

National Archives & Public Records Services
of Papua New Guinea

PATROL REPORTS

District : Western
Station : Daru
Volume : 29
ISBN NO : 9980-910-80-1
Accession NO : 496
Period : 1931-1932

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby 1995

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: DARU WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ... 28 [29]. 1930/32 Number of Reports: ... 8-9

| PERORT No: | FOLIO | OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL | AREA PATROLLED | MAPS/PTS | PERIOD OF PATROL | FICH No: |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------------|---|----------|---------------------|----------|
| [1] 30 of 1931/32 | 1-5 | R.A. WOODWARD RM | GAMAINWA | | 6.10.31 - 10.10.31 | |
| [2] 5 of 1931/32 | 1-8 | R.A. WOODWARD RM | WEREDI & VILLAGES ON SOUTH BANK | | 22.10.31 - 28.10.31 | |
| [3] 7 of 1931/32 | 1-50 | B.W. FAITHORN ARM | HIDES, MOWETAH | | 17.11.31 - 15.1.32 | |
| [4] 8 of 1931/32 | 1-8 | R.A. WOODWARD RM | KIKORI AND KIWAI ISLAND & WABUDA VILL | | 22.1.32 - 2.2.32 | |
| [5] 9 of 1931/32 | 1-10 | B.W. FAITHORN ARM | KIWAI ISLAND AND FLY RIVER | | 15.2.32 - 22.2.32 | |
| [6] 11 of 1931/32 | 1-4 | B.W. FAITHORN | IAMABA (ORIONO RIVER) | | 27.4.32 - 1.5.32 | |
| [7] 13 of 1931/32 | 1-10 | R.A. WOODWARD RM | KIWAI ISLAND & LOWER FLY RIVER VILLAGES | | 6.6.32 - 13.6.32 | |
| [8] 14 of 1931/32 | 1-11 | B.W. FAITHORN | VILLAGES OF THE PAHOTURI AND BITURI | | 22.6.32 - 5.7.32 | |
| [9] 12 of 1931/32 | 1-11 | B.W. FAITHORN | ARAMIA RIVER DISTRICT | | 10.5.32 - 23.5.32 | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |
| [] | | | | | | |

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

8/31-32

DATE

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M. to

GAMAIWA District.

for the purpose of

Investigating the place known as GWARA reported on by

Mr R. Bruce.

Left Station on October 6th 1931 Returned to Station on October 10th 1931

Number of Carriers employed 10 Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Minnetonka - R.A. Woodward


Villages visited GAMAIWA, GIRINGAREDA, MASINGARA.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

9337/13.23-1,500

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 13/10/31


Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

REPORT ON PATROL TO GAMAIWA DISTRICT.

BY R.A. WOODWARD. R.M.

OBJECT OF PATROL. To investigate and report upon a place called GWARA previously visited by Mr R. Bruce and referred to in his letter to H.E. the Lieutenant-Governor under date 8/7/31.

.....

Tuesday Oct. 6th. Left Daru in "Minnetonka" at 9 a.m. and proceeded up the Oriomo River to the WUROI landing having picked up one OSUKAWATA en route to act as interpreter. Only two carriers awaiting my arrival at Wuroi although I had previously warned the V.C. of DUMARR of my coming. Despatched A.C. to IAPTUE for more carriers but he returned reporting the village deserted. I accordingly went on to DOGWA leaving A.C. in charge of the gear until such time as carriers arrived. Reached DOGWA 6-30 p.m. where V.Cs of DUMARR and KURU reported. Made arrangements for KURU carriers to be in ~~readiness~~ readiness in the morning and sent back to Wuroi all available men. A.C. and gear reached DOGWA at 9 p.m. From one GAMAIWA native who was working at DOGWA I learned that the place previously visited by Mr Bruce is called GWARA, not UPI-NOPO as previously reported.

Wednesday Oct. 7th. Just as I was about to leave DOGWA a number of GAMAIWA people arrived with a Court case for attention but as all swags were packed up I told them to return with me to their village. Left 8 a.m. and travelling in a general Westerly direction reached GAMAIWA at 1 p.m. Held Court N.M. during the afternoon.

Thursday Oct. 8th. Taking 3 A.C. with me and a Gamaiwa man as guide we returned along the Dogwa road for about a mile and then turned due North and after covering about 6 miles mostly over grass and Ti tree country, reached GWARA. This, when visited by Mr Bruce last January, was a small lagoon situated in a patch of lightly timbered scrub. To-day it had the appearance of a basin some 18 feet deep into which several creeks, now dry, converged at its

Blurred Document

- 2.

Thursday Oct. 8th. cont. Western end. At the Eastern end the wall of the basin is almost perpendicular and at the base of this wall there was a pool of water about 20 feet across whilst two other smaller pools of dirty coloured water were noticed in the bottom of the basin. None of these pools bore traces of oil on the surface. Mr Bruce in relating his experiences here in 1906 described how there was a water hole one end of the "crater" and nearby a cup-shaped depression at the bottom of which was a very fine kind of sand surrounding a hole at the bottom of which he alleges he saw a "black liquid". This description did not coincide with anything I could see here but possibly the sand etc. may be revealed when the three water holes completely dry out which, presumably, they will do in the course of the next two months, so the only course to pursue is to again visit this place later on in the hopes that Bruce's find may be located. This somewhat weird place appears to be a small system of inland drainage, the water collected in the wet season gradually percolating away through the limestone which undoubtedly lies beneath the layer of mud leaves and grass at the bottom of the basin. After sending the Police to search the surrounding country with a view to seeing if there were any more of these basins in the vicinity, but with a nil result, we returned to GAMAIWA. Later I was informed by natives of this village that years ago GWARA was dry most of the year and that there is sand at the bottom of one of the holes now filled with water.

Friday October 9th. Left GAMAIWA at 6-30 a.m. and travelling in a due South direction reached GIRINGAREDA at 9-30 a.m. a distance of about 10 miles. Here a halt was called for food and change of carriers. V.C. of GULUJU reported. The latter village has now combined with GIRINGAREDA and a new village has been built a few yards from the old GIRINGAREDA place. Continued on at 11-15 a.m. and after another 2 hours' walk reached MASINGARA where the Coxswain of the "Minnetonka" reported as arranged, the launch having arrived from Daru the previous evening. Received word

Blurred Document

- 3 -

from Daru to the effect that three Malays had been reported to have been seen in the vicinity of DIRIMU. I accordingly despatched one A.C. in the launch up the Binaturi River to Dirimu to investigate. In the meantime I attended to the payment of carriers and a few other minor details awaiting attention in Masingara. The water supply of this village at this time of year is, indeed, poor, the sole supply being a muddy hole on the outskirts of the village. I suggested to the V.C. and Councillors that they should try and induce the people to collect some money with a view to providing a water catchment and tanks and that possibly they would get assistance from Native Benefits Fund in the same way as has already been done in the Parama and other village water schemes. I am afraid however, that the Masingara people, like many other villages on Kiwai Island, have very little use for water in the dry season, the coconut groves providing all the liquid they require for drinking purposes. Left at 6 p.m. and proceeded to Mawatta and there had to wait three hours for the return of the launch. The A.C. reported that one man of UME, a small village near to DIRIMU, had come across three Malays on the UME-DIRIMU track, but, being afraid, had run away.

Saturday October 10th. Despatched I/Cpl KAREA and one A.C. to DIRIMU to get hold of the UME man who said he had seen three Malays, and to search the surrounding country for traces of these men. Left Mawatta at 7-30 a.m. arriving back at Daru at 11 a.m.

R.M.
R.M.
13/10/31

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

5/31-32

DARU

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M. to

WEREDAI & villages on South bank of Fly River. for the purpose of

General Inspection and inquiring in to the rumoured massacre

of Suwami and Weredai natives by people from Suki Creek.

Left Station on October 22nd Returned to Station on October 28th 1931

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Minnetonka" - R.A. Woodward

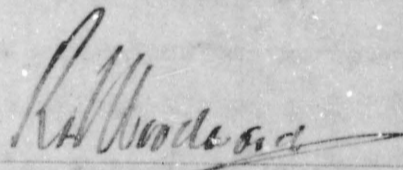
Villages visited Weredai and Suwami Camp. Adara Camp. Doumori, Baromura
Tirio, Madami, Wederihisni Koabu, Sewerimabu, Deware.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of horses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

9387/11 93-1 800.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 5/11/31


Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

| Articles. | Quantity taken on Patrol. | QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE. | | | | Returned. | Remarks. |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Police. | Carriers. | Others. | Total Used | | |
| Rice | 100lb | | | | 50 | 1 0 30lb | |
| Biscuits | 50lb | | | | 6 lb | 3 0 44 lb | |
| Meat | | | | | | | |
| Sugar | Weekly ration of meat sugar for 4 A.C. and 3 Crew | | | | | | |
| Tea | | | | | | | |
| Soap | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco | 14 lb | 1 lb | | 7 lb | 8 lb | 18 0 6 lb | Purchase sage supplies etc. |
| Matches | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene | | | | | | | |
| Tents | | | | | | | |
| Flies | | | | | | | |
| Lamps | | | | | | | |
| Buckets | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene Cans | | | | | | | |
| Knives & Sheaths | | | | | | | |
| Knives, 18in. | | | | | | | |
| Knives, other | | | | | | | |
| Belts | | | | | | | |
| Pouches | | | | | | | |
| Pen | | | | | | | |
| Twill | | | | | | | |
| Handkerchiefs | | | | | | | |
| Beads | | | | | | | |
| Mirrors | | | | | | | |
| Axes | | | | | | | |
| Half Axes | | | | | | | |
| Tomahawks | | | | | | | |
| | Cost Minnetonka as per Log | | | | | 2 13 0 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 4 0 0 | |

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

Blurred Document

REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD P.M.

TO LOWER FLY RIVER DISTRICT

OBJECT OF PATROL. To investigate a rumour which had reached Daru to the effect that a number of people of Suwami and Weredai villages has been killed by "Suki" natives.

October 22nd. Left Daru at 9 a.m. in the "Minnetonka" with 4 A.C. Made a non-stop run to MIBU Plantation where an inspection of native labour was made. At 5-40 p.m. continued up the Fly and anchored for the night off Sewerimabe at 8 p.m.

October 23rd. Left Sewerimabu at 7-5 a.m. and proceeded up stream with a strong flood tide. Found E.M.A. Sharp anchored off Madiri in the launch "Kapuri" so dropped anchor. The E.M.A. reported to me that he had been to a camp of the Suwami and Weredai people, as requested by me, and confirmed the reported massacre, seventeen men of these villages having been killed by "Suki" people. The absence of people from villages on the South bank of the Fly was very noticeable and it seems likely that the news of this massacre has some bearing on it; on the other hand the Sewerimabu V.C. had heard only very vague reports and could give me no details whatsoever. Continued on at 9-10 a.m. and proceeding up the Bituri River eventually reached a temporary camp of the Suwami and Weredai people situated about 5 miles up stream. Spent the remainder of the day endeavouring to obtain facts regarding the massacre—no easy matter as interpretation was difficult, none of the Suwami or Weredai people being able to speak other than a smattering of Kiwai or Motuan. However, it is evident that about the first week in September 9 canoes arrived at the mouth of Jauni Creek where the former WEREDAI Village was situated. The Suwami and Weredai people were then encamped a mile or two from the Fly River hunting wallaby. One man apparently saw the canoes coming and carried the news to the camp, whereupon some 22 men, unarmed, proceeded to the mouth of the Creek to meet the strangers. The latter made signs

Blurred Document

- 2 -

of friendship by holding up bunches of native tobacco and one of the SUKIS, in a few words of Motuan, intimated that they had come to trade tobacco in return for knives and axes. Two of the SUKI canoes contained women and I have no doubt that this fact did much towards reassuring the Weredai people as to the friendly intentions of the visitors. The SUKI men landed and mixed freely with the others; baubaus were handed round but it is evident that whilst this was going on the women left in the canoes surreptitiously handed out tomahawks and other weapons, for, without any warning, the Suwami and Weredai men were seized and massacred only 5 managing to get away, and of these, one bore four nasty tomahawk wounds and another received an arrow in the back whilst in the act of running away. The names of 7 Suwami men, 8 Weredai men and 2 from Deware were given me as being those massacred. My principal informant, DAUMI of Suwami, who speaks a little Motuan, declares that the Suki man who spoke Motuan was formerly in Daru Gaol his name being GESI; another who had been previously arrested in connection with the former WEREDAI massacre, named DUMI was also present on this occasion and the names of two others are believed to be MIRIWA and KUINDOGA. The Weredai people were emphatic in saying that all these canoes came from BURE and BOITUNGA Creeks both of which are affluents of the Fly on its right bank. The former Creek, I think, must be identical with what we call Suki Creek. No suggestion was made that any of the raiders came from TINUNG, DAVIUMBU, KWIMA or any other of the lagoons in the vicinity of Everill Junction. Neither of the V.Cs here could give any reasonable explanation for not making some attempt to report this massacre at Daru except that their "boys" did not want to go, however, in view of the fact that Daru is over 80 miles distant and these people have no sailing canoes, perhaps there is some excuse for the neglect.

Blurred Document

- 3 -

October 24th.

Taking on board the V.Cs of ADURU and WEREDAI and two of the men who escaped from the Sukis I left at 7-50 a.m. for the scene of the massacre. After going a few minutes the launch ran aground and ultimately the circulating pump became blocked with sand necessitating the pump being dismantled and it was not until 12-40 p.m. that matters were satisfactorily adjusted. On the way up stream it was noticeable that natives of Pisarami, Aduru and Sipara had vacated their villages and, I am told, were now encamped on Dounori Island. At 6-30 p.m. dropped anchor a few miles below the mouth of JAUNI Creek, the scene of the massacre. On the way up stream I had a good opportunity of talking to V.C. MARUAM of WEREDAI. Much to my surprise he could give me the name of every creek flowing into the Fly from the South. From Jauni Ck. he gave me the names of 12 creeks and with the exception of the last two, he said, no people lived on them. The last two, Boitunga and Bure has people. Another creek flowing into the Fly from the N. about the vicinity of Suki Creek he called PARAREWA; there are people on it but they live a long way from the Fly and were not concerned in the raid. When questioned as to how he came to know the names of all these creeks he confessed that when a small boy he had accompanied his Father up river to fight the "Sukis".

October 25th.

Broke camp at 6-40 a.m. and after 1½ hours run anchored off the mouth of Jauni Creek, the scene of the 1929 massacre. Went ashore with the Weredai men and about a couple of hundred yards from the mouth of the creek they took me to a swampy patch of ground covered with rather dense undergrowth in the midst of which were found the remains of the 17 men massacred. After the massacre it appears that the remainder of the Weredai and Suwami men armed themselves and came to this place only to find that the Sukis had gone. They accordingly collected the remains and placed them in a heap and covered them with some matting. The heads

Blurred Document

- 4 -

arms and top portions of the corpses had been removed by the raiders, so I was informed, and this was borne out by the absence of any rib, arm or shoulder bones in the collection I saw. Returned again down stream and eventually anchored off the temporary settlement of the Aduru people, the Suwami men being returned to the Bituri from here by canoe. Purchased a quantity of sago here and advised the Aduru people to return to their village as it was unlikely that the Sukis would make another visit. Unable to cross to Doumeri so continued down stream and anchored off Baramura for the night.

October 26th. At Baramura. Paid bonus and brought census up to date and instructed the V.C. and tax men to await me at the mouth of Baramura Creek as I wished to examine the land comprising the old Tirio-Baramura cotton plantation with a view to planting it up with coconuts. Returned thence to Doumeri for the primary object of obtaining the names of efficient interpreters in the Weredai language. On arrival at Doumeri I questioned the V.C. as to the Weredai massacre and the approximate date on which it happened. This V.C. had reported to me at GAIMA on the 12th September and on that day he had not heard of the massacre; on the following day when he returned home from GAIMA he was told of the massacre by some Baramura people. By that time, of course, I had returned to Daru from Gaima. Anyhow it places the date of the massacre somewhere about the first week in September. It is significant, I think, that the MOIAM (Morehead) massacre occurred on the 28th August and the heads taken then have been traced to the village of TITIMANDARO which is situated at the headwaters of Suki Creek. Possibly there may be some connection between the two events.

Left Doumeri 12-25 p.m. and anchored off the mouth of Baramura Creek; proceeded up the creek in the dinghy with outboard motor to the former Tirio-Baramura plantation and examined the area. Whilst I do not consider the soil ideal for the growing of coconuts, the area is naturally drained and seeing

Blurred Document

- 5 -

that it was originally covered with fairly thick scrub, coconuts may thrive. The Baramura men, most of whom were with me, seemed anxious to plant this area and they were accordingly told to commence the formation of a nursery as soon as possible in the meantime the area is to be properly lined out and holes dug in readiness for planting. They were further informed that if in two to three months time a reasonable amount of work had been done I might consider the question of recommending that they be exempted from taxation. Returned to launch and thence on to Tirio where census and other matters were attended to

October 27th Left TIRIO 7-15 a.m. and proceeded to Madiri plantation where an inspection of native labour was held. Thence on to WEDDERIHAMU where I collected a few taxes and paid bonus. Reached Madani 12-45 p.m. and found the village practically deserted most of the people being away canoe making on the Island opposite the village. With the strong S.E. gale blowing the anchorage here is impossible so crossed to the Island in search of a better place but found matters there even worse so returned to Madani and managed to get the launch inside the Creek near the village. During the afternoon a few people came in and some census work was done. The village plantation in a bad state and V.C. ordered to have same cleaned without delay and people were urged to make copra. Now that I am in a position to supply bags, provided the copra is transported to Daru per canoe, and to sell copra on behalf of the natives, they may be encouraged to make some use of their plantation produce.

October 28th. Visited KOABU. Paid bonus and collected a few taxes. Village in somewhat better condition than usual although it was necessary to get all the people out to cut grass under Police supervision. Thence to Sowerimabu where a Court case was awaiting attention. Held C.N.M. Most of the people away copra making at Magoi Island where there are some old groves.

Blurred Document

- 6 -

On the next Island - DUBUARO - where the Village Plantation is situated, the coconuts have failed to thrive and although the trees are from 15 to 16 years old they have never fruited, however, this is not exceptional in the Fly Estuary as I have noted many places where the palms are showing good growth and foliage and no fruit. ~~Example~~ An instance of this condition is to be found along the banks of Madami Creek - there are hundreds of trees on either side of the creek but hardly a nut to be seen. The Sewerimabu V.C. reported that 4 men of his village had been living on the site of the old Sumai Village on Kiwai Island ~~and~~ for the past year or two and persistently refused to return to Sewerimabu or send their children to School there. I have accordingly declared Sumai to be a "forbidden settlement" except for purely temporary purposes and instructed the V.C. to proceed there and inform the four men their liability to punishment if they permanently resided there. Called in at Dewara on my way down stream and dealt with ~~business~~ and other matters as far as possible. Was pleased to find a heap of coconuts in the village which had been obtained from the Village Plantation and placed there in readiness for copra making. Continued on at 4-30 p.m. and arrived back at Davao 9-30 p.m.

Raw
E.M.W.D.
11/31

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

7.31/32.

D A R U.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN A.M. and Mr P.C. to

HIDES

Makod, Baki Creek

for the purpose of

Arresting natives concerned in the WEREDAI massacre.

Left Station on 17th November 1931 Returned to Station on 15th January 1932

Number of Carriers employed average 25 Number of Police taken 30

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "KAPURI"

Villages visited As shown in body of Report.

Map enclosed.

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

C 373/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 5th February, 1932.

R.A. Woodward
Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

MINUTE PAPER

No 340/81/32.

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Daru Patrol Report 7-31/32.

With reference to the above, I wrote to His Excellency as follows:-

"The R.M. has been requested to hold an enquiry into the shooting of the GUMAK man."

His Excellency replied:-

"This was a good bit of work. Has the enquiry been held?"

H. H. H. H.
G.S. 7/3/32.

Blurred Document

R.M.'s Office DARU

II/II/31

A.R.H.

Please be prepared to return to the Morehead District sometime next week, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect further arrests, in connection with the massacre of NOIAM natives.

Whilst in that district will you please endeavour to obtain further information in re the massacre of 17 natives of SUWAMI and WEREDAI which occurred about the first week in September.

It is alleged that the raiders, who would number approximately 60 men and 17 women, came down the Fly in 9 canoes which are said to have come from BURE and BOITUNGA creeks. Bure creek is believed to be identical with "SUKI" creek and BOITUNGA is the creek next below Suki and it is thought that the village of INAPAROK is situated on the headwaters of this creek.

The WEREDAI people claim that they recognised a GUMAK native named GESI amongst the raiders - ~~HEBY~~, have also given the following names of men amongst the raiders - DUMI, MIRIWA, KUIHDOGA. GESI and DUMI are probably identical with two natives arrested by Mr Zimmer in connection with the 1928 Weredai massacre. The former is said to have spoken a few words of MOTUAN to the WEREDAI men before the massacre in September last.

In the event of your being able to obtain positive information as to the villages concerned in this raid and the names of some, if not all, of the men implicated, I should be glad if you would take steps to have such information sent to DARU as soon as possible. An interpreter for the "SUKI" language will also be required.

Details as to the police will be arranged later.

R.M.

