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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KIKORI

VOLUME No: 37

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955. - 1956

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1955/56

KIKORI

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kik.Special	J.W.Macgregor	Upper Purari and Pio Rivers
" 1-55/56	K.Leen	Upper Turama - west of Aira Crk. Hawci River - Middle Turama
" 2-55/56	L.G.Bridges	Gope Census Division
" 6-55/56	T.Mitchell	Urama Census Division
" 7-55/56	T.Mitchell	Kairi Census Division
" 8-55/56	D.Ross	Kairi Census Division

NOTE: Kikori Special No.1-55/56 by J.B.Short to Upper Tauri  
and Kapoi Rivers  
in Kerema 1955-56 Vol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....KIKORI..... Report No.....SPECIAL.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.W. MACGREGOR, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Upper Purari and Pio rivers.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....4.....

Natives.....7...R.P.& N.G.C., I.N.M.O.

Duration—From 17.../..9.../19.55...to 20.../12...19.55..

Number of Days.....95.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Main Reference.....

Object of Patrol.....To Escort Australasian Petroleum Company Geological

Survey above Restricted Area.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

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AREA PATROLLED: Restricted area upper Purari  
River and Pio river.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. W. MACGREGOR,  
PATROL OFFICER.

ACCOMPANIED BY: MR. F. RICKWOOD  
DR. D. KENT  
MR. J. RICHARSON  
MR. I. MACGOWAN  
7 Native Constabulary  
1 Native Medical Orderly

DURATION: 17th September, 1955  
to  
20th December, 1955  
95 days.

OBJECT: Escort Australasian Petroleum  
Co., Pty., Ltd. GEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY, above area.

P/A  
28/3

## INTRODUCTION@

The first section of the Geological Survey was carried out in the area around WABO Creek and adjacent rivers.

From the party's base camp at the junction of the PURARI river and WABO creek. We proceeded over the range of mountains between the PURARI and the PIO river valleys.

Once on the PIO an airdrop site was selected to provide supplies which would carry us through the remainder of the survey. After the airdrop, the second phase of the Survey took place.

The party split into two; Mr. F. Rickwood was to follow the PIO and SOMA rivers to their headwaters, and the remaining party, with Dr. Kent, to proceed down the PIO to the PURARI.

This meant that I had to decide which party would have the most chance of contact with hostile natives. From questioning natives living on the PIO it was found that the natives living in the PIO-SOMA headwaters region were friendly disposed towards the Pawaians who comprised the greater number of carriers, and that they traded, and paid frequent visits to each other. In addition, a patrol from GOROKA District had established a Post in the vicinity.

However, downstream the picture was different. The Pawaian villages downstream towards the PIO's junction with the PURARI had been periodically raided by natives living on the slopes of Mt. Karamui; these natives known to the PAWAIANS as the URUWA people, had been responsible for an attack on a Government party some four years previously. Taking all this into consideration, I decided to escort Dr. Kent's party.

The region traversed was rugged and mountainous, dissected by many swiftly flowing rivers and creeks which rain would swell with alarming rapidity to dangerous torrents, which would just as quickly fall. Even when normal, some rivers such as the WIE and the Jieu presented a problem to cross. The PIO, with a large catchment area in the KUBOR Range carries a great volume of water flowing at between 8 to 10 knots, with large quantities of sediment in suspension. This river usually can be crossed only by canoe or raft, and at the best of times is a hazardous operation.

The general vegetation covering is of thick rain forest and on the lower section near the rivers the forest is added to by a lower layer of thicker undergrowth with the ever-present lawyer-vine. On the top of the Range between the Purari river and the PIO is low stunted scrub covered with moss.

Dr. Kent, the A.P.C. Geologist, kindly submitted a map showing the route taken by the patrol.

PATROL DIARY

SATURDAY 17.9.55

Left Beara at 1400 hrs. per canoe powered by Johnston outboard 25 h.p. with Field Assistant Mr. I. MacGowan, for Upper Purari. Left Baroi river and camped at old Education site MAIYO, 1700 hrs. Intermittent showers made travel miserable.

SUNDAY 18.9.55

Left Maiyo 0630 hrs. and continued our journey up river. Assault complaint brought forward at Pawaia No. 1. Instructed Village policeman to bring all concerned to Beara for settlement. Proceeded to Pawaia No. 2 where we camped the night as there were no camping spots up river.

MONDAY 19.9.55

Left Pawaia No. 2 at 0640 hrs. and called in at New Guinea Resources camp, an hour upstream. Arrived Wabo Creek, the A.P.C. Base Camp, at 1330 hours, and were met by Senior Field Assistant J. Richardson; Mr. F. Rickwood, Geologist, up Wabo Creek doing the geological survey.

TUESDAY 20.9.55

At Wabo Creek base camp.

WEDNESDAY 21.9.55

Mr. Richardson to Camp No. 1. Mr. MacGowan and myself accompanied him by canoe to Camp No. 1 up the Wabo creek, then returned to the Base camp.

THURSDAY 22.9.55

At Wabo Creek Base Camp. Visited by Village Constables from the following villages up the Purari: FOREI(HUIMAHARI), WANGREA (IROWI), ERARU AND KONI. All reported word of a murder at GURIMATU village. Took no action till report confirmed by V.C. of village concerned.

FRIDAY 23.9.55

To Camp No. 2 up Wabo Creek to meet Mr. F. Rickwood for discussion of further arrangements for Patrol.

SATURDAY 24.9.55

At Camp 2.

SUNDAY 25.9.55

Returned to Wabo Creek base camp.

MONDAY 26.9.55

At Wabo Creek base camp. Village Constable Soiolai of UMASIAI reported that V.C.'s of KIREKU and GURIMATU afraid to report because of murder. Instructed him with help of these two V.C.'s to arrest murderer and to bring all involved in the affair to Beara for hearing.

TUESDAY 27.9.55 to THURSDAY 29.9.55

At Wabo Creek base camp.

FRIDAY 30.9.55

Departed base camp Wabo Creek at 1130 hrs. per canoe, via camps 1 and 2, to Camp 3 at head of Sopor Creek, and arrived at 1800 hrs. to join S.F.A. Richardson.



SATURDAY 1.10.55

Left Camp No.3 at head of Spor Creek, crossed over small divide to IE creek, which we followed for a short distance, then pitched camp.

SUNDAY 2.10.55.

Continued up IE creek, then followed a tributary to its head-water, going made difficult by rock and boulder-choked bed. From this small creek commenced the climb by intersecting ridges which culminated in a series of almost vertical scarps to the top of Pio-Purari divide. Rain and mist came up and we pitched a very uncomfortable Camp 5.

MONDAY 3.10.55.

Next day we continued along the main range for several hours then followed a spur downwards, passing through several old sago camps on the way. The descent was gradual. Near the bottom the party crossed a small stream and came upon the Pio River 200 yds. ahead. The Pio at this point was from 30 to 50 yards across, with some 200 yards of reasonably calm water between rapids, where the water roared and boiled over the stones throwing spray into the air, and its brown surface speckled by white spume. The river at the time, was somewhat swollen, the current doing an estimated eight to ten knots. Rafts were quickly constructed out of logs lashed with lawyer vine, and the carriers and cargo ferried across without mishap, except on one crossing a raft nearly upset, and three tin boxes were washed downstream. These, however, were quickly recovered before they reached the lower set of rapids.

Camp No. 6 was pitched on the right bank. Instructions received from Mr. Rickwood that he was short of food, that all spare carriers were to be returned for supplies and our party to remain at Camp 6 pending their return.

TUESDAY 4.10.55.

At Camp 6. Carriers returned to Wabo Creek with police escort for further supplies. Further carriers from Mr. Rickwood arrived in the afternoon for return to Wabo.

WEDNESDAY 5.10.55.

At Camp. 6. 18 Carriers to Wabo with police escort.

THURSDAY 6.10.55 to WEDNESDAY 12.10.55

At Camp 6. Lower part of camp flooded at night by the Pio. No losses of supplies. Mail arrived on the 12th with details of E.T.A. remaining members of party.

THURSDAY 13.10.55

At Camp 6. Carriers arrived to ferry me down to join Mr. Rickwood at Airdrop site.

FRIDAY 14.10.55

Left Camp 6 at 0815 hours to Camp 7 at Airdrop site on the AUR creek. The track followed the PIO downstream but back from the steep broken country beside the river. Several natives from nearby hamlets visited the camp.

PATROL DIARY - Continued. 3.

SATURDAY 15.10.55

At Airdrop site.

SUNDAY 16.10.55

Dr. Kent, Mr. Richardson and Mr. MacGowan arrived at AIRDROP site.

MONDAY 17.10.55 to WEDNESDAY 19.10.55

At Airdrop site. Some carriers with police escort, sent to IE creek for supplies on 18th.

THURSDAY 20.10.55

Visited nearby hamlet of PERIRO 45 minutes up AUR creek from Airdrop site. Emergency load of supplies dropped by Norseman.

FRIDAY 21.10.55 and SATURDAY 22.10.55

At Airdrop site.

SUNDAY 23.10.55

Catalina dropped first load of supplies late in the afternoon including mail and freezer which was very welcome.

MONDAY 24.10.55 and TUESDAY 25.10.55

Catalina dropped supplies which finished on Tuesday afternoon. Sorted stores.

WEDNESDAY 26.10.55 to FRIDAY 28.10.55

At Airdrop site arranging loads and sorting supplies for continuation of survey. Food also ferried to forward dumps for both parties.

SATURDAY 29.10.55

Left Airdrop site to Camp 8 on BUWARI creek, 2½ hours walk. As before track followed general direction of PIO river but back from steep broken country near the river.

SUNDAY 30.10.55

At Camp 8. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan up HUWARI creek to do survey. Remaining carriers with police escort ferrying supplies to next camp on the NEMI river. Visited by natives from nearby SUWARIARRO hamlet.

MONDAY 31.10.55

Left camp 8 and moved northwest up HUWARI river to a small tributary, thence across the ridge to NEMI river where a suitable spot was found for Camp 9.

TUESDAY 1.11.55

At Camp 9. Carriers returned to HUWARI river for balance of supplies. Constable KOMBUTA arrived with note from Mr. MacGowan - a request for S/G tablets. Constable AMUSA from other party with enquiries about our TRP 1 transmitter which was not working.

WEDNESDAY 2.11.55

At Camp 9. Still ferrying supplies from Camp 8. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan arrived from HUWARI river. Had discussion with local natives re probability of contacting KARAMUI or the URUWA people as they are known to the PAWAIANS. Enquired after Pawaiian who is married into these people and who acted as a contact on Mr. Hicks' patrol in this region. Word sent ahead for this native to meet patrol at later date and to advise the URUWAS of our intentions in this area.

THURSDAY 3.11.55

At Camp 9. Ferried to next Camp on "ON" creek. Some natives visited the camp with sago.

FRIDAY 4.11.55

Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan across PIO river to left bank to continue survey. Myself with balance of carriers to Camp 10 on "ON" creek. Carriers returned and ferried more supplies from Camp 9.

SATURDAY 5.11.55

From Camp 10 to Camp 11 on MIE river. Party cut track still following general direction of PIO river and on a narrow plateau between the steeply dipping and broken ground next to the river and the almost vertical limestone ridge behind, till the PIO swung around more to the northwest. Then we climbed over this ridge and down onto the MIE. Had some difficulty in finding a suitable camp site because of the steepness of the valley sides.

SUNDAY 6.11.55

At Camp 11. Carriers returned to ferry supplies from Camp 10. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan arrived late in the afternoon. Heavy rain in the afternoon caused the MIE to flood which gave us some anxiety because of the lowness of our Camp site.

MONDAY 7.11.55

At Camp 11. Carriers continued to ferry supplies from Camp 10. In the afternoon, I, with two police and local natives, followed MIE upstream to its junction with another small creek, to see a track which was reported to have been used by the URUWA'S in raid on the local PAWAIANS a year or so ago. Mr. MacGowan very ill during the night with temperature of 105°. Treated with Sulpha tablets.

TUESDAY 8.11.55

At Camp 11. Dr. Kent upstream. Mr. MacGowan recovered but still weak. Carriers with police escort to DJIEN river to ferry supplies ahead.

WEDNESDAY 9.11.55

Left Camp 11, followed PIO river downstream. Walking made very difficult by the boulder strewn edge of the river which resulted in many falls for myself, police and carriers. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan remained behind to give Mr. MacGowan an extra day's needed rest after his sickness. Camp 12 pitched on lefthand bank of DJIEN RIVER at its junction with PIO. Opposite the junction is located ORA village, on the left bank of the PIO. Heavy rain commenced in the late afternoon, both PIO and DJIEN river rose during the night.

THURSDAY 10.11.55

At Camp 12. Still raining in the morning and both rivers in flood. At noon climbed up to a nearby ridge to find suitable place to clear for a view point. Was not successful. Returned and found Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan had arrived; having been held up by the floods they had to detour and cut a new track. Was able to ferry gear across flooded Djien with the help of Ora village canoe.

FRIDAY 11.11.55

At Camp 12. Dr. Kent and I crossed the Pio by canoe to Ora Village, quite a hazardous operation as the river was still flooded, then climbed a ridge behind till we reached a knoll some 500 feet from the river. This the natives cleared for a viewpoint from which we could take bearings on mountains to the northeast. Only the slopes of Mt. Michael were visible as the peak was clouded in. Returned to Camp 12.

SATURDAY 12.11.55

Left Camp 12 with Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan and followed up the Djien river for about 2 miles above its junction with the Sien, where we pitched Camp 13 and followed the river for a further mile and returned to camp.

SUNDAY 13.11.55

Again followed the Djien upstream, but this time back from the river to bypass the gorge we met with yesterday. Having climbed around the obstruction we again descended to the river to view a very good limestone section and followed the river for a further 2 miles. It was extremely hard going with large boulder-strewn bed and the very swift flowing water. The course consisted of a series of rapids and pools, at times the banks being sheer rock faces with one making progress by handholds and footholds. On return downstream we built small rafts to take us through the gorge, then abandoned them on the other side before the rapids were reached.

MONDAY 14.11.55

Left Camp 13 and broke bush across country to meet the Sien river which we followed down stream to join the Djien again. On the way downstream one of the Pawaian carriers saw three strange natives who immediately ran away. Seeing this he turned and ran back to the main party in a very frightened state, thinking them to be the dreaded URUWA people. On investigation however, they turned out to be three natives who had been visiting Ora from the UNDUBEA group to the northeast and who were quite friendly. Heavy rain started just before we got back to Camp 12.

TUESDAY 15.11.55

Left Camp 12 and proceeded SW then SSE to Pio river bank where we made camp opposite mouth of Huwi creek. The Pawaian who is inter-married to the Uruwas and who had been sent for earlier to be a go-between, arrived in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY 16.11.55

At Camp 14. Carriers ferrying supplies from Camp 12. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan at Huwi creek on left hand bank of Pio. Swam across the Pio river to their camp in the afternoon. Some carriers to New Guinea Resources party on the Purari to borrow some salt for trading. Geologist to survey Huwi creek then return to right bank of Pio and join me at Wie river.

THURSDAY 17.11.55

Moved off from Camp 14 down right hand bank of PIO. Progress very slow and difficult with the thick undergrowth beside the river and the broken nature of the ground. Reached the WIE river and made Camp 15 half mile up-river from its junction with the PIO.

FRIDAY 18.11.55 to TUESDAY 22.11.55

Carriers returned to Camp 14 to ferry supplies. Constructed a lawyer vine bridge over the WIE river as it is very swiftly-flowing and impossible to ford with gear except further upstream. Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan arrived on the 20th.

WEDNESDAY 23.11.55

Most of the Pawaians refused to accompany party upstream, because they were frightened of patrol meeting the URUWA people. From the Camp we followed the WIE for about 3 miles upstream. Because of the river being so swift, the party had to cross where the stream divided, then form a human chain. Further upstream we had great difficulty in finding a suitable camp site because of the steepness of the valley sides. Made Camp 16 on the left bank.

THURSDAY 24.11.55

From Camp 16 we followed the river upstream for a further mile then returned to the camp, collected our gear and proceeded downstream to Camp 15. Because of the difficulty we had in crossing and recrossing the river on the way up, we cut a track back from the river on the valley side, to return.

FRIDAY 25.11.55

Moved from Camp 15 to Camp 16 on the Subu creek near its junction with the PIO. Just above this point the PIO enters a gorge which continues for over a mile through almost vertically dipping beds of limestone. The gorge is about 70 ft. wide by 150 to 200 ft. high, and back from it rise almost vertical mountains 1500 to 2000 ft. high. In the afternoon, accompanied the Geologist to measure the exposed rocks which formed a small plateau almost devoid of soil between the side of the gorge in the right bank and mountains of the valley side. However we were only able to go for about half a mile. The softer sections of the exposure had weathered away to form crevices.

SATURDAY 26.11.55

At Camp 17, Mr. MacGowan to the Purari with half the carriers to carry more supplies to meet us at Gurimatu Village. Accompanied Dr. Kent up the Annan creek, a tributary of the Subu, 2 miles, then walked over the ridge to the Subu which we also followed up for a short distance then returned downstream to the Camp.

SUNDAY 27.11.55

Moved onto Camp 18 at old Pawaiian sago camp. The main track followed a shelf between the almost vertical country beside the river and a high limestone scarp at the back. Dr. Kent and I walked as near to the PIO as we could get, measuring the section and going down where possible, to collect specimens. From the river we climbed up to the shelf and thence to camp.

MONDAY 28.11.55

Patrol continued following shelf to another sago camp, this time owned by the Pawaiian MBIA-ABE who is accompanying the patrol as a contact. Two of his URUWA wives were awaiting him there. Dr. Kent again went down to the river to survey.

TUESDAY 29.11.55

From Camp 19 to the junction of the URU river and the Purari, where, after having some difficulty finding a level space, pitched Camp 20. Here several Pawaiian natives visited the party and supplied sago and some greens as the food position was getting low. One of these Pawaiians also inter-married with URUWAS. All live on the left bank and this one and the one who came with us have canoes which will be able to ferry us across the river.

WEDNESDAY 30.11.55

At Camp 20. Ferried some of our surplus cargo not needed to go up the URU across to the left bank of the PIO. Some of the wives went to see if there were any URUWAS at the Uruwa sa go camp several miles up the river.

THURSDAY 1.12.55

From Camp 20 followed the URU river upstream for 3 miles. Several bush shelters seen on the river banks which had been erected by the URUWA, but no sign of the people. Returned downstream and ferried everything across to the left bank of PIO where we erected Camp 21.

FRIDAY 2.12.55

At Camp 21. One constable to Gurimatu to bring our carriers to meet us at the top of the range between the Purari and the PIO. Ferried part of our supplies over also.

SATURDAY 3.12.55

Left PIO for the Purari, approximately 4 hours' walk. From the top had a magnificent view of the TUA river valley and Mt. Karamui. Arrived at Gurimatu to meet the New Guinea Resources party accompanied by a/Assistant District Officer Mr. Bottril, their escort.

SUNDAY 4.12.55

At Gurimatu village. Ferried supplies by canoe down to the first set of rapids in the Purari.

MONDAY 5.12.55

From Gurimatu to Fordu village. By canoe to the first rapids thence by foot following the right bank of the Purari till opposite the village when we were again ferried across the river by canoe, approximately 5½ miles walk.

TUESDAY 6.12.55

At Fordu village. Accompanied Dr. Kent downstream for a short way to examine an exposed section. Whilst clambering around the side of a cliff face, lost my footing and plunged 20 feet into the Purari which was swirling and boiling past at some 10 to 12 knots. Luckily a back eddy brought me back to the rocks and I was able to clamber out more frightened than harmed. Part of the carriers left via Kereku for MUAU creek, a mile up river from Umasiai. This route bi-passes Hathor gorge.

WEDNESDAY 7.12.55

From Pordu village to the New Guinea Resources base camp at Umasiai by helicopter. The rest of the carriers on foot. Mr. MacGowan arrived from downriver by canoe.

THURSDAY 8.12.55

Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan up river for a mile to Camp 22 at MUAU creek. I followed in the afternoon; caught by heavy rain.

FRIDAY 9.12.55

Dr. Kent and Mr. MacGowan up MUAU creek, then returned to camp. I organized carriers by raft down to UMASIAI TO await canoes from down river. Left for new base camp five hours down river by powered canoe, to WID creek on Purari.

SATURDAY 10.12.55 to SUNDAY 18.12.55

At WID creek, Camp 23, awaiting transport down Purari and return of police from Mr. Rickwood's party.

MONDAY 19.12.55

Joined M.V. PETRERO and continued down Purari to Port Romily where we camped the night.

TUESDAY 20.12.55

Arrived Kikori Government Station.

End of Diary

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people contacted by the Survey were living in scattered, semi-nomadic groups, usually not more than four or five families to one hamlet, and were continually moving from one sago patch to another. They were the same lingual group as the Pawaians living on the banks of the upper Purari. It was estimated from hamlets seen, and upon questioning the natives who visited the party, that at the maximum in the area, there would be not more than three or four hundred population.. In their approach to the Patrol they were somewhat reserved and a trifle timid, but they were quite friendly as a large proportion of our carriers were Pawaians.

The most striking feature of the dress of the men was their custom of piercing the septum of their nose, then inserting a small section of bamboo. Through the hole in this bamboo was placed a piece of shell shaped like the tusks of a pig. Their hair was cut back from the forehead and made into many small pigtails at the back, and held in place by a headband decorated by small shells arranged in consecutive lines. Around the neck was worn a small string bag to carry any tobacco, etc. The main covering was generally an apron-like grass skirt with a bank cloth tail behind. No man would venture anywhere without his bank cloth cloak which he wore either draped around him or folded under the arm. The women dressed were usually completely swathed in bank cloth wrapped around them and worn over the head like a hood.

The hamlets generally consisted of one very large house built with a view to defence against marauders. One seen at a hamlet on the AUR river, was estimated to be at least 60 feet from roof top to ground, and 50 feet long. It consisted of two stories, the lower being some 25 feet from the ground, the only access being by means of a large ladder which could be chopped down at the slightest hint of danger. The men occupied the top story and the women the lower one.

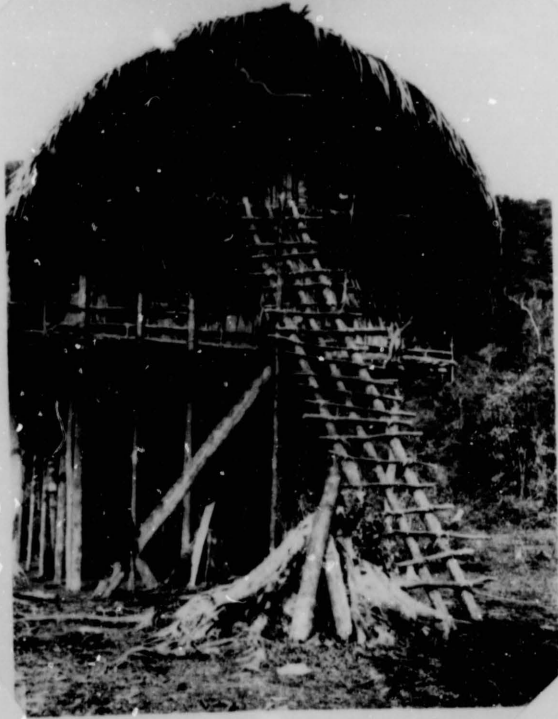
The natives of the lower PIO were greatly frightened of the people who lived to the northwest on the southern slopes of Mt. Karamui, whom they called the URUWA people. These people would periodically raid the Pawaians, burning villages and killing a few of the inhabitants. This fear was demonstrated, when the Patrol moved closer toward the URUWA area, by the majority of Pawaian carriers refusing to accompany the Survey parties up the rivers towards the north.

However the Pawaians who lived at GURIMATU Village had more contact with these wild people. Two of these Pawaians had married URUWA women, one MBIA-ABE, accompanied the Patrol as he had done for several other Government patrols, through the area, with contact. It appears that the URUWAS, trade-hungry, had sold this man four wives. MBIA-ABE informed the Patrol that the URUWAS had told him not to come if the Government was going up there to arrest them for raiding. They would then attack. However, if the Government only wanted to have a look around their country, to come with his wives and they would know it was alright. Two, it was said, wanted to become village policemen. Word was sent forward for them to visit the party but they did not until later when they visited the New Guinea Resources party at GURIMATU village, two days after we had moved out from the area.

We were told that the main concentration of population on the southern side of Mt. Karamui was at the head of the NERI river, which we did not reach. However they also had a sago camp on the URU river where we had been, and bush shelters were seen on the URU river banks. According to the PIO-Pawaians the last raid carried out in their area was about a year ago.

*J. W. M. G. G. G.*  
P/O

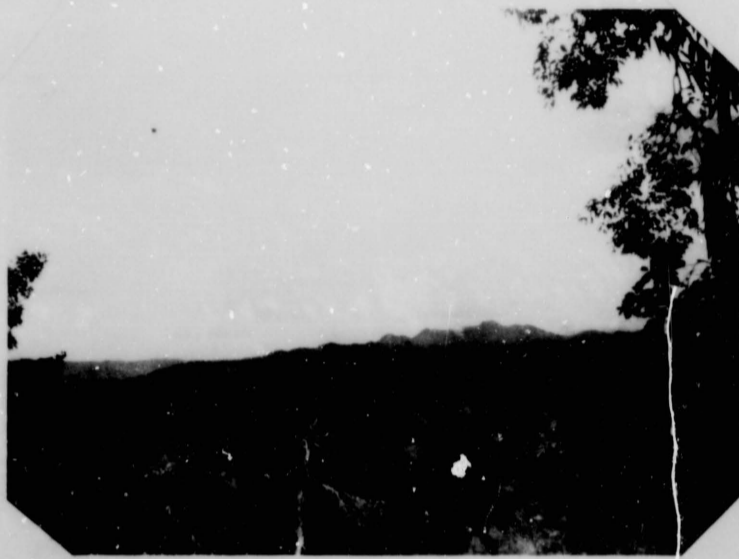




Large house at PERIRO Hamlet on  
Aur river ( see NATIVE AFFAIRS.



view taken of the house from  
Aur river.



Looking towards Crater Mt. and the Kubor Range.



Some of the locals who carried for the Patrol

30/2/56 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

District Office,  
Port Moresby,  
29th February, 1956.

The Director,  
Dept. Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT ESCORT PATROL  
PIO- PURARI

Would you please forward one copy of the submitted  
Patrol Report to KIKORI for their information.

*J. Macgregor*  
.....  
J.W. MACGREGOR, Patrol Officer.

To Mr. Fisher for  
removal of native affairs  
section per letter 16/3  
done 16/3

XX 30-2-8

20th. March, 1956

The District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

Special Patrol - Restricted Area  
Upper Purari.

For your information I am attaching a copy of this Report, together with sketch map.

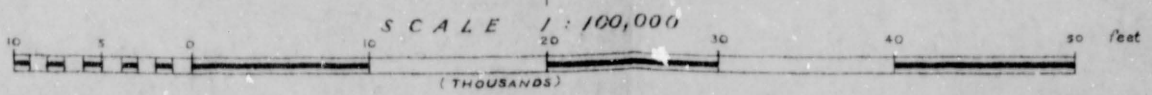
It would seem that Mr. MacGregor was not properly briefed at Moresby before he left on this patrol, with the result that his report is far too short and superficial. With this an example, would you please ensure that officer's on special assignments are fully briefed not only as to the conduct of their patrols, but also as to what is required in their reports.

Nevertheless, Mr. MacGregor has satisfactorily carried out an arduous patrol and is to be congratulated on his work in this respect.

