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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

VOLUME No: 14

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1935 - 1936

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT

KEREMA

PATROL REPORTS:

1935/36

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

1/35-36

KERIMA

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by J.R.HORAN, A.R.M. toTIVERI

for the purpose of

Taking charge of Police CampLeft Station on 5/6/35. Returned to Station on 14/7/35Number of Carriers employed 25 Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited SILU, WAMAI, KARANA, KUARU, KUKIPI.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 18th September, 1935

Horan

Officer in charge of Station

Report of a patrol by J.R.Horan, A.R.M. to
TIVERI POLICE CAMP, to take charge of Camp
during absence of Mr. P.O. Healy.

3th June.

Patrol No.1

Acting under instructions from R.M. I left KEREMA at noon with Cpl. AUBU, A.C.'s TAU, NAINIWAINI, KIME, BAGERE, and 25 prisoners as carriers. Proceeding along CUPOLA road I inspected work being done on station rubber plantation and found Police and prisoners had made good progress, continued along CUPOLA road and found it in fair order, arriving SILO village at 4 p.m. camped. SILO V.C.'s reported.

4th June.

SILO. Early a.m. despatched A.C. NAINIWAINI with 2 bags of mail to be placed aboard "Papuan Chief" at KUKIPI. Left 8 a.m. and passed through the WAMAI group of villages ordered to repair fences and some houses. Met Mr. W. Field of WAMAI along beach. Continued on and inspected KARAMA villages found them clean but fences needed repairs, V.C.'s advised accordingly. Arrived KUARU rest house at 1 p.m. Various V.C.'s reported, KUARU village and surroundings nice and clean. Held C.N.M. camped in Kuara rest house.

7th June.

KUARU. Broke camp early a.m. and proceeded along beach arriving KUKIPI at 2.30 p.m. Various V.C.'s reporting. Held C.N.M. and paid menies from W.D.F.L. a/c. 2 launches arrived from TIVERI at 6/15 p.m. Messrs Burk and BOILEAU jnr also arrived to await "P.C." for Port Moresby. Camped in Rest House.

8th June.

KUKIPI. Early A.M. returned Cpl AUBU, 2 A.C.'s and prisoners to KEREMA. Various V.C.'s and village natives in. "P.C.F" arrived from DARU at 11.30 a.m. Mr. E.M.A. Adams landed for KEREMA from "P.C." and camped in Rest house. Messrs Boileau and Burk left per P.C. for P.M.

(2)

9th June.

KUKIPI. Sunday. Mr. F.W.A. Adams left early a.m. for KEREMA.
Launch held up owing to engine trouble.

10th June.

Left KUKIPI early a.m. in launch (Mr. H. Rosser) and continued
up the LAKEKAMU river camping at BUA at dusk.

11th June.

Left BUA at daylight and camped at FISH Ck. at dusk.

12th June.

Left Fish Ck. at daylight and made ~~TIVERI~~ TIVERI Police camp at
5 p.m. A.C. in charge reported all in order at camp.

Period 13th June to 11th July

The above period reported in Tiveri Station Journal.

12th July.

Patrol No.

Having received word that my wife had been unwell for some
time at KEREMA I decided to proceed there and take her to
Port Moresby for medical attention. Left Tiveri at 3 p.m.
by launch (F. Clark) and camped at OLIPAI Landing at 6 p.m.

13th July.

Left OLIPAI at daylight and proceeding down river arrived
at KUKIPI at dusk.

14th July.

Left KUKIPI in "RONALD S." and arrived KEREMA at noon.
Reported my arrival to R.M.

A.R.M.
A.R.M.

5/9/35.

A.R.M.

Patrol Reports.

Please render report of your patrol dating from early June to mid-July as No.1 35/36. You will only of course record days between Kerema and Tiveri and between Tiveri and Kerema.

Begin you No.2 patrol report from the time you reach Kairuku (on return from P.M.) until you end at Tiveri.

R.M.

Report herewith.

J.A. P.M.
51. 360



Nation
R.M. 15/7/35

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

3/1935/36

K E R E M A STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by P. O. Rutledge toKerema for the purpose of
reporting for duty.Hommilly Sawmill Arrived at
Left Station on 28th July 1935 ~~Returned to~~ Station on 1st August 1935Number of Carriers employed 246 Number of Police taken

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge

Villages visited UKERAVI, KEDU, IARE, MAIPOA, ARIHAVA, AUMA, VAILALA
WEST, VAILALA EAST,

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

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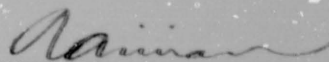
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7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 6th August, 1935

Officer in charge of Station

PORT ROMILLY - whereto overcarried from Port Moresby.

