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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KIKORI

VOLUME No: 44

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1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS GULF DISTRICT 1962/63

KIKORI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kikori 1A-62/63	M.D.Brown	Upper Serebi River Area
" 1B-62/63	G.Black	Kikori-Kairi Census Division
" 2-62/63	G.Black	Ikobi-Kairi Census Division
" 3-62/63	G.Black	Turama Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

67-2-4

A
1/62-63

District of..... KIKORI Report No. ~~8/61-62~~

Patrol Conducted by..... Morris D Brown P.O.

Area Patrolled..... UPPER SEREBI RIVER AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Mr MacBean C.P.O.

Natives 9 members R.P. & N.G.C. I. native Medical Orderly

Duration—From 3./6/1962 to 5.7./1962

Number of Days..... 32 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../6./1961

Medical/19..... NIL

Map Reference..... FOURMIL OF TEBRA AND BARISA

Objects of Patrol..... To apprehend suspected murderers

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

.....
.....
.....

Po

Females
in Child
Birth

67-2-4

14th February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962/63 - KIKORI:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The delay in acknowledging the Report is regretted.

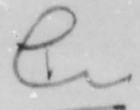
The Patrol Officer conducting the patrol is to be congratulated on the results and the energy and tenacity exhibited throughout. The experience is one from which both he and Mr. MacBean will have benefited and a copy of these remarks will be placed on the personal files of the officers.

I agree that the area could well be better administered from Erave; a change in administrative areas is under consideration.

The content of the report is well covered in the accompanying memoranda.

I agree that the plan to establish a Patrol Post in this area may have to be reconsidered. It may well be that a base camp would prove more realistic in view of population and terrain.

A very fine record of an arduous patrol splendidly performed.


(W.R. DISHON)
Acting Director.

- 2 -

Recommendations in respect of Village Constables have not yet been received, and Assistant District Officer Kikori is being requested to expedite this matter.

Camping allowance claims have also been omitted by Messrs Brown and MacBean and their attention has been drawn to the omission.

Extracts from the report have been forwarded to those local departments interested.

For your information please.

Arthur T. Carey
(Arthur T. Carey)
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-3
67-2-3

ATC:LM



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3

District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

11th October, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KIKORI PATROL REPORTS 1 and 2/62-3

I attach hereto, in duplicate reports of a patrol into the Upper SEREBI area conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Brown and Cadet MacBean.

The patrol was more of a special nature and was launched following the report from Assistant District Officer Erave of murders being committed by natives of SILIGI village. This had been reported by natives of BARE who claimed they were eyewitnesses of the fact.

The reports indicate clearly the difficulty involved in communications between this general area and the coastal administration centre. The limestone forms a barrier which effectively seals the inlanders from any civilizing influence from the south, and it would appear that what influence has penetrated has done so Eastwards from Erave.

The patrol, being especially directed towards the apprehension of murderers, did not achieve a great deal of contact. This is understandable as virtually every patrol to the area has been directed towards either exploration or the apprehension of wrongdoers and this fact becomes known very early during proceedings. It is hoped that the next visit to the area may involve less explicit aims so that the build up of suspicion of our approach can be lessened.

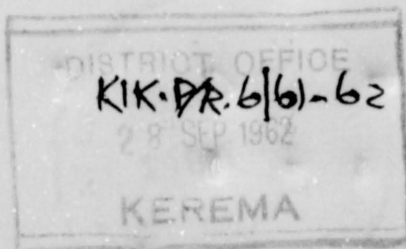
Frankly, in the near future, there is little we can give these people but a concept of our system of law and order - and even this is restricted by the difficulties of communications. As far as population through this section is concerned, the establishment of a patrol post as envisaged in the planned Patrol Post programme 1960 would appear to be largely a drain on staff which is currently drawn thinly over the District.

The patrol, which was of a very arduous nature in typically inhospitable country, was well conducted by Mr. Brown and achieved its primary objective. Neither Mr. Brown or Mr. MacBean have, to my knowledge, undertaken any similar patrol and are to be congratulated on the task accomplished. The results of the preliminary hearing have not yet been communicated to me.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

BWPB:CK.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2.

Sub-District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District.

24th. September 1962.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA

Patrol No. 8 - 1961/62 - KIKORI.

Attached please find Patrol Report of the above patrol. Reports by the Conducting ^{officer} / M.D. Brown P.O.I. and G.L. McBean C.P.O. were submitted.

The difficulties encountered in the form of rough terrain and suspicious people were well handled by the patrol with the result that the objects of the patrol were satisfactorily accomplished.

The fact that the patrol was carried ^{out} as a result of false information given to the O.I.C. at ERAVE does not detract from its results but rather enhances them as the end result was the apprehension of murderers involved in an incident 4 years old which, presumably, the people had thought would never be followed up by the administration.

The extension of contact was itself minor and will not show any great effects unless a follow up patrol takes place within a reasonable time.

However with the present staff situation this follow up can only take place to the detriment of outstanding administration commitments in the remainder of the Sub-District.

In my opinion the main benefit accruing from this patrol will be the effect on the people as they realize that the administration acts promptly in response to pleas for help. The next stage will be the apprehension of the sixth accused person which will show that if circumstances preclude the immediate finalization of such a situation the matter will not be left in abeyance but will be pursued until a conclusion is reached.

Mr. McBean's report shows that he has a good grasp of the essentials required when submitting reports.

Both Mr. Brown's and Mr. McBean's Reports however lack somewhat in the form of presentation and both officers have been advised on the type of layout required in the report and also instructed to re read the circular instructions pertaining to the submission of reports.

The delay in submission of these reports is regretted but is due to several factors including Mr. McBean illness, Mr. Brown's and Mr. McBean's studies for their examinations and my own movement to Moresby.

For your information please.

(B.W.P. BURGE) A.D.O.

67-2-11 ✓
Sub District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District.
2nd June, 1962.

Mr M.D. Brown,
Patrol Officer,
Kikori,
Gulf District.



Subject : PATROL NO 8/1961- 62 KIKORI

You will prepare to depart this station on Monday the 4th June on a patrol to the village of SILIGI in the PEDIE Census Census Division.

The patrol should take approximately three weeks but be prepared to stay longer if necessary. However, I would like you to be back at KIKORI by the end of June if at all possible.

You will be accompanied by Mr MacBean C.P.O. and will take ten police from the station detachment.

The purpose of this patrol is to apprehend six men who are alleged to have killed a man of BARE village near the Southern Highlands Boundary (previous correspondence refers)

The last patrol in this area was conducted by Mr MacArthur a/A.D.O. . . You will have read this report and have noted that he succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the SILIGI after some initial show of hostility. ||

You will proceed with caution and after reaching SILIGI will send four police under Cpl DAURI to BARE to escort the complainants back to SILIGI whilst you carry out investigations into the alleged killings.

If you cannot apprehend the alleged murderers, and can gain no idea of their whereabouts, you will return to KIKORI after explaining fully to the SILIGI people that incident will not be forgotten by the Administration but will be followed up until these people either give themselves up at KIKORI or are apprehended by a later patrol.

If the killers are not apprehended, send the BARE people home under escort after taking statements from them.

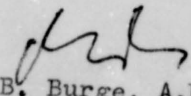
Do not take statements from the six men of SILIGI without first administering a caution to them.

Mr MacBean is accompanying this patrol for experience only and is not to operate other than under your direct supervision.

You will draw all ammunition from me before you depart and will keep it in your custody until in your opinion the situation

warrants an issue to police. Ammunition will be withdrawn when
the necessity no longer exists.

For your action please. Best wishes for a good trip.


B. Burge. A.D.O.

(1)

PATROL DIARY

3/6/62

Mr MacBean C.P.O. departed Kikori at 0910 hours by outboard canoe and picked up the main body of the carriers who were waiting at the villages along the banks of the KIKORI RIVER. He then proceeded up the SEREBI to a point approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours above KOBARAU on the SEREBI river.

4/6/62

Departed from Kikori at 0830 by outboard canoe and towing two paddle canoes. Proceeded up the Kikori and Serebi Rivers to HIBABA CK where patrol joined Mr MacBean and party. Arrived at 1430 hours. Progress up the river on this day was slow owing to the extra drag caused by pulling two paddle canoes and pushing a stiff current.

5/6/62

Departed camp 2 at 0800 hours by outboard canoe loaded with majority of patrol gear and police. Mr MacBean departed with carriers in five paddle canoes. River running very fast and progress reduced to practically nil in places. Canoe limit reached at 1200 hours and outboard canoe sent back downriver to collect Mr MacBean and portion of his party. Camp established approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the junction of the SIBIU and SERERU Rivers. Canoes pulled high on the bank to be collected on return trip.

6/6/62

Some carriers sent to KENEGI hamlet at the junction of the SIBIU AND SERERU Rivers and one paddle canoe sent to this point to ferry patrol gear over the SIBIU RIVER. People at KENEGI HAMLET asked to prepare sago to feed the patrol on the return journey. After crossing the SIBIU RIVER the patrol then proceeded along the northern bank to WAPILI HAMLET which is occupied by a branch of the people from the OMO RIVER. These people were most uncooperative and claimed to have no knowledge of the surrounding country. Made camp at 1600 hours a half mile above WAPILI HAMLET.

7/6/62

Departed Camp 4 at 0800 hours and proceeded along the northern bank of the SIBIU RIVER to the junction of the SIBIU RIVER AND SURI CREEK. Crossed to the southern bank of SURI CK and made camp on the

(2)

southern bank on the site of the old SURI Village. A supply dump established here and some carriers returned to Kikori. Made camp at 1430 hours.

8/6/62

Departed camp 5 at 0745 hours, recrossed to the northern bank of the SIBIU RIVER and immediately started to climb into the broken limestone country. Patrol travelled in a generally northern direction for seven hours and made camp at 1500 hours. No water at this camp which was pitched on the side of a limestone mountain as there is no flat ground in this area big enough to erect a camp on. Heavy rain from 1600 hours and water caught in tent fly.

9/6/62

Departed camp 6 at 0800 hours and proceeded at a slow pace over broken limestone in a generally northern direction. After a short stiff climb the patrol then descended sharply to the WARI RIVER which is the only body of running water in this area. The patrol crossed the WARI RIVER and negotiated a steep climb to the deserted village of AILOLI. Arrived 1600 hours, whole of the patrol made camp in a deserted DUBU or Men's House. During the day the patrol cut track all the way following the occasional signs left by natives travelling in the area. Several carriers suffering from cut feet. Periods of ■ torrential rain.

10/6/62

At 0700 Constable Washington reported sick. Both legs appeared crippled and he was only able to hobble about. Two carriers left behind to take care of him. Patrol departed from AILOLI at 0830 and cut track in a generally north east direction over broken pinnacle limestone mountains covered in limestone rubble. Carriers encountered great difficulty travelling over the limestone rubble which is covered in razor sharp nodules which cuts their feet. Camp made in a small depression at 2,400 ft A.S.L., no water at this point or within reasonable distance. Made camp at 1500 hours. Small quantity of water caught in tent fly.

11/6/62

Departed camp 8 at 0745 and cut track in a N.E direction, passed Mr Mc Arthurs camp at 1100 hours and then descended to the SIRIU RIVER. Thence patrol ascended a steep climb and manhandled gear to a point on MT SIRIU. At 1400 hours patrol descended to into the IRU RIVER, descent equally as bad as climb and ladders constructed to enable patrol to reach the river. Crossed the IRU RIVER and cleared a campsite 40 yards from the river bank. Reached camp at 1630 hours. Heavy rain throughout the afternoon and night.

12/6/62

Departed camp 9 at 0800 hours in torrential rain and after a short climb descended into SILIGI CREEK. Patrol then waded down the creek for 1½ hours with some difficulty as creek in flood. At 1100 hours patrol encountered people in a small settlement on the southern bank of the creek. Patrol was met by several men holding axes and standing in close proximity to their spears. All women and children were rushed away to the bush. Number of men increased as other armed men ran from nearby houses. Friendly relations established with the aid of an interpreter and small quantities of sago given to the carriers on request. Patrol then proceeded down SILIGI CREEK accompanied by the men previously encountered. After half hours walk patrol entered the hamlet of SILIGI, visited one other settlement and made camp at 1400 hours on a small pinnacle hill between two hamlets. Small amount of food traded for trade goods. People most wary of patrol all day.

13/6/62

Very few people visited the patrol in the morning. It was decided to gain more confidence from the people before attempting arrests. Runners sent out to all settlement with the word we wished to trade for food. Quite reasonable quantity of food purchased in return for beads, salt and cloth. People only visited patrol in small groups and at no time was there more than twenty people in the camp. People were persuaded to bring in a few women and children who were given beads and medical attention. Explained to all that visited the patrol that a census would be taken the following day. None of the alleged murderers names are listed in the book.

14/6/62

Heavy rain in the morning and patrol was not visited by any of the village people. Rain eased at noon and slowly the people began to wander in. All the men brought their axes and couldnt be persuaded to put them down. Names recorded in the book by MrMcArthur 1961 called and the names of the suspect murderers included and as they stepped forward were placed aside. When four of the wanted men were in hand OLOWI made to run away, a scuffle ensued and the village people stampeded. For approximately half an hour afterwards there was considerable unrest among the village men who gathered close to one of the Men's Houses brandishing weapons. Placed guard on camp.

15/6/62

Information was given to the patrol that there had been another two murders within a few weeks of the patrols arrival. The names of the murderers were given and a search for them started.

Three constables in charge of Corporal Daure conducted a search around the sides of the valley. Several people encountered hiding away in isolated garden houses none of which could or would give information as to the whereabouts of the murderers. A small amount of food was traded by several young men who remained in the village after the rest had fled. These men expressed the wish to travel to Kikori under the protection of the patrol to seek employment.

16/6/62

Police searched along the northern and southern sides of the heavily timbered valley in which SILIGI is situated. All settlements were found to be deserted. Carriers made sago and ample payment for the trees was left with the Village Constable to give to the owners at a later date.

17/6/62

Six police, the SILIGI Village Constable and two carriers departed camp at 0700 hours to conduct a search well to the north of SILIGI. This party was accompanied by one SILIGI man who agreed to assist the search party. Small amounts of food were purchased from the few remaining men in the village. Talked with all persons who visited the patrol.

18/6/62

At SILIGI awaiting return of the police. Inspected burial platforms situated in close proximity to the main village. Made enquires re tracks and routes to the north and west of SILIGI and endeavoured to find out which groups the SILIGI people have affiliations with. Police returned from two day search.