*A.A.R.*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

*P/Aves 2*

145° 00'



### LEGEND

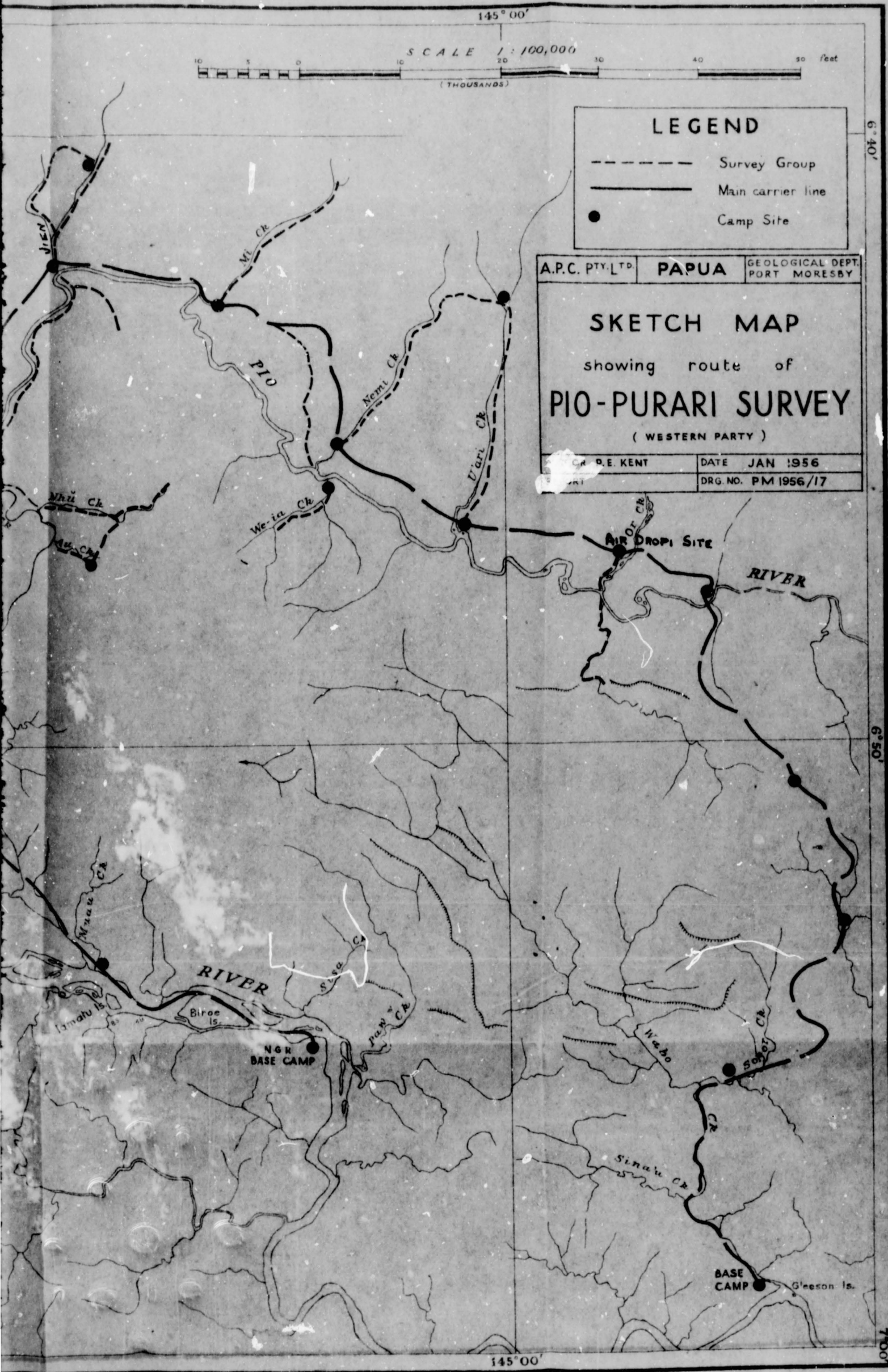
- Survey Group
- Main carrier line
- Camp Site

A.P.C. PTY. LTD.	PAPUA	GEOLOGICAL DEPT. PORT MORESBY
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## SKETCH MAP

showing route of  
**PIO-PURARI SURVEY**  
( WESTERN PARTY )

BY P. E. KENT	DATE JAN 1956
DRG. NO. PM 1956/17	

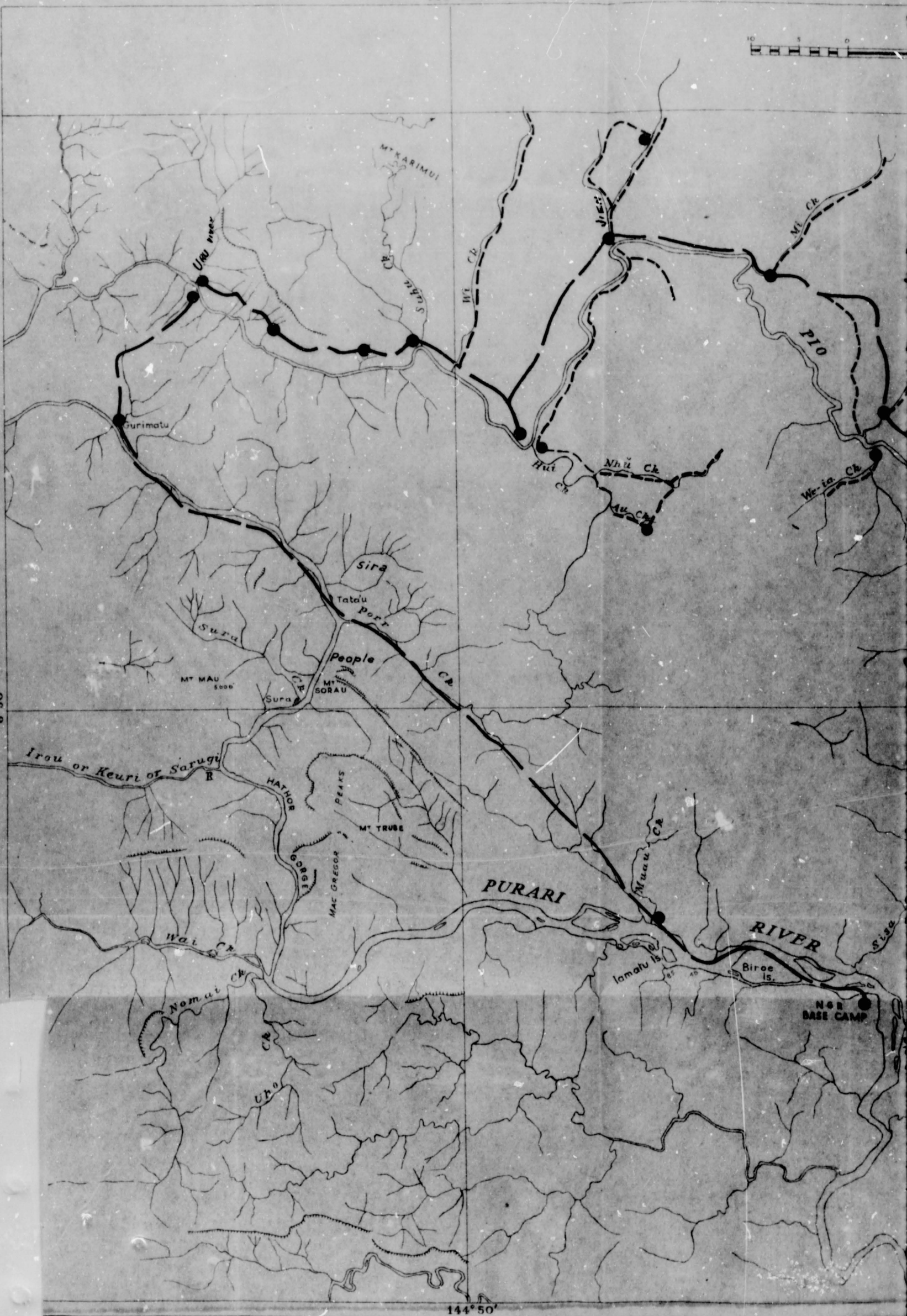
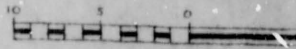


6° 40'

6° 50'

7° 00'

145° 00'





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 1 OF 1955-1956

Patrol Conducted by A/A.D.O. LEEN & C.P.O. BRIDGES.

Area Patrolled UPPER TURAMA- WEST OF AIRA CR. HAWOI RIVER-MIDDLE TURAMA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives 10 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 36 Carriers.

Duration—From 15./...8./19.55 to 27./9./1955

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 17/3/1954 A.D.O. Allen. D.D.S. Patrol  
as far as NAUMA only.

Medical 6/9/1949 Mr. J. Turner. E.M.A.  
as far as NAUMA only.

Map Reference Strat. Series ( 4 m - 1" ) - A.P.C. AIR SURVEY MAP.

Objects of Patrol Exploration - Extension of Administration Influence

Location for Patrol Post, Possibility of Agricultural Extension

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5 / 10 / 1955

*B. A. Leen*  
*A.P.C.O.*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

# Village Popu

Year.....1955.....

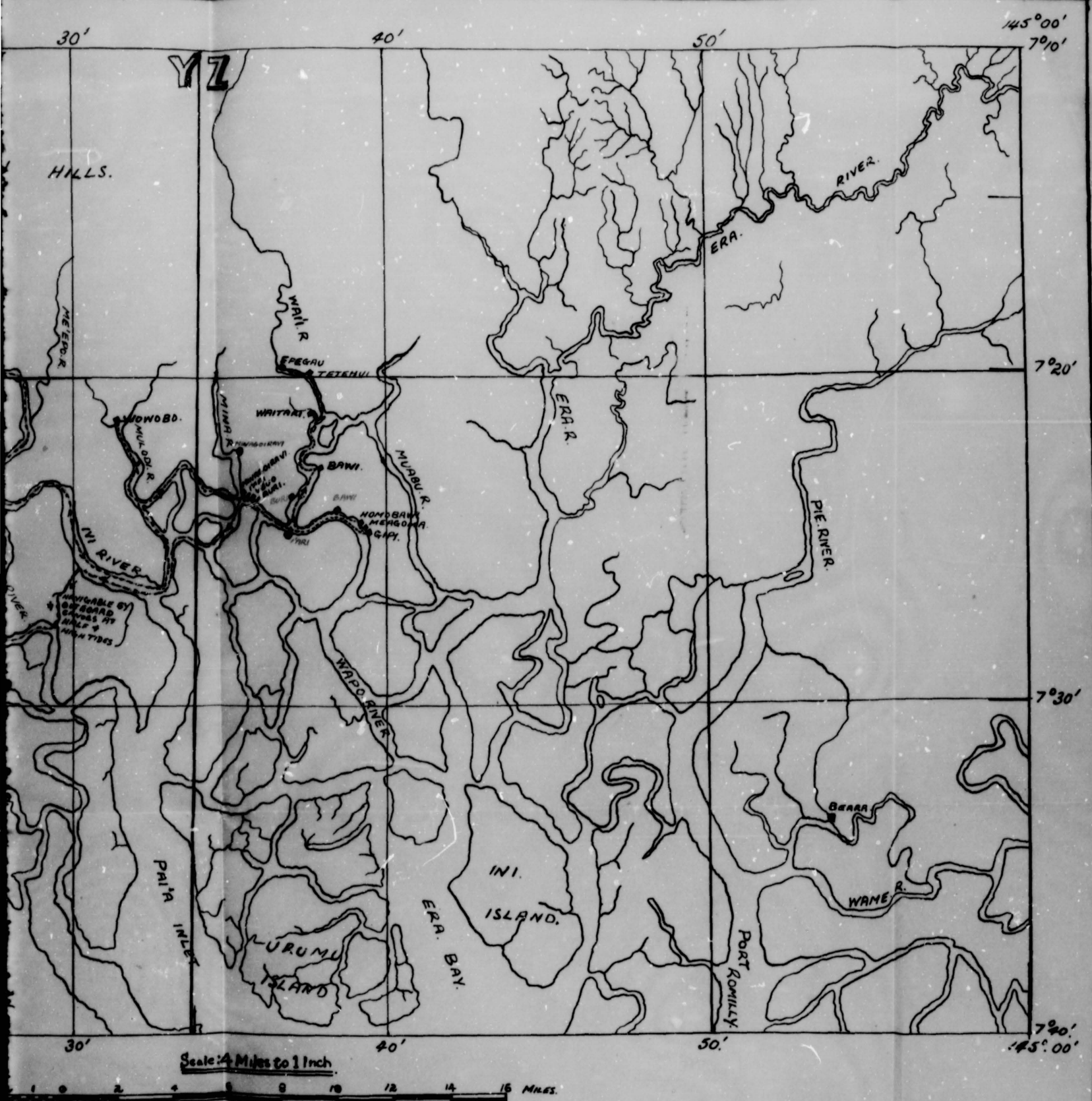
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M				
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
NAUMA ✓	25.9.55											1									
IWATUBU ✓	29.9.55																				
MOKA ✓	12.10.55																			4	1
AUMO ✓	13.10.55	1																			1
HAWOI-BOBO ✓	14.10.55		1																	3	4
SESABURUMU ✓	15.10.55	2	2	1																1	
BARAPA ✓	15.10.55																				
KONDEI'IU ✓	16.10.55																			3	1
SUMAKARIMU ✓	16.10.55	1																		3	1
KOMAIO ✓	17.10.55	2	3							1											2
SARAGI ✓	18.10.55																			1	
SOROBO ✓	20.10.55	1	3	1	1																1
HOMAVO ✓	21.10.55	1		1											1						
KAINATURI ✓	23.10.55																			1	
MASUSU ✓	23.10.55	1								1										1	2
MEAGIO ✓	25.10.55											1									4
KESEMUBU ✓	25.10.55	1	1																	4	3
		10	12	3	1					2	2			1					21	20	16

DEATHS - 50  
BIRTHS - 22



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

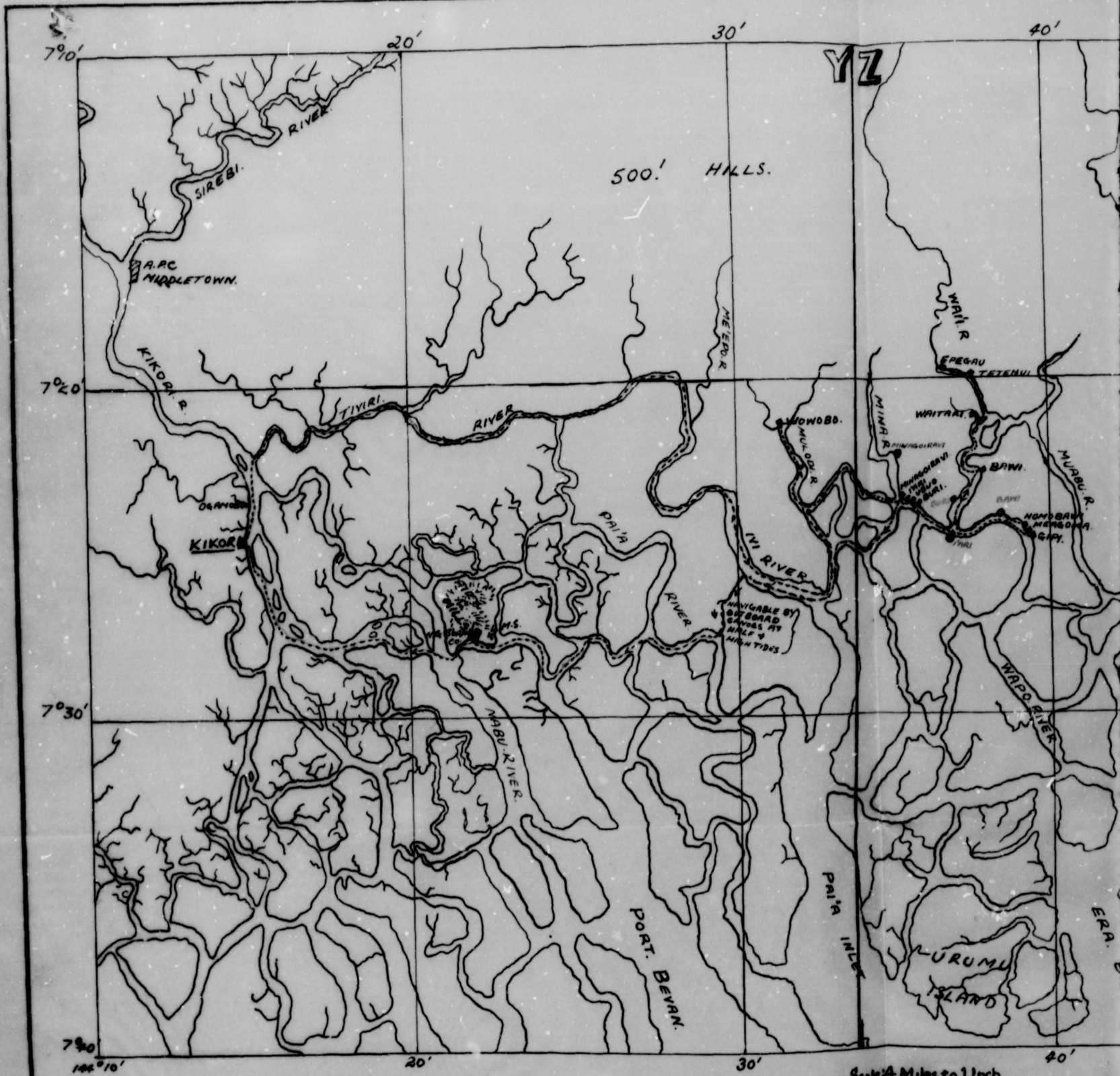
3795



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT (KIKORI)

2 OF 1955-56 TO GOPE CENSUS DIVISION.

DRAWING FROM 4 MILE STRATEGICAL SERIES - KIKORI ; A.P.C.  
T.Y. L.T.D MAP KK-2 DELTA REGION AND CORRECTIONS  
BY THE PATROLLING OFFICER. *[Signature]*



**LEGEND**  
 PRESENT VILLAGE:- ■ BAWI.  
 OLD VILLAGE:- ● BAWI.  
 PATROL ROUTE :- - - - - -

Miles 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL  
No. 2 of 1955-56 To G.O.P.  
TRACING FROM 4 MILE STRATEGICAL S  
P.T.Y., L.T.D. MAP KK-2 DELTA  
BY THE PATROLLING OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30 - 1/316.

District Office,  
KIKORI, G.D.

28th October, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955-56 KIKORI.

Please find attached the abovementioned report by  
Mr. A.D.O. Leen.

The patrol was in connection with a survey of the  
upper Turama River areas.

As the report has just been completed, and I am  
proceeding to Port Moresby, I have not had time to forward or  
make any comments; however upon my return to this Station, I  
will forward my comments.

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

Regarding the preparation of a survey report  
in a preparation named "Dekal" which is supplied by the  
I.C.S. Agency. A sample tin of this preparation was sent to the  
District Commissioner, Goroka and the following is his report  
dated 24th April, 1955.

Preparation of Unalloyed Copper

Reference is made to your memorandum  
of 24/4/55.

The sample gallon tin arrived and to have  
carried out some experiments. It has been established after a  
proper time interval that the results, that the application  
of Dekal as contained in the sample tin does not produce any  
but that material requires retreatment after about three  
months. We also recently used the sample tin prepared in the  
of a laboratory, and for this purpose it is recommended.

It is suggested that unalloyed copper  
is applied as a surface coating on galvanized iron to form  
15' x 16' sheets with a reinforcement of copper water down  
the centre of the sheet. It is suggested that the  
be treated with Dekal and then with a solution of Dekal  
no lightness and weight shall be observed after the  
and unalloyed copper shall be used for this purpose.



## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 91-1/2536/56

Superintendent of Stores Branch,  
~~Department of the Treasury~~  
Port Moresby,

Department of Civil Affairs,  
15th December, 1955.

Acting Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - UPPER TURAMA RIVER - PERIOD  
15.8.55 to 27.9.55.

The Assistant District Officer's remarks regarding the tents and flys taken on this patrol as being old and worn are noted. It is also noted that the Patrol Leader states that tents and flys requisitioned for had not arrived when the patrol departed from Kikori.

Enquiries have been made at the Local Government Stores Branch revealing that a requisition dated 8th August, 1955 for one Japara tent and fly plus one canvas fly was shipped on the 22nd August, 1955. A requisition dated 24th August, 1955 for three tents and three flys were also shipped to Kikori on the 2nd September, 1955. Neither of these requisitions were marked urgent.

No indication whatsoever was given on these requisitions that the items were urgently required - even so it would seem that they were despatched by the first vessel to Kikori.

Regarding a preservative for canvas there is a preparation named "Dekol" which is supplied by Kopen & Co. Ltd., Sydney. A sample tin of this preparation was sent to the District Commissioner, Goroka and the following is his report dated 24th April, 1953.

"Waterproofing of Unbleached Calico.

Reference is made to your memorandum

80/532/52.

The sample gallon tin arrived and we have carried out some experiment. It has been established after a proper time interval to observe results, that the application of Dekol as contained in the sample tin does waterproof calico; but that material requires retreatment after about three months. We also recently used the sample to preserve the hood of a landrover, and for this purpose it is recommended.

It is suggested that unbleached calico which is supplied as lava lava could be stitched together to form 18' x 16' sheets with a re-inforcement of double material down the centre of the longest length of the sheet. It could then be treated with Dekol and would make useful tent flys, of which the lightness and cheapness would completely offset the cost and doubtful efficiency of heavy canvas tents on patrol. The liquid can also be used to re-waterproof old canvas.

The disadvantages of Dekol are that it

KOPSEN

P/A  
86/1

30/15 ✓

requires a fairly large quantity because canvas is very absorbent. This District could use twelve (12) gallons of Dekol during the next six months and I shall be grateful if this could be arranged. "

Kopen & Co. Ltd. supplied the following information regarding Dekol.

"Dekol waterproofing grade is ideal for stopping mildew and rot in canvas, and at the same time it adds little to the weight of the canvas after treatment.

Actually it consists of imported copper naphthenate with a special type of paraffin wax added, and it has proved very satisfactory since the middle of the war years when we supplied considerable quantities to the American Army".

Perhaps the District Commissioner, Kikori would care to submit an SIV for a supply of Dekol. The price of Dekol is approximately 25/- per gallon.

Patrol Boxes. You have already submitted specifications of a two man patrol box which have been forwarded to the Department of Territories, Sydney.

Rice Drums. It is known that before the war rice was carried on Patrol in Papua in kerosene tins which had been made with a press-in lid. Perhaps the District Commissioner, Kikori would care to requisition for these also and an endeavour would be made to have them made locally.

Sundry. The remarks regarding carriers having bush knives 18" and the police to be supplied with tomahawks are noted. It is advised that these items are general stock items at the Government Stores Branch, Port Moresby and only have to be requisitioned for. Files could also be obtained in the same way.

*D.E. Watkins*

(D.E. Watkins)  
SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

6th December, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

Patrol Report No. 1, 55/56 - Messrs. Leen  
and Bridges.

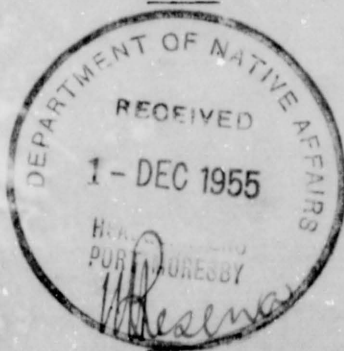
1. Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report to the Upper Turama area.
2. The discomforts and frustrations associated with movement in difficult and sparsely populated country, under adverse weather conditions, are convincingly depicted.
3. Mr. Bridges seems to have done well and should have learnt a great deal. It is to be hoped that he will not allow his experience of this moist jaunt into the remote backwoods to prejudice his views on patrolling in general. There are few areas of the Territory as unpromising as parts of the Gulf District.
4. The Report is painstaking with ample regard for detail. The sections on the new groups contacted, together with the photos, have been referred to Mr. Julius, Government Anthropologist.
5. The extremely sparse population indicates that this area will remain a backwater - unless oil is found - for a very long time to come. Communications problems are an additional hampering factor.
6. It is most improbable that the Co-operative Registry will become interested in oil searching.
7. The attitudes and activities of some of the S.D.A. Mission teachers will need watching. In remote and primitive areas of the sort patrolled, Mission interference with daily native life can become sheer tyranny.
8. The patrol map has been passed to Lands Department for copies to be taken. These will be forwarded in due course.
9. The Superintendent of Stores will be asked for advice on the weather-proofing of canvas.

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
A/Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/55 ✓



In Reply Please Quote

No. 30 - 1/316.

District Office, KIKORI, G.D.

28th October, 1955.

Mr. A.D.O. LEEN, District Office.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955-56 KIKORI.

Leaving KIKORI on the 15th August 1955.

Please find attached the abovementioned report by Mr. A.D.O. Leen.

The patrol was in connection with a survey of the upper Turama River areas.

As the report has just been completed, and I am proceeding to Port Moresby, I have not had time to forward or make any comments; however upon my return to this Station, I will forward my comments.

*L.J. O'Malley*

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

(1) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

What are the possibilities of agricultural development in the area patrolled, and in the area surrounding the Turama River.

(2) FORESTS

A report requires on the extent of forest areas, their availability for transport, etc. If possible samples to be obtained of all timber both hard and soft woods.

(3) GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Please make a collection in all areas visited.

(4) MAPS

A complete map is to be submitted on the return of the patrol. It is necessary that all details be shown. A copy of the map is to be made available to the District Commissioner, Port Moresby, A.D.O., Lake Kutubu.

(5) CENSUS

It may not be possible to make a complete census of the people of the area, however counts to be made at each village or hamlet visited.

(6) VILLAGES

Number of villages, hamlets to be noted.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 128.

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

12th., August, 1955.

Mr. K. B. LEEN,  
District Office,  
KIKORI.

Subject :- UPPER TURUMA PATROL.

Please proceed on patrol to the upper Turuma River, leaving KIKORI on the 15th., August, 1955.

The Bareto and T.N.G. are at your disposal for the trip up the Turuma. Both vessels are to be returned to KIKORI as soon as possible.

Permission has been granted by the District Commissioner DARU for you to enter the Western District.

Area to be patrolled is the North-west corner of the Gulf District, and area extending west to Lake Campbell, and the Eastern slopes of Mt. Bosavi.

The following is to be observed and reported upon:-

(1). AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPEMENT.

What are the possibilities for the extension of agricultural developement in the area patrolled, and also in the area surrounding the Turuma river. *Says country*

(2). FORESTS.

A report required on the extent of Forest areas, their avaiibility - transport, etc. If possible samples to be obtained of all timber both hard and soft woods.

(3). GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Please make a collection in all areas visited.

(4). MAPS.

A complete map is to be submitted on the return of the patrol. It is necessary that all details be shown. A copy of the map is to be made available to the District Commissioner, Daru and the A.D.O., Lake Kutubu.

(5). CENSUS.

It may not be possible to make a complete census of the people of the area, however count as many as you can in each Village or Hamlet visited.

(6). VILLAGES.

Number of villages, hamlets to be noted.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

(2).

(6) VILLAGES (cont.)

(b). Type and design of buildings, material used.

(c). Sanitation and hygiene.

(7) GARDENS.

What areas under cultivation, types of food grown, and what quantity produced - quality.

(8) MEDICAL.

A native Medical Orderly is to accompany you on the patrol. Please observe all sickness - yaws, etc. amongst the people, and submit a general report on the health of the people.

(9) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

If possible record any data available. A collection of native weapons, carvings, etc. to be made if people willing to sell them. It is suggested that you endeavour to make a copy of any carvings you may come across.

(10) PHOTOGRAPHY.

You have been supplied with a camera from H.Q. Take as many interesting photos as you can, in particular the various types of people you may come across, and also the type of country in which they dwell.

(11) PATROL POST.

Keep a good lookout for suitable areas for the establishment of a Patrol Post in the Turuma area. The following is to be born in mind when inspecting of sites are being made:-

Availability of water and local material, transport - either air or water transport, population in surrounding area, area available for gardens and Malaria control.

(12) AREA PATROLLED.

Copies of your Report are to be forwarded to the District Commissioner, DARU and A.D.O., Lake Kutubu.

(13) POLICE AND CARRIERS.

Pick your Police from the KIKORI detachment. Carriers to be obtained locally.

The area in which you are to patrol especially Lake Campbell and Mt. Bosavi is not a regular Patrol area, it will therefore be necessary to take all steps to ensure the safety of the party. On no account are rifles to be used, unless the lives of the party, or members are in danger.

Your attention is drawn to C.I. No. 8-47/48 and 59.

I wish both yourself and Mr. Bridges a successful patrol.

  
L.J.O'MALLEY. D.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30 - 1/254.

District Office,

KIKORI. G.D.

4th October, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955-56-KIKORI.

MT. BOSAVI - LAKE CAMPBELL AREAS VIA

UPPER TURAMA. A/A.D.O. LEEN-C.P.O. BRIDGES.

Your Patrol Instructions ( 30/1-128) of the 12th of August, 1955, refers.

I wish to advise that the patrol set out from this Station on the 15th of August, 1955, and returned on the 28th of September, 1955, after a period of some 45 days in the field.

It is with deep personal regret that I have to inform you that the patrol was unable to reach either of the abovementioned objectives. This was attributable to continual torrential rains, which subsequently flooded the low tidal flat in that land area situated between the Turama River and Kanua Creek; and further north, encountering the same extremely difficult terrain and jungle undergrowth that were experienced by A.D.O. Gaywood, when he unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Lake Campbell and southern Mt. Bosavi areas from GAIMA, via the Bamu River, (See: W.D. Patrol Report. No.4 of 1952/53).

Notwithstanding the above, the patrol was most constructive, as a group of previously uncontacted people, i.e., the IWATUBU were located and a census conducted. The whereabouts of the BEBETA people was established; and two other groups, i.e. the KAKIMOMI and BARABA on the Hawoi River were censused for the first time, although they had previously been contacted pre-war. The terrain and river systems of the Upper Turama, and west to the AIRA River was mapped; this particular area had not previously been patrolled.

Sufficient accurate data was obtained to establish a basis for any recommendations you may care to make on inter-District boundaries. Full information was obtained with reference to your enumerated headings ( i.e., No.'s 1 to 11 ) contained in your Patrol Instructions. A complete census was conducted of the Hawoi River villages, and the villages situated on the Upper and Middle Turama River.

It is strongly recommended that any future attempt by a patrol to enter the villages on the southern Mt. Bosavi circuit, should only be attempted in the dry season, i.e. December to March.

*B.K. Leen*  
.....

B.K. Leen,

Assistant District Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The area that was to be patrolled included the southern slopes of Mt. Bosavi extending west to Lake Campbell, thence returning across the upper reaches of the AWORRA and TURAMA river systems to the eastern slopes of Mt. Bosavi, and returning via the Turama River to Kikori.

The objectives being; (a) Assess population density within the north-west corner of the Gulf District; (b) Consolidation of Administration influence in those villages on the southern and eastern slopes of Mt. Bosavi visited by Mr. Terrell, P.O., from Lake Kutubu (See: S.H. Patrol Report No. 9-1952-53); (c) Ascertain if native populations exist in the area surrounding Lake Campbell; and (d) A terrain study of the area north of NAUMA, and west of the Upper Turama towards the AWORRA River in the Western District.

Primary reasons for the above objectives were in relation to the establishment of a Patrol Post - the adjustment of inter-district boundaries ( i.e., Southern Highlands, Western and Gulf Districts). Secondary reasons, to observe and report upon the various aspects as listed in the District Commissioner's Patrol Instructions, ( 30/1 -128, attached).

.....

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 15th August, 1955.

KIKORI - PAIBUNA RIVER.

Patrol departed Kikori at 0830 hrs on the launches "TNG" and "BARETO" - the latter calling in at the P.H.D. to pick up the N.M.O. Savoi and medical supplies. Both launches arrived at KEREWA village in Aumo Passage at 1300 hrs - but anchorage unsafe owing to heavy seas - both vessels moved on to the anchorage at AIDIA near the mouth of the OMATI River - again too rough for a safe anchorage-instructed the "TNG" to proceed up the Paibuna Cr., and anchor at the junction of the creek and the Paibuna River- "BARETO" proceeded out to sea and after a wide sweep to avoid sandbanks, entered the Paibuna River and anchored some 2½ miles up river adjacent to GAURA Village, time 1630 hrs. Heavy rain and strong winds continued throughout the night.

Travelling time from Kikori - Gaura: 8½ hours.

Tuesday 16th August, 1955.

PAIBUNA RIVER.

"BARETO" departed GAURA Village at 0730 hrs. Heavy rain and fairly strong winds. Located "TNG" in Paibuna Cr., unable to proceed due to a broken gasket and faulty injector. "BARETO" anchored in a deep creek some 1 mile distant- Mr. Bridges walked across to inspect "TNG"; reporting later that it would be impossible for the vessel to proceed. Decided to transfer cargo this was half completed when incoming tide and very heavy seas forced operations to cease for the day at 1600 hrs.

Wednesday 17th August, 1955. PAIBUNA RIVER - KESIMUBU VILLAGE.

Break in the weather at 0630 hrs -enabled the completion of the transfer of cargo by 1000 hrs. "TNG" crew instructed to await the return of the "BARETO" for a tow back

back to Kikori. "BARETO" proceeded out to sea, again in a wide sweep to avoid sandbanks and entered the Turama River at noon. Slow progress against tide, and numerous sandbanks made navigation tricky - heavy continual rain did not make matters any better. At 1600 hrs. "BARETO" ran aground on a sandbank opposite KESEMUBU Village. Police and 14 carriers ashore by canoe but vessel still remained fast - no option but to await the tidal bore to lift the vessel off. This tidal bore surged up river at 8 p.m., it can be heard for about an hour before its arrival - crew rather apprehensive as local natives had informed them that the bore would probably tip the vessel over, however their fears were allayed when a wall of water some 3 feet in height hit the vessel and lifted it off the sandbank - anchorage effected for the night in the mouth of a creek at the side of the village. The tide kept rising until midnight causing the continual manipulation of the mooring ropes. The rise and fall of the tide was measured at 15 feet.

