

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

VOLUME No: 32

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1953/54, 1954/55 and 1955/56

KEREMA & KIKORI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>KIKORI</u>		
1 - 55/56 (Special)	J.B.Short	Upper Tauri and Kapau Rivers, Kukipi Administrative Area
<u>KEREMA</u>		
6 - 55/56	K.L.Fitzgerald	Moripi Census Division
1A - 54/55	G.G.Hardy	Kerema Bay Census Division
2 - 54/55	F.N.Harris	Engge Creek Area, North of the Lohiki River
3 - 54/55	A.K.Jackson	Engge Creek Area, North of teh Lohiki River
4 - 54/55	D.F.Permezal	Kaipu Census Division
1 - 53/54	E.Flower	Ihu Patrol Post and villages to Arehava
2 - 53/54	G.R.Keenan	Kairu and Lorabada Villages
3 - 53/54	B.Bowman	Ihu to Arehava and Ihu to Kerema
5 - 53/54	B.E.Bowman	Kerema Bay and Opau Villages
6 - 53/54	G.R.Keenan	Swanson and Ivori River Areas
7 - 53/54	B.E.Bowman	East Coast, Tauri and Kapuri Rivers
9 - 53/54	M.J.Denehy	Tauri River to its junction with the Opio River





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. KEREMA 6 1955/56  
 Patrol Conducted by K. L. FITZGERALD P/O  
 Area Patrolled MORUPI CENSUS DIVISION  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
 Natives 5 RPONGC.  
 Duration—From 14/5/1956 to 5/6/1956  
 Number of Days 23  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/6/1955  
 Medical ...../...../1955  
 Map Reference STRAT. SERIES 7 MILES TO 1 INCH Yule Is.  
 Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION  
INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CARBO CULT MOVING

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/7/1956

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....  
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....  
 Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

30-1/1004  
District Office,  
Kikori, C.D.,  
PAPUA.

16th. July, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
Kerema,  
GULF DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT No. 6-1955/56 KEREMA.

Receipt of the A/M is acknowledged.

It would appear from the report submitted that the "Cult" at MCVIAVI has collapsed, however, I feel that the imprisonment of TOREA is not the solution to the problem.

I am fully aware that prompt action must be taken at times, especially where we have frustrated and hysterical people, but Officers must endeavour to control these outbreaks, not by force, but by peaceful negotiation. It will therefore be necessary for all Officers concerned to pursue investigations into the reason for such outbreaks. In the "cult" mentioned it would appear that this outbreak was, more or less, one of "religious fanaticism". I suggest that all Officers in your area read the book by the late P.E. Williams on Cargo Cult in the Orokolo area. The information in the book is invaluable and would be a great help should the occasion arise in the future whereby we have to combat another outbreak.

All assistance must be given to the construction of the new village, and as these villages are apparently overcrowded, particular attention should be given to hygiene, housing etc. This project, carefully planned, could be set as an example to other villagers in the area.

Cocoa Production.

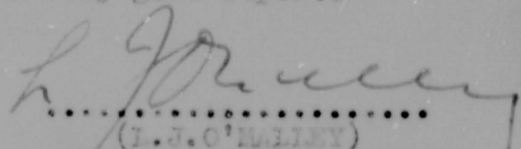
I shall endeavour to obtain from the Director of Agriculture all information on planting etc. The information will be forwarded to you. If an Agriculture Officer is not available, it would be necessary for Field Staff Officers to make themselves conversant with Cocoa planting etc. to enable them to teach the people the correct procedure in such matters.

It is most unfortunate that the shortage of staff prevented our H.O. from sending an Officer to investigate the Local Government position in the IOKKA area.

Please see my letter No. 14-3/100 of the 3rd. August 1955. I have not as yet received a report on this matter.

No "Form of Council on a legal basis" could be established. All Councils, if established, must conform with the Ordinance.

Mr. Fitzgerald has submitted a very good report.

  
.....  
(L.J. O'MALLEY)  
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT OF GULF DISTRICT REPORT NO. 6 of 1955/56

CONDUCTED BY J. FITZGERALD, PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED MORIPI CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS NIL

NATIVES

FIVE MEMBERS OF T.P. & N.G.C

DURATION FROM 5-5-56 TO 5-6-56

NUMBER OF DAYS TWENTY-THREE

DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY? NO.

LAST PATROL TO AREA BY DISTRICT SERVICES 7.6.55.

MEDICAL 1955

MAP REFERENCE ARMY STRAT. SERIES. 4 miles to 1 inch Yule Island.

OBJECTS OF PATROL ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CARGO CULT MOVIAVE.



Monday 14th May

Left Kerema and proceeded to Lilifiru. Spent the night.

Tuesday 15th May

Left Lilifiru by canoe and proceeded to Mirivase. Spent the night.

Wednesday 16th May

Left Mirivase and went to Moviavi group. Investigated an alleged cargo cult at Moviavi.

Thursday 17th May

Further enquiries carried out. Torea charged with spreading lying reports. At this stage the patrol was threatened by an angry mob but the mob was dispersed. Left Moviavi in the late afternoon and returned to Mirivase.

Friday 18th May

Left Mirivase by canoe and proceeded to Iokea. Inspected the village and talked to the village officials.

Saturday 19th May

Left Iokea and walked to Oiapu. Inspected the village and spoke to the village officials. Returned to Iokea in the late afternoon. Investigated an alleged cargo cult. All denials.

Sunday 20th May.

Spoke again to the village officials of Iokea.

Monday 21st May.

Left Iokea and walked to Miaru. Inspected the village. Settled minor disputes and spoke to the village officials.

Tuesday 22nd May.

Left Miaru and went to Lese. Inspected the village. Settled minor disputes and spoke to the village officials.

Wednesday 23rd May.

Left Miaru and walked to Mirivase.

Thursday 24th May.

Visited Moviave and spoke to the village officials and the assembled people. Advised the people that I would be back again on Tuesday.

Friday 25th May.

Returned to Kerema and met Patrol Officer, Ross.

Saturday 26th May.

At Kerema.

Sunday 27th May.

At Kerema.

Monday 28th May.

Returned to Mirivase in company of Patrol Officer, Ross.

Tuesday 29th May.

Visited Moviave with Mr. D. Ross. Mr. Ross and self further investigated the cargo cult outbreak. Slept.

Wednesday 30th May.

Returned to Mirivase.

Thursday 31st May.

At Mirivase.

Friday 1st June.

Left and visited Moviave. General inspection. Returned to Mirivase.

Saturday 2nd June.

At Mirivase.

Monday 4th June.

Visited Moviave in company with Mr. D. Ross. Returned in late afternoon to Mirivase.

Tuesday 5th June.

Left Mirivase and returned to Kerema.

It is considered that the Moviave cargo cult is a genuine phenomenon and that the cargo cults in general are a result of the contact with the white man.

It is pointed out that the cargo cults are a result of the contact with the white man and that they are a result of the contact with the white man.

The villages of Moviave are rather small and are therefore not well known to the general public. It is pointed out that the cargo cults are a result of the contact with the white man and that they are a result of the contact with the white man.

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NATIVE SITUATION - GENERAL.

The patrol was well received at all villages. The writer was approached regarding small matters but no serious complaints were brought to the patrol for settlement.

Each village in the area has a Co-operative Society all members of the TOARIFI Association of Native Societies.

The revenue accounts of the Co-operative Societies of all villages on the Moripi Sub Division were examined by the writer. However little information can be gained merely from the revenue accounts. The main accounts of the societies appear to be held at the Association Headquarters and due to pressure of work at Moviave I was unable to find time to discuss the matter with the Co-operative Inspector.

Except for one society all societies in Moripi Sub Division suffered a net loss on the year's trading. It must be pointed



out however that this is the first year that the societies have suffered a loss. I was unable to ascertain the reason for the loss but it is believed that the loss was confined to Copra Trading s/c and was due (1) to increased freight and rates and (2) to continued buying of copra at the old and higher rate.

The matter of the proposed new site of Avehara village (Lese) was discussed with the interested persons. These people have however decided against the move. The aims of the Native Loans Ordinance were explained to the people. They were told that as the present site of Avehara is in danger of being washed away, the Administration would not be prepared to make a loan to the Co-operative Society for building a model village on the present site. However if and when the people decide to move, the matter of a loan could be raised.

The proposed move of Marakea village (Lese) was also discussed with the interested parties. Gregory Maiva the prime mover was unfortunately absent but the people tell me that they have now decided not to move. The Native Loans Ordinance was also explained to the people of Marakea.

The matter of cocoa planting was discussed with all villages of the Moripi Sub Division. The dangers of disease etc. were explained. I also told the people that it was hoped that an Agricultural Officer would be made available late this year and he would possibly visit the interested villages and give them all the necessary information.

Discussions were held in all villages regarding the non-appearance of a Native Authorities Officer. The people were all vociferous as regards their desire for local government.

It is considered that the repeatedly broken promise have done nothing to endear the Administration to these people. The people of this area are very pro-administration and progressive. They are probably one of the best educated groups in the territory and one of the furthest from effective administrative control. The village of Iokea in particular is situated on a poor site but the villagers have through hard work made their village an example for other villages in the Kerema Sub District to follow.

Iokea has a strong co-operative society as can be seen from the fact that the society has made £800 available for the building of a small dam and the purchase of the necessary pipes to bring the water to the village.

It is considered that the Administration's prestige would be greatly enhanced if a Native Authorities Officer could at least be made available to discuss the position with the people of this area.

As pointed out in my patrol instructions there are a number of difficulties to be overcome viz.,

(1) The Villages of Moripi Sub Division are rather competitive and would therefore be jealous of the village in which the Council house was built. In the spending of council funds there would also be jealousy. It is hardly likely that a sufficiently large sum would be available to enable similar projects to be undertaken by the council at the same time in all villages. There would therefore be antagonism as to which village would benefit by the Council's expenditure for any specific year.

(2) There are large numbers of villagers absent from their homes for long periods and therefore might be exempt from taxation thus lowering the revenue received by the Council.

(3) Is the income of the area sufficient to support

taxation etc. I am detailing below the figures taken from Iokea Co-operative Societies books:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Copra Purchases</u>	<u>Store Sales</u>
30.9.55 - 20.3.56	£1102	£3487
1.4.55 - 30.9.55	£ 944	£2528
23.9.54 - 31.3.55	£4852	£7293
From Oiapu Co-operative Societies books		
1.5.55 - 30.4.56	£2033	
1.4.54 - 30.4.55	£1670	

#### VILLAGES.

The houses seen during the patrol were for the most part very good. As is always the case a number of instructions were issued for the repair or rebuilding of houses.

The village of Iokea have laid all the necessary pipes for a village water supply. Mr. Brown of the L.M.S. Mission at Moru informed me that they are only waiting for the arrival of cement to begin the damming of a small creek in the hills between Iokea.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village constables and councillors appear to be doing a very good job especially those at Iokea.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of the area is sago of which there is a large supply in nearly tidal areas. All villages are surrounded by fences and no pigs were seen in the villages visited. Many of the pigs seen were the usual razor backed variety but a number of cross-bred pigs were seen.

#### HEALTH.

The health of these people appears to be quite good. No serious illnesses were seen by the patrol. There is an Aid Post at most villages and the N.M.A's appear to be good types.

#### MISSIONS.

There are two mission bodies operating in the area visited, viz., L.M.S. and Catholic. The L.M.S. have established a station at Moru under the control of Rev. Brown. The area is predominantly L.M.S. but there are Roman Catholic groups at Lese, Miara and Oiapu. Father Rhiel is in charge of the Catholic Mission.

#### EDUCATION.

The Education is provided both by the Missions and the Administration. The L.M.S. Mission have a large school at Moru with both day boarders and day students. The L.M.S. also have established village schools.

The Roman Catholic Mission have no central school in the area but have a number of village schools.

The Department of Education have a village higher school at Miara. There are also many Moripi men attending the Coronation Central



alati

5.

School at Kerema.

On the whole the area is very well off as regards education facilities.

*K. L. Fitzgerald*  
K. L. FITZGERALD.  
PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*I. A. KEREMA.*

District of NIANI Report No. NIANI NO. 108

Patrol Conducted by G. G. HARVEY G.P.O. Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KEREMA BAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION No. 30

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D. A. ELDER G.P.O.

Natives 2 R.P.O.

Duration--From 5/10/1954 to 6/10/1954 and 19th., 21st., 26th. and 28th. October 1954

Number of Days SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by-- District Services 16/9/1954

Medical ? / ? / 19

Map Reference SPRAT. SERIES 4 miles to 1 inch. WAU sheet.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS and ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

*29 11 1954*

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

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

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

.....

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*Journal of the Nani*



# Village Popul

Year.....1954/55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGR	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
MUVERI	26-10-54	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	
FIRU	26-10-54	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	
PETOI	28-10-54	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
POVARAFERU	28-10-54	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2		
MIRAKERA	5-10-54	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
IRAUPAIRI	5-10-54	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
HAVIHUHU	5-10-54	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
HAPOE	5-10-54	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1		
HEVAVIRI	5-10-54	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
ABUIPI	5-10-54	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
YANOHOHO	5-10-54	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
KAPIRI	5-10-54	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IPISI	21-10-54	20	4	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
KARIATA	21-10-54	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
ME'U	19-10-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NOVIRA	19-10-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		58	37	5	1	1	2	5	2	1	-	1	-	9	13	1	8		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
K E R E M A.

29th. October, 1954.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
K I K O A I.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1954-55

AREA VISITED: The Kerema Bay Census Subdivision. *no 30*

Villages Visited: The OPAU Group, Ipiri, Karaita, Mei, Uaripi and two Kukukuku hamlets Mei and Novira on the Murua River.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: G.G. Hardy, Cadet Patrol Officer.

ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. C.P.O. Elder.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: September, 1953

PURPOSES OF PATROL: Census Revision, Routine Administration <sup>and</sup> and Inspection of Villages.

DURATION OF PATROL: Six Days - 5th. and 6th. October, 19th. October, 21st. October, 26th. October and 28th. October.

INTRODUCTION: This patrol was done in sections whenever an opportunity was found to leave the station. Kerema Bay Villages are all close to the station and with the exception of OPAU, they can all be done in one day visits quite easily.

D I A R Y

Tuesday  
5th October, At OPAU where the census was partially completed. Four of the OPAU Villages inspected. Slept at OPAU Resthouse.

Wednesday,  
6th. October. Census revision and village inspections completed. Returned Kerema in afternoon.

Tuesday,  
19th. October. To MURUA River on station launch. Compiled census at MEI Kukukuku Hamlet. Then to NOVIRA Hamlet for census. Returned Kerema late afternoon.

Thursday,  
21st. October. In morning checked census at KARAITA Village. In afternoon census at IPISI Village.

Tuesday,  
October 26th. Census checked at MEI Village.



Diary Const'd.

Thursday,  
28th. October.

## Census at UARIFI Village.

-----oOo-----

NATIVE AFFAIRS: Very few complaints were brought forward for settlement as these villages are all close to Kerema and all disputes and courts are brought in direct to the station. One Court for Native Matters was held at OPAU, the charge being Sorcery.

The two small Kukukuku hamlets on the MURUA River are just above the Government Gardens. These were censused for the first time and no difficulty was found in recording names as the people from here are regular visitors to Kerema and have lost their shyness. One man from MEU has been provisionally appointed Village constable over the two hamlets MEU and NOVIRA. The people of NOVIRA requested that one of their number be made a Councillor and this has already been done. At MEU there is only one broken down shelter, but the people said they would build a village there now that the Government was "going to look after them". NOVIRA is a collection of rather poor houses set out in haphazard fashion. All the people are a cheerful crowd and are seem quite happy to remain where they are.

Native affairs throughout the sub-division are satisfactory.

VILLAGEHOUSING: All villages were clean and the housing satisfactory, although the general standard of housing throughout is rather poor.

AGRICULTURE: The people on the Murua River have extensive gardens, mainly bananas. They regularly bring native foods to Kerema for sale.

RESTHOUSES: The resthouse at OPAU is satisfactory.

ROADS: The only roads of any length are at OPAU and they were all in good repair.

MISSIONS: The L.M.S. have schools in the area including one at NOVIRA.

EDUCATION: A number of boys from these villages are attending the Central School at Kerema.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: These appear to be doing a fair job. All Village Officials in the Kerema Bay area are regular visitors to Kerema Station.

*G. G. Hardy*  
(G. G. HARDY, C.P.O.)



(3)

APPENDIX "A":

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

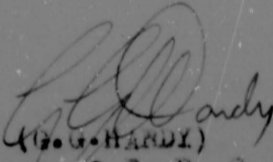
- (a) No Observations.
- (b) No items collected for Territory Museum.

APPENDIX "B":

REPORT ON A.P.C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Reg. No. 6944 Const. MIMARI Carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 1628 Const. MAUDJAI Worked satisfactorily. Acted as interpreter for Kukukuku census.

  
(G. G. HARDY)  
Officer of A. P. C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

13th November, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1954-55.

Report of a Patrol of the Kerema Bay  
census sub division of the Kerema Sub-District.

Officer Conducting Patrol .

Mr. G.G. Hardy, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Accompanied By.

Mr. D.A. Elder, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.

Kerema Bay census sub-division.

Objects of the Patrol.

Census check and Routine Administration.

Duration.

Six days: 5th to 6th and 19th, 21st, 26th,  
and 28th October, 1954.

Introduction.

The villages within the Kerema Bay sub-  
division with the exception of the Opa group lie within  
a few hours travelling time from Kerema. Hence the patrol  
of the area was divided with the exception of the OPAU  
group into one day visits from the station.

D I A R Y.

Tuesday 5th October.

Left Kerema at 10 a.m. by canoe for OPAU arriving  
at the canoe landing and 12 noon and the MIRKERA rest  
house at 12.45. In the afternoon a village inspection and  
census check was carried out at MIRKERA, IEMBEIRI, ABUPI  
and HAVIHU. Slept at MIRKERA rest house.

Wednesday 6th October.

Village inspection and census check at  
HEV VIMI, HPOB, NACHOROI and KOPINI. Returned to  
Kerema in the afternoon arriving at about 3.30.

Tuesday 19th October.

Left Kerema at 9.30 a.m. station launch for  
the Murua river changed into canoes at the station gaol  
gardens and proceeded up river to the two Kukukuku hamlets  
ME'S and NOVIRA where an initial census was compiled. The  
prison gardens were then inspected and the party returned  
to Kerema arriving at 6.30.



Thursday 21st October.

Left in the morning for a village inspection and census check at KAVIRA village which is 5 minutes walk from the station. In the afternoon adjacent IPIAI village was inspected and the census checked.

Tuesday 26th October.

Left Kerema at 9 a.m. for IPIAI village in the station launch by way of Mei Creek arriving at 10 a.m. The rest of the morning was taken up with a census check and the village inspected. Returned to Petoi point along the beach, hence to Kerema by the station launch.

Thursday 28th October.

Left Kerema at 8.30 to visit WAIPII village. Stopped at the small PETOI hamlet for the census check and inspection. Then to BOVIRI the main point of the village 15 minutes walk from PETOI where the census checked and the village inspected. Returned to Kerema at 2.30.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A few minor complaints were brought forward for settlement but as all villages are in close proximity of the station these people frequent visits to Kerema and courts and complaints are settled regularly on the station. The sale of native foods by these people to the Administration further ensures that they are frequent visits.

An initial census was taken at the two Kurukuku hamlet MS'U and NOVIRA on the Barua River and it will be most interesting to note what effect the appointment of a Village Constable and Councilor will have on these people. At present the hamlet of MS'U consists of a small roofed shelter but the people say they intend to build a village soon. A NOVIRA is merely established but the houses are of a very low standard. The land around the two hamlets is very fertile and these people regularly bring native foods to Kerema for sale.

A very noticeable feature of the census was the large number of the people absent from the village. It appears to be becoming increasingly common for whole families to accompany the man to his place of employment. This large number of absentees is having an adverse effect on the appearance of the village. In the IPIAI village of 333 for absentees 112 out of total population of 333 are absent. It is impossible to expect 221 people to effectively do the work of 333 in keeping grass cut and fences maintained in the village and consequently parts of the village are falling into disrepair. If this increase in the number of absentees is not halted soon (the rate of increase over the past three years has been 2 to 3 fold) all the work done by officers in the past in raising standard of cleanliness and tidiness will be lost due to lack of numbers to maintain what has already been done. The Village Constables and councilors are also concerned about this state of affairs and add that many of the absentees are not themselves working but only living on relations who are working. If this rate of increase in absentees continues as it is at present it will become a major problem in a very short time.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

All village large enough gardens to supply themselves with bananas sago and taro with large surplus for sale to the Kerema station. Much of the village garden land is on the Murua River.

At Opau the hamlets a fairly well spread out and there is a great abundance of native foods close to the hamlets. Also there is a plentiful supply of oranges which form an important part of the diet of these people.

There are also a large number of pigs in the area and these appear in good condition. This more than can be said for the majority of dogs in the area, they can only be described as pitiful.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the natives in the area appears good as all serious complaints can quickly be brought to Kerema hospital for treatment. The village Aid Posts seem to be functioning satisfactorily in all village Groups with the exception of the Murua group where a large percentage of the population are suffering from sores on the legs and arms.

EDUCATION.

The education of the children of the area is handled jointly by the Government Coronation Central School at Kerema and the London Missionary Society Mission School at Petoi which between them educate 100 boys from the area.

This number is apart from the children attending the mission schools in the various villages.

ROAD AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in the vicinity of the villages of the area all movements being by way of the beach. All the time of the patrol the weather was dry and paths connecting villages were in reasonably good condition although it is doubtful whether they would be useable in wet weather.

All foot bridges in the area have been maintained in reasonable condition.

VILLAGES. MELI Group.

Consisting of FIRU and MUVERI built on rather low ground but with the exception of a few houses all was in fairly good order. Water for the village is drawn from wells.

WARUPI Group.

This group consists of a small hamlet PETOI and POVARAFERU. This village was in good condition and POVARAFERU would easily be the best kept village in Kerema Bay. It was noticeable that ~~in~~ in some parts grass was being encouraged to grow replacing the loose sand which is general, water there is drawn from wells.



OPAU Group.

Consists of MIRAKERA, IRAPARI, HAVIRUHU, HAPOE, HEVAVIRI, ABUIPI, NUKOHORO and KAPIRI which are well spread out. Unlike the other groups the villages are well inland and water is obtained from a large stream running beside the village. The hamlets were reasonably clean but the practice of emptying rubbish into the drinking water must be discouraged.

IPISI AND KARAITA.

These two villages are situated within 10 minutes of Kerema but is slowly washing away. Many of the houses are built very close to the water but the standard of housing is quite good. Water there also is obtained from wells.

MURUA Group.

Made up of the Kukukuku hamlets ME'U and NOVIRA situated in a good position on the Murua River. There is a good supply of water from the river and the ground is well suited for the growing native foods. The houses of both hamlets are very poor ME'U consisting only of one small shelter.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Constables in the area appear to be working adequately under the close supervision they receive from their frequent visits to the station.

<sup>usefulness</sup>  
<sup>influence</sup> Village Councillor seems to vary greatly in and ability but each village seems to have at least one capable official.

CENSUS.

On examining the previous figures for the area it is evident that the increase in population over the past few years has continued this year. The number of the birth this year was 95 or 25 more than last year and this may indicate a stepping up in the rate of increase of the population. The good health of the people is reflected in the small number of deaths recorded the number of the deaths of children and women in child birth is notably small.

As mentioned before the decline in the number of adult males in the village continued during this year.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

(a) The adopted Kukukuku stand out from the rest as being especially healthy. Many of these children are growing older once it is now quite common for them to leave adopted village for their own village. However it is noticeable that some of these children who were crossed off in the last census check have reappeared in the village.

(b) No items collected for the Territory Museum.

MISSIONS.

There is good deal of mission activity in all villages. The London Missionary Society has schools in all village visited once a boarding school at Peto in the hands of a Samoan Teacher. The mission school in the Kukukuku



village of NOVIRA seems to be making good progress  
although there are few ~~missionary~~ pupils.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have  
a school at Mei and the relations between the rival  
missions appear to be cordial.

*D. A. Rider*

( D. A. RIDER )

GADET PATROL OFFICER, C.D.

TERRITORY OF P. M. H. H. CHINE.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON R.P.C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING P. M. H.

Reg.No.6944 Constable KIM GI Carried out his duties in a  
satisfactory manner.

Reg.No.1628 Constable H. U. J. I Worked well. Most usefull as  
interpreter for the census of  
the Kukukuku hamlets.

*J. J. J.*

( J. J. J. )

CADET PATROL OFFICER.

