIFIKAINI early in the morning then left for BODAH. After 7 hours walk the patrol arrived at BODAH to find the Village deserted. Travelled down the Karama River to HEPE and slept the night.

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Sunday 4-6-67

Censused HEPE Village during the morning and discovered that most of the people from HEPE, BODAH and BIATAVA had gone to a feast at IAUWA Village. The remainder of the people had congregated at HEPE and a new village called WINYA. WINYA is some 5 minutes walk from HEPE and has an L.M.S. Pastor in the Village. The Pastor proved helpful as he had learnt the Kukukuku language. Censused the two remaining groups then hired the Pastors canoes and travelled downriver to MAUPA. From MAUPA the patrol walked to IAMURI where we picked up canoes and paddlers who had come from Karama to meet us. Travelled to Karama and spent the night at the Council Chambers.

Monday 5-6-67

Spent the morning checking the Council books which were in a mess. The police and carriers left for Silo at 0900 hrs. At 1200 hours I followed on the motor cycle. Left motor cycle at Silo and walked to Kerema, arriving at 1550 hrs.

The Silo and the Villages and the first of the IMAI group are all built on a very narrow strip of ground, with the sea at the front and tidal swamp behind the villages. At the first of the IMAI Villages the water supply is very poor. The population on water supply until the village had been moved to higher ground approximately 5 miles inland.

All Villages are kept fairly clean, there are very few pigs in the villages, due to Village Councils supervision. There is a lack of sanitation in the area. Most people tend to use the beach at night. I myself feel that this method is more satisfactory than having unsightly and badly constructed toilets scattered along the coast.

VIII. OFFICIALS.

The only Administration Village officials the patrol had contact with were the Village Councils at IMAI and the Councils at IMAI. The Village Police seem to be a very capable group. The IMAI Councils requested a canoe. There are no Village Officials in the Upper IMAI group and I would suggest that the next patrol in the area should check

Observations and Comments.Reception of Patrol.

The people of the Kaipri Coast were, as usual, very friendly and the patrol was welcomed in each village. Each small village provided patrol personnel with cups of tea and plates of food when their village was censused. At one stage things went a little too far. Between Uamai and Karama myself and the interpreter were given three full meals consisting of eggs, meat, yams etc.

Villages.

On the Coast houses are constructed from sago palm. Celo is made for the house walls and the roof is either made from sago or biri thatch. All houses are fairly big and very well constructed.

The SILO No.2 Villages and the first of the UAMAI group are all built on a very narrow strip of ground, with the sea at the front and tidal mangrove swamp behind the villages. At the first of the UAMAI Villages the water Survey team refused to make a recommendation on water supply until the village had been moved to higher ground approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland.

All Villages are kept fairly clean, there are very few pigs in the villages, due to Village Councillors supervision. There is a lack of smallhouses in the area. Most people tend to use the beach at night. I myself feel that this method is more satisfactory than having unsightly and badly constructed toilets scattered along the coast.

Village Officials.

The only Administration Village Officials the patrol had contact with were the Village Policeman at KITIKAINI and the Councillor at IBAKODA. The Village Policeman seems to be a very capable man. The IBAKODA Councillor requested a badge. There are no Village Officials in the Upper Karama group and I would suggest that the next patrol in the area should choose



Village Officials. (Cont).

a suitable man. Over the last few months the people of HEPE etc. have been asking about joining the Kaipi Council. If these people do join the Council then the matter will be resolved.

Political Situation.

It is hard to gauge the political feeling or rather peoples attitude towards the Administration in any area. I would say that the Kaipi people were pro-Administration. Whether they remain this way is another matter. It appears that most Administration Officers feel that people left to their own devices should be happy. If people want development they will develop by themselves. I do not agree with this. The Kaipi people want to develop. To develop they need a road. Plans are afoot to have the road built, however if it is built without any visible assistance by the Administration then I feel that we will drop another peg on the popularity poll.

As stated earlier in this report, the area is isolated. The only regular visitor is the Council Advisor. In the past I have found difficulty in obtaining carriers. During this patrol there was no lack of carriers. This, I feel, reflects an improvement of attitude.