Travelling time : Paibuna River - Kesemubu - 6 hrs.

Thursday 18th August, 1955.

It was decided to follow the tidal bore up river, thus obviating the risk of further sandbanks - "BARETO" moved out of the anchorage at 0700 hrs. to await the bore which could be heard surging up river. Viewed through field glasses at an approx. distance of 4 miles it appeared to be an unbroken wall of water some 6 to 8 feet high; however as it hit the south end of TURIMOPU IS. it decreased to approx. 4 feet - and proceeded up each side of the island. Its rate I would estimate to be 6 to 7 knots. The "BARETO" moved into it at half speed - then turned and followed it up river. At noon, inspected the old village site of BOMAI (See: Patrol Posts). At 1400 hrs visited the village of SARAGI (this incidently being the Turama language name for 'tidal bore') and picked up the village native AIHI and Village Constable MOU (the latter from Kuweheri village in the KIARI subdivision) both these natives had accompanied Mr. Robb and Mr. Allen on their respective patrols which took in part of the upper Turama. Arrived MOKA Village at 4.30 p.m. Excellent wharf - Rest House and Police barracks. Police and carriers ashore for the night. Discussions with various village officials from neighbouring villages re proposed patrol route - carriers - canoes etc. Heavy rain continued throughout the night.

Travelling time : Kesemubu - Moka - 8 hrs.

Friday 19th August, 1955.

Heavy rain again this morning - moved off up stream to the junction of the Turama River and Kanua Creek at 0930 hrs. against a fairly stiff current. The tidal bore does not come up as far as Moka, expending itself at HAWOI-BOBO (Note map.) Many snakes seen on the limbs of the trees along the river bank, also thousands of flying foxes. Four crocodiles were seen, two of which had a blue-black coloured hide. Camp made on the river bank at 4.30 p.m. Police and the 14 GOARIRARI carriers ashore for the night. I estimate my position to be approx. 3 hrs. running from the junction. The over all distance from MOKA to the junction is 58 miles. Depth of river was 18 feet at the bank - quite free of debris and timber. Heavy rain continued throughout the day and night. This camp site approx. the same position as that used by Mr. Allen's patrol.

Travelling time : Moka - Camp No.1 - 7 hrs.

Saturday 20th August, 1955.

Away by 0700 hrs., arriving at the junction of the Turama River and Kanua Creek at 1030 hrs. Light rain still falling. Site selected for Camp No.2 - "BARETO" was quickly unloaded- crew then instructed to make a quick trip back to the Paibuna River and to tow the TNG to Kikori. "BARETO" departed at noon. The Strat. Series Map ( 4m - 1" ) shows the Turama River as leading to the north-west from this position-in fact it is the reverse; the Kanua Creek leads out to the north-west as correctly shown on the A.P.C. Air Survey maps. Remainder of the day spent in erecting tents and bush shelters and the storing of equipment.

Travelling time: Camp No.1 - Camp No.2 - 3½ hrs.

Sunday 21st August, 1955.

Mr. Bridges tried out the 4 h.p. outboard motor, which was brought along from Kikori. Unable to hear Kikori radio at 1000 hrs., the set taken was only a miniature Crammond Receiver-the Darai Hills running east and parallel to the Turama River I think would be responsible for poor reception. Carriers making paddles and joining two canoes with a platform for the transfer of cargo up the Kanua Creek tomorrow. Heavy rain all day and continued throughout the night.

Monday 22nd August, 1955.

0730 commenced ferrying the patrol equipment and stores up Kanua Creek to a camp site near the track that leads into NAUMA Village-the creek is running out at a rate of about 4 knots, and has risen overnight. It is not surprising, as it has not completely ceased raining since the patrol departed Kikori-nor have we as yet sighted the sun since the 15th August. Slow progress against the current-camp site finally reached at 4 p.m. Tents and shelters quickly erected. Discussions with NAUMA natives who had come down to meet us. These natives offered to carry, but volunteered that there was no road or track from NAUMA, to Mt. Bosavi, but there was a track to the village of IWATUBU which had not previously been visited by patrols. It was decided to visit IWATUBU and trust to luck for a track from there to Mt. Bosavi. Heavy rain continued throughout the night.

Travelling time: Camp No.2 - Camp No.3- 6½ hrs.

Tuesday 23rd August, 1955.

Stores and patrol equipment sorted in one man packs for tomorrow's trek to Iwatubu via Nauma; further discussions with Nauma men, reveal that the upper Kanua ends up in a mass of small tributaries some 2 days walk to the north; as this appeared to agree with the A.P.C. Air Survey maps, it was decided to attempt to enter the Mt. Bosavi area via Nauma, Iwatubu and the upper Turama. At 1400 hrs Mr. Bridges arrived in the outboard towing three Turama canoes with the Turama carriers aboard; he had returned to our previous camp site to collect the remaining gear when these Turama carriers arrived. Two Police Constables were instructed to remain at this camp and look after the stores that would be left-until required at a later date. Rain again persisted throughout the day.

Wednesday 24th August, 1955.

Camp No. 3 to NAUMA.

Patrol departed this camp site in light rain at 0800 hrs for Nauma. V.C. WAREKE of Homavo Village on the Turama-having arrived by canoe the previous day- stated that there was no such group as the KASELI living to the north on Kanua Creek. Mr. Robb and Mr. Allen on their respective patrols made mention of such a group. It appears that the Nauma language caused the misunderstanding; in that the Nauma word for KAIRI is KAI ILLI; in the past KAIRI natives from the Hawoi River used to walk overland to the upper tributaries of the Kanua for hunting and fishing, remaining for some weeks in the area. It was on one of these visits that the Nauma people informed Mr. Robb of their presence. The track into Nauma is through heavy swamp and mud-ordes of leeches attacked the bare legs of the Police and carriers. The track bears north to Tiari Creek thence in a south west direction, the new site is some 5 miles further inland than the old site, visited by Mr. Allen in 1954. One carrier collapsed, although short halts were called every 25 minutes owing to the rugged going. His load was taken over by a Police Constable. A long rest of 45 minutes was necessary by noon. The mud was nearly knee deep most of the time and heavy rain did not make matters any better. Patrol finally reached Nauma at 1645 hrs all members completely exhausted, after a most arduous walk.

Thursday 25th August, 1955.

At Nauma.

This village is situated on a high slope- some Hawoi River natives present who have been helping the Nauma people complete their new dubu which is a massive building-well constructed. There are several smaller houses and one small dubu. Censuses conducted and many names recorded for the first time. It appears that many of these natives, who are most timid, hid in the bush when visited by Mr. Robb in 1949 and Mr. Allen in 1954. It is not surprising, as these people had only one visit from the Administration pre-war. It was ascertained that NAUMA is the name of the clan, and that the village name is HAIVARO. The Bebeta people, who were first contacted by Mr. ETHELL in 1938-39 living north of Tiari Creek are now living in this village. The Nauma headman FARIAKO invited them to join his people in 1953. There are only 11 Bebeta people now surviving. The language is a plurality of KAIRI (through marriage), BEBETA through migrations in; and the local Nauma tongue which is called NAMOMBEBO. These people are a different type to the Bebeta and KAIRI peoples- I would guess that their origin was initially east of the Darai Hills and north to the PENANI area. It was ascertained that there was an overland route from the Kanua Creek to SUMAKARINU Village on the upper Hawoi River. These people were most emphatic that trade routes did not exist to the north apart from the village of IWATUBU. Discussions were held on the aims of the Administration. Two guides were promised to accompany the patrol on to IWATUBU some three days to the north west.

Friday 26th August, 1955.

Nauma to Camp No. 4

Patrol departed Nauma at 0730 hrs in heavy rain which continued until noon. Course of the patrol generally north west with westerly variations. Country undulating with some sharp rises-crossed several tributaries of Tiari Creek-leeches still a nuisance to all. Camp 4 made at 1430 hrs near a small creek. Beginning to wonder if the rain will ever cease-clothes now scorched from attempted drying over camp fires. Mildew appears to be in everything. Distance covered approx. 12 miles.

Saturday 27th August, 1955.

Camp No. 4 to Camp No. 5.

Patrol departed this camp site at 0815 hrs and continued in a north westerly direction. Country now low tidal flat again, and covered in inches of water. Progress slow as track covered with multifarious types of prickly vines, much cutting required. The rain continued all day. Camp made at 1500 hrs adjacent to a small sago patch. Carriers set to make sago; everybody else busy erecting tents, bush shelters and de-leeching themselves. I estimate our position as some two miles east of the Turama.

Travelling time: Camp No.4 - Camp No.5 - 6 hrs.

Sunday 28th August, 1955.

Moving by 0700 hrs and after walking through ankle deep water for 1½ hrs reached the eastern bank of the Turama River. The river surged over rapids some 300 feet below. The face of the western bank had many scars, probably caused by landslides. Leeches having their usual field day, much to everyone's annoyance. Light rain has been falling since patrol broke camp. Course continued in a northerly direction roughly following the river bank. At 1400 hrs a track was seen leading down to the river. The Nauma guides stated that this was used by the IWATUBU people when they went down to hunt and fish on the river. At 1500 hrs the Nauma guides stated that the village was only a short distance off, and suggested that they go on alone to contact the IWATUBU, and advise them of our presence and friendly intentions. This was assented to and the patrol stood in ankle deep water and now fairly heavy rain for an hour whilst the Nauma guides effected negotiations. The guides returned with the IWATUBU headman, BAI, a powerful looking native, light skinned, about 5' 10", dressed in cane belt, sporran and woven string bandoliers across his chest. When he saw me he began to shiver (perhaps with repulsion - as my appearance was not all that could be desired - wet muddy clothes and a face covered in hair owing to a rusty razor and rusty blades caused by the inclement weather); however BAI shook hands, finger snapping style and through the interpreters I explained the friendly purpose of our visit and stated that I would like to camp in the vicinity of the village - preferably on a reasonably dry spot of land, which would be willingly paid for if necessary. BAI was given a small gift of wet salt and wet tobacco and he then immediately showed us a reasonable camping site. Whilst the tents and bush shelters were being erected, Mr. Bridges conversed with BAI through the interpreters and learned that the IWATUBU people were not aware of any peoples living to the north or over the Turama River to the west; but they had visited the people to the north-east over the scarp (Darai Hills). Before dusk, BAI returned to his village and returned with his son aged about 6 years, he was given a lava-lava. Arrangements were then made to visit his village tomorrow. BAI assuring us his people would not run away. This camp site is approx 1½ miles inland from the junction of the Turama River and PIA Creek (Note: Map).

Travelling time : Camp No.5 - Camp No.6 - 7 hrs.

Monday 29th August, 1955. At IWATUBU.

A large sago palm was purchased from the Iwatubu headman, and the carriers set to work making sago. A large tree, some 90 feet in height was selected for the purpose of erecting a platform look-out on it; Police commenced preparing the ladders and scaffolding, etc. It being hoped that a bearing could be taken on Mt. Bosavi.

Self and Mr. Bridges visited the Iwatubu village some 20 minutes walk from the camp. The village consists of four rather large houses situated in a large clearing. The houses are square and raised off the ground, there is a small verandah in front of each. The roofing material is sago palm and the walls split bamboo, (full description; see: Houses.) A census was conducted showing some 9 men, 7 females 1 female child and 4 male children. I would estimate that there were a further 10 or 12 persons in the bush who were afraid to come in. A break in the weather enabled some photographs to be taken (attached this report). Returned to the patrol camp at 1400 hrs. Further discussions were held with BAI, who accompanied us back to camp. He informed us that we would have great difficulty in attempting to go north from the village as the undergrowth was very thick, and difficult to cut. He was only aware of two tracks, one to Nauma and the other over the Darai Hills, i.e. probably the track used by Mr. Robb in 1949 and Mr. Allen in 1954. As the observation tower is nearly complete, it is hoped that a view of the surrounding country will be obtained tomorrow.

Tuesday 30th August, 1955. Vicinity of Iwatubu - Pia Creek.

L/Cpl MANGE and two Constables left camp at first light with instructions to try and locate any old tracks leading in a northerly direction. At 0900 hrs the clouds lifted a little and Mr. Bridges climbed the tree with the observation platform; he ascertained that Mt. Bosavi was on an approx. bearing of 345° from the camp site and that the estimated distance would be roughly 16 miles. The first sunlight since patrol departed from Kikori-opportunity taken to attempt to dry out equipment and stores, clothes, etc. A pig was purchased from the Iwatubu headman for the Police and carriers. L/Cpl MANGE and party arrived back at camp covered in scratch marks and cuts at 1630 hrs; they were unable to get very far owing to the dense undergrowth; no tracks being sighted; however he suggested that it might be possible to cut our way through following the bank of the river. Rain recommenced at 1700 hrs and continued throughout the night.

Wednesday 31st August, 1955. Vicinity of Iwatubu.

Patrol moved off at 0730 hrs crossed the PIA Creek, and commenced cutting through the undergrowth along the bank of the Turama. Progress hopeless; prickly vines ripped the leg out of my trousers and the leeches took advantage of a change of diet, from black legs to a white one. Patrol equipment placed on the ground and all hands to cutting through this awkward barrier; however after some hours I estimated our progress as 600 or 700 yards; all Police and carriers were cut and marked by their efforts to cut this undergrowth. All had nasty sores from persistent leech bites since leaving the Kanua. It was decided to return to our previous camp site and attempt to cross the Turama and then proceed north along the western bank. As we returned to camp at 1645 hrs, BAI and another Iwatubu man were sitting down smoking, as if awaiting our return, and with a look of 'I told you so'. No doubt he must have thought our behaviour queer-building ladders in trees so far from our home-looking for people which didn't exist - and myself wearing long trousers with one leg completely missing. No doubt his thoughts on us were 'Extraordinary people, most peculiar indeed'. Camp was made on the old site. The track to be followed tomorrow will be the one the Iwatubu people use to get down to the Turama. Rain again this night.



Thursday 1st September, 1955. Iwatubu - Camp No.7

Patrol moved off at 0730 hrs and walked for an hour along the track that lead us here until we came to the track leading down to the Turama River. This tracks leads down a very steep bank, and was most difficult for the carriers. Many spills occurred, but no broken bones. The river was reached by 1130 hrs. Some black coal specimens collected on this track down to the river. It was not possible to cross the river at this point, so the patrol continued on rough ironstone boulders in a southerly direction until 1500 hrs, and a camp site selected. The water is fast flowing and deep over scattered rapids; may be possible to attempt a crossing tomorrow. Rain continued throughout the afternoon and night.

Travelling time: Iwatubu to Camp No.7 - 7 hrs.

Friday 2nd September, 1955.

The Nauma guides and V.C.MOU returned to Nauma, the latter with instructions to request the two Constables on the Kanua Creek to bring the remaining stores up the river by canoes as far as they were able, and to await until we joined them; the idea of this had at the time a dual purpose, i.e., if we managed to get through to the north on the western bank of the Turama, I would send back the carriers along the banks of the river to bring up the stores - if not then the patrol would return via the Turama rather than retrace our steps back through the water and leeches to Nauma. The patrol forded the river by 1000 hrs; then commenced the climb up the steep bank on the western side. Then started north, after two hours the same undergrowth conditions prevailed that stopped us on the eastern bank yesterday. It was impossible to follow the river at water level owing to sheer cliffs. Camp was made at 1430 hrs, and the Police were sent out to try and locate any old tracks that would lead north, or where there was less undergrowth. They returned again scratched and cut at 1830 hrs to report that they were unsuccessful. Rain continued throughout the night.

Travelling time: Camp No.7 - Camp No.8 - 5½ hours.

Saturday 3rd September, 1955. Camp 8 to Camp 9.

It was decide to travel back in a south-westerly direction towards the AIRA River and see if there was any change of undergrowth conditions which would then enable us to swing north again. Patrol moved off in light rain at 0705 and as we were following a compass course it was still necessary to do a fair amount of cutting which slowed our progress, for the first two hours. L/Cpl MANGSE and L/Cpl GELAI scouting ahead found an old track which appeared to be a hunting pad, this was followed in a westerly direction until it reached the AIRA River. Mr Bridges with two Constables then scouted off in a south-westerly direction and self and two Constables tried the north; the carriers remaining for a well earned spell where the halt was called. We all returned at approx. 1545 hrs after 4 hours of unsuccessful track finding. To the north the undergrowth appeared to be to be worse than that already encountered. Patrol moved off in a wide south easterly sweep to the Turama and camp was made at 1745 hrs. Rain still persisted.

Travelling time: Camp 8 to Camp No.9 - 8½ hrs.

Sunday 4th September, 1955.

Camp No. 9 to Camp No.10.

Rice supplies are in bad shape owing to mould. Future patrols should try to obtain 40 lb rice drums, and then solder the lids, if a patrol is to be attempted in the wet season. Heavy rain again this morning and the Turama appears to be in three-quarter flood - this is not surprising. Patrol moved off in the rain and headed in a westerly direction, crossing the AIRA Cr., at 1100 hrs., quite some few hunting pads were seen and followed, but all led round in circles; numerous 'bird-cages' were seen at the base of trees, these are made of fine sticks, or cane and some four feet in height - circular, and large enough for a native hide in whilst awaiting straying cassowary and other bird life. Patrol took a wide south easterly sweep and finally camped at 1700 hrs near the junction of the Turama River and AIRA Creek. The water from the latter is very muddy and where it joins the Turama, the two waters (Turama being lighter) do not intermingle until some further 200 yards down river. A small house is located in a garden some 1 mile up river - but uninhabited.

Travelling time: Camp No.9 - Camp No.10 - 8 hrs.

Monday 5th September, 1955.

Self suffering from a painful knee injury so remained in camp. Carriers to making sago from a nearby sago patch. A little sunlight appeared so the opportunity was taken to dry out the gear, clothes, etc. Mr. Bridges and L/Cpl GELAI and one Constable set off at 0830 hrs in a westerly direction to attempt to locate any tracks. They returned at 1630 hrs, rather exhausted, Mr. Bridges minus a boot, which he carried - stitching busted and heel off it. They had followed numerous hunting pads, one of which led to a large garden, where there was signs of recent activity - but no sign of natives. Heavy rain all afternoon.

Tuesday 6th September, 1955.

Camp 10. to Camp 11.

Patrol moved off by 0700 hrs and followed the track to the garden sighted by Mr. Bridges yesterday, arriving there at noon. Some plaited wigs of fine fibre were found in the garden kombarti, and sleeping areas for some 10 persons were partitioned off. From the axe marks on the trees the garden had been visited during the past two weeks. Patrol then moved in an easterly direction which brought it back to the Turama, which was running very fast and had risen considerably. ex V.C. AIHI who had accompanied a pre-war prospecting party to this locality, advised that there were now no rapids between this spot and the junction at Kanua Creek. Camp was made at 1430 hrs. Rain kept up throughout the night.

Travelling time: Camp 10. - Camp 11. - 8½ hrs.

Wednesday 7th September, 1955.

Self, L/Cpl MANGE - L/Cpl GELAI and two Chimbu Constables set off to try and locate people whose garden we saw yesterday, in crossing the Turama, Constable ENG lost his footing and was swept down river - it was only with the utmost difficulty that L/Cpl's Mange and Gelai managed to finally pull him out. His rifle was lost and efforts to recover it in the swift flowing river were futile. Mr. Bridges supervising the construction of rafts to take us down river on the morrow. Returned to camp at 6 p.m. exhausted and no sign seen of people whose garden we had seen.

I would estimate that the garden is one belonging to the EADAM or DU'UWAMI group referred to by Mr. Gaywood (see: W.D. Patrol Report No. 4 of 1952/53).

Thursday 8th September, 1955. Camp 11 to Camp 12.

The six rafts constructed yesterday proved sufficient to move the patrol which departed this camp site at 0730; the rafts departing at 20 minutes intervals to avoid collisions. Steady rain fell throughout the day. Rafts made good progress as the current I would estimate sent them along at a steady 3 knots. Camp was made on the eastern bank at 4.30 p.m., an approximate distance of 25 miles being covered. Rain continued throughout the night.

Travelling time: Camp 11 to Camp 12. - 8 hrs.

Friday 9th September, 1955. Camp 12 to Camp 13 Kanua Junction.

All were up during the night as the area where camp was made was now under water-the river having risen some 4 to 5 feet overnight. All gear was placed on the rafts and again they departed at 20 minute intervals, the first leaving at 0630 hrs. At 1130 hrs the patrol met up with the Police and Nauma men who had transferred our remaining stores up river-owing to the continual rain it was decided to keep going and make the Kanua Turama junction before nightfall. The three canoes that the Police had brought up made far quicker progress back than the heavy rafts, the last of which arrived at the junction at 8 p.m. Camp was made on a piece of high ground, as our previous camp site (prior to proceeding to Nauma) was now under water. Where the Kanua flowed into the Turama caused a rise of some 10 to 15 feet, the whole of the surrounding country side which is low tidal flat was completely under water.

Travelling time: Camp No. 12 to Camp No. 13 - 11 hrs.

Saturday 10th September, 1955. Camp 13 to MOKA Village.

Another unhappy night for all as the river still rose up. Canoes and rafts all loaded and set off at 20 minute intervals for the trip back to MOKA as the distance is 58 miles it was hoped to camp on our old camp site, (i.e. Camp No. 1.) but the whole of the country side adjacent to the river was flooded-where the patrol had camped coming up river, was located and a home made line measured it as being some 8 feet under water. No option but for all rafts and canoes to keep going until Moka was reached. This was a most tiring trip; progress about 2½ knots. Moka reached 23 hours later.

Sunday 11th September, 1955.

Rafts and canoes reached MOKA at 6 a.m. All cargo ashore. All members asleep by 7 a.m.

Travelling time: Kanua Junction - MOKA - 23 hrs.

Monday 12th September, 1955.

Census conducted of Moka people. Houses inspected. Discussion held with the village officials. N.M.O. SAVOI treated numerous natives for sores, then tended to the carriers who suffered colds, sores from leech bites, cuts and other minor ailments.

Tuesday 13th September, 1955. MOKA to AUMO (Komewu Creek).

Mr. Bridges and self, with three Police, departed MOKA at 0700 hrs by 4.h.p. outboard for AUMO Village situated some 15 to 18 miles up Komewu Creek. This village has recently shifted to its present site which is now inside the Gulf District boundary. Village had word yesterday that we would be arriving, thus the place looked very spick and span, when we arrived at 1130 hours. Census conducted and discussions held with the village officials. I would suggest that the District Commissioner be advised that these people originally migrated from the area at the top of the Paibuna River and as they have now moved back inside the district boundary, that they be listed for census purposes and general administration from Kikori. Departed for MOKA at 1600 hrs and arrived at 8.p.m. Light rain persisted throughout the day.

Travelling time: Moka to Aumo & return - 9 hrs.  
( i.e. by outboard motor).

Wednesday 14th September, 1955. Moka to Hawoi-Bobo.

Two Police Constables had proceeded to Hawoi-Bobo yesterday to advise them to be ready for census. Thus the patrol moved out from Moka by 0830 hrs by canoes; Mr. Bridges and self by the outboard with three Police went on ahead and arrived Hawoi-Bobo at 1000 hrs. Census conducted - village inspected. A new 90 foot long dubu just on completed. River latrines had recently been repaired. Remainder of the patrol arrived at noon. N.M.O. Savoi tended to numerous minor complaints and ailments. Two Constables by canoe to the village of SESABURUMU to advise them of our arrival tomorrow, and for that village to send a runner to the other two villages on the upper Hawoi River. Word was also sent down to the Turama villages that the patrol would be conducting a census during the following 14 days.

Travelling time: Moka to Hawoi-Bobo - 2½ hrs.

Thursday 15th September, 1955. Hawoi-Bobo - Kondei'iu.

Mr. Bridges, self and L/Cpl. Mange and three Constables departed Hawoi-Bobo by outboard at 0830 hrs for Sesaburumu up the Hawoi River - arrived this village at 1000 hrs. Census conducted - village inspected - large dubu and several houses also inspected. Discussions held with the village officials. Departed at 1300 hrs for Kondei'iu some three hours further up river. En route visited a small village consisting of the BARABA people who originally come from the KAIRI sub-division east of the Darai Hills. Arrived Kondei'iu at 1600 hrs. Village inspected - and discussions held with the people. Nice type of people and a very clean village. Remained overnight. Excellent Rest House.

Travelling time: Hawoi-Bobo - Kondei'iu - 6½ hrs.

Friday 16th September, 1955.

Census conducted. Departed for SUMAKARIMU at 0900 hrs. Arrived at the river kombarti of this village 1½ hours later. A 40 minute walk to the village. The KAKIMOVU people mentioned by Mr. Robb (Report No. 3 of 1948/49) are now living with the Sumakarimu people. Census conducted and village inspected. Departed for Hawoi-Bobo at noon - arriving at 6.p.m. Rain all day.

Saturday 17th September, 1955. Hawoi-Bobo - Komaio - Saragi.

At 0700 hrs L/Cpl Gelai and 6 Constables were instructed to take the main body of the patrol down to the village of SARAGI; Mr. Bridges and self with N.M.O. and four Constables then proceeded by outboard up the Wamuri Creek to the village of KOMAIO. This village is the Turama River H.Q. of the Seven Day Adventist Mission. The village is a credit to their influence. Houses are European style-well spaced-and the village is remarkably clean. Census conducted. Discussions with the village officials-separate discussions with the Native Teachers. There is a school at this village, with approximately 34 students. Returned in heavy rain to Saragi at 1730 hrs. Rain all day.

Travelling time: Hawoi Bobo - Komaio 3 hrs.  
Komaio - Saragi 4½ hrs.

Sunday 18th September, 1955. Saragi.

Village inspected - census conducted. Discussions with village officials. The tidal bore on it twice daily sweep up river cause erosion on the banks of the Turama: at this village the banks are high and are gradually being washed back, consequently the village houses have to be removed further back from the bank. Rain continued throughout the day.

Monday 19th September, 1955. At Saragi.

Sunny day first for some weeks-opportunity taken to (resort) patrol equipment and dry out the gear-laundry was the first consideration. Carriers to making sago. Much of the rice taken had to be dumped in the river at the Turama-Kanua junction owing to mould caused by the rain. N.M.O. Savoi conducted an inspection and treated numerous minor complaints.

Tuesday 20th September, 1955. Saragi to Sorobo.

Patrol departed Saragi at 0730 hrs for SOROBO arriving at 0900 hrs in heavy rain. Small village-reasonably clean. Census effected-discussions with village officials. Remained this village overnight.

Travelling time: Saragi to Sorobo - 2 hrs.

Wednesday 21st September, 1955. Sorobo - Homavo.

Main body of the patrol with Police escort proceeded down to KAINTURI. Self, and Mr. Bridges proceeded up ASUKU Creek to HOMAVO Village: departing Sorobo at 0800 hrs and reaching HOMAVO some 1½ hours later-there is a short walk from the top of the creek to the village. This village is KAIRI -but the language is a plurality of Turama and Kairi-has always being included in the Turama census. V.C. WAREKE is in charge here and is also responsible for the river village of Sorobo. Mr. Bridges conducted the census. Village inspected. Some excellent gardens seen. Remained overnight. Continual heavy rain throughout the day.

Travelling time: Sorobo - Homavo - 1 hr. 45 m.

Thursday 22nd September, 1955. Homavo - Sorobo - Kainturi.

Departed this village at 0800 hrs and arrived at

Kainaturi at 1430 hrs, in heavy rain. N.M.O. Savoi treated village people for numerous minor complaints - 3 medical cases for hospitalisation at Kikori.

Travelling time: Homavo - Kainaturi - 6½ hrs.

Friday 23rd September, 1955. Kainaturi.

Census conducted. Village inspected. Officials requested to make a fence around the living area to keep out the numerous pigs wandering around; place is infested with flies. New river latrines requested to be built immediately. Mr. Bridges with 4 Police and N.M.O. Savoi, proceeded by outboard to MASUSU Village to effect census and general inspection. This party returned at 1630 hrs. Rain throughout the day.

Saturday 24th September, 1955. Kainaturi.

Day spent in writing up patrol notes and census figures, sorting of patrol equipment. "TNG" arrived at 1700 hrs from Kikori. Light rain all day.

Sunday 25th September, 1955. Kainaturi - Meagio - Kesemubu.

Patrol moved off from this village at 0630 hrs. The "TNG" towing two large canoes with the carriers and cargo aboard. Arrived at MEAGIO at 0900 hrs. Village inspected and Mr. Bridges conducted the census revision. Departed at noon and arrived at Kesemubu at 1330 hrs. Census revised-village inspected. Remained overnight. Discussions with the village officials at night. Rain again all day.

Travelling time: Kainaturi - Meagio 2½ hrs.

Meagio - Kesemubu 1½ hrs.

Monday 26th September, 1955.

Departure from Kesemubu at 4 a.m. to miss possible tidal bore. Very rough weather-seas experienced near Morigo Island. Canoes that were being towed began to take on too much water- "TNG" directed to a small creek adjacent to NABIO village-canoes proceeded through this passage to the Paibuna River. "TNG" proceeded out the Turama mouth and entered the Paibuna River. Heaviest rain yet experienced on the patrol kept up for several hours. Canoes and "TNG" met at GAURA Village but as there was no available Rest House, both moved down to IOWA Village. Remained here overnight.

Travelling time: Kesemubu - Iowa - 9½ hrs.

Tuesday 27th September, 1955.

Departed IOWA village at 0800 hrs, and in clear sunny weather proceeded to Kikori via the Omati River and Veriu Creek. Arrived at Kikori at 1700 hrs. Reported to the District Commissioner.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

IWATUBU GROUP.

The Iwatubu people are mostly very light skinned, and all are of powerful physique. The males all smear their bodies with a light yellow coloured clay. Facial tattooing is common amongst the men; the tattoo pattern follows the bone structure of the face; it was noticed that only two of the women had similar tattooing. The markings are not raised, but appear to have been done with a type of purple dye, no doubt placed on with the quill of a cassowary. These cassowary quills are used also as ear-rings; also, all the men have them placed through their septums; the ear lobes are pierced and large loop type ear-rings inserted. The hair of both sexes curl their hair with a type of grease or sap from trees, the curls being in some instances several inches long.