19/6/62

Departed SILIGI at 0740 hours and proceeded generally southeast over undulating country. Cut track all the way and walked through numerous areas of swampy land. On reaching the vicinity of NOSONU a police guard was placed front and rear of the patrol and proceeded with caution. The village of NOSONU as visited by Mr MacArthur was found to be deserted. Camp erected close to the old village site and a party accompanied by Mr MacBean and six police conducted a search of the valley in an effort to locate NOSONU people. At 1300 hours on rounding a bend I surprised two armed men walking towards me on the track who leaped from the track and plunged down a steep bank breaking small trees and scrub as they went. The interpreter called to them but they didn't return. Five minutes later the new NOSONU village was located but found to be deserted. Party returned to camp at 1745 hours.

20/6/62

The nature of the country around NOSONU is such that it would be virtually impossible to detain the murderers if they wished to elude the patrol. The patrol departed from NOSONU at 0745 and cut track in a generally S.S.E. direction atop a well defined ridge. Patrol reached the height of 4,050 feet at Mt SOMBARI and a clearing was cut to obtain a view W to ALLOLI. Approximately 1200 feet below this ridge at the distance of a mile the hamlet of TOKULABUTAU is situated in a shallow depression. Patrol descended an almost vertical face made slippery by rain to an area of native gardens. I approached the village with an interpreter and six police but it was found to be deserted when we arrived. SILIGI men said that this village has never been visited by the government. Camp erected in village and those members of the patrol that speak the dialect of the area sent out to locate TOKULABUTAU people. One man who claims to be village headman given uniform on probation. Another two men contacted late in afternoon who agreed to show patrol a route to the south. At this stage this appears a better route to the south than that which the patrol approached SILIGI by. Four carriers crippled from cut feet and unable to carry at this stage.

21/6/62

Departed TOKALABUTAU at 0715 hours and thence proceeded over a series of ridges in a generally eastern direction to FOLEKARIBARI or TOKA as it is called by some of the people in this area. After a difficult walk patrol arrived at 1400 hours. This village was also deserted on our arrival. Observed four natives watching the patrol from the bush near to village and these were eventually induced to come into the village after a half hours coaxing. Sago made by the carriers and the men previously contacted were paid with a small amount of cloth and a knife. These men would give no indication of where the village people were hiding or admit that they had any knowledge of a track leading to the south. The rivers that flow in an easterly direction down this valley finish at the end of the valley where they go underground. A large number of fighting shields and spears observed in the Men's House. Guard mounted and slept.

22/6/62

Departed FOLEKARIBARI at 0730 hours and cut track over a confused mass of tangled ridges and deep eroded sinkholes in a generally S.S.E. direction. After climbing from the Wain Valley the patrol descended to camp I4 which is situated in a deep depression 8 hours hard walking from FOLEKARIBARI. Water can be obtained from a sinkhole situated ten minutes walk downhill from the camp on the south side. It would not be practical to attempt this track without a guide with good local knowledge. The track had to be cut every inch of the way and it is most difficult to maintain direction in the

pinnacle limestone

mountains. The bush in the area is a tangled mass of undergrowth, winfalls while the limestone consists of deeply eroded rubble overlaying the main strata. Numerous holes in the limestone are covered by fallen vegetation forming natural traps to the unwary. Pitched camp in torrential rain and spent an uncomfortable night.

23/6/62

Departed camp I4 at at 0800 hours and negotiated a steep climb to the summit of FOGLEDOGELE 5,500 ft A.S.L. From here the patrol obtained a magnificent view of the country as far east as KEREMA and S.S.W to AIR HILLS . After ten minutes cloud covered the mountains and the patrol descended down a difficult track to a sago stand. Camp was erected and the carriers made sago to supplement supplies. After the three days walk through this difficult region the carriers were in an exhausted condition.

24/6/62

At camp I5. Carriers made sago and gained a much needed rest.

25/6/62

Departed camp I5 at 0755 and travelled in a generally S.SE. direction. Climbed another steep ridge and reached camp I6 at 1430 hours. Not feeling at all well during the day and not keen on going any further. This is the only camping place with water in the area. This is obtained from the bottom of two deep sinkholes situated near the track.

26/6/62

Departed camp I5 at 0745 hours and negotiated two easy climbs still travelling in a southerly direction. The patrol then followed two small streams that flow from the limestone to the junction of IROU and the SIRERU Rivers. Police swam the IROU river , felled a tree and the patrol crossed with some difficulty caused by the swift flowing water. The patrol then proceeded along the north bank of the SERERU river for approximately a mile then wasted a lot of time constructing a raft to cross to the southern bank where it was said that a track existed. While gear was being pulled over the bush rope broke , torrential rain started , the river rose three feet in minutes , C.P.O. MacBean swam to join the main body of the patrol and some non swimmers were forced to camp in bush shelters on the northern bank. Made camp approximately half mile downstream in torrential rain. Track on this side of the river appears to be a myth. Most unfomfortable night.

(7)

27/6/62

DEPARTED camp I7 at 0715. SERERU river at this stage not suitable for rafting. Traveled downriver till 1000 hours till raft limit reached. Made camp and carriers together with six police constructed six rafts to float patrol gear and personnel to the junction of the SERERU AND SIBIU rivers. Joined here by balance of carriers and police who had spent the night on the northern bank.

28/6/62

Departed camp I8 at 0800 by raft and travelled through several stretches of rapids. Some of the rafts with deep drafts grounded and had to be manhandled over several bad places. Those rafts too deep in draft were abandoned. Gear was transferred to the remaining three and a portion of the carriers set out along the north bank on foot. 1200 encountered some men from SURI and borrowed their canoe. With Mr MacBean and five carriers to KENEGI at the junction by canoe, sent two other canoes back to pick up the balance of the carriers and gear. Reported later than one raft had been upset medical supplies soaked. Only the last six miles of the SERERU River is at all suitable for rafting. Made camp in village house.

29/6/62

Mr MacBean, Native Medical Orderly and seven partially crippled carriers departed by canoe to inform A.D.O. of my intended movements. At 0740 balance of patrol started to make sago and construct two rafts this work fully occupied the day. Continued to camp at KENEGI.

30/6/62

Patrol, started to cross the SIBIU River at 0730 hours then proceeded along track previously cut by patrol on the northern bank of SIBIU RIVER and arrived at SURI CK 1530 hours. Made camp and interviewed people from KAPILI. Encouraged them to amalgamate with the SURI people. Territorial rain all day and SURI CK starting to flood by nightfall.

31/6/62

SIBIU river and SURI CK in full flood. Patrol searched for a crossing place without success. Remained at camp and administered medical attention to several sick carriers and people from KAPILI Hamlet. Several BARE men visited the patrol but claimed to have no knowledge of the recent murder. Large amounts of sago purchased for a carriers. Heavy rain all day and rivers in high flood.

2/7/62

Cpl DAURE

(8)

Const HOREMBOPA, and Onst HAIIO swam the rivers in one of the better crossing places and departed in heavy rain and a cold wind for BARE to bring back the witnesses. Medical attention given to people who visited the patrol .

3/7/62

At 1300 police returned with witnesses and a large portion of the Bare community. Examined the witnesses and it was soon plain that they had given false information to the A.D.O. ERAVE. They claimed however that the people from SILIGI we had in hand had in fact murdered a number of their village people many months previous to the murder which they had reported and prompted this patrol. Traded quantities of food from the BARE people , administered medical aid many and marked several to go to the hospital at Kikori. During the day the flooded rivers dropped four feet in as many hours.

4/7/62

Assisted by BARE and WAPILI people the patrol departed from SURI at 0750 hours crossed the slightly flooded SURI CK and then proceeded down the northern bank of the SEREBI RIVER at a fast pace over the now well cleared track. Personally arrived at KENEGI at 1430 hours and the carriers two hours later. Made camp at KENEGI while the carriers slept in a deserted DOBU.

5/7/62

Departed KENEGI at 0900 hours with five large paddle canoes and three rafts loaded with carriers , police , medical cases and gear. The SEREBI river was in high flood and fast progress was made. Torrential rain throughout the day and visibility limited to fifty yards most of the day. Cold wind blowing from the south and everybody most uncomfortable. Arrived at the junction of the Kikori and Serebi rivers at 1400 hours thence proceeded down the Kikori river to GOPE village arrived 1430 hours. Collected the mission mail and continued on to Kikori arriving at 1600 hours.

END OF PATROL

P.N. All times quoted are carrier times and include rest periods.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol covered an area situated northeast and northwest of the junction of the SIBIU and SERERU rivers. To the north the patrol travelled almost to the southern border of the Southern Highlands and east to within ten miles of Lake Tebra. As far as NOSONU, the patrol followed the same route as Mr McArthur's patrol No II/60-6I. At this point the patrol deviated from the route used by the previous patrol and turned south into an area that the natives claim has not been visited by a patrol prior to this. An effort was made to find a better track to provide access to this difficult area.

The principal object of this patrol was to investigate the alleged ^{MURDER} of a BARE man by six SILIGI men. The murder was reported to the Officer in Charge at ERAVE by a BARE man. As a result of this allegation the patrol was mounted at Kikori to apprehend the alleged murderers. The country to be traversed was known from information obtained from MrMcArthurs report. Carriers were recruited locally with some difficulty for once the destination of the patrol became known the majority of the able bodied men hid away in isolated garden houses. It was decided to keep the number of carriers to a minimum and where possible supplement rations with bush sago and other natives foods - a method already tried and proved by A.D.O. Jefferies when patrolling in this Sub District .

The topography of the country traversed has been detailed as fully as possible in the diary. It is region of limestone ridges which rise to the foothills of the Southern Highlands. The few rivers that exist in the area flow for long distances underground and it is possible to walk for two or three days in this region of high rainfall without seeing a single flowing stream or water suitable for drinking. On occasions the patrol relied on rainwater caught in tent flies. This was later strained through cloth to render palatable.

Forrests throughout the area are dense with heavy undergrowth . There are no grass areas.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

NARIARI a male native of BARE village stated at ERAVE that six SILIGI men had killed a BARE man named TAREBO . He also claimed that he had obtained a good view of the murderers and gave their names to the Officer in Charge at ERAVE. Five of the six alleged murderers were apprehended by the patrol at SILIGI but they claimed to have no knowledge of the recent murder at BARE. The witnesses were later interviewed at SURI and after a great deal of questioning admitted that they had not seen the

people that killed TAREBO but had merely given the names of six men who they claim had killed five people in their village some time ago.

When the five SILIGI men were apprehended information was given to the patrol to the effect that there had been two murders between NOSONU and SILIGI just a few weeks prior to the arrival of the patrol. A group of NOSONU men had attempted to sieze a SILIGI woman called WAMAKE. Her brothers caught the NOSONU's in the act and shot one man called BUSUWATARE and the rest escaped. WAMAKE's brothers AKAI and DURUGU were the men named in this particular murder and although an extensive search was made for these men they were not apprehended. Later reports indicated that AKAI, DURUGU and their families ate portions of BUSUWATARE's body. In the early stages of this investigation it was said that the NOSONU people had killed the woman WAMAKE but this has since been reported as untrue.

WAPILI hamlet which is situated on the northern bank of the SIBIU RIVER was the first village contacted by the patrol. The people in this village are a mixture of people that have migrated from BEAGI and AILOLI. The settlement consists of a few roughly constructed shelters made from sago leaves. This village was visited twice in the duration of the patrol with more people being seen on the second occasion. There is every indication that these people will soon be shifting to a new site on the LUBU RIVER. These people were a most difficult group who would give the patrol no information what so ever.

WARIGI or SURI as it is sometimes called is now deserted and the majority of the people have shifted to BARE. It is still visited regularly as there are the remains of gardens in the area.

AILOLI village is now abandoned. This migration has taken place in the last twelve months. The people have shifted to the villages of SILIGI, BARE and WAPILI hamlet.

SILIGI village which takes its name from the creek which flows close by. The SILIGI group consists of three hamlets located in a small area, all located within the SALAGITAU valley. Even making allowances for the fact that the population here has been increased by the recent migrations from AILOLI this patrol encountered far more people than previous patrols to this village. As the AILOLI people now form a large portion of this community, a provisional Village Constable was elected. The Village Constable OBOLI who was elected by Mr McArthur was one of those reported to have been involved in the killing of TAREBO at BARE. This Constable was of no assistance to the patrol and did not give the information that there had been recent murders in the area.

(II)

The attitude of the SILIGI people was one of perpetual suspicion and wariness. This perhaps could be attributed to the fact that previous patrols to this village have always visited with the aim of apprehending murderers. Also, their experience of Europeans and the government is rather limited as the first main contact in this village was only twelve months ago when a portion of the people were contacted by MrMcArthur. It was only after many hours of patient talking and exchanging trade goods for food that the people began to come to the camp and visit the patrol in any numbers. After three days in the village the people were coaxed into bringing a number of women and children to the patrol. These were given medical treatment and given every consideration possible. At no stage of our visit could the men be persuaded to put their long handled axes down and even the young boys carried axes similar to those of the older men. In some respects it was regrettable that the arrests had to be made after such good contact had been ~~was~~ established.

NOSONU is reported to be an even larger group than SILIGI and it is estimated that it must have a population in the vicinity of 400. The village visited by Mr McArthur was found to be abandoned and the people are now living in scattered hamlets on the ridges approximately two hours walk from the old settlement. It was only after an exhausting search amongst ridges and swamps that the new hamlets were located. These were found to be abandoned and it can be assumed that word had travelled from SILIGI warning the people of the patrols presence in the area. Four members of this village were arrested by last years patrol and the people would of been feeling guilty about the recent fight at SILIGI. ✓

TOKULABUTAU was also deserted when the patrol arrived but from the houses in the area it is estimated that it would have a population of approximately 200. One village man was contacted and he claimed that the village had never been visited by a patrol and that we were the first white people he had seen. Gardens around this village were scattered over a wide area and food was plentiful.

FOLEKARIBARI was deserted on the patrols arrival. However after careful coaxing we were able to encourage three men to enter the camp. These also claimed that there had never been a patrol to this particular area and that we were the first white men they had seen. They soon overcame their shyness and it is thought that if the patrol had been able to spare the time contact could of been established with these people without great difficulty.