II/II/31.

Blurred Document

REPORT OF A PATROL TO GUMAK FOR THE PURPOSE
OF ARRESTING NATIVES CONCERNED IN THE
WERLIDAI MASSACRE BY A.R.M. FAITHORN AND P.O. HIDES.

17th November, 1931.

A.R.M. Faithorn and twelve A.C. left DARU in launch "Minnetonka" at 12.30.p.m. and arrived at MABADAVAN at 5.45.p.m. Party camped ashore.

18th November.

Party left MABADAVAN at 6.45.a.m. on a perfectly calm sea. We entered the mouth of the MAI-KUSSA at 12.noon and anchored at BUI-BUI an hour later. This village is inhabited by the BELEVEI people. Rice was cooked for the party ashore and the V.C was paid.

At 2.25.p.m. we resumed our journey and reached IARI, on the right bank of the JARU, at 5.30.p.m. Since our last visit a Rest House and wharf have been built. The village, as usual, was clean.

Ex A.C. GAINDI brought the V.C of DORRO along to me and from him I got certain definite information about the WERLIDAI massacre. Only the GUMAK tribe are implicated, I understand.

My intention is now to go straight up to GUMAK overland via INAPOROK and NAUSAKU.

Seven natives examined the previous day by Mr. Sharp, E.M.A. and found to be suffering with V.D. were instructed by me to proceed to KIRIWO (MWB) for further treatment by the E.M.A.

19th November.

The Patrol party left JARI at 7.45.a.m. for BEDEBEM. After three hours walking in a fierce sun, we reached an old uninhabited settlement of the TABARAM people. I called a halt here and food for the mid-day meal cooked. Owing to the excessive heat, we did not resume our journey until 3.45.p.m. BEDEBEM was reached at 5.45.p.m. Judging by the houses that still stand in BEDEBEM, there must have been a big population living here at one time. To-day, only a handful of people dwell in the village. Water is scarce and is obtained from a waterhole about a mile from the Rest House.

Blurred Document

2

20th November.

At 6.a.m. I was awakened by my cook-boy bringing early morning tea; he told me that A.C.SIRIAMA arrived during the night with a letter from the R.M. who was at JARI with Mr.P.O.Hides. The A.C delivered the letter a few minutes later. R.M requested me to return to JARI and discuss plans for the Patrol to SUKI creek.

At 7.a.m I left BEDEBEM to return to JARI and reached there at 1.p.m. R.M and Mr.P.O.Hides were on board the "ALKELE". The WEREDAI massacre was discussed and a programme arranged for the Patrol's visit to GUMAK. As Mr.Hides had to get stores, it was decided that I should proceed to GUMAK overland as previously intended, and Mr.Hides proceed to GUMAK on the launch "KAPURE" by the FLY river and SUKI creek. A simultaneous arrival of both parties at GUMAK, just after dawn on the 28th instant, was decided upon as being the best and quickest way of accomplishing our task.

The rest of the day was spent awaiting Mr.Sharp, whom the R.M wished to see before taking over the launch "KAPURE" kindly placed at our disposal by the Hon. G.S for the duration of the Patrol.

21st November.

At 6.a.m. R.M received a message from Mr.Sharp informing him that launch "KAPURE" could be taken back to DARU forthwith. Just before noon, R.M and Mr. P.O.Hides left JARI on return to DARU. At 4.p.m. I left JARI to return to BEDEBEM. Camp was made at 7.30.p.m. at an old settlement of the TABARAM people. A heavy shower fell during the night.

22nd November.

Moved off at 6.45.a.m and reached BEDEBEM at 8.40.a.m. I instructed L/Cpl.MERIGA to pack up swags and follow me on to GORAK. We reached the village at 10.45.am. Here I met Mr.Sharp, the F.M.A, who was still collecting V.D cases. Camped for the day. About noon, the V.C of MATA reported. Less than an hour later, Mr.Sharp's cook-boy reported that the V.C of MATA was walking

Blurred Document

3

22nd. Contd.

lane and suspected V.D. Mr. Sharp subsequently ~~investigated~~ examined the V.C and found that he was suffering with this disease. V.D is more prevalent, I think, than anyone ever suspected. Mr. Sharp is, I understand, establishing a hospital at KIRIWO for the purpose of treating V.D patients.

23rd November.

The Patrol party left GOBAM at 6.40.am. for DORRO, which I understand is two day's trek away. At 8.20.a.m. we reached water at a spot where some Government Patrols have halted for breakfast when travelling this route. As I usually breakfast before starting on the day's trek, there was no need to rest for more than the usual spell period. We continued our journey at 8.40.a.m. and passed an old camp site of Mr. Logan's at 10.a.m. A few minutes later, Mr. William's (.G.A) old camp was passed. At 11.10.a.m. we came on to another old campsite of a Government party. Ex A.C GAINBI then came along and told me that we were making good progress, and that it would be possible to reach DORRO in two hours if we "walked all the same". I therefore halted for lunch and gave the A.C and carriers a feed of rice.

At 12.30.p.m we continued on and reached DORRO at 1.35.p.m. The distance approximately being eighteen to twenty miles. The journey was done in one day instead of two. The route travelled is uninhabited until reaching DORRO, a village ~~inhabited~~ with a population of fifty all told. A small supply of taitu was brought along but not sufficient for the whole party, so fed the A.C on rice.

Ex Local A.C DANU of HAUSAKU and KETOI-I of INAPOROK reported to me and from the former I got a very clear account of the WEREDAI massacre as related to DANU by GWASE of GUMAK, who it is alleged was in the raid and admitted to DANU that he killed a WEREDAI native. The names of others who are alleged to have brought heads back were given to me by DANU: GWASE and DANU are, I understand, intimate friends. It seems clear from DANU's narrative that only the GUMAK tribe raided WEREDAI. I hope so; it will simplify our task considerably if true.

Blurred Document

4

24th November.

We left DORRO at 7.45.a.m. for INAPOROK after paying off BEBDEBEM and GOBAM carriers taking in their place IEAPOROKI, NAUSAKU and DORRO carriers who had assembled at DORRO for that purpose. An easy walk through alternate stretches of open Ti-tree and Papuan bush for three hours brought us on to swamp country and a fine stream called BUREI creek, which runs into the FLY river downstream of SUKI creek. Canoes were in readiness for the party. We paddled along this peaceful stream for half an hour and then reached INAPOROK, a small village on an elevated piece of ground not more than an acre ~~in~~ in extent on the upper reaches of the creek. A few coconut trees are growing but do not appear to be bearing well.

The dwellings of the inhabitants are just shelters - ten in number. V.O. GIDU, is the V.O. of this district; he was questioned regarding other villages belonging to his tribe. He stated there are two small garden villages downstream. I discovered that it was possible to get to SERKI by canoe from here in the wet season and that it is one day's ^{journey} travel in distance away.

Geese and wild duck in abundance on the creek, so spent the evening shooting and brought home wild geese for kai-kai. I despatched to R.M. by carrier particulars of latest details regarding WEREDAI massacre. All the NAUSAKU people are now living at INAPOROK, they being afraid of the GUMAK natives whose villages are only two or three hours walk away from NAUSAKU.

25th November.

Spent a quiet day to-day. I sent out two parties of A.C. in canoes. One party under L/Cpl. KAREA went downstream to find villages and gardens; the other party under L/Cpl. MERIGA went upstream into the swamps to try and find a water channel to SERKI lying to the west. MERIGA returned early unable to go very far owing to the shallowness of the stream. KAREA returned about 5.p.m. and reported locating one small garden village about six miles downstream.

Blurred Document

5

26th November.

Left INAPOROK at 6.30.a.m for NAUSAKU. Just after leaving camp, a cold and heavy rain descended upon us. Camp was made in a bamboo grove at 11.30.a.m. after travelling a slightly undulating route to the N.W.

27th November.

Left camp at 6.45.a.m in a cold rain. An hour later we came upon an old garden settlement of three houses belonging to the NAUSAKU people. NAUSAKU was reached at 11.a.m. after a circuitous route to avoid the swamps. The village is prettily situated on an elevated island growing coconuts and almost surrounded by the NAUSAKARI creek by which it is possible to canoe to GUMAK, SUKI creek, during the rainy season.

About 5.p.m. NAUSAKU carriers returning from one of their garden settlements with food brought in "Taravatu" branches of trees laid on the GUMAK road by GUMAK natives. GUMAK is only two hours walk from here. When questioned to-night for further information, DANU informed me that the GUMAK natives had abandoned their old village sites and were now living in a new village called IPITARU.

28th November.

At 2.30.a.m. with fourteen A.Cs and DANU and KETOI-I acting as guides, I proceeded to the village of PIPITARU to arrest natives wanted for the WEREDAI massacre. We crossed through several swamp areas, but these fortunately were almost dry and presented no difficulty in crossing. At 4.15.a.m. we saw several small fires in the village of PIPITARU, indicating that it was occupied. As it was reasonable to assume that most of the adult male natives of GUMAK were in the WEREDAI raid, I decided to attempt to enter the village by a surprise to effect the arrests. We actually got to within ten paces of the men's dubu before we were seen, when a woman from a nearby dwelling gave the alarm. The men in the dubu instinctively picked up their bows and arrows and from the dubu, which is open on all sides, opened fire on us with a sudden burst of arrows and then left. At so close a distance, it seemed almost impossible to miss hitting

Blurred Document

6

some of us. L/Cpl. MERIGA was wounded in the lip; A.C. NAMBAI in the thigh; A.C. SOERI in the arm, and A.C. SEDAWA received a graze on the right shoulder. Some of the A.Cs fired and subsequently three GUMAK natives were arrested. A little later I moved up to GUMAK village to meet Mr. Hides, expecting to find him there on my arrival. L/Cpl. KAREA and six A.C remained in the village of PIPITARU. I reached GUMAK village on the banks of SUKI creek just after dawn, but Mr. Hides, unfortunately, was not there, and no signs of the launch. I sent L/Cpl. MERIGA and two A.C in a canoe downstream to try and locate the launch and guide Mr. Hides and his party to PIPITARU. I returned to the latter village and sent A.Cs back to NAUSAKU to bring on the carriers and loads left behind. Sixteen WEREDAI heads were recovered. Nine were in the dubu, strung up in a line and hanging from a cross-pole in the centre of the building. Seven others were found in family houses.

Mr. Hides reported at 3.p.m. His unfortunate delay was due to frequent logjam jams in SUKI creek. Some of the jams took time to clear and the A.C had to go overboard to remove the logs.

I estimate the population of the GUMAK tribe at approximately one hundred and no doubt they could raise forty fighting men. Twentyone canoes were found in the swamp stream in the vicinity of PIPITARU and several others were found lying around in various swamps in the vicinity of GUMAK village.

The three natives arrested were identified by the WEREDAI natives brought up by Mr. Hides for the purpose of identification.

Three out of the four A.Cs wounded needed special medical attention, these, with the arrested natives were immediately placed on the launch "KAPURE" and L/Cpl. MERIGA instructed to proceed to DARU at 6.a.m. on the morrow.

The arrested natives before being sent to DARU gave us the information that they (GUMAK) and the PIPITARU people were the previous raiders on WEREDAI in 1928.

Blurred Document

7

29th November.

L/Cpl. KARBA reported to me this morning that one local native was lying dead from a rifle shot in the bush near the village. I had the body brought in and examined it; the man had received a gun-shot wound in the chest. From enquiries made, it seems to me ^{that he was killed} when some A.Cs fired on the natives in reply to the shower of arrows aimed at the police near the dubu. No orders to fire were given by me, but in my opinion the A.Cs were justified in firing as instanced by the four casualties amongst the police.

A young intelligent girl, about ten years of age, daughter of Chief SONAU, identified the dead native as one who went to WEPEDAI. This was corroborated by one of the WEPEDAI witnesses.

30th November.

Mr. P. C. Hides and a party of A.Cs spent all morning searching surrounding bush for natives. He returned about noon and reported finding a temporary sleeping place of the natives (GUMAK) and a sage place with forty bags of sage hanging up in a shelter. No further developments occurred.

1st December, 1931.

The day was spent in camp building a Rest House and the A.Cs in guard over canoes.

2nd December.

Mr. Hides and self with parties of A.Cs went out at 8 a.m. searching surrounding country for natives and returned to camp about 1.30 p.m. without seeing any. We are convinced that they have crossed the creek and joined the TITIMTARU who also, I believe, are harbouring certain CWINGU and KIARU natives wanted for the MOIAM massacre. Ex. A.C DANU informs us that these tribes are determined to show resistance to the Government. Sent stores to GUMAK village and collected canoes for preparation of visit to TITIMTARU.

3rd December.

At 4 p.m. we left PIPITARU and established camp at GUMAK on SUKI creek.

Blurred Document

8.

4th December.

At 12.10.a.m. Mr. Hides and myself with 16 A.Cs and eight NAUSAKU carriers left GUMAK camp in three canoes to visit GWIKATA (TITINTARU) for the purpose of arresting natives concerned in the MOIAM massacre and any GUMAK natives concerned in the WEREDAI raid suspected of being in hiding there. After two hours slow paddling and when approaching AVA, we observed fires on shore. As this village had been abandoned some months previously by its former inhabitants, it was reasonable to assume that the fires were those of GUMAK natives driven from PIPITARU. I therefore decided to land on the island and investigate. We made three unsuccessful attempts to go ashore but at the fourth attempt we came on to a number of canoes drawn up at a spot about two hundred yards from the village; this was judged to be the proper landing place and we got ashore without being observed. The village was empty when we entered it but all the fires in the dwellings, six in number, were still burning indicating that the inhabitants had just left. The thousands of ducks and numerous geese we disturbed when approaching the village had presumably given the people the alarm. After a search round and a short delay, DANU suggested that the people might have gone bush to TITINTARU. It was now 3.30.a.m. and I had my doubts of reaching GWIKATA by dawn. However, we got on to the track and by the light of a torch picked up the footprints of natives leaving in the direction of TITINTARU. After an hour's going, we came on to a sago patch and lost track of the natives who we were following. This did not disturb us, however, for there was still a chance of our reaching GWIKATA before the natives of this village could be warned. At 5.30.a.m. just after dawn had broken, and objects became distinguishable, we entered GWIKATA only to find it deserted. I told the A.Cs to search the dwellings and collect the heads seen on my last visit (See P.R.No4. 1930-31) but none could be found. The state of the village and the empty dwellings suggested that the village had been abandoned some weeks before, presumably just after my last visit two months

Blurred Document

9.

two months ago.

Later on, A.C. EBANI reported that a small new track led out of the old village garden and that people had recently visited the garden for food. We immediately got on to the track and travelled north-east passing through a fine new garden of fifteen acres just being planted up with bananas and taitu. We got into the garden and saw in the soft earth the imprints of many feet. We continued north-east and a few minutes later came on to another fine garden with two new dwellings in its midst. No sight of anyone. Continuing our search, we came on to numerous shelters with bundles of taitu hanging up therein. Immediately behind these shelters was swamp country.

A halt was called and it was then discovered that Mr. Hides' young cock-bey was missing. A.C. EBANI then told us he had noticed another track leading off from the opposite side of the first garden we had passed through; so to this garden we returned. When we got there, we beheld a lone and diminutive figure standing in the middle of the garden with a shot-gun over his shoulder. It was the missing cock-bey. He had taken the track we were now about to explore and gave us the information that the marks of village natives were on the track. We pushed on rapidly and after an hour's going we suddenly spotted, about two hundred yards away and coming towards us, a native. Almost immediately he spotted us. The police were then told to catch the man, Mr. Hides and myself joining in the pursuit; it was important to catch the man before he could give the alarm. When we were within two hundred yards of some bush shelters, the fleeing native shouted the ~~alarm~~ alarm. A.C. EBANI and myself were a little ahead of our party and I saw the men pick up their bows and arrows. Before I could stay them, a shower of arrows was fired wildly into the air, and then the natives began to move slowly away in scattered groups from their settlement, turning and pausing to fire on our party as we approached them. I told A.C. EBANI

Blurred Document

10.

to fire a shot up in the air, this seemed to act as a deterrent for the shower of arrows decreased considerably. The natives hurried away, but swamp country immediately behind their settlement and through which they had to trudge, retarded their movements. It was at this moment that I noticed the older men were very gallantly protecting their womenfolk.

As soon as the alarm was given, the women, apparently, were told to go first the men remaining behind to keep us off with their arrows but we were too quick for them and many were caught in the swamp.

Later, when moving across the swamp on to a crescent shaped ridge we were confronted by a party of natives who had succeeded in getting across before us. When within a 100 yards of them they showered arrows on to us and several fell within a few feet of the party but none, fortunately, were hit. A couple of nervous A.S. opened fire but this was soon stopped. Mr Hides and myself then took separate parties of A.Cs and moved on to the ridge. Gradually groups of natives were surrounded and seeing the hopelessness of their position, and encouraged by ~~seeing~~ the sight of their comrades being handcuffed, unharmed, to friendly HAUSAKU carriers, they offered no further resistance. I returned to the settlement called KADI and saw nineteen natives under arrest.

An hour later, Mr Hides, returned with four more men and six women. He was followed later by A.C. OROROGO, ANI and IOVE with three natives under arrest, including a GUMAK native who, it is alleged, was in the MOIAM raid. Seven MOIAM heads and two old ones, presumably of the 1928 raid were recovered.

At 11.30 am with twenty six natives under arrest we started to return to GUMAK camp. After a little over an hours walking, along a shorter ^{and} suggested by the prisoners, we came on to numerous small fires under trees close beside the track; these were the fires of the GUMAK natives who hurriedly left the village of AVA in the early hours of the morning only a few minutes before we visited the place.

We reached AVA at about 3 pm and found our canoes lying safe and sound. We canoed back to camp and reached there just at 6 P.M. feeling more than a little weary, but satisfied with the day's work.

Blurred Document

11.

Out of the eighteen hours we were away, four were spent canoeing and fourteen hours on foot moving practically all the time.

5th December.

A.R.M with the assistance of Mr.P.C.Hides engaged all day questioning prisoners and taking statements. A.Cs were out searching surrounding country for GUMAK natives. The A.Cs on return reported that the village of PITITARU had been visited by a few natives, presumably for food. It seems that the majority of GUMAK natives have moved over to the N.W of SUKI marshes in the vicinity of TITIMEARU. The KAPURE from DARU arrived at noon.

6th December.

A.R.M and P.O again engaged all day questioning prisoners. A.Cs and carriers building a Rest House in GUMAK village. The rains have now set in and it is necessary to move into something more comfortable than tent and fly.

7th December.

At 1.30 a.m. left GUMAK camp in three canoes for KAUFURU where possibly GUMAK natives may be residing as smoke was seen in that direction yesterday and the day before. One and a half hour's paddling brought us to our landing and we proceeded N.W inland through swamp and bush country. At 4.30 a.m. our guide lost the track and we had to wait for daylight to enable him to distinguish objects familiar to him. At 5.30 a.m. we moved off again, and after three quarters of an hour's walking we came on to a sage area where a recently occupied bush camp was observed. No natives were seen. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~We retraced our steps and found tracks leading through a swamp. We were held up here through the guides suddenly pretending ignorance of the locality. However, the guide was reminded that playing us false would do him no good, so thought better of it and said KAUFURU was not far away and gave us the general direct to travel. After getting out of the swamps, we immediately picked up tracks and followed these for half an hour when we got a glimpse of AVA visited by...

Blurred Document

12.

hours of the 4th instant. We were now on elevated ground and quite possibly could be seen from AVA, so halted and discussed the situation. A few minutes later, when moving along to take cover, we spotted a big village, MAGIRAU, on our left two miles distant.

As it was odds on us being seen long before we could reach KAUFURU or MAGIRAU, I decided to leave well alone and return to camp awaiting a more favourable opportunity to visit the villages mentioned. During the night, the carriers danced. WEREDAI natives were asked if they could identify any of the carriers and said they could'nt.

8th December.

At 1.30.a.m. Mr. Hides and myself, with fifteen A.Cs left camp in three canoes for MAGIRAU and KAUFURU. After four and a half hour's paddling and just as dawn was breaking, we got ashore and went to the village of MAGIRAU about two hundred yards in from the creek. We found the village deserted. An old smoked head, with painted design, was hanging up in one of the houses. This village is a TITIMARU village occupied from time to time for fishing purposes. We later, finding KAUFURU likewise deserted, made our way back to GUMAK reaching camp about 9.30.a.m. One canoe load of A.Cs, who commenced to return at the same time, did not reach camp till after mid-day. For loitering on the way without any reasonable excuse, these A.Cs were subsequently fined.

9th December.

Believing our absence from the GUMAK district would cause a return of the local natives to their villages after our departure, I decided to leave GUMAK for TIRATUMA on the FLY River, about a days launch journey from GUMAK. Chief SONAU's daughter was handed over to a HAUSAK^U carrier related by marriage to the GUMAK tribe. This native was instructed to tell SONAU that the Government does not forget and some day will return. He was also told to tell SONAU that firing on a Government

Blurred Document

13.

party was regarded as a serious thing and would meet with severe punishment.