# Population Register

Area Patrolled KEREMA BAY

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child BIRTHS		Child		Adults		
I	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
2	-	1	4	5	33	15	4	-	11	-	30	41	30	55	-	43	35	67	58	58	67	317
2	-	2	10	8	59	30	-	-	6	-	10	33	29	53	-	46	25	46	57	51	64	333
-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	3	7	3	9	-	7	3.8	11	12	8	9	50
-	5	2	9	2	56	13	3	-	17	6	30	82	26	64	2	45	2.7	74	78	80	72	410
1	5	2	3	1	15	1	-	-	2	-	5	20	6	23	2	13	3.5	30	26	22	27	120
-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	14	13	7	19	1	16	2.7	24	24	18	25	106
1	-	-	4	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	5	7	4	7	1	7	3.2	12	16	13	12	68
1	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	7	14	-	10	4.7	16	24	15	19	86
-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	7	-	6	3.3	10	9	9	9	43
-	-	-	8	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	6	11	2	9	3.3	12	12	10	15	72
-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	8	18	8	19	2	11	3	21	19	22	22	93
-	-	-	4	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	15	23	4	27	1.7	15	29	27	33	126
-	-	-	5	-	26	2	6	<del>22</del>	22	9	32	73	34	78	6	78	3.5	117	121	101	98	501
1	-	1	10	5	7	7	9	-	2	-	21	42	15	72	1	32	2.9	35	26	32	42	179
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	6	1	5	.5	6	3	6	7	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	4	-	2	.5	6	2	9	5	22
7	13	8	63	31	253	70	22	-	69	16	190	394	203	434	22	355	2.6	502	511	491	530	2538



Kelena 2 of 54/55

F.N. Harris P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-1/800

Sub-District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

14th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

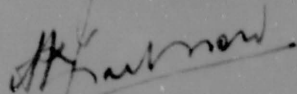
KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1954/55

Forwarded herewith the report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer F.N. Harris to investigate an alleged killing at TANIDOLA Village in the Engge Creek Area.

It was bad luck that the patrol was not successful in apprehending the offenders but it is evident that it has done a considerable amount of good in settling the area. Additionally the facts of the killing have been fully established,

It is intended to make another attempt when information as to the whereabouts of the offenders is received, in several months time.

Mr Harris followed the patrol instructions to the letter. Travelling with the barest essentials under difficult conditions he has carried out an arduous patrol with efficiency.



(A.K. Jackson)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,

KEREMA GULF Dist.

14th April 1955.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1954/55.

Report of a Patrol to the ENOGE Creek area, North of the LOHIKI River.

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL: F.N.Harris, Patrol Officer.

OBJECT OF THE PATROL: Investigation alleged killing KUKUKUKU  
Village, TANIDOIA.

DURATION: Fifteen days- 18th March to 1st. April 1955.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Europeans - NIL.

Natives	-	Reg.No.	3503	Const.	MANDOBE.
		"	1628	"	MAUDJAI.
		"	3049	"	NEAU
		"	6944	"	MIMARI.
		"	1649	"	TAUVILOGO.
		"	1356	"	EBA.
		"	4233	"	KEBIAI.

INTRODUCTION:

The last Patrol to pass through this area was conducted by Mr.G.R.Keenan, P.O., in September-October 1953. It was found that though a sparsely populated area, natives where ever they could, visited camp sites for the purpose of trading. They were at all times friendly and co-operative.

In the immediate vicinity of the scene of the murder the people had abandoned their homes and gardens, and moved some miles South to FAISAI where they had built shelters and were engaged in working new gardens.

At the FAISAI camp site they expressed regret at being able to supply only small amounts of native foods for the Patrol, but promised when the Patrol moved forward to TANIDOIA they would be able to supply an abundance from their gardens which they had been afraid to visit for some time. This they did.

Apparently the members of the raiding party had so frightened them they would not move back to their homes until some form of protection was available. The Patrol was warned by these people of the threats the raiders had made in regard to what would happen should a Government Patrol dare to venture into the area.

The alleged murderers were obviously warned of the approach of the Patrol by one of their scouts, and retreated in several directions. As instructed the Patrol did not



not/

make a prolonged search for the offenders. Had more time been available it is probable several arrests would have been made.

DIARY:

Friday  
18.3.55

Departed KUREMA 1000 hours, three canoes hired from IPISI Village. The Village Constable from OPAU Village was met coming down the River and he accompanied the Patrol to OPAU Village. Arrived at the Government rest house at 1245 hours. Arranged to purchase natives foods, and for carriers for the following morning.

Saturday  
19.3.55

Recruited 27 carriers. Departed OPAU at 0800 hours. Kukukuku guide of ADENEIA Village with Patrol. Followed bush track to IANAUA Creek. Followed the creek for several miles. A small party of natives from KUARUMIGA Village passed the Patrol on their way to OPAU to trade. Over a 600' range then tracked down to the SAWRI River which was followed to MAVIENI Creek, which was followed for about an hour to the camp site, arriving at 1445 hours. Light rain during afternoon and evening.

Sunday  
20.3.55

Departed Camp No.1 at 0800 hours. Continued along MAVIENI Creek, then over range known as AKOWA. Heavy rain commenced about 1130 hours. Down range to MAUIA Creek which was followed upstream until 1400 hours. Camp NO. 2 set up. Late in the afternoon as the rain eased off several families of Kukukuku natives from UWEIU Village visited the camp with a good supply of native foods they wished to trade for steel and beads.

Monday  
21.3.55

Departed Camp No.2 at 0745 hours. Followed MAUIA Creek some miles upstream, then crossed over range and down to ADENEIA Creek which was followed downstream to ADENEIA Village. Several houses scattered over the valley. Camp site in kunai clearing reached 1300 hours. Natives brought in an adequate supply of fresh food to trade during the afternoon.

Tuesday  
22.3.55

Departed camp No.3. Progress very slow along overgrown "track" which necessitated two natives cutting a passage for the patrol. Continued over range known as AMBAIU 2000', then down to the LOHIKI River. Crossing fairly easy. Camp erected on high ground on the North bank of the river. A few natives from WOKAUIA'AUA visited the camp late in the afternoon. Very little native food brought in. Constable TAUVILOGO has a bad leg, ankle very swollen. Heavy rain during the night.

Wednesday  
23.3.55

Rain continuing. Two Constables ill and several carriers complaining of fever. Patrol remained at camp site. Village Constable SARENE-TAEDO of IAINGAPA Village visited the camp site this afternoon and joined the Patrol.

Tuesday  
24.3.55

Departed Camp No.4 at 0730 hours. Steep climb to about 2100' crossing point on range known as WENABA. Descent through thick jungle to creek, then facing a sheer rock face known as FAIGAI Rock, beside which is a track. A number of natives met clearing jungle for gardens, accompanied the Patrol to FAIGAI hamlet situated on the top of the range. Among the natives were some from TANIDOIA who were working gardens and living in rough shelters since abandoning their Village. At Faigai a number of natives from KONMOL Village were also met. It was learned here that one of the alleged murderers was living with his wives' family at KONMOL, which they said was six or seven days walk in approximately a NNE direction. Continued down to camp site arriving at 1430 hours. Local natives brought in only a small amount of ~~native~~ native foods as only limited quantities available.

Friday  
25.3.55

Departed Camp No.5 at 0900 hours leaving Constables EBA and KEBIAI in charge of the camp to follow with carriers later. The other five native Police, guides and myself proceeded up the range which lies between FAIGAI and TANIDOIA. At 1330 hours advance party was overlooking the ENGGI Valley, where four of the alleged murderers are said to be living. All precautions were taken so as not to alarm the people in the valley. Word sent back to Police in charge of the carriers to set up camp about a mile back along the ridge. Constable MAUDJAI and several natives were posted as lookouts on the vantage point of the ridge. returned to the new camp site where a number of natives were waiting with a good supply of native foods they were anxious to trade. Later in the afternoon Constable MAUDJAI reported that the KONMOL natives had, though requested to stay, set off for their village. Also that they had heard one of what was presumed to be that wanted mens' scouts calling out. Arrangements made to move down the valley early in th morning.

Saturday  
26.3.55

At 0530 hours Constables MANDORE, MAUDJAI, TAUVILOGO and MEAU accompanied by several Kukukuku guides proceeded down the valley to attempt arrest of alleged murderers. Constables EBA and KEBIAI instructed to follow later with carriers. Constable MIMARI, a Motu speaking Kukukuku guide and several local natives and self proceeded directly to TANIDOIA, to investigate the alleged murder at the scene of the crime. Investigation carried out at house in TANIDOIA formerly occupied by deceased. Then with two witnesses followed the track the deceased took when pursued to the spot where the body was. Only remains were bones some scattered by weather over a small area by and in a small stream. These were recovered. Returned to the house about 1230. Carriers waiting nearby. Proceeded to Kunai ridge met by Constable MANDORE at 1300 hours who reported that the wanted men had run off the day before in four different directions. Each of the houses they had occupied had been visited. At 1700 hours Constable MAUDJAI reported that



that/

he had followed the trail of on of the men in SW direction for some miles and found a rough shelter where the native had spent some hours during the night.

Sunday  
27.3.55

Constables EBA and MEAU with several Kukukuku natives sent to investigate report that one of the alleged murderers was in the North East corner of the valley unlikely to go far because of a bad leg.

Constable MAUDJAI followed the trail of one of the natives who had gone in a South Westerly direction. It was later reported that the other two natives had gone "bush" probably in the direction of KONMOL.

Late in the afternoon all the Police reported no trace was found of any of the wanted men.

More supplies of native food in abundant quantities were bought with trade goods.

Monday  
28.3.55

Departed TANIDOIA camp at 0930 hours. Village Constable SARENE started back to his village by a direct route. Patrol back tracked some miles to a branch track whci led down to TEMA Creek. Camp erected on creek bank 1430.

Tuesday  
29.3.55

Departed TEMA Creek camp No.7 at 0730 followed the Creek down to LOHIKI River. rested there. Crossed River then proceeded up range and down to IAUA Village. Camp No 8 set up 1430 hours. A small supply of native foods bought with trade. Rain during night.

Wednesday  
30.3.55

Departed Camp No.8 at 0730 hours .Proceeded down range to AUWE River which was followed until 1430 h urs. Camp No.9 set up on AUWE bank.

Thursday  
31.3.55

Broke Camp 0730 hours.Followed AUWE River for some Miles. crossed small range arriving at the headwaters of the MOMORO River. MOMORO Village reached at 1230 hours. Village inspected. Most of the villagers at Kerema hospital for treatment. Sent word for canoes from KARAITA to transport Patrol Kerema tomorrow.

Friday  
1.4.55

Departed MOMORO at 0900 hours per canoes arriving at Kerema at 1100 hours. Reported Sub-District Office. Paid off carriers. Sent remains of deceased native to Medical Officer Kerema.

End of DIARY.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The alleged killing.

The murder occurred about two or three months ago at TANIDOIA. WANDIBERA and his brother AIWEMEGO were both witnesses to the crime. These two men and WANDIBERA'S wife AMARE were sitting in their house preparing food. The house is a circular structure about twenty feet in diameter and had no walls at the time of the murder.

A native named TETEVA from NOHIKI lower down the valley was seen walking towards the house carrying his bow<sup>s</sup> arrows, which is common practice and no notice was taken of him, nor was there any suspicion that he would do any of them harm. TETEVA bent down to step in the house. He then addressed words to AMARE to the effect that she had by sorcery caused the death of one SEGAGAMU, then fired an arrow which struck her in the vicinity of the right shoulder blade.

AMARE pulled out the arrow and ran outside where four other armed warriors were waiting, and TETEVA coming behind her. They all fired arrows at her as she set off ~~then~~ running and screaming down the track, with the five attackers pursuing her and firing arrows as they ran, a number of them finding their mark. The track proving too steep at one point she abandoned it and ran down through a garden on a steep slope to a small stream at the bottom, where she stopped and began to wash the blood from several wounds.

The attackers, ABEGIGAMU, DENENDIKA, NIGA, and MIRAMAIA led by TETEVA then surrounded her and fired many arrows until they were certain she was dead. Then they recovered all but two of the arrows from her body and left her.

Her husband and his brother were angry and afraid and being outnumbered could only watch from the track then ran off. Later another native who lived near by placed the body on a fallen tree trunk and covered it with some pieces of bark

Concerning the reason why this native was murdered, WANDIBERA and AIWEMEGO related the story of SEGAGAMUS' death.

SEGAGAMU was an old man whose house was in the lower part of the valley. He was walking bush, presumably hunting, in the vicinity of WANDIBERAS' house. He went to this house because he was ill and they took him in and cared for him. All of them ate the same food that was prepared by AMARE. The time that he lived with them as far as can be determined was about four days, when he died.

Word was sent to his relatives informing them of his death, and they came and transported his body back to their hamlet (AINARIKA).

SEGAGAMUS' only adult son NIGA was one of the party which murdered AMARE.

General.

In this sparsely populated rugged terrain, the natives have not been visited by regular patrols, yet ~~xxx~~ they are not unfamiliar with Administration law and order and one gets the impression they are strongly in favour of it.

The threats that the murderers dispensed freely were obviously taken seriously and no attempt was made by the natives to interfere with them in any way. Some time from the actual time of the murder and its being reported to the Administration, was spent setting up a village in the neighbouring valley. An estimated twenty people were affected in this way.

The estimated age of the deceased as supplied by the Medical Officer was 15-16 years, and that she had been dead not less than two months. The only ~~infix~~ damage to the bones was "extensive fracture of the base of the skull."

In order to apprehend a number of criminals in this area I think it would be necessary to set up a base camp in the area and organise a systematic search for each of them.

The patrol was welcomed especially I think because of the fact the people were afraid their new gardens would not be producing enough food quickly enough to prevent a dangerous food shortage. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Patrol to return to their gardens which were bearing well. It is not probable they will leave the area again once having settled, even if the murderers do return. The latter have lost the prestige and awe they previously inspired. Also there is no apparent likelihood that these people will take the law into their own hands.

It was noted that generally there is a plentiful supply of staple foods in all areas where there is any population at all. However no fowls and few domesticated pigs were in evidence.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A first aid kit supplied by the Public Health Department was carried, and every day Police and carriers received treatment for cuts sores and malaria when they had it.

The natives have noticeably large spleens and mosquitos are everywhere in evidence. Several cases of yaws were sent to the Kerema Hospital for treatment.

Conclusion:

Most of the walking is in creeks, there being nothing resembling roads in the whole area. Where ranges had to be crossed the "tracks" were barely defined and usually had to be cut and cleared with bush knives.

From OPAU to MOMORO the Patrol used one tent and two flies as no rest houses exist.

For trading, steel and beads were used mostly. Twist tobacco and matches proved much more in demand than was expected. All the carriers used "one-man" packs for their loads as two-man boxes would prove most difficult if not impossible in this type of country.

The investigation showed that the murder was looked



looked/  
upon by all the natives with disgust.

It is regretted that the  $\chi$  object of arresting  
the murders was not successful, and it is hoped that another  
opportunity will see this accomplished.

*F. N. Harris*  
F. N. Harris

Patrol Officer Kerema.



KEREMA Patrol Report No.2 of 1954/55

REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg.No.3503  
Constable MANDOBK

Carried out his duties as Constable in charge in a satisfactory manner. Discipline, good. Conduct satisfactory.

Reg.No.1628  
Constable MAUDJAI

A most helpful member of any patrol in Kukukuku areas. Discipline, good. Conduct satisfactory.

Reg.No.3049  
Constable MEAU

Very good Patrol Constable, good bush man. Discipline, good. Conduct satisfactory.

Reg.No.6944  
Constable MIMARI

The most energetic member of the detachment. An asset on patrol. Discipline good. Conduct Satisfactory.

Reg.No.1649  
Constable TAUVILOGG

Another Kukukuku Police Constable who knows the country. Was hampered by a bad leg. Discipline, fair. Conduct satisfactory.

Reg.No.1356  
Constable EBA

Is lacking in some necessary qualities. Did good work in preparing camps. Discipline, poor. Conduct should be improved.

Reg.No.4233  
Constable KEBIAI

A quiet retiring type, but a steady worker. Discipline, good. Conduct satisfactory.

*F.N.Harris*  
.....

F.N.Harris  
Officer of the R.P.C.

30 - 1/579.

District Office,  
KIKORI, G.D.

13th April, 1955.

Director,  
Department District Services & N.A.  
PORT Moresby.

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1954/55 KEREMA  
SUB-DISTRICT G.D.

Please find attached the abovementioned patrol report submitted by P.O. Harris.

It will be noted from the instructions issued, that the patrol returned to Kerema after completing the time stipulated.

The apprehension of the alleged murderers was unsuccessful.

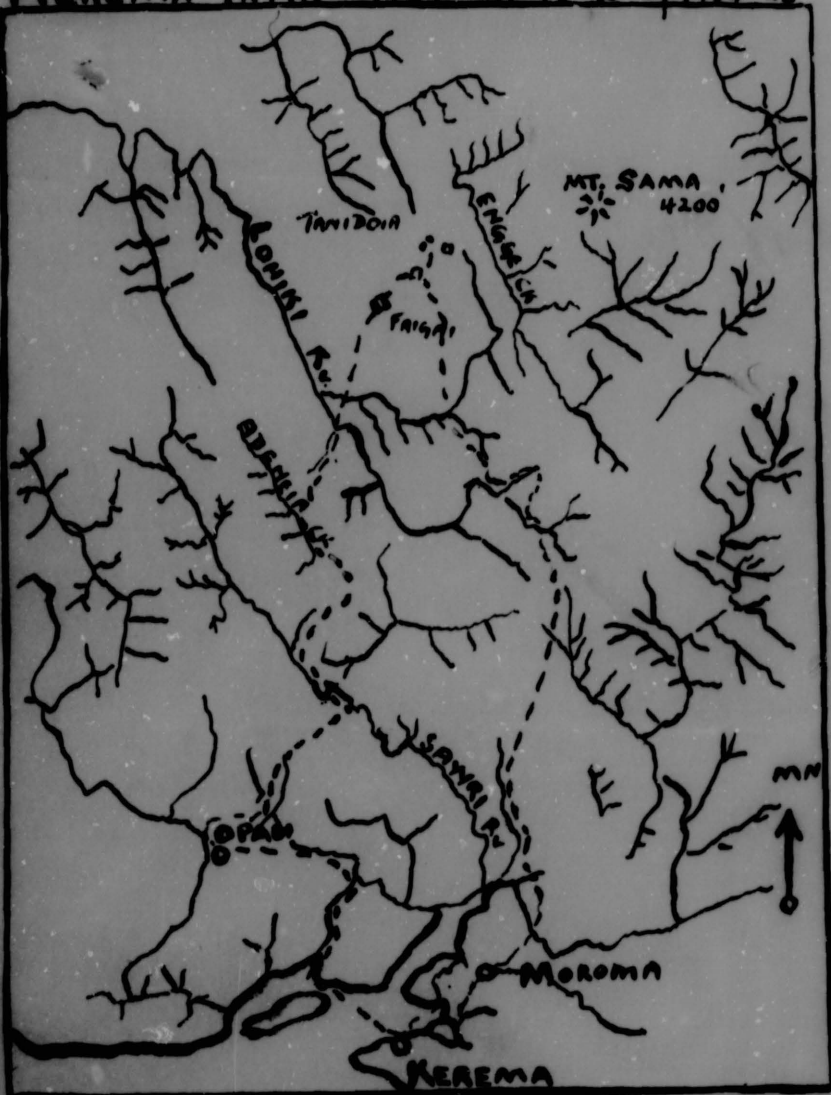
I cannot agree with the instructions in Paragraph 1., issued by the Assistant District Officer, and have already instructed a further patrol to proceed to the area to apprehend the alleged murderers.

Mr. Patrol Officer Harris has carried out a very good patrol, and it is a pity that the arrests were not made.

*L. J. O'Malley*  
.....  
L. J. O'Malley,  
District Commissioner, G.D.



KEREMA PATROL REPORT N°2 of 1954-55



TRACING FROM HAIR'S START SERIES WAW N.G.  
SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.  
PATROL ROUTE - - - -



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1694

District Office,  
Kikori Gulf District.  
2nd June, 1955.

The Director,  
Dept, District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/N. No. 2. 1954-55. Kerema.

Herewith map to be attached to the a/m forwarded to  
some weeks ago.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
.....  
District Commissioner.



Lesema 3 of 54/55

A.K. Jackson

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30/1

Sub-District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

27th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Headquarters, Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1954/55

Report of a patrol to the Engge Creek Area, North of the Lohiki River.

Officer Conducting the Patrol: A.K. Jackson, Assistant District Officer.

Object of the Patrol: To arrest the alleged murderers  
of AMARE of TANIDOIA.

Duration: 9th May to 24th May, 1955.

Personnel Accompanying: 8 Members of the Royal Papuan  
and New Guinea Constabulary.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a corollary to Ker 2 of 1954/55 conducted by Patrol Officer Harris. Little information and no personal knowledge of the area was held before the first patrol but it was considered it could be classed as "Under Influence". From further knowledge it is considered that the area should be classed as "Under Partial Influence", whilst the villages immediately to the North are virtually uncontrolled. The fact that little knowledge was held of the area was one of the main reasons why Mr Harris was instructed not to make a prolonged search.

There is no native movement between the coast and the Engge Creek Area and except for some nine scattered houses it is uninhabited. The entire area is very rugged and conditions more favourable to fugitives are hard to imagine. The fact that it is now in the middle of the Wet Season added to difficulties of search.

Of the five alleged offenders TETEVA, ABEGIGAMU and NIGA have been apprehended, but DENENDIKA and MARAMAIA have moved far into uncontrolled territory and attempts to trace them were unsuccessful.

DIARY

Monday, 9th May, 1955  
Departed Kerema 1100 hours by canoes hired from IPISI Village. Proceeded up KARABURU River to OPAU landing point. Arrived at Government Rest House 1350 hours. Arranged for 24 carriers for the following morning.

Tuesday, 10th May  
Left OPAU Village and followed NAHAMALA Creek for 1½ hours. Climbed ridge for ½ hour then descended to KARAU Creek and followed it downstream to its junction with the SORI River. Followed the SORI River to junction with Kuru then followed the KURU upstream for ten minutes to campsite. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Wednesday, 11th May.  
Followed KURU River upstream for ½ hour then northerly over 1550 ft. ridge to small creek. Followed it down to MAUWA River.



- Wednesday, 11th May. Six kukukuku men and wives from WAIYO hamlet brought food in afternoon, to campsite. Heavy rain.
- Thursday, 12th May. Followed MAUWA River to its head and crossed the Divide between the Kerema Bay and Vailala River Systems and then proceeded down ADENEIA Creek. Passed through small hamlet of TOIAGOWA. WANDIBERA, husband of the woman killed, joined the patrol. Advised that ABEGIGAMU and NIGA were believed to be living in bush hut near FAIGA. Heavy rain most of the day.
- Friday, 13th May. Left ADENEIA Creek and crossed the ridge between it and the LOHIKI River. Constructed log raft and crossed river; hazardous crossing. Made camp.
- Saturday, 14th May. Proceeded northerly up spur then crossed small creek and followed a second spur through large garden area. Camped a short distance from Faiga hamlet. In late afternoon with party of police proceeded to bush hut near FAIGA and made arrests of ABEGIGAMU and NIGA.
- 15th May, Sunday. Carriers anxious to proceed despite Sunday. Left FAIGA and climbed to head of spur and followed it in north westerly direction to ADENEIA. Received information from HEHEA of WAIYU that TETEVA, alleged ringleader in murder of AMARE, had been seen living in a bush hut in HIMORI Valley to West of campsite. Kept watch on hut but no sign of fire.
- 16th May, Monday. At TANEDOIA. Decided to remain at camp site and wait for further information. Offered reward of ten sticks of tobacco to any native giving information leading to arrest of alleged offenders. Large quantities of food traded with patrol. Saw fire that night in bush hut where TETEVA reported living.
- 17th May, Tuesday. Hut surrounded at dawn and TETEVA arrested without difficulty. Received advice from HEHEA of WAIYU that a large ceremonial nose piercing was to be held at WANGEIWA Village, and that the two remaining wanted men, DENENDIKA and MARAMAIA had stated that they would attend in force and that they would resist any attempt to arrest them. Large population in the area and all villages attending. Considered attempt to arrest offenders at ceremony unwarranted by likelihood of serious clash, heightened by mob hysteria. However party of local natives departed to attend ceremony.
- 18th May, Wednesday. At TANIDOIA. HEHEA returned late afternoon and informed that the alleged offenders had not attended the ceremony and had gone into hiding, public feeling being against them. Exact whereabouts unknown. Carriers most unwilling to move further inland and unable to obtain sufficient Kukukuku carriers to transport equipment. ~~Considered~~ movement of prisoners further inland risky. Decided to leave them in charge of L/Cpl BEDIRA and Const KEMAT and proceed with remainder of police on search of Himori Valley. Meant splitting party but TANIDOIA quite safe and party of six police adequate force.
- 19th May, Thursday. Proceeded to BAIGOBA and TOVIA Villages on Eastern side of ENGGE Ck, No information obtained as to whereabouts of alleged offenders. Bush hut camp for night.
- 20th May, Friday. Returned along Himori Valley to TANIDOIA. Police in bad shape with feet badly cut from stony country.
- 21st May, Saturday. At TANIDOIA. No further information received as to whereabouts alleged offenders, apart from vague statements that they had moved far North. Two carriers sick and police suffering from badly cut feet. Decided useless to continue search without more specific information.

(3)

Sunday Departed TANIDOIA and followed ridge down to LOHIKI River.  
22nd May Followed downstream for ½ hour to small creek. Proceeded up it and then branched southerly across a range at 2,300 feet. Obtained site on Kerema 182degrees Magnetic. 8 hours.

Monday Proceeded up UWAIYA River then followed a tributary to  
23rd May NABO Range. Crossed the Divide between Kerema and Vailala River systems and followed INEVE Creek to MAMURO Village. 7 hours.