It is thought that large scale fighting in this area has almost ceased though smaller inter - village feuds still continue regularly. Outside pressures are slowly bring about a change in the area though assimilation of ideas is slow due to the geography of the area, suspicion between groups, and the large area of uninhabited land between the main centre of population

and the more sophisticated peoples living in closer proximity to Kikori station.

Twenty men accompanied the patrol back to Kikori and these people have since been shown through the hospital, seen Courts for Native Matters in progress and the two provisional Village Constables from the SILIGI hmalets have been given the opportunity to watch other Village Constables bringing their village problems to the station to be dealt with. It is hoped that they will return to SILIGI and do a better job than they have in the past.

Although the carriers on this patrol had a difficult task in inhospitable terrain and inclement weather, a number of them requested to accompany the next government patrol to the inland Kikori area. Both Kairi and Goaribari carriers were used by the patrol and it was found that the Kairi people were more suitable in the mountain country than the Goaribari carriers.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Sago would appear to be the staple of these people but to a considerable degree this is supplemented by sweet potato, taro, yam, pit pit, pumpkin, cabbage, corn and bananas. Two varieties of native cabbage are also used and large quantities of Okari nuts were purchased by the patrol. All sago seen was of the white variety.

Agriculture is confined to the limits of the lower areas of the valleys where deep red and yellow lateritic soils prevail. All produce seen by the patrol appeared to be of good quality. The only two areas seen to be cultivated were the Wali and Siligi or Salagitau valleys. Between these two valleys the terrain consists of bare limestone or limestone with a very shallow overlay of composting vegetable matter. These areas are totally useless for agricultural purposes.

Livestock in the area is limited to a small number of pigs. No fowls have been traded into the area as yet.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the people appeared to be quite good. All those that visited the patrol and requested medical attention were treated. Unless administered from ERAVE, it would not be practical to establish an Aid Post in the area.

EDUCATION

There are no schools or missions in the area. It has been said that a missionary from the ERAVE area intends to visit the area in the near future with the intention of extending mission influence into the area.

CENSUS

There were no census figures compiled by this patrol. It is thought however that the population in the area is far in excess of that estimated by past patrols. This can only be proven after better contact has been established in the area and we are able to overcome the fear that these people have of government patrols.

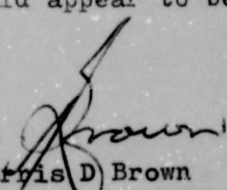
VILLAGE OFFICIALS

One provisional Village Constable was elected at SILIGI. This was done to give the AILOLI people who have settled in the area their own official as it is felt that the Village Constable previously selected would not involve himself in any trouble amongst the AILOLI section of the community. The provisional Constable elected by Mr McArthur was one of those named by the BARE people as a suspect murderer.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was successful in that it was able to apprehend five of the six alleged murderers and further extended the contact in this area. However, to consolidate the ground that has been gained by the last two patrols in this region it is thought that another patrol should visit the area in the near future with the one object of furthering contact in the area.

The affiliations between these villages and those within the ERAVE Sub District are strong and external pressures are filtering into the area from this direction. The wide expanse of difficult terrain to the south of SILIGI acts as a barrier to communications towards KIKORI and it is thought that these villages would be better administered from ERAVE. Now that AILOLI has been abandoned a patrol from Kikori travels for eight or nine days and only contacts approximately fifty people in that time which would appear to be a waste of valuable patrolling days.


Morris D Brown
PATROL OFFICER

(APPENDIX "A")

REPORT ON POLICE THAT ACCOMPANIED PATROL NO 8/6I-62

2744 DAURI SAUPA Const 1st Class. After many years of wide and varied patrol experience this man carries out his patrol duties well and with an ever cheerful attitude towards his work. He handles junior officers well and has an exceptionally good knowledge of local conditions. Any new P.O. could learn a few good tips from this constable.

No 7582 HOREMBOPA Const 5th year Carried out his duties well and a willing helper.

No 6728 OYANIPA Const 5th year This constable requires close supervision. Carried out his duties but in a very "easy going" manner.

No 9252 HAEO HIPARA. Carried out his duties well and willingly.

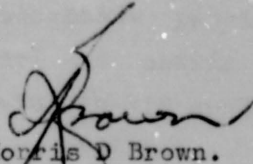
No 10316 KINGSTON TUNGAHARI Const 1st year. Carried out his duties exceptionally well and did a large portion of the work on this patrol. With the right training this man should make a good constable.

9137 ONEVE AROMAI Const 5th year. Not up to standard. Requires strict supervision and is sullen in his attitude.

No 8676 ESI UPERI Const 5th year. Worked steadily and showed a good attitude towards the job in hand. One of the better constables on this patrol.

No 10,099. SUVI BANJE Const 3rd year. Worked well and did what was required of him.

No 10106 MOIYA Const 3rd year. Has not had a great deal of patrol experience and was a little out of his depth on a patrol of this nature. willing to learn.


Morris D Brown.
Patrol Officer.

(APPENDIX "B")

Sub District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District,
Papua.
19th sept., 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
KIKORI.
Gulf District.

Subject: MURDERS AT WALI HAMLET IN THE PEDEKE
CENSUS DIVISION OF THE KIKORI SUB
DISTRICT.

As the result of a recent patrol in the above mentioned Census Division, five men were apprehended from SILIGI village in connection with the killing of four people at WALI hamlet some four years ago. The people living at WALI were a portion of the BEAGE group and there has been a long history of tribal fighting and family feuds between BEAGE and SILIGI people for many years. This fighting has been kept active by the "pay back" system of fighting that exists in this area. Besides fighting, there has been spasmodic social intercourse between the groups in question and this has consisted in the main of exchanging women and on occasions both villages join together for social activities and dances.

The five men arrested in connection with the murders at WALI hamlet have been brought before the court at Kikori. My investigations reveal that the murders at WALI were a "pay back" for the murders of three SILIGI by the BEAGE people about twelve months earlier. However, as the principals in these earlier murders have since died, and there are no eye witnesses, the only evidence I could obtain was hearsay and was not admitted by the court.

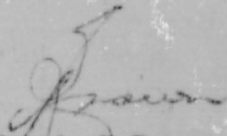
After a visit to the area by Mr Johnson, fighting broke out afresh between SILIGI and BEAGE. Being fully aware that the government could assist them in these matters the BEAGE people selected a man named TUBUSAU ADAI to travel to Kikori and obtain a village constables uniform. This man was successful in his application for a uniform and later returned to his village as an official. TUBUSAU then called a meeting of the BEAGE and SILIGI people and told them that any further fighting would be punished by the government. There was an exchange of gifts between the two villages and TUBUSAU requested that SILIGI people give two women to marry into the BEAGE group.

(APPENDIX "B")

A month after the meeting called by TUBUSAU , two young women named KERE and KUMIAMI were selected from SILIGI to marry BEAGE men. On the journey to BEAGE the two women were accompanied by their mothers MONAMI and WARESO plus KERE's father KESABI. On their arrival at BEAGE the brides were paid for and the visitors spent the night in the village. The following morning the SILIGI people started the return trip to their village and after walking some distance, the guardians MONAMI , WARESO and KESABI were killed by three BEAGE men named SUWI, FOBAILA and ESE. The two remaining girls reported the murders to the SILIGI people.

The above details were reported to me by both the SILIGI and the BEAGE people and both parties agree that this was the reason and motive that the SILIGI people killed the four BEAGE people in residence at WALI hamlet.

Could this matter be brought before the Crown Prosecutor for his consideration please.


Morris D Brown.
PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. B 10/1 1962/63 KIKORI

Patrol Conducted by G. BLACK P.O.I

Area Patrolled KIKORI - KAIRI Canon Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 R. L. O. N. G. C. 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 9/1/1963 to 22/1/1963

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/11/1961

Medical —/—/18—

Map Reference FOURMIL OF KIKORI

Objects of Patrol 1 ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 2 CENSUS REVISION 3 TAX COLLECTION 4 COMPILATION OF COMMON ROLL

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/2 1963.

Andrew J. Cairns

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

.....

.....

e Pol

Over 13		Females in Child birth
M	F	

67-2-3

1st March, 1963.

District Officer,
Gulf District,
KIRUNA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-62/63 - KIKORI.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks. The content of the report is well covered in the accompanying memoranda from yourself and the Assistant District Officer, Kikori.

2. I am inclined to agree with the Assistant District Officer that the only people in the area who are left are those least likely to be progressive. Are there any Agricultural Assistants working in the area?

3. I think probably the real problem is the high water table insofar as cash crop production is concerned. Are there any areas of land readily available which are well drained? I suggest you check with the Department of Agriculture, and if any such land is available try and get some people to occupy and cultivate it.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.2.8

In Reply
Please Quote

ATC:LM

No. 67-2-3.

District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

19th February, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KIK.1/62-3
KIKORI - KAIRI

Attached in duplicate please find report of a routine patrol of the Kikori Kairi census division of the Kikori Subdistrict submitted by Mr.P.O. Black.

The patrols main aims were the revision of census and initial tax collection and the extraction of up to date data for compilation of the common roll.

The area is adjacent to the long established Government station at Kikori, but has shown very little change in the course of time, except in restrictions imposed by Law and order.

Small avenues of advancement do exist, and opportunities, guarantees and encouragement have been made to the peoples concerned but with little result. One example has been quoted both in the report and in the A.D.O's covering memorandum.

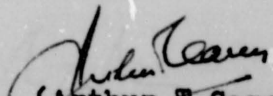
Economically no answer has yet been found for the area, and the people who remain have come to terms with the country and are prepared to exist at those terms. The enterprising few have departed for greener pastures where conditions are better and some economic advantages attain. Local needs are being met by sporadic marketing of local foodstuffs to Administration and private enterprise, whilst present high prices of skins have encouraged many to enter this pursuit with varying success. The returns from this latter pursuit can be reasonably high and as mentioned by Mr.Burge, is a vocation which has their interest.

On health grounds the population is well serviced, but by no means is full advantage taken. The rates of deaths to births shows a slight increase over the period.

Extracts from the report have been passed to departmental representatives at District Headquarters level, for their information.

The patrol was quite well conducted and will serve to introduce Mr.Black into the country and people who make up the the delta section of the district.

Forwarded please.


(Arthur T. Carey)
a/District Officer.

BWPB: OK.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District.

11th. February 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

Patrol No.1. 1962/63 - KIKORI.

Attached please find copies of a Report
of the above Patrol.

The Patrol was well conducted by Mr. Black
and his observations show a good appreciation of the problems to
be overcome before any significant development can take place in
this Sub-District.

The main problem is that concerning the
apathy of the people towards making the effort required to
appreciably increase the cash income.

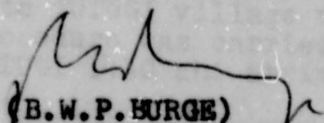
The only activity that is entered into
whole heartedly is crocodile shooting. This I think, is due to
the fact that these people are traditionally hunters and gatherers
more than gardeners (even their staple, sago, is more gathered than
cultivated).

Apart from their natural inclinations, the
people have been discouraged by failures of previous efforts to
establish cash crops. The failure of peanuts to grow, (as mentioned
in the report) is an example. It should be realized however that
more effort is required for less return in this area than in other
parts of the Territory (i.e. Highlands).

The only people in the area who are at all
energetically inclined are those who have left the Sub-District
to work elsewhere and the remainder have no interest. The
difficulty of obtaining pit sawn timber for Kerema after supplying
the people with saws is an example. Three months of deliberation
has failed to produce one plank for shipment to Kerema.

Before any progress can be expected the
people will have to be educated to realize a radical change will
be necessary in their way of life if they are not to be left
behind in the future advancement of the Territory.

For your information please.


(B.W.P. MURGE)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
KIKORI.

29th January, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Kikori Sub-District,
KIKORI.

PATROL NO. 1 - 62/63

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the Kikori - Kairi Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by- 1 R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

No. of days- 7

Last patrol to area by D.N.A.- 10/11/61

Object of patrol- (1) Routine Administration
(2) Tax/Census.

INTRODUCTION

The Kikori - Kairi Census Division villages are all within two hours travelling of Kikori and the patrol was therefore conducted as a series of day trips. All villages are on the river banks on slightly raised areas of land. The area consists mainly of swamps with small limestone outcrops. The actual patrolling, which in most cases did not occupy a full day, was conducted in conjunction with Station Duties.

PATROL DIARY

WEDNESDAY 9/1/63

Departed Kikori by outboard canoe at 0845 and arrived at KABARAU at 1045 - inspected village while absentees in gardens were sent for. The village was in fair condition - no instructions were necessary. When the people arrived from the gardens the Tax/Census was conducted after the principles of Taxation being explained.

Thence to TUTUGI village where the same procedure was carried out. Departed TUTUGI 1430 and arrived at Kikori 1600.

THURSDAY 10/1/63

Departed Kikori 0950 and arrived WAIRA village at 1110 accompanied by Mr. C. Viner-Smith C.P.O. Village inspected and was quite good - no instructions were necessary. Tax/Census conducted. Returned to Kikori arriving at 1600.

FRIDAY 11/1/63

Departed Kikori 0900 arriving at KOPI village 1005 - village inspected and Tax/Census conducted. Returned to Kikori at 1550.

TUESDAY 15/1/63

Departed Kikori 0900 and arrived at MATI village at 0945 - village inspected and Tax/Census conducted. Returned to Kikori 1300.

THURSDAY 17/1/63

Departed Kikori 1100 and arrived at IRIMUKU village 1135. Village inspected and Tax/Census conducted. Returned to Kikori 1500.

FRIDAY 18/1/63

Departed Kikori 1330 for MOREERE village however the motor broke down after nearly two hours, thence another two hours paddling to MOREERE arriving 1700. The canoe was left there and the patrol returned to Kikori in two small village canoes with seven paddlers, the motor being brought with us, arriving at Kikori 2030.

TUESDAY 22/1/63

Departed Kikori 1125 for MCRERE village - shearpin broken at 1210 - changed motors and arrived at MOREERE at 1300. Second canoe departed 1345 after the motor was repaired. Tax/Census conducted and village inspected. Departed 1500 arriving at Kikori at 1700.

END OF PATROLNATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was very favourably received in all villages and as on previous occasions food was presented.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The majority of villages visited had obviously been maintaining a quite high standard of cleanliness and the KOPI village was by far the best I have ever seen. The worst on this occasion were IRIMUKU and TUTUGI who were suitably admonished and the reasons for maintaining village hygiene explained.