28th July 1935.

Mr. P.O. Foldi brought the launch alongside the "Veimauri" and all the mails, the personal effects of both Mr Puxley and Mr Burke, the camp equipment and stores belonging to Mr A.R.M. Horan and the equipment, stores and personal effects of my own were loaded thereon, whereupon Mr Foldi took same and us as far as UKERAVI village and superintended the unloading and packing in the rest house. As the tide was falling rapidly he left almost ~~before~~ immediately.

The rest house is a new one and of good rocky type and when the Court house is completed it will certainly be a credit to the village.

A.C. TUTUTALI reported and said Mr Foldi had instructed him to accompany me as far as ARIHAVA and he said he would have the necessary canoes and paddlers ready early next morning.

In addition to the said mail, goods etc. the Veimauri had overcarried Mr Horan's cook-boy, Mr Nason-Jones' cook-boy and three recently signed on boys on their way to work for Mr Sefton at Tiveri, and as the equipage was large I decided to bring these boys back with me in case of trouble with carriers.

29th July 1935.

All the gear was loaded in canoes by 8.15a.m. Messrs Puxley and Burke and their effects took one canoe, the mails required another, and it took six more to accommodate the remainder. The canoe containing part of my ~~mail~~ gear, A.C. TUTUTALI and myself was the last to leave.

A.C. TUTUTALI was dissatisfied with the canoe and informed me a better and faster one could be obtained at a village called KEDU which he said was not much out of our way. I agreed to his suggestion but am doubtful whether such decision was wise, for after procuring another canoe at that village we continued on our roundabout course and struck adverse currents till the river leading to IARE village was reached. Here a party of sago-making natives informed us that Messrs Burke and Puxley had decided as they were making very good time to push on to MAIPOA village.

29th July 1935 (continued)

Unfortunately a little further down the river we met another party who informed us that Messrs Burke and Puxley had gone to IARE, so that as the canoes containing all my food and most of my equipment were with them I had no option but to call at IARE and ascertain the truth.

IARE was reached at 3.15 and it was there found out that the rest of the party had indeed gone straight through to MAIPOA.

As the canoe we had obtained at KEDU was definitely not of the rough water type another canoe with fresh paddlers was obtained and we left IARE at 3.45, reaching MAIPOA at 6 o'clock - this latter stage being completed in exceedingly good time.

Messrs Burke and Puxley informed me that they were off IARE at a little before 12 o'clock, having had the current with them all the way and thinking I was at the most but a quarter of an hour behind they had had lunch and left a canoe there to await me with some for me (this canoe however disregarded the order and was not met till about two miles out of MAIPOA).

The rest house at MAIPOA was of very poor type and its condition could be greatly improved.

30th July 1935.

Breakfast was over, the canoes were loaded and we were away from MAIPOA in sleety rain by 7 o'clock. The canoe -boys seemed very willing (they had asked to be allowed to continue to ARIHAVA as they wished to trade) and they completed the trip to ARIHAVA in a little over two and a half hours which Mr Burke informed me was but a little more than half the time they usually take. I borrowed a 31 lb caddy of tobacco from Mr Burke to pay carriers etc.... As the day was not yet far advanced I decided to make Vailala East before dark. I paid off the canoe boys (72) at the rate of 3 sticks each and 8 owners of the canoes at 2 sticks each - the IARE boys I paid on the 29th 1 stick each with 1 for the canoe owner.

A.C. TUTUTALI procured carriers from OROKOLO and ARIHAVA and after lunch

30th July 1935 (continued).

departed from ARIHAVA with Mr Puxley at 12 o'clock.

A.C.TUTUTALI left me to return to UKERAVI.

Mr Puxley reached his turn off about 2.30 and we parted. The whole trip had been more or less a nightmare to him as he was suffering from a very severe cold and was by no means a well man.

Called on Mr Dewdney at Auma and had afternoon tea with him. He stated that though there had been a severe swell outside during last week the weather had not been bad enough to prevent him launching his whaleboat had the Veimauri called in.