With the launch "KAPURE" towing two canoes containing the twentyfive TITIMTARU natives under arrest, we left GUMAK at 7.a.m for the FLY river. At 10.30.a.m. engine trouble developed causing a delay of several hours. While Mr.Hides was attending to the engine, the launch was propelled by oars until 4.p.m. At that hour, Mr.Hides had located the cause of the engine trouble and temporarily adjusted the defect. Another hour's running, the engine again stopped, so we camped near an old village site about ten miles from the mouth of SUKI creek. During the evening, Mr.Hides fixed up the trouble and had the engine ready for running again. The chief defect was a leak in the water system flooding the combustion chamber.

10 th December.

We left camp at 8.15.a.m. with the engine running perfectly and reached FIRARUMA at 11.15.a.m. An inspection was made of this place and as it was convenient for a speedy return to GUMAK, we decided to camp here. At this point, the river takes a wide sweep to the eastward with a view of MINNETONKA Island about three miles distant. Repairs were effected to the dubu and we established ourselves comfortably therein.

11th December.

During the morning DABARANI, one of the ring leaders in the MOIAM massacre was questioned regarding the part the KIARU and GWAGU tribes took in the raid. The names of natives alleged to have taken part in the raid given to me during the course of the MOREHEAD river Patrol, were all confirmed by DABARANI and others of the TITIMTARU tribe who admit to being present and taking part in the massacre. I understand the cause of the trouble was the refusal of V.C.JARKI to wed his daughter to one, DAKI, of KIARU. Mr.Hides was engaged during the day taking anthropological notes which are being attached to the Patrol Report on the termination of this Patrol. The process of obtaining ~~skins~~ and smoking the heads makes quite interesting

Blurred Document

14.

reading.

12th December.

Resting at TIRARUMA. At 4.p.m. R.M. in "MINNETONKA" arrived from DARU with mail and stores.

13th December.

Leaving prisoners with R.M for transfer to DARU, the Patrol party left TIRARUMA in "KAPURE" at 5.30.p.m. for return to GUMAK. We entered SUII creek 7.p.m. it being quite dark owing to a heavy rainstorm that descended upon us an hour earlier. Mr.Hides took the wheel on entering the creek and by very careful and skilful steering avoided the floating debris and kept us moving until midnight, when the engine stopped owing to a reflooding of the combustion chamber. For some hours Mr.Hides was working trying to adjust the defect. As it was necessary to reach GUMAK before daylight, TOM the engineer, was instructed to remedy the defect while the party transferred itself into canoes for the journey to GUMAK. We reached GUMAK at 6.a.m. after four hours paddling, mostly in the dark with a cold and heavy rain descending upon us all the time. Seeing our camp site was unoccupied, we immediately proceeded to PIPITARU and to our disappointment found it deserted.

A few hours later on returning to GUMAK, the launch was seen at anchor, TOM having put the engine right an hour or so after leaving in the canoes. At mid-day three canoe loads of natives were seen by an A.C, but when they spotted the launch went back, abandoned their canoes, and went bush. A party of A.Cs left a few hours later to try and locate them. Mr.Hides accompanied this party, I with A.Cs remained at GUMAK to collect canoes wanted by R.M for towing the 25 TITIMTARU prisoners to DARU.

15th December.

At 8.a.m. launch "KAPURE" towing two canoes for R.M, left GUMAK for TIRARUMA. The launch returned about noon, having met the "MINNETONKA" in SUII creek. Later, a message was received from Mr.P.O.Hides that two villages visited

Blurred Document

15.

during the previous night were uninhabited and that he was proceeding to GWIKATA (TITIMTARU) again and would return to GUMAK camp moving in an S.S.E direction.

16th December.

Mr. P.O. Hides returned at 3.p.m. without results. The country between GWIKATA and S.S.W of that village was searched. We both suspect DANU of deception but have no other native to act as interpreter.

17th December.

The country on left bank of SUKI creek and S.E of GUMAK was searched but drew a blank. Parties returned to camp made in the bush.

18th December.

Country again searched between HAUSAKU and GUMAK. The last party of A.Cs returned to camp at 7.p.m. and all reported no signs of natives or recent tracks. The swamps and heavy rains have obliterated what new tracks the runaway natives ^{may} have made. The whole party returned to camp at GUMAK after two days futile searching of country S.E to W of GUMAK.

When making enquiries and seeking general information, we were informed this morning by Local A.C. GIMA of SERKI that the GUMAK and TITIMTARU tribes, two years ago, visited the village of DEMBIDAMBIBE, a village inhabited by SERKI natives, and after a pretense of trading and making friends, massacred all but one young boy named CHARAGA who has been adopted by the GUMAK tribe. This was not reported at the time as the natives preferred to take the law into their own hands; it is believed they killed as a pay-back three men of TITIMTARU. The SERKI Local said that over twenty heads were taken. It appears that the GUMAK and TITIMTARU natives have been making a practice of raiding isolated villages in the upper Morehead; they raid in such overwhelming numbers that there is no chance for any resistance on the part of the defenders who are invariably taken by surprise. The GUMAK even boast of their impregnable position and immunity from arrest by Government Patrols.

Blurred Document

16.

19th December.

Two A.Cs sent to INAPOROK and SETAVI for carriers.
Remainder of A.Cs building a Rest House.

20th December.

1 Lt. Cpl. KARBA and six A.Cs were sent out to search bush country on right bank of SUKI creek for GUMAK natives. At 4.p.m. A.R.M leaves GUMAK in launch "KAFURE" to obtain stores from DARU and confer with R.M regarding ^{present} ~~present~~ situation for information of the Hon. G.S. During my temporary absence, Mr. P.O. Hides was instructed to carry on operations in connection with the arrest of natives still at large. I have the greatest confidence in this Officer's ability to continue the work.

21st to 23rd December.

En route to DARU.

24th to 31st December.

A.R.M at DARU in Office and in conference with R.M.

1st to 4th January, 1952.

A.R.M en route to GUMAK and resumes charge of Police Camp.

5th January.

Mr. P.O. Hides with arrested NAUSAJU natives proceeds to DARU on launch "KAPURE". A.R.M preparing for overland patrol to DARU via TITIMTARU, GENGU and KIARU, to attempt arrests of GUMAK natives at large and those of TITIMTARU, GWAGU and KIRAU wanted for the MOYAM massacre.

6th January.

A.R.M with 14 A.Cs and thirty carriers from INAPOROK and SETAVI, left GUMAK Police Camp in canoes for AVA, and thence overland to TITIMTARU. As I understand from the GUMAK women most of the GUMAK natives are living. We arrived at GWIKATA village at mid-day in a torrential downpour only to find the village deserted. We later visited KADI where the twentyfive TITIMTARU were arrested a few weeks ago, but this, too, was deserted. We picked up tracks and followed these through bush and swamp country for two hours, but located nothing. The

Blurred Document

17.

and located nothing. The party returned to GWIKATA at 3-p.m. and camped. The mosquitoes troublesome, neither A.Cs or myself could sleep through these pests.

7th January.

A.R.M and party left GWIKATA for GWAGU at 7.a.m. and reached GWAGU at 2.30.p.m. after wading through the several swamps that lie between the two villages. The village of GWAGU is now overgrown and there are no signs of the place having been visited since our first visit on P.R.No.4 over three months ago. A good supply of taitu was still lying the houses untouched; these people must be terribly scared.

8th January.

At 5.a.m. self with twelve A.Cs proceeded to GWAGU settlement located on P.R.No.4. The taitu settlement we found uninhabited and the same likewise the new garden settlement, which I understand is called KINGUVAGI. A further search brought us on to several shelters scattered over a fairly wide area. These were occupied by GWAGU natives and two arrests were made. Unfortunately the shelter containing the young fighting bloods of the tribe was some distance away and most of them, escaped in the direction of KIARU. A woman brought in volunteered the information that the TENGIDER (KIARU) people were back in their village and that the track we were travelling on led to TENGIDER. After sending an A.C back to GWAGU, to pack up gear and take carriers to TENGIDER, I decided to move straight to KIARU on before the people there could receive warning of our approach. After a couple of hours trekking over country not too familiar to the GWAGU natives arrested, we eventually arrived on the main GWAGU-TENGIDER track. About noon a very heavy storm descended upon us and continued until we reached the outskirts of TENGIDER. About 1.p.m. we entered TENGIDER village. Several natives were seen sitting down, all but one ran away when they sighted us. One-man, DABARAI, the Chief, was the man who remained behind. He came forward with his hands above his head saying, "MAMOOS" (Policeman). An A.C put handcuffs on him, but as DABARAI was anxious to lead us

Blurred Document

18.

to the bush shelters wherein most of ~~the~~ his people were hiding - they having received warning from the fleeing GWAGU natives who preceded us by less than an hour - I had the handcuffs taken off him and told him to lead on. After an hour's trekking through bamboo country, we came on to a party of nine women; they were persuaded to be sensible and return to TENGIDER where they could live in comfort. On getting back to the village, the women settled down and started seeking taitu for us. A few minutes later, in came WASIRE, to give himself up. He was followed shortly afterwards by one, SIBAK. Both belong to TENGIDER village and as they are natives alleged to have taken part in the MOIAM massacre, they were placed under arrest. DABARAI was later sent out to tell his people to return to their village and to discard their bows and arrows. He returned at dusk and said he could not find his people. A quiet night, and the carriers danced.

9th January.

A.G.PA-ARU and KERDEGA were despatched to SETAVI for a change of carriers to be in readiness at that village on my arrival and to have witnesses from MOIAM in attendance.

The party rested to-day, as quite a number of A.Cs have sore feet and several carriers are sick, all needing attention. DABARAI was sent out at 8.a.m. to find his people and try and persuade them to come in. At 3.p.m. he had not returned, so I decided to go out myself, taking BILI (ex Cook-boy to Mr. Johnson) with me as interpreter. BILI appears to be acquainted with all the tribes between the Bensbach and SUKI creek. He, I know, is friendly with the KLIARU people. When about two miles from the village, I told BILI to call out certain names of TENGIDER natives. To my surprise, within a very few minutes we got an answering call, and so went in that direction. Presently we came upon two natives looking very scared; they were soon comforted and told to return with us to the village. On the way back, BILI burst out laughing. I asked him what was the matter? He said, that one of the KLIARU natives asked him if "TAUBADA was in the village" when BILI pointed to me. and

Blurred Document

19.

and said, "This is TAUBADA", the man just gave a sniff; he was a burly individual and was evidently disappointed at seeing such an insignificant individual as myself standing before him. When I got back to camp, I saw two more natives, who had come to in give them selves up. One was an old man, the other a youth of fighting age. The former was released; the latter was placed under arrest. Later, in came two women who told us that they had spent a very miserable night in the bush and hunger had driven them in. I hope hunger will do the same for their husbands. At 8.p.m. as DABARAI had not returned, and suspecting treachery, I took the precaution of having extra guards posted, but this was not necessary, for at 9.p.m. in came DABARAI with one native of PANDIRI (and suspect) and two TENGIDER women.

10th January.

A.Cs with DABARAI and BILLI out searching in the direction of GWAGU for KIARU and GWAGU natives. The party returned at 7.p.m. without anyone. The PANDIRI native arrested last night, named WANUPI, told me that he had at time worked for the Dutch Government at TOROI on plantation work. He gave me the names of villages between GWAGU and TOROI; they are DIMBURU, JAKAIO, AMBUGWANA, IAVEDIBEN, AGU, DAUKA, MESAURI, KUNAU, KOVIAU, KEIRAU, GARA, KWERUA, TERNIGU, SOUGU, WAK-WAK, BERRIWA, WARUK, KUVUA, WAMA, KOMDI, IANGU. I cannot say if these are all within our boundary. The journey takes approximately three days from KIARU.

11th January.

Self with 6.A.Cs left TENGIDE at 6.a.m. to search for KIARU and GWAGU natives known to be hiding in bush between TENGIDER and KUKUWAIA. After one and a half hours walking, we came on to footprints and followed them. Presently came on to others scattered at intervals over an area of one hundred yards, suggesting that natives were wary and did not wish to leave distinct track in their wake. For another hour, our time was taken up losing and finding footprints. About 9.a.m. four natives were seen approaching us about two hundred yards away and as the country was fairly open the recognition was

Blurred Document

20.

instant and mutual. We gave chase and caught one named TUTI, the very man I have made repeated enquiries for and against whom there is direct evidence of having been at MOIAM. It was the name of TUTI that was heard when someone called out for a knife with which to cut GAMID's head off (See P.R.No.4) The other three got away. Later I proceeded to KUKUWAIA and sent back word to L/Opl.KAREA to bring carriers and swags on to this village.

All the TENGIDTH natives seen so far are unarmed, their bows and arrows were either thrown away or lie hidden in the bush. Seeing them unarmed is a welcome sign, and is indicative of no hostile intent. During my trek through the bush I came across several bows placed in a certain position in the grass; this indicates to other natives of the tribe the direction in which the owner of the bow has gone. At noon, the carriers arrived, and after an hour's spell we left the KIARU district to return to DARU. We have nine natives under arrest; seven of KIARU and two of GWAGU which with the TITIMTARU natives and other KIARU natives previously arrested brings our total number of arrests for the MOIAM massacre thirtysix. The percentage of GWAGU and KIARU natives arrested is very low in proportion to the number that went, but it may be possible to arrest other natives of these tribes next dry season. They have now (KIARU and GWAGU) come in contact with the Government and I anticipate no great difficulty in bringing them under full control.

We camped in the bush near KAURONO at 4.15.p.m. after getting drenched through in a heavy storm. The country is now very wet and all tracks and depressions are miniature watercourses. It is very difficult to locate one's position through this cause.

12th January.

We left camp at 6.30.a.m. for SETAVI. KIRIWO was reached at 11.30.a.m. DIMBALIMBA forty minutes later. A halt for a midday meal was made at 12.45.p.m. and SETAVI was reached at 3.p.m. To my surprise the village was deserted except for

Blurred Document

21.

one small boy; he told us that the SETAVI people had moved to a new village. He had seen nothing of A.C. PA-ARU and KEREKA who had been sent on ahead from TENGENDER on the 9th inst. I sent a carriers for the V.C. of SETAVI. He came along at 5.30.p.m. with women carrying taitu for us. The V.C. states he has seen nothing of A.C. PA-ARU. PA-ARU is well acquainted with the Morehead District, he having been with me on the Morehead Patrol a few months previously. He has probably lost himself owing to the tracks being inundated. However, I shall send a search party out on the morrow. At about 8.p.m. BILL informed me that a PANDIRI native was murdered about two weeks ago, presumably by a native of IENDORADOA (.V.C. KARATU). I understand it was a pay-back by the MOIAM.

13th January

L/Cpl. KARBA, and A.C. JAMBURU with the V.C. of SETAVI acting as interpreter, was instructed to proceed to IENDORADOA to apprehend the natives, or natives, responsible for the murder reported yesterday by BILL and to bring the V.C. of the district with the necessary witnesses to DARU. A search party consisting of three A.Cs and BILL was despatched in the direction KIARU to try and find the missing A.Cs. At 8.30.a.m. after paying off INAPOROK carriers, Patrol party moved south to MATA and camped about 3.p.m. A new Rest House had been constructed in this village the previous day.

14th January.

Left MATA at 7.a.m. and arrived at TARARA just after noon. The launch "MINNETONKA" sent out by R.M. in response to my request, was at anchor when I got there. All carriers paid off and three KIRIWO natives were arrested on suspicion for having taken part in the MOIAM raid. At 1.45.p.m. I left TARARA with all arrested natives for DARU. Anchored at BOIGU 7.45.p.m.

15th January.

Left BOIGU anchorage at 5.10.a.m. and arrived at DARU at 4.15.p.m. Maly reporting to the R.M.

B. G. G. G. G. G.

Blurred Document

GENERAL REMARKS.

Information obtained from some of the natives under arrest and after interrogating others living in the vicinity of SUKI Creek, it is evident that the raiding party to WEREDAI consisted of about eighty people all told - sixty men and twenty women. The raiders travelled in eight canoes down the Fly river and reached JAUNI creek on the fourth day.

Four tribes were represented, namely, GJMAK, NAUSAKU, BUIAM and TITIMATARU. The two former tribes inhabit the upper reaches of SUKI creek separated from each other by a distance approximately of five miles. BUIAM inhabit villages on the Fly river near the mouth of SUKI creek. TITIMATARU are essentially bush people, living in the bush country adjacent to the marshes North West of GUMAK. They also occupy from time to time small villages on the banks of streams running off SUKI creek, for fishing purposes.

GUMAK were well organized for the raid, sending nearly every able-bodied man and many women. NAUSAKU sent about two thirds of their male population. BUIAM and TITIMATARU were represented by these rest-less individuals always craving for excitement and adventure, and who are to be found in every community. It is alleged that four of the TITIMATARU natives now under arrest also took part in the MOIAM massacre a week or so previously.

All these tribes are frankly cannibals; the flesh of the arms of the WEREDAI natives killed was cooked and eaten during the return journey near KIMASARA on the FLY.

ARRESTS. On first coming in contact with the GUMAK and TITIMATARU people both tribes made attempts to resist arrest but the resistance was not sustained this, I think, was due partly to the fact that with the Government party were a number of NAUSAKU carriers friendly to the natives being arrested and who, I subsequently discovered, dissuaded many of them from firing ~~hostilities~~ on the Government.

A few weeks later, when the NAUSAKU natives themselves were arrested they gave no trouble; it is inconceivable they should; they have been under Government control for some years now and until quite recently were represented by a Village Constable. On the death of this

Blurred Document

General Remarks contd

official the appointment was allowed to lapse there being no suitable candidate to fill the vacancy.

I have to confess that I was more than a little surprised when it was revealed that the NAUSAKU tribe participated in the raid on WEREDAI. Many of the men belonging to this tribe were employed as carriers with the patrol for nearly two weeks. During this period they were engaged on various duties from carrying to paddling and their conduct left nothing to be desired. That they escaped detection for so long was due to several reasons, the chief reason being that we had to rely, for our information, on DANO an ex Local Constable and a native of NAUSAKU. DANO is acquainted with all the SUKI creek tribes and speaks fluent Motuan. Because of this knowledge he was selected to act as interpreter and his scheme for concealing from us NAUSAKU'S participation in the ^{raid} was immensely facilitated by virtue of this appointment. The two WEREDAI natives brought up specially for identification purposes were of no assistance as they failed to recognise the carriers as some of the men who raided them. It was not till after the NAUSAKU carriers were paid off and returned to their villages that information was laid against them.

It will be observed that the proportion of GUMAK natives arrested to those remaining at large is very small; this, is unfortunate but I feel sure that if it is considered necessary to resume the work of arresting more GUMAK natives the task will not be difficult or prolonged provided the work is carried out during the dry season. The heavy rains in this part of the Territory have set in with a vengeance practically bringing active operations to a standstill. It is, in my opinion, a sheer waste of time and money to remain out trying to locate natives who have taken to their secret hiding places in the swamps and which have now become too deep and treacherous to cross. Besides; there is the health of the A.Cs and carriers to be considered. Going out day after day in a cold and pouring rain is going to subject the less robust of them to various ills.

It is definitely established that the GUMAK natives at large are in hiding with the TITIMATARU tribe in the swamp country in the vicinity of KADI, TITIMATARU'S new settlement.

Blurred Document

General Remarks contd:

official the appointment was allowed to lapse there being no suitable candidate to fill the vacancy.

I have to confess that I was more than a little surprised when it was revealed that the NAUSAKU tribe participated in the raid on WEREDAI. Many of the men belonging to this tribe were employed as carriers with the patrol for nearly two weeks. During this period they were engaged on various duties from carrying to paddling and their conduct left nothing to be desired. That they escaped detection for so long was due to several reasons, the chief reason being that we had to rely, for our information, on DANO an ex Local Constable and a native of NAUSAKU. DANO is acquainted with all the SUKI creek tribes and speaks fluent Motuan. Because of this knowledge he was selected to act as interpreter and his scheme for concealing from us NAUSAKU'S participation in the ^{raid} was immensely facilitated by virtue of this appointment. The two WEREDAI natives brought up specially for identification purposes were of no assistance as they failed to recognize the carriers as some of the men who raided them. It was not till after the NAUSAKU carriers were paid off and returned to their villages that information was laid against them.

It will be observed that the proportion of GUMAK natives arrested to those remaining at large is very small; this is unfortunate but I feel sure that if it is considered necessary to resume the work of arresting more GUMAK natives the task will not be difficult or prolonged provided the work is carried out during the dry season. The heavy rains in this part of the Territory have set in with a vengeance practically bringing active operations to a standstill. It is, in my opinion, a sheer waste of time and money to remain out trying to locate natives who have taken to their secret hiding places in the swamps and which have now become too deep and treacherous to cross. Besides; there is the health of the A.Cs and carriers to be considered. Going out day after day in a cold and pouring rain is going to subject the less robust of them to various ills.

It is definitely established that the GUMAK natives at large are in hiding with the TITIMATARU tribe in the swamp country in the vicinity of KADI, TITIMATARU'S new settlement.

Blurred Document

3

General Remarks contd:

MOIAN MASSACRE.