Economic activity in the area was almost non-existent save for an almost negligible amount of pit-sawing carried out from WAIRA and KABARAU villages by a man named BAUNO who has approximately eight men working with him and who have managed to ready six or seven logs for further dissection. Previous patrols have noted that Peanuts were planted in several of the villages, however when questioned concerning this crop the patrol was in all instances advised that the seeds did not germinate. Small amounts of village produce are

are sold locally to private enterprise concerns, to the Administration and at a small native market which is being encouraged by the Assistant District Officer; the market being situated at Kikori Station. Crocodiles are shot by small groups from all of the villages visited and the skins sold to local dealers. These two minor modes of obtaining incomes are by far the most important in the area.

The Women's Club at KOPI is being maintained and appears to be functioning more or less efficiently.

During the patrol details for the Common Roll were noted and will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

The normal subsistence crops are evidence throughout the area, the staple being sago. Adequate protein is obtained from prawns, crabs and fish. Also pigs were kept in all villages but of rather low quality. Gardens are not normally close to the villages but are quite a distance away and most have small huts on these sites. Many new gardens are at present being commenced.

In my opinion, cash crops will never be established in this area, the water table being so high and the whole area being of an extremely swampy nature. Even subsistence crops are in many cases being washed away by the whims of the rivers.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Not one complaint was brought before the notice of the patrol, all villages being in reasonable proximity to Kikori where any complaints are brought immediately after the occurrence.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

It is noticed in Mr. MacBean's report that there was some confusion as to time of the arrival of his patrol "despite the fact that they had been advised some two days before...". In this case approximately ten days notice was given and there was still absentees, however the Censuses were successfully conducted with the exception of MORERE where I could not make my figures agree with Mr. MacBean's.

The population throughout is rather static and most changes in the figures are due to migrations either "in" or "out". It was noted however that there were very few old people. A total of £112.0.0 was collected in Taxation and most of it was paid in notes showing that the people suffer no hardship under the present rate of Taxation.

Census statistics are appended.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health throughout the area was very good, no sores were in evidence. There is an Aidpost at KOPI village.

As all the villages are in close proximity to Kikori Hospital, most complaints are taken there as they occur. Just prior to this patrol an Infant Welfare Sister was also through this area. It was noted however that the majority of births occurred in the villages and not at the Kikori Hospital.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The two schools in the area are the Primary T School at Kikori and the London Missionary Society's School at Aird Hills but very few children from this division attend.

The spiritual welfare of the people is in the hands of the London Missionary Society, their strongest influence is on IRIMUKU and MOREERE. The worst house seen in the villages belonged to that of an independant missionary Mr. N. Gore who has apparently been absent for some time.

CONCLUSION

Although the patrol was conducted over a broken period of time it was at a leisurely pace, ample time being spent in all villages. The general impression I gained throughout the area was one of complete and utter despondency. The people have, if they so desire, a number of opportunities for economic progress but have neither the initiative nor the inclination to exploit them. The example of the pit sawn timber being classical

as this activity has been carried out intermitterly
for many years. Although the District Headquarters
at Kerema have been asking for pit sawn timber there
is still none to hand. There appears to be little
the Administration can do for these people apart
from basic Administration Services until some sort
of desire for European standards and artifacts is
instilled in them.

G. Black
.....
G. BLACK P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Gulf Report No. Nikoni No 2/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by G. B. BLACK P.O.

Area Patrolled IKOBI - KAICI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K. A. BOND C.P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 30/1/1963 to 8/2/1963.

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/1/1962.

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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

e Po

Over 13
M F Females in Child Birth

67-2-12

21st August, 1963

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-62/63 - KIKORI.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that it is desirable that people settle on their farming blocks.

Community centres could be established and visited on particular occasions required but the people's main life should, I believe, be spent at their farming homes.

The content of the report is adequately covered in our comment and that of Mr. Burge.

(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 2. 12

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference. 67-2-3

If calling ask for (PR.2).

Mr.....



District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

21st June, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/62-63.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate covering the Ikobi-Kairi Census Division. A supplementary report from Mr Bond is attached.

Mr Black has had sufficient service now to dispense with this form of reporting and use the Memorandum of Patrol instead.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS.

In this age of economic development, I have doubts on the wisdom of advocating communal living in villages. And as these people are obviously anxious to cultivate cash crops, I am of the opinion that the time has come for patrolling officers to encourage people to settle on their "farming blocks", and to forsake their 'village residences'. I do not consider it necessary that people should be forced to maintain a second home solely for the purposes of attending a census revision. Due benefit from such decentralization will be that patrolling officers will gain closer contact with the individual because it will be necessary to communicate with each one.

If the people from the Foi'i area wish to migrate as stated in the report, then the obvious way to cope with land disputes which will inevitably arise is to survey the area and record the results of such surveys for official use. The surveys could be accompanied by an agreement signed by the leaders of the villages or groups involved.

AGRICULTURE.


The District Agricultural Officer has made it frequently and abundantly clear that he is not in a position to post staff generally throughout the District. With his particularly limited staff, he is working to a planned patrol programme to ensure that the sole European officer available covers the District as effectively as possible. All Assistant Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants have been withdrawn for training purposes. Consequently, the "immediate attention" required in this instance cannot be given.

TAXATION.

A blanket exemption has been given this area since the introduction of the Personal Tax Ordinance in 1957. One of the reasons behind the introduction of personal taxation this year was to foster economic production and I do not support the suggestion that this decision be rescinded, particularly in view of the fact that the area will be the subject of a Local Government survey in 1964-65 or soon thereafter.

MR BOND'S REPORT.

This is an initial effort and indicates promise. I concur with the comments of the Assistant District Officer and have nothing to add thereto.



(G.R.G. WEARNE),
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Kikori.

c.c. Mr G. Black.

c.c. Mr K. Bond.

Encl.

67-1-2

BWPB:JB

Sub-District Office,
KIKORI.

27th March, 1963.

District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

PATROL NO. 2 - 62/63 KIKORI

Attached please find a report of the above
Patrol by Mr. G. C. B. Black P.O.I.

The delay in submission of this report is
regretted but was due to Mr. Black's involvement
in several court cases and my own transfer.

Mr. Black has submitted a very comprehensive
report and has covered the situation well.

His remarks re the need for an Agricultural
Assistant in the area are heartily endorsed.

It is thought that Mr. Black's comments re
the situation at KAIAM are more accurate than Mr.
Brown's assumption that the trouble was due to
contact with the Australian Petroleum Company.

This Patrol and Mr. Black's previous patrol
of the KIKORI-KAIRI Division has now resulted in
two Census Divisions being brought into line with
the Village Directory. If the ensuing patrols in
the Sub-District follow this pattern, a set of
census figures should result which will allow of
accurate comparisons.

For your information please.

B. W. P. Burge
.....
B. W. P. BURGE A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-12

Sub-District Office,
Kikori,
26th March 1963.

B.W.P.B: OK.

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District.

26th. March 1963.

The District Officer,
KEREMA

Patrol Report KIKORI No.2/62-63.

Mr. K. Bond C.P.O.

Attached please find a copy of a report submitted by Mr. Bond of a Patrol on which he accompanied Mr. Black, P.O.

As on initial effort this report shows reasonable powers of observation by Mr. Bond but is lacking somewhat in arrangement.

He has been advised of the necessity for a neater arrangement of the report (ie. margins spacing etc) but only experience will enable him to "separate the wheat from the chaff" of the subject matter.

For your information please.

(B.W.P. BURGE)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-12

Sub-District Office,
KIKORI.

26th March, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Kikori Sub-District,
KIKORI.

PATROL NO. 2 - 62/63.

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the IKOBI - KAIRI Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by: Mr. K. A. Bond C.P.O.

3 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 30/1/63 - 8/2/63

11/2/63 - 20/2/63

Number of days: 20

Last Patrol to area by D.N.A, 26/4/62

- Object of Patrol: (1) Routine Administration
 (2) Tax/Census
 (3) Common Roll

INTRODUCTION.

The IKOBI - KAIRI Census Division villages are all on the South - Western banks of the Kikori River with the exception of HIVIKU, which is in limestone country south of the river. All the villages apart from HIVIKU and SOGWAI can be reached by outboard canoe. This was not known at the commencement of the patrol but on the second section

it was decided to attempt to use the canoe which was done successfully, a 12 H.P. Archimedes being used which consumed a total of 45 gallons of fuel. The use of the canoe shortened travelling time by approximately 6 days. The 12 H.P. motor would not be powerful enough to move a patrol during the wet season and even on this patrol was only just capable. Between the A.P.C. camp at BARAKEWA and the village of SIAWITI there is quite a fall in the river and many sets of rapids to be negotiated. This patrol unloaded all equipment halfway between BARAKEWA and SIAWITI and was carried the remainder of the distance. It will therefore be necessary for future patrols to arrange for carriers from SIAWITI to collect the gear if a small outboard is used. Also to obtain the services of DORIGA of SIAWITI who has a sound knowledge of the river channels.

PATROL DIARY

WEDNESDAY 30/1/63

Departed Kikori 0825 per M.V. "Bareto" and arrived at BARA (BARAWITI) village at 1325. Tax/Census conducted. Advised that KAIAM village probably deserted so remained the night.

THURSDAY 31/1/63

Departed BARAWITI 0750 and arrived KAIAM 1030. Village a wreck and deserted except for Councillor and V.C. Councillor

sent to Kikori with sick son.
V.C. despatched to assemble all
villagers by the time of the
patrol's return from up river.
Slept the night.

FRIDAY 1/2/63

Departed 0825 arrived BARAKEWA
1010. Arrived Mr. S. Cooper's
camp 1600. Made camp at 1700 in
pouring rain.

SATURDAY 2/2/63

Departed camp 1010 and arrived
at SIAWITI 1400. Gear dried out.
Villagers extremely friendly.
Slept the night.

SUNDAY 3/2/63

Departed SIAWITI 1010 and arrived
at KOMAIU No. 2 (deserted) 1230.
Departed 1320 and arrived at UFEHO
1430. Village a shambles as people
moving to new site. Tax/Census
conducted. Departed 1615 and arrived
at HIVIKU 1745 after passing through
very scenic country including two
small lakes. Commenced Tax/Census.
Slept the night.

MONDAY 4/2/63

Completed Census and departed 1010
Rest 1255 to 1335. Arrived abandoned
KOROPAIU 1520 on banks of KEIWI Creek.

FRIDAY 8/2/63

25 mins. ferrying. Departed 1545 and arrived at BAINA 1610 after walking for 20 mins. on logs laid down in swamp area. Slept the night.

TUESDAY 5/2/63

MONDAY 11/2/63

Discussions with A.D.O.
Tax/Census of KIRIKAWE and KOROPAIU villages who have amalgamated at BAINA. TAMA village also censused as everyone at BAINA. Heard of new village probably some 3 days walk further up but decided not to go as patrol's supplies almost finished. Talks with FOI'I people who are moving down from the MUBI River in the Southern Highlands. Departed 1535. Canoe from KOROPAIU and arrived at SIAWITI 8 p.m.

TUESDAY 12/2/63

WEDNESDAY 6/2/63

never been censused before. Several
C.N.M. under Section 101 A and B.
Tax/Census conducted at SIAWITI
1 C.N.M. and one police investigation.
Slept the night.

WEDNESDAY 13/2/63

THURSDAY 7/2/63

Departed SIAWITI 0845 arrived at raft site 1500. Thence 30 mins. to KAIAM by canoe. Attempted to conduct Census but 55 absentees. V.C. advised they were all at new village site. Slept the night.

FRIDAY 8/2/63

To new village site $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours up the KESUKI river. Does not exist! No people there in adjacent gardens. V.C. brought to KIKORI arriving at 1550. Discussions with A.D.O. people.

MONDAY 11/2/63

Departed KIKORI 0930 a.m. arriving KAIAM 1505 p.m. Although the V.C. had been sent back on Saturday with a member of R.P.N.G.C. people still not there.

TUESDAY 12/2/63

At KAIAM waited most of day for people to arrive and census commenced at 1600. Many people who had been marked out as "deaths" of "M/O"s- turned up plus several who had never been censused before. Several C.N.M's under Section 101 A and B. Completed at midnight. Slept at KAIAM.

WEDNESDAY 13/2/63

Prisoners sent to Kikori with V.C. All warned against attempting to escape. Departed KAIAM 0830 by canoe. Two shearpins broken. Disembarked from canoe and walked 4 hours to SIAWITI while canoe went up empty. Slept the night.

THURSDAY 14/2/63

Departed SIAWITI 0910 per canoe and arrived BAINA 1230. Purchased food and departed 1330. Arrived at gardens of FOI'I people 1630 and made camp. Discussions with people. One arrest in relation to adultery complaint laid at Kikori. Slept the night.

FRIDAY 15/2/63

Departed 0900 arrived site of new village to be called "BURU" 1155. Canoe ran aground about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour above the site. Made camp and sent word ~~for~~ to SOGWAI for carriers to come. Slept the night.

SATURDAY 16/2/63

All day at camp awaiting carriers who arrived 5 p.m. Slept the night.

SUNDAY 17/2/63

Departed camp 0745 and arrived at TAMA 1145. Advised that it was too late to reach SOGWAI so made camp and slept the night.

MONDAY 18/2/63

Departed TAMA 0825 and arrived at SOGWAI 1145. Tax/Census conducted and watched dancing in the evening. Slept the night.

TUESDAY 19/2/63

Departed SOGWAI 0750, rested at KEIWI Creek 1150 to 1235. Arrived at camp site 1500. Thence by canoe to BAINA. Slept the night.

WEDNESDAY 20/2/63

Departed BAINA 0850. Half an hour spent at SIAUWITI. Arrived KAIAM 1300. Departed 1345, arrived Kikori 1620.

When I expressed a desire to find out these things I received replies to all questions. Apparently the elders still hold all the power among these people and they had advised the people not to return to the village even for census - hence the large number of

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Patrol was well received in all villages visited, particularly BAINA and SIAUWITI.