Arrived at Vailala West at 5 o'clock - paid off carriers - 86 at 2 sticks each and had all the gear ferried over to VAILALA EAST. This was done quite quickly and everything was in the rest house by 6 o'clock.

The rest house at this village is in very good order.

31st July 1935.

Had breakfast finished and the VAILALA EAST carriers on the way by 6.45 but when at 7.30 the boys from the villages on the other side of the River had not turned up I began to be suspicious and instructed the ferryman to tell the Village Policeman HARREHO to report. On his arrival he reported that the boys from the Western side refused to carry so I crossed the River with him, the V.C. VAILALA EAST and the V.C.CROKOLO whom A.C.TUTUTALI had asked to accompany me to KEREMA. My presence must have done some good but even so on visiting the small villages comprising VAILALA WEST we could only find 13 boys. We took these across the River and in an endeavour to get on the way increased their loads but there remained three loads (double) and these were carried by the Councillors and Vs.Cs until the next village about two miles distant was reached where the necessary boys were obtained. Once on the way the carriers gave me no trouble and Drummond's place was reached about 12 o'clock. I had lunch with them leaving again at

31st July 1935. (continued)

1.30 thus catching the tide at its lowest and thereby saving any trouble at the Bluff.

We arrived at the point opposite Kerema Station at 5.30. I had dinner with Mr and Mrs Massey-Baker and from the former borrowed 20 lbs of rice to feed the carriers.

1st August 1935.

Leaving Massey-Baker's at 6.30 I paid off the carriers at the point - 80 at 3 sticks each and crossed by canoe to Kerema to report to the R.M. at 8 o'clock.

General.

With the exception of Vailala West the treatment received from the Vailala Constables, Councillors and carriers was good. The V.Cs and Councillors were at all times very helpful and of these the V.C. at Vailala East deserves special mention not only for his help in the matter of carriers but for his thoughtfulness on the previous day. On my arrival he brought me an already prepared glass of cool sepora drink which was very acceptable, and unlooked-for.

Ami J. J. J.

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

44. 1935/1936

K E R E M A.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. E. M. Rutledge to
Koialahu and other villages to the West for the purpose of
Purchasing land, inspections, tax-collecting, holding courts for
Native Matters etc..

Left Station on 8th August 1935 Returned to Station on 20th August 1935

Number of Carriers employed 12 to 10 daily Number of Police taken Two

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge

Villages visited Koialahu, Aivai, Harola, Helau, Helau No 2, Hiloi, Apuratia,

Opa, Belepa, Hai-ali, KaroKaro, Lepakara, Iori, Aruape, Aruape No 2, MA

Pakowabu, Hohoro, Moriam, Kavava, Hururu, Arihava, Arihokorapi, Kukipi,
Hiloi, Vailala West, Mareki, Vailala East, Keakea, Ovahuhu, Nakavo, Ovava
Neilolo, Aruvuhu, Dobooho, Peto, Hila, Karooho, Keura, Piru, Dubiri,
Irayapai No 1 and 2, Harai and Pato.

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7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 24 Aug, 1935

Rauvan

Officer in charge of Station

REPORT OF PATROL undertaken by D.F.M. Rutledge for the purpose of collecting outstanding taxes, land buying, village inspections and Court for Native Matters.

Thursday 8th August 1935.

Under instructions from R.M.G.D. left Kerema in the whaleboat with Court Interpreter KIVIVIA, A.C.'s KEMO and MORINA, and 20 prisoners whose time expired on the 9th. instant. We disembarked from the whaleboat at MEI, loaded the prisoners and having advised V.C. BAKI that I would make a thorough inspection of his villages on my return proceeded to KEURU arriving there about 1 o'clock. V.C.'s of the Keuru Villages i.e. KAHAMO and HOA, reported and I told them I would be inspecting their villages on my return. Spent the night with Mr and Mrs Drummond.

Friday 9th August 1935.