The mens' dress consists of bark or cane belts, from 6 to 10 inches in width from which is suspended a type of string sporran, leaves cover the rear. Most had the bandolier type woven string belts across their chests. A few had a headband with small feathers protruding up vertically.

The women normally have a string skirt as a public covering, with a wider type of string skirt at the rear. The day that the census was conducted some of the women put on a lap-lap, this item of clothing being obtained through trading with the NAUMA people. Possum teeth necklaces were common. The women had the cassowary quill ear-rings, and most had a small piece of bamboo through their septums.

The most noticeable factor of their physical appearance was the massive leg development of both sexes, which would indicate that they are mountain people, or migrated from the mountain area north of their present location. Their mode of dress is most similar to that described by Mr. Terrell of the people further north in the Mt. Bosavi area. Though interpretation was rather sketchy and limited, these people claimed they were not aware of any peoples living to the north, other than the Penani to the north east, (i.e. over the Darai Hills near the upper Kikori River) which they sometimes visited.

Housing consists of several largish square type houses, raised off the ground, with a small verandah in the front. The largest such house would be approximately 30 feet by 40 feet; the womens' quarters, in the largest house is to one side and partitioned off, entrance being by a door in the front approximately 3 feet high - the door to the mens quarters is about 5 feet high. The materials used in the buildings is a local soft wood for the uprights, and plaited celo walls with sago thatch roof. Each house has a small square enclosure underneath for pigs. Latrines were not evident; however the place was remarkably free of flies. ?

Food is predominately sago supplemented by wild fruits, pig and fish obtained from the Turama. Cassowary and other bird life are also part of the diet.

Language of these people is called IKIFARO and appears to have no variations extending south, as the Nauma dialect is entirely different. Mr. Bridges compiled a word list of this IKIFARO dialect, through the Nauma interpreters, and this is attached as Appendix "A" this report.

*celo = celo : pangal (pagan) = plaited sago stem bark*

On account of the smallness of the group (i.e. 21 m & f) enquires were made re marriage, if brother sister marriage was common; however the answer was that wives were obtained from NAUMA, (there being one Nauma women inter-married here) and their friends the PENANI people mentioned previously. Their legend of origin appears vague as they state that they have always been in the present locality. I would estimate that they have migrated from the Mt. Bosavi area, but could not understand their Nauma interpreters sufficiently to inform us. The Nauma guides however, state that the Iwatubu people have been in their present location for generations.

I think that future patrols should suggest that these people amalgamate with the Nauma people, as the Bebetas' have successfully done. Sickness and accidents could easily reduce the Iwatubu group to extinction.

Although the census revealed some 21 persons, I am of the opinion that at least a further 10 or 15 hid in the bush; this is understandable as it was the first time these people have seen Europeans.

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NAUMA - BEBETA GROUP.

Nauma is the clan name, the true village name being HAIVARO and the name for their dialect is NAMOMEBO. A word list of this dialect compiled by Mr. Bridges is attached to this report as Appendix "B".

These people were first contacted by Mr. Ethell in 1938-39, since that time there has only been two visits by the Administration, Mr. Robb's patrol in 1949 and Mr. Allen's patrol in 1954. Some few of the men have been out to work from time to time, usually with the Australasian Petroleum Company.

The BEBETA people, who in the past lived to the north near TIARI Creek, were also mentioned by Mr. Ethell in 1939, however it was not until they amalgamated with the Nauma group that they were first seen, possibly by Mr. Robb, although he makes no mention of it in his report (i.e., Kik. No. 3 - 1948-49.).

The Haivaro people are light skinned, and have the oriental type of facial structure, i.e., high cheekbones, and in most cases the eyes are slanted emphasising the oriental appearance. The Bebeta people are very dark skinned, they do not have the usual type of nose seen amongst Papuan natives, their noses being more rounded and squat. These people began to die out through sickness, and the remainder were invited by the Nauma headman, one FARIAKO, to join his village. The arrangement appears to be most satisfactory.

Marriage is patrilocal, the wives coming from the Hawoi River area. There is a track from the Kanua Creek via SUMAKARIMU to the KAIRI sub-division.

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GENERAL.

The Turama River Villages have been covered under this heading on many occasions before so will not be reiterated.

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MUSEUM PIECES.

Black Nipa Palm bows, and arrows from Iwatubu Villages  
Other artifacts: NIL.



AGRICULTURAL.

General.

The land areas adjacent to the Turama and Hawoi River systems, as far up as NOKA and SAMAKARIMU respectively, present a marked contrast in soil structure, terrain, forest and forest vegetation.

The western banks and interior of the above, is predominately low tidal flat, swampy with scattered rain forest, together with extremely diverse forest vegetation; consequently very little sunlight ever fully penetrates such areas. Sago palm ( *metroxylon rumphii* ) both wild and cultivated, grows readily in these semi-inundated areas, and constitutes the staple diet of the peoples domiciled in the scattered villages along this western littoral. Nipa palm, breadfruit and wild bananas are also in fairly abundant supply.

The eastern banks, for an approximate distance of 5 miles inland, the same conditions prevail as noted above, but then the general character of the soil, terrain, vegetation, forest, etc., takes on a marked contrasting change. The country becomes undulating, and the soil is a friable loam, reddish in colour; this being particularly noticeable at the village of SESABURUMU on the eastern bank of the Hawoi River, where such conditions extend to the river bank. The timber appears to be of a better quality, much of it resembling the Kamerere found in New Britain. This type of country extends to the Darai Hills; however it must suddenly change there as these Hills are of limestone.

The country that surrounds the village of NAUMA is similar to that already described for the western banks of the Turama. Further north, on the upper reaches of the Turama in the region of the IWATUBU people, the country is rough and undulating, with exceptionally heavy undergrowth, and massive trees of many varieties..

Garden Produce.

The garden produce on the western banks of the Turama and Hawoi rivers is predominately sago, although this grows wild there are large cultivated gardens in each village area. The Nauma people are also traditional sago eaters, as also the Iwatubu people further north. This staple diet is supplemented by fruits, i.e., bananas, sugar cane, paw-paw, etc. fish and pork. Sago grubs are a common delicacy, the sago palm is cut down and allowed to rot for several weeks, then on splitting it open it is found to be full of sago grubs which are then collected and eaten.

The villages situated on the eastern banks of the Turama, above NABIO, have ample supplies of cultivated taro, together with cultivated and wild sago. The taro is grown in the richer soils inland. The usual fruits are also in abundance. As the majority of these villages are under the Seven Day Adventist Mission influence, pork and fish are not eaten.

Livestock.

Wild pigs are the main animals hunted both for food and for domestication after capture. Methods of husbandry are non-existent, stock being rarely enclosed and feeding irregular. Little poultry exists. Some villages have domesticated cassowaries straying around the living areas.

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Agricultural Extension.

Domestic.

The introduction of new nutritional crops to supplement the staple diet would be most desirable, such crops as - peanuts, beans, pumpkins, cabbage, spinach and beat, corn, etc., could be distributed to the peoples in the areas where such crops would readily grow. A request for supplies of the above will be the subject of a separate memorandum to the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.

Commercial.

Production of crops throughout the area has been for local subsistence, plus a little local exchange. There is no produce that has an export value; perhaps the exception being, sago which is sold in small amounts, from time to time, to the Administration at Kikori.

The most practicable scheme that would bear results without undue expenditure and European supervision, would be the introduction of coconut groves in selected areas for the eventual production of copra. Such a scheme would not involve the technical difficulties, and heavy expenditure of attempting rice growing projects. The area on the whole does not appear to be conducive to the growing of cocoa or the lowland type of coffee ( i.e. Robusta).

These people have the hire of their labour as the only commodity to bring them into a money economy - and the census statistics show the adverse effect of this. Therefore it is essential that some form of a cash crop or product be introduced for these native to develop, if not, the position will be the same at the end of the next 65 years of administration, as it has been in the past 65 years, i.e. totally negative.

Perhaps the time is premature to suggest that the Co-operative Department participate in the search for oil in the area patrolled, the shortage of capital perhaps being the deciding factor; however, it is submitted that the discovery of oil products should not be the entire monopoly of private European enterprise, if such capital could be raised by the Co-operatives.

*So is every other area.*

The emphasis on research in the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and by the C.S.I.R.O., in Australia indicate a growing possibility of the therapeutic uses of various tropical plants. Spot-testing, collecting and classification it is realised could only be accurately conducted by a botanist; however the matter is mentioned in passing owing to the fact that the area is potential for future investigation along these lines.

The principal factors affecting native agricultural development in the area visited are:-

- (a) The low population density.
- (b) The low degree of technological experience associated with present methods of food production.
- (c) The limited scope for export products provided by the local geographical conditions.

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MEDICAL.

The general health of the people in the areas visited was, from external appearance, reasonably good. There were the usual number of people suffering from skin complaints, minor sores, etc., which were attended to by the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied the patrol. A total of some 15 natives were sent to the Native Hospital at Kikori for treatment and diagnosis by the Medical Officer.

The people situated on the eastern banks of the Turama and Hawoi rivers, appear to be much more healthy than those living on the swampy, low tidal flat areas of the western banks. The birthrate of these eastern peoples is very much higher. In some villages on the western banks (Note: Census Statistics) there are no children at all, and their future does not appear to be very bright.

There appears to be no reason for the overall low population throughout the area visited, as the climatic conditions are fairly reasonable, and food is in abundance, fish and game being plentiful. There is still room for improvement in the diet, as mentioned previously.

In the villages of MOKA, - NAUMA, - SARAGI and HAWOI-BOBO, the census reveals that many peoples have died over the years by snakebite. The N.M.O. gave demonstrations of first aid in case of snakebite in most villages; however without the necessary serums, it is most doubtful if much could be done, as the snake is a type of death adder, and usually such bites occur when the natives are out in the gardens.

Aid Posts are situated at KAINATURI, - SARAGI and at EREHE on Morigo Island. The N.M.O.'s appear to be doing a very good job, they receive their supplies from the P.H.D. at Bagima, each month.

Village Hygiene.

Where the P.H.D. have established Aid Posts the village hygiene is reasonably good, but in all other villages it is indescribably bad, KOMAIO village, being an exception.

Latrines are all built over the river and the refuse carried away by the tides; but unfortunately at certain periods of the month the tides are constantly very low, with the result that such refuse is left and attracts swarms of flies. Instructions were given to counter-act this state of affairs.

Pigs are allowed to roam around the village living areas and their droppings are everywhere, causing more flies and filth. Instructions were given for fences to be erected around the living areas and most were commenced while the patrol was at the particular villages concerned. Police will be proceeding on short check-up visits to these villages to see that the instructions are complied with.

Most villages are covered with a foot of water at neap tides which is the reason for boardwalks in all the villages. This flooding leaves the surface of the village a constant mud puddle.

A Medical Patrol under a European Medical Assistant would be most beneficial to this area.

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MISSIONS.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission is the only mission operating in the Turama area. Its influence was established early in 1952 when native teachers from KEPEMA were brought into the following villages;- EREHE, on Morigio Island, - SESABURUMU, - EKGEARAU, - KONDEI'IU, - MOKA and KOMAIO, the latter being the H.G., which is situated some 7 miles up Wamuni Creek, off the eastern bank of the Turama. From KOMAIO, their influence extends in varying degrees into the KAIRI sub-division east of the Darai Hills.

Mission influence is a most desirable factor in native communities and usually produces positive material and spiritual results, provided European supervision is reasonably frequent. It is evident that such European supervision is non-existent in the Turama area, with the inevitable result of conflicting theories of the Seven Day Adventist doctrine amongst the teachers themselves. Many of the teachers have become involved in matters outside the sphere of mission activities. I specifically refer here to instances of which I am personally conversant with:-

- (a) Attempted prohibition of women from migrating to other villages for purpose of marriage.
- (b) Interference with European recruiters, and village natives desirous of being recruited.
- (c) Over-riding the authority of Village Constables in matters relating to the duties of the Village Constables.

It is obvious from (a) that this is a gross interference with the liberty of the individual or family concerned, and could result in a break up in the traditional social structure of the villages, whether the villages concerned are Seven Day Adventists, or not; as marriage in the whole of this area is traditionally patrilocal. The teachers were advised that they have no authority to attempt such prohibition, such matters are entirely within the discretion of the individual concerned, or his or her family.

With reference to (b) complaints have been received at this office in the past from European recruiters, that S.D.A., teachers from this area, have attempted to prevent natives from being recruited, and that they were most abusive to the Europeans concerned. This matter was investigated, and the teachers concerned freely admitted that they had tried to influence natives not to sign for work, but were most adamant that they had never been abusive to any Europeans. Their explanation for wanting the natives to remain in the villages, was that their absence caused hardship on the aged people left in the village. In this matter they were advised that the Administration ensured that the villages were not unduly over-recruited, and that natives desirous of applying for work were not to be interfered with.

In relation to (c) certain Village Constables have complained to this office, that their respective duties in the villages are becoming most difficult, owing to native teachers attempting to counter-act their orders. Instances in particular were, where the V.C. had requested communal work on the village paths, tracks, wharfs, latrines, etc., had resulted in the S.D.A. teacher arguing with the V.C. in front of the village people, the sole ground of complaint being, that he the teacher was not consulted. Teachers in the various villages strenuously denied this allegation. Discussions were held with the Village Constables and teachers concerned.

MISSIONS ( CONTINUED )

Diet.

The diet of the Seven Day Adventist natives has many variations, which in my opinion is due to the individual interpretations of the S.D.A., precepts, by the various teachers; examples are as follows:-

KONIAO VILLAGE.

Prohibits the eating of tinned meats, pork, poultry, fish without scales, prawns, crabs, etc. and the use of betel nut and tobacco.

MOKA VILLAGE.

Same prohibitions, exceptions being, tinned meat and fish may be eaten.

KONDEI'IU VILLAGE.

Same prohibitions, exception being fish.

No comment was made to any native on this matter, as it is considered of no Administration concern; however their health could deteriorate owing to lack of necessary proteins. The matter is mentioned to emphasise the lack of unity amongst the native teachers in laying down the established precepts of the Seven Day Adventist Mission. This is directly attributable to the lack of European supervision and guidance over a long period.

General.

In all villages under the S.D.A., influence the people are well dressed and clean, and the birthrate higher than in non-S.D.A., villages. The village of KONIAO is a credit to the mission teachers. There is a small school where the standard is Grade 1., and the medium of instruction is the local dialect and Police Motu.

TIMBER.

In the areas adjacent to both banks of the upper Turama river many species of which I was unable to identify, or offer an estimate as to their particular uses were seen. The native carriers assured me that many were good for building materials. Many of the trees were massive, being approximately 6 to 8 feet in diameter at the base, and reaching up some 60 to 70 feet before the first branches. There is no doubt that much of the timber seen in this particular area, would have commercial value, but it would be most difficult to log it out of the area. The adjacent river is a series of rapids, and the possibility of a road for motorized transport is most impractical, owing to the low flood plain and swamp areas that would have to be traversed to get to the area.

Some specimens were collected, but owing to several mishaps crossing the rapids, most were lost; however those retained are being forwarded to the Department of Forests. The commercial possibilities of timber on the eastern banks of the Turama is again not specifically known, but I would again estimate that they would have some commercial value. The most predominant type is not unlike the Kamerere, found in New Britain, it could be Erima ( Octomeles sumstrana ).

*My list should be able to identify Kamerere more certainly - it is a eucalypt.*

CENSUS.

General.

The whole of the Middle and Upper Turama census district was covered; the exception being the Lower Turama, the reasons for this exception are given in a covering memorandum to the District Commissioner and is attached to this report. The census of these few villages will be conducted as soon as a vessel is available and the weather has improved.

The census of the IWATUBU and BARABA people were initial; as also half of the NAUMA population.

Mr. Allen's census (see: Patrol Report No. 6 of 1953-54. Kik.) of the NAUMA reveals that he sighted a population of 29, whereas on this patrol the population sighted amounted to 44; the explanation offered by these people was that on the arrival of Mr. Allen's patrol, many of the people hid in the bush. This is quite understandable, as these people are most timid, and such shyness will only be overcome by constant contact.

The purpose of the census was explained to the IWATUBU people and they were then willing to co-operate. Although only 21 people were sighted, I would estimate that a further 10 possibly 20 were hiding in the bush; this being their first encounter with Europeans, they were very timid and no doubt only future patrols will overcome their initial shyness. A Village Book was left with the headman BAI, and this should provide a concrete link with the Administration.

The BARABA people who have settled on the eastern banks of the Hawoi River, between SESABURUMU and KONDEI'IU are from the KAIRI sub-division east of the Darai Hills. Some of the men have been out to work for the A.P.C., from time to time, but they were most adamant that they had never had a visit from a Patrol at their old KAIRI hamlet. The interior of the KAIRI is a rugged limestone terrain, and it is known that the habits of the population is to 'follow the sago', thus this may account for these people being overlooked on prior patrols; however this sub-division will be fully patrolled at the earliest opportunity.

The village site, FASO, which appears on Mr. Allen's map, as north east of NAUMA, is still what he found it to be, an unused hunting lodge built by the KETAKO (PIEMANI) people who are domiciled east of the Darai Hills near the upper Kikori River.

Mr. Allen (Kik. Patrol Report No. 6 of 1953-54) also mentions a possible group named the TURAMA-KASELI usually domiciled on the upper Kanua Creek. This matter was fully investigated. (See remarks on this subject in the patrol diary page 4 this report).

The village of AUMO was visited. This village is situated some 15 to 18 miles up the Komewu Creek, but is still inside the Gulf District Boundary. These people originally migrated to their present site from the Paibuna River area on the eastern Turama several generations back. Part of them have broken away and live well inside the Western District boundary, this village is SIMOI. These people have close social and traditional affiliations with the Turama peoples, and as mentioned elsewhere in this report, it is recommended that for all future administrative purposes they come under the Gulf District.

Statistical.

The future for some villages does not appear to be very bright, in the present trend the villages of Kondei'iu, Sumakarimu, Saragi and Meagio would appear to be doomed to extinction in a few years. The latter village had no births during the past year, and there are no females under the age of 16 years. However, there are some single men in the village, and it is probable

Stasticial ( Continued).

that marriages may occur in the near future. Marriage being patri- local, a more healthy set of figures for this village may occur in the next year or two.

It is to be noted that deaths are nearly four times in excess of births, figures being;- 14 births - 50 deaths.

There is a total of 60 natives at work (absentees). The majority of whom are employed by the A.P.C., within the district; some others are employed at Port Moresby, by Steamships Trading Co.

All migrations noted are inter-village, as there have been no migrations in or out of the census sub-division.

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GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

No worthwhile specimens were seen until the patrol was well north of NAUMA village, where the country begins to undulate and take on the character of mountain foothills. The creeks in this area ( i.e., Iwatubu) have a type of gravel bed, and the banks are of a light yellow coloured clay, this was not unlike bauxite, whether aluminium would be possible from it remains for professional opinion. Unfortunately the sample collected was lost in a mishap crossing the Turama River.

The upper reaches of the Turama and Pia Creek have the usual range and variety of ironstone formation and also conglomerate as a bed. A type of black coal was seen and fortunately this sample was not lost. It will be forwarded to the Government Geologist under separate cover.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Leica 35 mm camera, forwarded from H.Q., Port Moresby, together with the four rolls of film, was taken on this patrol. Unfortunately weather conditions were so adverse, that two rolls were completely ruined by condensation, mildew, etc; however one roll, which includes snapshots of the IWATUBU people, was immediately developed here at Kikori on the patrol's return, and these negatives appear to be fairly good. They have been airmailed to Kodak's, Brisbane for printing, it is hoped that they will be returned in time to go forward with this report.

No difficulty was experienced in operating this camera, as I previously owned a similar model; however it is most noticeable that this camera has had rough handling prior to its dispatch to Kikori. I refer to the operation of the rewind knob; it appears that the small cogs associated with the reversing of the film into the cassette has been forced at some time, now making the rewind operation difficult. The Leica cassette was not used.

The Leica camera, instruction Book, and Manual, together with the negatives and one unused roll of film are forwarded under separate registered cover.

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REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses together with Police Barracks are now existent in all villages and kept in reasonably good repair. The exceptions where

Rest Houses ( Continued).

exceptions where no Rest Houses exist, are NAUMA, IWATUBU, and the village of SUMAKARIMU. The NAUMA people are constructing two Rest House, one being on the Kanua River and the other at their village.

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VILLAGE HOUSING.

Villages under the influence of the Seven Day Adventist mission teachers have European type houses, and these can only be termed satisfactory if several factors are taken into consideration; - i.e., overlooking the poor construction, no verandahs, their draughtiness and the change from the traditional.

All other villages have the traditional dubu or long-house raised off the ground, and partitioned off into family compartments inside. Owing to the smoke inside these long-houses flies which are in droves outside do not venture inside this type of dwelling. These traditional houses are not draughty. There is ample space for children to play and move around which is most advantageous in the constant wet weather. There are multifarious social and traditional aspects involved in communities where this type of house is preferred, and the choice of either structure should be left to the people themselves, providing attention is paid to hygiene. The matter was raised by several natives for a ruling, thus it was pointed out that the choice lay with them, that the Government's interest was that they pay attention to the cleanliness and hygiene of the houses, the type of house being their business.

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ANCHORAGES.

Patrols proceeding to the Turama area will find on the attached map, anchorages marked for vessels of the "BARETO" ( T boat) type i.e., drawing up to four feet, and vessel drawing less, such as the "TNG" drawing 2 feet.

It is essential that these anchorages be known prior to the departure of patrols from Kikori, as mentioned elsewhere in this report very unpredictable squally conditions prevail from the Goaribari across the Omati River to and including the mouth of the Turama.

The tidal bore in the Turama is at its peak at the beginning of each month. It usually commences in the mouth of the river at approximately 6.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. It cause possibly cause a bad mishap if a vessel happened to be fast on a sandbank, side-on.

Known sandbanks are also indicated on the attached map; however it should be noted that these invariably shift from time to time.

Anchorage from Kikori would be GAURA Village on the Paibuna River the first day, or alternatively the second and third creeks after the entrance of the Paibuna River. The second day, anchorage should be made at KESEMUBU some distance up the Turama River. The next safe anchorages are in the mouth of Komewu Creek, and some little distance up the Hawoi River.

Canoe passages exist between the Turama and Paibuna Rivers; i.e., NABIO Creek beginning on the Turama, and coming out just above GAURA Village on the Paibuna. There are numerous canoe passages from the Paibuna to the Omati river.

The "TNG" is able to proceed from AIDIA in the Goaribari to the Paibuna River via KEMOEI Passage.

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TOPOGRAPHY - MAPS.

The Army Strat. Series Map ( 4 miles to 1 inch ) was used for the purpose of the patrol, as far as the Turama River Kanua Creek junction, and proved most reliable. From this point onward reference was made to the A.P.C. Air Survey map of the upper Turama area. One mistake on the Strat. Series was the incorrect placing of the Turama River and Kanua Creek, in fact it is the reverse of the Strat. Series, i.e., the Turama runs south east then swings up to the north, and the Kanua runs to the north and fizzles out in a mass of minor tributaries before the Mt. Bosavi foothills. On the return journey of the this patrol the Turama river was followed from the Mt. Bosavi foothills to a point where rafting was possible for a period of two days, to return to the Turama Kanua junction; this route had not previously been covered by any Administration patrol.

The A.P.C. Air Survey map as used by Mr. Terrell on his Mt. Bosavi patrol ( Southern Highlands. Patrol Report, No. 9 of 1952-53 ) proved most useful. However, with reference to the villages on the southern Mt. Bosavi circuit, ranging from SI'U to KATIARAI'IU, I would venture the suggestion that these southern village are a little further to the north, than placed by Mr. Terrell. The reason for this assumption, being that this patrol managed to cut through heavy undergrowth for two days from a point where the PIA Creek joins the Turama, without finding any trace or sign of tracks; nor did the IWATUBU people know of any neighbours to the north, and they are situated on the PIA Creek. Again after crossing to the western side of the Turama, and proceeding north between the AIRA Creek and the Turama, no signs of any northward tracks were seen that could lead near URISAWE. Finally, Mr. Bridges, whose judgement is most sound, estimated Mt. Bosavi, as some 12 to 15 miles from IWATUBU, when he observed that mountain from IWATUBU off the tree platform. However in fairness to Mr. Terrell, our equipment was only a compass and one visual observation. Again our distances travelled each day in such conditions was not great owing to the constant cutting required.. the area requires a full air survey to clear up any anomalies.

A complete sketch map of the patrol's route is enclosed; it would be appreciated if four copies could be traced and returned to this office in due course.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The majority of these officials are doing a reasonably good job under difficult conditions. They are now fairly frequent visitors to this Station, where time is spent with them on discussions and advising them on various village problems.

Village Constables WAREKE and MOU of Hamayo and Kuweheri villages, respectively, are most efficient and could be considered as outstanding. Both have accompanied all post war patrols to the area, also Mr. Allen's 1954 patrol via NAUMA to the upper Kikori River. Both were of great assistance on this patrol. These two men are of above average intelligence, and both constantly are trying to improve the lot of their peoples.

The Native headman at NAUMA village, FARIAKO, will be visiting this Station in the near future, and hopes to persuade the headman of IWATUBU to accompany him. FARIAKO is the accepted leader of his people and has strong pro-Administration feelings, he should prove a valuable link with the IWATUBU people, who live further to the north. It was FARIAKO who offered the BEBETA people the invitation to come and live at NAUMA, and such an amalgamation has been most successful.

Village Officials (Continued).

The accepted headman of the IWATUBU group, BAI, made known to the patrol his future intention of visiting Kikori with the NAUMA headman, FARIKA. The time I think is not yet ripe for consideration of him, being made a Village Constable; it will be necessary for more patrols to his village to get the idea over, of what the Government is, and how it operates, before his people would begin to realise what a Village Constable meant. The NAUMA people will do much to bring Administration influence to IWATUBU.

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PATROL EQUIPMENT.

Tents & FLYS.

The tents and flys taken on this patrol were rather old and worn, as those requisitioned for had not arrived when the patrol departed.; however apart from many leaks, under great duress, they served their purpose, but are now in deplorable condition, owing to the extraordinary conditions they were subjected to. In this odd climatic ( constant rain) such equipment mildews badly and rots; two of the flys fell to pieces after attempted washing and drying on return to this station.

It would be appreciated if some enquiries could be made through the appropriate quarters for the possible procurement of some preparation or preservative for canvas under such abnormal weather conditions. With such a protective element, the serviceability of the tents and flys would be increased beyond one month of continual rain.

Patrol Boxes.

The standard two man patrol boxes were used, together with the one man shoulder type. The latter proved useless for wet weather conditions. The base allows water seepage; however present stocks on the Station are all being treated with paint around the base to make them waterproof. Rice drums ( 40 lbs) are essential for wet weather patrolling, if they can be obtained; the lids could then be soldered.

Sundry.

The necessity of carriers having bush knives ( 18") is necessary to this type of country; together with the issue of tomahawks to Police. The undergrowth is extremely difficult and much of the time is spent in cutting. Files are also necessary as stones are unable, for sharpening purposes.

*unobtainable?*

It was not necessary to carry water containers on this patrol.

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POLICE.

Comments on the Police accompanying the patrol are not submitted on the usual Appendix "A"; but have taken the procedure as requested vide memorandum H2296-21/IN-54 of the 17th December, 1954, from the Commissioner of Police.

For the information of the Director, however, it may be mentioned that all 10 members of the R.P. & N.G.C. performed their respective duties in an excellent manner and are a credit to the Force.

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LOCATION FOR PATROL POST.

Perusal of the census statistics ( see attached figures ) will reveal the sparsity of population in the whole of the area patrolled, and the non-existence of populations on the upper reaches of the Turama, to warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post at this stage, particularly where patrols can readily cover the area from Kikori. It is my considered opinion, that the establishment of a Patrol Post would not be warranted.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the writer, the old village site of BOMAI would suffice as a temporary area for a Patrol Post to be established. It is an area of approximately one acre perched some 60 feet above the river. Fresh water is available from a spring at the rear of this site. The river is not particularly deep and it would be necessary to have it surveyed over a period of time, owing to the shifting sandbanks. Before any recommendation could be made as to an alighting area for flying boats, which would be necessary to service the post.

This site would be sufficient for a small office, a European house, gaol, store, Police Barracks, etc., to be erected. The surrounding country does not look particularly conducive to the growing of foodstuffs. Further, the high bank is continually being eaten away by water erosion caused by the tidal bore. Yet this is the only place sighted that has possibilities. It would be necessary for the officer stationed there to have a 25 H.P. outboard motor, anything less would not cope with the tides, with a load on board, or the squally conditions that suddenly occur even this far up river. From this base, with such a motor, a large sized canoe could visit the NAUMA people some 70 miles further up river, from there it would be a three day walk to the IWATUBU people. The upper Hawoi River villages could also be visited by such means of transport. I would not recommend that stores and freezer, mails, etc., be delivered to this Post other than by aircraft or T boat. The extremely rough seas experienced at the mouth of the Turama, in any season would not be conducive to an outboard proceeding to or from Kikori.

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INTER-DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

Notwithstanding the extremely abnormally wet weather encountered by this patrol, conditions revealed show the extreme difficulty and impracticability of attempting to enter the villages on the southern Mt. Bosavi circuit, from the upper Turama ( or alternatively via the Bamu: See W.D. Patrol Report No. 4 of 1952-53. ).

There are no tracks, or even hunting pads leading north of the IWATUBU people or Nauma; constant cutting is required and the daily distance covered is out of proportion to the amount of stores consumed by Police and carriers. Stores cannot be transported very far either up the Kanua or Turama owing to the rapids. The nearest practicable base camp would be NAUMA, and it is three days of rough going from there to IWATUBU, and then the goal is not in sight. The conditions encountered are identical to those experienced by A.D.O. Gaywood in 1952-53, when he attempted to enter the southern Mt. Bosavi area from GAIMA via the BAMU River; this would indicate that the difficult terrain and undergrowth conditions extend well west of the Turama area. I do not think that any greater progress would be obtained even in the dry season.

Inter-District Boundaries (Continued.)

The population above MOKA is not sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post further north - nor does it warrant the extension of the present Gulf District boundaries. Notwithstanding that IWATUBU and the southern Mt. Bosavi villages are in the Western District boundary, I would recommend that those villages around the southern slopes of Mt. Bosavi be placed under the Southern Highlands, i.e. within the district of Lake Kutubu. Patrolling from TAGE, is more readily accessible and less costly, there are established tracks, guides and inter-village interpreters, also carriers would be obtainable from village to village, all these factors are self evident from Mr. Terrell's patrol from Lake Kutubu. The IWATUBU people could be visited when patrols visited NAUMA on the regular Turama patrol.