With the establishment of the Police Camp at GUNAK, I was able to resume the work of arresting those natives of the TITIMATARU, KIARU and GWAGU tribes concerned in the MOIAN massacre. Thirty-four arrests were made but eight were subsequently released on account of age and being able to give a satisfactory account of their movements during the time of the raid. Of the 25 natives brought to DARU IG hall from TITIMATARU, 6 from KIARU and 2 from GWAGU. I estimate the number of raiders that went to MOIAN at 90. It would be very pleasing to see a few more KIARU and GWAGU natives under arrest as these two tribes sent nearly every able-bodied man to the massacre; but here again the weather is against active operations being conducted at this time of the year. I am optimistic and feel sure further arrests of those natives who took part in the raid and are now at large can be made without difficulty next dry season.

POLICE.

On the whole the detachment carried out its work very satisfactorily. On the morning of the 28th of November when approaching the mens tabu and when the police were fired on by GUNAK natives the A.C. showed extraordinary restraint and it was not till after some of the A.C. had received wounds that certain individuals fired. It is to the detachment's credit that only 3 rds were fired.

The death of a native from a rifle shot was reported to me the following morning. This native's name was given to me as NAVAII and it was alleged that he took part in the Hordai raid. I regret exceedingly the death of NAVAII.

I would like to draw special attention to the good work of Lee Corpl KAREA during the course of this patrol. He was at all times ready for any emergency and reliable to a degree. KAREA is a man of some individuality and possesses initiative. Although the junior N.C. he showed and proved he is fitted for promotion in due course.

A.C. OROROGO, EBANI and JAMBURA are also worthy of mention.

Mr P.O. Hides.

I feel that I cannot close this report without drawing attention to the good work performed by Mr P.O. Hides during the course of this patrol. He was a very able assistant and his work in effecting

Blurred Document

4

General Remarks contd:

Mr P.O. Hides: the arrests of the HAUSAKU natives during my temporary absence from the camp was a very smart performance. Anthropological Notes compiled by Mr Hides are attached to this report and forwarded together with the P.O.s report.

MAP A map of the district and route traversed is enclosed in jacket of report.

DATE

8/2/52

A. H. H.
A.H.H.

Blurred Document

Diary of P.O.Hides attached to the SUKI Ck Patrol.

24th November, 1931.

In accordance with my instructions, I left DARU at 7.30.p.m. in the launch "KAPURE" accompanied by Corporal POLOKAROMA and 7.A.U. and proceeded towards WEREDAI on the FLY river.

25th November, 1

Still travelling at dawn, having entered the FLY ~~estuary~~ estuary at night. Vessel under stress of a bad leak on the port-side - a knock at some previous date had cracked two planks above normal waterline. Called at MADAMI at 7.a.m. and learned from V.C.POGIMO that the WEREDAI people are on the BITURI river. Continuing on up the FLY, reached BARAMURA at 11.15. Made further enquiries here re whereabouts of WEREDAI people and purchased a small supply of native food. Continued on at 11.30.

Reached the mouth of the BITURI at 1.40, but finding no people there, proceeded upstream to the SUAMI settlement where the WEREDAI were last seen by the R.M. Arrived at the settlement at 2.30. to find all WEREDAI and SUAMI people present. I questioned the V.C (MARUAM) and most of the people, but one named KAUPA - who escaped with four others from the raiders - seemed most conversant with the massacre. He told me that he thought ten canoes came down the river, and that the raiders were GUMAK people because when they approached the mouth of JAUNI creek, they called out in MOTU - "We are GUMAK come to trade". This motuan was spoken, according to KAUPA, by a native wearing a big cassowary headdress. I got a very graphic account of the massacre: the WEREDAI were forced to be seated, and between nervous puffs from the "bau-baus" were generously and cunningly embraced by the GUMAK. "One man was embracing me too much", said KAUPA, "and I got suspicious. So when the killing started I was ready". This WEREDAI native was an eye witness of practically the whole killing, and I attach hereto

Blurred Document

2

his statement made to me at GUMAK some weeks later.

Arranged for V.C.MARUAM and the witnesses DAUMI and KAUPA to accompany the Patrol; the former for geographical information, the other two for purposes of identification as instructed. Camped for the night at the BITURI settlement. Raining heavily.

Friday, 26th November.

Left the BITURI encampment at an early hour, with canoe in tow and three extra natives aboard, only to be annoyingly grounded at the mouth of the river. Ebb tide. Whilst so stranded, took the opportunity to patch the leak on the port-side with copper.

Got off the sandbank at 10.30; reached the FLY at 11.15, and continued our journey upriver. Passed a creek named DUORE at 12.30; 15 minutes later SUAMI creek - as large as the BITURI. Anchored at 2.5.p.m. off the scene of the massacre, the old site of WEREDAI village at the mouth of JAUNI creek. I went ashore and inspected the spot; KAUPA accompanied me and explained how the WEREDAI had been trapped and slain. But other than seeing the heap of human bones, mute evidence of the destruction of life there some months previously, I learned no more than what I had been told at DARU. Having no call to ~~remain~~ stay, continued on upriver at 2.30.p.m.

Dropped anchor at 5.p.m. beside a small island - the beginning, I think, of the D'Albertis group of islands. After the evening meal, continued on up the FLY. Anchored at midnight in the passage dividing TIDAL Island. Passed a large creek called BUREI some miles below. I investigated this stream for a distance of two or three miles.

Saturday, 27th November.

Spent the day at this anchorage to avoid passing ^{in daylight} two villages some miles upstream which are believed to be occupied by friends of the GUMAK people.

Left the TIDAL ^{Island} anchorage at midnight. Delayed until such time owing to an A.C wandering a little distance from the camp and getting lost. Most of the A.C sent from Port Moresby

Blurred Document

3

seem very inexperienced; I was to learn later that only two or three of them were in any way familiar with the class of work they had been sent along to perform.

At 3.p.m., just after passing MINNETONKA Island, came upon the large village (TIRARUMA) reported by Mr. Zimmer. After making sure it was unoccupied, continued upstream. I now realized that I would be unable to keep my appointment with the A.R.M; I have misjudged the distance and the speed of the vessel. I could have passed by TIRARUMA yesterday, but I did not do so for fear that, should there be any people in this village, they would warn GUMAK and so precipitate the A.R.M's action there into failure. Mr. Zimmer reports communication with GUMAK from TIRARUMA, by overland route, in four hours.

Entered the mouth of SUKI creek (GUMAKARI) at 5.40.a.m. - a small stream, fifteen to twenty yards wide. After travelling some two or three miles up its course - twice forced to clear a passage in this distance - entered the open marsh country. A pretty sight travelling along this narrow lane of water with grass-covered hills and wide swampy flats on both sides of us.

At 9.a.m. while the A.C were clearing a passage through one of the many timber jams, I observed a native standing beside a tree on a low incline to the south. He watched our movements for some time; then he disappeared towards the west. I noted the long bow and arrows that he carried. Observed two other natives later, travelling in the same direction; also observed smoke signals rising from a small hill about three miles distant in the S.E arrived in view of clumps of cocconut trees, which I took to be villages, at 10.a.m.; but with another timber jamb to be cleared, it was not until noon that we reached a channel in the middle of the marsh and within striking distance of any of the four village (Later discovered to be all old sites).

Observing no signs of the A.R.M's party, I decided to investigate

Blurred Document

4

The nearest village, which was one to the south. Leaving three A.Cs in charge of the launch, I took the Corporal and four A.C and began a crossing of the swamp, wading with water to the armpits. Reaching a wide channel of water about fourhundred yards from the village, I noticed some A.Cs coming to meet us in a canoe. On crossing to the village (GUMAK), L/Cpl.KAREA reported A.R.M at new GUMAK village (PIPITARU) in forest country to south. Continued on with L/Cpl. to PIPITERU to meet the A.R.M. there at 2.30.p.m. and place myself and party under his orders.

The A.R.M left for DARU at 5.p.m on the 20th December. I was instructed to carry on operations during his absence.

21st December.

Police engaged building a Rest House and obtaining sago from a spot to the south of PIPITARU.

Learned this after noon from ex V.C.GIDU of INAPOROK, that there had been two natives of GUMAK among the company of carriers first employed by us. Such information made it appear to me that DANU has not been as helpful as was at first thought; and having the idea that some more GUMAK natives may be in hiding between here and INAPOROK, I instructed L/Cpl. KAREA ^{to} leave with a party of A.C in the morning and bring back the two men who, it is alleged, are still at the sago camp near INAPOROK with DANU. The L/Cpl. was also to bring back DANU. I warned him about arousing the suspicions of these men and told him to bring all three back, if possible, without handcuffing them.

22nd December.

L/Cpl. and party left at 5.a.m. for the sago camp of the NAUSAKU. Remainder of A.C engaged in building a Rest House. P.O engaged making further investigations.

Blurred Document

5

23rd December.

L/Cpl. and party returned, together with A.Cs sent some days previously by A.R.M for carriers. Among the natives brought along was one of GUMAK named BISARI. DANU was also among the party. I charged BISARI with being concerned in the raid. He protested his innocence; DANU also raised a protest at the charge. Though I learned definitely that BISARI is a GUMAK native, I did not arrest him - he has given me certain information concerning the present whereabouts of some of the GUMAK natives.

Acting on the information obtained from BISARI, I left camp at 9.p.m. with 14 A.C. Passed through PIPITARU and proceeded along a good track in an easterly direction. At 1.p.m. reached a large sago swamp in which the guide alleged GUMAK natives in hiding. Finding no signs of recent habitation here, allowed the guide to lead us on, still in an easterly direction and through more swamps all with mature sago. At 5.a.m we appeared to have passed through the last of the sago as we emerged on to elevated grass country; and still not finding any recent signs of sago-making, I had another consultation with the guide. As a result, decided to follow him further east to an alleged old GUMAK village site somewhere near the bank of the FLY. Soon after leaving the last swamp however, the guide suddenly disappeared; and though we waited some time for his reappearance, he did not return. In halting to consider the position, I questioned one of the NAUSAKU men in the party and learned from him that all was a hoax; that DANU had lied and misled us, and that the vanished guide was one of the WEREDAI raiders. I also learned that two further GUMAK natives (PIDUWAI and SAKODI), men who had taken heads at WEREDAI, were being harboured by the NAUSAKU. On learning this, I placed the two NAUSAKU in the party under strict watch.

It was 7.a.m. by the time I had obtained this information, so I immediately despatched four A.C (with A.C. EBANI in charge) to a spot

Blurred Document

6

somewhere between NAUSAKU and INAPOROK where I have hopes of them finding the two abovenamed men. They were to arrest these two natives and also BISARI - if possible. I instructed them to wait a day at this spot as the runaway guide will most probably return to his wife there.

Returned to the police camp on the swamp at noon, now quite satisfied that the GUMAK natives are not in hiding on their own ground. On my return, I questioned DANU on the substance of what I had learned, and he confessed to having lied in order to mislead us. He gave no explanation that was worthy of acceptance. I placed him in irons as I fear his escape; it is my belief that DANU may now lead us to the hiding place of some of the GUMAK. As DANU has so lied, and that NAUSAKU and GUMAK are "one ground people", it is reasonable to assume that some of the GUMAK are sheltering with the NAUSAKU.

Other NAUSAKU men in camp under a strict guard.

25th December.

Police and carriers engaged completing Rest House and obtaining sago. At night a party of 4.A.C under L/Cpl.MERIGA despatched to KADI with instructions to search gardens in and around that village for TIFIMTARU people. I am of the opinion that a capture of any of these people will eliminate any doubts I have as to the GUMAK being on this side of the marsh.

After the L/Cpl. had departed, I had all the NAUSAKU men in camp questioned singly; and I was not at all surprised when I learned from one of them that SAKODI, whom the police are now searching for, had been in communication with GUMAK natives some days after the occupation of PIPITARU. The GUMAK informed SAKODI, it is alleged, that they were going to hide in the "NAUSAKU bush".

26th December.

L/Cpl.MERIGA and party returned at 9.a.m., the L/Cpl reporting no sign of natives in the vicinity of KADI. His arrival was followed soon after by that of A.C.PARU (despatched by the A.R.M some days

Blurred Document

7

ago for carriers) with carriers collected in the MOREHEAD district. A.C.PARU had in custody native SAKODI whom I had despatched the A.C some days previously to capture. A.C.EBANI had captured the man at a sago place between NAUSAKU and INAPOROK, and meeting PARU, had handed his prisoner over to him so as to be free to search for BISARI and the other. EBANI has instructions to report back on the morrow.

I had the native SAKODI brought before me and charged with being concerned in the death of certain WEREDAI natives. He protested his innocence at first, until, abandoning DANU's interpretation and using "Tonda" BILI and a SERKI Local, he confessed to going to WEREDAI and taking a head with another man of GUMAK. He stated that eight canoes - five of men and three of women - had gone down on the raid; and judging by the number of names he gave me as travelling in one canoe, over forty men must have been in the party, SAKODI could not, or would not, give me any information re present whereabouts of the remaining GUMAK, and I am becoming more inclined than ever to believe that they are sheltering with the NAUSAKU, who, are unaware as yet of my actions of the last few days. Later, at night, I ordered all NAUSAKU in camp to fall in with a view to further questioning them; and while being assembled, one of their number bolted. Questioning the remainder, I learned from one, RWASA, a youth of NAUSAKU, that the man had bolted because he had gone down on the raid and was afraid of being further questioned. Going further into the matter, I learned that DANU had also gone down with the raiders, also many others of NAUSAKU - "all the big men", he said. The NAUSAKU are implicated just as much as the GUMAK.

Despatched four A.C immediately with L/Cpl.KAREA to endeavour to effect this man's capture. The L/Cpl. had instructions to await my arrival at NAUSAKU (now deserted) in the morning, and to proceed

Blurred Document

8

no further than that village.

All NAUSAKU in camp placed under arrest.

Sunday, 27th December.

Left camp at 7.a.m. in canoes with L/Cpl.MERIGA and 6.A.C and 10 carriers, and crossed the lagoon to NAUSAKU. A.Cs PARU, FODI and a SERKI Local, with fifteen DORRO and SERKI carriers guarding prisoners and camp.

x Arrived at NAUSAKU 9.30 and continued on in the direction of INAPOROK. At 11.a.m. met the L/Cpl's party some miles beyond NAUSAKU. They had failed to capture the runaway NAUSAKU. A little further on we met A.C.EBANI and party. EBANI had with him native PIDUWAI of GUMAK, his wife (PIDUWAI's), and the two wives of BISARI, who, it will be remembered, bolted after leading us a false chase.

Charged with the murder of certain WEREDAI people, PIDUWAI confessed his guilt. Questioned as to whereabouts of remainder of GUMAK, he refused to answer me. The three GUMAK women were also of no help; but I decided to hold them for further questioning.

Proceeding on, still continued in the direction of INAPOROK. Lunched at the edge of a small marsh at noon, and then on again. At 2.p.m. while passing through some bamboo country, we suddenly came upon a native walking quickly towards us and with his head down, as though carefully watching the track. It turned out to be our friend BISARI - following his wife. When he saw us, it was too late to escape, so he quietly gave himself up, trembling nervously and volunteering a lot of information. He stated he had come to bring me to the GUMAK - which was, of course, a lie - that two men of GUMAK (GANGA and MEIGA, the former Chief of GUMAK and one of the principal men in the raid) had only that day arrived at the sago place of the NAUSAKU and would be sleeping there that night. I believed him as regards the latter, and hurried on towards the

Blurred Document

9

spot. But we arrived too late to close on the spot before dark, so camped about a mile from the encampment. It is a long march to here from GUMAK; we are quite close to INAPOROK and the stream named BUREI which flows into the FLY just above the D'Albertis group of islands.

Monday, 28th December.

Left camp at 4.a.m. with all the A.C and accompanied by interpreter KETO-I and another native of INAPOROK. Dawn was just breaking as we came upon the encampment (six bush shelters). I placed the A.C in six parties, each party instructed to close on a house and hold the people; and instructing KETO-I to call to the people as soon as we were observed and advise them not to resist, we closed simultaneously. The two GUMAK natives GANGA and MEIGA, and twentyeight men of NAUSAKU, including the escapee from GUMAK and Chief KURATURI, were captured. I also took into custody all the GUMAK women in the settlement.

After an examination, I released seventeen of the NAUSAKU and charged the remainder with the murders of certain WEREDAI people. All admitted their guilt. The GUMAK natives, too, did not attempt to conceal their ^{crime} guilt. GANGA informed me that the GUMAK were hungry and scattered; according to him, only nine GUMAK men now remain at large.

Left the encampment with our prisoners at 10.a.m. and returned to our camp an hour's march back along the track. Before leaving the encampment, I received a promise from the NAUSAKU women that they would follow closely on us with a supply of sage. Rested for the day. A violent storm at night; at one period there was a foot of water inside my fly.

Tuesday, 29th December.

Blurred Document

10.

Tuesday 29th December.

Broke camp at 3.am and started on our long journey back to GUMAK. We arrived at NAUSAKU at 2.pm and after a light meal, continued on to reach the police camp at 4.30pm. Thirteen GUMAK women brought in with the party.

At dawn this morning, one of the NAUSAKU prisoners was bitten with a death adder. I was close by at the time and quickly applied the usual remedy of ligatures, blood-letting and permagnate; but it appeared of no avail, for he soon started to vomit and became paralysed. I released him before he died. He gave his name as WARUSA, and his village as NAUSAKU.

NAUSAKU women arrived in camp with a large supply of sage at 9.pm.

Wednesday 30th December.

Early this morning, I sent the GUMAK women, with their children, to PIPITARU, there to take up their abode once more. I received their promise that they would stay there, also that they would make sage and assist me in feeding the men. For the latter purpose I gave them two tomahawks which pleased them greatly.

Day spent in examining all witnesses. Discovered that among the 25 natives arrested at TITIMATARU on the 4th inst are 2 GUMAK natives and 4 TITIMATARU natives who took part in the raid on WEREDAI. These men are in custody at DARU.

I learned to-night that arrangements have been made between the two WEREDAI witnesses and ex Local A.C. KETOI of INAPAROK for the people of the latter village to visit WEREDAI in a few months time.

Thursday 31st December.

Despatched police and carriers to a KAUSARU garden in an endeavour to obtain food. They returned unsuccessful.

Friday 1st January, 1932.

Left camp at 4.30a.m. with 6 A.C. to visit the women at PIPITARU. I left at this hour so as to be able to surprise any GUMAK men should they be in the village with the women.

Arrived at PIPITARU just before dawn, finding all the women at ~~WEREDAI~~ there. They were sleeping beneath one large house, and no men were present. I had a long talk with two old women, and they told me how pleased they were to be back in the village. I did not, of course,

Blurred Document

11.

are driven to despair by hunger and fear. These people of the SUKI marshes, when they come to reflect on their deed and its consequences, will know a bitter lesson indeed.

Day spent in examination of all witnesses. I have now learned definitely that not only is DANU one of the raiders, but that he took a head with another man of GUMAK (RIRA) now under arrest, and is one of the principal men in the organisation of the raid. I do not doubt for one minute that it was DANU's knowledge of MOTU that treacherously lured the WEREDAI to their deaths; DANU told me that he learned the name of the WEREDAI native before he killed him. I had suspicions of this man's guilt soon after making acquaintance with him, but it was not until I learned of the two GUMAK natives that he was hiding from us, that I had any real proof of his guilt. DANU's statement to me today, made purely of his own volition, is attached hereto.

I learned to-night that arrangements have been made between the two WEREDAI witnesses and ex Local A.C. KETO-I of INAPOROK for the people of the latter village to visit WEREDAI in a few months time.

Thursday, 31st December.

Despatched police and carriers to a NAUSAKU garden in an endeavour to obtain food. They returned unsuccessful.

Friday, 1st January, 1932.

Left Camp at 4.30.a.m. with 6.A.C to visit the women at PIPITARU. I left at this early hour so as to be able to surprise and GUMAK men should they be in the village with the women.

Arrived at PIPITARU just before dawn, finding all the women there. They were all sleeping beneath one large house, and no men were present. I had a long talk with two old women, and they told me how pleased they were to be back in their village and what fools their men were to go head-hunting. I did not, of course,

Blurred Document

12.

let them know that I knew of certain GUMAK women who had assisted in the killing at WEREDAI. I learned that they had made a good quantity of sago and would be bringing it down to the police camp this very morning. After allowing them time to cook some food for the police, we returned to camp.

At 10 a.m. the GUMAK women arrived with a large quantity of fresh sago. After seeing the prisoners, and cooking them some food, they went fishing in the lagoon. Later, in the afternoon, they returned to PIPITARU.

Saturday, 2nd January.

GUMAK women again visited the camp. They spent most of the day fishing in the lagoon, and returned to their village at night. I do not doubt, that through the women now visiting the camp, it would be possible to ^{locate} locate the remaining GUMAK at large and induce them to come in and give themselves up.

Police and carriers engaged during the day obtaining coconuts from a neighbouring village site. P.O engaged on map of district and obtaining information from prisoners.

Sunday, 3rd January.

Sent 4 A.C to PIPITARU to remind the women to bring me ~~more~~ more sago, also to collect some old sago there. A party of A.C to opposite side of the lagoon for taro. Carriers engaged cleaning camp and repairing two houses.

Monday, 4th January.

A.R.M arrived from DARU in launch "KAPURE".

Tuesday, 5th January.