Left the Drummonds at 6.30 a.m. picked up the carriers etc at Keuru and continued on to Koialahu, arriving there at 10.30. V.C. HERAVI reported and was congratulated on the spotlessly clean state of the Rest House and Compound but he was also told that the habit of merely transferring the rubbish from inside the Compound to just outside the Compound would have to cease. I then had breakfast, which finished I met Mr Howell of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Belepa and for whom I had instructions to purchase land on the beach for the purpose of establishing a Native Welfare Clinic. The area applied for was two acres but at Koialahu especially and for that nearly all along the beach coconut trees have been freely planted and unfortunately the number planted would be nearer to 80 to the acre than to the European idea of 40. In his company I inspected the whole of the land between KOIALAHU Village and AIVAU village and we finally decided that the best piece of ground was the piece that the natives say was the site of a trading store run many years ago by a Hindu trader. We tentatively pegged this piece and made enquiries concerning the owners and of their desire to sell and ability to spare the land but as it was then too late to complete

the purchase, and Mr Howell asked for the purchase not to be made on the Saturday, I informed the village constable and those village people that were present that I wanted them all to be there on Sunday morning. Slept at Koialahu Rest House.

Saturday 10th August 1935.

Up early and breakfast finished by 7.15. As nothing had been done about cleaning up outside the Rest House Compound I sent for the Village Constable and instructed him to immediately put on all his people at cleaning, which they satisfactorily completed by 9.30.

I then inspected the Village of AIVAU (V.C.HERAVI). The village was fairly clean but the houses needed much attention and I gave instructions for several extremely old ones to be destroyed and a further three to be rebuilt. The fences were in poor condition - the beach here seems to be making with the consequence that more and more houses are being built on the seaward side of the village and now to 10 houses inside the village fence there are twenty outside. The village people and the V.C. were instructed to forthwith build fences so that the houses outside were enclosed with the village or separately.

I then inspected KOIALAHU Village (V.C.HERAVI) which was clean with good fences and showed evidence of receiving more attention than Aivau.

Several matters were reported by V.C. HERAVI but they were trivial and were settled out of Court.

With the A.C's and KIVIVIA I then properly surveyed and pegged out the piece of land proposed to be purchased.

After lunch, with the intention of inspecting DUI Village I set out from KOIALAHU with KIVIVIA and A.C.KEMO along the Government built road to HAROLE where I was met by V.C.HAREA who informed me that as the tide was out there was no possibility of reaching DUI. So I inspected his Villages of HAROLA, HELAU and HELAU No 2 - all the villages were clean and the fences were good. The road had been recently tended and was in fairly good condition.

Returned to Koialahu

Returned to Koialahu and re-inspected part of AIVAU. An aeroplane passed over about 4 o'clock but it was above the clouds and unseen.

Very heavy wind and surf. Slept at Koialahu.

Sunday 11th August 1935.

In company with the Village policeman, Kivivia and many village people the boundaries of the land proposed to be purchased were walked round and the owners (of which there were seven) located. All the natives own long narrow strips from the beach to the swamp at the rear. The coconuts were counted (32) and the individual owners found. As the area purchased was little more than $8/10$ of an acre and the coconuts were only planted on roughly $3/8$ of that, it can be easily seen how thickly the nuts have been planted. With the owners of the nuts and land I then adjourned to the Rest House and completed the purchase. Under the circumstances and knowing the trouble that usually follows the purchase of coconut trees I did not think it advisable to purchase the two acres applied for and am certain that the area purchased will be sufficient.

Held Court for Native Matters and settled a small case out of Court. Packed up and left Rest House at 1 o'clock - passed through HAROLE, HELAU, HELAU No 2 and arrived at HILOI at 2.30. The road from the Mission fence to the Rest House and the Rest House Compound were very dirty and I ordered V.C. EVARA to have same attended to immediately. The Rest House itself had been allowed to decay and leaked badly at night. Had dinner with Mr and Mrs Howell and returned to the Rest House to sleep.

Monday 12th August 1935.

Heavy intermittent rain all the morning. Inspected APURARIA and OPA villages (V.C.MORO). These villages were very neglected and the road in most parts was bad. Gave orders for fences to be speedily repaired and several new houses to be built and more attention to be given to the road and informed the V.C. that I would again inspect on Wednesday when I hoped to see a marked improvement.

Inspected HILOI and BELEPA Villages (V.C.EVARE) and found same to be

cleaner and better cared for than the other two in that District but there was need of much improvement nevertheless. These people also seem to have acquired the habit of building outside the village and instructions were given for fences to be built to include them with the village. I also informed the V.C. and Councillors that I was very dissatisfied with the Rest House and wanted another to be built within three months.

At GBA and APURARIA I was informed that it is becoming a custom for two families to occupy one house which practice I condemned and ordered such families to build separate houses without delay.