Tuesday To Kerema by canoe from MAMURO.  
24th May.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

In view of the fact that the area was visited only six weeks ago by Patrol Officer Harris and that the object of this patrol was specifically to arrest the alleged murderers of AMARE of TANIDOIA, remarks concerning the native situation will be brief.

The area has returned to normal, between the patrols. The alleged murderers had offered no further threats to local natives and had remained out of village life.

Apart from trading relations contact with the patrol was limited. The immediate relatives of the murdered woman in the TANIDOIA area gave assistance to the patrol but natives of villages further to the North feared becoming implicated. No information at all could be gained as to the whereabouts of DENENDIKA and MARAMAIA. Both are married men without children but the wives had fled with them several days ahead of the patrol and there was thus no possibility of contacting the wanted men through the wives.

It was intended that the patrol should stay in the area longer than it did but four of the police had badly cut feet and legs and were no longer fit for strenuous patrolling and have since been hospitalised at Kerema. Additionally it was impossible for the patrol to move sufficiently fast with handcuffed prisoners, and no risk of their escape could be taken. It was considered to be unsafe to send them back under escort for fear of weakening the party. Rather literally, it was considered that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush.

Concerning the death of AMARE, her husband and brother-in-law who first claimed to be witnesses now deny that they saw what happened. It appears that the murderers were present with five other natives at a funeral ceremony for SEGAGAMU which had been continuing for several days. AMARE was named as the person who had killed Segagamu by sorcery. The alleged murderers are reported to have left the funeral ceremony and a short time later were seen by HARA of TANIDOIA performing a victory song in which AMARE's death was related. HARA has stated that they were all carrying blood-stained arrows. Preliminary hearings will be commenced immediately, and in the interim no statement other than the above brief outline can be made.

#### HEALTH

It is considered that TANIDOIA ridge would be an excellent location for an Aid Post. It is centrally placed in these scattered Kukukuku hamlets yet can be reached fairly directly by easy stages in three days via MAMURO from Kerema. That medical treatment is required is indisputable, a large percentage of the population suffering from tropical ulcers. At present no medical attention is obtained, the area being completely out of communication with the coast.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Food supplies are plentiful. Their extraordinary garden method was noted in passing. They merely clear out the undergrowth and then plant their gardens of sweet potato, taro and corn, chiefly. They then fell the larger timber, after planting the garden, accepting damage to the garden as inevitable.



(4)

The great advantage of the method is that erosion of these steep hillsides is checked by the fallen timber, but the natives themselves cannot give an explanation as to why they have adopted this method.

VILLAGES

There are no true villages in the area, the largest settlement being that of six houses at TOVIA. The conical houses are well constructed, proof against wind and rain.

Village Officials: None yet appointed.

CENSUS

It is considered that some attempt could beneficially be made by the next patrol to carry out census, difficult though the task will be. It will perhaps be necessary to group several hamlets over quite a large area in the one book.

MISSIONS

There is no Mission influence in the area as yet.

Concluding Remarks: It is regretted that it was not possible to apprehend all offenders, but it is considered that the task of apprehending Kukukukus once aware of one's approach is not dissimilar to them attempting to catch a European in an automobile on an open highway! They are completely adjusted to their environment and move through the bush without effort. The patrol had two Kukukuku policemen with it but these were delayed by the rest of the party.

*A.K. Jackson*

(A.K. Jackson)  
Assistant District Officer

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF  
THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Reg. No: 2169  
L/Cpl BEDERA

Fair Control over police. Is chronically untidy and regimentally lax but quite reliable on patrol. Alert bushman.

Reg. No. 4233  
Const. KEBIAI

Conduct and discipline excellent. Completely trustworthy. Tireless worker. Not sufficiently forceful to be NCO material.

Reg. No. 6944  
Const MIMARI

Conduct and discipline excellent. NCO material.

Reg. No. 6910  
Const. MARK

Conduct and discipline good. Heavily built and appears to tire on long walks. Rather aggressive with carriers and villagers.

Reg. No. 8730  
Const. TONKION

Conduct and discipline good. Not impressive but carries out duties without serious fault.

Reg. No. 8956  
Const. KBMA

Conduct and discipline fair. Very young and hairbrained but has elements of intelligence. Requires steady influence of discipline.

Reg. No. 1649  
Const. TAUVILOGU

Conduct and discipline good. A rarity, being a sophisticated Kukukuku with excellent understanding of European ways.

Reg. No. 8011  
Const KEKERA.

Conduct and discipline good. A very unintelligent Kukukuku.

(A.K. Jackson)  
Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30-1/747.

District Office,

KIKORI, G.D.

June 21st, 1955.

Director,  
Dept. District Services & N.A.  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT NO.3 OF 54/55 KEREMA.

Please find attached the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. A.K. Jackson, Assistant District Officer, Kerema.

This patrol was a follow up of Patrol Report No. 2 54/55, for the purpose of apprehending alleged murderers.

The patrol succeeded in arresting 3 of the wanted men.

Mr. Jackson has carried out a very successful patrol.

L.J. O'Malley,  
District Commissioner. G.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: Gulf District. Report No. 4 of 1954/55.

Patrol Conducted by: D.F. Permaral, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Kaipi Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil  
Natives : Five members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration - From 8/6/55 to 28/6/55.

Number of days: Twenty-one.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services: August 1953.

Medical : 1951.

Map Reference: Army Strat. Series 4 miles to the inch. Yule Is.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of Census and  
General Administration.

o o o o o o o o o o



1955.

Wednesday, June 8th.

Departed Kereva Government Station 9.00 a.m. and walked over the Cupola to the East coast stopping en route at Cupola Plantation. Arrived Lovela village 11.30 a.m. and continued on to Umai, passing through the Silo villages. Patrol arrived Umai 1.00 p.m. and rested for 30 minutes. Continued walking to Karama arriving there 2.30 p.m. Departed Karama 2.45 p.m. and walked to Koaru which was reached at 4.15 p.m. Patrol set up camp at Koaru village.

Thursday 9th.

9.00 a.m. commenced census of Koaru people and completed same at 12 noon. 1.00 p.m. conducted village inspection then visited garden areas inland from the village. Returned to rest house 4.30 p.m. Slept Koaru.

Friday 10th.

8.15 a.m. departed Koaru and walked to Elava arriving there 8.35 a.m. Conducted census and inspection of village. Returned Koaru 11.45 a.m. Afternoon meeting of V.C's and councillors held at Koaru. Slept Koaru.

Saturday 11th.

Left Koaru 8.00 a.m. to visit L.M.S. Mission station 20 minutes walk east of Koaru village. Remained at mission station till 11.00 a.m. then continued on to visit Miravase Patrol Post. Arrived Miravase 4.00 p.m.

Sunday 12th.

Observed. At Miravase.

Monday 13th.

Queen's Birthday holiday. Returned from Miravase to Koaru.

Tuesday 14th.

Departed Koaru 9.00 a.m. and walked to rest house at Karama No. 1 village. Conducted census and inspection of Karama No.1 hamlets. Slept Karama.

Wednesday 15th.

Census and inspection at Karama No.2. Census figures compiled during afternoon and disputes heard and settled out of court. Slept Karama.

Thursday 16th.

Checked census and carried out village inspections at Aru, Uru and Kaivipipukari hamlets. Visited village gardens and returned to Karama.

Friday 17th.

Census and village inspection of Ofasa and Moroi hamlets. Returned Karama. Meeting of Village Constables and councillors from the Karama villages held during afternoon.

Saturday 18th.

Departed Karama 8.00 a.m. for the L.M.S. station at Mupa on the Karama river. Travelled 30 minutes by canoe then continued one hour through the bush. Investigated land dispute between occupants of the mission station and Karama people. Returned Karama 3.30 p.m.

Sunday 19th.

Observed.

Diary (Cont'd.)

Monday, 20th.

Departed Karama 9.00 a.m. and walked to Uamai. Census and inspection of the Lalamo hamlets of Uamai No.2 village. Compilation of census books during afternoon. Slept Uamai.

Tuesday, 21st.

Census and inspection at Iropi and Parakou hamlets. Afternoon spent hearing and settling complaints and disputes. Slept Uamai.

Wednesday, 22nd.

Conducted census check and inspection of the Uamai No.1 hamlets. Afternoon held meeting of Uamai V.C's and councillors and also compiled census figures.

Thursday, 23rd.

Departed Uamai 8.30 a.m. and walked to Silo No.2 village. Set up camp in rest house then proceeded with census and inspection of Silo No. 1 village. Returned rest house and slept the night.

Friday, 24th.

Census check and routine administration at Silo No.2. Inspected hamlets and Aid Post and then visited village gardens.

Saturday, 25th.

Departed rest house 8.15 a.m. and walked to Lovela village. Conducted census check of people from Lovela and Lou villages. Returned Silo midday. Spent afternoon compiling census figures.

Sunday, 26th.

Observed.

Monday, 27th.

Returned to Lovela village and discussed with people an alternative route to replace final section of the Cupola road. Inspected proposed new route and supervised its clearing. Returned Silo rest house.

Tuesday, 28th.

Departed Silo 8.00 a.m. and walked over Cupola road to Cupola Plantation. Then followed bush track to Uriri village some 30 minutes walk from the plantation. Conducted census and inspection of Uriri village. Departed Uriri 4.30 p.m. and travelled by canoe to Kerema, arriving there 5.30 p.m.

- o o o -

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled, previously known as the Kairu and Lorabada Census Sub-divisions but more recently as the Kaipi Census Division, extends along the East coast of the Kerema Sub-District and includes all villages from Koaru to Uriri. The boundaries of the Census Division are to the East the Toaripi and to the West the Kerema Bay of Uriri Census Divisions. With the exception/- also called Lorabada - and Silo villages which are a short distance inland, all villages are located on the beach and are therefore easily accessible. Travel between villages is along the beach itself and this can be undertaken at all times except on occasions of very high tides. Kaipi, the new name for the Census division, is the native name for the coastal region between and including Koaru and Karama villages but because of cultural and geographical factors it has been applied to the whole area before known as the Kairu Lorabada Census Sub-divisions.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The natives peoples in the area visited were well disposed towards the patrol which received a satisfactory reception in every village. These people have had considerable contact with the Government, living as they do in a region where Government influence has been long established. In many respects they are favourably advanced and have attained a marked degree of sophistication but there is room for improvement in their general standard of living a factor which is dependant more upon their own efforts than those of anyone else. The obvious lack of enthusiasm in certain directions was illustrated best by the very poor standard of housing which exists in most villages. A greater interest by the people themselves in their own welfare would assist greatly their overall progress and an attempt to encourage such interest was made by the patrol in the hope that the people would gain a fuller awareness of their individual responsibilities.

The patrol was concerned with numerous disputes and minor differences requiring settlement and this was accomplished without recourse to court action with the exception of one case only which resulted in a male native being charged and convicted under Regulation 84(5) of the Native Regulations Ordinance and receiving a prison sentence of one month. It is common practice for these people to report immediately to the District Office, Kerema, any offences committed as their nearness to Kerema enables them to do so without any difficulty. Complaints arising from disputed ownership of coconut palms were given prominence the result no doubt of the increasing consciousness among the people of the commercial value of this palm's produce. Several instances of husbands having failed to pay the bride-price were encountered and as the payment of bride-price is traditional practice among these people, its recognition was insisted upon by the patrol.

A somewhat disturbing problem in some villages, particularly Karama, is the number of married men who have left wives and families in villages to seek fortunes further afield, usually beyond the district. In the majority of cases the wife concerned approached the patrol with a request for the return of her husband as in such instances the wife was pregnant or caring for several small children. In the Karama hamlets alone there were some twenty-eight women who sought the return to the village of their husbands and whilst it was explained that no legal compulsion could be exerted, the patrol nonetheless obtained information on the whereabouts of several men considering that in certain cases their return was particularly desirable. It was usually found that the wife and family of an absentee was compelled to rely to a large extent on the assistance of relatives particularly with regard to the provision of housing. Another consequence was the inability of the family to assist fully in village works, the responsibility of everyone.

VILLAGES & HOUSING:

At the time of the patrol all villages were found to be reasonably clean and tidy but some places had neglected to keep clear the 50 yard area surrounding villages. All villages are completely fenced for the exclusion of pigs though the fencing was often in a delapidated condition. The people rely entirely on wells for their supply of drinking water; these were inspected but only one was found to be in need of cleaning and fencing. All villages are graced by coconut palms within the building area itself but in some cases these are so numerous as to prevent the erection of additional houses. The natives are most unwilling to destroy any of these palms with the result that existing housing is cramped and disorderly. Villages have little room for expansion as coconut groves are encroaching right on the village perimeters.





As well as the two F.H.D. Aid Posts in the area there is also a small hospital at the L.M.S. mission station, Koaru, operated by the wife of the Samoan pastor who controls the station. The natives of Elava and Koaru villages take advantage of this service and frequently report to the mission for treatment.

CENSUS:

A census revision of all villages was conducted by the patrol and the population co-operated well in the carrying out of it. Figures for the census are attached to this report.

The figures reveal an overall increase of 111 since the previous census patrol to the area in August, 1953. Of this number the natural increase accounts for 103 and migrations into the census division account for 8. Twenty-four deaths in the 1 to 4 age group were recorded, this being 27% of all deaths. It is expected that the population increase in the area will continue but to ensure this the people were advised to take all possible steps to reduce child mortality. Whereas in the past a few Kukukuku people have been adopted into the villages, no such migrations were noted by this patrol.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The London Missionary Society is the sole missionary body in the area and is represented in each village by native missionaries and teachers. Previously the Seven Day Adventists had a small number of adherents in some of the villages but they have since withdrawn their teachers and the people have switched over to the L.M.S. The Rev. F.A. Brown, in charge of the Moru Mission Station, makes occasional visits to the area whilst there is a Samoan pastor stationed permanently at Koaru. The mission operates what it calls its inland mission with the object of obtaining converts among the sub-coastal Kukukus and to this end a small mission school was established some two or three years ago at Mupa on the Karama river. The patrol visited this settlement which apart from some twelve youths who were attending the school was also inhabited by three Kukukuku families. The area occupied by the mission is land belonging to Karama natives who had apparently agreed to the occupancy. However the patrol was approached by the owners of the land with the request that the land be vacated by the mission. As the mission teacher had already planned to shift his school to another site on the other side of the Karama river, the Karama natives and the teacher came to an arrangement whereby a new settlement would be started. The owners of the land which will be the location of the new settlement are quite agreeable to its being occupied by the mission.

The education of native children at the village level is entirely in the hands of partially trained native mission teachers who impart a very slight knowledge of reading and writing in the English language but for the most part instruction is in the Toaripi language which is the lingua franca for the L.M.S. in this area. Of the thirteen boys attending Government schools, five are at Port Moresby and eight at the Central School, Kerema. The one girl is attending the Girl's School, Kerema.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Though none of the village Constables really impressed the patrol, they nonetheless appeared to be doing a reasonable job in the villages insofar as their capabilities permitted. Some of them seemed hazy as to the extent of their functions with the result that they were on occasions doing things which they had no authority to do and failing to carry out those duties which are authorized. Some of the village councillors were found to be more of a hindrance than a help to the Village Constables but in the main they were performing useful work in the villages.

During the course of the patrol village officials were encouraged to participate in the flag lowering ceremony each evening and the opportunity was taken to explain its significance to them.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The one road in the area extends from Kerema to a point on the coast east of the Cupola Bluff but a motorbike is the only vehicular traffic that can negotiate it and this with some difficulty. This road was constructed about two years ago and is now maintained by natives from the Silo and Lorahaba villages. Certain sections of this road can be improved upon and it is intended that the final part of it be re-routed to avoid the rather steep drop leading down to the beach at its eastern extremity. Disconnected tracks through the coconut groves are in existence between a few of the coastal villages but as most of the travel is along the beach, these are seldom used.

The village of Lau which is located on the beach below the Cupola Bluff can be reached by walking around the bluff at low tide but this route is not recommended. The alternative is to follow the track which branches off the Cupola road near its central point then leads down to the beach. Similarly Uriri village is reached by departing the Cupola road at Cupola Plantation and following a track through the plantation and thence through village land to Uriri itself. Arrived at the village it is then possible to travel by canoe to Kerema.

Footbridges span the Silo and Uamai creeks and these were found to be in fair condition. An Administration ferryman plying a canoe provides a means of crossing the Karama river which is unbridged. This is the only ferryman employed in the Census Division as the ferry service which previously operated at Uriri has been discontinued.

REST HOUSES:

Rest houses are located at Koaru, Karama, Uamai and Silo villages. That at Koaru is pleasantly situated in a well tended area short distance west of the village. The Karama rest house was in a somewhat delapidated condition and alterations were made to it during the patrol's stay in the village. Both the Uamai and Silo rest houses were in a fair state but are not of sufficiently solid construction to endure for very long. At the instigation of mission boys, the villagers usually had the rest houses decorated with flowers prior to the arrival of the patrol in a village.

*D.F. Penzance*  
.....  
D.F. Penzance, P/O.



Appendix 'A'

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the patrol.

- Reg. No. 4264 Cpl. HAPU. This was the corporal's first patrol and with additional experience he should improve. Lacks initiative required of an H.C.O. Conduct good and discipline fair.
- Reg. No. 1140 Const. AROVA. Proved useful as an interpreter but wished to make a holiday of the patrol. Conduct good and discipline fair only.
- Reg. No. 7190 Const. KENNETH. Not very familiar with patrol routine but is capable of learning. Conduct good and discipline fair.
- Reg. No. 8376 Const. MONAI. A young constable who shows good possibilities. Conduct and discipline good.
- Reg. No. 6910 Const. NARE. Proved very helpful. Reliable and experienced. Conduct and discipline very good.

*D.F. Permezel*

.....  
D.F. Permezel, Officer R.P. & H.C.C.

UPPER NO. 2 (KIN) 11/11/17

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

*KARI CENSUS DIVISION*

Govt. Print. 5438/154

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Child		Adults													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F											
KOARU	9.6.55	12	10					2	1	1					4	2			1	2	1	30					1	34	80	26	64	2	66	3.5	96	91	76	88	373					
ELAYA	10.6.55	5	1					3							1	2					6											18	33	15	23	1	19	2.8	33	32	38	33	143	
LUKU	16.6.55	1	4			2									1	1					2											10	21	10	19		19	2.0	12	19	25	26	94	
ARU	"	1	4												2	3					5											6	26	11	18	3	20	2.4	11	27	27	25	95	
KAVIPIKUNAN	"	3				1									1						1											6	10	1	6	1	4	3.0	11	6	11	8	37	
EFASA	17.6.55	3	1			1									1	2					8											12	27	19	22	5	22	2.5	19	27	30	35	120	
PIORBI	"	5	7							1					2	2			1	3		10											10	43	15	35	4	26	2.5	37	32	41	41	161
LAVANIONTEAN	15.6.55	3	6												1				1		6	1	4									11	27	15	31	1	27	2.5	26	31	23	43	135	
LAUKIAYA	"	6	5			1									1	2			1	2	19	2	5									24	43	20	23	3	29	2.8	44	50	30	46	199	
KEREMBA	"	3	1			2									2	3					4	10											9	28	15	33	3	24	2.5	29	31	18	40	137
NYORIND	14.6.55	3	5			2													1	2	8	1	3									16	32	17	40		34	3.0	31	42	27	47	165	
KIOVAFIRU	"	3	2			1									1						6	1	2									10	15	8	15	1	13	3.2	23	23	11	16	83	
PARAKBU	"	7	5			2									1						2	12											12	36	14	27		25	3.0	41	34	25	36	152
TOARI	"	2	4												1						4	2	3									5	20	11	22	1	22	2.4	17	23	16	26	92	
LALAMU No. 2	20.6.55	5	2			1	1								2	2					9	2											11	33	14	24		22	2.5	31	24	26	31	123
LALAMU No. 1	"	1	2																		5												6	11	7	10		8	2.5	14	12	8	11	57
IROPI	21.6.55	5	2			1									1						5		5									16	32	12	29	1	20	3.0	36	26	34	34	140	
PARAKBU	"	6	2			2									2						7	1										6	27	10	22	2	18	2.3	21	23	20	25	98	





30/1

Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA, G.D.

22nd July, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

PATROL REPORT KER 4 of 1954/55 - KAIPI DIVISION

Please find enclosed the above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. D.F. Permesel, Patrol Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

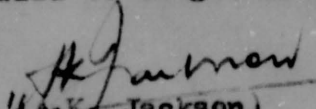
It is submitted that action could well be taken for bride price to be recognised as a civil claim under the Native Regulations, 1939 as amended. At the present time if in the last resort a native refuses to pay nothing can legally be done despite the fact that such refusal is a breach of contract and tradition.

AGRICULTURE.

Action is being taken for the commencement of cacao plantings in the Kerema Bay Area. Largely plantings of peanuts, excellent soil builders, have been made and it is intended to plant shade as soon as seed is to hand and next wet season to plant out cacao. Soil conditions, climate appear to be good and if successful the scheme will be extended to the Kaipi area.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The construction of a vehicular road from Cupola Plantation to the Silo hamlets would be of considerable advantage in opening up the Sub-District. However the project is one requiring considerable technical planning and assistance and this will be sought if funds are made available.

  
(H.K. Jackson)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

No. 30-1/58

District Office,  
Kikori, Gulf District,  
25th July, 1955.

The Director,  
Dept, Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.

P/R.No.4 of 1954/55, Kerema.

Please find attached the above mentioned patrol report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Matters pertaining to Administration throughout the area patrolled appear to be satisfactory. Field Staff are instructed at all times, to encourage the people, in particular to the improvement of village housing etc.

As is usual in most areas, there are always numerous individual complaints, and most of these are settled out of court.

There is nothing in the Native Regulation Ordinance by which we can compel or instruct that "Bride Payment" be settled, but as it is in accord with native custom, Officers advise that the payment should be made.

NATIVES ABSENT FROM VILLAGE. This matter has arisen many times and has been reported upon. The District Commissioner Moresby and the police have been advised previously on this matter.

VILLAGE HOUSING. Although not good in some instances, the Patrol Officer has instructed that repairs be made, and as the material is handy, these people should be able to keep their houses in good repair. The people possibly need a little more encouragement, which apparently the patrol officer has given them.

HEALTH. Health throughout the area patrolled is by all accounts satisfactory.

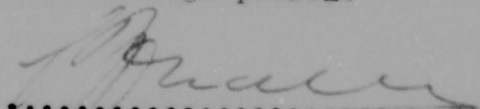
MISSIONS & EDUCATION. It is pleasing to note that the children are attending the various schools throughout the area.

Referring to the occupation of the land by mission bodies, it would appear to me that the mission would do far better to apply for an area of land and establish themselves. Unless the school is conducted by the owner of the land, it is quite possible that they will be told to remove themselves again, however the ADO Kerema will be instructed to go into the matter.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Until we have a higher standard of education amongst the village people whereby we can replace the old village constables, the older men now holding these positions are most essential to the Administration and they carry out their duties to the best of their ability.

ROADS & BRIDGES. Consideration is being given to the construction of a road from the Cupola Plantation to Silo village.

This is the first patrol by Mr. P.O Permezal in this area and he appears to have carried out a thorough patrol.

  
.....  
District Commissioner

Kesema 1 of 53/54

E. Flower of A.D.O.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA G.D.

Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/54.

Officer Conducting Patrol:

E. Flower a./A.D.O.

Area Patrolled:

IHU Patrol Post and  
villages to AREHAHA.

Patrol Accompanied by:

B. Bowman C.P.O.  
P.Y.R. Donaldson (portion)  
E.C. Atkinson a./D.C.  
J. HARRIS CPC (portion)  
3 members R.P. & N.G. Const.  
7 days.

Duration of Patrol:

Objects of Patrol:

1. To meet the D.C. at  
AREHAHA
2. To clear up outstanding  
C.P.S. Courts at IHU.

Map Reference:

Army Strat. Series, 4  
miles to 1 inch KIKORI  
sheet.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to meet the District Commissioner at AREHAHA and return along the coast with him to KEREMA. The opportunity was taken whilst at IHU to finalise some Native Labour matters for which a Court of Petty Sessions had to be opened.

DIARY.

Wednesday, 15th July, 1953.

Departed KEREMA station at 7 a.m. with carriers and gear. At PETOI embarked on Mr. Ashton's truck at 8.10 a.m. and arrived at MEA Point ('The BLUFF') at 8.30. Then marched along the beach reaching HUIVA Plantation at 10.20 and after a short break moved on to KEARU Creek and thence through the villages of KEAKEA and KOIALAHU where an outboard canoe the property of the Co-operative Society was hired to take the patrol to IHU. That Patrol Post was reached at 4.55 p.m.

(2.)

Thursday, 16th July, 1953.

Attended to various routine matters at IHU in the a.m. and at 3.p.m. departed for AREHAVA in company with Mr. P.Y.R. Donaldson, the O.I.C. Reached AREHAVA at 6 p.m. and camped in the Rest House there.

Friday, 17th July, 1953.

At AREHAVA in the early morning where the village was inspected. Moved off to the canoe place at 9.30 a.m. leaving the patrol equipment at the Rest House in the care of a Constable, and proceeded per canoe to the mouth of the ALALE Creek where the KIKORI launch 'BARETO' was sighted and then boarded by the patrol party at 12.30 p.m. Returned to AREHAVA Rest House with the District Commissioner at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 18th July, 1953.