~~Left~~ Left GUMAK with prisoners in "KAPURE" at 2 p.m. for DARU. L/Cpl. MERIGA, 4 A.C, Interpreter KETO-I and two MAUBAKU witnesses also aboard vessel. Reaching the main stream (FLY) at 6.30 and finding conditions suitable, I decided to travel on through the

Blurred Document

13

night. A very helpful flood tide. I was curiously touched by the action of all prisoners when I sat down to my evening meal in a little corner on the small deck of the vessel; so as not to see me eating, they either hung their heads or shielded their eyes with a hand.

On approaching JAUNI, the scene of the massacre, at daylight, I noticed the prisoners pointing to the spot and talking to one another. Passed ADURU village at 7.a.m. finding it deserted. At a hamlet further down, we were informed that the WEREDAI and SUAMI people were now living on an island further downstream, so continued on. Arrived at the new SUAMI settlement at DOUMORI 10.a.m. I took aboard native KAKOAN; this man, who escaped from the raiders at JAUNI, was able to identify all the prisoners aboard the vessel. Proceeded on down the river with KAKOAN an addition to the party.

Arrived at the new WEREDAI settlement on SOMOGI Island at 1.p.m. where I was met by the Village Constable and all the WEREDAI people there. Among them was ADIBE who I saw at the BITURI settlement some weeks ago with four terrible wounds in his back. I brought this native aboard the vessel and allowed him to identify all the prisoners, including the native who had inflicted those wounds. Stayed an hour and a half at the settlement to cook food for police and prisoners. When we left at 2.30, witness ADIBE accompanied the party.

Arrived at MIBU Island at 9.p.m. and anchored for the night.
Thursday, 7th January.

Weighed anchor at 3.30.p.m. and travelling in calm weather, reached DARU at 8.a.m.

John G. Hides

P.O.

13/1/32.

Blurred Document

KAUPA of WEREDAI states -

"I remember the day about four months ago when the GUMAK came to JAUNI. I was hunting kangaroo in the grass country at the back of Jauni at the time with a number of my own people and SUAMI people. It was while I was there that a man named SIAGA came and told us the GUMAK were at JAUNI and had come to trade with tobacco. We all went down to JAUNI leaving our weapons behind. When we got to the mouth of the creek, I saw all the swamp canoes there - big ones - also plenty GUMAK men and women. All were on the bank of the creek. One GUMAK man, who had on a big cassowary head-dress and who spoke motu, I now recognize as DANU. They told us to sit down and smoke; they said - "We will smoke and to-night you will have our women". I cannot truthfully say who said this, because I was suspicious of the people and I only watched for the fight to come; but plenty of the GUMAK talked a little motu. Plenty of the GUMAK could say in motu, "Sit down. Sit down. Dont be frightened." I sat down on the ground between two GUMAK men and they made me plenty of smoke. I knew they were not true, that they had come to fight, and I spoke to my people in our language saying, "Come away, this is a fight smoke". I stood up as I said this, and just as I reached my feet a GUMAK man, who was on my right, hit one of my friends across the face with a bamboo pipe that he had been smoking with; at the same time, a man struck me from behind with a stone club. This man had a wall eye. But I managed to reach the edge of the bank, dived into the creek and swam under the water. When I reached the opposite bank, and looked out thru the reeds, I saw the GUMAK killing the last of my people in the water with bows and arrows. I watched for a long time because I had to stay in the reeds; if I left the water the GUMAK would have seen me. I saw them cut off the arms and heads of the dead and go away. I know all the prisoners; they are the people whom I saw at JAUNI on that day. This is all true talk".

KAUPA His mark

Taken before me at GUMAK this
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
30th Nov 87 December 1937

Blurred Document

At the request of Mr. Faithorn A.R.M., I set
down hereunder information obtained on the
people of the GUMAKARI or RAGARIDA Tribe.

SUKI creek and its inhabitants.

SUKI, as far as I can understand, is a foreign name applied to the creek draining the lagoons and marshes which the GUMAK (Madamudi clan) TITIMTARU (Wiram clan) and NAUSAKU (Goida clan) peoples inhabit. These lagoons and marshes, which cover an area of approximately 150 sq. miles, are enclosed by grass and light forest country. The people who inhabit this area are called WIRAM by natives in the S.W., but the name GUMAKARI, given me by DANU and which is the real name of the stream SUKI, is, I think, the tribal name. All three - TITIMTARU, GUMAK and NAUSAKU, speak the one tongue. I estimate the population of the three villages of NAUSAKU, PIPITARU and KADI as being in the vicinity of four hundred.

The GUMAKARI people have inhabited this area for at least the last eighty years; for through prisoner GANGA can be traced four generations, the second-born of this genealogical line being born near the present site of NAUSAKU village. The first-born of this same line, gave as his birth-place UBU, somewhere higher up the FLY; so at some period over eighty years ago, the GUMAKARI must have migrated down the FLY.

Life.

Dancing, head-hunting and the hunting of game are their main occupations. There is comparatively little gardening done, the people subsisting mainly on sago, game, and a crustacean food that is obtainable in large quantities from the lagoons.

Hereditary chieftainship seems to exist in a more virile form than I had at first thought possible. A chief is always rendered certain respect; he is the controller of the cultural lives of the people, and so holds a power that seems remarkable. I once asked one of the prisoners what would happen to him if he was ordered by the Chief to go and kill a man and he refused to do so? His reply was, "I would go". Refusal to do the Chief's bidding did not seem to

Blurred Document

2

enter his mind. A legend has been told in which is described the birth of the GUMAKARI people from an abscess in the back of an old man.

Women accompanying raiders.

^{fact of the} The women accompanying the raiders on the last WEREDAI raid was no exception, as I was told that they always ~~xxx~~ went with the men - mainly to make ~~xxx~~ and keep the party in food. It is alleged that on the last raid the women assisted in the killing of some WEREDAI who had escaped into the water.

Head-hunting.

Head-hunting plays a most important part in the lives of these people; GANGA of GUMAK, one of the recent WEREDAI raiders, claims to have taken seven heads in his lifetime. Though WEREDAI have contributed heavily in recent years to this culture, the real hunting grounds of the GUMAKARI are higher up the FLY. They, of course, receive reciprocal visits from the people upriver. There are no recognized laws in this game; treachery and friendliness go hand in hand; the raiders of to-day provide the heads of to-morrow, and so the game has been played down the years.

I shall not attempt to explain this peculiar ^{liar custom; for one} would require a wide knowledge of these people before ^{speaking} ~~xxx~~ ^{ing freely} on the subject. However, without any fear of being inaccurate, I can say that the reason for the last WEREDAI massacre was ~~that~~ ^{that} there were five young widows in the tribe - two in NAUSAKU and three in PIPITARU - who, by the laws of the people, were forbidden sexual intercourse and the flesh of kangaroo until heads had been taken. The head have been taken we know, and I learned from ^{an} DANU that the young women are now with various men of the tribe - not necessarily the "Big men in the ~~xxxx~~ raid".

It is alleged that the GUMAKARI have generally ~~xxx~~ obtained their heads from a nomadic tribe named SIRAWA, ~~who live in a huge~~ tract of bamboo-forest country on the eastern bank of the FLY and somewhere to the north and east of KWIMA lagoon. They build no villages, I am told, nor make hgardens, and ~~ney~~ never camp for more

Blurred Document

3

than a few days in the one spot. "They make no tracks" says GANGA; "we have to look for them in the ~~highest~~ bamboo. Sometimes we do not find them, for they live just like bush pigs" Approximate habitat of these people is difficult to show, but GANGA is one personally acquainted with the locality.

Curing of heads.

When a head is taken, the victim is killed, if possible, by blows on the body; in some instances the head is removed while the victim is alive. Old experienced hunters never break a head, I am told. The heads are always carried back to the villages of the raiders in their natural state. This is done with a cane sling (TIGI) that holds the head by a loop through throat and mouth. I heard one of their "head songs" which they sing on the way back from a raid; it was of a mournful tone and was something about "The dogs are crying".

On return to the village, the raiders display the newly acquired heads for all to see in a big ceremonial dance that is held; the dance lasts all night, and when it is over, the heads are given to special men of the village for curing. The head, by this time, is in a very advanced state of decomposition, but this does not, I am assured, affect the skill of the curer. The hair is firstly removed; then the skin, the latter by making a cut from the nape of the neck to the centre of the scalp. After carefully scraping the skin, and removing all adhering flesh, it is placed in the sun to dry. The skull is treated in alike manner - the brains being drawn from their cavity by the teeth of the curer. Skin and skull are left in the sun for one day only - just sufficient to dry both - and at night are placed on a platform to smoke. The following morning, the cavities in the skull are filled with mud and a bamboo frame, to keep the profile in form, is made running from the base of the skull, across the top, and meeting an artificial lower jaw - also of bamboo. It is this frame that gives the head such an elongated appearance. The frame completed, the skin is drawn over and a filling of dried grass is stuffed hard between skin and skull, to soften the skin and prevent further decomposition. The

Blurred Document

4

skin is then sewn up by the original cut at the back of the head.

Ears and nose are kept in form on the head. After two days of smoking, the head is ready to be decorated and hung up in the house of the owner. These heads always smell disagreeably, and if left in an unused house for any length of time, invite the attention of bugs and ants. Two to three years is the period a head will remain in good condition; ~~when they~~ ^{have} after they been kept for such a period, they are buried in the forest. No ceremonial is attached.

John L. Hides

P.O.

10/1/32.

sub-2

Blurred Document

Patrol Report No. 7/31-32

Hon' G.S.

The enclosed reports by Mr Faithorn A.R.M. and Mr P.O. Pides make interesting reading and I think the highly successful results attained reflect great credit upon both Officers.

As regards the shooting of one native reported under date November 29th; in view of the opposition offered by the GUMAK natives involving the wounding of four of the Police it seems that the firing on the part of the Police was justified - in fact there appears to have been an extraordinary degree of restraint exercised by the Police throughout these operations.

The A.R.M. under the heading of "General Remarks" P.2. suggests that more of the GUMAK natives should be arrested, and likewise, on P. 3., he comments on the possibility of effecting further arrests, next dry season, of those concerned in the Molam Massacre. I am of the opinion that the operations reported herein will effectively put a stop to further head-hunting in the Districts covered by the patrols and, unless His Excellency directs otherwise, I propose to consider both matters as closed.

The use of the word "tribes" in Par.2. General Remarks is somewhat misleading. I have since made inquiries into this subject and find that all the villages in the vicinity of GUMAKARI Creek (Saki Creek) belong to the RAGARIDA Tribe which has five sub-divisions, viz. MADAMUDI represented by GUMAK and PIPITARU villages, WIRAM represented by GWIKATA Village, GOIDA represented by KAUSARI Village, GARAMUDI represented by INAPOROK and BUIAM which has not been visited. Each of these sub-divisions contain three exogamous clans known as KWAIN TARU (pig totem) GIKWATARU (cassowary totem) and GAIATARU or ZIRUGU (alligator totem).

The only sub-division not implicated in the Weredai raid was GARAMUDI (Inaporok). Arrests have been made in the three sub-divisions MADAMUDI, WIRAM and GOIDA, but the BUIAM people, a few of whom were implicated, have migrated to KWIMA lagoon and I do not

Blurred Document

- 2 -

think it is advisable to endeavour to effect arrests there
with the possibility of getting into conflict with the ZIMUKARA
people.

R.H.W.D.

R.H.W.D.
10/2/32

Blurred Document

| Articles. | Quantity taken on Patrol. | QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE. | | | | | Returned. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Police. | Carriers. | Others. | Total Used. | Government Cost. | | |
| Rice ... | 1 lb. 300 | | 300 | | 300 | 1 5 - - | | |
| Biscuits ... | | | | | | | | |
| Meat ... | 54 36 | 36 | | 36 | 15 - - | | | |
| Fish ... | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar ... | 1 lb. 18 | 18 | | 18 | 2 3 - - | | | |
| Tea ... | | | | | | | | |
| Soap ... | 34 4 | | | 4 | 1 - - | | | |
| Tobacco ... | 3/1 lb. 41 lb | | | 41 | 6 9 5 - | | | |
| Matches ... | 2 doz 3 doz | | | 3 doz | - 8 - - | | | |
| Kerosene ... | 2/34 3 gal | | | 3 gal | 6 9 - - | | | |
| Knives ... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Flies ... | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Lamps ... | 3 | | | | | 3 | | |
| Buckets ... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Kerosene Cans ... | 3 | | | | | 3 | | |
| Knives and Sheaths | | | | | | | | |
| Knives, 18 in. ... | 6 | | | 6 | 5 5 | | | |
| Knives, others ... | 12 | | | 12 | 12 - - | | | |
| Belts ... | | | | | | | | |
| Pouches ... | | | | | | | | |
| Print ... | 24 yds | | | 24 yds | 12 - - | | | |
| Twine ... | | | | | | | | |
| Handkerchiefs | | | | | | | | |
| Beads ... | 4 pkt | | | 4 pkt | 8 - - | | | |
| Mirrors ... | 12 | | | 12 | 12 - - | | | |
| Axes ... | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Half Axes | | | | | | | | |
| Tomahawks ... | 8 | | | 2 | 10 6 | | | |
| Cartridges 3/gun | 25 | | | 25 | 4 - - | | | |
| Coal "VAILALA" as per Log No. 2-34/35 | | | | | 2 1 2 | | | |
| " " " " No. 4-34/35 | | | | | 17 7 | | | |
| | | | | Total 2 | 15 1 11 | | | |

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

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

8/31-52

D A R U

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M. to

KIKORI, and KIWAI ISLAND & WABUDA Villages for the purpose of

Returning Mr P.O. Hides to Kikori, tax collecting and general inspection.

Left Station on January 22nd Returned to Station on February 2nd 1932

Number of Carriers employed ----- Number of Police taken 5

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Minnetska" - R.A. Woodward

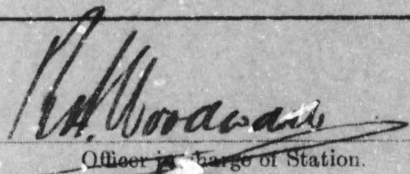
Villages visited AS per body of report.

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

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date February 12th, 1932.


Officer in Charge of Station.

Blurred Document

REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD R.M. TO KIKORI AND KIWAI ISLAND VILLAGES

Objects of Patrol. To convey Mr P.O.Hides back to Kikori, thence to carry out a tax collecting patrol in the Bamu and Kiwai Island Villages.

January 22nd.

Left DARU at 7-35 a.m. in the "Minnetonka" accompanied by Mr P.O.Hides, 3 A.C. and two personal attendants. Made a non-stop run to Wabuda Island anchoring off Dameratan 6-10 p.m. Here Sergt MARAI reported he having reached Gesca from the Bamu River earlier in the day in the whaleboat. Sergt MARAI who had been despatched to the Bamu River to investigate a vague report which had reached DARU to the effect that some bush people had been killed by the Bamu natives, advised that there was no truth in the report. He had found one murder case at SISIAM, the principals being then on the whaleboat on their way to Daru. I also learned from the Sergeant that the influenza epidemic had spread as far as the Bamu, nine deaths in the village of SISIAM being reported. In all probability some of the Police or others on the whaleboat will carry this disease on to Daru unless precautions are taken. I accordingly wrote to the A.R.M. giving him the necessary instructions re the examination and, if necessary, the isolation of all on the whaleboat. It is to be hoped that with proper precautions the Fly River will be wide enough to stop the spread of this disease into the Western end of the Division where the death rate would in all probability be exceedingly high. Notified Wabuda people that I would return in four or five days to collect taxes etc.

January 23rd.

Left Dameratan 5-45 a.m. and set a course for Goaribari. Ran aground off GOARI Village 2-30 p.m. the boat being quickly high and dry and it was not until 7-30 p.m. we managed to get off and continue the journey to Kikori via the OMATI River. Picked up the V.C. of AI-IDIA and eventually reached the Station at 1 a.m.

Blurred Document

- 2 -

January 24th. Sunday. At Kikori.

January 25th. Discussing District matters with R.M.D.D. and making inquiries into the alleged murder of a girl of KIBUAME Village, Upper Turama River, by men of IBANIO (TuramaR.) and SIPOI (Bamu River). It is interesting to note that, so far as my investigations carried me, the motive for this murder was precisely the same as that which prompted the recent massacre of SUWAMI and WEREDAI men, i.e. the tribal law which necessitates the taking of a human head and the eating of human flesh before a widow can re-marry. In this case it appears that the unfortunate girl was actually purchased from her parents for the specific purpose of being slaughtered in order that a certain widow in IBANIO might re-marry. Although this matter primarily concerns the Delta Division, I mention it here as it seems evident that the IBANIO people enlisted the aid of SIPOI men, from the Bamu side, to make an armed display and so intimidate the parents of the girl into accepting payment for her. Interpretation was difficult so the above facts may not be entirely accurate, however, I made arrangements with the R.M.D.D. that this matter should be investigated on the forthcoming Turama Patrol and advice should be sent to me in the event of the SIPOI people being actively concerned in the murder.

January 26th. Left KIKORI 10-30 a.m. with one prisoner on transfer to DARU Gaol. Proceeded to the coast via AIRD HILL where a short stop was made to visit the Mission Station. Anchored off KEREWANA 8-45 p.m.

January 27th. Left KEREWANA 6-15 a.m. and without any more mishaps reached MAIPANI 12-30 p.m. Most of the people were absent in their gardens. Paid family bonus and collected three taxes, none of the others having any money, but I was pleased to learn that about 50 baskets of copra had been made and were awaiting some means of transport. I promised the natives that I would try and arrange with local traders to collect this at an early date.

Blurred Document

- 3 -

January 27th (cont) The Maipani people reported that so far they had had no visitation of the 'flu but that they had heard the neighbouring village of Damerakoromo were in the throes of the epidemic. All were warned to keep clear of any village where there was sickness. Proceeded up stream to WADODO but finding the village deserted continued on to Kowawisi making a short stop en route at a sage camp of the Wadodo people to tell the V.C. to bring tax men and others to Kowawisi. Held Court N.M. at Kowawisi and dealt with Wadodo tax and bonus matters. The V.Cs of both villages reported that all their people had been sick but none had died.

January 28th. Left Kowawisi at 6 a.m. and proceeded to Crokoromo. No tax money was forthcoming here but a little copra had been made. Held Court N.M. This village has so far kept clear of the 'flu but seeing that only that morning a man had gone down to Damerakoromo, it is more than likely they will get it. Continued down stream to Damerakoromo and when off the 1 village hailed the V.C. who came off in a canoe. He reported many cases of sickness and on that morning two women had been buried. Instructed him to keep all sick people in their houses as much as possible and to prevent visits from other villages. For obvious reasons I did not land here but returned to Damertam, Wabuda, where we anchored at 2 p.m. On demanding the taxes not one shilling was forthcoming and seeing that these people have a wealth of coconuts on Onda Island, and have made no attempt to make copra, the V.C. was instructed to bring all defaulters to Daru at the expiration of 3 months. Engaged an Ex A.C. as Warder for Kikeri Gaoi and despatched him to Daru by canoe. No sickness at this village and provided the people do not have intercourse with the Dibiri Villages, they may escape the epidemic. Proceeded on to Gesoa and paid out family bonus. Here too no tax money was forthcoming but a small heap of

Blurred Document

- 4 -

January 28th (cont) coconuts from the village plantation bore testimony to their desire to make copra. The nuts, however, are so small and of such poor quality that it seems hardly worth while making them into copra. With a view to improving the abnormally low birth statistics in this village the B.M.A. had issued, at my direction, a quantity of wheat germ oil to a number of the young married women. On making inquiries into this matter I found that in most cases only half the amount issued in each case, had been consumed, and seeing that three months have elapsed since the issues were made, the results are not very encouraging. However, I went to no small amount of trouble in explaining the situation and impressing upon the natives that the oil was not "medicine" but "food", and at the conclusion of my lecture I had many more applicants for further supplies which, fortunately, I had brought along with me. The Councillors were urged to see that daily doses were taken and to apply for more if required. As usual there were no additions to make to the census but judging by the appearance of several women, there are likely to be some in the near future.

January 29th. Left GESOA 8-10 a.m. arriving Purutu 9-20 a.m. The population of this village is under 40 so there was little to do. Inspected the village plantation which was in fair order some of the palms now commencing to bear. Continued on to WAPI where a few taxes were collected and outstanding bonus money paid. Arrived AIBINIO, the new settlement of the Wapaura people, at 4-20 p.m. Just before coming to anchor here the air compressor piston rod broke but fortunately a spare was on board and the matter was soon adjusted. Inspected Aibinio village which was in very good order and dealt with tax matters. Out of 30 taxable natives only 5 had money and there are still 10 defaulters from last year. These people have no coconuts from which to make copra so that tax money has to be obtained by sale of sago or wages of labourers.

Blurred Document

- 5 -

January 30th. At Aibinic correcting census etc. Left 9-45 a.m. for DOROPODAI, Kiwai Island, V.C. and many of the tax men absent making copra on the site of the old village. Since last visit an entirely new village has been made consisting of three well built communal houses, a great improvement on the old village where the houses were all cramped together on a small island. No tax money forthcoming so paid bonus and brought census up to date. Visited Wapaura (Kiwai Island) and found much the same conditions prevailing as regards the tax, only three men being able to pay. Instructed V.C. to bring 3 defaulters to DARU. Anchored for the night off SAGASIA.