Mr. Terrell's patrol after encompassing Mt. Bosavi, visited the villages down the Kikori River, to their District boundary at the MOBI River junction (i.e. Kutubu-Kikori boundary). It is suggested that these villages also be allotted to KUTUBU; as it is costly and negative patrolling to do these villages from Kikori, via the Turama, via NAUMA. Difficulty is experienced in attempting to patrol these villages from Kikori up the Kikori River.

No doubt before any cognisance is taken of this suggestion, the A.D.C. Lake Kutubu, the District Commissioners Western District and Southern Highlands would have to be consulted. I think that they will agree it is the most practical and less costly solution.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

The area patrolled is peaceful and there were no signs of any unrest.

Enquiries were made re the MUBAMI-TURAMA incident related in Mr. Allen's report of last year (See: Kik. Patrol Report No. 6 of 1953-54). The truce is still existent and there have been reciprocal visits by both parties over the past year. As yet the MUBAMI people have not built any village on the Turama River, nor is there any indications that they will do so in the near future. The MOKA headman SARAWAKA informed me that in the near future some of the KAIRI women from the villages east of the Darai Hills, were to be exchanged with single women from the MUBAMI locality, i.e., inter-migration, marriage exchange. Thus in future the truce will be permanent by virtue of blood relationship. It was pointed out that this was a good thing, but only so long as the exchange balanced itself - as the KAIRI villages could not afford to lose their single women through marriage, but if the exchange was equal, no harm would come of it.

The NAUMA people were only visited once pre-war, and this patrol made the third post-war. They shift their domicile a few miles every few years, this is inevitable with shifting cultivation. Their present location is some 4 miles to the south west of the site they were on when last visited. Their present location, however, would appear to be rather permanent for some years, as there is ample sago, and they have just completed a large dubu some 35 to 40 yards in length. The BEBETA people will share this dubu with the NAUMA people.

The IWATUBU people adjacent to PIA Creek, also periodically shift their domicile, but in the past have proceeded from south to north. It is most unusual they have no knowledge of the URISAWE people sighted by Mr. Terrell, however as the undergrowth in this area is most formidable it may be the limiting factors in casual contact.

Native Situation (Continued).

Mr. H. Gaywood in his report ( No.4 of 1952-53.W.D.) at page 3 refers to a group known as the BADAM, consisting of some 26 odd villages and situated on the upper Turama. Assurance can be given that these people, if they exist, do not live on or about the upper Turama. From the junction of PIA Creek with the Turama, then west to the AIRA Creek, and then in a wide south westerly sweep there was no sign of these people, apart from a garden sighted (See: Diary page 8 this report) west of the Turama which was not indicative of any large population. If they were further to the north, I am sure they would have been contacted by Mr. Terrell on his Mt. Bosavi patrol.

The BABABA people located on the Hawoi River, are an offshoot of their parent group SUVERI in the KAIRI sub-division. Prior to their settlement at this present site, they had shifted continually around the country north of SUVERI. Full details of any other such groups within the KAIRI sub-division will be known after the patrol there in the near future.

*B.K. Leen*

B.K. Leen,

A/Assistant District Officer.

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

*[Faint signature and official stamp]*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A"

Village : IWATUBU    Clan: HAUWASI    Native Dialect: IKIFARO.

<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>IKIFARO.</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>IKIFARO.</u>
SAGO	MEINI	BOW	TARU
BANANAS	TORU	ARROW	FETO
SUGAR CANE	ASI	DANCE	KESAMENAKAI'IU
BREADFRUIT	KOBOMU	PEOPLE	SENANAKAI'IU
PIG	KOBORU	MAN	SENSERI
FISH	IWARU	WOMAN	KESARI
CASSOWARY	KASUA	GIRL	SARO
SNAKE	KWIERI	BOY	SENASERI
DOG	KASARO	MOTHER	NUMONU
BUSH FOWL	KWABUNU	FRIEND	MEIO
CROCODILE	KASUWATU	ONE	SAMETEI
LEECH	KEVIGEI	TWO	ANWAI'I
WATER	HANU	THREE	MOTAKAI'I
WOOD	HI	YES	BESOBU
ROAD	ISU	NO	ITABAKAI'IU
RAIN	HANUSINAVEI	WHITE	KOI'IA
HOUSE	KWENI	RED	KIARO
WIND	AROVI	BLACK	UBIA
GRASS	SUSUKUNO	TODAY	NOBU
KNIFE	SABA'	YESTERDAY	MINO
ARECA NUT	KAI	TOMORROW	ERIGAI'IU
HILL	ERIKARI	ARM	TIERI
STONE	ETOA	LEG	ONATU
CANOE	KOHAI	HEAD	BISI
SUN	IRIGARI	HAIR	BISIFANU
RIVER	SUMENI	EYE	SI
WASP	ARERI	TEETH	BISIBISI
FLYING FOX	KERUKEI	BUSH	KIDANU

.....  
*L. Bridges*

.....  
 L. Bridges, C.P.O.

Officer Compiling. 30/9/55.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "B".

Village: HAIVARO.                      Clan: NAUMA.                      Native Dialect: NAMO-MEBO.

<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>NAMO-MEBO.</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>NAMO-MEBO.</u>
SAGO	ASIBA	BOW	TUROKAI
BANANAS	KABUTA	ARROW	WASUNU
SUGAR CANE	IAKI	PEOPLE	ABANU
BREADFRUIT	SINIMA	MAN	HAUBORA
PIG	SARO	WOMAN	INAMA
FISH	BU	GIRL	SAUKORA
CASSOWARY	SIKINA	BOY	HAUBORA-HAUKOSA
SNAKE	KANOSA	CHILD	HAUKOSA
DOG	KASA	FATHER	ABA
BUSH FOWL	KWABUNU	MOTHER	WATU
CROCODILE	SIBIRA	FRIEND	NUMOMAREI
LEECH	FI	ONE	AGASA
WATER	HE'A	TWO	KETO
WOOD	IRA'A	THREE	ISIA
RIVER	IABABU	YES	IAU
HILL	SIRI	NO	FAPO
ROAD	KAKUSA	WHITE	SAWIA
STONE	EKEI	BLACK	BUTU
KNIFE	TUSABA	RED	BETI
CANOE	KASU	TODAY	BIPUPU
WIND	IWARA	YESTERDAY	DO
SUN	IRIABO	HEAD	UNIHAH
GRASS	KIKORI	ARM	OKONU
RAIN	IA'ABERI	LEG	KORAGI
ARECA NUT	BUNATAMU	HAIR	UNITE
SAGO FROND	HAKERA	EYE	HI
WASP	IUGI	TEETH	AGAI

.....

*L. Bridges*  
 L. Bridges, C.P.O.

Officer Compiling: 30/9/55.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "C".

Village: MORI.                      Clan: AUMO.                      Native Dialect: FOI'A-FOI'A.

<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>FOI'A-FOI'A.</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>FOI'A-FOI'A.</u>
SAGO	WAU'U	BOW	TIRI
BANANAS	MAUPI	ARROW	WASUNU
SUGAR CANE	I'OU	PEOPLE	EMIO
PIG	KADI	CHILD	OMONI
FISH	EBI	MAN	AMA
CASSOWARY	SINUA	WOMAN	KIFO
SNAKE	BISIKIA	GIRL	KAMENO
DOG	KAO'I	BOY	AMA-OMONI
BUSH FOWL	KWADAI	FATHER	AI'I'AI
LEECH	SIKIAMI	MOTHER	INAI'I
WATER	AU'U	FRIEND	NADUISINAMA
WOOD	DI	ONE	LAIGUI'I
RIVER	KWOBOKIO	TWO	MASI
HILL	IFIO	THREE	MASIRIKI
ROAD	KOKORA	YES	IRAI
STONE	AKABU	NO	HAHARI'I
RAIN	DORIFO	WHITE	SIVIGEVO
KNIFE	KIRI	BLACK	SOKORI
CANOE	BONIO	TODAY	GIAI
WIND	IVUSI	AFM	SONIO
GRASS	POKIPOKIO	LEG	IABIASONIC
WASP	LUI	HEAD	GIO'O
CROCODILE	DAUBA	HAIR	INUTU
ARECA NUT	WAWU	EYE	KUFINO
BREADFRUIT	UPAU	TEETH	DERA

.....

*L. Bridges*  
 .....  
 L. Bridges, C.P.O.

Officer Compiling; 30/9/55.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "D".

TURAMA DIALECT.

<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>TURAMA.</u>	<u>ENGLISH.</u>	<u>TURAMA.</u>
SAGO	DO	BOW	GAGARI
BANANAS	KOBIRA	ARROW	TERI
BREADFRUIT	IMITO	PEOPLE	UBI'IA
FISH	NA	CHILD	MERI
PIG	BOROMA	MAN	MERI'IA
CASSOWARY	DIWARI	WOMAN	OROBO
SNAKE	OBIHARI	GIRL	BUHERI
BUSH FOWL	KWADA	BOY	MERIKAINA
RIVER	GOA	FATHER	ABA
LEECH	SAIKEI	MOTHER	MARAMA
RAIN	BISARI	FRIEND	MABUMERI
KNIFE	GIRI	SONG	OHARI
CANOE	PE'A	ONE	NA'U
ROAD	GABO	TWO	NETOA
ARECA NUT	GORI	THREE	NETOA-NA'U
GRASS	HUAGU	YES	IO
WASP	PURUMU	NO	PUAI
DOG	UMU	TODAY	ABORA
HOUSE	MOTO	LEG	KOTO
RIVER	GOA	ARM	TU
FLYING FOX	KUBIAI	HAIR	EPURU-PA'A
WIND	HUHUA	HEAD	EPURU
SUN	HIVIO	BUSH	UNI
SAGO FROND	KAKEHA	CANE	A'ARO

.....

*L. Bridges*

L. Bridges, C.F.O.

Officer Compiling; 30/9/55.

# tion Register

Area Patrolled...UPPER TURAMA...HAWGI RIVER

IONS		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 Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F
										3	20	1	7	6	1.5	13	2	22	9	46	
										2	8		7	5		4	1	9	7	21	
	6			4						3	16	3	17	1	17	1.6	7	11	18	21	61
	1			1						2	8	3	9	1	4	1	4	7	10	12	34
	2									2	23		25		25	1	3	2	26	27	58
	1			6						3	4	4	17	1	14	3	7	12	14	20	59
										1	6	2	5	1	6	1.6	4	6	6	8	24
				3						4	9			3	19	2	12	9	16	22	62
3	3			1						6	15	1	6		9	2.5	14	3	19	11	48
8	5			7						9	21	4	22		22	2	21	20	27	29	104
				2						1	11		12		12	1	1		14	17	34
				6						5	12		10	1	10	2.5	13	8	10	11	48
1				3				2		4	15	1	11		11	2	4	6	12	12	39
2				4							11		12		12		1	2	13	14	34
				1				3		1	16		8	1	8	1.3	3	3	14	9	33
				13						2	7	1	7		9		4		19	20	56
				3						1	12	1	9		10	1.5	3	7	21	25	59
14	18			54				5		49	216	21	184	9	199	1.5	118	99	270	274	820

*B. I. Leen*  
 .....  
 B. I. Leen,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... G U L F...... Report No..... KIK. No. 2 of 1955-56.

Patrol Conducted by..... L.G. BRIDGES, Cadet Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled..... GOPE CENSUS DIVISION......

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil......

Natives..... Six (6)......

Duration—From 26./10./19.55. to 3./11./1955.

Number of Days..... Nine (9)......

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....8./19.53.

Medical .... /.....1./19.54.

Map Reference..... ARMY STRAT. SERIES. 4 Miles to 1 ins. A.P.C. Map KK:2.Delta.

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Census; 2. Routine Administration......

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*21 111 1955*

*[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 .... £.....

# Village Popu

Year..... 1955.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
<u>1955</u>																			
WOWOBO	26.10.55	8	1	2	2	1									1	2			
UBUO	27.10.55	6	5	2	3										4	5			
I'ARI	27.10.55	1	2												1	2	1		
BURI	28.10.55	6	5	4				1							4	3	1		
MINAGOIRAVI	28.10.55	6	10	2	3	2									3	5	2		
GIPI	29.10.55	14	7	3	2	5	1	1	1		1				3	1	3		
MEAGOMA	31.10.55	9	12	2	1	1			1	1					2	1	3		
HOMOBAWI	31.10.55	1	4		1												12		
EPEGAU	1.11.55	5	2	1	1										2	1	1		
TETEHUI	1.11.55	3	2												1	3			
WAITARI	2.11.55	8	9	2	2	2	1	1						1	4	4	3		
BAWI	2.11.55	13	4	3				1							7	4	2		
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>		
<u>PREVIOUS CHECK 1953</u>																			
WOWOBO	22.9.53	1	3			1		1					1		1	1	1		
UBUO	21.8.53	3	2																
I'ARI	28.8.53	1				1									3	3			
BURI	25.8.53	2	3												1	1			
MINAGOIRAVI	20.8.53	3	3			1	1												
GIPI	2.9.53	7	3			1		2	2						4	5			
MEAGOMA	3.9.53	1	2					1				1		1	1	1	2		
HOMOBAWI	2.9.53	1	2			1									1	1			
EPEGAU	26.8.53		1																
TETEHUI	26.8.53	3	1	1	1			1				1							
WAITARI	27.8.53	5	3	1	1	1		1											
BAWI	28.8.53	2	5					1							5	3			
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		

30-1/355.

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

19th November, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1955-56.

KIKORI - L.G. BRIDGES, C.P.O.

Receipt of the A/M report is acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Although this area has not been visited by regular patrols, there have been several visits by Native Affairs staff. Villages throughout the area appear to be in fairly good condition.

In regard to the move by the I'ARI and BURI people, a careful watch will have to be kept, to see that they do not steal garden produce of the UBUO people. It is not very satisfactory to have people living on other people's land, this system always gives some considerable trouble. I presume that the UBUO people have no objections to the I'ARI and BURI people building their new villages on the UBUO land. A check should be made in the near future on this matter.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE :

Although these people are not true agriculturists, they do appear to supplement their sago diet with taro, potatoes (sweet), bananas, sugar-cane and pineapples. Next patrol to the area should distribute seeds to these people. The area on the upper reaches of the river system is good agriculture land.

I suggest that coconut extension be given consideration. Arrangements may be made with the A.D.O. Beara or the O.I.C. Ihu for the supply of nuts. The area under question is quite suitable for copra production. Please encourage these people to plant where ever possible. As stated in the report, these people are not interested in the Mangrove bark project, their location is entirely different to that of the URUMA area. Every assistance must be given for the development of their area.

CENSUS CHECK :

It would now appear that the whole area, as far as census is concerned, has been completed.

The percentage of workers appears to be very high in many instances but from the check, the greater percentage is employed inside the area, and no doubt most of these are casual employees.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

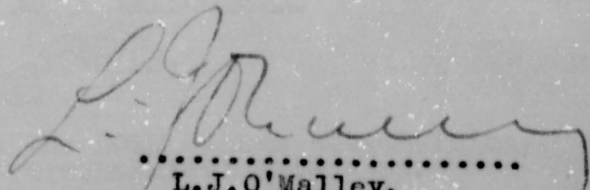
(2).

HEALTH AND HYGIENE :

Health throughout the area patrolled is reasonably good, and it is pleasing to note that the people are attending the Aid Posts in that area. Officers at all times are to encourage the people to report for medical attention when necessary.

Instructions are to be given to all villages that water holes, in particular those used for drinking purpose, must be fenced and kept clean. Please ensure that all Village Constables are advised of this matter.

The Cadet Patrol Officer has carried out a good patrol.



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

Copies :  
A.D.O. Kikori  
Running File.  
→ Native Affairs.  
Kikori Report.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30 - 1/I.D.

District Office,  
KIKORI, G.D.

24th October, 1955.

Mr. L.G. Bridges, Patrol Officer,  
KIKORI.

SUBJECT : PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL GOPE  
CENSUS SUB - DIVISION.

Please proceed on patrol to the GOPE census sub-division, departing this Station at the earliest convenient date.

The 12 h.p. Arcimedes outboard motor and the Station canoe are at your disposal for the patrol which should not take longer than approximately 10 days.

It would be advisable to appoint two Constables from the R.P. & N.G.C., to precede you and warn the village people of your proposed visits for the purpose of census.

Please report specifically on the following:-

- (a) Number of children of both sexes who are of school age.
- (b) Villages associated with mangrove bark collection for the New Guinea Borneo Mangrove Co.Ltd.
- (c) Village cleanliness; i.e., latrines, housing, fencing to keep out domestic pigs, etc.
- (d) Number of married males absent at work both inside and outside the district.
- (e) Mission influence; are there any village schools, etc.
- (f) Medical; note all sicknesses, and include a report on the health of the people.
- (g) Possibilities of agricultural extension.

*B.K. Leen*  
.....  
B.K. Leen,

A/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30 - 1 /

District Office,  
Gulf District,  
K I K O R I.

8th., November, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
K I K O R I.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1955-56 TO THE  
GOPE CENSUS DIVISION, GULF DISTRICT.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : L. G. BRIDGES, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : GOPE CENSUS DIVISION.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Census and Routine Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL : From 26th., October, 1955 to the  
3rd., November, 1955. -- 9 Days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL :

No. 7416 L/Cpl. GERAL.

No. 3618 L/Cpl. SEGERA.

No. 8069 Const. WILU.

No. 8434 Const. KAVI.

N.M.O. KUMAU.

Personal Servant.

VILLAGES VISITED :

WOWOBO ; MINAGOIRAVI ; UBUO ;

BURI ; I'ARI ; GIPI ; HOMOBAWI ;

MEAGOMA ; EPEGAU ; TETEHUI ; BAWI ;

WAITARI.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Page.2.

KIKORI REPORT No.2 of 1955-56.

INTRODUCTION :

In accordance with your written instructions 30-1/1.D. of the 24th., October, 1955, I present herewith a report on a patrol to the GOPE CENSUS DIVISION.

The patrol was conveyed from Kikori to the GOPE villages by a heavy station canoe powered by the 10 - 12 H.P. Archimedes Outboard motor. Except for several broken shearpins, mainly caused by submerged Nipah Palm nuts, the motor ran perfectly. This enabled the patrol to make quick times between villages, with a result a much longer period was spent in each village visited.

The weather throughout the patrol was comparatively dry with a few storms during the night which are to be expected in the North - West Monsoon season.

All the villages visited are situated or are being built on high river banks. Although it is over two years since a Native Affairs patrol visited the area the villages were all comparatively well kept. The people on the whole were very cooperative, and appeared quite appreciative, once the underlying reason was pointed out, to various suggestions that might ameliorate their mode of life.

DIARY :

SATERDAY, 22nd., October, 1955 :

L/Cpl. SEGERA and Const. WILU departed for the GOPE CENSUS DIVISION to warn all villages of the proposed Census patrol to the area .

WEDNESDAY, 26th., October, 1955 :

At 0630 hours departed from the Kikori wharf per the station canoe. Called in at the Native Hospital to pick up a Native Medical Orderly who was to accompany the patrol. Left the hospital at 0700 hours and proceeded for the GOPE area via the TIVIRI and IVI rivers. Arrived WOWOBO at 1230 hours. After lunch inspected village then assembled people for a census check. N.MOO. carried out a Medical inspection. Village very tidy, no necessary instructions given. Slept night in Rest House.

Running time KIKORI - WOWOBO : 4Hours 25 minutes.  
High and ebbing tides.

THURSDAY, 27th., October, 1955.

Heavy storm during the night. Still raining this a.m. By 0845 hours rain had abated. Set off for UBUO village. Arriving there at 0955 hours. People assembled and census checked by 1100 hours. Later inspected village. In afternoon checked census of I'ARI village. The people of I'ARI and BURI villages were all assembled at UBUO where they are building new villages. Remained overnight in the UBUO Rest House.

Running time WOWOBO - UBUO : 1 Hour 10 Minutes.  
Rising and high tides.

DIARY ( cont. )

FRIDAY, 28th., October, 1955.

BURI village people assembled by 0900 hours and census checked. Medical inspection carried out by the N.M.O. Some minor troubles settled. A meeting was then held amongst the UBUO, BURI and I'ARI village men to discuss the construction of the new villages adjacent to UBUO. After lunch walked through to MINAGOIRAVI village. Census and village inspection carried out. After inspecting the Medical Aid Post there returned to UBUO. Remained another night at UBUO.

SATERDAY, 29th., October, 1955.

Departed UBUO at 0800 hours for BAWI village. Arrived site of BAWI village, found that the greater majority of these people have moved to new site on the WAI'I river. Proceeded on to GIPI village, arriving there at 0850 hours. Village people assembled at 0930 hours for census and medical checks. After lunch inspected village and listened to some minor disputes. Rest of the afternoon spent compiling census figures for the patrol report. Remained at GIPI for the night.

Running time UBUO - GIPI : 45 minutes.  
Ebbing tide.

SUNDAY, 30th., October, 1955.

Duly observed. In afternoon working on census figures and Diary for patrol report.

MONDAY, 31st., October, 1955.

Walked through to HOMOBAWI at 0800 hours. Checked census and moved back to MEAGOMA village. Rest of the day at MEAGOMA checking census and inspecting village. Some minor debts settled amicably. Returned to GIPI at 1600 hours. Departed GIPI for WAITARI at 1630 hours. Arrived WAITARI at 1800 hours. Night spent in WAITARI Rest House.

Running time GIPI - WAITARI : 1 hour 45 minutes.  
Ebbing and low tides. Fast progress hindered by numerous sandbanks at low tide.

TUESDAY, 1st., November, 1955.

Late start this morning due to low tide. Hardly any water in the AI'NADE creek. Departed WAITARI at 0930 hours for EPEGAU village. Arrived EPEGAU 1020 hours. Census checked and village inspected. Moved down to TETEHUI village which was reached at 1300 hours. Census checked. Returned to WAITARI for the night, arriving back at 1630 hours.

Running time WAITARI - EPEGAU : 45 minutes.  
Rising tide.

Running time EPEGAU - TETEHUI : 10 - 15 minutes.  
High tide.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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KIKORI REPORT No.2 of 1955-56.

DIARY (cont.)

WEDNESDAY, 2nd., November, 1955.

WAITARI village people assembled for census check. Inspection ~~of~~ ~~of~~ of village carried out. Departed for the new village site of BAWI at 1155 hours. Arrived BAWI at 1230 hours. Census check completed by 1430 hours. Marked out positions for their new houses and directions of necessary drains. Departed BAWI at 1600 hours for KIKORI. Called in at MINAGOIRAVI and collected a N.M.O. who was going to KIKORI. Arrived off AIRD HILLS at 1900 hours. Caught in a sudden cloudburst, everyone and everything soaked. By kind invitation of the Manager of the Borneo Mangrove Co. remained overnight. Heavy rain throughout the night.

THURSDAY, 3rd., November, 1955.

Departed for KIKORI at 0830 hours, reaching there at 1000 hours, after dropping the N.M.O. off at the Hospital. Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

-----  
END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Although it is now over two years since a patrol last visited the area, the native situation was found to be quite satisfactory. No serious complaints nor disputes were brought before the patrol.

All villages occupying sites seen by the last patrol were in comparatively clean and tidy condition. Three village sites have been abandoned for better sites on higher ground. The villages are namely, BAWI, I'ARI and BURI. The greater majority of the BAWI people have now moved to a new site on the banks of the WAI'I river. During the patrol's visit to the new site the opportunity was taken to assist these people in marking the lay-out of their new houses and necessary drains. The remainder of these people stated they wished to move to HOMCBAWI.

At UBUO village where the village people of I'ARI and BURI intend building a meeting was called to discuss the move. It appears that these people have been intending to move for sometime now but have been waiting till the next Patrol Officer to the area before doing so. The move has been recommended as their old village sites are not what you would call the best. They are both very lowlying and subject to flooding during high tides. During the meeting it was pointed out that seeing the people of BURI and I'ARI villages will be settling on land of the UBUO people, the Government did not want any reports of stealing of sago, etc. Their own sago and garden areas are quite close to UBUO so I doubt whether any trouble of that nature will arise from the move.

The majority of pigs are kept in pig - places away from the villages with a result the ground within the village fences is again firm.

CEMETERIES :

The cemeteries in this area are either found near the old village site or quite some distance from the present site. With a result only one cemetery was sighted by this patrol at WCWOBO and was in very good order.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

The natives of the area visited are not true agriculturists. Their staple diet is sago which usually grows wild within close vicinity of their villages. Most of the gardens seen consisted of a small area of cleared land with some taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar-cane and pineapples planted there.

Coconuts are not very numerous, usually just sufficient to supply the people's immediate needs. Only one copra dryer was sighted throughout the area and is situated at GIPI village. Numerous fowels were seen in each village visited

As most of these villages are situated on the upper reaches of the rivers, away from the extensive mangrove areas, there is not much enthusiasm towards mangrove bark collecting. Their commercial interests would be better directed to copra production as there are vast areas of good ground which could be cleared for planting of coconuts.

CENSUS :

Census checks were carried out in all the villages visited. No cases of wilful absenteeism was reported. The necessary extracted totals covering the period, 1954 - 1955 are attached to the report.

The figures show that over the two years there has been an increase in population with 125 deaths compared with 143 births. However, if the infant mortality rate were not so high this increase would have been much greater. Of the 143 children born 48 of them were dead before they reached the age of one year.

The comparatively large number of inter village migrations noted this patrol is mainly the outcome of the moving to new village sites. For instance, when the village people of BAWI moved to the new site on the WAI'I river several families did not wish to, instead they moved over to HOMOBAWI village.

The following will give an idea of how each village is recruited. The majority of the labourers employed in the Kikori sub-district are accompanied by their wives.

WOWOBO.

Labour Potential :	29.	
% at work :	inside district	-- 17.2%
	outside district	-- 41.2%
Total		<u>58.4%</u>

MINAGOIRAWI.

Labour Potential :	51.	
% at work :	inside district	-- 15.7%
	outside district	-- 5.8%
Total		<u>21.5%</u>

UBUC.

Labour Potential :	45.	
% at work :	inside district	-- 6.0%
Total		<u>6.0%</u>

I'ARI.

Labour Potential :	15.	
% at work :	inside district	-- 6.0%
	outside district	-- 20.0%
Total		<u>26.0%</u>

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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KIKORI REPORT NO.2 OF 1955-56.

CENSUS (Cont.)

BAWI.

Labour Potential : 57.  
% at work : inside the District -- 33.3%  
                  outside the District -- 28.0%  
Total 61.3%

HOMOBAWI.

Labour Potential : 16.  
% at work : inside the District -- 18.7%  
Total 18.7%

MEAGOMA.

Labour Potential : 45.  
% at work : inside the District -- 82.2%  
Total 82.2%

GIPI.

Labour Potential : 91.  
% at work : inside the District -- 29.7%  
                  outside the District -- 15.3%  
Total 45.0%

BURI.

Labour Potential : 33.  
% at work : inside the District -- 6.0%  
                  outside the District -- 3.0%  
Total 9.0%

WAITARI.

Labour Potential : 40.  
% at work : inside the District -- 2.5%  
                  outside the District -- 7.5%  
Total 10.0%

TETEHUI.

Labour Potential : 23.  
% at work : Nil. Nil.

EPEGAU.

Labour Potential : 23  
% at work : outside the district -- 17.6%  
Total 17.6%

HEALTH AND HYGIENE :

Throughout the patrol the Native Medical Orderly examined all males for Venereal Disease.No cases were found. The general health of these people appears to be quite fair now that there are two Aid Posts established in the area.One is situated at MINAGOIRAVI whilst the other is at MEAGOMA.

The following cases were observed and sent to the Native Hospital, Kikori. At the time of writing this report it was pleasing to hear that nearly all the cases had reported in for treatment. These figures do not include several minor cases which were told to report to the Aid Posts for treatment.

- Yaws .... 2.
- Scabies.. 11.
- Boils.... 1.
- Infected Cuts..... 9.
- Infected Itinea.... 2.
- T/U. .... 6.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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KIKORI REPORT NO.2 OF 1955-56.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE(Cont.) :

From observations throughout the period of the patrol it was found that these people appreciate the presence of the Aid Posts and pay regular visits to them. Not only do they eliminate the long journey to Kikori but enables the village people to have on the spot treatment whenever the case may arise. For the Aid Post at MEAGOMA the village people have constructed a house for the N.M.O. and one sick room. At the time of the patrol's visit there were twelve patients under observation. At MINAGOIRAVI there is a house for the N.M.O. and two rooms have been constructed for the patients. Eighteen patients with ailments such as minor cuts and sores, coughs and fever were seen by the patrol.

Latrines seen throughout the area were adequate. Most of them are built over the rivers and were in fair condition on this visit.

Nearly all these villages rely on water holes as their supply of drinking water. In most cases the fencing around these was quite inadequate, with a result the village animals were able to wallow in them. The necessity of such fences was stressed often to the people concerned and where ever necessary new ones were constructed under my supervision.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL :

(i) No items which had not already been recorded were noted by this patrol. Therefore, repetition is unnecessary.

(ii). Nil.

EDUCATION :

The only schools in the area are Mission operated. These teachers only teach the elementary features of English and Arithmetic. Any promising pupils are then sent to their Headquarters at Airds Hills for further training under European supervision. In the whole area there are approximately 170 males and 165 females who are of school age. Of these most are quite keen on going to school but they are usually dragged away when their parents go to their so called 'sago places'. Prior to each census check the importance of school was stressed to all parents concerned.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS :

Rest Houses are to be found in the following villages, of WOWOBO, UBUO, GIPI, WAITARI and TETEHI. All were found in good condition. When a new one is completed at BAWI the number of Rest Houses in the area will be quite adequate.

MISSIONS :

The L.M.S has mission teachers at the following villages :- WOWOBO; UBUO, has pupils also from I'ARI, BURI and MINAGOIRAVI; and GIPI. All had the same report that the parents were not sending their children to school. The L.M.S. station at KARATIA was closed at the time of this visit, the native Mission teacher was absent at KAPUNA hospital.

*L. Bridges*

L.G. BRIDGES, Cadet Patrol Officer.

KIKORI, G. D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix. 'A'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

COUNCILLORS.