The patrol moved off at 8 a.m. and inspected the AREHAVA villages, then the OROKOLO villages. After short halts at both the L.M.S. and the Catholic Missions the patrol was conveyed by A.P.C. truck to IHU arriving at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday, 19th July, 1953.

Observed as such with discussions between the D.C., O.I.C. and the author.

Monday, 20th July, 1953.

At 7.a.m. a native reported that a body was on the beach at AUMA. The District Commissioner sent the O.I.C. Mr. Donaldson and the author to investigate the matter. Returned to IHU at 12.50 p.m. and conducted a number of outstanding C.P.S. cases.

Tuesday, 21st July, 1953.

Departed IHU at 8 a.m. in company with the D.C. and party, leaving the O.I.C. and Mr. Bowman, C.P.O. at IHU. The author walked to VAILALA EAST village and the District Commissioner went direct to KOIALAHU per power canoe. The tractor and trailer were hired from a trader at VAILALA East and this picked the rest of the party up at KOIALAHU and together we proceeded to KEARU Creek. The whole party then walked to HUIVA Plantation where all were the guests of the Manager, Mr. A.V. Chalder and his wife for lunch. At 2 p.m. he drove the party to MEA Point and from there the party walked to PETOI where canoes were waiting to take us across the bay to KEREMA which was finally reached at 6.45 p.m.

END OF DAIRY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

All villages visited were inspected and many natives were instructed to report to the O.I.C. IHU for dirty houses, etc. However, all villages are frequently visited by patrolling officers and the native situation appears satisfactory. On a visit to MEI'I village 18 natives were told to report for dirty houses and were subsequently convicted in the Court for Native Matters and sentenced to 1 months I.H.L.. Co-operative Societies appear to be flourishing throughout the coastal section of the area controlled by IHU.

Trade Stores. Trade stores at VAIVIRI Plantation, VAILALA River Mouth ('Beach Stores') and its branch stores at KOIALAHU and KEAKEA as well as Co-operative stores at OROKOLO, AREHAVA, KOIALAHU & IHU were inspected for possible breaches of the Trading With Natives Ordinance. On the outgoing trip no price list was being displayed in the small branch stores of 'Beach Stores'. This was brought to



the notice of the Manager, Mr. Raleigh, and the matter was rectified before the patrol returned.

Village Officials. The work of all village officials appears satisfactory. It might be oportune here to point out, however, that some trouble has been constantly experienced by all officers desiring carriers from the KEAKEA-KOIALAHU villages. This is in marked contrast to all other villages in the sub-District and the oppportunity was taken by the A.D.O. to tell everyone in those villages that he viewed seriously their unwillingness inthe matter and that when they know a patrol is in the area they must accept their responsibilities.


Law and Justice.

The body reported on the beach is now the subject of a Coroner's Court in Moresby.

Conclusion.

At the time of this patrol IHU was officially, to the best of my knowledge, still a sub-District and the author did not receive notification of it's reversion to a Patrol Post until a later mail. In the light of this it is intended carrying out a fuller patrol of the area in the near future.

As there were many matters requiring urgent attention at IHU, including the purchasing of extra land for the Post and the matter of the body on the beach, it was decided to leave Mr. Bowman, CPO for a few days to assist the O.I.C. He returned to KEREMA on Saturday, 25th July, 1953.

-----  
  
(E. Flower)  
a./Asst. District Officer

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY.

No 2739 L./Cpl SAUWARA.

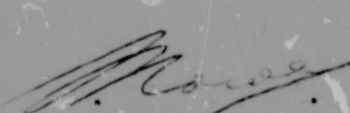
Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Good.  
Conduct: Inclined to be loud-mouthed  
but is a hard worker.

No 3503 Const. MANDORR:

Discipline: Excellent.  
Appearance: Good.  
Conduct: Exemplary. He has 10 years  
service and plenty of initiative

No 6653 Const. LOGUA.

Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Excellent.  
Conduct: Pleasant but very hot-headed.

  
(E. Flower) a./A.D.O.  
Officer of the R.P.M.C.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Ref. No. 485/30-1

30-1/125

28th August, 1953.

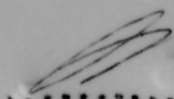
The District Commissioner,

KIKORI.

P/R KMR.1 OF 1953-54.

Attached, in quadruplicate, is the above-mentioned report of a patrol carried out by Mr. E. Flower a/A.D.O.

For your comments and on forwarding, please.

  
.....  
(E. Flower)

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Ref. No. 485/30-1  
District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.  
8th September, 1953.



Director,  
D. D. S. & N. A.  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KEREMA No. 1 - 1953/54.

By. Mr. E. Flower, a/A. D. O.

Above report is forwarded in triplicate.

The Patrol was of a purely routine nature, and to get knowledge of the new areas which were to come under the control of the A. D. O. when INU reverted to a Patrol Post.

I do not think any further comment is necessary.

*K. C. Atkinson*  
(K. C. Atkinson)  
a/District Commissioner G. D.

C. c. A. D. O. KEREMA



Keema 2 of 53/54

J. R. Keenan P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA.

27th. August, 1953.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1953/54

Report of a patrol to the KAIRU and LORABADA Sub-divisions of the Kerema Sub-district.

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL: Mr.G.R.Keenan, Patrol Officer.

ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr.B.Bowman, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: KAIRU and LORABADA Villages.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: Census check and Routine Administration.

DURATION OF THE PATROL: 11 days - 11th.August, 1953 to  
20th. August, 1953 and  
22nd. August, 1953.

NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Reg.No.2169 L/Cpl.BEDERA  
Reg.No.3049 Const.MBAU  
Reg.No.6339 Const.KOMARA  
Reg.No.6943 Const.TIVIRARI

Court Interpreter SARA

INTRODUCTION: The patrol visited all villages of the KAIRU and LORABADA Sub-divisions. The KAIRU Villages are all situated on the coastal strip to the East of KEREMA and are all easily accessible. The LORABADA villages are within a few hours walk of KEREMA and roads to these villages lead off from the Cupola road. From SILO it is possible to walk to the village of LAU by following the coast but it would not be advisable to attempt this walk at high tide because for a great part of the way the traveller must clamber over and around rocks and cliff-faces of Cape Cupola.

The last District Services patrol to these areas was carried out in October-November, 1952.

DIARY:

Tuesday,  
11th. August

The patrol departed from KUIPI Patrol Post at 0930 hrs. and crossed the TAURI River mouth by canoe arriving at LELEFIRU Village at 1140 hrs. The patrol then walked to KOARU L.M.S. Station and lunched there at the kind invitation of Samoan Pastor PUNI. The patrol officers departed from the mission station at 1330 hrs. and walked to KOARU Village and arrived at the Rest House at 1350 hrs. During the afternoon Mr.Keenan checked the census while an inspection of the village was made by Mr.Bowman.

Wednesday,  
12th. August

Proceeded to ERAVA Village during the morning and checked census and inspected the village. Talk given to village natives. Returned to Rest House and remainder of day spent hearing and settling disputes.



Thursday,  
13th. August

Patrol departed from KOARU Rest House at 0800 hrs. and walked along the beach ~~affixment~~ to KARAMA No.3 arriving there at 0910 hrs. The patrol continued on and the officers inspected the KARAMA hamlets en route arriving at KARAMA Rest House at 0945 hrs. At 1100 hrs. the officers departed from the Rest House and crossed KARAMA creek and walked to TOARI Village where an inspection was made and the census checked. Returning to the Rest House the officers spent the rest of the afternoon in checking the census of the remainder of the KARAMA No.1 villages.

Friday,  
14th. August

During the morning the census of the KARAMA No.2 villages was checked. Mr.Keenan checked MOROI and OFASA census during the afternoon while Mr.Bowman checked KAIVIPIKARI, URU, and ARU census.

Saturday,  
15th. August

During the morning many disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol and it was possible to settle these without recourse to Court action. The patrol departed from KARAMA Rest House at 1130 hrs. and, crossing KARAMA Creek, walked along the beach to arrive at UAMAI Rest House at 1540 hrs.

Sunday,  
16th. August

Observed.

Monday,  
17th. August

During the day Mr.Bowman checked the census for the UAMAI No.1 villages and Mr.Keenan checked the census for the UAMAI No.2 villages. Census statistics were compiled during the afternoon.

Tuesday,  
18th. August

Close inspection made of the UAMAI Villages. Disputes heard during the morning. The patrol departed from UAMAI Rest House at 1430 hrs. and arrived at SILO Rest House at 1535 hrs. Talks to Village Officials during afternoon.

Wednesday,  
19th. August

During the morning Mr.Bowman checked the census at SILO No.1 and inspected the village. Mr.Keenan inspected the SILO No.2 villages and checked the census. Compilation of census statistics during the afternoon. Disputes heard and settled out of Court.

Thursday,  
20th. August

One Court for Native Matters held during the morning. The patrol departed from SILO Rest House at 0930 hrs. and proceeded to LOVELA Village checking on houses which had been built along the beach in this area. At LOVELA the census was checked and houses inspected. The patrol officers then continued along the beach while the carriers went direct to KEREMA along the Cupola road. The patrol officers arrived at the village of LAU at 1155 hrs. after a difficult walk. The census was checked and village inspected. Departed at 1300 hrs. and ascended a very steep track to the Cupola road. Continued along this road and met by Mr.Flower a/A.D.O. at Cupola plantation. Travelled the rest of the way to Kerema by jeep and arrived at the station at 1445 hrs.

Friday,  
21st. August

At KEREMA.

Saturday,  
22nd. August

Departed from station at 1000 hrs. and travelled to Cupola plantation. Continued the journey on foot and arrived at URIRI village at 1100 hrs. Census checked and village inspected. Talk given to natives. Departed from URIRI at 1300 hrs. and returned to the station per canoe arriving there at 1430 hrs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: In the villages of the two sub-divisions patrolled Native Affairs were quite satisfactory. There were many minor disputes brought before the patrol but it was possible to settle these in a friendly manner and it was not necessary to have recourse to Court action except in one case. In the case referred to a SILO man was convicted of unlawfully striking and sentenced to two weeks I.H.L.

As stated the majority of disputes brought to the attention of the patrol were of a minor nature. As all the villages patrolled are within easy reach of either KEREMA or KUKUPI major matters are taken to these centres when the dispute arises. There were two land disputes dealt with and the parties to the disputes declared themselves satisfied when the disputes were settled. However, it would not surprise me in the least if some one of the parties brought the dispute before any subsequent patrol. This seems to be a favourite pastime with some of the natives for on several occasions during the course of this patrol natives brought up matters which had been dealt with by previous patrols. They were, of course, told that as the matter had been settled before there would be no further action taken.

At SILO a number of women complained that their husbands were not providing them with food. In all cases the men complained of had two wives and it was one of the wives making the complaint. Investigation showed that these charges were unfounded and prompted by jealousy. No further action was taken in these matters.

One one occasion the patrol was told that a man who had been ordered by a previous officer to remove coconuts which he had planted on another's land without permission had refused to do so. The coconuts had now grown and the owner of the land wanted to know what the position was. The defendant was told that as he had not complied with the previous officer's order he would now lose any claim to the ownership of the coconuts as they had been planted without permission and were now too big to remove. It appears that this matter of planting coconuts and other food trees on another person's land occurs quite frequently. The offenders have no real reason for doing this and consequently suffer the loss of the trees.

There were two illegitimate births noted during the census check of the villages. In one instance the girl refused to name the father of the child and as a result it was impossible to take steps to see that the father assisted in the maintenance of the baby.

It was noticed that quite a number of KUKUKUKU children had been adopted by natives of the areas patrolled. In most cases the children are orphans and when adopted by the foster-parents the latter make payment to the surviving relatives of the child. There is a KUKUKUKU village located on KARAMA Creek some hours travel from the KARAMA Villages and it is from here that a number of the children come. From what was observed by this patrol the children are treated the same as any of the other village children and the foster-parents appear to be quite fond of them. It is my opinion that it is a good thing for these children to be adopted as they are for, after living for a number of years in the coastal villages, they acquire a knowledge of the outside world which they can, in future years, pass on to their inland friends.

KUKUKUKU men and women often come down to KARAMA and some of the other coastal villages to trade with the coastal natives. This contact is very good and assuredly has beneficial effects on the inland people. A village has been established at the instigation of the L.M.S. Mission and as mentioned is situated on KARAMA Creek. It is not known how many KUKUKUKU natives are resident at this village but it is understood that a patrol will be visiting the area in the near future.



All villages visited were quite clean and little filth could be found. Since the completion of the patrol the tramping of animals in villages has been prohibited by the District Commissioner. Dogs are excluded from this prohibition. The village officials are being advised of this as they report at Kereba and were there will be no chance for any person to allow his pigs to wander around in the village. The pigs were absent from the villages while the patrol was present but under the old course of things they would have been returned to the village by the owners when the patrol had left the area. The District Commissioner's prohibition will have beneficial results in all areas as the village officials have come to report any breaches to the officers at Kereba.

**RAVENS (CASSINUS) AND LAMPROLAIMA** In all the villages visited by this patrol eggs is the staple food. There does not appear to be any shortage of this food in the two sub-divisions. In the camps at the back of the Kereba village the eggs-picks seem to do very well. It was noticed at UMI that, as a result of the salt-water flooding into the camps from UMI and Kereba creeks, quite a number of the eggs-picks have died.

Quite good crops of banana, taro, sweet potato, pumpkin and hot-peas are also grown. While not grown in large quantities they appear to be of good quality.

A great deal of time is spent by natives in the coastal villages in catching fish and the weather needs to be rather hot to stop the canoes from going out. During the course of this patrol it was noticed that the fishing canoes were out every day.

Pigs, dogs and fowls were present in their usual numbers. It was found necessary at Kereba to destroy two diseased dogs. Others seen appeared to be as healthy as a village dog could expect to be. Large numbers of eggs were available at all villages. As mentioned earlier all pigs were outside the village fences while the patrol was present. It is hoped that under the provisions of native regulation 116 they will continue to be kept outside the fences.

**RAVENS** The areas patrolled were quite well off with regard to education facilities. The Administration Central School at Kereba was opened on 1st January 1947 and some young men from both the Kereba and Kereba sub-divisions attend this school. The school is under the supervision of Mr. J. Williams, Education Officer, and he is assisted by native teachers. The central school takes boarders.

At the L.L.S. mission station at UMI a school is operated under the supervision of Father Peter Hill. There is a large attendance at this school. The majority of the pupils come from either Kereba village or Kereba village with smaller numbers coming from other villages in the Kereba and Kereba areas.

Schools are operated by European teachers of the L.L.S. in all the big villages. Attendance in a number of cases is not consistent. The standard of schooling is not very high but it does, at least, provide a grounding for the children.

It was noticed that a few young men from these villages were attending the Administration schools at UMI and Kereba.

It is hoped that the natives of these areas will, in the future, take more advantage of the opportunities they have to attend good schools than seems to have been the case in the past.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: From KOARU village to LOVELA village all walking was done along the beach which at low tide is excellent. The beach would also be very good for motor transport, more particularly motor-cycles. From SILO to KOARU there is for a great part of the way an alternative track in from the beach but this track does not receive a great deal of use. It is used mainly during high tide.

From LOVELA to LAU the walk is somewhat more difficult for it entails clambering over and around rocks and cliff-faces. It is a walk which it would not be advisable for one to attempt at high-tide. From LAU a track - very steep - leads up to the Cupola road and this in turn joins up with the KEREMA-EPO motor road. From this latter road a track leads through Cupola plantation to URIRI village. The section of this track which is on native-owned land is in good condition although at the time the patrol passed over it it was very slippery due to the rain which fell the previous night. In addition the track goes over ~~xxx~~ land which contains a lot of clay.

The main bridges in the areas visited are at UAMAI and SILO. The construction of these bridges has enabled the Administration to dispense with the services of two ferryman who were previously employed at these places. The bridges at SILO were in good condition. One of the UAMAI bridges was in need of repairs and instructions were issued to this effect. There is a ferryman employed at KARAMA Creek which is not possible to be bridged and he is kept busy ferrying travellers to and fro. Another ferryman is employed at URIRI. These are the only ferrymen employed in the two sub-divisions.

VILLAGES:- Village Officials: The village officials met with seem to be doing a good job. It was my impression that a few of them were a bit hazy as to their powers and wherever this was noticed their work and duties were explained to them. The Village Constable of the SILO No. 1 villages was the only V.C. absent at the time of the patrol's visit and he was in the Native Hospital at KEREMA.

Some of the village councillors seen did not impress the patrol with the performance of their work. Some, however, created quite a favourable impression and it was evident that they were assisting the village constables in the settling of minor disputes and the performance of village work.

Village Housing: On the whole the housing in all villages was good. As was to be expected there were some exceptions and where necessary instructions as to the improvement or re-construction of houses were issued. Housing seen was of a type most suitable for the conditions of the areas.

At UAMAI and SILO the sea is gradually washing away the beach front and bites in further each year. The UAMAI villages are most affected for the houses are situated on a narrow strip of land between the beach and the swamp.

There has been at UAMAI and SILO a tendency for some of the villagers to build small shacks along the beach and away from the main village sites. The possible results if this was unchecked are as set out in the preamble to Native Regulation 101. Furthermore I can see no good reason why the natives should build these houses away from the main village. The reasons given to me by some of the offenders were not supportable. Consequently steps were taken in accordance with the provisions of Native Regulation 101(9) and the owners of these shacks were ordered to build in the main villages. The houses seen were in very poor condition and would be good only as breeding grounds for germs.



CENSUS: Census figures are attached hereto.

No difficulties were experienced during the census-takes. The village officials were, as a rule, very helpful to the officers checking the census. Two male natives of UAMAI were absent from the village when the census was taken. They were subsequently brought to Kerema after the patrol had been completed and, as they had no good reason for being absent from the census, each was convicted in the Court for Native Matters and fined the sum of Five Shillings.

The figures for the KAIRU sub-division show that there has been a total increase of 63 since the last census was taken in October, 1952. Migrations into the sub-division and new names account for 6 while the natural increase accounts for 57.

There was a total increase of 13 in the figures for the LORABADA sub-division since the last census was taken in November, 1952. Natural increase accounts for 2 only while migrations into the sub-division and new names account for 11.

The largest number of deaths in the KAIRU sub-division occurred in the 0-1 year age group. It is evident that at this age the native children are most susceptible to illness and in a large number of cases there are fatal results to such illnesses. Deaths in this age group accounted for 39% of the total deaths in the sub-division.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: The patrol was interested in the method used by the natives of the area ~~particular~~ in catching fish out at sea. The workings of the "fishing-lines" were explained to the patrol officers.

The "fishing-line" which is of native-made string is attached to one end of a float. The float is made from a very light wood obtained from a tree which grows along the coast. The tree from which the wood is obtained is known as "ORO" in the language of these natives. The wood from this coastal tree is the more popular but it can also be cut from an inland tree. This latter tree provides the native with a light wood but it is not as strong as that obtained from the coastal tree and is more liable to break under strain. The float varies in length but would average about three feet. The end opposite to that to which the line is attached is carved and painted. The line is many feet in length and at its end is worked into a very stiff circle which is approx. 7" in diameter. This circle is divided vertically by another piece of string to which the bait - generally prawn - is attached. Shells are attached to the bottom portion of the circle and these act as sinkers. They are not, however, of a weight to pull the circle too much out of shape. The fish seeing the bait dangling makes a rush to grab it and in so doing passes through the circle on one side or other of the dividing string. As the natives fish some distance from shore the fish are generally fairly big at the depth at which they fish and when it passes through the circle the string catches in its gills and holds it fast. The fish naturally struggles in an attempt to escape. This action causes the float which had been lying on the surface of the water to be pulled to an upright position. The fisherman, seeing this, then proceeds to haul in his catch. Each fisherman takes several of these lines with him when he goes out and should he be attending to another line when a strike is made ~~on a second line~~ the painting on the float previously mentioned makes it easier for him to see the float when it is pulled to an upright position. As mentioned, the floats are made of a very light wood and as this is extremely buoyant the fish cannot pull it under the water and keep it down.

These lines are used by all the fishermen and prove to be quite effective.

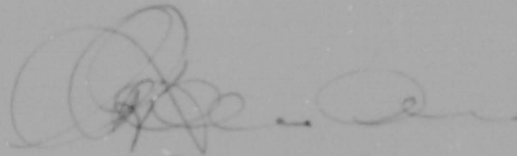
~~SECRET~~ The London Mission Society is the main mission operating in the areas visited by the patrol. At ~~MAWU~~ the mission station is under the control of a German pastor. The pastor supervises the school which is operating at this station and he is assisted by several teachers. His wife looks after the ~~hospital~~ hospital. There are in all the villages mission teachers who are in charge of the schooling of the village children. They also conduct religious services in the villages.

The ~~MAWU~~ villages come within the area which is at present looked after by the Rev. H. Brown who is stationed at ~~MAWU~~. If a European missionary was to be stationed at ~~MAWU~~ he would, of course, be in charge of that area. It is, I believe, a long time now since a missionary was stationed at ~~MAWU~~. Sister C. Fairhall was in charge of the hospital at ~~MAWU~~ for some time but she has since been transferred to ~~MAWU~~. The transfer was effected at the end of last June.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission has also entered these areas but the strength of this mission is negligible when compared to that of the L.M.S. There are a few natives attending the L.M.S. mission school at ~~MAWU~~ which is in the charge of Mr. Lee but the great majority of native children in this area attend L.M.S. schools either in the villages or at ~~MAWU~~ station.

While the patrol was at ~~MAWU~~ the L.M.S. teacher in the village complained that the village officials were not helping him to get village people to do work for him. It was explained to the teacher and the village officials that as agents of the administration in the village they were not able to use their powers to force people to do mission work. They themselves could, if it did not interfere with the administration work in the village, assist the teacher but that it was up to the village people themselves to decide whether they (the village people) wished to assist the teacher. If some of the villagers did not wish to help the teacher then it was no one else's business but their own. All this was explained to the officials and the teacher at quite some length and it is hoped that the position has been clarified for all concerned.

~~SECRET~~ I would like here to express my appreciation of the manner in which Constable patrol officer Mr. H. Brown carried out his duties during the course of this patrol. It was Mr. Brown's first census patrol and he quickly picked up the rudiments of census-taking and was of great assistance to this officer. I consider that Mr. Brown could be quite capable of doing solo census patrols of coastal villages.



(G. E. BROWN)  
Patrol Officer



APPENDIX "C"

THE USE OF NATIVE VILLAGE NAMES: In his memo 30-3/78 of 5/8/53 the acting Assistant District Officer instructed that native names only were to be used for all villages visited. The practice of using the terms No1, No2, etc. was to be discontinued.

It had been the practice in the past to split the KARAMA, UAMAI, and SILO villages into sections for the purpose of census taking. The KARAMA villages were split into three sections and the UAMAI and SILO villages were split into two sections each. Each section being composed of two or more hamlets. The separate hamlet names were noted in the census books but the figures for each hamlet had been added together and only the total for the section recorded.


Extensive enquiries were made regarding names etc. and it was elicited that the divisions into KARAMA No1, No2 and No3 were purely artificial. The people of each section regard themselves as being KARAMA natives belonging to certain hamlets which all go to form the KARAMA group. The same applies to UAMAI and SILO. According to the natives the terms KARAMA No1 etc. came into use only after more than one Village Constable had been appointed to the group. Each Village Constable had a number of the hamlets to supervise and thus officers came to call them No1 etc. The KARAMA natives told me that they sometimes refer to the divisions as OPAKARIKARA, ARUKARIKARA and EITIKARIKARA-KOFA. However, I learned that these were only words from their own language meaning (a) the village near (the creek); (b) the village further (from the creek); (c) the far village (from the creek). In view of this these words could not be used as village names.

During this patrol census statistics were compiled for each hamlet and it is suggested that this method should be adhered to for I believe that it gives a truer picture of Births, Deaths, Migrations etc. for the area.

The names of the hamlets which form the village groups are given hereunder.

KARAMA No.1 : TOARI ; PARAKOU ; KIOAVAFIRU and IVORIKA.  
KARAMA No.2 : KEREMA ; LAUKIAVA and LAVAIVIOPATERA.  
KARAMA No.3 : MOROI ; OFASA ; KAIVIPIPUKARI; ARU and URU.  
UAMAI No.1 ; PARAKOU ; IROPI ; LALAMO No1 and LALAMO No.2  
UAMAI No.2 : POMARA ; NUKOVO ; MA'ARU and MORA'A.  
SILO No.1 : TIMORI and LOVIKA.  
SILO No.2 : IVEIFIRU ; IVAU and AIKAMURUKA.

Due to an error at the time the census figures for TIMORI and LOVIKA (SILO No.1) were combined. It is suggested that the next patrol to this area could separate the figures for each village.

  
(G.R. KEENAN)  
Patrol Officer

30-1/130.

1st. September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KIKORI.

PATROL REPORT KEREMA No.2 of 1953/54.

The above-mentioned report of a patrol carried out by Mr.G.Keenan, Patrol Officer, and Mr.B.Bowman, Cadet Patrol Officer is forwarded in quadruplicate.

Under the heading "Native Affairs" the officer refers to the trading which takes place in KUKUKUKU children. Whilst the point the officer makes regarding the winning of the KUKUKUKU's knowledge in this way is conceded, the buying and selling of human beings cannot but be frowned upon.