The only problem encountered was KAIAM for which there appear to be good reasons. Mr. Brown in his report blamed the apparently uncooperative attitude of these people on contact with the Australian Petroleum Company. I disagree emphatically with this opinion and at no time was anything heard by the patrol to the detriment of the Company. I investigated the problem to the best of my ability and discovered the following facts. Firstly these people are hunters and gatherers and have never previously lived in villages, rather they lived in small groups of 2 - 3 families. Since they lived at KAIAM village, under Administration pressure, there have been a number of deaths that appear to

have been either pneumonia or malaria and the village elders advised them to leave the village and live in small family groups in the bush as their ancestors had done. Consequently when patrols came through the "village" was always in very poor condition, having been cleaned up a little a few days before the patrol's arrival. After the patrol left the area they all went back home. This appears to have been going on for several years.

When I expressed a desire to find out these things I received immediate replies to all questions. Apparently the elders still hold all the power among these people and they had warned the people not to return to the village even for census - hence the large number of absentees. I explained to the whole village the benefits of living in a village and the disadvantages of living in widely separated family groups but told them they could do whichever they liked. They almost unanimously agreed that they wanted to live in a village to be built near the gardens I visited on the Kesuki (?) River. They were advised that all instructions re village hygiene still applied and were requested to clear the few logs out of the river.

They advised the patrol that they wanted to plant coffee as all the surrounding villages have done.

The sudden change in attitude appears too good to be true and will require checking by the next patrol but it is hoped that a change in general attitude is taking place.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

There have been several amalgamations of villages in this area during the past few years but some village groups have returned to their own ground to plant coffee.

The village of KOMAIU NO. 2 has now joined SIAUWITI. The old village of SUSUWORA which had previously combined with SIAUWITI is moving to a new site on its own land and the village will be called IAHARA.

A group which had amalgamated with TAMA have moved to their own land and started a new village named SOGWAI. Some of the SOGWAI people's relations are living at a place called FAGAMAI'IU in the Mt. Bosavi area of the Southern Highlands. SOGWAI people are endeavouring to persuade them to come down and join them. This appears quite likely to occur.

The Tama people who had been residing at Baina have also moved back to their old site near the head of the KEIWI Creek.

UFEHO village has moved to a new site on the Kikori River just above SIAWITI, on their own land.

The biggest population movement in the area is from the FOI'I Census Division in the Lake Kutubu Sub-District of the Southern Highlands. There have been many meetings and discussions between these people and the people of BAINA and TAMA villages and they have reached agreement among themselves. The facts are as follows:

1. FOI'I villages

FOFOMAIU

IAMAUI

KARAKARU

SOROTAGE

KOBIE

HUMANE

2. The new site is called BURU, situated on the south-western bank of the Kikori near the mouth of the Mobe River. At present there are only shelters, no houses and gardens are just being planted out.

3. The reasons for the move are because
- (a) The track to Lake Kutubu is very mountainous (they state there are 5 ranges to cross) whereas Kikori is only 7 hours by outboard canoe.
 - (b) They state that their own land is very poor. The land they are on (which is still their own) is reasonably fertile and no doubt they wish to plant coffee as all the Kikori villages in the area are now doing.

The FOI'I village of TAMATIGI have asked the Tama people for some land so that they may move with the rest of the group. No actual move has as yet been made although Tama agreed to give them land. I told them to remain where they were, which they agreed to do, pending advice from Kikori Office and an Administration decision. I thoroughly support the whole move as they have much to gain economically

and far better communications.

The people of BAINA and TAMA have no objections and are assisting by supplying food which otherwise has to be carried many days from their old gardens. There is ample vacant land available but I feel that this should be surveyed, marked and some type of payment made to avoid any clashes in future generations. Unless these people occupy the land it will remain in its virgin state, unused and largely wasted for a long, long time.

AGRICULTURE.

The only agriculture at present in the area is all subsistence. However at the time of the patrol an Agricultural Assistant was travelling through, helping villages in planning out nurseries and gardens. The people are very enthusiastic and working well. However since the patrol returned all Agriculture staff have been recalled to Kerema and unless at least two are returned to Kikori this enthusiasm will die a natural death - especially since coffee was planted in the Turama River area and adjacent to Kikori some time ago and from all reports is around 2 feet high and still in the nurseries. Although I have not actually seen these nurseries I think the reports are probably correct as since the patrol's return the Village Constable from Irimuku village brought in one coffee plant of a similar height from their nursery. As the area patrolled has many links with the Turama people it will not take long for word to spread. I feel that the posting of two assistants to this station as early as possible is an urgent matter and requires immediate attention.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

There were several Courts for Native Matters held during the patrol. Two were from SIAUWITI; concerning assault and refusing to take a child to hospital. The rest were from KAIAM village for failing to attend census. there were no other complaints.

CENSUS AND TAXATION.

No difficulties were presented in conducting the census apart from the fact that the previous patrol used the old village books and not the Tax/Census register. I therefore cannot reconcile my figures with his in many cases.

The KAIAM census has been dealt with as an initial one due to many ~~NEW~~ names that had been struck out as deaths or migrations out had to be re-entered as they had just been living in and around the village in the bush.

The amount of tax collected was very small - only £64-3-0. There is little money in the area and no attempt was made to collect any from SOGWAI where they hardly know what it looks like. I feel that, as this area has a definite economic future and the people are very enthusiastic, that it should be given a blanket exemption to assist and encourage them.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health was generally very good throughout. The only sores seen were caused by the patrol as the carriers had to travel through limestone country and received many cuts. Several babies were found suffering from anaemia and sent to Kikori Hospital.

There is one Aidpost covering the whole area situated at SIAUWITI. If the FOI'I people from Lake Kutubu move down to their new site at BURU I suggest that the Aidpost be moved to BAINA which would put all villages within a day's walk, whereas at present many have two days walk.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The only mission in the area is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission who have pastors at SIAUWITI and BAINA, conducting elementary classes for the children.

The Village Constable at SIAUWITI advised that the Mission wished to purchase land there and pointed it out to the patrol. I advised him that no action would be taken until a formal application was made by the Mission.

CONCLUSION

I was very favourably impressed by these people who appear very enthusiastic in all aspects. They were extremely friendly and cooperative. The land is reasonably fertile and with assistance from the Administration have quite a good economic future ahead of them. However much depends on an Agricultural Assistant being made available to assist them with their coffee and I hope this will receive immediate attention.

G. C. B. Black

.....
G. C. B. BLACK P.O.

c/-Sub District Office

Kikori,

Gulf District,

Papua.

25th., February, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,

Sub District Office,

Kikori,

Gulf District.

Patrol Report Kikori No.2 1962/63.

No. of days:- 20

Object of Patrol - Routine Administration

Tax and Census

Common roll

Area patrolled - IKOBI/KAIRI census division.

Last Patrol in area - from 26/4/62 to 17/5/62.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol under Mr Black was my first accompanied patrol. I was given some insight into preparing for a patrol by observing Mr Black interviewing police who had previously made the patrol, and villagers from the area who were on the Station.

On the first leg of the patrol we travelled by boat as far as Kaiam, continuing the patrol on foot. Before commencing the second part of the patrol it was found that a reasonably strong outboard canoe could ascend the Kikori River as far as Baina. This we did, which considerably reduced both the walking and the total time involved.

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 30th., January, 1963.

Departed Kikori 0825 on the
Bareto. Arrived at Bara 1325 where
Mr Black conducted the census and tax
collection and I wrote out the tax
receipts and exemption tickets. Medical
orderly Anaua treated any sores etc.
Camped the night at Bara.

Thursday 31/1/63.

Departed Bara 0750, reaching Kaiam 1030. Only
two families at Kaiam and the village very
poor. Village Councillor and Constable told
by Mr Black to have the village assembled on
our return and asked if they could find some
carriers; stopped the night at Kaiam.

Friday 1/2/63

Departed Kaiam 0750, passed Bara Kiwa A.P.C.
SITE 1010. Made camp on the track in the rain
1700 hours.

Saturday 2/2/63.

Departed camp 1010, reached Siauwiti 1400 hours.
Generous supply of food provided at Siauwiti
for patrol.

Sunday 3/2/63.

Departed Siauwiti 1010, reached Komaiu No.2
1230: arrived Ufeho 1430. Conducted tax and
census at Ufeho. Left Ufeho 1615, arrived
Hiviku 1745. At the fathers request we went to
see an ill child. Mr Black told the father to
take the child to Kikori Hospital. Conducted
tax census at Hiviku and slept the night at Hix
Hiviku.

Monday 4/2/63.

Departed Hiviku 1010 for Baina. Rest 1255, recommencing 1335. Arrived Korapaiu (abandoned) 1520:25 minutes ferrying across Kewi Creek. Arrived Baina 1610. Track from Kewi Creek to ~~xxx~~ Baina exceptionally good, and Baina nice village.

Tuesday 5/2/63.

Conducted tax and census at Baina. At Baina were some men from the Lake Kutubu District of the Southern Highlands. A village had moved down from the Highlands to establish a new village in the Kikori Sub District close to Baina. Also found that there were two villages further up, Tama and Sogwai. Departed Baina 1610 for Siauwiti. Went by canoe along Kewi Creek. Arrived Siauwiti 2000 hours.

Wednesday 6/2/63

Tax and census at Siauwiti. One child was sent to Kikori Hospital and the father was taken in charge for disobeying an order issued by Mr Black in his capacity as Magistrate to take the child to the hospital at Kikori.

Thursday 7/2/63

Left Siauwiti 0845 for a place on the track half way to Kaiam where a raft had been made to take us the rest of the way to Kaiam. Reached raft place 1500 hours and saw the Station canoe coming up to get us. Went to Kaiam on the canoe in half an hour from there. At Kaiam conducted the tax and census, many people being still ~~xxx~~ absent. Were told that most of them were at a new village site on the Kesuki River.

Friday 8/2/63.

Went up the Kesuki River to see

the alledged new village site of the Kaiam people. One and a half hours up the river we came to the site and found only a couple of houses in the very early stages of construction. Then proceeded to Kikori accompanied by the Kaiam Village Constable.

Reached Kikori 1550 hours.

Monday 11/2/63

Departed Kikori 0930 by outboard canoe. Many people were still absent.

Tuesday 12/2/63.

Spent the day at Kaiam waiting for the people to arrive from the bush. In the afternoon the village was assembled, and this time a complete census was conducted. After the census Mr Black conducted court into the night with me as observer. It was a matter of some interest that two men we censused had never been censused before.

Wednesday 13/2/63

Departed Kaiam 0830. Went by canoe to raft site, then left canoe to negotiate the rapids unloaded, and walked to Siauwiti. The canoe beat us to Siauwiti by approximately two hours. Raft site to Siauwiti four hours walking.

Thursday 14/2/63

Set out by canoe 0910 hours from Siauwiti, arriving Baina 1230. Left Baina 1330, and arrived Buru (Lake Kutubu people) garden site 1630.

Friday 15/2/63

Departed Buru garden site 0900, sending carriers across to other branch of the river while we travelled around in the canoe. Picked them up 1135, and the canoe went aground about a mile upstream. Made a camp in the bush and sent Mafi to Tama and Sogwai to get carriers.

Saturday 16/2/63.

Spent the day at the camp. Mafi and carriers arrived 5 P.M.

Sunday 17/2/63

Departed camp 0745 and reached Tama 1145. Stopped the day at Tama.

Monday 18/2/63.

Left Tama 0825 and reached Sogwai 1145. Tax and census at Sogwai that afternoon. Village Constable selected who returned with us to Kikori.

Tuesday 19/2/63.

Departed Sogwai 0750. Rested at Kewi Creek 1150. Started again 1235. Arrived back at camp site 1500 hours, and thence by canoe to Baina.

Wednesday 20/2/63.

Departed Baina 0850, stopped at Siauwiti for half an hour, reached Kalam 1300, departed Kalam 1345, arriving Kikori 1620 hours.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A good welcome was provided by the villagers at most places for the patrol, most especially at Baina and Siauwiti. ~~and~~ The Village Constable at Siauwiti and Mafi at Baina did all they possibly could to help us. They gave us gifts of food and would not accept payment; however return gifts were made of some salt and tinned meat.

Both of these men seem to be natural leaders, and unassuming: they both have knowledge of the languages in the area, and acted as interpreters for the patrol. In the event (possibly distant) of Native Local Government Councils being established in this area, I believe that these two men would give good service to their people.

The only place where the patrol experienced difficulty with the people was at Kaiam, and it was only after much trouble that a complete census was obtained. It seems that the Kaiam people had rejected their village site, meeting there only occasionally, preferring to forage and tend scattered gardens in the bush to looking after their village. Many people had died at Kaiam, and a few men used this to bolster their argument that they should not live in the village but lead a semi nomadic existence as had their forbears. Pressure was put onto some people not to attend the census, and it looked very much as if some of the pressure brought to bear was sorcery or "Puri-puri". These people hope that once the power of the sorcerers is broken they will be able to live happily in their new village to be established up the Kasuki River. Apparently these people want to be cooperative but fear sorcery.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health in the villages was generally good, although many children in the one to three age group appeared weak and sickly. Children were sent to the Kikori Hospital: one from Siauwit, one from Hiviku; one from Baina, and one from Kaiam. Two of the children were very listless and yellowish in colour

One tropical ulcer at Tama, and there was a man at each Hiviku and Tama who had had yaws. At Siauwiti there is an aid post, but it is about two days travel from the top-most villages of Tama and Sogwai.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Coffee and rice are being planted in some places. Coffee is fairly widely distributed, though only in its infancy. When we arrived at Hiviku there was an Agricultural Assistant there advising them, but he has since left the area. These people need help and advice in tending their crops, transplanting etc.

EDUCATION.

There is a Seven Day Adventist school at Siauwiti, which receives strong support from the village.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Apart from the coffee and rice mentioned under Economic Development, the agriculture consists of normal subsistence farming, the garden sites being in many cases quite some distance from the village. Sweet potatoes, taro, tapioca, cucumbers, bananas, paw paws, pumpkin and sugar cane being in fair supply at most places ~~xxx~~ and those places where they were not in good supply had only been established a short time, and when their gardens are producing properly in their new sites they will have plenty of these things close at hand. Sago is the staple food. Pigs are not in evidence at most of these villages as they are Seven Day Adventist, with the exception of Buru, Tama and Sogwai, which do have pigs. Fowls were in the villages, and those at the Seven Day Adventist places were good specimens.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Court was conducted at Kaiam and Siauwiti. Mr Black magistrate and myself observer. Those cases at Kaiam were dealing with attempts to prevent people attending the census. At Siauwiti a man refused to obey a Magistrate's order to take his sick child to Hospital at Kikori.