1. WOWOBO.	OVE'E - EVEGEA.	1. HIBU - KOVIO. 2. MARIA - GEGE.
2. UBUO.	AUPEA - TODU	1. WOIPU - KOIVAI'I. 2. AIRA - HAWARAI. 3. IPIRO - IBARABAI.
3. I'ARI.	AVIAOVA - BABE.	1. LARO - AIBARU. 2. AWAHI - IRUGI.
4. MINAGOIRAVI	OIDU - KAUVI.	1. IMIRI - WAIRU 2. TABU - KOIVI.
5. BURI	KOVI - HAIVA.	1. DIOTAVI - BI'EO. 2. GAIRI - GEI'IBAI. 3. GEVAI'IE - HATAVA.
6. GIPI	MAIOBO - OVOI'I.	1. OVE - GIDOGAIHI. 2. ARUGE - GUWOME. 3. EMAKAU - KAVORI.
7. MEAGOMA.	TAU'OVIA - EIAKA.	1. IKAU - MAIARAVI. 2. APAI - IPAIO.
8. HOMOBAWI.	-----	1. AVI - KAWORO
9. TETEHUI.	AUKAIA - AKEA.	1. MOIPI - EVATI. 2. EVEI - NINIGI.
10. EPEGAU.	BIOU - PARI	1. MARIA - AIOGI. 2. ME'EPU - WAIRU.
11. WAITARI.	IDUO - EVIA.	1. KOAI - AUGI. 2. IRAU - KAIVOKI.
12. BAWI.	KAIVARI - GAIGAVI	1. AVAIHI - I'IVIAI'I 2. BAIYARA - OIRU. 3. IPO - EPI.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix ' B '.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY  
WHO ACCOMPANIED KIKORI PATROL No. 2 OF 1955 - 56.

No. 7416 L/Cpl. GERAI:

CONDUCT: Good.  
Discipline: Excellent.  
Dress: Good.  
A very energetic N.C.O.

No. 3618 L/Cpl. SEGERA.

Conduct : Very Good.  
Discipline : Excellent.  
Dress : Good.

Although now an old man, is still a tireless worker. Knows what is required from him as a N.C.O.

No. 8069. Const. WILU :

Conduct: Good.  
Discipline: Good.  
Dress: Very tidy.

Is a very useful if required as an interpreter. Speaks Pidgin English and Motuan fluently, also has a good understanding of English.

No. 8434. Const. KAVI:

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

A good worker. But is hindered by not being able to understand Police Motu.

.....  
*L. G. Bridges*  
.....  
(L.G. BRIDGES)

Officer of the Royal Papuan and  
New Guinea Constabulary.

Forms R.S.1. have been completed and forwarded direct to Police Headquarters, Port Moresby.

*LB.*





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

*GOPE CENSUS DIVISION.*

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				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		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		M+F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	
WOWOBO	26.10.55	8	1	2	2	1						1	2			1	2	4	5	3	12	9				14	29	9	30	1	30	2.4	23	22	18	24	116	
UBUO	27.10.55	6	5	2	3							4	5			3	2	3	2					2	2	11	45	14	41	3	40	1.7	25	24	44	45	147	
IARI	27.10.55	1	2									1	2			1	4	2	1	1	3					1	15	3	15	1	15	1.5	3	8	12	17	44	
BURI	28.10.55	6	5	4				1				4	3			1	1	2	3	1	5					13	33	8	31	4	30	2.1	19	17	33	36	114	
MINAGOIRAWI	28.10.55	6	10	2	3	2						3	5	1		2	2		8	4	3					13	51	7	46	4	45	2	28	19	46	52	160	
GIPU	29.10.55	14	7	3	2	5	1	1	1	1		3	1			3	3	4	6	27	18	14				1	31	9	27	8	27	3	50	41	65	82	298	
MEAGOMA	31.10.55	9	12	2	1	1		1	1			2	1			3	3	4	3	37	15					12	45	14	53	4	53	2	26	31	25	46	180	
HOMOBANI	31.10.55	1	4	1												12	11	1	3	3	2					3	16	4	17	1	17	1.7	12	9	17	19	62	
EPEGAU	1.11.55	5	2	1	1							2	1	1			1	2		4						5	23	4	21	2	21	2	10	14	21	23	72	
TETE HUI	1.11.55	3	2									1	3			3	2									6	23	7	21	1	21	2.6	15	14	24	27	80	
WAITARI	2.11.55	8	9	2	2	2	1	1				1	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	2	3					6	40	10	41	1	41	2.9	28	31	39	44	149	
BAWI	2.11.55	13	4	3				1				7	4	1		2	2	11	12	19	5	16				1	14	57	10	62	2	62	1.7	25	20	35	69	191
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1613</b>	

*L. G. Bridges*  
L. G. Bridges, P.O.

# Migration Register

Area Patrolled. GOPE CENSUS DIVISION.

MIGRATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
	Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45				10-16	16-45	M	F		M	F
2	4	5	3	12	9	.	.	.	.	14	29	9	30	1	30	2.4	23	22	18	24	116	
.	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	11	45	14	41	3	40	1.7	25	24	44	45	147	
2	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	3	15	1	15	1.5	3	8	12	17	44.	
.	2	3	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	33	8	31	4	30	2.1	19	17	33	36	114.	
.	.	8	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	51	7	46	4	45	2	28	19	46	52	160.	
4	6	27	18	14	.	.	.	1	.	31	91	27	82	7	82	3	50	41	65	82	298	
3	4	3	37	15	.	.	.	.	.	12	45	4	53	4	53	2	26	31	25	46	180.	
1	1	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	16	4	17	1	17	1.7	12	9	17	19	62	
1	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	23	4	21	.	21	2	10	14	21	23	72	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	23	7	21	1	21	2.6	15	14	24	27	80	
.	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	40	10	41	1	41	2.9	28	31	39	44	149.	
11	12	19	5	16	.	.	.	1	1	14	57	10	62	2	62	1.7	25	20	35	69	191.	
23	27	36	108	52	60	9	.	4	3	129	466	117	460	29	451	.	264	250	379	484	1613.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	30	7	29	7	28	1.9	24	22	23	40	120	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	5	47	9	43	5	43	3.0	23	25	47	49	149.	
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	3	14	1	13	.9	2	5	15	17	42	
.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	37	5	34	3	36	2	21	13	33	40	115.	
.	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	45	4	47	1	48	2.2	26	15	51	57	156
.	.	5	.	20	.	.	.	5	3	20	98	20	84	9	87	3.1	53	45	76	92	299	
1	.	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	49	9	52	1	54	2.1	28	26	45	56	169	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	2	10	1	10	1.8	9	6	11	13	39	
.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	22	1	18	2	19	1.8	13	12	13	27	74	
.	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	24	2	23	1	23	1.9	8	12	21	26	78	
.	.	9	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	41	7	41	.	43	2.6	25	24	33	46	144	
.	.	20	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	62	4	68	2	68	1.6	28	26	53	75	209.	
1	2	68	10	44	.	.	.	7	5	86	60	78	465	33	472	.	260	231	431	538	1594	

KIK. No. 2 of 1955-56

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police M.N.O.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
RICE lbs.	45	45					—
MEAT TINS.	24	20			4		—
SUGAR lbs.	6	6					—
TEA lbs.	2	2					—
KEROSENE GALS.	4	1					—
LAMP HURRICANE	2						2
TOBACCO STICKS	150	20		30	100		—
CARTRIDGE 303.	6						6
TENT FLY	1						1
FLAG ENSIGN	1						1
BUCKET G/L.	2						2
BED SLEEVE	1						1
PATROL BOX (2 MAN).	2						2
PATROL BOX (SHOULDER).	2						2
PATROL TABLE	1						1
OIL S.A.E. 30.	4 GALLS.						2 GALLS
MOTOR SPIRIT.	30 GALLS						10 GALLS

*Handwritten signature*  
2.10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Gulf Report No. K.K. 6-55/56

Patrol Conducted by T. Mitchell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled URAMA Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5

Duration—From 26/3/1956 to 19/4/1956

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/9/1953

Medical 2/1952

Map Reference A.P.C. Map K.K. 2 - Delta Region.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census revision and routine Administration.

(2) Select School site (3) Investigate riot reported from MEAGOMA village, Gope.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

3017/1956

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 ... £.....

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

# Village Popul

Year.....1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIG In			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			Females in Child Birth		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	
AIBIGAI	9.4.56	9	5	1			2									8	9		
DAMAIBARI	14.4.56		3													2	2		4
GAURI	27.3.56	5	1			1										7	6		6
KINOMERI	5.4.56	8	9	1	2			1	2	1	1					7	8		8
KIVAUMAI No.1	18.4.56	8	10	1						1				1		5	4	1	2
KIVAUMAI No.2	18.4.56	4	6							X				1		5	4		2
LARIMIA	11.4.56	7	1	1													2	1	1
MAIAKI	9.4.56	5	4			1		1		1						3	7		1
MARIPEPEA	16.4.56	3	2	1												1	1		1
MIRIMAIRAU	13.4.56	2	2													3	1		1
MORAVAMU	17.4.56	3	2								1					4	4		
OMAUMERE	11.4.56	2	1													3	3		2
TOVEI	6.4.56	2						1		1						3	1		
VERAIBARI	14.4.56	2	3													8	4		
<b>TOTALS.</b>		60	49	5	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	2				59	56	2	

30-1/1061

District Office,  
Kikori, G.D.,  
PAPUA.

2nd. August, 1956.

The A.D.O.,  
Kikori Sub-District,  
KIKORI.

**PATROL REPORT NO. 6-1955/56 KIKORI**  
**URUMA SUB-DIVISION**

Receipt of the A/M is acknowledged together with your comments.

This is the second report submitted by Mr. P/O Mitchell which is long overdue. Please inform this officer that reports must reach me within seven days after the completion of the patrol.

It seems that this officer spent much time in repairing the outboard motor. Should he use the machine on future patrols, and it breaks down, instruct him to engage village paddlers and continue the patrol and not return to H.Q. until the patrol is completed.

**NATIVE AFFAIRS.**

It appears that matters pertaining to Native Affairs throughout are satisfactory.

The "Kombatis" of the area are a problem. This matter has been discussed on many occasions, but there does not seem to be any solution, all we can do is to make an endeavour, and advise the people to keep them clean and tidy, and also construct better types of housing.

The custom of not allowing women to enter the "Dabu" is passed in the majority of villages. The "Dabu" appears to be no longer the meeting place of the men, but is used as a communal house for all.

**VILLAGES.**

The officer conducting the patrol must realise the type of country in which these people live. They are mud dwellers, and it is difficult to keep up a good appearance however, they do attempt, whenever it is possible, to keep the village clean. Without boardwalks it would be rather difficult to get around some of the villages. Perhaps to us the villages are uninviting, but to the native community, it is home.

There are a large number of 44 gallon drums at KIKORI, and the people may take as many as they like. The villagers have been told about them, and quite a number have already been taken.

VILLAGES (Contd.)

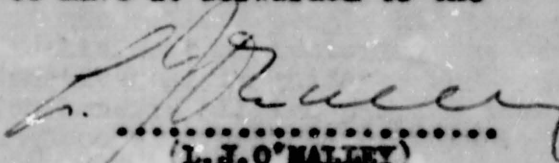
The life of a Village Constable is not a happy one, he has a big job on hand, and a difficult one. At the moment, he is the right hand of the Administration in the villages, and although responsible for the upkeep of the village, his main job is to see that law and order is maintained. It is the duty of the Village Councillors, who are elected members by the community to look to the welfare of the village and its people. It must be pointed out that these people do not realise the benefits that can be obtained from clean and hygienic villages. It is therefore most essential that these matters be explained to the people as a whole, not just to the Village Constable and Councillors. Threats etc., will not gain the confidence nor the co-operation of the people. The use of threats shows a marked weakness. It is an easy matter to explain to the people the law, but there is no need, as the officer writes on page 6 "I made it quite clear both to himself and the villagers that co-operation had better be forthcoming in the future."

The village of **NARIPPEA** is a fishing village, **NEIVEI** has been a Councillor for a number of years, but his home village is **KINOMERI**. His one ambition is to become a Village Constable. It was over this matter that **NEIVEI** more or less broke away from **URUMA** village. **NEIVEI** who is well known to me has been told that as **NARIPPEA** is only a fishing village of the **URUMA** Group, no recommendation for the position of Village Constable will be made.

It is a pity if the people do not continue to produce copra, or extend their coconut areas. I realise that at the moment, there appears to be more money in the mangrove bark production, but we have no guarantee that this industry will continue to operate, therefore the people should continue to plant coconuts, even though it be in their spare time. The nuts can also be used for home consumption.

MUSKIE PIECES.

One carved shield collected by the officer should be sent to H.Q. Please arrange to have it forwarded to the Director, Native Affairs.

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



30-1/1037.

District Office,  
KIKORI, G.D.

District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

Subject : PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1955-56  
URAMA SUB - DIVISION KIKORI.

Partial delay in the submittance of this report has been due to the recent illness of Mr. T. Mitchell, who was the Officer who conducted the patrol; however there appears to be no reasonable excuse for the report not being submitted between the 20th April, and the 15th June, this latter date being the date on which Mr. Mitchell became ill.

The following comments are offered on the report;

- Page 1. The 10/12 H.P., Archimedes outboard is quite satisfactory; there was no necessity for brief stops only at villages owing to slow travelling times. There was no strict time schedule issued in the patrol instructions.
- Page 3. Mr. Mitchell has been advised that in future, he should not contemplate returning to the Government Station from such distant places as KINOMERI to obtain spare parts; paddle canoes can be quite easily obtained in this area.
- The 'collection site' referred to is where the mangrove bark is stacked by the village people until barges from the New Guinea Borneo Mangrove Company pick it up.
- Pages 5 & 6. Para. 1 and last sentence para. 1 page 5; It would have been more in point if the village people had told of their civic responsibilities than lecturing the Officials; there is more constructiveness in guidance and explanation of these duties which benefit all the people; than veiled threats of the consequences of non co-operation.
- Page 7. The possibility of extending the coconut groves in Damaibari and Veraibari will shortly be the subject of a special investigation. Mirimairau will also be visited as to the suitability of planting coconuts. It will be appreciated that advantage must be taken of planting up suitable ground throughout this area. Discussions will be held in the near future re the dropping of copra activity for mangrove cutting, it being desirable than both activities continue.
- Page 8. Mr. Mitchell is due to leave the Station on the 30th inst., to patrol the GOPI Sub-Division he will visit KIVALAI No. 2 to ascertain what progress has been made with the erection of the new Government School.

Page 8.

Cont.

Mr. F. Daveson of the Education Centre, Beara, has visited the site selected for the erection of the school, and has spoken to the people of the advantages in having a school in their area. Constant supervision, in the form of weekly visits by Officers, will be necessary, to have the school completed before November.

General Comment.

The 'KOMBATI' problem has been the subject of much speculation in previous patrol reports. No force or compulsion can be used in breaking up these settlements; the manner in which these people are living is part of their way of life and they are most reluctant to shift.

If a shift is contemplated, it would have to be a complete concentrated shift to fixed settlement points of which there appears to be only three, i.e., KIVAUMAI, DAMAIBARI and MIRIMATRAU, and these areas are rather limited. It is suggested that such a move would seriously impair the whole social structure of these people. The answer would appear to lie in extensive patrolling to these areas, and the offering of useful advice on practical improvements to the prevailing conditions.

For your information, please.

*B. K. Leen*  
.....

B.K. Leen,  
A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1-671.

District Office,

KIKORI, G.D.

24th March, 1956.

Mr. T. Mitchell,  
District Office,  
KIKORI.

Subject : PATROL OF THE URAMU.

Please make arrangements to proceed on patrol of the abovementioned sub-division; and to depart from this Station on the 26th or 27th of March, 1956.

The duration of the patrol should be at least of three weeks duration to enable you effect the following:-

- (1). Conduct a full census of the area. A separate report will be required on the death-birth ratio of each village, and the area as a whole.
- (2). Please do your utmost to encourage the population to take advantage of the money offered by the N.G.M.B.Co.Ltd. for the sale of mangrove bark. This industry can be of immeasurable value to the people of this area.
- (3). Select a site for the erection of a Government School. The location should be in the more heavily populated area of the sub-division. Confer with Village Officials on this project. If possible have the site cleared whilst you are in the area and give the people your assurance that you will be returning to location in the near future.
- (4). Inspect all villages, re hygiene, sanitation, drinking water facilities, etc. Suggest improvements and attempt to have them effected.
- (5). A Native Medical Orderly will be accompanying you. Compile a separate report on all sickness for the P.H.D. Bagima. Send any cases you consider necessary to the Native Hospital, at Bagima.
- (6). Report on the number of children of both sexes who are of school age.
- (7). Report on the suitability of areas for the extension of the native village copra industry.
- (8). Take particulars of the number of married males absent at work either casual or agreement workers.

.....  
B.K. Leen,  
a/District Commissioner. G.J.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,  
Kikori, G.D.,  
PAPUA.

29th May 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
PAPUA

KIKORI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 55/56

In accordance with your instructions the above patrol has been completed and the report for the patrol to the URAMA sub-division is hereby submitted.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: T. MITCHELL, P/O.

AREA PATROLLED: URAMA sub-division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) Census and General routine Administration
- (2) Select site for Administration School.
- (3) Investigate a riot report from MEAGOMA village, Gope.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Europeans - Nil

Natives - Reg. No. 7416 L/Cpl. GILAI.  
Reg. No. 6728 Const. OVANIPA  
Reg. No. 7908 Const. SINDARI  
Reg. No. 8676 Const. AIANDI

AUMIRI (N.M.O.)  
AKIA (Boatscrew)

DURATION: 22 days - 26th March, 1956 to 19th April, 1956. (See ref Diary).

VILLAGES VISITED:

URAMA:- Aibigai, Damaibari, Gauri,  
Kinomeri, Kivaumai No. 1,  
Kivaumai No. 2, Larimia, Malaki,  
Maripepea, Mirimairau, Moravamu,  
Omaumeri, Tovei, Veraiberi.

GOPE;- MEAGOMA, GIPI.

ERA R.- Aurei

oooooooooooooooooooo

(1)

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was conducted in the Urama Sub-division, though due to a reported brawl, the Gope and Era River Sub-divisions were visited. All Urama villages were visited.

The Urama villages are located in the main on Urama island, between Pai-a Inlet and Era Bay. The exceptions are the villages of VERAIBARI and DAMAIBARI, located between Port Bevan and Pai-a Inlet, GAURI, located on the Pai-a River about one hour by outboard from the nearest village, MORAVAMU on Ini Island and MARIPEPEA, across the sound from Urama Island and about an hour by outboard from KINOMERI village.

As transport the patrol was supplied with a large canoe driven by an Archémedes 10/12 HP outboard motor. This proved quite satisfactory, however there were occasions when a more powerful, hence faster, motor would have been appreciated. I think that a 25 HP motor would be ideal for the job. Traveling time between villages would be reduced, hence giving more time for personal contact with the people. The machine performed quite well, the only work having to be done was the changing of a blown head gasket, apart from regular maintenance. I found that it was well worth the time to clean spark plugs and fuel filter after each day's run, as stops between villages due to such petty causes were completely eliminated.

The natives of this area are not noted for their industry. However, I found their environment rather a depressing one - a succession of Sago palm and mud banks, ~~where~~ inhabitants seem content to only exist. In common with many other areas, the most convenient form of labour seems to be the female. It is not unusual to see a native sitting in a canoe enjoying the ride while his wife or wives do the work.

Almost the whole of the area is subject to tidal flooding. The only exception is some land near KIVAUMAI and near DAMAIBARI, VERAIBARI and MORAVAMU. The soil is unsuitable for gardens of any description, and the few that have any proper gardens have them located at the Era River, sometimes days away from their villages.

As obvious from the map, Urama Island is in reality a large number of small islands separated by narrow watercourses. At low tide many of these consist of a gutter of about one foot across and six inches deep. Should one get trapped in a canoe it is quite easy to have it rushed over the mud, however it could be more than inconvenient in a V bottomed launch. At high tide there is more than six feet of water in most of these channels.

The previous patrol to this area was conducted by Mr. V.B. Counsel in 1953.

DIARY

- Monday,  
26th March Left Kikori 1415 hrs. to Bagima Hospital and called for N.M.O. AUMIRI, thence to Aird Hills. Departed Aird Hills and at head of Port Bevan canoe swamped by heavy seas. Continued journey after approx. 1 hr. break to bail out canoe and remove water from stores as much as possible. Arrived GAURI village 2000 hrs approx.
- Tuesday  
27th Spent morning drying out rations, food and clothing. Luckily a fine day. 1300 hrs. lined and censused village and inspected houses, boardwalks etc. Ordered two dogs destroyed. The genitals of one, a bitch, were so badly diseased that it was unable to sit. The other, a dog, had its whole back as one live, suppurating, nauseating sore. Five suspected cases V.D. with wives sent to Bagima hospital for checkup.  
One case C.N.M. Reg.80(2)b Found Guilty, 2 months I.H.L.
- Wednesday  
28th Departed GAURI 0830 hrs., delay caused by awaiting tide. Arrived MEAGOMA at 1300 hrs. Investigated reported riot. N.M.A. MOPAKAI at village reported disturbance at AURAI village, alleged to have occurred just prior to his recent visit to the area. Left MEAGOMA 1330 hrs arrived KINOMERI 1600 hrs. Village inspection and medical. Awaited the return of the tide that had left the canoe high and dry on the mud? At this particular village the water recedes completely from the adjacent stream leaving a narrow gutter about one foot wide by four inches deep. Left village 2100 hrs, arrived KIVAUMAI No.2 2300 hrs.
- Thursday  
29th Left KIVAUMAI No.2 0750 hrs. Arrived WANA APC site 1030 hrs Left WANA 1045 hrs on to AURAI village with V.C. KAUIWA of KINOMERI as guide. Proceeded up AIOWA river until unable to go further due to rapids. Proceeded half an hour beyond the deserted APC camp (WAI'I survey base camp). Returned to site of breakaway group from AURAI, arriving at approx. 2100 hrs. Spent night at this settlement.
- Friday  
30th Left settlement 0730 hrs arrived at AURAI 0745 hrs. Investigated complaint and arrested six natives for riotous behaviour. Left AURAI 0830 approx, arrived WANA 1330 hrs. Left 1415 hrs Arrived IMS Aird Hills 2145 hrs. Raining for last three hours of run. Spent night IMS per kind invitation Ex. Ertik. Rev. Cribb.
- Saturday  
31st Left Aird Hills 0930 hrs., arrived Kikori 1045 hrs.
- Wednesday  
4th April Left Kikori 1100 hrs arrived N.G.M.B. approx. 1230 hrs, delivered mail. Departed 1330 hrs to KINOMERI, arrived 2100hrs, Heavy rain for seven hours of trip. About half an hour out of Kinomeri one cylinder overheating - suspected blockage in cooling pipes or blown head gasket. Paddled to village.
- Thursday  
5th April Lined and censused KINOMERI village. After census completed V.C. brought forward ~~the last~~ a man who had hidden his wife from census, both this time and the last. She had a badly distended stomach and he feared that she might be sent to hospital and cut. She had just given birth to stillborn twins prior to the previous census and her stomach did not return to normal. Her husband told the patrolling Officer, Mr. Counsel, that she had died at childbirth. She remained over two years in this condition, getting progressively worse.

The man was charged and fined, as he was obviously concerned with his wife's welfare and as her condition may involve a trip to Moresby, it would be better that he be with her at the time. However, the figures at the back of the book had been completed and had to be altered. Worked on outboard P.M.

- Friday 6th 0800 Lined and censused TOVEI village. Village in good condition and inhabitants surprisingly healthy, only ailment being one small sore. No disputes or court cases. 1200hrs returned KINOMERI to await N.G.B.M. barge expected, for transportation to Aird Hills, thence Kikori to obtain required parts to repair outboard and continue patrol.
- Saturday 7th As barge not yet arrived as expected left KINOMERI by paddle canoe 0400 hrs. Arrived Aird Hills approx 1400 hrs. Mr. Fisher, manager of N.G.B.M. Co., kindly provided patrol with spare gasket. Spent night at Aird Hills by kind invitation Mr. Fisher.
- Sunday 8th. Contacted Kikori on 1000 hrs wireless sked. and informed D.C. of circumstances. Left Aird Hills approx. 1130 hrs by barge to KINOMERI, arriving 1400 hrs approx. Repaired and tested engine.
- Monday 9th 0730 Census checked AIBIGAI village. Village in good condition no doubt as result of Mr. Counsel's action last patrol. 1215 hrs met Mr. Ireland, N.G.B.M. Co. representative, at AIBIGAI-MAIAKI collection site. 1330 hrs Lined and censused MAIAKI village. Condition fair only - no pig fences. Gave instructions for construction of same.
- Tuesday 10th 0730 hrs to 1000 hrs issues to V.C.'s and paper work. 1300 hrs to MAFPEPEI village to settle minor dispute. Returned KINOMERI 1530 hrs. Passed A.P.C. vessel M.V.Kibenl.
- Wednesday 11th 0730 hrs to OMAUMERI, census check and village inspection. Condition reasonable for delta village. These villages are rather depressing, so much of a muchness about 80% of them. 1450 hrs on to LARIMIA village. Census checked and village inspected. Village in good condition.
- Thursday 12th General administrative duties, complaints, courts etc. Three applications for R.P.N.G.C., two for Trainee Aid post Ordeelies.
- Friday 13th Left KINOMERI 1200 hrs due to heavy rain earlier. Arrived MIRIMAIRAU 1245 hrs. 1430 hrs census and inspected village. Village condition good - strong fence around village and grass growing in enclosure, a sure sign that pigs are kept out all of the time. This is a new site and the houses comparatively new. Dubu has not yet been constructed.

Saturday  
14th

Departed MIRIMAIRAU by paddle canoe at 1000 hrs due to heavy rain earlier. Arrived VERAIBERI 1100 hrs approx. Lined and censused village which was in good condition due again to pigs being kept out of the village. Grass within village enclosure. Inspected Aid post which was clean and a credit to the Orderly in charge. Bushes and shrubs planted around it and area neat in appearance.

1400 left for DAMIBERI, arriving 1500 hrs approx. Lined and censused village. Fair condition except for pigs wandering about all over the place. Gave instructions to build a fence and keep them out. Small orchard noticed at one end of village containing custard apple, guava and citrus trees. This village is among the few built on firm ground. Left 2000 hrs to MIRIMAIRAU.

Sunday  
15th

Observed.

Monday  
16th

Departed MIRIMAIRAU 1000 hrs due to a dispute being presented re the purchase of a pig and payments. Canoe paddled due to shortage of fuel caused by leaking tank. Arrived MARIPEPEI 1530 hrs. Lined and censused village. Village condition very scruffy but reasonably clean. Rest House is a rather pretentious affair for so small a village, but it is kept in good repair.

1830 hrs M.V. Kibeni dropped anchor off village. Spent evening aboard. Spent restless night due to pigs insisting on scratching themselves by rubbing on the Rest House uprights.

Tuesday  
17th

Departed MARIPEPEI 0730 hrs arrived MORAVAMU 1000 hrs approx. Census and inspection of village 1300 hrs. Fences in this village were obviously new; the wood had not yet discoloured and contrasted with the one or two old posts. Village condition fair - health good. This village has moved 200 yds down the beach due to heavy seas breaking up the houses at the old site.

Wednesday  
18th

Departed MORAVAMU 0430 hrs by paddled canoe, arrived KIVAUMAI No 1 0830 hrs. Census and village inspection. V.C. MAILAU has village well under control and is doing a good job. Departed 1230 hrs., arrived KIVAUMAI No. 2 1330 hrs. Village well cared for and should be a challenge to other villages to try to emulate it. Census checked and village inspected. Village well fenced and grassed. In spite of this two houses were built ~~xxxx~~ out of the enclosure, over the creek where the ground was marshy. There was plenty of firm ground within the enclosure, and ample surrounding the village. Instructions were given for the demolition of the houses (they were both in an advanced state of disrepair) and for them to be rebuilt either (1) within the village or (2) outside the village on firm ground surrounded by a strong fence. The owners decided to save on the fence and build in the village.

1700 hrs. Inspected proposed site for new govt. school. This is located adjoining the village, on firm ground, surrounded by mango and other trees. Instructions given with regard to clearing the land etc.

Several petty complaints settled out of court.

Thursday  
19th

Departed KIVAUMAI No.2 0530 hrs trusting that the fuel will last until Kikori. 0930 hrs. entered creek as short-cut. Unfortunately the tides went out before the canoe and all members were forced to push the canoe over mud for over two hours. 1400 hrs. met M.V. MINNETONKA returning from Beara. 1430 hrs to L.M.S. Aird Hills to seek information from Rev. Cribb concerning mission schools in the URAMA. Departed Aird Hills 1615 hrs. Arrived Kikori 1820 hrs.

All times approximate due to patrolling officer having lost wristwatch in KIKORI River.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The apathy of the Urama people, as mentioned by Mr. Keenan in his report No. 9 of 51/52 is still present. Although in many of the villages it is obvious that some work has been done, this, I think, is only because of the patrol having been expected. Much of the work in the villages is done by the Village Officials themselves, the people being content to look on. V.C.'s were lectured on their duties and authority, and were assured of the support of the law should their lawful instructions be ignored.

Several 'Kombatis' were visited that proved on the route of the patrol. Few of the dwellings were satisfactory, and in none of them was the hygiene and sanitation adequate. It is impossible to inspect all of these kombatis as they are scattered throughout the area and would involve a three month patrol instead of one of three weeks. As in many cases more time is spent at the kombati than at home, this is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. There seems no real solution to the problem.

The village of MORAVAMU has moved about 200 yds. down the beach due to heavy seas eroding the old site. The new area seems more sheltered than the last, but I have little doubt that a few years will see another change in the village location.

There were not a great number of disputes, and most of the ones brought forward were of a minor nature. One sorcery case was of six years previous. This was discharged under Section 25 of the N.R.O.'s, but it led to the discussion of the Urama custom of AMINA, recorded in the anthropology section of this report.

The previous strict 'tambu' on women entering the Dubus seems to be dying out. In some villages they said that females were still forbidden to enter these structures, whilst other villages had no objection to their presence, even suggesting that the census be held there. The patrolling Officer received quite a surprise in one village to find among the usual collection of skulls, human and animal, one having two large horns. On asking where it was obtained, the natives replied that pre-war at Aird Hills the L.M.S. had a number of cattle, one of which was purchased by the natives.

Rest Houses were good in all cases. The village of TOVET having no Rest House as it is located so close to Kikor.

VILLAGES:-

The villages are, on the whole, a most uninviting lot. With the houses perched on long piles above mud, it must be difficult to set them out and maintain them in any form of neatness. The wood chips and palm fronds used to build up the mud do not in any way contribute to the appearance; however there is evidence of the efforts of previous patrolling Officers' efforts not having been in vain. In most villages one can walk at least in the village enclosure, without being on the boardwalk the whole time. No doubt in time the ground will be reasonably firm ground that might even support grass, if pigs are kept out of the village area.