As the Patrol Officer mentions an early patrol will visit the KUKUKUKU villages situated on the KARAMA Creek headwaters.

Regarding the excluding of animals from villages under the recent amendment to the Native Regulations. The exclusion applies only to villages ~~which~~ where the land is the property of the village and not of individuals (your memo 413/11-6 of 10/8/53 refers). This excludes most villages in the Sub-district and it would be appreciated if you would amend the order to read "all villages".

Under the heading "Roads and Bridges" the officer mentions the ferryman at URIRI. In the interests of economy it is intended dispensing with his services as he has insufficient work to warrant his being kept on in the position.

Village Housing: The shacks referred to near SILO were declared "Forbidden Settlements" some time ago by myself and action subsequently taken resulted in several gaol sentences. However the officer assures me that those he refers to are other houses.

Census: It is pleasing to note that the over-all increase persists. Since 1951 there has been an over-all increase of 195 or just on 5% in two years. This is most satisfactory.

Mr.Keenan's remarks on Reg. No.2169 L/Cpl. BEDERA apparently agree with your own ideas, sir. However, he will be closely watched and may be called upon to undertake considerable "extra drill" from time to time.

In general Mr.Keenan has carried out a good patrol and was apparently ably assisted by Mr.Bowman, C.P.O. His decision regarding the use of native village names was made after consultation with myself per medium of private notes during the patrol and it seems this is the best method.

For your comments and on-forwarding, please.

  
(E.FLOWER) a/Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Ref. No. 486/30-1  
District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.  
8th September, 1953.

Director,  
D.D.S. & N.A.  
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT KEREMA No. 2-1953/54.

By Mr. G.R. Keenan, .P.O.

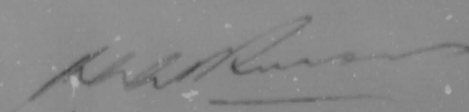
Above Report is forwarded in triplicate.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- The trading with Kukukuku children is an old practice, but, as the A.D.O. has remarked in his covering memo is one that should be frowned upon. It does have a beneficial effect in that it brings the Kukukukus into touch more with the coastal natives. As far as I can see this will continue until such times as we are in a position to control the Kukukukus, give them adequate medical attention and thus overcome the killing of parents in tribal war or by disease. An extensive Patrol programme of the Kukukuku area has been planned by the A.D.O. with the establishment of a Post.

*also*  
EXCLUDING PIGS FROM ALL VILLAGES:- The point raised by the ADO to declare all villages as ones from which pigs are to be excluded is highly desirable, but I do not think that this can be brought about just yet. Should the village people request the prohibition, action will be taken under Regulation 1164, but, for the present, only those villages where the area is communal are included.

CENSUS:- The natural increase is very encouraging, and I only wish the position in the Kikori Sub-District was the same.

POL. No. 2169 L/Opl. BEDIRA was transferred to Kerema by me so that I could have a second opinion. It appears that the opinion I had of him is supported by Mr. Keenan, with the result that his dismissal will be considered.

  
(K. C. Atkinson)  
a/District Commissioner G. D.

G. c. A. D. O. KEREMA

Kerema 3 of 53/54

B. Bowman C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office

KEREMA G. D. .

Patrol Report No.3 of 1953/54.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	B.Bowman C.P.O.
Area Patrolled:	IHU to AREHAVA and IHU to KEREMA.
Patrol Accompanied by:	J.TURNER Medasst. 1 member R.P.C.Const.
Duration of Patrol:	14 days.
Objects of Patrol:	1. To accompany A.D.O. 2. To aid O.I.C.IHU.
Map References:	Army Strat.Series, 4 miles to 1 inch EIKORI sheet.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The earlier part of the patrol is from 15th July to 21st July, 1953, was carried out in the company of Mr. Flower, A.D.O. the purpose of which, Mr. Flower has stated in his report. The latter part of the patrol was aiding Mr. Donaldson, O.I.C. IHU, in outstanding station matters.

DIARY.

Wednesday, 15th July to Monday, 20th July, 1953.

See Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/54, carried out by Mr. Flower, A.D.O.

Tuesday, 21st July, 1953.

Previously I had been instructed to remain at IHU, and after the D.C. and party moved off for KEREMA, the body on the beach was investigated. The landing area at the mouth of the VAILALA river was inspected, as O.I.C. IHU, had been informed that a catalina would be arriving the following day from MORESBY.

Wednesday, 22nd July, 1953.

The catalina landed at 10am, and the passengers, coroner, pathologist and detective inspector were taken by canoe to IHU. At IHU a post-mortem was carried out on the body by Dr. Price. Cause of death was not ascertained, and the party left for Moresby at 2.15pm. Returning to IHU the body was finally buried.

(2)

Thursday, 23rd July, 1953.

Visited the villages of AUMA, HAIARI, and HIRREKERA, and from these villages took several natives to IHU for questioning with regards the body of the native found on the beach.

Friday, 24th July, 1953.

Surveyed a piece of land adjacent to the present IHU station land. The object being that this land should be purchased from the natives, for future station property.

Saturday, 25th July, 1953.

Further inquiries were made, pertaining to the body found at HAIARI.

Sunday, 26th July, 1953.

Observed.

Monday, 27th July, 1953.

In the company of Mr. Turner, Madaset, Kerema, and O.I.C. IHU, Mr. Donaldson, we left IHU at 10am, arriving at HUIVA plantation at 4pm where the party stayed over-night.

Tuesday, 28th July, 1953.

Mr. Turner and I departed HUIVA at 2pm as the tide was then at its lowest. Mr. Chalder, of HUIVA drove us to the BLUFF. Walking from the BLUFF inspections were made of MFA and UARIPI villages. As the D.C. and his party had inspected these villages one week earlier, they were in excellent condition. Arrived at HIRREKERA at 7pm.

- 0 0 0 0 -

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

All villages seemed to be in excellent visible order; no difficulties concerning carriers were met. One aspect encountered was that natives questioned regarding the body were reluctant to speak of the matter. The natives believed that the deceased had been a victim of sorcery; no doubt this had some bearing on the reason for their silence.

#### LAW and JUSTICE.

The body found on the beach was identified as a villager from HAIARI. The cause of death was not ascertained; when I left IHU very little progress had been made on the case.

#### CONCLUSION.

Many matters were dealt with at IHU, but the reason and manner of death of the HAIARI villager still remains inconclusive.

*Blairman L.P.O.*



30-1/126

28th August, 1953.

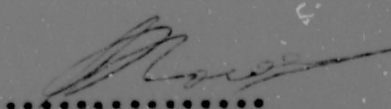
The District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

PATROL REPORT KER.3 OF 1953-54.

Attached, in quadruplicate, is the report of a patrol carried out by Mr.E.Bowman, C.P.O.

The report has been made out in accordance with my instructions and trust meets with your approval.

Mr.Donaldson advised me when he was at Kerema recently that Mr.Bowman proved of great assistance to him at Ihu especially in the matter of surveying the new land, as the officer has had surveying experience.

  
.....  
(E.Flower)

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Ref. No. 487/30-1

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.  
8th September, 1953.


Director,  
D. D. S. & N. A.  
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL REPORT KEREMA No. 3 of 1953/54.

Above Patrol Report is forwarded in triplicate.

This is the first report submitted by Mr. C. P. O. Bowman and, even though most of the period is already covered by Mr. Flower's Report (Ker. 1-53/54) I considered that a separate report submitted by Mr. Bowman would give him practice in writing reports, and that it would be a good opportunity to find out just what observations Mr. Bowman had made.

The report calls for no further comment.

  
(K. C. Atkinson)  
a/District Commissioner G. D.

C. c. A. D. O. KEREMA



Kesuma 4 of 53/54

B. Lewman C.P.O.

KERITOK OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KERIMA SUB-DISTRICT  
QUEL DIVISION.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 1953/54.

Officer Conducting Patrol: B. Bowman G.P.O.  
Area Patrolled: THE BLUFF Region.  
Patrol Accompanied by: E. Shearer Works Officer.  
Duration of Patrol: 3 members of R.P.C.  
Objects of Patrol: 11 days.  
To organize native labour  
for construction of the  
BLUFF ROAD.  
Map Reference: Strat. Series 4 miles to  
1 inch W/AU sheet.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The BLUFF is situated on the coast approximately eight miles west of KERIMA. Construction of the BLUFF road was proposed several years ago, but until recently nothing had been carried out. In 1949 an extensive patrol was sent to the BLUFF to survey a proposed inland site, for the road. The inland site, surveyed by that patrol had recently been rejected, in favour of a site around the bluff. In July 1953, a Work's Officer inspected the site. Later, in August, construction was commenced, and at present the work is being carried out by a Work's Officer.

MARK.

Monday, 24th. August, 1953.

Patrol departed KERIMA, 10am, arrived at the BLUFF at 1pm. Police were sent to KRUIU and URA Villages, to recruit labour for road construction.

Tuesday, 25th. August, 1953.

Labour was sent to various points, commencing at 7am. I then departed for KERIMA at 10am, arriving there at 1pm. A few minor matters were discussed with the A.D.O. Arrived back at the BLUFF at 5pm.

Wednesday, 26th. August, 1953.

Assisted the work's officer in small odd jobs where possible.

Thursday, 27th. August, 1953.

See next page.



Thursday, 27th August, 1953.

Departed the BLUFF at 8.30am. for KER MA to pick up explosives consigned to construction job. Arrived KERMA 12 noon. Stayed over-night as the explosives had not yet arrived KERMA.

Friday, 28th August, 1953.

After arranging carriers to carry the explosives, (which arrived by boat) left PISOI at 7pm. arriving the BLUFF at 10pm.

Saturday, 29th August, 1953.

Rained heavily, no labour did not work. Day was spent in fixing incidentals around the camp.

Sunday, 30th August, 1953.

Observed.

Monday, 31st August, 1953.

Mr. Flower, A.D.O. and Mr. S. Ashton, PINEI trader; passed through this morning, on their way to ARAMIRI plantation. The blasting for the road was commenced to-day.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1953.

Assisted work's officer where possible.

Wednesday, 2nd September, 1953.

Blasting of the BLUFF continued. Progress on this section, is quite noticeable. A.D.O. passed through on way to NIIVA plantation.

Thursday, 3rd September, 1953.

Returned to KERMA with A.D.O. by station jeep, arriving there at 3pm.

.....

#### NATIVE LABOUR.

The basic purpose of the patrol was to organise and supervise native labour. Three police accompanied the patrol, and these police will remain at the BLUFF when the patrol is completed.

Natives were recruited from KERHU and NKA villages; about fifteen from each village. In general the natives were keen to work, but an odd case of reluctance was encountered.

The labour position is functioning quite well, although, to receive diligent work from the natives, a close supervision must be kept. As gangs are working at several different places, supervision is not very rigid. The three police, remaining at the BLUFF, should aid with labour position quite considerably.

At the time I left the BLUFF, considering the strangeness of the work, to most of the natives, a great amount of work had been carried out.

(3)

CONCLUSION.

Much time is being lost by the officer, in moving from camp to job-site. Had the situation of the camp been located closer to the main bluff, instead of twenty minutes walk from it, it would have proved a considerable time saver.

Heavy seas will severely affect part of the road, but as it is basically a low-tide road, and should the necessity arise, the deviation behind the bluff could be used with-out any loss of time.

It would seem very satisfactory, that work has commenced on the BLUFF ROAD, as motor transport will now be able to function direct from PETOI to the VALLALA river.

*Rowan*  
*S.P.O.*  
*5/9/53*



APPENDIX.

Const. LOGUA. No.6653

Discipline: Poor.  
Appearance: Excellent.  
Conduct: Fair. Proved to be a quick  
and keen learner.

Const. TIVIRARI. No.6943

Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Good.  
Conduct: Excellent.

Const. MIMIGINA. No.8005

Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Good.  
Conduct: Excellent.

.....

*Bowman*  
.....  
(B.BOWMAN. G.P.O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Ref. No. 488/30-1

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.  
8th September, 1953.

Director,  
D. L. S. & N. A.  
PORT MORESEY.

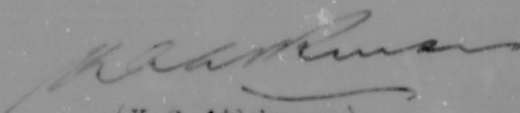
PATROL REPORT KEREMA No. 4 of 1953/54.

By Mr. B. Bowman, C.P.O.

Above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Reference the C.P.O.'s comment on Native Labour, that there were odd cases of reluctance to work. I take it that all labour who are ~~now~~ working are all volunteers.

No further comment is called for.

  
(K. C. Atkinson)  
a/District Commissioner G. D.

C.c. A. D. O. KEREMA



Kenna 5 of 53/54

B. Bowman

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ASSISTANT RESERVE OFFICER

KORUBIA, G.D.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1953/4.

Officer Conducting Patrol: BRUCE E. BOWMAN G.P.O.  
Area Patrolled: KORUBIA BAY and OPAU VILLAGES.  
Patrol Accompanied By: 3 members of R.P.C.  
1 interpreter.  
Duration of Patrol: 4 days.  
Object of Patrol: CENSUS and ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.  
Map Reference: STRAT. SERIES 4 miles to  
1 inch. MAU SHEET.

-00-00-

INTRODUCTION.

During the greater part of the patrol period, the patrol was hindered by incessant rains. Roads and village lands were like a quagmire and a true conception of the general condition of the villages could not be gathered.

With the exception of OPAU, all villages are only a short distance from KORUBIA station.

OPAU is situated about eight miles from the station, in a very swampy region. After travelling through numerous swamps, the author was pleasantly surprised by the extent of greenery in the OPAU area. This area was affected more by the rains than others, because being of the situation of all OPAU villages on some river or creek. These villages are well spread out; KAPIRI and ABUPI being the best outlying of the group.

DEARY.

Wednesday, 16th. September, 1953.

The patrol commenced, with the census of MEI village. Census and inspection of MUVARI and FINU, was carried out and the patrol returned to KORUBIA at 1700 hrs.



(2)

Thursday, 17th, September, 1953.

Departed station by canoe at 0730 hrs. arrived at WARIPI 0830 hrs. Village census and inspection carried out, and patrol arrived at station, 1600 hrs.

Friday, 18th, September, 1953.

Spent at KIBEMA compiling census figures, for MBI and WARIPI.

Saturday, 19th, September, 1953.

At KIBEMA, compiling census figures.

Sunday, 20th, September, 1953.

Observed.

Monday, 21st, September, 1953.

After the departure of Mr. P. O. Keenan's patrol, the patrol departed, by canoe for OPAU at 1100hrs. Unfortunately a squall developed, and the canoe carrying patrol personnel and gear capsized in the middle of the bay. Monday after-noon was spent drying gear at KIBEMA.

Tuesday, 22nd, September, 1953.

Departed by canoe for OPAU, at 0730hrs. thence arriving at OPAU landing at 0930hrs. Patrol arrived at the MIRAKERA rest house at 1100hrs. In the after-noon, village inspection and census of MIRAKERA, IRAUPAIRA, HEVAVARI and HEVAHERHI, was carried out. Several complaints were heard at the rest house.

Wednesday, 23rd, September, 1953.

Due to heavy rain, complaints were heard in the morning, at the rest house. During the after-noon, the census and village inspection of TAUPOS, ABUPI and NAMOHOROI was carried out.

Thursday, 24th, September, 1953.

Census and inspection of KAPIRI, which is one hour through the swamps, from MIRAKERA, was carried out. Complaints were heard and on returning to the rest house, the OPAU census figures were compiled.

Friday, 25th, September, 1953.

Over-night the river rose, and flooded the villages. Unable to walk from the rest house, the patrol left for NAMOHOROI, by canoe, from where we walked to the landing. Departed landing at 0800hrs. and arrived at KIBEMA at 0930hrs.

Saturday, 26th, September, 1953.

Compilation of census figures at KIBEMA.

Sunday, 27th, September, 1953.

Observed.

Monday, 28th, September, 1953.

Village census and inspection, of IPISI carried out, and figures for village compiled.

Monday, 29th September, 1953.  
Census and inspection of KARIWA Village, also compilation of figures for this village.

-00-00-

NATIVE OPINIONS.

At all villages visited, the people were as helpful as could be expected.

While at OPNU no verbal request was made for food, but an abundant supply was consistently maintained by the people. The natives in this particular area impressed the author by their efforts to help inland personnel in every respect.

Many complaints were heard, but most dealt with were concerned with "bridge-plates". A few minor "land-plate" ailments were heard and noted, but all villages are reasonably close to KARWA, most complaints are taken direct to the station.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LITERATURE.

All villages are adequately supplied with food from their gardens; maize, beans, and bananas are the main foods, of the coastal villages.

At OPNU, the food supply is much greater than required. The climate, and composition of soil, makes for the growing of more and larger foodstuffs. Also in the OPNU group, oranges grow in abundance, and these play an important part, in the diet of these particular natives.

Plugs are plentiful in the area, but as can be expected, the pigs of OPNU appear to be fatter and more healthy-looking. Dogs are typical end-eyed village creatures, and during the census of KARIWA village, more diseased dogs were seen, and destroyed, than in the whole of the other villages.

GENERAL.

The Village Constables, assisted favourably, by organizing the village people long before the officer commenced the census. As a result, the census was able to be carried out without any difficulty.

A glance at last years census figures, indicates that in practically all cases an increase in population is shown. Smaller villages such as PIRI, whose number comprises older people, are the few exceptions to this, and have shown a decrease in population.

The number of births is approximately the same as last year's figures, but an over-all increase is noted, the number being 72. Two main reasons for this increase is a marked decrease in the number of deaths, and an increase in the number of inland migrations. It is noted that the number of emigrants from the area has a slight increase. This is mentioned further on in the report.



VILLAGES.

All villages are in reasonably good condition. IPITI which is on the point of KARAKA BAY, has the advantage to be in such a position, as to have all river and sea rubbish washed onto its shores. Persons visiting the village from the beach see the village in a poor perspective.

Villages in the OPAI group are in good condition, the sites of the individual villages being level, with regard to their closeness to water and forests.

Recent high tides have inundated the coastal villages of MAI, MARUA and IPITI. All along the KARAKA BAY the coastline is generally being washed further inland; this can be seen by the number of coconut trees which are now growing in water. It would therefore appear advisable if villages, such as IPITI could be moved to a higher, more permanent portion of the beach.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

Job. Village Constables in the area are doing a satisfactory job. During the patrol all Village Constables proved very helpful.

Such Village Constable, in the area visited, comes to the station at least once a week.

Village Constables were also of great assistance, and were always ready to help when needed.

RAVE HOUSES.

At KIRIKIRI village, a new rest house had just been completed before the arrival of the patrol. This building is of quite good style, and proved to be very roomy. It is located on the bank of the river, and in the most centralised position available.

STUDENTS.

It is pleasing to note the fairly large number of students attending the KARAKA GENERAL SCHOOL. Since last year the number has increased 100.0. and the number of students at this school is 200.

Elementary schools function in most villages, but the number of students attending these has decreased; no doubt due to students seeking higher education from Government schools.

ROADS and PATHS.

In the coastal villages roads are in reasonable condition, while at OPAI the roads encountered were in very bad condition. Suggestions by other officers for the improvement of these roads has been carried out, but the first rains, that in wet weather they are not usable.

All bridges in the area are in fair condition.

The swamp between KIRIKIRI and KUPITI has been traversed by logs, but great agility is required to cross without mishap.

GENERAL INDEX.

In the past year, no MAKIMOKU children have been adopted, in any of the villages patrolled.

It was noted with interest, that about 50p.c. of the adopted children, whose names appeared in the census books, as having been recorded last census, have since returned to their NIKIMOKU villages.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Injuries were noted in all villages, and the existing number were in proportion to the population.

At OPAU there is no aid-post; and several cases of scores, minor injuries, and two cases of yaws, were instructed to report to KURUMA hospital for treatment. Instruction has since been given to the Village Constable, of OPAU, for the erection of an aid-post at WIRAKERA.

NATIVE VILLAGER NAMES.

As instructed by the A.D.O. thorough inquiries were made at each village, pertaining to the use of native names for villages.

Results from different sources, in some cases proved rather confusing, as some villagers were known, in past years, by various different names. Some of the older villagers still persist in using a variety of older hamlet names.

The method of nomenclature adopted by the population majority is the one which I have recorded. My version of this method closely populated villages may have only one or two native names, also each village of a large spread-out group is known by only one name.

The below mentioned native village names, were obtained after much inquiry and can be regarded as the most common, and stable used by the natives.

HEI	.....	MAITANI; YINU.
HARUFI	.....	PIKCI; POVAOUPANU.
OPU	.....	WIRAKERA; TRAPAIRI; KAPIRI;
		MAUPOR; HEVAITRI; ABUPIPI;
		MAHONOROI; HAATHIRU.



(6)

RECOMMENDATION.

For location of all villages mentioned in the report,  
see the accompanying map.

*Bowman 110*  
.....  
(B. BOWMAN C.P.O.)  
KEREMA.

1. 10. 53.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on the members of the ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY,  
who accompanied KIRIWA BAY patrol, 16th.- 23th, September, 1953.

Patrol report ; KIRIWA No. 5 of 1953/54.

Constable IBA No. 1353.

Discipline: GOOD  
Appearance: GOOD  
Conduct: A good, conscientious policeman.

Constable MIRAVASA No. 6911.

Discipline: GOOD  
Appearance: GOOD  
Conduct: Very Good; tries hard.

Constable TAUTANA No. 6397.

Discipline: GOOD  
Appearance: FAIR  
Conduct: FAIR; has lazy disposition, but works  
well when needed.

-00-00-

*Brown*  
.....  
(H. BROWN C.P.O.)



10th. September, 1953.

Mr. B. Bowman,  
Cadet Patrol Officer.  
KEREMA.

KEREMA BAY PATROL.

As discussed, please prepare to leave on a patrol of the KEREMA BAY villages, on Wednesday next, the 16th. September, 1953.

This will be your first solo patrol, and it is requested you spend plenty of time in each village. For this reason, no time limit is being placed on the patrol.

The purposes of the patrol are;

- (1) To check and complete annual census.
- (2) General village inspection, including the settling of any disputes, where these do not require court action.

From your recent patrol, you should now be familiar with the method of census taking, but read DS circular instructions Nos. 2 of 48/49, 12 of 48/49 and 115 of 48/49 to thoroughly acquaint yourself with exactly what is required. Take some new books with you to use where necessary. Wherever new names are entered be sure and leave plenty of room between them, for later additions. Divide the MEI'I village books from Nos. 1 and 2 and start one book for FIRU and one for KARIKARAO. At any other villages where there are separate groups, please divide them into their native groups and record names accordingly.

When you have people assembled for census, talk to them through an interpreter, stressing the work of the Government, the fact that they have the benefits of free medicine and education etc., as well as any other matters you deem advisable. At OPAU etc stress village cleanliness.

Take with you a blue ensign and have it flown whilst you are in any village.

Inspect all villages, roads, rest-houses, and water-holes and give any orders necessary. Send the Village Constables concerned to KEREMA for verification by a magistrate. Any disputes which necessitate court action are also to be sent to KEREMA, please.

Check on orders previously made and when necessary send the parties to KEREMA.

The police to accompany you are:-

No. 1356

No. 6339

No. 6911

Const. EBA

Const. KOMARA

Const. MERAWEKA

Interpreter SALA may also accompany you.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

*of DE KIKON*

*E. Flower*  
.....  
(E. Flower a/m.s.o.)

30-1/214

12th. October, 1953.

District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

PATROL REPORT, KER. 5 OF 1953/54.

Attached, in quadruplicate, is the report of a census patrol of the KEREMA BAY area conducted by Mr. B. E. Bowman, C.P.O.

This was the first patrol Mr. Bowman has conducted alone and he has carried out his duties well.

The following comments are made under the respective headings.

CENSUS.

The increase is pleasing to note and in keeping with all areas throughout this sub-district. It is noted from the previous census figures, (P/R KER 1-52/53) that the increases are principally in the number of children, who then totalled 902 and now, 1021. Whilst "migrations in" exceeded "migrations out" by only 2, total births exceeded total deaths by 60. At last census this figure was only 27, and it is submitted that the difference may well be due to the rapid "awakening" to the people, of the benefits of medicine. Aid posts are established at WARUPI and NEI, and one is shortly to commence at BPAU. In addition to this, many women now attend the native hospital for their confinements, which is a recent tendency.

VILLAGES.

The condition of IPISI village land is well known. Just after the war Mr. M. J. HEALY, D.O. tried to persuade the people to move to their higher land and last year, I too, tried but without success. Negotiations were made then with the village people, and some additional land was given adjacent to the old village site for extension, but I feel this is only temporary. The IPISI people argue that they live by fishing, and the fish are in KEREMA BAY, so they won't move away at all, until there is no ground left.

KEREMA BAY.

The officer advises that the figure quoted "30" is the number of KEREMA BAY students attending the CORONATION CENTRAL SCHOOL.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

It is pleasing to note that no KUKUKUKU children have been adopted. This may be due to my talks with Village Officials along the terms of the last paragraph of the Director's 30-2-105 of 15th. October, 1952, regarding Patrol Report KER 1 of 52/53.



(2)

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

It has been pointed out to the patrolling officer that we merely advise people to report to hospital with minor injuries etc.