CUSTOMS. ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE people at Hiviku rub noses in Greeting, at least some of the carriers were welcomed with much nose rubbing when we arrived at Hiviku. The villagers at Hiviku all lived in one big, long house. Mr Black advised them that this type of house was unhealthy, and that they had better build a village consisting of a house for each family.

MISSIONS.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission is strong at Bara, Siauwiti and Baina. Although Buru, Tama and Sogwai are not Seven Day Adventist I think that it will not be very long before they are. I think this because Mafi is helping the buru People with food, and all the other villages are in close proximity to the S.D.A. Mission.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

The track from Hiviku to Baina only was good, and this track was marvellous. All other tracks were bad, with the exception of part from Ufeho to Hiviku, which was fair. An outboard canoe with a strong motor can get up the Kikori River past Baina. We managed it with a twelve and a half Horse Power outboard in the Dry Season.

CONCLUSION.

This first Patrol caused me to arrive at no definite conclusions. I observed the people and the area, but any ideas these observations give me are only tentative.

K.A. Bond

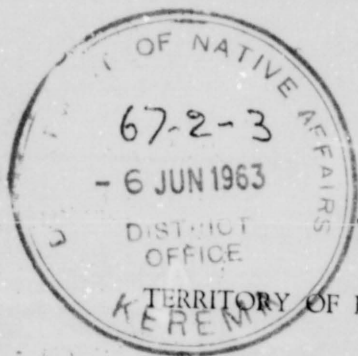
K.A. Bond. Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR **1963**

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL *				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults								
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F	M+F			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F	M+F			
SOGWAI	18/3/63	1	2														1	2														18	22	7	14	-	14	10	12	24	15	61
BARA(WITI)	30/1/63	-	3														2	5	2	7	20	1	2	6			5	3	10	23	5	19	-	19	17	19	20	86				
KAIAM	12/2/63	1	1	initial census															2	2					8	26	4	23	-	23	23	13	26	29	95							
SIAUWITI	6/2/63	4	1										1	1	1	3	1	23	30			7						14	35	8	29	2	29	32	22	30	30	121				
UFEHO	3/2/63		1											2		-	4	6	8									1	-	3	1	6	-	6	0	4	5	7	17			
HIVIKU	4/2/63	3	2											2	2	10	11	5										4	5	22	5	21	1	21	11	17	25	2	77			
BAINA	5/2/63	2	1			2	2		1					7	6	4	3	3	6	2		1					13	10	33	6	22	-	22	17	23	33	2	115				
TAMA	5/2/63	1									1			4	2	-	3	3	3	1									-	5	2	2	-	2	1	4	4	2	12			
I HARU	6/2/63	-	2	initial census													(new village)						4						6	22	9	20	1	20	11	12	18	20	65			



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KIKORI Report No. 3 - 62/63

Patrol Conducted by G.C.B. BLACK P.O. GOF I

Area Patrolled TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K BOND C.P.O.

Natives KRP+NOC 1 NMO

Duration—From 4/4/1963 to 11/4/1963

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14/7/60 Mr Giffen

Medical 7/60 Mr Cooper

Map Reference Journal AWORA LAKE KUTUBU

Objects of Patrol 1 Routine Administration

2 Common Roll 3 Tax 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 £.....

Pop

Females
in Child
birth

M

67-2-11

22nd August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-62/63 - KIKORI.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is
acknowledged with thanks.

It is regrettable that the film projector broke
down after one week's use only.

I agree with your remarks concerning the proposed
development of coffee.

Mr. Bond has presented a good report.

(Signature)

(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 2. 11

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-3

If calling ask for (PR.3)

Mr.



District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

22nd June, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

PATROL REPORT KIKORI NO. 3/1962-63.

The above reports submitted by Mr Black, Patrol Officer, and Mr Bond, Cadet Patrol Officer, are forwarded in duplicate, please. It is indeed a pity that neither officer signed his report.

The staffing situation of the Department of Agriculture has been explained to the Assistant District Officer by the District Agricultural Officer, who is sending his sole field officer to Kikori on the next patrol.

I do not agree that people should be given coffee seed against the advice of the Department of Agriculture, even though they have planted shade. It is far better to divert their attention to other crops now than to allow them to back a loser and build up resentment and hostility towards the Administration as a result of their failure.

I concur that the compilation of the Common Roll is a blessing. If nothing else, officers are being made to carry out field work. In that way the people will at least be aware that the field officer does still exist and is not a feature of the past. Unfortunately, the desire to get out into the field is far too frequently frustrated by clerical demands and agency demands.

The query concerning the fate of census statistics can be partly answered by the Assistant District Officer himself. Surely he refers to them when investigating land applications, when compiling the six-monthly reports, when conducting sundry other surveys, etc. However, I feel that his query is partly legitimate. The minutiae of analysed deaths, pregnancies, etc., are compiled on behalf of the Department of Public Health. In view of the fact that census records are now maintained on the tax census sheets, is such detailed analysis still necessary, particularly in view of the fact that officers of the Department of Public Health very rarely consult the census statistics on record in our offices? I feel that a total record of births, deaths and migrations is sufficient to make comparisons of one census with the previous one.

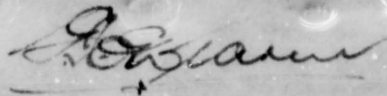
The question of the Turuma and Bamu relationships

is the subject of correspondence with the District Officer, Western District through your office. I have sought the views of the Assistant District Officer at Kikori and will advise you further on receipt of them. However, I concur with Mr Black's views on the construction of the Bamu "Patrol Post" and would ask that the attention of officers concerned in the Western District be drawn to its effect on our patrol, particularly in the matter of tax collection.

I doubt the need for a Patrol Post in the area. The selection of a site for a base camp and the erection of sufficient buildings which could be occupied during the better part of the year would be far more preferable and should be investigated.

Mr Bond's report is well presented, especially in view of the fact that it is only his second report. His observations are well recorded and an improvement upon his earlier effort. Further improvement will come with experience.

I note that throughout both reports, reference is made to "Turama". This is incorrect and should be "TURUMA".



(G.R.G. WEARNE)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Kikori.
c.c. Mr Black.
c.c. Mr Bond.

Encl.

HGdeCM: OK.

67-2-2.

Sub-District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District.

29th. May 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

Patrol Report KIK. 3/62-63.

Attached please find three (3) copies of the
above patrol report.

The patrol was well conducted by Mr. Black and
Mr. Bond.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Lower Turama is a hopeless area and there is little or nothing that can be done for it. Crocodile shooting seems to be the only form of economic activity which shows any promise. Copra production is not very significant for several reasons, among them being the poor quality of the nuts, the lack of skill in drying, and the distance from markets. Mr Senior is only able to pay a low price for this copra as it has to be sorted and redried before it can be sent to Moresby. I have seen some of this copra and feel that Mr Senior is taking a risk in buying it at all.

The Middle Turama is better off but here again all produce has to be paddled into Kikori - a matter of 3 or 4 days each way. As Mr Black mentions movement is restricted during the South East season.

Rice, peanuts and rubber have been tried on a limited scale and seem to be quite successful. It would seem that there is a need for an Agricultural Officer in this area however I understand that DASF is unable to supply one in the foreseeable future. Meanwhile Officers of this Department will give wherever all the advice and encouragement we can. The acting DAO mentioned on his last visit that coffee would not be a success in this area, and though it would be out of place for me to disagree with him) I feel that in areas where shade has been planted the native growers should be given coffee seed and be advised at the same time that it is unlikely that their crops will succeed. Meanwhile other growers should be discouraged from planting shade and should start planting peanuts and rice.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

It is pleasing to note that the patrol was welcomed in most villages. The lower Turama are like warm in everything they do - they are without doubt the lowest form of human life in the Territory resulting from the appalling conditions in which they live and their monotonous diet. It seems almost unbelievable that this is the first patrol to the area since 1960 and I think we have to thank the SDA Mission that conditions in the villages are as good as they are. It would seem that the Common Roll is a blessing in disguise. Which brings me to a point which has always caused me to ponder. How much value is placed on census figures at Head quarters level? Surely if any serious analytical work is done on them they should be required in their revised state at least every 12 months. One would imagine that the

Government Statistician- if such a gentleman exists-would require revised census data, Census Sub-Division by census Sub-Division each year. One would also imagine that he would have a chart listing all sub-divisions and as the figures for each year come in a tick would be placed against the sub-division concerned. I would think that three blank spaces against anyone sub-division would cause some comment. The absence of such comment leads me to suspect that the figures so tediously compiled by officers on patrol are practically ignored. I hope I am wrong.

The lower Turama people are related through marriage to the Bamu people and they often spend long periods of time with their relatives, however this story of building a patrol post bears investigation and I will write a letter to the ADO Balimo on the matter.

Several villages in the Turama and in other census sub-divisions have shifted to new sites and have taken new names. One of the objects of this series of patrols is to bring the village directory up to date. This together with a large scale map showing village locations will be submitted to you when all patrols are completed.

I intend to conduct the next Turama patrol and to spend some time in the Bosavi area with the primitive groups in an attempt to introduce some measure of stability into the area.

A quick comparison of Mr Black's and Mr Bond's reports shows that Mr Bond still needs more practice in reporting.

(H.G.deC.Milne) *per Black*
a/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
KIKORI.

9th May, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Kikori Sub-District,
KIKORI.

PATROL NO. 3 - 62/63.

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the Turama Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by: Mr. K.A. Bond C.P.O.
4 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.

Duration of Patrol: 4/4/63 - 11/4/63
17/4/63 - 7/5/63.

No. of Days: 29.

Last Patrols to Area
by D.N.A: Upper Turama and Bosavi:
14/9/60 - Mr. Jefferies
4/7/60 - Mr. Cooper
Middle Turama:
26/4/62 - Mr. Brown.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Routine Administration
(2) Common Roll
(3) Tax/Census.

INTRODUCTION.

The Turama Census Division is comprised of all villages situated on the banks of the Turama River

and its tributaries. The tidal bore which travels up as far as SINOWE village is of great assistance to canoe travel on the river and all movements between villages are controlled by it.

It is rather a hindrance to patrols around the mouth of the Turama however as there are few places sheltered from it. The patrol's movements on the river were also regulated by the bore.

All villages up as far as and including MEAGIO are in extremely muddy, swampy conditions which gives little hope for agricultural development. Those who desire to earn money either shoot crocodiles, mostly on the Bamu and Gama Rivers, or sign on as contract labourers. A few places produce small amounts of copra.

From MASUSU upwards the land is slightly higher and more arable.

Mt. Bosavi Area

This patrol was hampered by lack of transport having only one canoe after M.V. "Bareto" became unserviceable, this being scarcely sufficient to carry a patrol and adequate fuel. Unless a launch is used in future it should be regarded as a separate patrol as carriers have to be towed in canoes from MOKA right up the KANUA (2 days continuous travel). The TURAMA is navigable by launch to the mouth of the KANUA, so to continue up the KANUA a canoe is necessary in addition. The area having had almost no contact, trade goods are necessary to purchase food of which only small quantities are available.

DIARY

Thursday 4/4/63

Departed Kikori 1030 per
M.V. "Bareto". Arrived off
AIDIO at 1500 tide right out.
Landed AIDIO 1730. Inspected
village. Slept the night.

Friday 5/4/63

Departed AIDIO 0800 and
arrived at DADEBI on DADEBI
Island 1000. Advised people
all at MISIKI. Proceeded to
EREHE at 1010, arriving there
1100. Conducted Tax/Census.
Departed 1230 and arrived
HARAGU 1430. Only 2 old men
there. Left word for V.C. to
meet patrol at GIBU. Waited
for tide and proceeded to GIBU
at 1900 arriving 2000. Slept
the night.

Saturday 6/4/63

Departed GIBU 0900 arriving
MAPOIA 1030 Tax/Census conducted.
Village inspected. Departed 1330
returning to GIBU at 1500. Slept
the night.

Sunday 7/4/63

Departed GIBU 1400 with tide
and arrived MISIKI 1900. Slept
the night.

Monday 8/4/63

At MISIKI. Village inspected
and Tax/Census conducted of MISIKI
and DADEBI. Films shown at night
after village had been cleaned up.

DIARY

Generator broke down towards end of the evening. Slept the night.

Tuesday 9/4/63

Departed MISUKI 1000 with tide and arrived RESEMUBU 1030. Tax/census conducted by Mr. Bond and village inspected. Departed 1215 and arrived MEAGIO 1500. Process repeated and departed 1630. Stopped for bore at 1730. Bore arrived 2300 and broke skeg. arrived SOROBO 0100 and slept what what was left of the night.

Wednesday 10/4/63

At SOROBO, tax/census conducted by Mr. Bond. Discussions with people and Village Constables from farther upriver. Films at night but generator broke down completely. Decided to return with Barato to Kikori tomorrow as captain wants to and I have to attend a Supreme Court hearing after Easter. Will leave stores here and return in canoe. Slept the night.

Thursday 11/4/63.

Departed 0330 with tide and arrived MEAGIO 0530, waited for tide and departed 1030, arriving Kikori 12130.

Wednesday 17/4/63

Departed Kikori 0700 and arrived MISUKI 1530. Waited for tide and departed 1630 arriving at MASUSU at 2015 in the middle of a violent storm. An uncomfortable night.

DIARY

Thursday 18/4/63

Tax/Census conducted at MASUSU
Departed 1000 with tide arriving at
SOROBO at 1100. Compilation of
Common Roll.

Friday 19/4/63

Stores divided as too much for
canoe and will need some on return to
patrol OMATI/KAIRI. Departed SOROBO
0907 with tide and arrived SARAGI 0935.
Tax/Census conducted and village
inspected - New Dubu under construction.
Departed 1140 and arrived KOMAIO 1225.
Tax/Census of KOMAIO and SUVIRI con-
ducted. Talks with people. Village
inspected. Slept the night.

Saturday 20/4/63

At KOMAIO this being an S.D.A.
village. Common Roll compiled. Slept
the night.

Sunday 21/4/63

Departed KOMAIO 0930 arriving at
mouth of ~~KOMMO~~ River at 1000 just
before the tidal bore. Inspected
Rubber nursery departing 1057 and
arrived HAWOIBOBO 1155. Village
inspected and Tax/Census conducted.
Slept the night.

Monday 22/4/63

Departed 1155 with tidal bore.
Proceeded up the HAWOI River and
arrived at SIBAURE at 1317. Village
inspected and Tax/Census conducted.
Departed 1514 and arrived FAI'IA 1555/
Slept the night.