Water supply in the villages proves to be one of the main problems of village life. During the dry season water has to be carried over long distances, sometimes involving canoe trips of over two hours. Water is collected in the villages by means of 44 gal. drums, which never prove remotely adequate for the needs of the owners. All villages were informed that there were drums available, any native calling at Kikor could ask for one at the office and would be given one.

The Village Officials in most cases did a satisfactory job. KAUMA of Kinomeri proved a disappointment. Judging from remarks in the V.C.'s book, he was regarded as the best V.C. in the area. Personally, he is a good man and an excellent one to have accompany the patrol. He knows the area well, not only his own district, but well away from it as well. However, I think that he gets little co-operation from his villagers. I made it clear both to himself and the villagers that co-operation had better be forthcoming in the future.

The V.C.'s of both Kivaumai villages proved most able. Both MAIRAU and TOWA had their villages clean, and it did not strike me as 'window dressing' for the patrol.

NEIVEI, Village Councillor of Maripepea asked to be appointed as V.C. At present the V.C. of Kinomeri supervises this village and as it is located quite a long distance from Kinomeri, I think that it might be a good idea for it to have its own V.C. The population of Maripepei, in my opinion, does not yet warrant a V.C., the census recorded a total of 41 of which only 34 are present. Should the population increase, I think that NEIVEI would be a good man to fill the roll of V.C. Mr. Counsel had a very low opinion of this man judging by his remarks in the Village Book. I do not altogether agree with Mr. Counsel's summing up of NEIVEI's character. Although he likes to 'throw his weight around', I think that directed in the right channels, this could prove an asset. He would certainly not be a man to allow anyone to ignore his instructions without reporting the matter.

Village housing was, on the whole, satisfactory. The worst example was a house in Kinomeri village which was in an advanced state of disrepair. This was built over a marshy hollow which showed no evidence of any attempt to build it up, and containing water, refuse and a family of pigs. A man, his wife and three children, one an infant, lived in this hovel. Kivaumai No.2 (also known as HAVASEA) was one of the best villages - grass growing in the enclosure and neat, uniform housing. There was one house built outside of the enclosure, over low lying, marshy ground, pigs dozing under the house. As it was in poor condition, the owner was instructed to build a new one and fence it if not built in the village area.

Dubus were, on the whole, in good condition. Instructions were given in some cases to carry out minor repairs to the Dubus, and two of them were not fully completed.

Rest Houses were good in all cases, the village of TOVEI having no Rest House as it is located so close to Kinomeri.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no roads in the URAMA area, with the exception of perhaps a few tracks in the Sago swamps. All travel is done by canoe.

Boardwalks were in most cases maintained, though the new timber in many of them made one suspect that they were not in their usual condition. Wharves at all villages were in good condition.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS AND COURTS.

These were only three cases heard in the Court for Native Matters -

Section	Number	Guilty	Discharged
80 (2)(b)	2	1	1 (Sect. 25)
101B	1	1	

Quite a large number of complaints were of a petty nature and were settled out of Court.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There is little agriculture practiced in the area, the ground being too marshy for gardens. Those having gardens have to travel a fair distance to the Era River to tend their produce. Kaukau and pumpkin seem to be the main garden produce. The staple diet of these natives is sago and crabs, both which are easily available.

At Damaibari, it was noticed that there is a small orchard at one end of the village, containing custard apple, guava and citrus trees. At Kivaumai No.2 the firm ground supports mango trees as well as the usual citrus trees.

The ground at most villages is most unsuitable for coconuts, being mud flats subject to tidal flooding, the salt water kills the young palm as draining is inadequate. I am told, however, that should the natives build a mound for every nut planted, this would suffice to keep them clear of the tidal reach. Of course this would not be a practical proposition in planting for marketing the copra, but for local needs it would be sufficient. At Kivaumai No.1 the river banks seem much the same as elsewhere, however they are lined in many places with coconut palms. The natives claim that this is because sago fonds, after having been cut have been allowed to stay where they have fallen and rot, making fertilizer and strengthening the ground. I fail to see that the other villages, judging by the condition of most of them, would have the energy to remove any fonds cut were it not essential that they do so. I can only conclude that the soil is different at Kivaumai (it is higher than most places), or that the Kivaumai natives cut more locally than do the others.

Although MIRIMAIRAU is located on the beach similar to KIVAUMAI No.2, the natives claim that their ground is not suitable for coconuts. I think that all that is lacking is a little energy and initiative on the part of the villagers.

Kivaumai natives used to 'work business' with their copra until there was some discussion regarding dropping copra production in favour of Mangrove Bark. This was done as it was decided that they could not do both with any success.

Damaibari and Veraibari have ample room for expansion of their coconut plantations. Both places have Copra dryers and ship copra through Kikori.

Castration of male pigs is practiced in the area, several being left for breeding purposes. Besides pigs, cassowaries are in evidence in some villages, as well as the occasional opossum. Some of the large cassowaries are penned and would attack any person except their owner; the tamer ones wander in the village in complete freedom. One insisted in closely scrutinising this Officer throughout a census, much to the embarrassment of the Village Officials.

Dogs seem the usual assortment of mongrels, although a few show signs of known breeds. The number seems quite out of proportion with their use, as in few areas could they be used for hunting. Two dogs were destroyed under Sect. 116 (1) of the N.R.O.'s.

RECRUITING AND LABOUR SITUATION.

As may be seen by the census figures, recruiting in this area has been very heavy. The total of 154 adult males being absent at work from a labour potential of 395 is over 39%. The population of the area has decreased since the last census from 1370 to 1344. Total intra-area migration shows a greater number of migrations in than migrations out. This must mean an overall inward migration greater than an outward one. The fact that the population has decreased inspite of the migrations in is not a good sign.

Births for the area total 109 while deaths total 141. If the population continues to decrease at this rate in 30 years the population of the Urama would be about two thirds of the present population. If it were not for the migrations in from other areas, these figures would be a good deal worse.

EDUCATION

There are L.M.S. schools established at the following villages:-

Veraibari  
Tovei,  
Maiaki,  
Gauri.

The schools at Kinomeri No. 2 has been abandoned. The patrol took place during school holidays when the teachers were all at Aird Hills getting quarterly supplies, so they were not observed in action.

The S.D.A. Mission established a school at LARIMIA about october, 1955. They left three months later. The natives claim that the mission was not invited to establish themselves at Larimia, they came on their own ~~initiative~~ initiative. The natives claim that when the S.D.A. Mission left, a European came in a launch to take the teacher and said that they were leaving because the R.C. Mission were coming. This seems most unlikely.

The S.D.A. teacher was ETEI of IADEI village, Beara.

As instructed in the patrol instructions, I chose a site for the Government school at Kivaumai No.2. Clearing has already commenced and natives from the whole area, not just the one village, will be working on the project.

The number of school age is as follows:

	Males	Females
Gauri	4	5
Kinomeri	6	8
Tovei	5	4
Maiaki	5	8
Omaumeri	3	5
Larimia	1	3
MIRIMAIRAU	5	3
Veraibari	5	2
Damaibari	6	3
Morevamu	5	5
Kivaumai No. 1	9	7
Kivaumai No. 2	5	3
Aibigai	6	7
Maripepea	1	1
	<u>66</u>	<u>64</u>

The natives seem very keen on the idea of a government school in their ares.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

In connection with a Court Case I was informed that A had threatened B with sorcery if B were to leave the area with B's wife, as they (A and B) exchanged wives and A did not wish to be separated from B's wife. On questioning the natives, I was informed of the following custom:-

"From the time of our ancestors, if a married man decided that he would like to have sexual intercourse with a married woman other than his wife, he went to her husband and talked it over with him. If they were both willing to exchange wives, they put the question to the women. On their consent, each of the men took a TOIA shell and went to the house of the other for the night. They gave each other the shells before going to the women. They exchanged wives for one night only, then had a spell for about 3 weeks before another exchange. The exchange is kept in the same age group and only between the two couples".

There seems no rule governing the exchange limiting the choice. The two men agree on it then keep it up.

Should pregnancy occur on one of these exchanges, the mother retains the child. Later in life the father has some claim on the child for work etc., but it lives with the family where it was born.

There are very close ties between the two families. Should one man die, the other marries his wife as No. 2 wife. Should one couple be childless and the other have 3 or 4 children, the childless couple would adopt one of the children.

In event of one of the wives dying, the new wife of the man involved could take over where the old one left off and the exchange would continue.

The children of the two couples cannot intermarry as they are considered of the same family.

Land and property rights are obtained through the family to which the child is born.

Exchange once started is continued until death, but can be terminated at will. Once one of these affairs is terminated, either couple can start a liaison with a third couple, but some years must have elapsed since the earlier one. Any one of the four persons concerned has the power to veto the arrangement or to terminate it at any time.

This custom is called AMINA and shared by the URAMAS and KOIRIKIS.

MUSEUM PIECES.

One carved piece of wood, the shape of a shield, used as a DUBU decoration, accompanies this report.

PATROL EQUIPMENT.

As mentioned earlier, the patrol used an Archimedes 10/12 Outboard. This was very satisfactory, but speaking from experience I advise any subsequent patrol not to attempt the crossing of any wide expanse of water with a heavily laden canoe. Rather ferry the load across in easy stages or cross at the narrowest possible section. The wind springs up very quickly in this area and it does not require very large waves to swamp the canoe.

If crossing a choppy sea, the waves should be taken side-on instead of head-on. This is because head on the canoe is too long to ride over the top of the wave and the canoe swamps.

The main fault noticed in regard to this engine is the fuel tank. This consists of four pieces of aluminium soldered together. This tends to develop leaks at the seams and cracks form near the mounting brackets.

I think that a separate fuel tank, as on the Johnson, is the solution to the problem.

Special Objectives.

Just before leaving Kikori, word was received of a brawl, from the Medical Orderly at Meagoma village. This proved to have occurred at Aurei village some two months earlier. Judging from previous patrol reports, there is often a disturbance in this area, the natives being more primitive than the other 'coastal' peoples.

Six natives were arrested and the V.C. was instructed to arrest and bring to Kikori the other natives involved as they were not at the village when the patrol arrived.

The V.C. was instructed that any subsequent trouble had to be reported to Kikori.

FINAL REMARKS.

A follow-up patrol is planned in the near future. It was intended to carry this out about one month after the patrol, however pressure of work at Kikori made this impossible. Too often have these people been given instructions then forgotten. When I checked on work that Mr. Counsel ordered to be done, it was not possible to tell whether the houses were again needing repair, or still needing repair.

Interest in the Administration school is sure to wane unless constant visits are paid to the site until the school is completed. At present the people are most enthusiastic about the school. Should this enthusiasm be allowed to die due to the lack of a teacher once the school is completed, I think that the Administration would have lost a wonderful chance to extend education to this backward area, as well as committing a serious breach of faith with these people.

.....*T. Mitchell*.....  
T. Mitchell, P/O

Appendix I

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The overall health in the area was fair. All native males were examined by the N.M.O. and any cases requiring hospital attention were sent to Bagima. The most interesting case was a female sent to Bagima with a distended stomach. The case was sent to Port Moresby where she was discovered to have an ovarian cyst. The case was so bad that she looked too swollen even for pregnancy.

Suspected cases were as follows:

Village	Yaws	V.D.	Chicken pox	Scabies	Others
		5			
Gauri	Nil	<del>Nil</del>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kinomeri	"	Nil	3	Nil	"
OMaumeri	"	4	Nil	1	"
Aibigai	"	Nil	"	3	"
MAIAKI	"	"	"	1	"
Kivaumai No.1	1	2	"	1	"
Kivaumai No.2	Nil	Nil	"	2	"

Of the 11 suspected V.D. only 3 proved to have it when inspected by the E.M.A.

I think that there is much need in the area for Infant Welfare work. Of 100 births in the area, there were 24 deaths before reaching 13 years old. This is greater than 20%. If it were possible, I think that P.H.D. might use the Heduru or a similar vessel, with a doctor and/or Infant Welfare Sister, to make Infant Welfare patrols around this coast.

There is only one Aid post in the Urama, located at Veraibari village. The building was neat and well kept, a credit to the A.P.O.

Village hygiene was in most cases adequate. Toilets are built over water, and refuse did not seem to be dumped within village areas.

Few mosquitos were noticed in the area. At Kinomeri village, two different types were observed. One was an Egyptae, the other never having been seen before by me. Though it may be hard to believe, the following was the description :

Light orange thorax, long spindley black legs, single antenna each side which appeared to the naked eye to be thin with no bushy affect. Blue-black abdomen with black spots or stripes down each side. The body colour was hard to distinguish due to it being bloated with blood.

Register

Appendix II

Report on members R.P.N.G.C. with patrol.

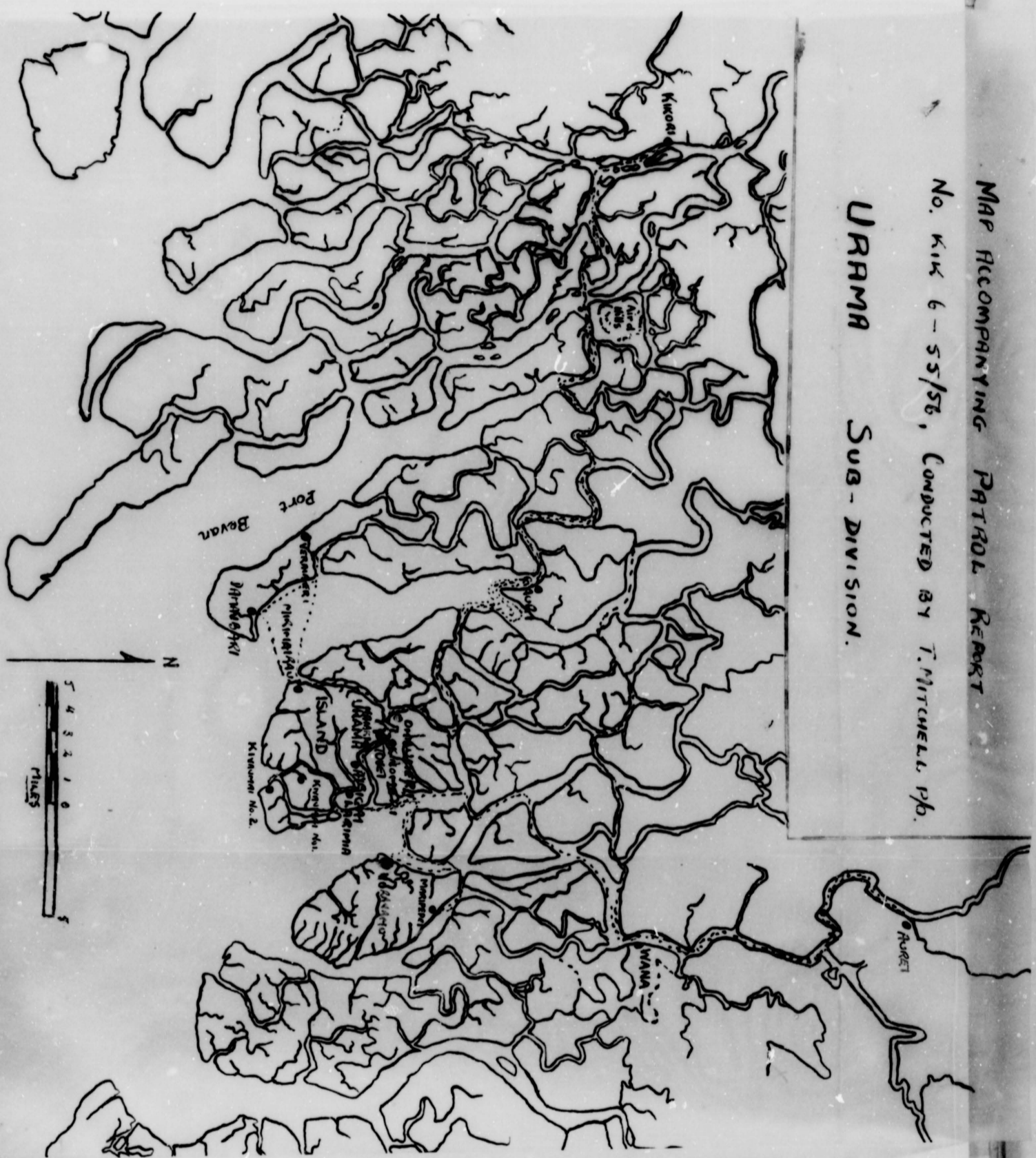
- Reg. No. 7416 L/Cpl GILAI - A very efficient and capable N.C.O. Knows what is expected and does it. Plenty of ~~initiative~~ initiative.
- Reg. No. 6728 Const. Ovanipa - Very willing and a good worker. Was with the patrol for a short time only.
- Reg. No. 7908 Const. Sindari - Still a bit young, very willing. Will improve with experience.
- Reg. No. 8676 Const. Aiandi - Rather irresponsible, tries hard. Seems to have an unhappy knack of doing the wrong thing.

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MIGRATION	
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2	2
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MAP ACCOMPANYING PATROL REPORT  
 No. KIK 6-55/56, CONDUCTED BY T. MITCHELL, P.O.  
 URRAMA SUB-DIVISION.

# ulation Register

Area Patrolled.....URAMA sub-Division.....

MIGATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
I	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45				10-16	16-45	M	F		M	F
	1	2	2	16	8	2								3	37	2	24	2	25	1.6	24	15	32	26	123
4	3			3	5	5	2							5	25	4	25	2	24	.7	7	4	22	22	70
6	4	1		4	3	12	3							3	22	2	25	1	23	1	15	12	34	35	118
2	3	8	10	10	6	12								9	54	5	36	2	34	1.6	32	24	50	53	187
2	4	3	3	1	3	17								3	43	7	36	2	29	1.6	28	23	34	47	153
2	7			3	3	9								5	40	6	26	1	27	1.4	11	11	35	34	106
1	1			1		3								1	16	1	18	1	17	1.6	14	6	15	18	57
1	1		1			10	4							4	29	5	26	1	26	1.5	24	17	30	33	118
1	4	1	2	3	2	2								1	14	1	12		13	1	4	5	10	15	41
1						14	7			1				7	19	3	16	1	16	1.6	3	7	20	16	70
	1		6	2	1	5								2	29	2	29	1	28	1.1	12	11	26	30	87
2	2		1			3								2	19	3	15	1	15	1.2	7	10	20	18	58
	2	1	1			10	1							2	26	5	21		20	1.2	12	7	22	24	76
	1	3	4	2	2	5	4							4	22	2	18	2	18	1.9	9	8	28	22	80
				45	33	109	21			1				51	395	48	327	17	325	1.3	204	160	378	393	1344

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... COVLF ..... Report No. KIK 7-55/56.

Patrol Conducted by... T. MITCHELL pl .....

Area Patrolled... KAIRI .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... G. PHILLIPS, CPO.

Natives... 7 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From... 30/4/1956 to... 5/5/1956 .....

Number of Days... 6 .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... /...../19... 48

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

Map Reference... Army Stror. Series 4 miles to 1 inch, Avoira & Kiroi Sheets.

Objects of Patrol... (i) INVESTIGATE COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT BY NATIVE.

(ii) INVESTIGATE FATAL ACCIDENT, A.P.C. BARIKWA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/7/1957

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 ... .. £.....

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

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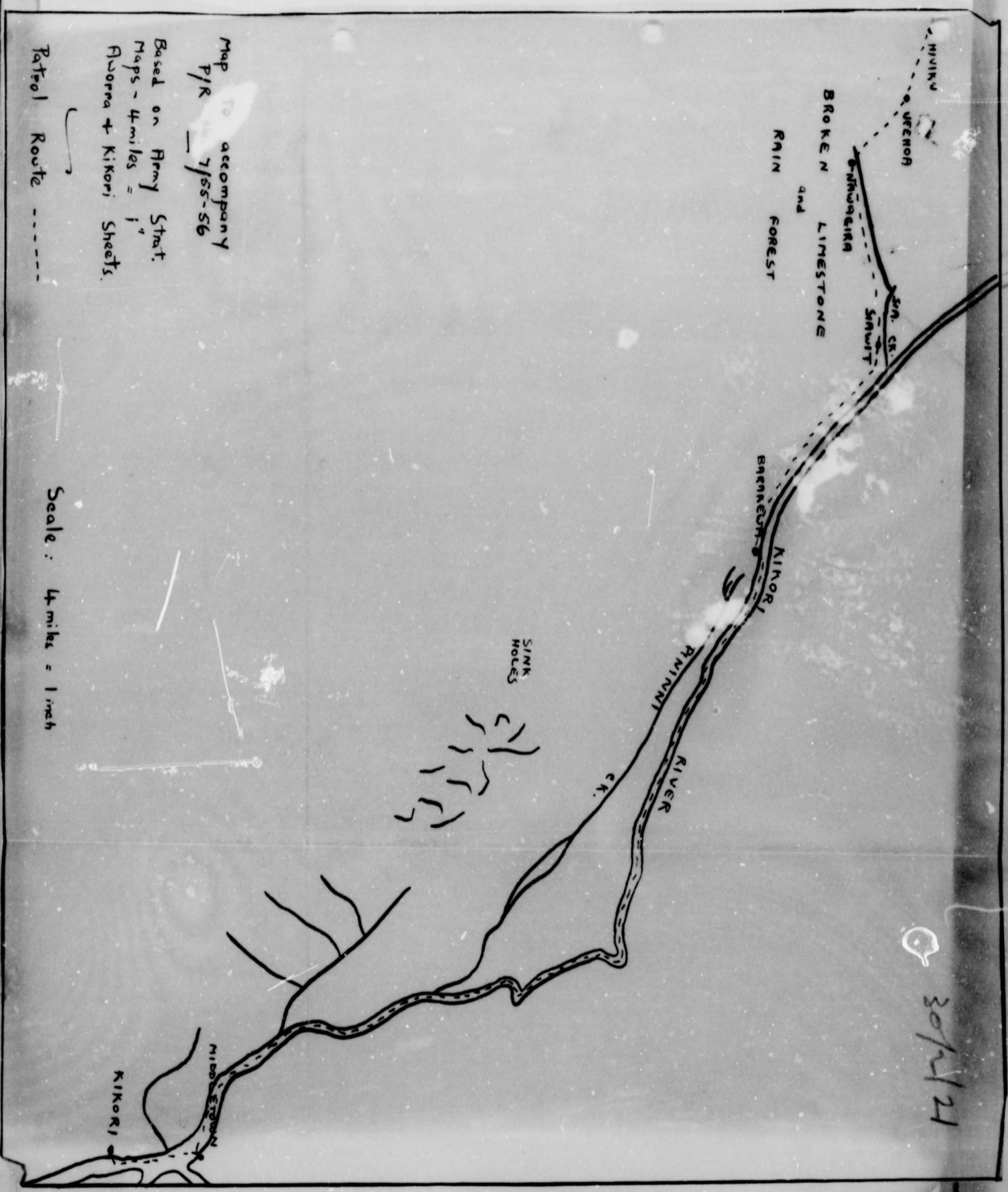
MIG	In
Birth	M

Map to accompany  
 P/R 7/55-56

Based on Army Strat.  
 Maps - 4 miles = 1"  
 Auorua + Kikori Sheets.

Patrol Route - - - - -

Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch



30/1/21

pul

Kikori  
Route

N.A. 30-2-21

10th January, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KIKORI.

PATROL REPORT KIKORI NO. 7 OF 1956/57.

It is regretted this Patrol Report has not been dealt with previously.

Comment at this stage, I am sure, would be out of date. However, if I may make an observation, it is this -

It appears likely that EKEIREI may have committed an offence under the Queensland Criminal Code especially as, it is stated, the female BOKINI "told on" him when they returned. Apparently SUMARI was provoked to take the law into his own hands and, although your comment does not say so, probably punished. If this is the case, the matter appears to the natives as if virtue and duty goes not only unrewarded but is punished, while evil, i.e. BOKINI'S actions, is nurtured by the Administration.

While, therefore, the Administration cannot permit individuals to take the law into their own hands, it must, as a corollary, see to the punishment of law breakers. In this connection Mr. Mitchell should have more thoroughly investigated the whole matter and reported more fully to enable you to judge whether any action lay against EKEIREI. Please inform Mr. Mitchell of this for his future guidance.

(P/A)

10/1

*(A.G. Roberts)*  
Director.

Although these people have not had a great deal of contact with the white man in the past it is not surprising that they are much in the way of inter-tribal fighting. The villages were not protected with either fences or walls.

30-1/1056

District Office,  
Milford, G.D.,  
PAPUA.

31st. July, 1956.

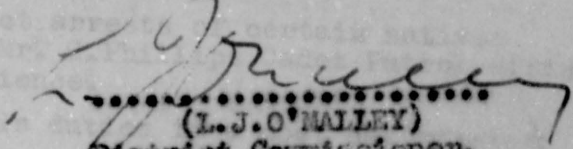
Assistant District Officer,  
KIKORI.

District Commissioner, P/R No. 7-1955/56 KIKORI

Receipt of the A/M report is acknowledged.

The object of the patrol was apparently achieved in apprehension of those concerned in the fight.

Please advise the officer concerned, that reports must reach me within seven days after the completion of the patrol.

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

C.C. Director, Department of Native Affairs.

Although these people have not had a great deal of contact, for the short period that I was in the area, it did not strike me that there was much in the way of inter-tribal fighting. The villages were not protected with either ditches or walls.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30 - 1/1038.

District Office,

KIKORI.G.D.

27th July, 1956.

District Commissioner,  
KIKORI.

Subject : Patrol Report No. 1955-56. Kikori.

The attached report covers that section of the inland KAIRI area immediately to the rear of Barikewa.

The patrol was to effect arrests of certain natives who were involved in a fracas. Mr. G. Phillips, Cadet Patrol Officer, went with Mr. Mitchell for experience.

Mr. Mitchell effected his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

A full patrol of the KAIRI area has since been completed by Mr. Ross, Patrol Officer and Mr. G. Phillips.

Mr. Ross obtained valuable information re land ownership from the area visited by Mr. Mitchell.

The staff position at Kikori did not permit Mr. Mitchell remaining in the area any longer than it was necessary.

*B. K. Leen*  
.....

B.K. Leen,  
A/Assistant District Officer.

Although these people have not had a great deal of contact, for the short period that I was in the area it was not so that there was much in way of inter-tribal fighting. The villages were not protected with either ditches or walls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,  
Kikori, G.D.,  
PAPUA.

24th. July, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
PAPUA.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 55/56.

In accordance with your Patrol Instructions, the Special Patrol to the KAIRI area was completed. Herewith the report to cover this patrol.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: T. MITCHELL, P/O.

AREA PATROLLED: KAIRI.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) Investigate complaint of assault by IVIKU EKEIREI against SUMARI, Cllr. of HEPERU.  
(2) Investigate fatal accident at BARIKEWA.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Europeans : Mr. G. Phillips, C.P.O.

Natives - Reg. No. 3042 Sgt. MARAI.  
Reg. No. 6226 Cpl. MANGE.  
Reg. No. 3618 L/Cpl. SEGARA.  
Reg. No. 8688 Const. KAU.  
Reg. No. 8747 Const. NOCHORO.  
Reg. No. 6652 Const. KOMBUTA.  
Reg. No. 6728 Const. OWANIPA.

DURATION: 6 days - 30th. April to 5th. May, 1956.

VILLAGES VISITED: NAWAGIRA, UFEHOA, IVIKU, SIAWIT.

oooooooooooo



DIARY

- Monday, 30th. April. Left Kikori at 11.25 a.m. per MINNITONKA, and arrived MIDDLETOWN 1355 hours. Left MIDDLETOWN per TALAMA 1445 hours, arriving BARAKIWA 1845 hrs.
- Tuesday, 1st. May. Left BARAKIWA 0645 hours - 1200 hours break for lunch - 1545 hours camped for the night. Path so far along the river bank, quite easy patrolling. No rain - met no one as yet.
- Wednesday, 2nd. Left camp 1700 hours, arrived SIAWIT kombati 0815 hours. Arrived NAWAGIRA 1510 hours, left 1510 hrs. Arrived UFEHOA village 1715 hours - camped for night.
- Thursday, 3rd. Left camp with 6 police, Mr. Phillips and one policeman staying to guard camp at approx. 0735 hrs. Arrived IVIKU village approx. 0915 hrs., and arrested Councillor SUMARI and two male relatives for the assault of EKEIREI. Left IVIKU approx. 1100 hours, arriving at UFEHOA 1245 hrs. The patrol left UFEHOA 1430 hrs., and arrived NAWAGIRA kombati 1630 hrs. Camped for night.
- Friday, 4th. Left camp at 0630 hrs, arrived SIAWIT 1000 hrs. Left 1030 hrs., arriving at BARAKIWA 1630 hours. Spent the night at BARAKIWA.
- Saturday, 5th. 0800 - Inspected truck involved in fatal accident at BARAKIWA. 0845 - to rig site to inspect similar truck intact, and scene of accident. 1100 hrs. - left BARAKIWA per A.P.C. M.V. TAVA. Arrived at MIDDLETOWN 1205 hrs., and left after lunch, 1345 hrs. per M.V. MINNITONKA. Arrived KIKORI 1515 hours.

INTRODUCTION.

This is an area not often visited by patrols. The last was conducted by Mr. Robb in 1948. The country is typically limestone with sinkholes and sharp ridges.

Villages are scattered, and when encountered are mostly modest affairs, one consisting of only the community house for people of both sexes, and one small house.

The people themselves seem very primitive, although a new alarm clock was noticed in one house - it was more for decorative purposes than for recording the time.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although these people have not had a great deal of contact, for the short period that I was in the area it did not strike me that there was much in the way of inter-tribal fighting. The villages were not protected with either ditches or walls.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

The patrol resulted from a complaint by EKEIREI of IVIKU village. He had arrived at BAGIMA Hospital with serious axe wounds in the head. He also said that his attackers promised to deal with any government patrol in similar manner.

When the culprit was arrested, he gave the following reason for the attack: He was the grandfather of the female BOKINI, whose father died while she was still a small child. Her mother re-married, and the complainant became her adopted father. About two months prior to the attack he asked his adopted daughter, now passed puberty, to accompany him on a trip to the TURAMA. During the trip he seduced her, and slept with her throughout. On her returning to the village, she informed her grandfather, who, in great anger, asked some natives to help him, and set upon EKEIREI, who only just managed to escape with his life.

SUMARI claimed never to have threatened any Government patrol, proposed or material.

The patrol arrested SUMARI and natives who had aided him, and brought them to Kikori.

VILLAGES.

Only four villages were visited on this patrol. They were small villages, compared to the average river village, and consisted of a community house with one or two smaller houses nearby.

Villages were reasonably clean, considering that it is some time since the last patrol, and this one was unexpected by the inhabitants.