NATIVE VILLAGE NAMES.

In future it is intended abandoning the use of MEI No. 1 etc. and substituting the native names.

The map is a credit to Mr. Bowman, and it would be appreciated if you could arrange to have some prints made of the 1" to the mile one, and copies forwarded here please.

For your comments and on forwarding please.

*Flower*

.....  
(E. FLOWER)  
a./Assist. District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

551/30-1.

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

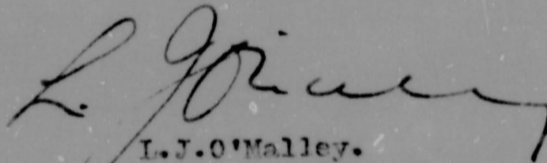
20th October 1953.

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

P/R No 5 1953-54 KEREMA.

Please find attached the above mentioned patrol report,  
with remarks by the Assistant District Officer Kerema.

From the report, it appears to me that this young  
officer has carried out a good routine patrol.



L.J.O'Malley.  
District Commissioner.



Keema 6 of 53/54

G. R. Keenan

30-1/169

19th September, 1953.

Mr. G. R. Keenan,  
Patrol Officer,  
KEREMA. G.D.

IVORI - SWANSON RIVER PATROL.

Please make the necessary preparations to enable you to leave on a patrol of the IVORI and SWANSON River areas on the 21st September, 1953.

The object of the patrol is to make friendly contact with as many people as possible and record a head count - or census, if possible, to get the Kukukukus used to the idea, as well as recording any anthropological and ethnological information you can obtain.

The patrol is roughly to follow the tracks of Mr. O. J. Mathieson's patrol in 1951 (P/R No. 2 of 1951-52) but you may vary it to suit the circumstances, visiting where possible, hamlets missed by that officer. I suggest you proceed to the IVORI by way of MAPURU and then up the NABO Range past BUNGA to the track leading to CHAMBO. From CHAMBO then on to the IVORI area. In the IVORI and SWANSON area please remain for a few days at each place where there is a concentration of population and where food is available. Around the village of WARU in the IVORI, for example, there is a considerable population.

At all times keep a firm hand on your police and carriers and instruct them that severe repercussions will follow the damaging of or stealing from native gardens and interfering with native women. Whilst kukukuku women are noted for their sexual laxity, their menfolk do not share their feelings and any indulgence by members of a patrol may have serious results.

Read and digest D.S. Instruction No. 8 -47/48 regarding 'Firing on Native People'.

Please submit S.I.V's for stores, etc. you require with a separate one for police rations.

Police to accompany you are as follows:-

No. 3503	Constable	MANDOBE	1/s
" 1625	"	MAUBJAI	
" 6943	"	TIVIRARI	
" 6944	"	MIMARI	
" 7978	"	ULIULIGUIAU	
" 3049	"	MEAU	
" 8011	"	KIKERA	
" 6339	"	KOMARA	

Please recruit your carriers from Vailala East, Vailala West and KOIALAHU villages.

The patrol should take 6 weeks to 2 months.  
I wish you a pleasant, successful patrol.

*c/ De KIKORI*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA. G.D.

16th. November, 1953.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No.6 of 1953/54

Report of a patrol to the SWANSON and IVORI  
river areas.

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL: G.R.Keenan, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: IVORI river; Tributaries and headwaters of  
the SWANSON river; IWAI'IA and WIANA creeks.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: Extension of Government influence;  
Attempt to obtain population figures  
for the areas visited; Recording of anthropological and  
ethnological information.

DURATION: 43 days - 21st September, 1953 to 2nd November, 1953.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Europeans - Nil

Natives - Reg. No. 1628 Const. MAUDJAI  
3049 Const. MEAU  
3503 Const. MANDOBE  
6339 Const. KOMARA  
6943 Const. TIVIRARI  
6944 Const. MIMARI  
7978 Const. ULJULIGULAU  
8011 Const. KEKERA

H.M.O. TORRA

35 Carriers

INTRODUCTION: The last patrol to the above-mentioned areas  
was conducted by Mr.O.J.Mathieson, P.O., in  
August-September, 1950. Prior to Mr.Mathieson's patrol only  
one other patrol had visited the headwaters of the SWANSON  
river and this patrol was led by Mr.Middleton, P.O., in  
January, 1930.

From the IVORI river onwards this patrol  
followed (with some variations) Mr.Mathieson's route.

The river known to us as the SWANSON is called  
the ANKEVI by the natives in that area. This is their true  
name for the river although they also know it as IVORI but  
this latter is, I believe, an introduced name. The river segment  
marked IVORI on the WAU Strat. Map is, from the point (L)V2946  
to the headwater, known to the natives as the IWAI'IA. From  
the IWAI'IA-ANKEVI junction Westwards to the VAILALA river  
the name IVORI is used by the natives. This is the name marked  
on the WAU Strat. Map. In this report the native names  
of the IWAI'IA and ANKEVI, will be used.

DIARY:

Monday,  
21st September

The patrol departed from Kerema station at 1050 hrs. on board IPISHI canoes. While travelling up the MATUPI river heavy rain fell and soaked all members of the patrol. Arrived at MAPURU Village at 1415 hrs. During the afternoon loads were allocated and police and carriers were lined and warned as to their behaviour during the course of the patrol. Heavy rain fell during the night.

Tuesday,  
22nd September

The heavy rains during the night had flooded MAPURU creek and this delayed our departure as the track follows the creek for quite some distance. At 0930 hrs. the floodwaters had receded sufficiently to allow us to depart. The patrol follows the MAPURU creek and then made a steep climb into the NABO range. Descended to LAVANGANINI creek after following the range for some way and then climbed up to DIDIMA'UA village arriving there at 1330 hrs. The village is nothing more than three houses built in a very large garden. Camp was made here. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon and night.

Wednesday,  
23rd September

Rain again delayed the departure of the patrol and we started off at 0800 hrs. The patrol descended to and crossed DIDIMA'UA creek and then commenced a long steep climb to BUNOGA village which consists of four ramshackle houses. The patrol then descended to BUNOGA creek and followed it for some distance to make camp on one of Mr. K. Chester's old camp sites at 1100 hrs. Word had previously been brought to these people that the patrol was arriving and food was all ready for purchase. Showers of rain fell during the morning and a steady rain kept up all afternoon.

Thursday,  
24th. September

Departed from camp site at 0700 hrs. Followed BUNOGA creek for some distance and then climbed into the range and followed it for some hours. The track then descended to the headwaters of WANDE creek. Camp was made near this creek at 1300 hrs. The site used by the patrol had but recently been cleared by natives in readiness for planting of garden plants. Recent footprints were noticed at this clearing. Constable MAUDJAI was sent out to try and contact some of the natives as we were told that there were some hamlets in this vicinity. At 1520 hrs. Constable MAUDJAI reported back with a man of IVANGGO hamlet. Later on other natives came in with small amounts of food. 15 men, women and children visited the camp. Arrangements were made for guides to take the patrol to the BAMA villages. At 1900 hrs. a man and a woman came up to the camp with bananas to sell to the patrol.

Friday,  
25th September

The patrol departed from camp at 0720 hrs. and followed WANDE creek downstream. At 0800 hrs. we passed through very large gardens where a few natives were working. New houses were being built here and the village is to be called WANDE. The patrol ~~then~~ continued on following the creek then crossed it and struck off to the North for a time and then to the North-west crossing small tributaries of the WANDE as we travelled. The patrol climbed the range between the WANDE and the LOHIKI and arrived at A'IE village at



1045 hrs. From here the patrol descended to the LOHIKI-IRAGOIA junction and arrived there at 1200 hrs. The crossing of the IBAGOIA was accomplished without a great deal of difficulty. The LOHIKI crossing proved to be somewhat difficult but bridges were built from boulder to boulder by the police and some of the carriers and eventually the patrol was able to make the crossing by 1345 hrs. The patrol then made a long steep climb and made camp at 1430 hrs. some distance from the old sites of the SAMA hamlets. Heavy rain fell while camp was being made and it kept up for the rest of the afternoon and well into the night. At 1830 hrs. some SAMA natives who were working in the old gardens brought food to the camp and this was purchased.

Saturday,  
26th September

Broke camp at 0715 hrs. and travelled in a N.W. direction. Caught a glimpse of Mount SAMA to the North. Heavy rain commenced. The patrol continued then in a Westerly direction until we arrived at new garden clearings belonging to the SAMA natives. These clearings are situated in the ENOGE river valley. Camp was made near this river at 0900 hrs. The rain kept up all day but despite this a few of the SAMA natives brought food in for purchase.

Sunday,  
27th September

Patrol remained at camp site. Large quantities of food were brought in during the day and all was purchased by the patrol. Radio contact was made with A.D.O. Kerema at 1000 hrs.

Monday,  
28th September

Broke camp at 0700 hrs. ENOGE river was high in flood as a result of the heavy rain which fell over the week-end and it took three-quarters of an hour for all members of the patrol to get across. Then began a steep climb into the range dividing ENOGE river and NURAI creek. Travelled in a Northerly direction and at 1200 hrs. arrived at ABUCWAWU village (5 houses). From the ridge on which this village is situated a good view is obtained of the ENOGE river headwaters and the TRIBINIA river valley. Our arrival at this group of houses caused quite a stir and the people ran off into the bush leaving behind a young female child who was decorated with red clay. The child insisted on bowling lustily and really raised the echoes. As we moved along the ridge two men came from the bush and met us. They were quite friendly and accompanied the patrol along the track. We then made a steep descent to TRIBINIA river and followed it downstream for some distance crossing many small tributaries on the way. Camp was made near the river at 1400 hrs. Today was the first fine day since the patrol started and it was a relief not to have to walk in the downpours that we experienced during the previous week.

Tuesday,  
29th September

The patrol remained at the camp. Large quantities of food were brought in by the UANU natives. Many natives visited the camp during the day. All came laden with food and more than enough was purchased by the patrol. As it was a good sunny day the opportunity was taken to dry out all the patrol gear which got quite a soaking during the previous week.

Wednesday,  
30th September

The patrol departed from camp site at 0655 hrs. and followed TRIBINIA creek downstream for two hours. We then crossed this creek and climbed into the hills to the East and crossed many small tributaries of the TRIBINIA. A walk of three-quarters of an hour brought the patrol to ARINIA creek. Then commenced a steep climb into the range between this creek and the IWAI'IA river. Our route took us to the West of UAU hamlet. A long steep descent brought the patrol to the IWAI'IA river and camp was made on an island in this river at 1315 hrs. Progress was rather slow today as Const. MANDORR's foot became swollen due to an infection and he was able to travel only slowly. In addition one of the X SIVIRI carriers has been ill and is finding it difficult to keep up with the patrol. During the afternoon food was brought in by natives of ABLAPIA and UAU.

Thursday,  
1st October

Patrol remained at IWAI'IA camp as Const. MANDORR's foot is still very swollen and it would not be possible for him to keep up with the patrol. The SIVIRI carrier is still sick but is improving. Food was brought in during the day. About 20 natives visited the camp during the day.

Friday,  
2nd October

Remained at IWAI'IA camp. The guides who brought the patrol from UAU were paid off and left the camp at 0800 hrs. Small amounts of food brought in by ABLAPIA natives. Received word at 1500 hrs. that one of our UAU guides had been shot and seriously wounded by a man from UAU. The alleged reason for this wounding was because the UAU man "assisted the Government". It was decided to make an attempt to apprehend the UAU man, KORIKI by name, and at 1600 hrs. Consts. MAUJAI, MUAU, TIVIRAKI and MIMARI departed from camp.

Saturday,  
3rd October

Remained at IWAI'IA camp. The Constables who were sent off yesterday to try and apprehend KORIKI reported back at 1200 hrs. after finding that KORIKI had run off into the bush after yesterday's shooting. It appears that KORIKI did not even go back to his house after he shot the UAU man but decided that the Government was too close. Small amounts of food were brought in during the day.

Sunday,  
4th October

Patrol remained at IWAI'IA camp. Radio conversation with C.D.O. Karesa at 1000 hrs. Food brought in by ABLAPIA and PONA'U natives. The ABLAPIA natives had some difficulty in crossing the IWAI'IA as the river had flooded during the night and washed away the bridges which the police and carriers had erected. However, rough bridges were again put across the river and the natives were able to get across eventually.

Monday,  
5th October

The patrol broke camp at 0700 hrs. and the IWAI'IA was crossed by means of the rough bridges which had been put up yesterday. It took 25 minutes for all members of the patrol to cross the river. The patrol then climbed up to a ridge and from it descended to ABLAPIA creek. This creek was followed upstream almost to its source and then we cut across to HAMO'A creek. A short walk then brought us to KAVO'IE creek and some gardens belonging to the



WENAI'AU natives. There were a few ~~men~~ men working at these gardens and these were met by the patrol. From here a five minute walk brought the patrol to WENAI'AU hamlet (2 houses). From this hamlet the patrol descended to WOMBIE'IE creek - a tributary of HANAMA creek - and followed it upstream for a time to make camp at 1245 hrs. Const. MAUDJAI returned to the hamlet to seek out relatives. He returned some time later to report that all the women had been sent away from the hamlets of WENAI'AU and ANEMA as rumours had been spread that the patrol was arresting people. This rumour is most probably a result of our efforts to apprehend the native KORIKI of UAU. During the afternoon food was brought in by men of the two hamlets. It was explained to them that they or their womenfolk had nothing to fear from us and that it was only law-breakers who need run away from us.

Tuesday,  
6th October

The patrol broke camp at 0635 hrs. and travelled in a N.E. direction. Followed a creek (name unknown) upstream to the source of one of its headwaters and then a short climb brought us to a ridge overlooking the OI'IA creek valley. The patrol then descended to and crossed OI'IA creek and camp was made at 1050 hrs. a little to the North of this creek. During the afternoon many natives visited the camp and plenty of food was brought in. Several pigs were also brought in and these were purchased with bush knives.

Wednesday,  
7th October

The patrol remained at the OI'IA creek camp. Again many natives visited us and food was purchased from them.

Thursday,  
8th October

Broke camp at 0630 hrs. The patrol climbed the main dividing range ~~n~~ between OI'IA and MAI'IA creeks and followed the range in an Easterly direction. The patrol held this direction for several hours and reached the area inhabited by the WAGI ~~is~~ natives at 1045 hrs. A suitable camp site was found and camp was set up. Constable MAUDJAI and one of the OI'IA creek natives were sent off to try and contact some of the WAGI natives but they reported after some hours that the natives had all taken to the bush. The WAGI natives live at the extreme headwaters of OI'IA creek and are related to the KOVINORI natives.

Friday,  
9th October

The patrol broke camp at 0630 hrs. and a ~~n~~ walk of half an hour brought us to MAI'IA creek. This creek was crossed and our route took us in a W-N.W. direction along the hills bordering the MAI'IA valley. Then keeping to a N.W. direction the patrol descended to TIA creek - a tributary of WENIA creek. The patrol followed TIA creek for a short distance and then ascended to the ridge on which a number of houses belonging to the PAMBO natives were situated in the midst of large gardens. The patrol ~~then~~ then descended to and crossed WENIA creek and climbed to the ridge dividing WENIA and AI'AGWE creeks. Camp was made on this ridge at 1150 hrs. During the afternoon a number of natives from PAMBO brought in food.

Saturday,  
10th October

The patrol broke camp at 0630 hrs. and crossed HIRAI creek - a tributary of the AI'AGWE - then commenced a steep climb into the range running parallel to AI'AGWE creek. Our track took us on a course parallel to AI'AGWE creek for some time. The patrol then commenced to cross a number of the headwater tributaries of this creek. A long steady climb then brought us to Mount TADAUB at 1000 hrs. There are a number of houses and gardens scattered around this mountain and on its slopes. A very steep descent along an extremely muddy track brought the patrol to WI'E creek and camp was made near this creek at 1115 hrs. Food was brought in by the natives during the afternoon. Men only visited the camp during the day. No women at all were seen.

Sunday,  
11th October

The patrol remained at the WI'E camp. Radio conversation with A.D.O., Kerema at 1000 hrs. Small amounts of food were brought in during the morning. These people are not over-friendly.

Monday,  
12th October

None of the local natives turned up to act as guides. Camp was broken at 0630 hrs. and the patrol crossed WI'E creek and then made a steep climb to arrive at TINGGAMNIA hamlet (4 houses) at 0730 hrs. This hamlet was deserted and some time was spent in casting about for a track which would take us down into the IGO'IA creek valley. From TINGGAMNIA a wonderful view of the ARKEVI headwater country could be obtained in fine weather but unfortunately the view was obscured by low-lying clouds today and only glimpses of the country could be obtained. A track was eventually found and the patrol followed this hoping that it would lead to a populated area. At 0900 hrs. the patrol came across some natives who were hiding in a bush house. Our arrival was quite unexpected and there was much consternation among these natives until they realized that we had no intention of putting them to death. One of the men plucked up sufficient courage to accompany the patrol as a guide. Before leaving his fellows though he removed all of his plaited body decorations. The patrol continued on its way and camp was made near IGO'IA creek at 1015 hrs. A number of natives visited the camp during the day and food was purchased from them.

Tuesday,  
13th October

The patrol remained at the IGO'IA camp site. Many natives visited the camp during the day and plenty of food was purchased from them. Many of these natives walk for quite some distance to visit the camp as their gardens are scattered all over the IGO'IA valley some being several hours away. During the afternoon two pigs were purchased and these were shot in the presence of the local natives. From the impression that the shooting created I would say that this was the first time that these natives had seen firearms used. Attempts were made to get one of these natives to act as a guide to the patrol for tomorrow's walk but none of the natives would make any definite promises.



Wednesday,  
14th October

Broke camp at 0625 hrs. ~~My~~ guide was made available by the local natives. The patrol crossed IGO'IA creek and commenced to cross a series of ridges between IGO'IA creek and the ANKEVI river. After about half an hour our guide deserted us and left us to find our way as best we could. The patrol kept travelling in a N.W. direction but much difficulty was experienced in finding tracks. Constable MEAU was taken ill on the track and could not continue. I decided to leave MEAU in the care of Constable TIVIRANI and N.M.O. TORNA while the main party continued on and found a suitable camp site. The patrol arrived at a deserted village and had to cast around for some time in order to find a track which would take us down into the ANKEVI valley. A track was eventually found and this took us along a long ridge - heavily timbered - which led down to the ANKEVI river. Camp was made on this ridge at 1050 hrs. Eight carriers in charge of Constable MEUARI were sent back to carry MEAU down to the camp. Carriers and police arrived back with MEAU at 1550 hrs.

Thursday,  
15th October

The patrol remained at camp. Constable MEAU's condition somewhat better but he is still very sick. Chloroquine and Sulpha drug treatment which was started yesterday was continued. Constable MAUDJAI and some of the Kukukuku natives who have accompanied the patrol from OI'IA creek were sent out during the morning to see if they could find any population to the North-west of the camp i.e. in the direction of the IGO'IA creek-ANKEVI river junction. They returned to camp at 1545 hrs. but reported that they were unable to find any population in that direction.

Friday,  
16th October

The patrol remained at camp. Constable MEAU improved but is still very weak. Constables KIBORA, TIVIRANI and KOMARA and some of the OI'IA creek Kukukuku natives were sent off to the North-east in an attempt to contact population. The Constables reported back at 1615 hrs. having been successful in contacting a few natives. The natives had promised to bring food to the camp. At 1800 hrs. three men and three boys arrived at the camp and brought a little food which was purchased from them. The natives were very frightened and were probably expecting to be attacked but I believe that we convinced them of our friendly intentions and succeeded in allaying their fears.

Saturday,  
17th October

The patrol remained at camp. At 0900 hrs. our visitors of yesterday arrived with Taro and Sugar Cane. Two women accompanied the men to the camp so it would appear that they have accepted us as friends. Some time was spent in talking to these natives. This is made very difficult because the IVORI "trade language" has to be used for these people cannot be understood by our interpreters. Constable MEAU's condition much the same. He is still very weak.

Sunday,  
18th October

The patrol remained at camp. Radio conversation with A.S.G., Kerema, at 1030 hrs. quite a number of natives came to the camp today and brought food for purchase. The first group to approach the camp were very uncertain at first and for about half an hour they remained on the track some distance from the camp and were apparently deciding whether they would come down to us. Eventually, after persuasion by us, they did come down and discovered that any fears they may have had were quite groundless. Later on our visitors of the last couple of days arrived. During the day other natives came in. There were a few, however, who would not come to the camp despite persuasion by us and their friends. They carried their bags of food to within a few yards of the camp then got some of the more fearless of their friends to bring the food to me for payment.

Monday,  
19th October

At 0700 hrs Constables HANCOCK, MAUDJAI and TIVIRAI and myself left the camp site and travelled back along the track we followed on the 14th. We followed this track for an hour and then struck off to the East in the direction of the ANEVI headwaters. At 0830 hrs we arrived at a small garden settlement belonging to the natives who first visited our camp on the 16th. From here it was possible to see right over the IGO'IA headwaters and many garden settlements could be seen scattered around the valley. At 0900 hrs we continued on in a N.E. direction and arrived at a garden settlement belonging to the SAGE people (some of our visitors of yesterday) at 0930 hrs. No natives were met here although some could be seen in other gardens ~~scattered~~ further along the ANEVI valley. A number of settlements were seen but they are very scattered and it would take a very long time to visit them individually. At 1000 hrs we commenced the return trip and arrived back at camp at 1230 hrs. Constable HANCOCK is much improved and will be strong enough to travel tomorrow.

Tuesday,  
20th October

The patrol broke camp at 0615 hrs. and arrived at the junction of IGO'IA creek and the ANEVI river at 0730 hrs. The patrol crossed the ANEVI a few yards above this junction. The crossing was rather difficult and it took half an hour for all members of the patrol to get across. As we have no guides some time was spent in searching for a track but the search proved fruitless and the patrol continued on cutting its own track. The patrol climbed for 2 hours in a N.E. direction and then a very steep descent brought us to KOLARA creek. We followed this creek for a short time and then cut across to MENE creek arriving at this latter creek at 1245 hrs. Again our search for a track met with no success and it was found necessary to continue on cutting our own track. At 1255 hrs the patrol arrived at Mr. Mathieson's No. 15 camp site near OIA creek. Natives could be heard nearby and Const. MAUDJAI was sent off to contact them. At 1800 hrs 15 natives visited the camp and brought in food.



Wednesday,  
21st October

The patrol remained at the camp. There were no natives to visit the camp during the morning but at 1330 hrs about 20 TENE natives came to the camp and brought food. These people arrived at the camp during a particularly heavy shower of rain which commenced shortly after noon and kept up during the rest of the afternoon.

Thursday,  
22nd October

The patrol broke camp at 0610 hrs and descended to and crossed KOIALA creek then travelled parallel to this creek for some time. Our track then took us into the range which we followed for some time. Again we had no guide to show us the right tracks and on several occasions time was lost in searching for tracks after the one we had followed just petered out. The patrol kept travelling in a W-S.W. direction and made its way down to the ENOI'IA creek which we could hear down below. However, we found our way blocked because of the very broken ground although we could catch glimpses of the creek through the bush. We kept travelling roughly parallel to the creek and at last found a track which led us to the bank of the stream. The patrol arrived at ENOI'IA creek at 1120 hrs. We then took a course roughly parallel again to this creek and arrived at a big garden area. The garden houses ~~WERE~~ were deserted so we passed through these gardens to a small creek (name unknown). Some time was spent searching for a suitable camp site and camp was set up at 1300hrs. One of the VAILALA carriers had a nasty fall onto the rock bed of this creek and badly strained his thigh muscle. He was lucky not to have broken his leg.

Friday,  
23rd October

Remained at camp site in order that the VAILALA carrier could rest his leg and get proper treatment. Const. MAUNWAI and some of his KUKUKUKU friends went out in order to try and contact some of the local natives but had no success. Many tracks were seen by them and it appears that all the inhabitants of this area have gone off into the bush. It is not believed that fear of the patrol has made them go for we were told by the TENE natives that the people near ENOI'IA creek had gone off to their dancing grounds. I believe this to be true. It is a pity that they should have chosen this time to have their dancing as we would have liked to have contacted them.

Saturday,  
24th October

The patrol broke camp at 0550 hrs and followed the small creek upstream for a short distance then climbed into the hills to the West of this creek. The patrol followed the range along then descended to WIANA creek arriving there at 0840 hrs. From here on there was a lot of time lost trying to find tracks and we at last followed a small creek (name unknown) - a tributary of the WIANA - in a westerly direction for quite some time. We then left this creek and a short ~~at~~ climb brought us to the site of Mr. Mathieson's No. 17 camp. The patrol set up camp here at 1115 hrs.

Sunday,  
25th October

The patrol remained at the camp. Radio conversation with A.D.C., Kerema, at 1000 hrs. During the morning Constable MEAU was out hunting when he came across a village some distance to the North of the camp. He was greeted in a friendly manner by the natives who gave him food. Constable MEAU returned to the camp with two of the men while the women gathered food and came along with other men at 1330 hrs. Six adult men, five adult women and four children visited the camp. They all live in the one village which they call WIANA for it is situated on a hill overlooking part of the WIANA creek. Constable MAUDJAI informed me that two men from this area were responsible for the killing of a native at PIPITUA village some time after Mr. Mathieson and his patrol passed through. However, MAUDJAI did not know the names of the killers and the natives naturally denied any knowledge as to who was responsible for the murder.