January 31st. Paid bonus at Sagasia and collected tax from 3 men - the only ones who had any money. No additions to the census, all children born since last visit having died a few weeks after birth. Anophelene mosquitoes very bad and I have no doubt fever has a great bearing on the infant mortality in this village. Proceeded on the AGOBARA. No tax money forthcoming although an effort is being made to make copra on Absura Island, the V.C. having obtained a few copra sacks from me early in the month, but at the present price of copra this will suffice to pay the taxes of only a small proportion of the men in this village. At IPISIA, a village of nearly 400 people, not a shilling was paid in taxes and there was no evidence of any activity in copra making although 10 bags have been shipped to Port Moresby during the last month. Although these people have an abundance of coconuts it seems as if the greater part of these are sold to the local trader in exchange for tobacco. V.C. instructed to bring defaulters to Daru at the expiry of one month. At OROMOSAPU there was likewise no money but a certain amount of copra has been shipped for sale. A fair number of fresh additions to the census and it is evident that this is one of the few villages on Kiwai not showing a decrease in population. High tides are now covering the village and it is only a matter of a few months before the people will have to move to a more suitable spot.

Blurred Document

- 6 -

February 1st. Left Oromosapu for Saguan. Most of the taxes here had already been paid at Daru, so, after paying Bonus and correcting census, continued on to Samari. Here I had a pleasant surprise, the whole of the tax money due being paid up and I gather that most of it had been obtained from copra sales. This seems to have been a communal effort for the Chief Councillor produced all the cash with the payees last tax receipt. A large number of bonus claimants were dealt with a many new names were added to the census, in regard to the latter, however, I was informed by the Mission Teacher that several young children had died soon after birth. Held Court N.M. and at 4 p.m. left for Iasa arriving there at 5-15 p.m. Despatched a canoe to Kubira to tell the V.C. to report at Iasa in the morning with tax men.

February 2nd. Collected Kubira taxes most of which have been obtained from copra sales. Iasa and Gibu taxes already paid principally from the same source. Paid bonus and corrected census. Mosquitoes terrible here and most of them seem to be anopheles, and I was not at all sorry to get clear of the village. Left 9-15 a.m. for MIBU for the purpose of interviewing Mrs Cowling and warning her not to allow her cutter to go to the Bamu District for fear of spreading influenza to other parts. Unfortunately the cutter had already left so in all probability the 'flu will eventually find its way to the South bank of the Fly. Left MIBU 1-40 p.m. arriving back at Daru at 7 p.m.

REMARKS

In the taxable villages visited less than 10% of the money due for the current year was forthcoming. Unless there is a demand for labour in the near future I am afraid the year will close with a very high percentage of defaulters. The making of copra has been urged in all villages where coconuts are available, and I am glad to report that the response has, so far, been very pleasing. Much more in this way could be done with better transport facilities.

*Ed. Unawad
P.M. 12/2/32*

Blurred Document

| Articles. | Quantity taken on Patrol. | QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE. | | | | | Returned. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Police. | Carriers. | Others. | Total Used. | Government Cost. | | |
| Rice ... | | | | | | | | |
| Biscuits ... | 50 lb 8 lbs | | | | 8 lb | 5 0 | 42 lb | |
| Meat ... | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar ... | Normal rations for police | | | | | | | |
| Tea ... | and crew. | | | | | | | |
| Soap ... | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco ... | 14 lbs 1 lb | | | 12 lb 13 lb | 1 16 10 1 lb | | | Purchase sage for Daru Gaol |
| Matches ... | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene ... | | | | | | | | |
| Tents ... | | | | | | | | |
| Flies ... | | | | | | | | |
| Lamps ... | | | | | | | | |
| Buckets ... | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene Cans ... | | | | | | | | |
| Knives and Sheaths | | | | | | | | |
| Knives, 18in. ... | | | | | | | | |
| Knives, other ... | | | | | | | | |
| Belts ... | | | | | | | | |
| Pouches ... | | | | | | | | |
| Print ... | | | | | | | | |
| Twine ... | | | | | | | | |
| Handkerchiefs ... | | | | | | | | |
| Beads ... | | | | | | | | |
| Mirrors ... | | | | | | | | |
| Axes ... | | | | | | | | |
| Half Axes | | | | | | | | |
| Tomahawks | | | | | | | | |
| | Cost Mianctonka as per Log No. 17 | | | | | 3 12 11 | | |
| | | | | | Total £ | 5 13 9 | | |

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

Blurred Document

N.P. 67.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.
9.31/32

DARU.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN A.R.M. to

KIWAI ISLAND and WAI RIVER for the purpose of

tax collecting, checking census, inspection of villages and

bringing to DARU witnesses for Central Court.

Left Station on 15th February 1932 Returned to Station on 22nd February 1932

Number of Carriers employed nil Number of Police taken 8

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "MIRREBEKA" B.W. FAITHORN

Villages visited As shown in body of report.

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

6272/1.22-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date February 26th, 1932

R. Woodward
Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

MINUTE PAPER

[G.P.]

No381/216/32.

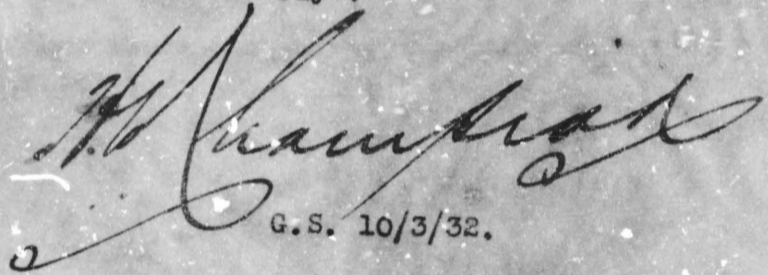
F.M.W.D., Daru.

Influenza.

Upon reading your Patrol Report No.9-31/32,

His Excellency writes:-

"I am glad to see that the influenza has not reached the Fly".



G.S. 10/3/32.

Blurred Document

A.R.M.

Please be prepared to leave on Monday next the 15th inst for the Fly River for the following purposes -

1. Pick up Central Court witnesses ADIPA & KAKOAN & KAJOR all of Weredai (or Suwami) also interpreter HIPARI of DOUMORI.
2. On the way up stream deal with tax and bonus also census matters at AUTI. Distribute the sum of £5.11.6 to the V.C. being proceeds from sale of 10 bags copra. Cash ex W.N.A.A/C
3. Deal with tax, bonus and census matters at BORA, DOUMORI and other villages on the Souty bank of the Fly you may stop at except BARAMURA, (vide hereunder)
4. Inspect villages of Pisarami, Sipara, Aduru, Suwami & Weredai Purchase sago supplies at these villages and pay V.C. MIWO of Sipara and V.C. MARUAN of Weredai £1 each - pay to 31/12/31
5. Proceed to the Baramura plantation, inspect and report on it, also find out the wishes of the natives in re this Plantation vide G.S. letter No. 1693/31. A bag of peanuts should be handed out for planting as a cover crop.
6. Visit Sewerimbu. Deal with any tax or census matters and pay out to Councillor WAIA-TAIO the sum of £2.15.6 being proceeds from sale of 5 bags copra.

R.A.W.
13/2/32

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| <u>Cash</u> | V.C. MADUA of AUTI | 5.11. 5 |
| | WAIA-TAIO of S'mabu | 2.15. 6 |
| | 2 V.Cs | 2. 0. 0 |
| | Bonus advance | 3. 0. 0 |

Blurred Document

Report of a Patrol to KIWAI ISLAND and Fly River villages for the purpose of Tax Collecting, Checking Census and bringing to DARU witnesses for Central Court.

February 15th, 1922. Self with Lce Cpl Meriga and 2.A.C. left DARU in the launch "Minnetonka" at 11.20am and reached MIBU at 4.20pm. Called on Mrs Cowling and found her preparing for a trip to Port Moresby on the "Goodwill". Stayed the night at MIBU.

Feb; 16th. Left MIBU at 7.15am for SIWIRIMABU which place we reached at 11.15 am. Went ashore and collected tax from a few individuals who were present and amended census register. The sum of £2.15.6 being the proceeds of copra sales (5 bags) was paid to Councillor WAIJA-TAIO. I told the V.C. and Councillors that 11/- per bag of copra was not to be sneezed at in these hard times and urged them to encourage their men to make copra. The village is very clean but there appears to be a tendency on the part of the inhabitants to spend too long a period away from the village. I suspect a preference to live in smaller settlements nearer their gardens and sage areas. V.C. and Councillors warned to check this practice before it becomes general. No Court Matters.

Feb; 17th. Left SIWIRIMABU at 8.am for AUTI, Kiwai Is. and reached the village at 10.30am. Checked the Census and made the necessary amendments. Quite a number of infants - 9 - have died since the last checking. Paid out the sum of £5.11.0 being proceeds of sale of 10 bags of copra. Later collected tax. A number of defaulters were warned to have their tax money ready on my return journey. I left Lce Cpl Meriga behind to enforce my instructions and to collect natives absent in their gardens.

We left AUTI at 12 noon for BARAMURA (V.C. SOSOME) which place was reached at 4.15pm. Went ashore and camped. In accordance with the Hon; G.S. letter 1693/31 of 9/11/31 I explained the contents of this letter re Native Plantation No 83-BARAMURA to the V.C. Councillors and others present and then told them to think the matter over and give me their decision on the morrow.

Blurred Document

2

February 18th. At 6.am I sent the launch 1/3 of the coxon over to SOMOGI island for Weredai natives wanted as witnesses in C.C. The launch returned about an hour later and coxon reported that the witnesses were at ADURA and DOUMORI. Before leaving BARAMURA I sent for the V.C. and BARAMURA natives and asked for their decision regarding the plantation. They wish to start the plantation and be exempt tax. I made it quite clear to them that half the produce of the plantation will have to be given up to the Government. We left BARAMURA at 7.25am for ADURA where we found ADIBA a Central Court witness; he was put on board and later purchased sago and bananas for prisoners diet. At 10.40am we crossed over to the North bank of the Fly opposite ADURA and anchored off the mouth of TOMAGAVA creek. A.Cs KAIMARI and KIWIA were sent inland to find the KURAMA KURAMA village constable and inquire into the alleged murder of a native named USU. The A.C.were away all night.

Feb; 19th. A.Cs KAIMARI and KIWAI reported at 7.am after travelling all night; they brought back with them eight ARI natives but no V.C. he could not be found. Several ARI natives were questioned regarding the death of USU and subsequently 2 of them were taken into custody. At 7.30am with all the ARI natives on board the launch we proceeded to a place called TUWARO a short distance down stream and reached there at 8.10 am and anchored. Taking 2.A.Cs and an ARI native as a guide I went ashore but it was no easy task. One had to plod, owing to low tide, through a liquid mud for a hundred yards or so and then clamber over numerous tree trunks and other debris that had become jammed against the river bank. TUWARO is a small settlement of the KURAMA KURAMA people right on the river bank where their canoes are kept; the people themselves usually reside amongst the sago swamps inland. Finding no one at TUWARO I told the guide to lead on. After about 40 minutes walking through bush country we entered sago swamp. We waded through this and then came on to several shelters built on elevated ground where a few coconut palms are growing. We saw no signs of local natives. After a short halt we continued on and the country became flatter
a short halt we continued on and the country became flatter

Blurred Document

3

Feb 19th contd.

that the guide had vanished. Local A.C. KIWIA spent quite a long time running round and shouting out for him but he got no response. At about 11.am I decided to return to the launch leaving A.C. KIWIA behind to find the guide and ^{also} bring back the KHRAMA KURAMA V.C. to the launch should that official be found. On getting back to the Fly river the tide was coming in and the mass of timber of all sizes which extended well out to stream and over which I had to cross to reach the dinghy was now well afloat. I had to attempt to perform the feats of a Canadian lumberman; needless to say a task beyond my powers. I eventually reached the dinghy sitting cross-wise on a dead tree trunk.

We left TUWARI at noon after sending the ARI natives, not required, ashore; they were told to tell KIWIA to travel by canoe to BARAMURA. Arrived at little DOUMORI and anchored in the mouth of TORO creek at 1.45 pm. The PISARAMI people are now living here. Looking through the V.C.'s register I saw recorded the R.M. entry "V.C. instructed to return his people to the proper village of PISARAMI and clean up the village and Rest House". The V.C. excuse to the R.M. for leaving PISARAMI was that his people were afraid of the Suki's. The excuse given to me for not carrying out the R.M. instructions is that his people are afraid that the SUWAMI people may steal the coconuts. Both excuses, in my opinion, are mere evasions to return to PISARAMI. The V.C. was again instructed to move back to PISARAMI and given a month in which to comply. We left little DOUMORI at 2. pm and moved on to DOUMORI. Called in and saw the SUWAMI people who are settling down and making gardens at KIWE on DOUMORI island. V.C. SARUA reported and told me everything was alright with his people. Before leaving I told him not to offend the PISARAMI people by stealing their coconuts from little DOUMORI. We, later, reached DOUMORI village at 2.50pm. Found a dance and feast in progress SIWIRIMABU being the guests. I collected tax and paid bonus. "FellIn" twelve defaulters and told them they must have their tax money ready by the time the

Blurred Document

4

February 19th contd. next patrol visits them. There is really no excuse for the DOUMORI natives not having their tax money ready; they have a lot of coconuts and a ready sale for their copra at HIBU. We left DOUMORI at 4.50pm and arrived at BARAMURA at 6.50 pm after a circuitous route to avoid the sandbank of EAGIBI Is which extends for a considerable distance at low tide. I camped ashore and instructed V.C. to have his men ready on the morrow for work in the plantation.

Feb:20th. Left BARAMURA village for BARAMURA plantation at 7.35.am. When I boarded the launch I saw the V.C. and Councillors sitting on the verandah of the dahu. Coxon shouted my instructions to them to go to the plantation. Councillors moved off immediately but V.C. remained seated. The V.C. was not at the plantation when I got there nor did he arrive before I left. Visiting officers have recorded adverse reports on this V.C. so I am recommending his dismissal. If we are to make a success of this plantation a much more active individual will be required to enforce our instructions and to keep the natives interest from flagging. An inspection of the plantation showed a fair amount of work done. About 30 lines of palms are laid out and planted up in regular alignment as instructed to do by the R.M. some weeks previously. The plantation site is grass land requiring a lot of cutting and weeding out. I think we ought to provide the natives with the necessary tools to enable them to carry out this task effectively and with reasonable despatch. Six chipping hoes, three weeding forks and three small shovels should be sufficient for the job. Before leaving the plantation I handed over a bag of pea nuts to the Councillors to be sown as a cover crop. A practical demonstration was given as to how the nuts should be ~~sown~~ sown. We left Baramura and arrived at TIRIO at 10.30am. Went ashore and found village clean. The three outstanding taxes of this village were collected. No C.N.M. Moved on to MIDIRI and lunched with Messrs Drysdale and Erbel. Later A.C. Kaimari reported to me that the two ARI natives taken into custody on the 19th inst had escaped. I immediately despatched the A.C. to TIRIO by the MIDIRI-TIRIO track to look for the escapees and the launch was sent back to TIRIO to tell the V.C. there
to look out for the runaways and areas have shown by earlier list

Blurred Document

5

February 20th contd. village. I had, perforce, to remain at MIDIRI until news was brought to me of the runaways so at the kind invitation of Mr Erbel I stayed the night at MIDIRI as his guest.

Feb:21st.

At 6.30am A.C.KAIMARI reported to me with the cheerful news of the recapture of the two escapees. The A.C., the previous evening, picked up the natives footprints beyond TIRIO so took the V.C. of TIRIO and a canoe to BARAMURA. During the night with the aid of a brilliant moon the A.C. espied two natives in a canoe paddling up stream off BARAMURA. Suspecting that the occupants of the canoe were the escapees he set out after them and much to his delight found his suspicions confirmed. They were arrested and brought back to MIDIRI.

We left MIDIRI for BORA against a strong tide and reached BORA anchorage at 11.45 am. ~~The~~ V.C.KANARI was awaiting me when I got ashore and told me that his people were breaking up and living in settlements some on GEBARO Is, some at SARIMBA and others at KOPIU; the two last mentioned places are above and below stream of BORA respectively. V.C. instructed to tell his people to live in BORA or else the settlements may be declared "Forbidden Settlements". Collected tax, paid bonus and made amendments to Census. Later held C.N.M. One conviction for Unlawful Assault. Before leaving assembled all the BORA natives present and warned them against living in isolated settlements. The tax defaulters 14 in number were given time to pay. We left BORA at 4.30 pm and reached AUTI at 9.20pm a much longer run than I had anticipated. Found Lce Cpl Meriga with most of the tax defaulters ready to pay tax. Tax was collected and sage purchased.

Feb:22nd.

As early as 5.am two tax defaulters who were threatened with proceedings if they did not pay their tax came forward to meet their obligations and paid their tax. At 5.40 am we left AUTI, KIWAI Is for DARU. TORO Pass was reached at 1.25 pm and DARU at 4.15pm duly reporting to the R.M.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tax Defaulters. There are quite a number of tax defaulters at BORA and DOUMORI but owing to the large number of prisoners already

Blurred Document

GENERAL REMARKS contd.

Tax Defaulters.

lodge in DARU gaol and the difficulty of finding accommodation for others, no action other than that of warning the delinquents was taken. I feel confident that by the end of the Financial Year most of the outstanding taxes will have been paid.

INFLUENZA.

I am pleased to report that the epidemic of influenza has, so far, not spread to the Fly River district.

VILLAGES.

An inspection of villages visited were found, on the whole, in a very satisfactory condition.

DARU

26.2.32.

A. E. M.

A. E. M.

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

II. 31/32.

STATION.

D A R U.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **B.W. FAITHORN** to

IAMAGA (ORIONO RIVER DISTRICT)

for the purpose of

Arresting natives concerned in an affray between

the IAMAGA and IAPTON people.

Left Station on **27th April 1932.** Returned to Station on **1st May 1932.**

Number of Carriers employed **20** Number of Police taken **5**

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge **"Minnetonka" (Coxon)**

Villages visited **IAPTON and IAMAGA**

See Map of ORIONO RIVER District.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

9087/11 23—1,800

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date **4th May 1932.**

R.A. Woodward
Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

| Articles. | Quantity taken on Patrol. | QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE. | | | | Government Cost. | Returned. | Remarks. |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Police. | Carriers. | Others. | Total Used. | | | |
| Rice | 30lbs | 15lbs | 15lbs | | 30lbs | 5 0 | - | |
| Biscuits | | | | | | | | |
| Meat | | | | | | | | |
| FISH | 5lbs | | | | 5lbs | 2 6 | | |
| Tea | | | | | | | | |
| Soap | 1lb | | | | 1lb | | 3 | |
| Tobacco | 6.1bs | | | | 6.1bs | 15 0 | | |
| Matches | 10bxs | | | | 10bxs | | 8 | |
| Kerosene | 6pts | | | | 6pts | 5 6 | | |
| Tents | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Flies | | | | | | | | |
| Lamps | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Buckets | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Kerosene Cans | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Knives & Sheaths | | | | | | | | |
| Knives, 18in. | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Knives, other | | | | | | | | |
| Belts | | | | | | | | |
| Ponches | | | | | | | | |
| Print | | | | | | | | |
| Twill | | | | | | | | |
| Handkerchiefs | | | | | | | | |
| Boards | | | | | | | | |
| Mirrors | | | | | | | | |
| Axes | | | | | | | | |
| Half Axes | | | | | | | | |
| Tomahawks | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 187 | | |

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

Blurred Document

Report of a Patrol to IAMAGA for the purpose of
arresting natives concerned in an affray between
the IAMAGA and IAPTON peoples.

27th April Self with S.A.C. and E.N.M.A. left DARU in the launch "Minnetonka" for WUROI landing, ORICOMO river at 10.30 a.m. We arrived at WUROI at 5.30.p.m. During the night 11 carriers from IAPTON came in to carry and informed me that others would be coming along in the morning.

28th April. At 7.am I sent off E.A.C. to IAPTON to collect 9 more carriers. At 8.am self with S.A.C. and the E.N.M.A. left WUROI for IAMAGA leaving the spare swags in charge of the coxon to be sent on when sufficient carriers for them arrived. After 20 minutes walking along the big road we cut across country to IAPTON. A small garden village belonging to the IAPTON people was passed through just after an hours easy walking. Half an hour later we came on to another small garden and had a brief spell. Continuing our journey we reached a garden village of the *WONIA* people at 11.15 am. I decided to have midday meal here and await the balance of carriers and swags before moving on. At about 4.p.m the A.C. sent off early this morning for carriers turned up with the required number of carriers but without the swags. It appears that when the A.C. were returning to WUROI with the carriers for the swags, the V.C. of IGUEI spotted the tracks made by my party and concluded that I had sufficient carriers for all the swags and so turned about to follow in my wake. They were immediately sent back to WUROI for the balance of swags and it was late at night before we finally settled down.

29th April We broke camp at 6.45.am for IAMAGA and reached there at 11.am ^{enroute} passing through several fine gardens of the IAMAGA people. The village constable (GANUMI) with all the able bodied men were in the village when I arrived but the women and children were away. As the E.N.M.A. were out with me I instructed the V.C. to send out and tell the women and children to return to the village so that the E.N.M.A. could attend to those requiring medical treatment. Later on, I inquired into the cause of the disturbance that occurred.