Settled several minor matters out of Court.

Had lunch with the Howells and left HLOI at 2.30 for MAIRA. The road was very wet and slippery, especially when going through the plantation and I was very glad to arrive at Mr Puxley's house. Mrs Puxley invited me to make Maira my headquarters while in the District and as I had to interview a lot of their casual labour with reference to outstanding taxes I gladly accepted. Met Mr Johnston who is now working at Maira and Veiveri.

Tuesday 13th August 1938.

Interviewed the labourers at roll call and collected a lot of overdue tax moneys. A lot of the labour employed by Mr Puxley are natives who have been convicted for non payment of taxes but who were not sentenced provided they made an honest endeavour to raise the money. Most of them are responding well. As some of these natives were working at Veiveri Plantation, after breakfast I got a canoe and crossed the Vailala River, interviewed them and procured some taxes but found that there were more at the village of KAIALI about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. I therefore decided to visit KAIALI and was glad that I did so - the road was simply frightful and when reached the village was little short of disgusting. I severely reprimanded V.C. AKABA and warned him that unless a big change was made in the condition of the village and the road he would be discharged. I collected taxes from defaulting natives and turned out all the male natives to immediately clean the road back to Veiveri. The Village Policeman does not seem a very good type and I would suggest that I return

there in about three months and if no improvement has been made replace him with a man who gave the impression of having more go. I returned to Veiveri at 12 o'clock and took canoe down to KAROKARO village, a small village on the Vailala River about half way between Vailala River and Maira. This village is without policeman or councillor and whilst fairly clean requires more and better fencing and having some nine houses and a large Dubu I would advise that the native who seems to have been responsible for the present state of cleanliness, one HAVE, be made a policeman for the village. Leaving there by canoe we went to within a half mile of LEPAKERA Village (the remainder being over log-paths). Met by V.C. AIAVAA whose foot trouble has now disappeared - the village and road were very clean but there was plenty of evidence to show that the cleaning was recent and very necessary. Paid V.C. AIAVAA his wages for the year 1934/35 and instructed him to bring two tax defaulters to Koialahu on the morrow.

Inspected IORI Village - the road between Lepakera and Iori was clean but noticeably cleaner on the Lepakera side or half, the village was very clean and the fences were good. V.C. HEVEHOVI in charge. Saw KERA and IARI, two tax defaulters who were reported by Mr Puxley as being sick - KERA has a bad toe sore which needed medical attention and was also wanted to answer a stealing charge at HILOI so brought him along - IARI seemed to have influenza. Continued by road to IORI Rest House which is in good order and clean and thence by canoe to Maira arriving shortly after five. At Maira received instructions to proceed to ARIHAVA to settle some native court matters, which instructions had been brought by A.C. TUMUSA.

Wednesday 14th August 1935.

Re-inspected casual labour at Maira, received more tax moneys and allowed more time to others, but decided to bring one FORBARA to Kerema, he having received ever so much more than was necessary to cover the amount of his tax and being now unable to pay. Left Maira at nine o'clock - sent the carriers ahead and with KIVIVIA and one A.C. left the road and re-inspected APURARIA and OPA Villages. Neither of these villages were much cleaner and I think it would be

wise to inspect these villages again in about three months and if no better conditions prevail dismiss the policeman. He seems very old and the Councillors do not seem a very bright lot.

At HILOI held Court for Native Matters. This village is now much cleaner but there is still room for improvement. Continued on to Koialahu where V.C. AIAVAA reported with tax defaulters KAIRU and KUAIA, both of whom paid their taxes forthwith. Held Court for Native Matters.

Left Koialahu at 3 o'clock - arrived at Vailala East at 4, crossed the River and continued on to AUMA, arriving there at 5.15. The Villages of Auma, the road, the Rest House and Compound were all very dirty, the latrine of the Rest House being little short of a pig wallow. I reprimanded V.C.LAHO and had all the village people turn out and clean up the Rest House Compound that night and informed V.C.LAHO that a new Rest House must be built within three months. Had dinner with Rev. Dewdney - slept at Rest House.

Thursday 15th. August 1935.