Monday,  
26th October

The patrol broke camp at 0545 hrs and moved in a westerly direction along the hills and then descended to the PIPI creek tributaries one of which we followed still keeping to a westerly direction. A 2 hour walk from the camp brought us to the main stream of the PIPI and the patrol followed this stream until we arrived at the old PIPITUA village site on the Northern bank of the IVORI river at 1035 hrs. The PIPITUA village people moved to the Southern bank of the IVORI river after the murder of two of their people by the WIANA natives. Camp was set up at the old village site. During the afternoon poles and carriers were sent out to cut logs and vines needed in the construction of rafts. The Village Constable of PIPITUA and his natives brought food in for purchase by the patrol.

Tuesday,  
27th October

Remained at camp site. Police and carriers were engaged in the construction of the rafts and the making of paddles for the IVORI is said to be too deep to rely on poles ~~but~~ alone for propulsion. Six rafts were made. More food was brought in during the day.

Wednesday,  
28th October

The patrol boarded the rafts and moved off at 0600 hrs. The weather was very poor and shortly after we left PIPITUA a steady soaking rain commenced to fall. Progress was fair and we reached the IVORI-VAILELA river junction at 1215 hrs. Some of the not-so-good rafts were some distance behind my raft. At 1315 hrs. we were met by the Village Constable of IVORI in a small double canoe and I took advantage of his offer to use the canoe for the rest of the journey to PAKU Village. I arrived at PAKU at 1400 hrs and was met there by Mr. P. Donaldson, C.I.C. Ihu, who had just finished a patrol of the VAILELA villages. Several of the rafts arrived during the afternoon. As Mr. Donaldson was anxious to start the return trip to Ihu I decided to accompany him in the Ihu station canoe and took some of the patrol personnel with me. Constable MANDOBE was left at PAKU to meet the other rafts as they arrived and then bring the rest of the patrol personnel down by canoe. At 1730 hrs. Mr. Donaldson and I left PAKU and kept travelling through the night



~~XXXXXX~~ Thursday,  
29th October

Travelled down the VAILALA river and called in at several villages en route. A lot of trouble experienced with the outboard motor. Arrived at Ihu station at 1600 hrs.

Friday,  
30th October

Remained at Ihu waiting for the arrival of the other members of the patrol. Constable MANDORE arrived with all the other police and carriers at 1830 hrs. The VAILALA carriers were returned to their villages and told to report at the Ihu office tomorrow for their pay.

Saturday,  
31st October

All the VAILALA carriers ~~was~~ were paid off and their issues returned.

Sunday,  
1st November

Observed. The patrol police and CIVIKI carriers were taken down to VAILALA East in the Ihu station canoe in order that they might make an early start in the morning.

~~XXXXXX~~,

Monday,  
2nd November

I departed from Ihu station at 1020 hrs and cycled to VAILALA West. Crossed the VAILALA river and travelled from VAILALA East to KURU Creek on tractor owned by Mr. S. Raleigh of Beach Stores. At KURU creek met Mr. R. E. Bowen, Cadet Patrol Officer, and travelled with him to PETOI in the Kerema Jeep. Arrived back at Kerema at 1645 hrs. The patrol police and CIVIKI carriers had arrived at Kerema during the early afternoon.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The extent of the control which the Government has over the area covered by this patrol is best illustrated by dividing the area into three parts and dealing with each part separately.

The first part includes most, but not all, of the settlements to the south of the IVAI'IA river. Of the whole area visited by this patrol these groups are the most subject to Government influence because of the fact that there have been many patrols visit and pass through the area. These people have seen men arrested for committing such crimes as murder and through this close experience they have come to recognize the authority of the Government. This does not mean, however, that murders are not still committed in this area for facts prove that they are but I would say that the incidence of such crimes is relatively low. There are, of course, some hotheads who will resort to force to settle disputes but there are such types in all communities and we must expect some here. Most of the people, however, are quite content to live at peace with their neighbours and, on the whole, are quite law-abiding. In addition to the contact that these people have had per medium of patrols they also become more familiar with the Government by means of visits to the coast. Because of the rather settled nature of the area they realise that they are able to move about the area with little fear and trading expeditions to OPAU and MAPURU are no longer exceptional trips. From these villages it is no great distance to Kerema and some of them take the opportunity to visit the Government when they make these trips. A ferryman is employed by the Administration at each of these villages in order to assist any of these inland natives who may wish to visit the station. All of this contact mounts up and it is in my opinion having a beneficial effect on the area. It must be admitted that the contact as made by patrols in the area is rather sporadic and it is not possible for a patrol to visit each individual settlement because of the fact that they are scattered over a very wide area but it is the sum total of the contact made by such patrols and the contact that the natives themselves seek that has the good effects which are discernable.

The second part, from the IVAI'IA river to WENIA creek, is less subject to Government control than the area just discussed. The main reason for this is that there have been few patrols visit this area. In the 1920's and 1930's a number of patrols did visit this area but since the war there have been two patrols only of which this patrol was the second. I am convinced that the majority of natives in this area honestly wish to lead a peaceful existence but there are a few groups who have no such desires and they are holding back the rest of the natives. The WAGI natives on the headwaters of OI'IA creek afford a good example of this. Most of the natives in the OI'IA and MAI'IA creek areas are no longer interested in the inter-tribal fighting of the past - a few men from this area have worked at Kerema and most of them have reached the stage where they are willing to recognize the authority of the Government because they have heard (and a few have experienced) what happens to murderers and fighters. They would be content to throw away their fighting instruments and settle down. The WAGI natives, however, are of a different mind and appear to be happy enough to carry on as before. It appears that a feud which dates back some years has been carried on between the WAGI and the OI'IA creek natives and the latter wish to discontinue the fighting. The WAGI are, from reports, small in number but are related to the KOVIMORI natives and obtain reinforcements from the KOVIMORI when it becomes necessary. This patrol went to the WAGI area but had no success in contacting the natives. The OI'IA and MAI'IA creek natives are, as they said, "caught between two fires". They are afraid of the deprivations of the WAGI natives and on the other hand are afraid of getting into



trouble with the Government if they retaliate. It can be seen then that one small group with no desire to recognize the authority of the Government can hold back other natives who may wish to do away with the bad ways of the past and settle down to a life of peace. I cannot believe that the OI'IA and MAI'IA creek natives are as law-abiding as they themselves would have us believe but they have expressed the desire to live within the law and we must do all we can to help them realise their wishes. It means that such small groups as the WAGI - and the WAGI group is by no means the only one - must be made to realise that they cannot defy the law of the land forever. It must be admitted that the lack of contact is an excuse for their behaviour but we must see that that is remedied in the near future. This patrol had no success in its efforts to make contact with the WAGI but persistence will give results and other patrols into this area will make contact, eventually. This area, then, could be classed as being under partial Government influence.

The third and last part includes the WI'E, IGO'IA, ANKEVI, MWANA, EWOI'IA and WIANA creek areas. I would classify the groups within these areas as being uncontrolled. In using the term 'uncontrolled' I do not mean that patrols into these areas would be liable to be attacked. I believe that little or no danger lies in that direction for the simple reason that none of the groups seen by this patrol would be capable of raising a force of able-bodied men sufficiently large enough to think of attacking a patrol numbering 45 persons. I suppose that sneak attacks by small groups are a possibility but they are not, in my opinion, a probability. The term 'uncontrolled' is used here to indicate the absolute lack of recognition of Government authority. In 1930 Mr. S. Middleton contacted natives of the WI'E valley and it is thought that the WI'E was as far North as his patrol moved. Mr. O. Mathieson contacted three of the IGO'IA valley men in 1951. He also contacted the natives in the MWANA, EWOI'IA and WIANA creek areas. The natives living on the headwaters of the ANKEVI river had not been contacted prior to the visit paid by this patrol. It will be seen then that the extent of contact made with the people inhabiting the area now under discussion has been very limited. Consequently, knowledge of the Government is limited by what they have seen of one or two patrols and by what they have heard from other natives. As a result it cannot be wondered at if their knowledge of the Government and its laws is very hazy and quite out of perspective. The only way we can overcome this is by making more and more frequent contact with these, the natives who need it most. There are a number of difficulties facing us in this task. The first is the language barrier. The language used by most of the natives in the area visited by this patrol was either KAVEROPI or KOVIMORI. The natives of the IGO'IA creek and ANKEVI river districts speak neither of these languages and Constable MAUDJAI who was used as an interpreter by the patrol had to speak to them in what he called the IVORI "trade talk". This, of course, is not satisfactory but in the absence of something better it had to serve. Until an interpreter for this language is found our progress will be somewhat restricted. I suspect that the language spoken by these natives is similar to that used by the BOHMAIGA and HAMDEI people who live to the south of Menyaya, but I am afraid I have nothing really definite on which to base this suspicion.

The second difficulty facing us is that caused by distance. Any of the groups in this area are far from Government stations. The consequences of this isolation can be easily determined. The only contact these natives have had, or are likely to have for some time, is by patrols visiting the area. It has been pointed out that in the past patrols have been few and far between. Patrols are often limited by time - and this cannot be avoided when operating from a distant base.

The establishment of a Patrol Post in the area would solve this difficulty but in the area visited by this patrol no site was seen which could be considered in any way suitable for the building of a Patrol Post. In that country an airstrip is essential for the supply of such a post - supply could be made overland from Kereka but this method would be too expensive and far too impractical. During the course of this patrol it was often difficult to find a flat stretch of land large enough to accommodate all the patrol tents; to find a level piece of ground large enough for an airstrip is most improbable. I believe that a Patrol Post - or Base Camp - could be established at, or near, PIPITAU on the IVORI river. The S.D.A. mission has had a launch as far as this point and any Post set up here could be supplied by boat. PIPITAU is no more than four days journey from the ANKEVI headwaters via WIANA, ENOI'IA and MWANA creeks. Indeed, I believe, that this time could be shortened after the tracks became known. This patrol, unfortunately, did not have the benefits of the use of guides and consequently the patrol was slowed down somewhat when moving through this country. It is possible that more extensive exploration of this country may reveal a site where an airstrip could be constructed - although I myself am doubtful - but until such time I believe that the PIPITAU area is the only one which can be considered if ever it was decided to establish either a Patrol Post or Base Camp from which this area could be patrolled.

This patrol was everywhere well received. The natives of IGO'IA creek and the ANKEVI river headwaters were rather timid at first but good contact was made and many of the natives - both men and women - visited the camps.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

Taro is the main staple of the natives inhabiting the area visited by this patrol. The type grown is the same as that which is known in New Guinea as "TARO KONGKONG". I do not know the true agricultural name of this type of Taro. All the Taro grown was of good quality and there did not appear to be any shortages. Sweet Potato and Yam were also seen but little of these is grown by the natives. Bananas were very plentiful but all seen by this patrol were of the cooking variety. Sugar-cane is also a popular item and much of this is grown. Native Cabbage and Cucumbers are also planted but the latter item is not very plentiful. ~~Some~~ A few sago palms were seen in the WIE valley.

The gardens made by these natives are often quite extensive. When travelling along TRIBINIA creek the patrol passed through an extremely large garden which covered several acres. I thought that it must have belonged to several men working communally but I was informed that one man only, with the help of his wife, was responsible for and owned the garden.

Pigs are not overplentiful in this area and the ones seen by this patrol did not impress us with their quality. They are the usual village pig. No fowls were seen and it is believed that these natives do not own any. The inevitable dogs are in all villages, of course, and these impressed me no more than the usual native dog ever has. The dogs are used in hunting bush pigs.

To supplement their meagre meat supply the natives also hunt cassowaries and trap Cus-cus, rats and other bush animals.



ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Roads in the area patrolled were non-existent. All walking was done over rough bush pads and these were not of a high standard. Most of the time while travelling over these pads it was necessary to clear the track in order to allow the passage of the carriers. The patrol had good guides as far as WI'E creek. From this creek onwards we were strictly on our own as far as the local natives were concerned. On the one occasion when a native did agree to act as a guide - from IGO'IA creek to the ANKIVI river - he first made sure that we had been set on the wrong track and then ran away. I certainly hope that they prove to be more co-operative with future patrols to this area.

Bridges also were non-existent. Whenever it was found necessary to use bridges in crossing any of the rivers the patrol members made them. Heavy rain in the mountains is liable to cause any of these streams to flood and then they become raging torrents and no bush bridge can withstand the force of the current. During the time the patrol was at the camp near the IVAI'IA river heavy rain caused the river to flood and tree trunks many feet in length and were swept down the river as though they were match-sticks. The natives build bridges as and when they need them and never worry when they are swept away by floods. The patrol was able to cross all of the streams with little difficulty.

VILLAGE:-

Village Officials. There are but two Village Constables in the area covered by this patrol. NONAGI-HABUNGA (No.85) has held the appointment for several years. The natives of BUNGOA are under his control. He himself now lives at DIDIMA'UA having moved there from BUNGOA. He ~~seems~~ appears to be doing a fairly good job and has proved to be of assistance to patrols passing through his area. Some months ago he was badly wounded when trying to arrest a native wanted by the Government. He was in hospital for some time but is now back at his settlement.

GAPA-HORA (No.73) is the Village Constable at PIPITANA. He has held that position for two years. This man proved to be quite helpful when the patrol was in his area. He seems to be a good type but the full extent of his capabilities is not known.

Village Housing. Housing seen during the course of this patrol was not of a high standard. The type of housing is as has been described in previous patrol reports to KURUKUKU areas. There are few settlements which one could truly call villages. The majority of the natives live in their gardens and while the garden is productive that is where their home is situated. On only a few occasions were groups of houses seen and these never exceeded five in number.

When a new garden is made and, subsequently, a new house erected the settlement is given a name and this name is, as a rule, taken from a nearby feature e.g. the stream near which the garden is situated, or the hill on which the garden or house is built, etc.. When the native moves from that site, ~~the settlement is given a new name~~ either after a death or when the garden is no longer producing, the new settlement at the new garden site is given a new name. In many cases settlement names which Mr. O. Mathieson obtained in 1951 were of no use to this patrol because the natives had moved to new sites. quite often they said they did not recognize the old names quoted by Mr. Mathieson. Because of this I did not worry about obtaining the

names of individual settlements but concentrated on obtaining group names.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Group Name</u>
WANDR creek	TAMDEI'AGA
x SAMA	YOYEGA
x UARU	INURA
x UAU	YATIRA
x ABIAPIA creek	YIAGUDA ; OREGA
x WAGI	MAGODIGA
OI'IA and MAI'IA creeks	ABEAGA
x PAMBO	TENARA
WI'E creek	UANIAGA ; PASERA ; ERGODAWA (Group name TADAUA is most used for natives of this area)
IGU'IA creek )	BASE
ANKEVI river )	
HWAMA creek	TEVE
HWOI'IA creek	Not known
WIANA creek	WIANA

The above area names which have an 'x' beside them are names which are most often used by the natives themselves. That is the group names are seldom used. I do not offer the above group names as being 100% correct as I feel they will need to be checked further but I trust that they will be of assistance to any future officers visiting these areas. It is my belief that the whole business of settlement names will cause confusion for some time yet. However, once the natives can be persuaded to build villages in the proper sense of the word then some stability in names will be achieved.

CENSUS:-

A census has not yet been carried out in this area. In each area visited by this patrol an estimate was made of the population. This method cannot hope to be accurate because one can only use the number of people seen as a base for the estimate. As it was very seldom, if ever, that we saw all the people of any one group it can be seen that the result would not be accurate. However, in the absence of any more reliable method this must serve the purpose.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report the population of each group is very scattered and to take an accurate head count or a census each individual settlement would need to be visited and this would take a very long time. Until such time as the people do build villages rather than remain scattered as they are now I cannot see how any accurate figures can be obtained.

Population estimates are given hereunder.

WANDR creek	25	Brought Forward	325
SAMA	40	WI'E creek	50
UARU (TRIBUNIA ck)	60	IGU'IA creek	60
IWAI'IA river	40	ANKEVI river	30
HWAI'AU area	30	HWAMA creek	20
OI'IA and MAI'IA creeks	100	HWOI'IA creek	15
HWIA and AIAGUR creeks	50	WIANA creek	20
		PIPITAU	20
Carried fwd.	325	Total	540



ANTHROPOLOGICAL:-

In the SAMA and UARU areas the old practice of smoking the bodies of the dead and then placing them in trees has largely been done away with and the majority of the natives have adopted burial as their method of disposal of the dead. The natives claim that they have done this because the Government frowned on their old methods and they have decided that it is more convenient to bury the dead. The deceased is, as a rule, buried where he dies. The body is first wrapped in the bark cloak and this is bound with rope. The deceased is then lowered into the grave which is then filled in with earth. According to my informants nothing more than this is done when anyone dies although after a period of approximately twelve months the deceased's relatives hold a feast and a dance in honour of the dead person. In the case of a male dying his garden is abandoned and some of his possessions e.g. bark cloaks, bows and arrows, reed ramis, are scattered around the garden and are left there until they rot. The garden land can be used again after an interval of some years if the inheritor so desires.

On the death of a male his possessions are inherited by his eldest son and it is his duty to divide the goods ~~among~~ with his brothers, if any. Should there be no children the deceased's brother inherits. The laws of inheritance as applied to ordinary possessions is not rigid for it allows the widow or daughters of the deceased to gain possession of the deceased's goods if there is no near male relative living.

Land is inherited by the eldest son of the deceased and in the event of the eldest son pre-deceasing the father the land passes to the ~~next~~ male next in line. Women do not own land.

While the patrol was camped near OI'IA creek two men were seen to be wearing women's skirts. When enquiries were made as to why this was I was informed that it was not at all uncommon for a widower to wear the skirts of his dead wife as a public sign of mourning. The skirts are worn until the feast which is held about a year after the death and they are then discarded. This practice of wearing the skirts is not indulged in by all widowers but I imagine is confined to those men who, during their married life, were genuinely fond of their wives.

Some male natives on the ANKEVI headwaters were seen to be wearing the triangular reed ramis as were a few living in the IGO'IA creek valley. All other male natives seen wore the 'square cut' ramis. The triangular ramis are the same pattern as those worn by the Menyaya natives. As mentioned in "Native Affairs" the SASE natives of the IGO'IA creek and ANKEVI headwaters speak a different language to that spoken by the natives to the south of them. I would not be surprised if the SASE language was found to be similar to that used by the WOBAIGA and HANDEI natives to the south of Menyaya although the SASE natives denied that there was any link between themselves and these other groups. The language, or more correctly, the dialect spoken by the different groups in the area patrolled are listed herunder.

The natives of WANDE creek, SAMA, DAUA, WAGI, PAMBO and WI'E creek all use the KOVIMORI dialect.

The natives of UARU and ABIAPIA all use the KAVEROPI dialect.

The natives living in the OI'IA and MAI'IA creek areas use both the KOVIMORI and KAVEROPI dialects.

The SASE natives use a dialect which is neither KOVIMORI or KAVEROPI.

MISSIONS:-

There is little mission activity in the area covered by this patrol and it is confined to the villages of MAPURU and PIPITUA. At the former village an L.M.S. native teacher is stationed. He has started a school but is having little success. He told me that very few of the children bothered to attend the school and the adult natives showed little or no interest in the project. Infrequent visits to this village are paid by Rev. S. Dewdney who is stationed at OKOKOLO and who is in charge of L.M.S. activities in this area.

An S.D.A. mission teacher is stationed at PIPITUA but at the time of this patrol's visit he was absent. I believe that he had returned to the mission station at BELLEPA where a conference of mission teachers was being held. As a result I am not able to give much information as to his activities in the PIPITUA area. I believe, however, that he is having a difficult task in getting the natives interested in school.

As far as I can determine neither of the Europeans representing the two missions have penetrated this Kukuuku area beyond the points where the teachers are stationed.

CARRIERS:-

Carriers used were from the villages of VAILALA EAST, VAILALA WEST, SILO, IPIMI and KARAITA. The O.I.C., Ihu, recruited 39 carriers from the VAILALA villages and medical examination eliminated 9 of these men. To make up the required number of 35 five men were recruited from SILO. Shortly before the patrol left Kerama three of these men ran away and as a result three replacements had to be obtained on short notice from IPIMI and KARAITA. The three deserters were subsequently apprehended by the A.D.C., Kerama, and are, at present, serving prison sentences.

The carriers, as a whole, did quite a good job. The SILO, IPIMI and KARAITA men were excellent and I have no complaints as far as they are concerned. Most of the VAILALA EAST and VAILALA WEST carriers behaved well but there were a few who proved to be very lazy and one had to harp at them all the time in order to get them to do even the easiest of jobs. I believe that the VAILALA natives have not been used for bush patrols before but I am of the opinion that if they are made to carry on a few more patrols such as this one it may serve to get rid of some of the cockiness and independence for which these natives are noted, and which often makes them difficult to work with anyone.

EQUIPMENT:-

This patrol was very well equipped in every respect. Painted canvas swags were used for the Rice, Sugar and other perishable items and the swags kept them in excellent condition right throughout the patrol. One-man patrol boxes were used for the carrying of Trade Goods and personal possessions and with blankets used as slings the carriers had no trouble with them. Two-man patrol boxes would be of no use in country such as the patrol travelled over.

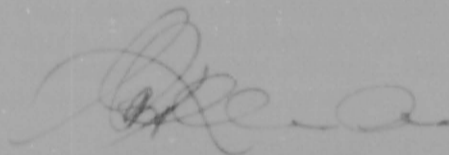
Tomahawks, 15" Knives and 8", 3" and 4" knives were used for trading purposes. Beads, Razor blades and Giri-giri (small cowrie shell) were also used. Steel is the most popular trade good in this area and the 3" knife is most used for the purchase of food. The bush knives and tomahawks are used for buying pigs. Beads are very popular - more so than the giri-giri - and I would advise the next patrol to this area to take an adequate supply. Razor blades were found to be useful but were not in great demand.



The Giri-giri was made available on short notice by the District Commissioner, Daru, as there was no stock of this item at Karoma. Having experienced the great popularity of these shells in the Menyanya area I was rather surprised on this patrol to find that the natives were not very interested in them. They will accept the giri-giri if there is nothing else but in most cases they stated a preference for beads.

An ATR4 Transceiver was made available to this patrol by the Supertec, R.F.C., Port Moresby. These sets take up very little room and are very valuable additions to patrol equipment should an emergency arise. Fortunately during the course of the patrol the Transceiver was only needed to keep weekly contact with Karoma and was not needed for an emergency. A spare set of valves was supplied with the set but these were not required as the valves in the set operated with no trouble at all. A set of operating instructions were supplied by the Supertec and these proved to be very explicit and were of great assistance.

A japara tent with calico strips for a fly was used by myself during the patrol. A japara fly was used by the police and calico strips were used by the carriers. The japara tent and fly were excellent and their light weight makes them invaluable for bush patrols. The calico strips proved to be quite adequate and if put up properly will keep out all but the heaviest rain. On occasions the carriers preferred to put up the strips in their own manner and as a result got a soaking when rain fell.



(G.R. KEENAN)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH AND MEDICAL:-

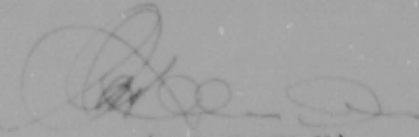
The health of the natives in the area visited by the patrol appeared to be very good. Very few sores were seen by the patrol and no illnesses were brought to its notice. I dare say that examination of all the natives would bring various sicknesses to light for the whole population of this area was not seen. However, having regard to the isolation of the various groups and the fact that medical attention is not readily available I maintain that their health is surprisingly good.

Undoubtedly illnesses such as pneumonia take their toll and the death rate among children is probably high but until the natives come to recognize to even a small extent the benefits which can be obtained from medical attention the position will remain as it is at the present. The natives to the South of the KWAJIA river could come to Korasa for treatment and a few of them do make such trips but those to the North of the KWAJIA are still fairly ignorant of the benefits of medicine. The distance that they would need to travel also proves a deterrent.

A very comprehensive medical kit was supplied to the patrol by Mr. J. Turner, B.N.C., and a list of instructions for the use of the various drugs was also supplied by him. These instructions proved to be of great value to one, such as myself who is not very familiar with medicines. Fortunately many of the medicines for use in more serious illnesses were not used as the health of the patrol members was, on the whole, very good.

Constable MEAU was very ill with pneumonia for several days but with the use of chloromycetin and sulpha drugs he recovered within a few days. One of the KWAJIA carriers became ill with two large abscesses on the groin. He was unable to carry for a time but recovered after treatment.

H.M.O. PORRA accompanied the patrol and proved to be a good worker. He was an excellent worker around the camp and did not shirk his share of work in helping to set up camp. Medically, he was faced with minor troubles only and was able to give adequate treatment for them.

  
(G.R. KISHAN)  
Patrol Officer



APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY DURING THEIR BUSH PATROL

Reg. No. 1648  
Const. MANEJAI

A Rukukuku native from the LORIKI Valley he is an extremely useful policeman for a patrol such as this. As an interpreter also he is very valuable. He is a good bush man and his work during the course of this patrol was excellent.

Reg. No. 3049  
Const. MIAU

A very good constable. He was taken ill with pneumonia during the patrol. Prior to, and after, this illness his work was excellent. An experienced man he is very useful on bush patrols.