Blurred Document

2

at IAPTON about a week ago. Without a competent interpreter to assist me it is a difficult matter trying to elicit the true cause of the disturbance but from the mutilated sentences of a little Kiwai, Motuan and English speaker, I gather that the IAMAGA people attributed the recent death of one of their women to Pouri Pouri practiced by MURAI of KURU. The IAPTON people were holding a feast and MURAI was one of the guests at the feast. This was known to the IAMAGA people and incensed at their neighbours (IAPTON) hospitality to MURAI they went armed with bows and arrows and other weapons to IAPTON led, I understand, by their V.C. (GANUMI). A few arrows were fired into the dwellings and MURAI and 8 IAPTON natives received various cuts and bruises about the head and body but none serious enough to justify anyone being put on trial for an indictable offence. Several IAPTON natives who were assaulted identified the IAMAGA men who took part in the raid. Those who were identified and admitted to going to IAPTON were placed under arrest and numbered 25.

At about 5.30 p.m. the women and children of IAMAGA returned to the village and were medically examined. The N.M.A. Gideon gave 22 injections to those needing treatment.

30th April. As there is no interpreter available the IAMAGA natives under arrest will have to be taken to DARU and Court held there on the arrival of Councillor OSEWATA of DEREGOI who speaks and understands the language as spoken by the IAMAGA natives. We left IAMAGA at 6.30 a.m. for the return journey to WUROI. We reached IAPTON at 10 a.m. and had an hours spell. Continuing our journey WUROI was reached at 1 p.m. The distance to IAMAGA from WUROI via IAPTON is approximately 16 miles.

1st MAY. We left WUROI at 11.20 a.m. for DARU in the "Kimmetonka". The N.M.A. treated several natives at IGUNI village on the way down and native food was purchased. The village of PAEWA was also visited and 7 injections to natives were ^{given} ~~made~~ by the N.M.A. A good supply of bananas was obtained and purchased from the PAEWA people. DARU was reached at 5 P.M.

General Remarks.

This patrol was made for the special purpose of arresting the natives concerned in the IAMAGA-IAPTON affray that was reported at DARU by the V.C. of DUMAR (WORTKAK). The arrests were effected without the slightest trouble.

The village of IAMAGA was clean, the dwellings remarkably well built and the gardens of the IAMAGA people reflect great credit on their labours.

DARU

1/5/1944

A. H. Gideon N.M.A.

Blurred Document

ARCHIVES

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

12. 31/32

DARU.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN to

ARANIA RIVER DISTRICT for the purpose of
Making a general inspection of villages, paying Village Constables
and relations of deceased native labourers.

Left Station on 10th MAY 1932. Returned to Station on 22nd MAY 1932.

Number of Carriers employed Average 8 Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge MINNETONKA B.W. Faithorn

Villages visited As mentioned in body of report.

See previous maps.

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

6873/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 26th May, 1932.

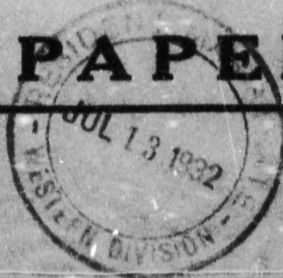
B.W. Woodward

Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 3]



No. 673/165/32.

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Upon reading Daru Patrol Report No. 12 of
21/32, His Excellency minutes:-

"Seen.
Can nothing be done to improve the condition
of OROMOKOROMO, page 5."

A.A. Bates
/N G.S. 29/6/32.

Blurred Document

116/25/32

DANU, Western

Hon' G.S.

DANU Patrol Report No. 12 of 31/32

I have your letter No. 673/165 of the 29th ultimo and note His Excellency's remarks concerning the village of OROMOKOROMO.

This village is situated in the middle of a coconut grove and the ground in the precincts of the houses is seldom if ever dry. Last year the "daimo" was burned to the ground; a new one is in course of construction and in the meantime the people are living in purely temporary houses. When the new "daimo" is finished steps will be taken to have drains made round the house.

This is the A.R.M.'s first experience of the DANU River District and I shudder to think what his remarks would be were he to see a few of the other villages, such as BUEIKI and BIEUPIRU, where the situation is even worse than it is at OROMOKOROMO.

R.M.W.D.
R.M.W.D.
14/7/32

Blurred Document

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE ARAMIA RIVER, N.D.

OBJECT. To make a General Inspection of the ARAMIA District; paying Village Constables and relatives of deceased Native Labourers.

Tuesday. MAY 10th. Left DARU at 9.20am in launch MINNETONKA with 4.A.C. and two discharged hospital patients returning to their village in the Bamu river district. Reached SIWIRIMABU anchorage at 5pm and party camped ashore. V.C. SAMBA reported that 2 natives previously fined by R.M. for inhabiting a "Forbidden Settlement" had gone back to the settlement on KINAI island and had no intention to live in SIWIRIMABU. An assault case was reported but as the parties were not present I told the V.C. I would deal with all Court matters on my return journey. I noticed repairs to certain dwellings had been carried out since my last visit; also an increasing number of dwellings occupied.

WED: 11th. Left SIWIRIMABU at 6.55.am and anchored in SAGERA creek at 1.30.pm after a non stop run. Inspected the village of SAGERA but most of the inhabitants were away making sage. The plantation was in a very sodden condition but this was only to be expected after a week of heavy rain just experienced.

THUR: 12th. Left SAGERA Ck at 7.50am and arrived at OROMOKOROMO in the BAME at 8.55.am. The two discharged hospital patients were put ashore and resumed our journey. Called in at MIRUA where the V.C. reported a case of wife stealing. He was informed that if the husband concerned was desirous of laying a complaint I would deal with the matter on my return journey. We entered the ARAMIA river shortly afterwards and anchored at 5.25.pm. The A.C. and Medical Assistants camped ashore in two shelters on the right bank of the river.

FRI: 13th. Left at 7.15am and passed a group of natives near KENOA Ck; they were told I should call in on the return journey. URADU creek was reached at 4.45.pm and after spending a few minutes with the natives of URADU village I told them I would visit their village on the return journey. We anchored at the mouth of a creek leading up to KENWA village at 5.45.pm. I went ashore and visited the village which was found clean and in a satisfactory condition. As there was

Blurred Document

2

RI:13th contd. no rest house I returned to the ARAMIA river and camped in a bamboo grove for the night. The A.C. and N.M.A. slept in the village. N.M.A. was instructed to deal with the sick and to attend to natives requiring treatment.

SAT:14th. Left KEWA at 7.25am and anchored off the mouth of IOLA creek at 8.10.am. V.C. BIMODO of DOGONA was waiting with canoes and crews to take us ashore. Half an hour paddling brought us to the new village of TAI inhabited by most of the DOGONA and WARIGI people. TAI is a very nicely situated village on a ridge just above a lagoon the ginama is a remarkably well built structure surrounded by well cultivated garden plots which are a feature of the Aramia district. We left TAI at about 10.am and arrived in KOTARI creek at at 10.15am but found no one awaiting us. I endeavoured to visit the village - which is several miles away and invisible from the anchorage - but had to give up the attempt as the dinghy was unable to penetrate the dense grass and weeds blocking the channel leading to the village. At 11.am getting no response to our signals we left Kotari creek for PIJI. AKETA was reached at 12.10pm. The village was inspected and KERAI the N.M.A. treated several natives for yaws. Paid V.C. and then resumed our journey reaching PIJI at 2.25pm. Inspected village and found things very satisfactory indeed. A fine rest house exists in this village. Quite a number of natives submitted themselves for medical examination and I left the N.M.A. to carry on with the good work. Camped the night at PIJI.

SUN:15th. Left PIJI at 6.30am and arrived at ISAGU an hour later. Paid the V.C. and 20 minutes later moved on to MUMUNI which place was reached at 10.40am. A crowd of natives was awaiting us here and I went ashore to inspect the village. I found the ~~the~~ village deserted and the ginama in a very wretched state. When asked why this was so the people replied that they were making a new village inland.

I sent A.C. EBANI to ascertain the truth or otherwise of this statement and told the N.M.A. to treat natives requiring medical attention. EBANI and the N.M.A. were left behind while I continued

Blurred Document

3

SUN:15th contd- on to ARI. We left MUMUNI at 12.50.p.m with 3 ARI natives on board and anchored at 5.45.p.m with ARI still some distance ahead.

MON:16th. Left at 6.15.am and anchored at the mouth of the creek leading to ARI at 7.5.am. ARI lies about an hours paddling distant away from the mouth of the creek. I expected to find an inhabited village there but one does not exist. An old long house evidently used for sheltering fishing parties is the only thing to remind one of the site that was once a village. A.C.AUWALA was sent with the three ARI natives to find the Village Constable. AUWALA returned at 6.30pm in the gathering dusk with the V.C.and a canoe load of natives. The V.C.informed me that he and his people inhabit the village of SIASERA well over towards the Fly river. Apparently the ARI tribe occupy the villages of SIASERA, SARESS and KWERA,all difficult of access. I am inclined to think these people are semi nomads. The V.C.(MUNAI-A) was paid his wages and received a pound note. As he did not seem to realize its value or purchasing power I explained to him that a tomahawk,knife,calico,tobacco and other things could be purchased in exchange for the note and suggested that he should come in to DARU and purchase the things he required. I am glad to say he fell in with the suggestion and came aboard the launch.

TUES:17th. Left ARI at 6.15am for the return journey and reached MUMUNI at 11.50.am. Picked up A.C.EBANI and the N.M.A. KERAI reported that he treated several natives for yaws. The new village of MUMUNI people is called the same name and lies about 5 miles inland. It consists of one small ginama and the population is about 30 all told. Passed on to ISAGU and paid the V.C.. Arrived at mouth of KOTARI creek at 4.50.p.m where the V.C.and several canoe loads of natives were awaiting us. I paid the V.C. and left the N.M.A. behind to treat those requiring medical attention. Later entered the creek leading to the village of I-J but no natives were sighted. We waited until dark for canoes and as none were forthcoming returned to the river and anchored for the night.

WED:18th. Left at 6.5am and entered KABIRA creek to visit DOGONA and pay to the widow of Cpl ADI wages due to the N.C.O.up to the time of his death. The launch was able to get up the creek a fair distance and anchored about 3 miles from DOGONA. No natives or canoes were

Blurred Document

4

WED:18th contd- available to take us up to the village. I sent A.C.EBANI and KAIVARE in the dinghy to try and work their way up but they had to return unable to get through owing to the density of the reeds in the channel. The lagoon marked on Mr Zimmer's map submitted with P/R No.10 of 1929/30 is no longer in existence owing to the grass and reeds encroaching upon its waters. I waited until 8.45 am and then returned to visit URADU. Nothing was lost in not visiting DOGONA as most of the people of this village are now living at TAI.(see under date 14th). We were able to anchor within 400 yards of URADU and an inspection of the village was held. URADU is without doubt the best village visited on this patrol. The ginamu is well constructed and clean; the village surroundings were all that could be desired. The gardens in the vicinity of the village are well laid out and cleared tracks radiate from the ginamu to the various exists of the village. I congratulated the V.C. on the happy state of his village. Left URADU at 11.am and anchored at 5.10 pm in the ARAMIA river. At 7.pm we heard very faintly the bore moving up the BAMU. At 8.10 pm it was heard again with a distinct roar and at 9.pm it reached us; nothing untoward happened but it was quite a big one for the ARAMIA.

THUR:19th. Left at 4.10am for the BAMU. At 7.am we just reached the mouth of the ARAMIA and was turning into the BAMU river when we spotted the bore approaching us less than 300 yards away. Being the eve of full moon the bore was a powerful one and its red coloured waves about 4 ft high was an awe inspiring sight. I was rather anxious as to how the launch would behave. Fortunately the bore was broken by a small island lying just off the mouth of the ARAMIA and its major force was diverted to the opposite bank of the river. Speed was reduced to slow and except for shipping a little water we got through it nicely. Still a full moon bore in the BAMU is not a thing to treat with contempt. We reached MIRUA, a BAMU village and anchored. I went ashore and held C.N.M. 2 convictions for "Adultery". After purchasing a supply of sage moved down to WAKAU. The V.C. reported and told me all his people were in the bush making casses. The Rest House is in need of repairs so V.C. was instructed to repair it as soon as possible. No C.N.M.

Blurred Document

5

THUR:19th centd-

We left WAKAU at 12.50.p.m and arrived at OROPAI at 1.2
I went ashore and inspected the village. The inhabitants of this
village are at the moment living in small shelters pending the com-
daimo
pletion of the ~~same~~ under construction. No C.N.M. Left OROPAI and
moved over to SISIAMI. Village clean. One case of Adultery was re-
ported and V.C. was instructed to take the people concerned down to
DAMIROKOROMO where C.N.M. would be held. Left SISIAMI at 2.p.m for
KOWAWISI arriving there at 2.50.p.m. Purchased sago. No C.N.M.
Arrived at OROMOKOROMO at 3.30.p.m and went ashore. Natives from
WADODO, MAIPANI and DAMIROKOROMO were gathered here with sago for
sale. Purchased all they had and after loading the launch left 79
bundles behind stored in the rest house to be picked up next trip.
OROMOKOROMO village is a distressing spectacle. The people live in
small dwellings of primitive structure built a few feet apart on
ground that appears to me to be a permanent quagmire. It would be a
good thing, I think, to make the people revert to the long house or
daimo. The plantation, too, is an eye-sore. The trees are too close
together and what were once drains or presumably meant to be drains
are nothing but congealed slime. The V.C. was told to commence
right away and start draining the village and plantation. I doubt
very much whether one can hope for a permanent improvement in the
condition of this village owing to the frequent inundations it is
subjected to. We left OROMOKOROMO at 4.30.p.m and anchored off
DAMIROKOROMO at the mouth of the BAMU at 5.p.m precisely. I went
ashore and it was quite a relief to be able to walk about on ground
that admitted of no impediment to the exercising of ones limbs. I
camped ashore in a rest house worthy of the name.

FRI:20th.

At 7.45.am Held C.N.M. 2.convictions for "Adultery". We
left DAMIROKOROMO at 8.25 am with the sea and tide favourable for
a good run to SIWIRIMABU which place was reached at 2.10.p.m . As
I had arranged to hear certain cases on native matters here I went
ashore and camped in the village. The V.C. was told to have all
cases for Court ready on the morrow. Three natives were reported to
be living in a "Forbidden Settlement" on KIWAI Is so the V.C. was
instructed to proceed with A.C.EBANI to SUMAI, the Forbidden Settlement

Blurred Document

6

FRI:20th contd- and bring the culprits to SIWIRIMABU.

SAT:21st. Despatched A.C.EBANI and V.C.SAMERA of SIWIRIMABU to SUMAI and arrest the natives living in the Forbidden Settlement. Later a native of AKARINA reported to me that V.C. GUIRA of AKARINA had seduced his wife and wished to make Court. I instructed A.C. AUWALA to return with the complainant and bring GUIRA to Court. Later held C.N.M. and tried the three natives alleged to be living in a Forbidden Settlement. Two of the natives had been previously fined by the R.M. only a few months ago for this offense. Apparently the fine failed to act as a deterrent so taking this into consideration I sentenced them to two months imprisonment. The other native having a defective limb was convicted and discharged. An assault case was dealt with and the defendant was convicted and discharged.

SUN:22nd. Left SIWIRIMABU at 10.22 and arrived in TORO pass at low tide at 4.p.m. so anchored for the night.

MON:23rd. Left TORO PASS at 8.20.am and arrived at DARU at 10.40.am and duly reported to the R.M.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that affairs generally in the ARAMIA are very satisfactory. The people appear to be living on amicable terms with one another and no serious crime was reported.

The N.M.A. treated a considerable number of natives for yaws and minor cuts and bruises. The women, apparently, are gaining confidence and I observed no reluctance on the part of the women to submit to treatment when requested to do so.

Throughout the ARAMIA the natives are clamouring for work preferably with the Public Works Department. I feel sure that if the P.W.D. called for 100 native labourers they would not have the slightest difficulty in recruiting that number.

Of conditions in the BAMU district there is little to bring to special notice except that village disturbances are not as popular as they were a few months ago. The only cases reported and brought to Court were of Adultery. The condition of the villages with the exception of OROMOKDROMO was on the whole satisfactory.

J. G. Jackson A.R.M.

Blurred Document

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

13/31-32

D A R U STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M. to
KYTAI ISLAND & LOWER FLY RIVER VILLAGES for the purpose of
Dealing with land application tax collecting and general
inspection of villages.

Left Station on June 6th Returned to Station on June 15th 1932

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 3

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Minnetonka" - R.A. Woodward

Villages visited as per body of report.

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

6272/1.32-100.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date June 17th, 1932.

R.A. Woodward

Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

132/44/32

DARU, Western

Hon' G.S.

Patrol Report No. 13/31-32.

In reply to His Excellency's question asked in your letter No. 767/175 of the 11th ultimo, I have to advise, -that so far as I can see, Mr Drysdale has made very little, if any, progress in Mission work since his settlement at Madiri Plantation. I gather that he did commence by holding school and religious services but the local natives seem to have gradually lost interest and of late Mr Drysdale has been more or less alone on the Plantation.

A Mr Berger, another young Missionary, has just arrived at Daru and will be joining Mr Drysdale at Madiri in the near future.

Resident Magistrate.
4/6/32

Blurred Document

MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 9]



No. 767/175/32.

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Upon reading Daru Patrol Report No. 13
of 31/32, His Excellency asks:-

"p. 6 is Mr. Drysdale making any head way?"

M. H. Bates
G.S. 11/7/32.

Blurred Document

REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD R.M.W.D.

TO KIWAI ISLAND AND LOWER FLY RIVER VILLAGES.

Objects of the Patrol - To deal with Land Applications, Kiwai Isl. Finalising tax matters for the financial year, general inspection and inspection of Baramura Native Plantation.

June 6th.

Left Daru at 9-15 a.m. in the Minnetonka with 3 A.C. and made a non-stop run to the Northern end of Mibu Island with the intention of getting through GIBU Creek at high water in the morning but finding the anchorage far from good in the existing S.E. gale and no shelter for Police and others ashore I continued on to SEWERIMABU arriving there at 6-30 p.m.

June 7th.

Went ashore and distributed wages of Deceased Native Labourer after which a considerable time was spent with Councillors and others explaining tax matters and endeavouring to induce the people to take some pride in their houses and surroundings. Sewerimabu is particularly well situated and the place lends itself to cleanliness provided a little attention in this direction is given by the inhabitants but the people exhibit an extraordinary apathy and seem disinclined to do anything which is likely to improve their living conditions. The Church, for example, is crying out for a coat of paint and I am told that paint was supplied over 12 months ago by the Mission but nothing has so far been done, and so with everything else where a little personal exertion is needed. Pride in any shape or form, except perhaps with regard to the wearing of "flash" clothes on Sundays, is an unknown quantity in this village and also in many others in the District.

Left at 10 a.m. and proceeded to the entrance of GIBU Creek, Kiwai Island, but ran aground at the entrance and had to remain there until 9 p.m. when the launch was moved down to Samari Point. GIBU Creek, I found, has partly silted up and is no longer a navigable passage for the "Minnetonka".

June 8th.

Visited SAMARI and there had a long talk with the Local Mission Teacher, Councillors and others with regard to the infant mortality question. On a previous visit I had

Blurred Document

2.

suggested the use of quinine by women just after childbirth but apparently the women will have nothing to do with this drug. In the recent deaths of infants which have occurred in this village during the past few months the symptoms as described by the Mission Teacher and his wife give strong grounds for believing that fever is largely responsible. I urged the Teachers and Councillors to try and get the women to give quinine a trial pointing out that the Teacher's wife who took quinine had successfully reared four children. Population statistics in this village are somewhat better than those in other Kiwai Villages, nevertheless, out of the 13 children added to the census last visit five have died and several born since then have also died when only a few weeks old.

Proceeded round SAGUAN Point to IPISIA where a land application by the L.M.S was dealt with and a small area purchased as a Mission Lease, the present Lease being almost washed away.

V.Cs of OROMOSAPU and AGOBARA and Councillors of those Villages reported and these with the IPISIA Councillors were addressed at length as to the duties of Councillors, the reason and application of taxation and general policy of the Government. At the conclusion I asked for comments or question on what they had just been told but none were forthcoming. Held Court P.M. an IPISIA Councillor being charged with adultery. Ex Sergt GUBIAM and two OROMOSAPU Councillors were used as Assessors but with very discouraging results, in fact the two Councillors disappeared before the conclusion of the Court proceedings.

June 9th.