The Kaipi People seem to be reasonably happy with one another. There are very few differences of opinion between villages. There is only one mission in the area and this fact prevents any religious splitting of villages.

The only other thing worth noting is the collapse of the 'marriage-bride price' system. In every village I had at least one complaint concerning broken marriage and repayment of bride price. Either a man is not happy with his wife or visa versa. Angry parents come complaining that they have paid so much and havent got their money back. This trend appears to be on the increase. There also appears to be no way to prevent the trend.

Kerema Patrol ReportNo. 10 1966/67.Agriculture.

There is no problem in most of this area in regards to subsistence farming. The soil is good, the rains are good. In regards to cash cropping there are now plenty of coffee gardens as well as the usual coastal plantations of coconuts.

At the last Council meeting it was disclosed that the subsistence crops of the Uamai people were failing. A request was made for banana suckers and sweet potato plants. Evidently there is some soil trouble or disease in the Uamai area which is striking the crops. I was assured that this same area used to have excellent gardens only one or two years ago. The Council has taken this up with the Department of Agriculture.

There seems little use in the establishment of so many coffee gardens or new plantations of coconuts in the area. No vessels can get into the area for the greater part of the year. In the past copra has rotted in storehouses along the coast. The Kaipi Council will buy a tractor once a ferry is established across the Karama River. Small bridges can be built over other creeks in the area. Once the Council Tractor is operating copra and coffee can be taken to the port of Lelefiru. This should solve most of the transport problem in the area. It should also boost the incentive for cash cropping. Mr. Julian Lee of Public Works Department is attempting to obtain moneys to assist the Council with the ferry project. If the Area does not get this assistance from the Administration then nothing can be done for about two or three years.

Complaints and Courts.

No actual list of complaints was kept however the problem of broken marriage and repayment of bride price was most prevalent. The Kaipi area has more of these complaints than any other area I have worked in. The complaints are generally about the bride price. Most of the complaints concern only four or five dollars. Bride Price in the area consists usually of about twenty dollars and armshells etc. The number of complaints appear to be increasing which means the number of marriages breaking up must also be increasing.

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Complaints and Courts (Cont).

Some of these complaints are caused by the usual absentees out of the District. Many cases just happen. Both the man and his wife live in the village. The same situation may exist in other areas but it is beginning to cause a problem in the Kaipi. Apparently the people cannot cope with it. Thus we get complaints.

The only other complaints recieved were from Councillors. The Councillors get unhappy when people do not do certain village work when they are told. Unfortunately all of the orders the Councillors seem to give are not covered by Council Rules. Also the Councillors appear to be unwilling to give orders under Council Rules.

Rest Houses.

There is no problem with rest houses in the Kaipi Coastal area. Almost every village has a womens club building. Some of these club buildings are within five minutes walk of each other. The larger buildings have iron roofing and tanks. Womens clubs at Silo No.1 and Koaru provide cooking utensils beds etc. At Koaru mosquito nets and blankets were provided as well. The clubs usually provide a certain amount of food. A charge of 20 cents per head per night is generally made.

In the inland area there are no rest houses. The patrol generally relied on mission pastors to assist it. There is a partially completed rest house at Kitikaini.

Carriers and Canoes.

This subject has already been lightly touched upon earlier in the report. Carriers can now be obtained fairly easily. In the past there have been problems. Carriers are usually chosen by the Councillor of each village. Gear is generally carried between main village centres, in a shuttle service fashion.

When the patrol travelled into the inland Kukukuku area a permanent line was taken from Koaru.

Kerema Patrol ReportNo. 10 1966/67.Carriers and Canoes (Cont.)

Several Kukukuku's were hired to assist the patrol in the inland area. The inland ~~in~~ people do not have the stamina to keep up with the coastal people and for this reason the patrol was held up ~~f~~ several times.

Whilst travelling through the Kukukuku area it would be wise for future patrols to have a permanent line of coastal carriers. As found during this patrol, villages were deserted when we arrived.

Health.

The Kaipi area has three Aid Posts and a mission hospital. The hospital is staffed by a European sister and several Local nurses. It is situated at the extreme eastern end of the Kaipi area.