Reg. No. 3303  
Const. MIAOBE

This constable was in charge of the other police during the patrol and he did a very good job. He has been on several bush patrols and is familiar with all that is needed to be done at all times.

Reg. No. 5839  
Const. KUIA

This was his first bush patrol but he proved to be a quick learner. Performed his duties satisfactorily at all times.

Reg. No. 6945  
Const. WIVIMAU

A young constable with quite a deal of experience in patrol work. Proved to be a good worker and his work was quite satisfactory during this patrol.

Reg. No. 6044  
Const. MIAKI

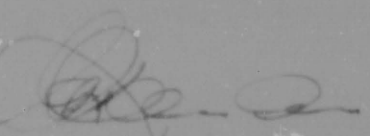
Another constable with a lot of patrol experience. His behaviour was very good on this patrol and he is a willing worker.

Reg. No. 7978  
Const. UICIMAU

A young constable. He ~~has~~ has had little practical experience and this was his first bush patrol. He needs more experience; should improve.

Reg. No. 8011  
Const. MIEUA

A Rukukuku policeman, he proved to be useful. Keeps very much to himself. Carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner.

  
(G. R. J. J. J.)  
Officer of the R.P.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



file: 30-1/655

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

15th December, 1953.

The Director,  
Dept. District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 6-53/54 KEREMA

Please find attached the A/M Report.

This report reveals that a very excellent and thorough patrol has been carried out by the officer concerned

Native Affairs: It will be seen from the attached map that the area covered is quite large, but as with most Kukukuku areas the country is sparsely populated.

Where continuous contact is not maintained, one will always, amongst these particular people, have clan and village feuds, and it will be some considerable time before the majority of them come under administration influence.

To establish a Police Post would of course be costly, and difficult to maintain, especially as there is only a small population. I do not think that such a post is warranted. Specific patrols is the only way, at the moment, to bring these people under the influence of the administration.

Agriculture & Livestock: It appears from the report that there is a plentiful supply of food in the area. This area is virgin country and the soil is good. It is pleasing to note that the officer found extensive gardens, this is generally not the custom of the Kukukuku people as they are semi-nomadic.

The area flourishes with wild game, and as these people are expert bowmen, they do not find it very difficult to obtain meat supplies.

Villages: As often reported in previous Kukukuku patrols, villages are more or less hamlets, mainly "cone-shaped", and as these people are nomadic, not much interest is taken in erecting their villages.

It is as the officer states quite impossible to maintain a standing name for the villages. Each officer who visits any section of these people finds the same difficulty, names of villages change so often that it is not possible to keep a tally of them.

Group names are more definite, providing the correct name has been given.

Census: The census submitted, or the population figures, are I believe the best one can do at the moment. To collect these people for complete census would be a very tiring job, and even then would not be correct.

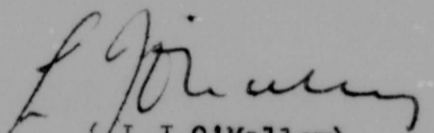
Anthropological: It is possible that administration influence is responsible for the doing away of smoked bodies buried in trees. Early patrols found dead bodies in village houses. It was the custom then to leave the dead in a house in the village and abandon the village. All down the LOHIKI River Area the natives co-operated with the Administration and began to bury their dead, no doubt this influence is creeping into the higher areas.



Health: It is pleasing to note that that the health of the natives in the area appears to be good.

General: Mr. P.O. Keenan has I think carried out a very good patrol, and the information supplied by him on the various areas will no doubt be very helpful during future patrols to the area. For many years now patrols have penetrated the Kukukuku Areas and much information is being gathered about them. Further patrols will be carried out in this area, but at the moment we are very short of staff and until the position improves long patrols into these areas cannot be carried out.

Could six prints be made of the attached map please.

  
(L.J.O'Malley)  
District Commissioner.

30-2-136

28th Dec, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

Patrol Report KENIA No. 6/53-54.

The report is acknowledged of Mr. Patrol Officer G.R. Keenan's Report of his Patrol to the Ivori river, Swanson river, Kwoi'ia and Wiana creek areas.

It is evident that Mr. Keenan has given time and thought in compiling a well constructed and interesting account of his activities and observations on this Patrol.

Apparently the numbers of these natives inhabiting this large area are relatively few and well scattered over the mountainous countryside and I agree that talk of a Patrol Post is out of the question at the present time, for more reasons than one.

Mr. Keenan has carried out good work and made some useful contacts, although it was rather disturbing that a man was apparently wounded for helping his party.

However, unless this Patrol is followed up within a few months, it's effect will be lost and the work of establishing friendly contact will later have to be done all over again, which I think you will agree, is an expensive business without achieving any permanent result.

It is noticed that Constable MAUDJAI has proved himself a useful member of more than one Patrol party recently.

The sketch map will be copied as requested.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. DIS. NA.



Kesema 1 of 53/54

B.E. Bowman

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub - District Off  
KEREMA.

Assistant District Officer,  
KEREMA.

30th. November, 1953.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 53/54.

Report of a patrol to HELLS GATE and KAPURI river areas.

Officer Conducting Patrol: BRUCE EDWARD BOWMAN C. P. O.  
Area Patrolled: EAST COAST, TAURI and KAPURI Rivers.  
Patrol Accompanied by:  
Europeans; MR. K. E. CONNOLLY, O. I. C.  
KUKIPI. From 6th. November to  
13th. November, 1953.  
Natives; Reg. No. 2739 L/Cpl. SAUWARA  
6909 Const. KAVIRI  
6911 Const. MIRAVEKA  
1628 Const. MAUDJAI.  
Duration: 19 days. 5th. November -  
23rd. November, 1953.  
Objects of Patrol: Land purchase, and apprehension  
of kukukuku suspected of assault.

--00-00--

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol, was primarily for land purchase, on the TAURI and KAPURI Rivers. Prior to the departure, the patrol was instructed to proceed with Mr. K. E. Connolly, O. I. C. KUKIPI, who was also headed for the TAURI River. Purpose of Mr. Connolly's patrol was for the proposed apprehension of a kukukuku, believed to have assaulted two kukukuku women.

As both patrols were heading for PUTEA, on the TAURI, they were combined for the period in that area.

DIARY:

Thursday  
5th. November. Patrol departed KEREMA at 0715 hrs. for KUKIPI. Proceeded along the beach to LILIFIRU, which was reached at 1530 hrs. Difficulties were encountered with regards canoes, and the patrol reached KUKIPI Patrol Post at 1930 hrs.  
Friday  
6th. November. Departed KUKIPI by canoe for MOVIAMI. After changing canoes at MOVIAMI (fitted with out-board) we proceeded to TERABO Mission. From the mission we proceeded up the TAURI river, and camped at 1840 hrs.



- Saturday**  
7th. November. Set out at 0645 hrs. and camped at 1200 hrs. in a MOVIAMI garden camp. Carriers, travelling in four separate canoes arrived at this camp at 1800 hrs. In these slower waters, the out-board canoe proved to be slightly faster than the paddled canoes.
- Sunday**  
8th. November. Broke camp at 0700 hrs. and travelled until 1500 hrs. As we went further up the TAURI, the canoes were able to be kept closer together. Made camp on an old prospecting site. Commenced to rain about 1400 hrs. river later showed signs of its rate increasing. A few hundred yards further up - stream some of the PUTEA villagers were stopping at a garden house, and some information pertaining to the whereabouts of the kukukuku suspected of assault was given to Mr. Connolly.
- Monday**  
9th. November. Mr. Connolly departed at 0545 hrs. with several police, in an effort to cross, overland, to PUTEA, in the hope of finding out more information. I departed with canoes at 0800 hrs, for PUTEA. A few miles further up - stream, located several more kukukukus from PUTEA, and after loading these and their belongings onto the canoes, we proceeded to PUTEA. This portion of the river was flowing fast, with many sections of rapids, and ultimately we did not arrive until some time after Mr. Connolly's party.
- Tuesday**  
10th. November. Surveyed the piece of land for purchase, on the junction of the TAURI, OPI'O, and PETAU'I Rivers. Land plotted and the area calculated. Two police were sent out (after receiving information of the suspect's whereabouts) in an endeavour to locate the suspect, by name PATEIPA.
- Wednesday**  
11th. November. Remained at camp, waiting for the police to return. Constables, MAUDVAI and ANGISIA returned to camp at 1730 hrs. with the suspect, PATEIPA.
- Thursday**  
12th. November. Left PUTEA at 0700 hrs. and camped down - stream at 1515 hrs.
- Friday**  
13th. November. Broke camp at 0650 hrs. Stopped at TERAPO mission, then proceeded to KUKIPI, arriving 1600 hrs.
- Saturday**  
14th. November. Land purchase was completed at KUKIPI Patrol Post.
- Sunday**  
15th. November. Observed.
- Monday**  
16th. November. Left KUKIPI at 1000 hrs. and proceeded to LESI village, arriving at 1630 hrs.
- Tuesday**  
17th. November. Departed LESI at 0700 hrs. by canoe and returned to ERAVA, then proceeded up the ERAVA Creek. Crossed overland to the KAPURI River and proceeded by canoe to KAISAVA. Arrived LULUAPO rest house at 1130 hrs. Returned to KAISAVA, completed survey and arrived LULUAPO at 1530 hrs.
- Wednesday**  
18th. November. Proceeded down - stream from LULUAPO by canoe and arrived at the mouth of the KAPURI River at 1100 hrs. Arrived at KUKIPI 1500 hrs.

Thursday  
19th. November. PUTEA land purchase completed at KUKIPI.

Friday  
20th. November. At KUKIPI assisting the O. I. C.

Saturday  
21st. November. Assisting O. I. C. KUKIPI.

Sunday  
22nd. November. Observed.

Monday  
23rd. November. Departed KUKIPI by sailing canoe at 0600 hrs. in company with Mr. Connolly, O. I. C. KUKIPI. Arrived by canoe at KEREMA 1630 hrs.

---00---00---

LAND and PURCHASE.

Two pieces of land were purchased. Both were applied for by the Catholic Mission, and relevant particulars pertaining to the TAURI block, were obtained at KUKIPI.

The application plan for the block on the TAURI River was found to be in no way similar to the actual lay of the land. Actual courses of the rivers (OPI'O and PETAU') were found to be entirely different from those on the application. Ultimately the position of the piece of land, planned on the application, was difficult to locate. Native missionaries were absolutely useless, and as nothing definite could be ascertained, a block of approximately five acres was calculated and surveyed. Final calculated area was 5.8 acres.

The TAURI River, at this point, flows very rapidly and the banks are noticeably falling away. River boundaries of the purchased land were traversed, a few feet inside the bank.

Land at KAISAVA was well cleared and boundaries were well defined. Although only 1.3 acres, the manner in which this block was cleared, made for easy surveying.

Final purchase and payment was carried out at KUKIPI Patrol Post.

*B. Bowman*  
.....  
B. BOWMAN  
Cadet Patrol Officer



APPENDIX.

Report on members of the R. P. C. who accompanied  
KEREMA patrol No. 7 of 53/54.

L/cpl. SAUWARA. No. 2739	Accompanied the patrol for the full period. At all times he conducted himself in an excellent manner.
Const. KAVIRI. No. 6909	Proved to be the most helpful of the police. Appearance, conduct and discipline, excellent at all times.
Const. MIRAVEKA. No. 6911	A good constable. Always willing and helpful, discipline good.
Const. MAUDJAI. No. 1628	A kukukuku constable, proved exceedingly useful, in his own element on the TAURI River. This constable only accompanied the patrol while in the TAURI area, as he was required to escort the prisoner to KEREMA.

*B. Bowman*  
.....  
B. BOWMAN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



file: 30-1/654

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIRORI.

15th December, 1953.

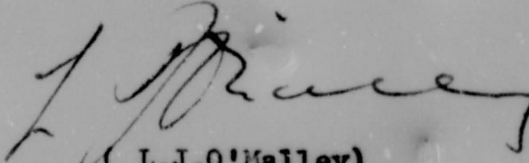
The Director,  
Dept. of District services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. No. 7/53-5 Kerema.

Please find attached the A/M report together with map.

Could six prints be made of the map please.

The patrol was a routine one for the purpose of purchase of land. No comments are called for.

  
( L.J.O'Malley )  
District Commissioner.



Kelima 9 of 53/54

M. J. Senchy.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA.

29th March '54

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO.9 of 1953/54

A report of a patrol to the east of KEREMA Station -  
to PUTEA in the HELL'S GATE area of the TAURI River.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M.J. Denehy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: The TAURI River to its junction with the  
OPIO River.

Map: Strat. series, 4 miles to 1 inch. WAU and YULE sheets.

Object of Patrol: To investigate the possibility of purchasing  
the land actually occupied by the Roman  
Catholic Mission at PUTEA. Dept. Lands  
file LA 1029(P) refers.

Duration of Patrol: Ten Days. 17th March - 26th March.

Native Personnel Accompanying: Reg.No. 6911 Const. MIRAVEKA  
" 6397 " TAUITAUA  
" 3112 L/Cpl GAITA (one day only)

Court Interpreter MALAISA  
" " BOEORO

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was to investigate the  
possibility of purchasing the land actually occupied by the  
Roman Catholic Mission at PUTEA, and to investigate claims  
of tenure put forward by the Catholic Mission and the London  
Missionary Society in regard to a five acre block of land  
at PUTEA, purchased on behalf of the Administration by  
Mr. Bowman, C.P.O. (vide Kerema Patrol Report No.7 of 1953/54)  
for lease to the Roman Catholic Mission.

The patrol visited all villages en route and checked  
to see that orders issued by previous patrols had been  
carried out.



DIARY

- March 17 Patrol departed KIREMA Station at 7a.m., proceeding via the Cupola, and along the coast passing through SIILO (QA4495), WAMAI (QA5493), KOARU (QA6391) and IILIFIRU (QA6588). Thence by canoe to KUKIPI Patrol Post, arriving at 8.15 p.m.
- March 18 After instructing L/Cpl. GAITA, stationed at KUKIPI, to send talk to all local villages that the patrol would be returning to KUKIPI approximately 23rd, and would deal with any disputes or courts upon return, the patrol departed KUKIPI at 8 a.m. and proceeded to MOVIAVE by canoe. Arrived at MOVIAVE (QA7681) at 9.10 am. Made quick inspection of village and issued several warnings. Departed at 10.30 in three canoes and eighteen paddlers up the TAURI River. Arrived at TERAPO Roman Catholic Mission Station (QA8180) at 11.30 am. Dropped off mail and proceeded upstream against a moderate current until 5 p.m. Made camp at WOPI, a Moveave garden area.
- March 19 Broke camp at 6.30 am, and decided to leave one canoe behind and use 9 paddlers in each of the remaining canoes. Although over-loaded we made better time against a still moderate current. The crews alternatively paddled and poled. Made camp at 6 pm at APUAPU, a Moveave garden area.
- March 20 Broke camp at 7.10 am. Current now very strong and canoes were poled wherever practicable. The leading canoe was holed by a snag at 4 p.m. and a half hour delay was incurred whilst temporary repairs were carried out. Arrived at LALAMO garden camp at 5.30, about half a mile upstream from the old Government Rest House (LV7913).
- March 21 Broke camp at 6.30 and poling against the swiftly flowing stream, and at times, rapids, arrived at PUTEA (LV7418) at 10.40 am. Inspected area purchased by Mr. Bowman, and surveyed the area occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission. Also surveyed an area on the opposite side of the stream. In the evening the patrol dressed the sores, tropical ulcers and scabies of the KUKUKUKU people (12 families) living in the settlement.
- March 22 Surveyed a block at the junction of the OPIO and TAURI Rivers (LV7418). Commenced the return journey down stream in the early afternoon. A KUKUKUKU man, wife and daughter, all suffering from tropical ulcers, agreed to accompany the patrol back to the MOVEAVE Aid Post. Patrol made camp at 6 pm.
- March 23 Broke camp at 7.5am and arrived at TERAPO Mission at noon. Went ashore and interviewed Father Blanc, the missionary in charge. Proceeded to MOVIAVE, arriving at 2.30pm. Arbitrated several disputes - mostly of a marital nature. Continued on to KUKIPI, arriving at 6.15 pm.

- March 24 Spent the day, until 2.30pm, in court at KUKUPI. Moved off for KEREMA at 3.30pm. Upon arrival at KOARU C.M.S. Mission Station was informed that on the 23rd a KUKUKUKU at MAIPORA Kukukuku Settlement (approx. QA0969) had shot three arrows into a boy. Sent for L/Cpl. GAITA from KUKUPI. Held Court at KOARU Rest House.
- March 25 Departed KOARU rest house at 2.30 a.m. accompanied by L/Cpl. GAITA, Constables MIRAVEKA and TAUITAUA, Court Interpreter BOBORO, and Village Constable WOKI of KOARU as guide. Arrived at the settlement shortly after dawn, arrested the trouble maker and returned to the coast. Patrol proceeded along the beach and made camp at SIIO at 6 p.m.
- March 26 Held courts at SIIO and returned to KEREMA, arriving at 11.15 am.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

##### PUTEA

The two Mission bodies at PUTEA have persuaded about a dozen Kukukuku families to settle there and use the 'village' as a base for their activities. Four families have cultivated large gardens at PUTEA - the others have gardens within a few hours walk. The people are timid but friendly.

About 25 to 30 Kukukukus have been adopted by the MOVEAVES and are living on the coast. The first man to go down was NITA, accompanied by his wife and child, in 1949. He has been adopted by an important man in the village, who has no son of his own, and given land, canoes etc. This family appears now to be wholly integrated into Moveave society. The effect of the improved diet, easier life and different environment is apparent in the physique, health and general appearance of this family - now wholly different in appearance from the PUTEA Kukukukus, all of whom have the distended stomachs and small limbs of the typical bushmen - as well as a liberal covering of dirt and sores.

I was surprised by the kindness and tolerance with which the MOVEAVE people treated the Kukukukus, both at PUTEA and in the village. There was no trace of a patronizing attitude which I expected to see on the part of these sophisticated coastal natives towards their bush neighbours.

To me it appears that this voluntary migratory movement to the coast is a far greater civilizing agency than any practicable Government or Mission activity in the field.



- 4 -

MAIPORA

Whilst passing through the KOARU L.M.S. station on the return journey to KEREMA, the patrol was informed by the Samoan pastor in charge that a Kukukuku lad had been carried in the previous day by his mission helpers suffering from arrow wounds in the face, upper arm, and ribs. Investigations revealed that the boy lived in the MAIPORA Kukukuku settlement, and that in the early hours of Tuesday morning one PANTAIOA had shot three arrows into him, accusing him of the death of an important man by sorcery.

On Wednesday morning PANTAIOA sent word to the coast that he would shoot any Village Constable on sight who might come to arrest him. Understandably, the V.C.s in the area suddenly went down with malaria.

On the assumption that the assailant would think that he would have at least three more days grace before action could be expected from Kerema, it was decided to raid the settlement in the hope of arresting him before he went-bush~~re~~ retreated into the bush. This consideration far outweighed the fact that the patrol had neglected to draw ball, ammunition originally.

After sending for L/Cpl. GAITA from KUKUPI, the patrol, consisting of the i/c, three police, Kukukuku Court Interpreter BOBORO, and V.C. WOKI of KOARU as guide, departed KOARU at 2.30am. The patrol proceeded up MAIPORA creek by canoe for half an hour and thence by foot. The patrol arrived at the settlement at first light and raided PANTAIOA's house - to find it empty.

The patrol then split into two parties under the i/c and L/Cpl GAITA and proceeded to search a large garden area on both banks of MAIPORA Creek. At 6.40 L/Cpl GAITA's party located the man with two of his wives. He was now well aware that a patrol was searching for him, because my party had, ten minutes earlier, jumped the wrong Kukukuku family and the resulting cries could have been heard at the coast. Moving to the scene I was in time to see PANTAIOA draw his bow and take aim at Constable MIRAVEKA. Miraveka, with great coolness, slung his rifle across his shoulder, and raising his right hand, deliberately advanced towards PANTAIOA and disarmed him.

The patrol gathered witnesses and returned to the coast at 10.30 am.

The conduct of all members of the party was exemplary.

APPENDIX A

LA 1029 (P)

Report on the Purchase of Land at PUTEA for Lease to the  
Roman Catholic Mission - Dept. Lands File IA 1029(P)

I

Upon arrival at PUTEA I approached the owners of the land at present occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission and they informed me that they were willing to sell. The price agreed upon was five shillings per acre. A sketch of the area is attached.

II

Both the L.M.S. Mission helpers, whose buildings are on the land applied for by the Catholic Mission, and the Catholic Mission catechists were interviewed together, and from the information thereby obtained it appears that the Roman Catholic Mission's claim to the ground is the stronger.

The first mission helper to settle in the area was an R.C. catechist about Christmas 1951. In August 1952 the Catholic Mission applied for a Mission Lease at PUTEA.

Father Blanc of TERAPO Mission Station states that early in 1953 he asked the O.I.C. KUKIPI if he could commence building upon the land applied for. The O.I.C., says Father Blanc, advised him to wait until the purchase had been made by the Administration and the lease granted by the Dept. Lands. Hence the Catholic Mission helpers remained in temporary dwellings off the area applied for.

Approximately July 1953 the first L.M.S. Mission helpers arrived and commenced to build on the land under discussion. In a letter on KUKIPI files dated 31st August 1953 Father Blanc drew the O.I.C.s attention to this matter.

On the 16th November 1953 the area was purchased from the owners by Mr. Bowman, C.P.O.

On the 26th January 1954 Rev. Brown of the L.M.S. complained to the A.D.O. KEREMA.

I wish to emphasise that the dates of the first arrival of mission helpers of each denomination were settled in their joint presence at PUTEA, and that the L.M.S. mission helper admitted without reservation that the Catholic Mission first settled in the area.

The foregoing is a statement of facts as obtained from mission helpers of both denominations, from Father Blanc



of Terapo Mission, and from KUKIPI and KEREMA files. Rev. Brown is absent on patrol in the KUNIMAIPA area and has not been interviewed.

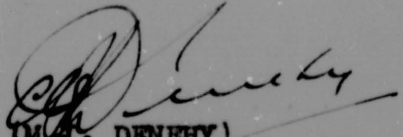
III

Recommendations:

In the light of my investigations I consider that the Catholic Mission should be granted occupancy of the area known as PUTRA, already purchased on their behalf; and that the L.M.S. be given the opportunity to remove the six native style houses erected, or that the Catholic Mission take them over and pay compensation at the rate of Five Pounds per house.

IV

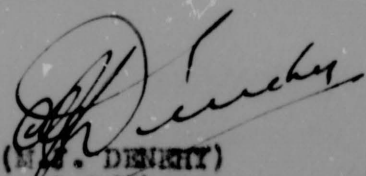
The desirability of two rival Missions being permitted <sup>to settle</sup> on adjoining leases being administratively questionable, I took the opportunity whilst at PUTRA to survey two alternate blocks. (1) a five acre block as SOIMO, directly opposite the junction of the PETAUI and OPIO Rivers; and (2) a fifteen acre block ten minutes downstream, at the junction of the THURI and OPIO Rivers, known as KWIMEIKWA. Of the two, the latter is the better site, the THURI being navigable to this point by small launch. In each case the owners are willing to sell at five shillings per acre.

  
(M. J. DENEHY)  
PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON POLICE

3112	I/Cpl.	GAITA.	An efficient N.C.O. who performed satisfactorily when called upon.
6911	Const.	MIRAVEKA	A good reliable constable. At times lacks initiative, but shone in an emergency.
3112	Const.	TAUITAUA	Conscientious, reliable. Always on the job, although frequently his appearance would lead one to believe otherwise. Probably not over burdened with intelligence.

  
(P. J. DENNY)  
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.



No. 787/30-1

District Office,  
Kikori Gulf District,  
14th April, 1954.

The Director,  
Dept, District Services &  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/R No. 9 of 1953/54. Kerema.

Please find attached the above mentioned report.

Land at PUTIA

I do not think that the date etc has anything to do with the matter, or who were on the land first. If both Missions occupied the land, neither had the right to do so, nor could they lay any claim to the land.

The position now is, the R.C Mission applied for the land, and it has been purchased on their behalf. I cannot see therefor how another mission could have any objection to the R.C Mission being there. Had they any right or claim over the land, the position would have been different, but they had no right or claim over the land in question. Incidentally the land has not yet been granted to the R.C. Mission, by Lands Dept.

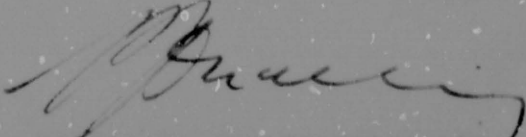
ARREST of PANTAIOA.

It appears that the L/Cpl did a very good job in apprehending the a/m native.

The Patrol Officer is perhaps a little too enthusiastic in "Jumping" Kukukuku people hamlets. It is realised of course, that at times it is necessary to close houses, but this should only be done after careful investigation has been made, as to whether the wanted man is in a certain house or not. By "Jumping" Kukukuku houses, causes panic, and hinders progress of administration of those people.

Kukukukuku-MOVEAVE.

The migration of the Kukukuku people towards the coast, is not new, especially amongst the small clans who are preyed upon by the hostile people above them. These small clans realise that there is protection for them amongst the administration controlled villages of the coast.

  
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District Commissioner.