DIARY

- Tuesday 23/4/63
Village, coffee shade and rice gardens inspected. C.P.O. Mr. Bond conducted Tax/Census. Departed 1200 and arrived SUMAKARINU 1340. Village inspected. Tax/Census conducted. Departed 1530 and returned FAIA 1800. Slept the night.
- Wednesday 24/4/63
Departed 0745. Arrived HAWOIBOBO 0815 and MOKA at 1130. Village inspected. Talks with people. Tax/Census conducted. Slept the night.
- Thursday 25/4/63
At MOKA. SEREVOKA's small outboard sent to SOROBO to bring further supplies and fuel up. Food purchased for trip up river. Carriers arranged. One C.N.M. Slept the night.
- Friday 26/4/63
Departed 0825 and made camp 1750.
- Saturday 27/4/63
Departed 0720. Arrived junction of KANUA River at 0835. Canoes left at garden site at 1130. Gear made up into carrier loads. Departed 1200 and arrived HAIVARO at 1400. Some men sent to assist carriers. Slept the night.
- Sunday 28/4/63
At HAIVARO. Villagers sent out to make sago for patrol. Tax/Census conducted by Mr. Bond in afternoon. Slept the night.
- Monday 29/4/63
Departed 0730 after obtaining supplies of SIPORAS for leeches. Reached TIARI River 0850. Short

DIARY.

spell on northern bank. MONAMI
Creek 0905. MOKAPE Creek 1015. Spell
at 1235 till 1345. Arrived POTEPARO
1420. Made Camp. Conducted Tax/Census.
People have agreed to remain at this
site and plant gardens. HAIVARO people
who intermarry with them will assist
with plant cuttings etc. Slept the
night.

Tuesday 30/4/63

Broke camp and departed 0830 and
arrived at IWATEBU, 1130. Most villagers
are away in bush. SAE'ESI headman
here. All his people are visiting
URINADI village in Lake Kutubu area.
Census revised with headman's assistance.
Word sent for villagers to come in.
One man from IWATEBU sent to try and
locate KATIABAIU and TUMAPI people.
Another man sent ahead to TEBERA.
Slept the night.

Wednesday 1/5/63

Departed IWATEBU 0850. Only one
man here knows track to Tebera.
Descended Escarpment to TURAMA River
after 15 mins. and crossed it. Scaled
the other side with aid of lawyer vines.
Rested and proceeded to TEBERA arriving
1200. Met by headman, most people
away making sago for patrol. When
people returned sago purchased and
census revised. Talks with people,
who were quite friendly after initial
shyness. Some trading by carriers for

DIARY.

arrows. Slept the night.

Thursday 2/5/63

No guides available to go on to URISAUE. Nobody admits knowledge of the track. Rations short and carriers discontented. Supposed to be about two days to URISAUE - if we could find it. Decided to return. Departed 0800 arrived IWATEBU 0950. Very surprised by presence of all KATIABAIU and TUMAPI people. IWATEBU census revised. Was then told that the TUMAPI and KATIABAIU people had discussed amalgamation with IWATEBU which was agreed upon. Their names were therefore all recorded in the IWATEBU book. These people were all extremely shy and the TUMAPI people claim they had never seen a patrol before. One pig bought and morale of carriers consequently a lot higher. Slept the night.

Friday 3/5/63

Departed 0715 arrived POTEPARO 0920. Rested, departed 0930 arriving HAIVARO 1700. Slept the night.

Saturday 4/5/63

Departed 0750 and arrived KANUA River 0940. Departed 1010 and arrived MOKA 2000. Slept the night.

Sunday 5/5/63

Messages from Kikori. Mr. Bond's wife ill in Port Moresby. Patrol to return as soon as possible to give a week to prepare for SILIGI patrol. Instructed to leave OMATI/KAIRI if

DIARY.

necessary. I feel more than one week is necessary and will return immediately. Patrol rested and clothes washed and dried. Departed 1500 and arrived SOROBO 1700. Slept the night.

Monday 6/5/63

Departed 0730 and arrived EKEIRAJ 1330. People all absent in gardens. Word sent. Slept the night.

Tuesday 7/5/63

Tax/Census conducted by Mr. Bond. Departed 1130 and arrived KIKORI 1700.

END OF PATROL

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol had an excellent reception in all villages from MASUSU upwards but was received only luke-warmly in what lower Turama villages were inhabited. The majority of the population - women and children included - from many of these lower villages were absent on the Bamu River. A few were said to be shooting crocodiles but the majority were supposed to be assisting in the construction of a Patrol Post on the Bamu River. If this is indeed the case I consider it most remiss that Kikori was not advised. The patrol achieved little or nothing in the area as only 2 - 3 families were left in the villages and could not be expected to maintain reasonable standards at the villages.

If on the other hand the people have just absented themselves from the villages the Bamu Patrol Post should be requested to send them back as the area had ample notice of the patrol and in this case would appear to have

been purposely avoiding the patrol. The number of absentees can be seen from the census sheets and amounts to some 125 males and their families.

The last patrol conducted by Mr. Cooper C.P.O. apparently had instructions to press for amalgamation of villages and obtained agreement in all cases. However these groups have now split up again and returned to their former sites in the majority of cases. The present villages sites will be marked on a map.

In some cases the reason for returning to their own village sites is because they wanted to plant coffee and had been advised by the Agriculture Dept. that they could only do so on their own land.

The villages that have split up are as follows:

1. EREHE people have left EKEIRAU.
2. DADEBI people have left MISIKI.
3. KUNDEI'IU people have left SESABURUMU and joined FAI'IA.
4. SESEBURUMU people have moved to a new site SIBAURE.
5. MASUSU people have left SOROBO.
6. SUVIRI people have left KOMAIO and returned to old village.

See Mr. Cooper's report.

There has been one amalgamation of MAPOIA and BORA villages at MAPOIA.

The Bamu villages of KUBEAI and WARAHO have migrated to the Turama River under the auspices of V. C. SEREVOKA of MOKA.

The KUBEAI people are at present living at MOKA but intend moving to a site on the next bend up the

river. The new village will be called "BOINOKU".

The WARAHU group have started a new village the next point up above BOINOKU and called it SINOVI. The former V.C. is dead and a new one provisionally appointed who will follow the patrol back to Kikori. The same applies to BOINOKU.

V.C. SEREVOKA of MOKA is resigning and is being replaced by one of his adopted sons.

Mt. Bosavi Area.

The villages in this area are very good considering the limited amount of contact these people have had. However there is little or no contact between the villages themselves and consequently few know the tracks between them. No guides were available for the trip to URISAUE, none admitting knowledge of the whereabouts of the village but it was thought that it was approximately two days walk to the North. As the patrol's food supply was down to practically nil, I did not attempt to locate the group.

As noted in Mr. Cooper's and Mr. Jefferies' reports these people were nomadic however the TEBERA and IWATEBU people appear to have settled down although the TEBERA people have returned to their own lands. As remarked in the diary the TUMAPI and KATIABAIU people have amalgamated at IWATEBU. This was most surprising as when the patrol first passed through IWATEBU they didn't know where the KATIABAIU people were and had never seen TUMAPI people before. However it may be a stable arrangement although I doubt it as it will place a severe strain on IWATEBU's food resources, initially. They were warned of this and told to plant gardens as quickly as possible but I think they will be

forced to return to their old areas at least temporarily and the next patrol should send word ahead immediately on arriving at HAIVARO.

There seems to be a large amount of travelling done by these people to the KUTUBU villages of URINADI and HEABO. In fact the whole SAE'ESI group except for the Headman were at URINADI so the census could be revised in name only. There were several men from the KUTUEU Sub-District visiting POTEPARO and TEBERA at the time of the patrol.

All these villages speak slightly different dialects, i.e. one dialect, one village but the overall name for the language is KASUA.

At present there is only one village constable in the area, at IWATEBU. The POTEPARO and TEBERA groups not having them as yet. The Headman of POTEPARO had been chosen to be V.C. Mr. Cooper on his visit. This time however the Headman was absent at URINADI and as it would be pointless to appoint anyone else the matter was left in abeyance.

POTEPARO is the new site of the FUANEVU people who have moved due to a number of deaths. The whole group is in very poor physical condition having no gardens at present. There have been a few marriages by this group with HAIVARO and it appears possible that if POTEPARO have many more deaths, they will join HAIVARO.

This area definitely needs a leisurely patrol staying about a week in each village to make firm contact and consolidate Administration influence. The case of POTEPARO illustrates this. Cooper had persuaded the people to settle in one place but

after three years without a patrol naturally thought they had been forgotten and returned to their former nomadic way of life.

The answer would of course be to establish a patrol post on the Upper Turama as the whole area needs attention, and in fact the people of KOMAIO approached the patrol asking for a Post in the area.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Lower Turama - EKEIRAU to MEAGIO.

In the lower Turama villages subsistence agriculture barely allows the people to subsist and except for an occasional bunch of bananas the patrol was able to purchase no food. However most of them produce small amounts of copra which is sold to Mr. Senior at BORIOWO.

All villages indulge in crocodile shooting to some extent, the majority of groups working on the BAMU River and a few on the GAMA. One man at MISIKI showed me receipts amounting to approximately £120 received from Mr. Senior for crocodile skins, dating from December to March. It therefore appears to be quite a lucrative pastime.

Middle Turama - MASUSU to MOKA.

These villages have ample food supplies and the patrol was able to purchase as much as necessary for its needs. These people have a great advantage over the lower villages by virtue of the higher ground, thus their gardens are bigger and far more productive. Because of this quite a lot of food is sold in Kikori although I think this would not be done in the South-East Season as canoe traffic is severely hampered by the big seas. All these villages have small plots

of rice, some of them almost ready to harvest. FAI'IA has reaped two bags, the remainder being resown again.

The villages of MOKA, SIBAURE, SUVIA and FAI'IA have shade planted for coffee but it does not appear to be doing very well at FAI'IA, being very patchy leaves drying off and going to seed at a height of from 3 - 5 feet.

KOMAIO has planted just over 100 rubber trees which now average 5 - 7 feet in height.

SUMERI has planted a small quantity of peanuts.

All these people are enthusiastic types and anxious to obtain a cash income. Although I do not think the present plantings of shade for coffee in most cases are on good sites - mostly on the river banks - there ~~are~~ is ample higher ground available within short distances of the villeges and I have no doubt that they could be successful.

Mt. Bosavi Area.

Of these villages only one has reasonable subsistence gardens and that is HAIVARO. The other groups are hunters and gatherers, living mostly on wild sago which grows sparsely in the region. HAIVARO used to be the same apparently, but havenow settled down, with the assistance of a S.D.A. pastor and are starting to show the results. The people are all much stronger and healthier than the rest to whom they are setting an excellent example. All the other villeges were encouraged to plant gardens as quickly as possible. The next patrol should take some vegetable seeds to assist them.

There are no economic crops in the area of course but the ground is well drained from the northern side of the TIARI Creek onwards and would have excellent prospects for development if a means of transporting the crops was available, and this should present little difficulty.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

With the exception of the BOSAVI area, where there is not sufficient Administration influence for the people to bring their problems to a patrol, the Turama people bring their disputes to Kikori to be settled. Only one Court for Native Matters was held, this being at MOKA for unlawfully striking.

There were no other complaints.

CENSUS AND TAXATION.

As can be seen from the statistics, the majority of males from the lower Turama were absent. Their wives and families were absent with them, so that the census had to be revised from information obtained from the few old men left behind to care for the villages so the revised figures are not likely to be accurate.

There being quite a reasonable amount of economic activity in the area one would have expected more tax to be collected. However only £119 was received as from the lower Turama there were 125 adult males absent and the few left behind had almost no way of earning any cash.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health appeared to be reasonable throughout the Turama and only small sores were treated. In the Mt. Bosavi area however a number of people from IWATEBU were treated for infected sores caused by attempting to mark their bodies. The sores may have resulted from a lack of knowledge on how to go about it as it is only a recent innovation - only a few of the younger adults had attempted it, none of the old or middle aged people having similar marks.

The A.P.O. INAUA who accompanied the patrol performed excellently being extremely capable and a willing helper in setting up camps etc. He would without a doubt be the best Orderly. I have had accompany me on patrol.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The only Mission in the area is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission who have pastors in the majority of Middle Turama villages, few of the lower villages have a pastor. They installed a new pastor at HAIVARO in December last year and the village shows recent improvements.

Mission influence is quite strong in the Upper villages and they benefit from it. With much higher standards of village planning and hygiene.

Education is still very elementary, KOMAIO having quite a good school. Some of the pupil's books were inspected and give a very favourable impression.

They are doing a good job.

CONCLUSION.

The Lower Turama area is very depressing and I'm afraid little can be done for it until they are prepared to help themselves. With a Patrol Post on the Turama, giving more or less constant supervision, some incentive to remain in their villages and earn an income locally could be given.

The Middle Turama people are reasonably enthusiastic workers striving to obtain small incomes with some slight success, but it needs stimulation which could be given from a Patrol Post.

The Rosavi people need a lot more contact and assistance as noted under "Native Affairs".

Generally speaking the whole Census Division needs a Patrol Post but failing this if a base camp as used in other Districts could be undertaken, this would also serve reasonably well.

.....
G. BLACK P.O.

C/- Sub District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District,
PAPUA
10th., May, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
Kikori,
Gulf District

Patrol Report Kikori No. 3 1962/63

No. of days :- 27
Object of Patrol - Routine Administration
Tax and Census
Common Roll
Area Patrolled) - TURAMA Census division
Last Patrol in area - A.D.O. Jeffries, 1 960.

INTRODUCTION

The Patrol initially was comprised of Patrol Officer G. Black and C/Patrol Officer K. Bond, Bareto Boats crew, Interpreter Borunwa, Police Corporal Pojari, Constables Gabadi, Kaviri, and Suvi. Patrol returned after the boat broke a skeg and Patrol was continued with canoe powered by 12½ H.P. Archimedes. A film projector was taken on the patrol, but it broke down after one week.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 4th April, 1963.

Departed Kikori 1030 hours on the Bareto, accompanied by 4 Police and one Interpreter. Arrived off Aidio 1500, waited for tide until, 1730 hours and then landed and stopped the night at Aidio.

Friday 5th April, 1963.