Left anchorage at AGOBARA at 8 a.m. and proceeded along the coast of Kiwai I. to WAPAURA but finding that most of these people were away sago making, I interviewed the V.C. and then continued on to DOROPODAI. This village has been much improved since my last visit substantial drains having been made as directed. Of the 15 tax defaulters in this village not one was able to pay his tax and I found it difficult to understand why the money could not be derived from copra sales until I made an examination of the coconut groves surrounding the

Blurred Document

3.

village. There I found fully grown, and to all outward appearances, health palms, but hardly a nut to be seen on any of the trees, and it was obvious that the whole lot would not produce sufficient copra to fill one bag. Close planting may partly account for this condition; numbers of palms have already been cut out under my directions but perhaps it is too early to look for results from this thinning out. This Village has produced 5 bags of copra from the Village Plantation at U-UWO, situated on the coast of Kiwai a few miles above DOROPODAI Village. Proceeded to this place and made an inspection of the coconut area. The plantation was badly overgrown with lalang grass and scrub but the palms had been well spaced and adequately drained. The majority of the palms were in bearing but obviously there were insufficient dry nuts to warrant copra making being carried out for some considerable time. This village has a good percentage of children and the population is believed to be slightly on the increase. Yesterday the Medical patrol operating in the Kiwai Villages crossed over from Kubira and administered 18 injections in this village. Left for AUTI at 2 p.m. and on the way up river was accosted by some men from WAPI who had sailed over to report a recent affray in that village in the course of which the V.C. had been badly wounded. Informed them I would visit Wapi on the following day. When off AUTI point picked up the whaleboat with Sergt MARAI in charge and gave him a tow as far as the village whence he continued on to Daru with a load of sago. Found the Medical Assistants at AUTI carrying out an inspection but only a few of the people present. Checked census and made additions and as far as I could see the birth statistics are somewhat better than usual with less number of deaths recorded. Spent some considerable time talking to Councillors and Mission Teachers on the infant mortality question and as at Samari, suggested the use of quinine. On returning to the launch the Engineer gave me the disturbing news that only 16 gallons of fuel oil remained in the tank so it is evident that the tank has sprung a leak as it was full when we left Daru - this is most unfortunate as I shall now be unable to

Blurred Document

4.

visit villages higher up the river. Distributed a few pea nuts for planting in native gardens but it is more than probable that the seed will be immediately consumed.

June 10th. Left AUTI 7-45 a.m. and proceeded to WAPI to investigate the trouble reported yesterday. Took Medical Assistants on the launch as they had completed the inspection of all Kiwai Island villages. Held Court N.M. and found that the V.C. in the course of a minor affray had been struck on the leg with a stick and it seemed as if the bone had been broken, anyhow, I assumed that it had and I placed the injured limb in splints. Brought census up to date and inspected the village which as usual was in very poor condition partly owing to the dense growth of coconut palms in the vicinity of the houses which prevents the drying off of surface moisture. On the other hand it is obvious from the shoked up drains and refuse that the people take no pride in their surroundings and they were promised punishment if an improvement has not been effected within the next month. Suggested to the V.C. that he should come into Hospital for treatment but as the suggestion was not received with enthusiasm I let him remain. For some reason or other natives generally seem to have a rooted objection to coming to Hospital and I remember the case of a man in this village about two years ago had a particularly bad septic foot; he refused to come to Daru and to-day he can be seen hobbling about with the aid of a stick his foot having fallen off. Proceeded to BORA and found the village practically deserted the people being away in garden and sage camps. Despatched messengers for them to come in and sent an A.C. to TUGARU to bring in men concerned in offences reported in that village.

June 11th During the morning a fair number of Bora people returned and I was able to collect a few outstanding taxes but there are still 42 defaulters. V.Cs of URIO and WARIABODORO reported. The former with a few relatives are the sole occupants of URIO Village the majority of the people having settled permanently in the bush. Gave instructions that they were to return to the river bank and

Blurred Document

5.

commence building a new "daira" after which the bush dwellings were to be destroyed. The BORA people expressed a desire to make a new village further along the river bank the present "daira" being in a state of collapse. Seeing that all their sage and garden lands are higher up river, the making of a new village in closer proximity to their food supplies would do much to suppress the present growing tendency to absent themselves from the village for long periods at a time. N.M.A's attended to a few cases of yaws but many others reported to be in garden camps. Explained thoroughly the reason for taxation and the uses to which the money is put and I am hoping that this will create a better response to future tax demands. A.C. NAMBAI returned from TUGARU at 5 p.m. with the V.C. of that village and litigants. Held Court N.M. and soon after left for the South bank of the Fly anchoring off Wederihiamu at 8-30 p.m.

June 12th. No Court matters for attention at Wederihiamu and village in good order. N.M.As carried out medical inspection and dealt with a few cases of yaws. Proceeded up stream to TIRIO and dropped the Medical patrol there. Continued on to Baramura Creek and made and inspection of the Native Plantation which is situated about a mile and a half up the Creek from the Fly R. The condition of this plantation was very disappointing. A considerable amount of work had been carried out and a fair area had been accurately lined out and planted, but bush pigs which seem to abound here, appeared to have rooted out almost every young palm, the dry husks being all that now remains. I felt very much inclined to abandon the whole project but seeing that the natives have almost completed a fairly substantial fence right round the plantation, after consultation with them, I agreed to let them carry on for another 12 months. To cope with the pig menace the natives will erect a house on the area and some of the taxable men will permanently live there in order to keep fences in repair and generally look after the property. Returned to TIRIO where I found a large supply of native food had been brought in for sale but the launch had been already with the natives.

Blurred Document

6.

tobacco supply being almost exhausted, much of the food had to be left behind. Those natives who for years past have relied upon sales of native food to Madiri Plantation for their tobacco have now lost this market as the new Missionary there apparently does not believe that tobacco is necessary to the native and refuses to handle it. One Tirio man - an ex A.C. - requested me to put a "good" white man at Madiri, so evidently the new Missionary has already been classed as "no good" by local natives. Visited Mr Drysdale, the new Missionary at Madiri. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Left Madiri at noon and returned down stream to Keabu where a medical inspection was carried out but very few of the people were present. The village was found to be in a particularly good condition. Continued on to Sewerimabu arriving there 3 p.m. Collected a few outstanding taxes from Kubira natives who had awaited my arrival there as instructed. By making use of all available lamp and power kerosene there will be just enough fuel to take the launch back to Daru.

June 13th The V.C. of Madami reported with a Court case a woman having received a nasty cut on the back with an axe. Held Court E.M. and found that the wound was accidental. Left Sewerimabu at 8-20 a.m. reaching TORO Pass 12-45 p.m. just as the tide commenced to flood. By 2-45 p.m. there was sufficient water to enable the launch to cross the Pass. Arrived DARU 4-25 p.m.

R.M.W.D.

R.M.W.D.
17/6/32

Blurred Document

PATROL REPORT.

[G.P. 67.

STATION NUMBER.
14.31/32.

D A R U . STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN to

Villages lying between the headwaters of the for the purpose of
PAHTURI and MITURI rivers.

examining villages, assisting M.M.A. in their medical work and repair
Village constables

Left Station on 22nd June 1932 Returned to Station on 5th July 1932.

Number of Carriers employed average 24 Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Minnesota" GOKEN BARADINEA.

Villages visited As mentioned in body of report.

Rough Sketch Map enclosed.

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

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 14th July, 1932.

B.W. Faithorn

Officer in charge of Station.

Blurred Document

MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 8.]

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Patrol Report No. 14/31-32.

On reading the above report of a patrol by
Mr. Faithorn to the headwaters of the PAHOTURI and
BITURI rivers, His Excellency writes:-

- "P. 5. What was done with the V.D. case?
- 1b. What is Mr. Drysdale doing on Madiri
plantation?"

Will you please advise.

A. Hales
W G.S. 26.7.32



Blurred Document

133/26/32

DARU, Western

n' G.S.

Patrol Report No. 14/31-32.

In reply to your letter No. 624/32 of the 26th ultimo I have to advise -

1. The V.D. case was brought into Daru Hospital but on further examination by Mr T.M.A. Adams the Native Medical Assistant's diagnosis was found to be wrong and the native was returned home.
2. Mr Drysdale is the new Missionary representing the Unevangelized Fields Mission which has its headquarters at Madiri Plantation by arrangement with the Payian Industries Ltd. The latter Company appears to be no longer concerned with the management of this plantation.

R.M.V.D.
4/8/32

Blurred Document

A.R.M.

Please be prepared to conduct a patrol to the mainland villages lying between the Pshoturi and Fly Rivers. The launch will convey the patrol as far as MANATTA; thence you should examine villages en route to the PAHOTURI headwaters thence across to the BITURI headwaters. The launch will pick your patrol up in the vicinity of BARAMURA at a date to be arranged.

Medical Assistants KERAH and WODARI will accompany the patrol and I should be glad if you would give them all assistance possible in mastering people etc.

On rejoining the launch please proceed to DOUMORI and inspect the trading site there previously held by J. Cowling with a view to ascertaining whether or not it lies within the limit of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village. Please also inspect the new village of the SIPARA said to be located on SUMOGI Island, near DOUMORI, there should be work for Medical Assistants there. Also visit a bush village said to have settled on the Fly above BARAMURA called DOMEDC. It is reported that the latter village was responsible for certain granuloma cases discovered in TIRIO a year or two ago.

In the bush villages visited please endeavour to estimate populations and note prevalence of any diseases.

Trade goods should be taken for payment to the V.C. of BUK (2 years) and V.C. of GULULU (21).

Ten BAMU prisoners may be selected to ~~leave~~ accompany the patrol as carriers. Six A.C. will be allotted.

The villages of KOABU and MAMAMI require visiting by N.M.A. If inconvenient for you to call there the N.M.A. could be sent by canoe from BARAMURA visiting all villages en route to DEWARE where they could be picked up by whaleboat later on.

R.M.
R.M.
20/6/32

Blurred Document

Report of a Patrol from MAWATTA, Binatari river to BARAMURA on
the FLY River. By E.W. Faithorn A.R.M.

OBJECT.—To inspect villages lying between the headwaters of the PAHOTURI
and BITURI Rivers; assisting N.M.A. to examine and render medical
treatment to those requiring treatment and paying Village Constables.

JUNE.
Wed; 22nd. The patrol party consisting of 6.A.C. 2 N.M.A. and self with 10
prisoners, the latter to be used as carriers left DARU in the launch
Minnetonka for MAWATTA at 10.45am which place we reached at 1.45 pm
after a rough crossing. Quite a number of Mabadauan natives were
in MAWATTA canoe making and obtaining food from gardens. Those
present in the village were mustered and examined by the N.M.A.
Several were subsequently treated for various ailments. Later
MASINGARA was visited and camp made. During the evening practically
75 per cent of the inhabitants of this village were mustered with-
out any trouble for medical inspection at the request of one of
the Councillors who reported "a lot of people have bad sores and
want the doctor". Subsequently a number of natives received treat-
ment but I did not detect any serious cases. There was no C.N.M.

Thur; 23rd. Ten natives from Mabadauan and six from Masingara were selected
to act as carriers in addition to the 10 prisoners mentioned above
before leaving Masingara; and a quantity of native food was pur-
chased and handed over to the Coxon of the Minnetonka to be taken
back to DARU. Leaving Masingara at 8.am the patrol party reached
GIRINGAREDA (V.C.KONIGI) at 11.am. I found on arriving in the vil-
lage that my instructions of last year to build a Rest House had
been complied with. I paid the V.C. his pay and held C.N.M. One
native was convicted on a charge of Unlawful Assault. The six
Masingara carriers were paid off and replaced by GIRINGAREDA natives.

Fri; 24th. Left GIRINGAREDA at 7.30 am for SOKAL which place we reached
at 3.pm passing GULULU en route. A few people are still living in
GULULU but the majority of its former inhabitants are either dead
or living in Giringareda. The village of SOKAL is abandoned and
the people are living in the village of TATI about 8 miles West
of GULULU. I had to send to TATI for carriers to relieve those of
Mabadauan. During the evening the Mabadauan carriers were paid.

Blurred Document

2

JUNE.
Sat: 25th

We left SOGAL at 8.am and reached BIAMBODA at 11.am. The inhabitants were away when we entered the village so I sent out a TANY carrier to tell them that the Government had come and would like to see them. It was a wet and miserable day so I decided to camp for the day and await the return of the people to their village. Just after noon the people began to come in from their gardens laden with native foods. V.C.JUNGITA of GAMAWAIA later reported with a native in custody on the complaint of another for Adultery. In the C.N.M. GINI, the native in custody, was convicted and sentenced to one month imprisonment and to be employed as a carrier during the patrol.

Sun: 26th.

Visited Madrial a small garden settlement of the Biamboda people and returned to Biamboda. Madrial consists of 3 houses surrounded by a garden containing bananas, manioc, taro, pumpkins and paw paw trees.

Mon: 27th.

We left BIAMBODA by the northern exit for KANERA near the headwaters of the BITURI where a large population was alleged to exist. Rain descended upon us soon after we commenced our trek and continued on and off until we reached a small village called BAJ about 9 miles ~~west~~ N.W. of BIAMBODA. An old village site called MOLABA was passed enroute. BAJ is a village of 6 houses with sage rib walls and ti tree bark roofs. Population about 30. The N.M.A. attended to several natives requiring medical treatment but no serious yaws were detected. A supply of native food sufficient for the party was brought along and purchased. Owing to the inclement weather I decided to camp and spend the rest of the day in the village and change the BIAMBODA carriers. The country traversed to-day was over grassland alternated with fine stretches of thick bush.

We left BAJ travelling North for KANERA at 7.30am after paying off the BIAMBODA carriers. Undulating country lay before us and the track followed the general slope of the ridges. After a little over an hour's trekking we met a party of KANERA natives on their way to BAJ to carry for us they having got word during the previous night that we were at BAJ. I immediately paid off the few BIAMBODA carriers I was still employing and took on the *Kanera natives.* Kanera was reached at 10.30 am. This village

Blurred Document

3

Tues; 28th contd- is under reconstruction, the inhabitants for the time being are occupying well built shelters. Nearly every person possessed clothing of European material and some delay was caused in mustering these people for a count and medical inspection owing to the women thinking it the proper thing to don their gala clothes for this occasion. 41 people were counted and several were subsequently treated by the N.M.S. On the whole these people were remarkably free from serious sores etc. After talking to the people and giving them some advice regarding the lay out of their village we resumed our journey Northward to IOMBA which place we reached an hour later after travelling through undulating grassland country. IOMBA is a garden settlement of 3 houses but the inhabitants were away. After a brief spell we continued on to WIAUS visible in the near distance. WIAUS was reached at 12.30pm and not a soul in the ~~the~~ village. I sent out a KANERA native to tell the people to come in; they returned about 4. pm carrying in supplies of native foods. WIAUS is a typical garden village consisting of 9 houses with a population between 35 and 40. The N.M.A. gave several injections for yaws. I am told that BARAMURA is two days trek from here with a village called DEVIA lying about half way where a fair population resides. I shall make that ^{village} my objective to-morrow. A good supply of native food was brought along for sale and I purchased enough for our requirements. Quite a number of the male adults of WIAUS have at some time or other worked at MADIRI and speak a little English but no MOTUAN is spoken by any of them. I am experiencing difficulty of interpretation owing to the inability of any of my party to speak or understand the local language. A DIRIMO native who was convicted on the 23rd inst for "Unlawful Assault" and employed as a carrier is able to understand a little of what is spoken and no doubt makes himself understood by the local natives but information so obtained is invariably ~~is~~ misleading and hardly worth while recording in the pages of an official patrol report.

Wed; 29th.

We left WIAUS for DEVIA at 7.30am. An hour later we passed through an abandoned settlement called KEVA . After leaving KEVA we entered bush country and half an hour later we entered DEVIA

Blurred Document

4

Wed 29th contd:- its buildings invisible and screened by the foliage of its wonderful garden until one is within a few paces of each dwelling. This garden is undoubtedly the finest garden I have yet seen in my travels through the Territory. The garden is about 20 acres in extent and planted up with bananas, yams, taitu, taro, pumpkins and other native crops. Our arrival was quite a surprise, apparently, to the inhabitants of the village for as soon as we were noticed the women made attempts to run away and quite a lot of shouting was going on; but calm was soon restored. Under the impression that other villages existed in the vicinity and anxious to explore villages yet unvisited by Government parties I decided to camp here and investigate. I sent out parties of A.C. to East and West but they returned towards dusk without discovering any other villages other than sage camps. I am convinced that no villages exist within a days trek East or West of DEVIA. The elders of the village when questioned assured me that no more bush villages lie between DEVIA and BARAMURA. Later in the day the natives of Devia were mustered for medical inspection. I counted 33 people all told. They occupy 6 dwellings. The dwellings are constructed of goru palm walls with ti tree bark for the roofs. The occupants sleep on the ground inside and the cooking is done outside. There was a uniformity of design in the structures and very neatly built. Dimensions 30ft by 12ft by 8ft. I was not impressed with the physique of these people; they were a weedy looking lot; probably due to inbreeding.

Thur:30th. We left DEVIA for BARAMURA on the Fly river at 7.30am. Our direction in the initial stages of the trek being North turning to North East. It was a fine cool day and the firm track through bush and undulating grassland country made walking a pleasant task. At 12 noon after travelling a little more than half the distance estimated we halted for midday meal. An hour later we continued our journey. At 2 pm we came to a bifurcation of the track leading N. and N.E.. The track North led to the abandoned bush village of DOMEDO. We followed the track leading N.E. and at 3 pm came on to the sage places and gardens of the BARAMURA people. A little later we entered BARAMURA. I estimate the distance travelled to-day at about 16 miles. The track led through uninhabited country providing good hunting grounds for

Blurred Document

5

JUNE.
Thur; 30th contd;- the natives in their pursuit of kangaroo, wallaby and wild pig. Camped in the Rest House.

JULY.
Fri; 1st.

Leaving the 10 BAMU prisoners employed as carriers behind at BARAMURA with the A.C. to rest and have a general clean up I proceeded up the Fly river by canoe to KARAKROMO creek for the purpose of visiting the former inhabitants of the bush village DOMEDO and holding a medical inspection. It is alleged that certain granuloma cases found in FIRIO a year or two ago emanated from this village (DOMEDO). KERAJ the N.M.A. made a thorough examination of the males but only detected one case of V.D. (gonorrhoea). A number of others were treated for yaws and given injections. This village site now occupied by the DOMEDO people is called KARAKOROMO and takes its name from the creek on which it stands. The population is approximately 40 living in a long house peculiar to the Fly.

SAT; 2nd.

I left BARAMURA by canoe at 8.am and crossed over to inspect the new village called RIBA on SOMOGI Island opposite BARAMURA. RIBA is occupied by the survivors of the WEREDAI tribe 29 in number. V.C. MARUAM of WEREDAI was present and I asked him if he ever intended to return to WEREDAI. He replied "No". The V.C. was told to improve his village surroundings by draining and depositing all filth and rubbish into the creek draining into the Fly. Five natives that required injections for yaws, I took back with me to BARAMURA and handed them over to the N.M.A. During the afternoon I moved down to MADIRI to await the "Minnetonka" expected from DARU to take me to PAGONA and DOUMORI and then to return the patrol party to the Station. I called in to see Mr Drysdale and found him alone on the plantation not another human being was in sight. At 7.30 p.m. the Minnetonka arrived her engine was heard over an hour earlier.

Sun; 3rd.

Left MADIRI at 8.am for PAGONA. The engineer had some trouble to get the launch engine to function properly at first but after half an hour running on one cylinder the matter was adjusted. At 9.am a vessel was sighted about 2 miles away on our starboard side. The coxswain a few minutes later recognised it as the KAPURI. We ran alongside and after a few minutes chat with Mr Adams both vessels resumed their respective courses the KAPURI for DARU and the

Blurred Document

6

Sun;3rd contd;- Mimetonka to PAGONA. We reached Pagona at 10 am where several tax defaulters were interviewed. None of the defaulters was able to pay so they were instructed to go aboard the launch. At 10.30 we left Pagona for DOUMORI arriving there at 11.10am. The village was inspected and a site required by Mr Harvey for a trading Station was measured out and found to be within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the village. One tax was collected and several defaulters required were absent. I instructed A.C.SAGAHAMBU to remain behind at DOUMORI and with the V.C. look for the defaulters and take them on the SIWIRIMABU where Court of Petty Sessions was to be held. En route to SIWIRIMABU I picked up the N.M.A. who were completing their medical work at KOABU. When we were within half a mile of SIWIRIMABU anchorage we shipped a heavy sea which flooded the engine room necessitating a stoppage of 15 minutes, a period long enough to make quite a number on board sea-sick through the constant buffeting we got from the rollers striking us beam on. At 5.30pm we anchored off SIWIRIMABU and it was with a feeling of relief that I went ashore and slept in the Rest House.

Mon;4th. Held Court of Petty Sessions and convicted several tax defaulters to imprisonment. There were no cases for C.N.M. We left SIWIRIMABU at 9.30.am for DARU. TORO PASS was reached at 2.30pm with the tide fast running out so anchored for the day.

Tues;5th. Left Toro Pass at 7.am and arrived at DARU after a rough crossing at 8.40.am duly reporting to the R.M.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By the route travelled on this patrol the distance across from MASINGARA on the coast to BARAMURA on the Fly river I estimate to be between 65 and 70 miles. After leaving the Masingara district one travels through country sparsely populated, the habitations being small garden villages consisting of 5 to 6 houses and average a population of 35 per village.

No serious crime was brought to my notice and I should imagine the people to be, on the whole, inoffensive and law abiding.

MEDICAL

The N.M.A. had no difficulty in mustering the natives for medical inspection and during the course of the patrol 94 injections were given for yaws. None were of a serious nature.

H. W. Fairbank
R.M. 11
94