The health situation in the area is not at all satisfactory at the moment. According to reliable mission figures the death rate of children aged from five down has been 25 out of 129. This gives a 20% death rate.

The Local Government Council in the area suggested setting up a Health Centre at Karama. Unfortunately the District Medical Officer felt that the situation does not warrant such a centre.

One of the three Aid posts is not staffed at the moment and a replacement has been promised. The Aid Post Orderlies do a reasonable job however they are not highly trained and do not have much in the way of drugs and equipment.

There has been no visits paid to the area by the District Medical Officer for years. In the last two years the only P.H.D. Officer in the area was an N.M.A. who accompanied the D.D.A. Patrol in October 1966. This Officer accompanied the patrol only because there was no first aid kit available for the patrol.

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Education.

The Koaru Mission have a boys high school with only a fairly small number of students. The Mission also run a primary school which serves Koaru and Lelefiru villages. There are also a number of mission schools in the villages. These schools teach prep and standard 1. The teachers are usually the village pastors.

There is an Administration Primary school at Karama. Students at this school come mainly from the Karama group of villages.

In other words there are two Primary schools which are supposed to serve a population of four and a half thousand people. There is an excellent case for the establishment of a second Administration school in the area. A second school at or near Silo No.2 would give an even distribution of schools along the coast. According to the latest census figures there are 319 children aged from 6 to 15 living within 3 miles of Silo No.2. These children do not go to school. I feel that the Education Department should give serious thought to this matter.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no roads and bridges in the area apart from about six miles of coastal road. There is half a road from Kerema which goes in the general direction of Silo. The Council and the Village people are awaiting for the arrival of a surveyor. When a reasonable survey is done the Council intends to get the work done.

The virtues of having a road put into this area have been given by many before me. Roadwork began in 1964 and finished in 1965. Until it commences again there is little use in making further comments.

Missions.

The only Mission in the area is the Papua Ekalesia. The Mission is ~~the~~ one of two forces which keeps the Kaipi area stable.

Marema Patrol ReportNo. 10 1966/67.Census.

There has been no great change in figures. The problem of many of the population leaving the District to find work still exists. There are over 1,300 people absent from the villages. The figure of male adults absent from the villages at the time of the census is 46.3%. Of this figure 4.1% were absent inside the District.

The revised census figures are attached as an appendix.

Water Survey.

A short report on the work of the water survey team is also attached.

*John D. Day*  
 District Officer



REPORT ON WATER SURVEY TEAM  
KAIPI AND KEREMA BAY AREA

The team, Mr. Julian Lee and Mr. John Braybrooke, arrived at Lelefiru by canoe on the afternoon of the 26th May. I then escorted them to Koaru Mission Station where a site was chosen for a well. The team then travelled on to Koaru village. The village was inspected and we spent the night at Koaru. The following day we travelled through to Silo No.1. Using the motor cycle as a ferry we were able to cover the area and the team made recommendations for 23 sites.

Nearly all of the villages in the area are situated right on the coast. All villages rely on well water. It was relatively simple to take samples of water and test it for salinity. The villages of Lalama, Parakou and Iropi (Uamai group) have problems with water. These villages are often covered with water at high tide. Roofing and tanks were recommended in this case.

We travelled into Kerema on the 28th May. The next day we visited Murua, Uriri, Siviri, Karaeta and New Siviri villages. Of this group only Siviri presents a problem. The recommendation Siviri is a 40,000 gallon concrete tank.

On the 29th May the team travelled to Petoï then along the coast to Uaripi and Mei'i. At Mei'i I left the team and they travelled on in a mission tractor to Arimiri.

As stated earlier most of the work done during this visit was of a fairly easy nature. However the work has now been done and is now on paper. It is an easy thing to criticize such a survey but it is not so easy to organize and carry out such a job. I feel that the survey helped in other ways as well. There was a lot of interest shown by the people of the Kaipi area. Possibly the village people thought that they had not been forgotten after all.

It is now up to the Councils in the area to act on the work specified in the report. Nothing will be achieved unless the recommendations are carried out.

*Max D. Day*  
Max D. Day  
Patrol Officer