There is a V.C. of NAWAGIRA who lives in a hamlet about ten minutes from the village. The only other Village Official was the Village Councillor of IVIKU.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The track is a bridle path, rather marshy in places, and in others consisting of small limestone ridges. Although the road was not as good as it might be, the patrol experienced no difficulty in travelling.

Bridges consist of logs felled across the small streams or gulleys. The GOARIBARI carriers were none to comfortable crossing them, and some even had to be assisted. The locals however, as may be expected, had no worries in this regard.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS AND COURTS.

There were no complaints made to this patrol.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Pigs were not in evidence in great numbers in this area. Only two or three were seen at villages.

Domestic fowls were also present in small numbers.

RECRUITING AND LABOUR SITUATION.

To my knowledge there are few, if any, natives from this area working away. As they had not yet been censused, this was hard to judge.

FINAL REMARKS.

These people seem very orderly, considering the little contact that they have had. No doubt in the future they could be persuaded to settle in larger communities. Since this patrol, there has been a census patrol to the area conducted by Mr. Ross and Mr. Phillips. Subsequent census patrols will, no doubt, consolidate the work of this and the earlier patrols.

A verbal report was made to the District Commissioner concerning the accident at BARIKEWA.

Reg. No. 2684 Const. *KALI*: good bushman, with good knowledge of the area in dress.

*J. Mitchell*  
.....  
(T. MITCHELL P/O)

Reg. No. 3747 Const. *MOHAKA*: good man, experienced in patrolling, reliable, neat in dress.

Reg. No. 6652 Const. *IOCHUWA*: Has the wit of the patrol, most necessary during adverse conditions to keep up morale. A reliable man and a good bushman.

Reg. No. 5125 Const. *CHANIWA*: Very keen, neat in dress, an experienced patrol policeman.

*J. Mitchell*  
.....  
(T. MITCHELL P/O)

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APPENDIX 1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P.&.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 3402 Sgt. MARAI: An excellent N.C.O. Has good control of his men. Unfortunately, his feet would be unable to stand up to a longer patrol, especially in limestone country.

Reg. No. 6226 Cpl. MANGE: A valuable asset to any bush patrol. An efficient N.C.O., he requires no instructions concerning routine matters of patrol.

Reg. No. 3618 L/Cpl. SEGARA: Although an elderly man, he does the work of two. It is a pity that he would be unable to accompany a longer patrol as his services were most valuable.

Reg. No. 8688 Const. KAU: A good bushman, willing, and tidy in dress.

Reg. No. 8747 Const. NOHORO: A good man, experienced in patrolling, reliable, neat in dress.

Reg. No. 6652 Const. KOMBUTA: Was the wit of the patrol, most necessary during adverse conditions to keep up morale. A reliable man and a good bushman.

Reg. No. 6728 Const. OWANIPA: Very keen, neat in dress, an experienced patrol policeman.

*T. Mitchell*  
.....  
(T. MITCHELL) P/O

0000000000000000



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of KIKORI G.D. Report No. 8 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by D.ROSS P.O.

Area Patrolled KAIRI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G.D. PHILLIPS C.P.O.

Natives 7

Duration—From 23 / 6 / 1956 to 14 / 7 / 1956

Number of Days TWENTY TWO

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O. only.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services July / 1952 Lower KAIRI & 1948 Upper KAIRI

Medical UNKNOWN / 19

Map Reference STRAT. SERIES 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND CENSUS COMPILATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

# Village Popu

Year.....1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
KIBENI	25.6.56	6	12	1		1						1				5	6		6
GIBIDAI	26.6.56	10	6													5	4		
KURUPAMU	26.6.56	2	1		1											5	1		
GIHITERI	28.6.56	5	1													4	4		1
IBA	29.6.56	3	2								1		1			5	3		1
SARI	30.6.56	1	2													2	1		
SURI	3.7.56	2	3																
KEMERUA	5.7.56	4	1																
IWEWI	6.7.56	2	3								1					4	1		1
SUSUWORA	8.7.56	3	7																
HIVIKU	10.7.56	1	6																
SASAWI																			
UFEHO	10.7.56	1	1																
NAWAGIRA	11.7.56	5	5																
SAUWIT	12.7.56	7	4																
		52	54	1	1	1					2	1	1			30	20		9

4

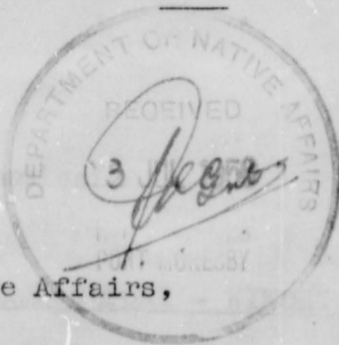


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

29/7/56 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-1/1022



District Office,  
Kikori, G.D.,  
PAPUA.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/R No. 8 - 1955/56 KIKORI

Please find attached the A/M report.

The original instructions for this patrol were issued to Mr. P.O. Mitchell, but as this officer became ill, the A/D.C. requested Mr. P.O. Ross to carry out the patrol. Stores and supplies had already been sent to the PAIBUNA RIVER. To save having to bring back all the supplies, and transporting them up the KIKORI River, to the KAIRI area, it was decided that Mr. Ross could do all his investigation of the land by proceeding through the KAIRI from the PAIBUNA end of the area. This enabled Mr. Ross to complete all his land investigations in a much shorter time than he would have done, had he entered the KAIRI from the KIKORI side.

The action in sending Mr. Ross on the patrol without prior approval from yourself and the Chief Commissioner is regretted. Your 1-2-2 of the 28th June, 1956, and the Chief Commissioners letter HO. P/9 of the 2nd July, 1956 refers.

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

c.c. Chief Commissioner,  
Native Lands Commission.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,  
Kikori, G.D.

16th. July, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT - KIKORI - / 55-56.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the area known as the KAIRI census sub-division, which commences at the headwaters of the PAIBUNA River and stretches in a general northerly direction to the upper reaches of the Kikori River.

The terrain consists mainly of rugged and broken limestone boulders which are covered thinly with poor topsoil. The area is generally flat but with an occasional limestone pinnacle, and the whole is covered with a poor type of rain forest. Small creeks and underground streams, which appear out of and disappear into the limestone, are plentiful. Walking was particularly difficult in the areas where the rough limestone was exposed.

Throughout the patrol the weather was generally depressing. Rain fell on about ten days and except for one or two fine days, the sky was usually overcast, with intermittent showers.

DIARY.

Saturday 23rd. June:

The patrol, consisting of twenty carriers, four police, and one Native Medical Orderly, left Kikori Station per M.V. MINNETONKA at 8 a.m. A double canoe with some of the carriers and patrol stores was towed behind. At 4.30 p.m., the vessel grounded in a channel between the PAIBUNA and OMATI Rivers, and remained fast until 9 p.m. The launch again ran aground at the mouth of the PAIBUNA, and after a further half hour's delay finally continued on to GAURO village, arriving at 11 p.m. The carriers and police were put ashore, and the vessel anchored off the village for the remainder of the night.

Sunday 24th:

Departed at 6.30 a.m., and continued up the PAIBUNA, until the river became too narrow to navigate. Transferred stores and personnel to double canoe, and finally arrived at KIBENI village at 2 p.m. A quantity of surplus stores previously sent to this village were returned.

Monday 25th:

Walked to KOSAMI hamlet, about 30 minutes away, and inspected the village. People returned to KIBENI with the patrol for the census, which was carried out in the afternoon.



DIARY. (Contd.)

Tuesday 26th :

Left KIBENI at 8.30 and arrived at GIBIDAI after a four and a half hours of fairly easy walking.

Wednesday 27th:

After checking the census, the patrol continued on to GIHITERI village. The census at KURUPAMA, a small hamlet mid-way between the two villages, was checked on the way.

Thursday 28th:

Census checked this morning. A number of carriers were sent to IBA village by canoe with about a half of the stores. Discussions with the natives.

Friday 29th:

Canoes returned from IBA about 10 a.m., and embarked the rest of the patrol. Visited the now deserted A.P.C. camp at OMATI, and continued up the river to IBA, arriving at about 3.30 p.m. Checked the census in the evening.

Saturday 30th:

An eight hour walk brought the patrol to SARI village. Census checked in the afternoon.

Sunday 1st, July:

Patrol rested at SARI.

Monday 2nd:

Continuous heavy rain all day, so the patrol remained at SARI.

Tuesday 3rd:

Rain having eased slightly, the patrol continued on to SURI, arriving at 1.30 p.m., after a four hour walk. Census compiled in the afternoon.

Wednesday 4th:

Raining heavily. Remained at SURI, collecting information relevant to the investigation of land ownerships at A.P.C.'s BARIKEWA site.

Thursday 5th:

From SURI to KEMERUA, about a two hours walk. Census compiled in the afternoon, and BARIKEWA land investigation continued.

Friday 6th:

Continued on to IWEWI village, about one and a half hours walk away. Census checked and BARIKEWA land investigation continued in the evening.

Saturday 7th:

Left IWEWI at 7.15, and arrived at the tiny hamlet of IAHU at 9.45. This hamlet consists of two families, and their names were recorded so they could be entered in the SUSUWORA census book. Continued on to SUSUWORA over very bad roads, arriving at 3.30 p.m.

Sunday 8th:

Remained at SUSUWORA. Census compiled in the afternoon.

DIARY (Contd.)

Monday 9th:

Left for UFEHO at 7 a.m., and arrived after a walk of nine and a half hours.

Tuesday 10th:

Walked to HIVIKU village, some two hours away, and checked the census. The people from SASAWI hamlet some 25 minutes away have their names recorded here also. Returned to UFEHO and checked the census there in the evening.

Wednesday 11th:

Left UFEHO at 8.30 a.m., and walked to NAWAGIRA. Checked the census and continued on to SAUWIT, arriving at 3 p.m.

Thursday 12th:

Remained at SAUWIT. Compiled the census in the morning, and made further investigations into the BARIKEWA land ownerships question.

Friday 13th:

Left at 7.30, and followed the Kikori River down to the A.P.C. camp at BARIKEWA, arriving at 3 p.m. Accommodation kindly provided by A.P.C. for the patrol, including carriers.

Saturday 14th:

Left BARIKEWA, per A.P.C. barge. Transferred to another barge at MIDDLETOWN, and continued on to Kikori, arriving at 3 p.m. Reported to District Commissioner.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people in this area can be divided into three distinct dialectic groupings. To distinguish between them, they have been called KAIRI-"A", KAIRI "B", and IKOBI.

KAIRI - "A" is spoken by the people of KIBENI, GIBIDAI, KURUPAMA and GIHITERI villages.; KAIRI - "B" by the villagers of IBA, SARI, SURI, KEMERUA, TWEWI, IAHU and SUSUWORA. The IKOBI dialect is spoken by the people of HIVIKU, UFEHO, NAWAGIRA and SAUWIT villages.

While the two KAIRI dialects are different in many ways, they are both readily intelligible to the people of either group. The IKOBI dialect, on the other hand, while having a few similarities, is unintelligible to the KAIRI speaking peoples. A list of the more common words of the three dialects appears as appendix "A" to this report.

Throughout the patrol all the natives encountered were quite friendly and helpful. On the whole, and particularly when compared with coastal natives, these people are quite unsophisticated. There is also quite a sharp division between the KAIRI and IKOBI peoples with regard to sophistication. The IKOBIS, possibly because they are further away from the coast and because they have little communication with other peoples, are less sophisticated. It was quite interesting to note that no one was absent from an IKOBI village at work while the KAIRIS, and particularly those closer to the coast, have relatively large numbers of young men away at work.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

No court cases or disputes of any sort were brought to the patrol for settlement or action, which was quite surprising, considering the KAIRI group has not been patrolled since 1952 and the IKOBI group since 1948.

The opportunity was taken during the course of the patrol to collect information to determine the ownership of the land at A.P.C's BARIKEWA drilling site. The usual procedure is to collect detailed genealogies of all those concerned, but this proved impossible, because of the death of old or knowledgeable natives. However, the nature and purpose of the investigation was explained to those concerned, and a list of names taken.

It was originally anticipated that this patrol would take four to six weeks to complete, as it was thought that the population was considerable greater, and that there were considerably more villages than proved to exist. In actual fact, only 14 villages were located, and it was ascertained that the villages of NANAFIA, ABAUDAWADI, TAU, ISIANI, KAUMAIU, BANU, BIWAU, LABIA, SUSUBERA, SANTE, IODO, KAI-IMI, UISURI, TIMUKU and KISIKUDE no longer exist, the people having either died out or moved to joinup with other villages.

CENSUS.

The last census patrol to the KAIRI area took place in 1952, some four years ago, so the figures relating to birth and death of children will not be sufficiently accurate to decide whether the population is declining or otherwise. Again, in most villages, it was found that some natives had not previously had their names recorded, due to their absence from the villages at sago camps when the initial census was compiled.

It was discovered, with considerable annoyance, that in three cases the census books had been taken by some previous officer or called into Kikori, apparently for reference purposes, and not returned. In these cases, the only thing possible was to issue new books, thus making comparison or analysis of figures impossible.

Despite the fact that the IKOBI villages are no more than three days travel from Kikori, the last patrol to the area was in 1948, and no census has been compiled there since the war. New books were issued to each village, but the figures, apart from the totals, are not very accurate, as there were a considerable number of families absent at sago camps or visiting friends near the TURUMA River.

As the ~~total~~ population of the villages visited only totals 769, it is considered that no advantage would be obtained from dividing the area into two or more census sub-divisions. In fact, because of the close affiliations between the KAIRI people and because the IKOBI group only consists of four villages, it is recommended that the group remain as a single census sub-division, which would be better known as the KAIRI-IKOBI.

CENSUS (Contd.)

The census books seen, in the few villages that possessed them, were in the main badly deteriorated, even after four years, and it is again strongly recommended that the Administration make waterproof canvas covers available. There are odd occasions when the census book has to leave the village, and if it once gets wet there is generally no alternative but to re-write it, a tedious and time consuming operation that could easily be avoided if these books were adequately protected.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Housing in all the fourteen villages visited was generally quite fair. In all but four villages, the housing consisted of a single dubu of the usual type, raised quite high from the ground and with the roof jutting out at either end. They were all divided roughly in the middle, the men sleeping in one section and the women in the other. All dubus seen were either new or in a good state of repair. The only other building in a village of a single dubu was a small square house set back into the nearby jungle which was for use by the women during their periods.

Four villages, KIBENI, GIBIDAI, GIHITERI and SUSUWORA, have forsaken the dubu in favour of individual houses for each family or extended family. Unlike the care and attention with which the dubus are built, these houses are poorly constructed and generally were found to be in a poor state of repair. In each case the people were urged to use hardwood timber and to take more care in building their houses.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Each village had the usual Village Constable and one or more councillors. On the whole these men were helpful to the patrol, and appeared to be quite conscientious in carrying out their duties.

Two councillors were appointed to replace those who had died, and four new Village Constables will be recommended for a pointment for the villages of KEMERUA, IWEWI, NAWAGIRA and SAUWIT.

Four V.C's from various villages accompanied the patrol back to Kikori, and these men proved most helpful as guides and interpreters during the course of the patrol.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Inter-village roads were only tracks, and in many places hardly discernible. For the most part they were very rough, especially in the areas where the limestone had no covering of soil. Quite often they were located on the bed of a flowing stream.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Contd.)

At one or two villages the natives were instructed to clear these roads, but for the most part no instructions were given, as the great distance between villages and the tiny populations would render the task impossible.

Bridges over the numerous creeks consisted of the usual single log, which although presenting quite a hazard for a patrolling officer are quite adequate for native needs.

AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FORESTS.

The staple food for all these people is sago, which grows prolifically in the numerous patches of swampy ground throughout the area. In the lower KAIRI the people have some gardens in which they grow other crops such as sweet potato, bananas, pineapple, corn, taro and sugar cane, but these products, they say, are mainly for sale and not for consumption.

It was found to be well nigh impossible to estimate the area under cultivation, as the gardens were almost always situated several hours walking away from the villages, and also in different directions. At GIBIDAI there were about ten acres of gardens quite close to the village, but the majority of villages claimed that their gardens were small, as they relied on sago for their food requirements.

A few coconuts were found in each village, and except where the soil was particularly shallow they appeared to be doing quite well.

There is no practical possibility of agricultural extension in the area because of :-

- (a) Poor and shallow soil.
- (b) Small populations.
- (c) Great distance from any markets.
- (d) Lack of transport, except at villages on or near the bigger rivers.

Village pigs, the most common form of livestock, were not plentiful. Most villages had up to a dozen pigs, although generally less. Three villages had no pigs at all. No cassowaries were seen during the patrol.

Wild pigs are plentiful in the surrounding jungle, as are blue pigeons, and villages which possess a native or village official with a shotgun can occasionally supplement their monotonous diet with wild game.

Fish and prawns are also quite plentiful in the numerous small creeks, but apart from an occasionally speared fish, the natives do not make any concerted effort to net or trap fish in any quantity.

AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FORESTS (Contd.)

Due to the extremely bad roads which required full attention when walking, no overall forest survey could be carried out. However, from observations made near villages and camp sites, it was noted that timber stands were generally light. Most of the country seemed to be covered with a heavy secondary growth, as if the whole area had been cleared at one stage. The reason for this lack of large trees is due to the very shallow soil overlaying the limestone formation. As soon as a tree reaches any size, its roots cannot give it sufficient support, and the tree is quickly blown over. Many hundreds of such trees were seen, and the exposed area where they had once stood was bare limestone.

In the IKOBI area near the upper reaches of the Kikori River the limestone is much further below the surface and here the forest stands are more substantial. Here too the possibilities of commercial exploitation would be quite good since logs could be snigged to the river bank and then floated down to a sawmill. The only difficulty in creating an industry on the village level is the lack of population.

MISSION ACTIVITY.

Until quite recently there has been little or no mission penetration at all.

Several villages now have accomodation for L.M.S. teachers, but at the time of the patrol these teachers were absent and it was not possible to ascertain their influence or following.

There were also a number of families, as well as both male and female youngsters, absent from villages in the upper KAIRI who were attending some S.D.A. mission conference somewhere on the Turama River. But, generally speaking, no mission appears to have much influence in the area at all.

*Ikas P.O.*

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. /55 - 56.

KAIRI - IKOBI

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Natives in all villages visited were medically examined by the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied the patrol.

General health was quite good, but a number of children suffering from yaws and scabies, and adults suffering from tropical ulcers were found in each village. About forty required hospitalisation, and these people were instructed to report to Kikori Hospital without delay.

Hygiene in all villages was quite good also, and those villages in areas where the limestone was not too close to the surface were instructed to build and maintain deep pit latrines.

No Aid Posts are operating in the area, and due to the sparse population and great distances between villages, the establishment and value to the people of one or two aid posts would not warrant the expense involved. It is recommended however, that frequent medical patrols by an N.M.O., perhaps with a police N.C.O. accompanying, should be undertaken.

The natives would be quite willing to feed such patrols, which would be of infinite value in curbing the high infant mortality rate and raising the natives' general level of health.

(b) TRADE ROUTES ETC.

These people most frequently visit and trade with the natives to the west of the KAIRI HILLS in the general proximity of the KAIRI RIVER. Their trade appears to be very small and consists only of such items as beads for egg shells.

2. Currency, as has been mentioned already, is mainly in the form of pearl or shell beads.

(c) GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

No geological specimens of interest were seen, and none were there are collected. Limestone, sandstone, and mudstone are the commonest rocks, their collection and examination.

*Done. P.C.*

GENERAL.

Some information and statistics required by the patrol instructions but not covered in the body of the report are listed below.

(a) Anthropological.

1. Marriage is generally patrilocal, but during the course of Barikewa Land Ownership investigation, a number of members of a KAIRI clan, the IRU, were found to be living in their wives' village in the IKOBI area. However, these people still regarded themselves as members of the IRU clan, despite the fact that they spoke the IKOBI language better than their traditional KAIRI. All clans are exogamous.

2. It was impossible to determine the amounts paid by way of bride price, as payments continue intermittently throughout the life of the married couple. Items used for bride payments are usually pearl shell and strings of small kauri shells.

3. All cemeteries seen were situated a short distance from the village and were in a good state. These people do not bury their dead in limestone cavities, and in some places where limestone is prevalent, the cemeteries may be several hours away from the village.

4. Land ownership is on a clan basis. Inheritance would be patrilineal, but exactly what form it takes has not yet been determined. In fact it is suspected that land is not actually inherited, but rather remains within the clan as a whole, and each member has usufructory rights over the clan land.

(b) TRADE ROUTES ETC.

1. These people most frequently visit and trade with the natives to the West of the DARAI HILLS in the general proximity of the TURUMA River. Their trade appears to be very limited, and in fact the only item seen which was imported from another area was a number of obsidian heads for sago flails.

2. Currency, as has been mentioned already, is mainly in the form of pearl or small kauri shells.

(c) GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

No geological specimens of interest were seen, and none were therefore collected. Limestone, sandstone, and mudstone are too common to warrant their collection and examination.



KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. / 55 - 56.

KAIRI - IKOBI

REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg. No. 6226 Cpl. MANGE: Good appearance and conduct. An excellent N.C.O. for patrol duties.

Reg. No. 7416 L/Cpl. GELAI: Good appearance and conduct. A good patrol N.C.O. Quiet and reliable, but does not have an outstanding personality.

Reg. No. 8747 Const. NOHORO: Appearance and conduct fair. Needs to be disciplined occasionally, but generally fairly reliable.

Reg. No. 8688 Const. KAU: Good appearance and conduct. Not a great sense of responsibility, but otherwise quite fair.

Reg. No. 6728 Const. OWANIPA: Good appearance and conduct. Seldom seen and rarely heard. Little personality. No real asset to the patrol.

Reg. No. 6652 Const. KOMBUTA: Appearance and conduct good. Quite a useful patrol constable.

---

*Dross* P.O.



Sketch map of area covered by  
Kikori Patrol No. 8/55-56 in  
the KAIRI Census Sub-Division.  
Compiled by D. Ross P.O., and  
based on Army Staff Map  
4 m = 1" , Auroora and Kikori  
Sheets.



APPENDIX "A".

ENGLISH	KAIRI-A	KAIRI-B	IKOBI
BATHE	MOTUHEBENE	WETAPIWANIMO	MOTOFUMATAMO
GIVE	OROMA	ORABO	URUE
ASK	PANADAI		
COOK	HEIREI	IRO	HARUE
HELP	OWABAIREI	FARAPOIDO	DARUE
MARRY	BESEBEANA	WABITAWO	BES
SIT	KERE	KILO	KARUE
TURN	HEKOKEWAIWAI	BEBERUMO	BIRIFUE
COME	ERO	BENO	INUE
PUT	TAWAHAI	TAWO	TABABWE
BURN	NAFUBA	HILO	
CUT	KASIKENE	BAITONO	KISUE
HUNT	URUWAI	URUMOIAWANIWO	URUWATAMWO
SEND	WAI	BETAWO	U'UE
TALK	MENA	MENO	NEGAGISA
TRY	ROIFERERE	MOVE	KONDIOBE
PUSH	OWAIERE	DOROSOMU	DIBAFOE
GO	INI	UWAO	UWE
DO, MAKE	RE	UNAFARAFARA	ISA
BUY, SELL	FAI	KAKIRAMO	KAKUE
DIE	KASIKINERE	UWA'O	KASKETAMO
KILL	TEKENE	FARAFARA	TEGWATAMO
SHOOT	HAVE	DAPC	HABUE
STOP	HAI	KINO	BALASA
WALK	WAI	UWAO	UWE
KNOW	DANIMO	ADAVANINIMUMBE	KARIBO
UNDERSTAND	KENIEBE		
CARRY	KIRE	ORAU	KAKUE
EAT	NAI	ENO	NASA
LIVE	KEDE	TABO	KINUE
SICK	KISI	KISI	KISITAMO
TEACH	KENIWA	DANIMO	KENE'UE
WAIT	KEDE	NARIAMO	KOIAHAWE
SONG	KUINE	KUIN	KUIN
FISH	MOI'I	MOI'I	MAI'I

ENGLISH	KAIRI-A	KAIRI-B	IKOBI
VILLAGE	OPO	NANOPO	OPO
PIG	DO'U	SABO	KOLO
GIRL	BUHE	BUHE	KAMENBO
WOMAN	BESE	WA	BESE
MOTHER	NAWO	NAWO	NABU
CANOE	HO'U	HO'U	HO'U
FRIEND	MARE	NAFU	NOBABU
NIGHT	ULESILAWU	ULESILAWU	KAFONITAIMO
AFTERNOON	SAME	SOMA	SAMA
YESTERDAY	HIRI	DARI	HEILA
AXE	OMU	NAMA	KABI
FIRE	KUMU	IMA	KURUMA
RIVER	MO	WE	MO
RAIN	KANAHA	KURI	KAV
BANANAS	KUNU	NAI	NAI
BETEL NUT	WAVO	FAI	YI
SUN	SOA	ESUMA	IOS
BOW	RANE	MA	MA
BOY	BOMO	DOBOISI	BOU
HEAD	MABO	MAVO	BOFAIPO
BIRD	KAI'I	DAVE	KAI
FATHER	APA	ATE	TAVU
MORNING	KEOMO	URIFAIRIBU	URFAIKITAMO
TOMORROW	KI	DARAVO	KEKIAMO
FOOD	DANASI	ENISINAVO	DANISA
EGG	KAITOMO	DAVETAMI	KAVE
SNAKE	HARE	KAVO	MISIKE
BREADFRUIT	WARAHATI	WAI	BANAU
LEECH	FI	FI	FI
GRASS	KISI	KISI	KISITAMO
PEOPLE	WOMO	WOA	WAMO
HAIR	MAHABORO	MAHABORO	MAHABORO
TREE	I	I	I
GARDEN	SUNU	SUN	SULU
WIND	FUFU	ITI	IBU
NAME	NANENE	NENIN	WEBU

ENGLISH	KAIRI-A	KAIRI-B	IKOBI
SONG	KUINE	KUIN	KUIN
FISH	MOI'I	MOI'I	MAI'I
WASP	TINI	WARU	TIKI
ARROW	WASUMU	AIS	AIS
CHILD	BUMU	DO	BOMU
ARM	SI	SI	SI
SUGAR CANE	RO'I	IU	IO
HOUSE	MINI	MINI	MI
MAN	UNI	UNIVO	BA
DOG	KASE	KAS	KAS
TC DAY	IVIRI	IVIBO	IOSO
KNIFE	KARARA	KARARA	KIRI
WATER	MO	WE	MO
COCONUT	BOSIMO	U	BASI
SKY	NORO	NORO	NORO
PLACE	OPO	OPO	URUVO
SAGO	DAMU	AI'I	GAMO
CASSOWARY	SIGINA	SIGINA	SIGINA
ROAD	DIKE	TI	DE
FLYING FOX	GUBE	GUBE	KARUGWE
LEG	HAWO	DAU	HAI
BUSH	BUKI	BWE	BOIN
GOOD	BISAI	BISAIBO	BISAIBO
BAD	KOKOSE	KUMAVO	FANIMO
HOT	IBI	IVIBO	IVIBO
COLD	KIVI	KIVI	KIMIMO
WET	KURINANAU	KURININAVO	KIMINANGUTAIMO
DRY	FENEKENA	FENENO	AGAFETAMO
MANY	HOROHORO	IVIKENAVO	IVIKITAMO
NOW	IVIDI	IDIVO	KOSAFALAKARIMBO
QUICKLY	FARAFARA	FARAFARA	FARAFARA
SMALL	KATENEHE	KOI'IVO	DOBO
ONLY	SAKANA	FEREKAVO	SAM
HAPPY	KEI	BAKINANIMO	KUINITAMO
CAREFULLY	NARIADARO	BISAIBO	

ENGLISH	KAIRI-A	KAIRI-B	IKOBI
THE WHOLE	AWOHA	AWOHA	TARAFUINUE
NEW	KASIAU	KASI	KASIBO
BIG	MAKUWA	MAKUWO	MAGUBU
A LITTLE	KATEHENE	KAI'IVI	DOKOSI
AFTERWARDS	DUADUAU <del>KOKO</del>	DOWO	WASIAPO
SLOWLY	OWOBINI	FAMUIA	FAMUINUE
HOW	IABARA <del>KOK</del>	BOMOA	KOMBAIO
WHEN	DAFAI	BESANIMCIE	BISANA
WHO	IEMA	MANE	IAMAI
WHY	BAMAWANE	NABO	KUMBATAIMEI
WHAT	BA	UMABAI	KOBA
WHERE	DANE	ARIE	DAMA
HOW MANY	DATEI	BASIDE	BASIDAI
AND	ENAU	EMBO	EMBO
CERTAINLY	KARAU	KARAVO	KARAVO
TO	IEMA	AMAI	MANGON
IN	KAMOADOA	IAMENO	KAMOBO
ON	SATNE	OWUKETANABO	
YES	BESO	IAU	IAU
NO	MOIO	MAVO	MOIBO
OUTSIDE	DUTANA	URUBUTAWABO	TURIAPO
I	INAU	EMBO	EIMBO
YOU	IA	AVE	IA
WE	NANAU	NAMEVO	KAVI
THEY	AMENA	AMARATUMINE	KIRI
THIS	ENAU	EREVO	ENA
LIKE THIS	ETAMENO	EDEMIANTAMBO	DAMA'E
ALSO	DANE	OMBAI	MU
GOODBYE	KOMADKO'OK	KAMUWAVO	KAMUKOPU
OKARI NUT	IWI	KAU	IVI
P. RAGGIANA	KABANI	FENAVE	SIVITI

# Population Register

Area Patrolled: KAIRI SUB-DIVISION

HNS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Prepreg.	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-15	16-45	10-15				16-45	M	F	M		F
1		11		7						9	46	3	36	3	36	1.8	17	28	35	40	138
3				9						13	29	1	29	2	29	1.9	23	17	27	33	109
5	14	1		2						1	11	1	8		8	2	4	2	10	9	28
2	1	1	1	1				1	5	4	18	2	20	1	20	2.4	14	8	22	20	73
3	3	2		2						2	13	1	9	2	9	2	6	5	11	10	36
	1	1									6		5		5	1.2	2	2	5	6	16
		2						1		1	14	1	8		8	2	10	6	15	8	42
				1							7	1	8		8	1.8	6	6	8	9	30
4										7	9		8		8	1.7	11	2	10	10	33
		3								2	26	3	19		19	2.3	13	18	24	19	77
										3	14	3	8		8	2	4	13	17	12	46
											7		10		10	2	2	6	9	9	26
										4	16	2	14		14	2.3	15	13	18	16	62
										3	11	1	7		7	2.2	15	9	15	16	55
	27	21	1	22				2	5	49	227	19	189	8	189	1.9	142	135	226	217	771