At 0800 hours departed Aidio, Dedebe 1000, departed IOIO. Arrived Erehe 1100. Departed Erehe 1230. Arrived Haragu 1430 and found everyone except a couple of old men were up the Banu Crocodile shooting. The Village Constable was away, so no census was taken at Haragu. Departed Haragu 1900 hours and arrived Gipu 2000.

Saturday 6th April, 1963.

Departed Gipu 0900 hours, and arrived Mapoia 1030. I conducted the census at Mapoia. At Mapoia there was an enormous Dubu. Many Mapoia people were in the Banu area crocodile shooting. Departed 1500. Gipu tax census conducted by Mr Black. The Haragu Hamua

Sunday

policeman was at Gipu and the census of Haragu was conducted. The Village Constable was told that those away crocodile shooting would have to go to Kikori and pay their taxes.

Sunday 7th April, 1963.

1400 hours departed Gipu, arrived Misiki 1900.

Monday, 8th April, 1963.

Tax census conducted at Misiki village. The village was overgrown and dilapidated, people were told that if the village was not cleaned up by nightfall, there would be no films. Village inspection and people were advised to burn the old vacant houses and get their current homes into good condition.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1963.

Departed Misiki 1000, arrived Kesemubu 1215. Tax census conducted, village inspected. Departed Kesemubu 1300 and reached Meagio 1500. Meagio is rather a poor village. Tax census conducted, suggested to the people that they improve their housing and village quite a bit. Some men at Meagio did not think that they had one pound for tax because they only had ten shilling notes. Told them that a man who had a lot of ten shilling notes was expected to pay his tax with two of them. Left Meagio 1630. Had to stop for tide 1730. Bore came at 2300 and broke the skeg of the Bareto. Set off for Sorobo 2300. Arrived Sorobo 0100 hours on 10/4/63.

Wednesday 10th April, 1963.

Tax census conducted at Sorobo by myself. Village inspected, and found to be in good condition. Food was in abundance and much was

Wednesday 10th April 1963 (Cont)

presented to Patrol. Kaira, the boats skipper reported that the skeg was broken and that that part of the keel was badly worm-eaten. The boat, being in a poor way, it was decided to return to Kikori with it and bring back a canoe. to complete the Patrol after Easter.

Thursday 11th April, 1963.

Left Sorobo 0330 hours, reached Meagio 0530 and waited for the tide. Left Meagio 1030. Arrived Kikori 2130 hours.

Wednesday 17th April, 1963.

Left Kikori in the outboard Canoe 0700 and reached Misiki at 1530. The bore came at 1630 and we left just after, intending to reach Sorobo, but a storm blew up and we pulled in at Masusu 2015.

Thursday 18th April, 1963.

Conducted tax census at Masusu. Village quite nice. Left 1000 and reached Sorobo 1100 hours. Drew up the common roll. Stopped the night at Sorobo.

Friday, 19th April, 1963.

Left Sorobo 0907. Reached Seragi 0935. Conducted tax census and left 1140. Arrived Komaio 1225. Conducted tax census and talked with the people. Komaio is a really beautiful village.

Saturday, 20th April, 1963.

Being in a Seventh Day Adventist Village, observed their Sabbath.

Sunday, 21st April, 1963.

Departed 0930. Had to stop for the Bore at mouth of creek at 1000. Went and looked at the Komaio Rubber trees. Told the Village Constable that they needed Transplanting. Left site 1057 and reached Hawoi-bobo 1155. Conducted tax census and inspected the Dubu. Worked on the common roll and stopped the night.

Monday, 22nd April, 1963.

Departed Hawabobo 1057 on the bore. Reached Sebaure 1317. Conducted tax census, inspected village and departed 1514, arriving at Faia 1555. Inspected Faia's rice and coffee plots.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1963.

Conducted Tax census at Faia. 1200 departed Faia and reached Sumarakarimu 1340. Conducted tax census and inspected village, which was quite new. Left Sumarakarimu 1530 and arrived back at Faia 1800.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1963.

Departed Faia 2745, reached Hawoibobobo 0815. Arrived at Moka 1130. Conducted village inspection and tax census at Moka. 10bu, the

Wednesday 24th April, 1963 (Cont)

canoe driver said he needed some more petrol if he was to get to the canoe landing site on the Kanau River and back. Arranged for some paddle canoes to go back to Sorobo to get some fuel we had left there.

Thursday 25th April, 1963.

Men arrived back from Sorobo in the evening with the fuel. Anzac Day. Paddled up to the new village of Sinovi formerly Pami people. Did not take the time through an oversight.

Friday 26th April, 1963.

Left Moka for Kanau River 0825. Travelled all day in canoe, stopping to make camp in the bush 1750 hours.

Saturday 27th April, 1963.

Left camp site on banks of the Turama River 0720 hours and reached landing site on Kanau River 1130. Started the walk to Hewaro 1200, and arrived Hewaro 1400 hours.

Sunday 28th April, 1963.

The Villages went out to make Sago for the patrol. When they returned the Tax census was conducted and the sago bought. Also bought other foods. It was necessary to make sago because there were 30 carriers and the upper villages would not, we were told, have food to spare.

Monday 29th April, 1963.

Set out for the upper villages 0730 hours. Leaving Constable Suvi, who had developed some allergy, and Iobu the canoe driver behind. We climbed gradually and reached Potoparo 1420 hours. Potoparo was a very poor village and the inhabitants looked half starved. Tax census was conducted, camp made, and we stopped the night.

Tuesday 30th April, 1963.

Departed Potoparo 0830- reached Iwatubu 1140. Rest house at Iwatubu and people looked much stronger than Potoparo. Arranged for the people to have some Sago made for our return, and made inquiries about the next village, informed it was a very long walk and only one man knew the way. Stopped the night.

Wednesday 1st May, 1963.

Departed Iwatubu 0850, crossed Turama which was very rocky this far up and climbed steadily. Reached Tebera 1200. At Tebera there was only one old man to meet us. Made enquiries of him through

Wednesday 1st May, 1963. (Cont)

several interpreters about Wesawe, a village believed to be beyond Tebera somewhere. Could get no useful information beyond that it was a long way distant and nobody knew how to get there. As food was in short supply for the carriers and there was no one to show us the way, we abandoned the idea of taking the patrol there. In the afternoon, the villages arrived back from food gathering. They were at first frightened by the patrol, most of them only having seen one Patrol (Stephen Cooper's) before, and the rest never having seen a European before. They gradually overcame their shyness and in the evening the census was conducted and then food (Sago and bush cabbage) bought by the patrol using Tobacco, salt and razor blades for trading. Mt Bosave was observed very clearly during a break in the clouds, and was almost due north from Tebera.

Thursday 2nd May, 1963.

Left Tebera 0830, arriving Iwatubu 0950. At Iwatubu this time were the people from Katiabaiu and Tumavi, who had come from Katiabaiu for the census. The Tumavi people had never seen a patrol before. That afternoon, the census was conducted and sago and bush cabbage bought.

The Iwatubu, Katiabaiu and Tumaiu people agreed amongst themselves to all build one large village at Iwatubu. Hence only Iwatubu book was used for census. Stopped the night.

Friday 3rd May, 1963.

Departed Iwatubu 0715 hours. Reached Potoparo 0920, after half an hour set out for Heivaro, reaching there 1700 hours. Leeches thick all the way.

Saturday, 4th May, 1963.

Left Heivaro 0750, and reached Kanau River 0940, IOIO canoe started back towards Moka. Arrived Moka 2000 hours

Sunday 5th May, 1963.

After attending to work in Moka, paying carriers, seeing Village Constable Serovaka about his retirement, and other things, we caught the tide out of Moka 1500 hours, and arrived Sorobo 1700 hours.

Monday 6th May, 1963.

Departed Sorobo 0730. Arrived Ekeirau 1330. A most depressing village, the soil being eroded away by the sea, and the houses in disrepair (due probably to many of the work force absent at work) About half of the people were away. Sent out word for them to come and be censused. They returned in their canoes about 2400 hours.

Tuesday 7th May, 1963.

Tax and census conducted at Ekeirau. The Ekeirau wish to build a new village on the shore close to their old village. Advised them not to chop down the Mangroves on the new site as it would erode also. Departed 1130, arrived back at Kikori 1700 hours.

END OF PATROL

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Patrol was very well received in most places. Where food was plentiful the people sold and presented to us ample food. Food was in short supply in the lower Turama villages, and these villages were not at all salubrious being muddy and rather dilapidated. Many of the lower Turama people were absent from their villages at census time, being in the Bamu area shooting crocodiles. Quite a few men from Gipu were building (so we were told) a government building on the Bamu.

From Masusu upwards, the villages take a definite turn for the better, being less muddy, housing better, and the people much more co operative. Sorobo and Komaio are both extremely good villages, and it is noticeable that at both of these villages very few able bodied men did not pay their EI tax.

I do not know what the Administration could do to improve the living standards of the people in the lower Turama. Any Agricultural progress would, I feel, be very limited because of the very swampy nature of the country. The villages could be improved by a little industriousness but this will never be achieved while half the village is absent in the Bamu crocodile shooting and the rest of the work force foraging in the bush and working their scattered gardens. Some lower Turama people earn money from Copra.

In the upper Turama, prospects are much better, and will be discussed under Economic Development.

The villages of Hewaro, Potoparo, Iwatubu, have had very little contact. Some people from Iwatubu and Tebera have never been contacted before.

This upper area definitely needs some form of extended contact. The Occasional patrol will not achieve anything substantial. Potoparo people in particular, need to learn to establish a permanent village and gardens. They are at the moment, very malnourished due to their practice of moving to a spot for a while, and shifting again when the sparse sago is exhausted. They have no gardens. Once they see the advantages of working gardens, they will, I trust, abandon their nomadic habits.

Iwatubu and Tebera are much better places, and I feel will not readily move, as sago and game is relatively abundant in their villages. Also they own pigs as a food source. There is movement between these people and the Lake Kutubu people of the southern highlands. Several Lake Kutubu people were met at Potoparo and Tebera.

MISSIONS

The whole Turama division is Seven Day Adventist, the lower Turama does not appear to have any strong Christian faith. From Masusu onwards, the Mission becomes quite strong. The best villages are also the strongest mission villages. Komaio and Sorobo provide an excellent illustration of this, both being neat and orderly, with good gardens, and both being very strong Seven Day Adventists. The last mission influence was at Hewaro, the mission having been there only a few months.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Aid Post orderly Anau accompanied patrol, treating sores and minor illnesses during the census. Several children were sent to Mikori Hospital. These were isolated cases, and I think that they were suffering from Malnutrition, due to incorrect feeding. Some people at Iwatubu were given penicillin by him for infected sores which they had inflicted upon themselves for decorative purposes. Some tropical ulcers at Iwatubu were due to infected leech bites.

Potoparo was the unhealthiest village (undernourished) and Komaio and Herobo the healthiest.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Customs etc.)

(1) Nose rubbing which was observed as a form of greeting at Hivibu, in the Ikobi/ Kairi census division, was observed at Hewaro, Potoparo, Iwatubu and Teberah. There seems to be some form of ritual associated with it, for when two men greet each other, I observe that they cracked each others fingers several times, then repeated a word to each other several times, and then embraced and rubbed noses.

(2) The Dubu type house was at all the upper villages. The house being decorated with all the paraphernalia of hunting and fishing. i.e. skulls of pigs, Cus-cus, Cassowary, the vertebra of fish and shells of crustaceans, and many Cus-cus skins were in evidence. They use the skins for headresses when dancing.

A type of painting was observed at Tebera, a long and reasonably thin leaf is painted and superimposed on this is the figure of a man with outstretched arms.

At Potoparo, Iwatubu and Teberah, the women seemed very frightened of the patrol, and at Tebera one man kept hold of his wife's hand. I note this only because such an open display of domestic affection is seldom encountered.

At Tebera, the Dubu was of a type not seen before by me. The building was very nearly square, with four doors and high walls, and instead of the men having one end and the women, the other, the women had one side, the men the other. Each sex having two doors. This building admitted much more daylight than any others I have seen, and was much more airy. I think this type of Dubu is eminently suitable for these people, and fairly healthy. At Iwatubu, there was a case of child marriage. A man of about 28 married to a girl of 9 or 10.

ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Main developments are rice, rubber and coffee. At Misiki some men were making a fair amount of money from Crocodile skins and copra. One man showed us receipts totalling £90-9-9 for the sale of crocodile skins. Copra

brings approx. 21-5-0 a bag to the producer's in lower Turama.

Little rice or coffee below Sorobo. The villages between Sorobo and Moka, and those on the Hwori River have rice and coffee in small plots. Honsie had a plot of rubber which was well advanced and needed transplanting badly. Told the village constable John to go to Kikori and see Mr Milne and perhaps the Oganotu Estate manager would tell him how to transplant them.

Hawaro, the first village above the Kanau River, had good gardens, but no coffee, rubber or rice. Hawaro would, I believe, make good use of any seeds, and advise given them to grow cash crops.

Potoparo, Iwatuba and Tebera had scarcely any gardens worth mentioning.

I believe that all the villages above Masusu, right as far as the patrol went would repay any efforts by the administration at agricultural developments, as they seem eager to plant cash crops, with the exception of the topmost villages which do not ever know of these crops. The ground is good, and there is enough well drained ground for these crops in small quantities.

Many people have planted crops, but do not know about transplanting etc.

CONCLUSION

The main problem of the patrol was supply of food between Hawaro and Tebera.

We would have been more enthusiastically received had we some beads and other articles generally taken by first patrols to an area. We would have been more useful could we have left some seeds with the topmost villages.

I believe that the upper Turama villages need help and guidance in growing their cash crops. From Masusu up to Moka, there are many small plots of rice, coffee, and some rubber. Most people are growing it experimentally and say if it turns out well, they will plant more extensively. They seem very eager to have these crops, and were pleased to tell us about them, and anxious to show us. The ground appears able to support these things. Any assistance given to teach these people about cash-cropping would, I feel be rewarded by the development of successful small-scale cash cropping in this upper area.

The prospects for Agricultural developments in the lower Turama appears to me to be most bleak because of the muddy swampy ground.

The topmost area - Potoparo, Iwatuba and Tebera - does need contact badly, even if a patrol stopped there for a while. It would be of some help. The most important thing that these villages could do would be to make and plant gardens. Police Motu is unknown in these three villages.

Mr Couper wrote that the Tebera people became uneasy when questioned about villages towards the Bamu.

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K.A. BOND Cadet Patrol Officer