The tide being unsuitable early I inspected the villages of ARUAPE No 1 ARUAPE No 2 and AUMA - all of them were badly neglected, dirty and fences and roads were also bad. Ordered the owners of four houses to rebuild within three months. I put the village people to repairing the rest house fences and departed for ARIHAVA at 12 o'clock, leaving A.C.MORINA behind to look after prisoners and superintend the work of the villagers. Inspected the small village of PAKOWABU which was dirty but had very good fences. Between this village and HOHORO there is a small village comprising some six houses - this village was very clean but had no fence and they promised to remedy the defect. Passed the medical patrol at this village and asked the medicos to give necessary treatments to the natives I had left at Auma, several of whom needed attention. HOHORO Village was very clean with good fences and incidently the only village I have yet struck that gave the impression that pigs were kept outside the village - pens being erected in different spots outside the fences. Adjoining this village was a house with the most attractive flower garden tended by a native of his own accord I have seen but paradoxically the house was unfenced and in addition was occupied by two families.

The villages of NORIAU, KAVAVA and HURURU were increasingly dirty or neglected- the V.C.in charge of these five villages (V.C.HILAKI)

seems to be a good type and keen but the villages are too far apart to expect him to have them all in good condition. I would suggest that KAVAVA and HURURU villages have a policeman to themselves - this may help to improve their condition. I did not thoroughly inspect these two villages or OROKOLO but I did forcibly inform them that on my next visit there would be no hesitation in severely punishing for dirt and neglect. (On my return the next day from ARIHAVA I noticed that even in that short time the fences had been improved and work was still in progress).

Arrived at ARIHAVA at 4.30 - the Rest House, Court House, Barracks and Latrine had all been neglected, as were the fences, but a new Rest House was in process of erection and the Village Policeman said all the remainder were being attended to immediately. Had dinner with Mr Burke who informed me that he had made an application for another trading site and expected word from Mr Vivian by the next day. He wanted me to survey and buy same while I was in the District and after consulting Circular Instructions I informed him that I could and would do so on the morrow. Slept at the Rest House.

Friday 16th August 1935.

V.C. Evara reported with cases for Court for Native Matters and was occupied on same for over two and a half hours. This V.C. also states that despite instructions from Mr Moran the Muro people are again coming down the River closer to ARIHAVA. The Muro district wants a thorough inspection apparently as I am told the tension between the Arihava people and the Muro people is running high and I am further told that some of the villages there, one in particular IPIRI has not been visited for years.

Inspected ARIHAVA Village but same was very dirty and neglected.

Left ARIHAVA at midday for KAVAVA where Burke desired me to purchase another trading site. I had a look at the land - there were a fair number of coconuts on same - and half surveyed it but finally decided against acting on my own initiative. The KeraKera Creek now running along the beach there has washed away all old survey marks and the survey to bring the two sites adjacent with no knowledge of the previous bearings would have been impossible. Continued on to AUMA which Village is now looking ever so much cleaner and rest house fence and latrine good.

At the Rest House I received instructions from H.M.G.D. to purchase the land for Burke at Kavava. Had dinner with Rev. Dowdney - slept at the Rest House.

Saturday 17th August 1935.

Sent A.C.TUMUSA to Kerema with six natives all told - prisoners and sick. Again leaving A.C.MORINA at AUMA to superintend further improvement left for ~~KAVAVA~~ ^{Kavava} at 7.45 reaching that spot at 9.30. Court Interpreter KIVIVIA whom I had sent down the night before reported on my arrival with the village people and councillors and I proceeded with the purchase. I was informed that on two occasions it had been found necessary to move the Rest House through the growing of the Creek and could not find any pegs at all save one old small stunted tree which the old natives swore was a peg of the allotment previously purchased for Burke. It seemed to be more than possible that this was true and from it, using the bearings of the other land I marked out, surveyed and pegged it. Completed the purchase in the Rest House (which was in very good condition) paying 5/- for the land and £2:15:6 for coconut trees (24 of them).

Returned to AUMA, arriving there at 2:30 and left with gear etc shortly after for Vailala East. On the way I inspected the villages of ARUAPI, ARUAPI No 2, ARIHOKORAPI, KUKIPI, HILOI and VAILALA WEST all under V.C.HARRIHO. All these villages were in excellent condition, the back track between the villages only needing attention. The River is rapidly eating away the Western Bank and the Rest House at VAILALA WEST has to be removed to a better spot. The V.C. has the matter in hand.

Crossed the River and spent the night at VAILALA EAST. Rest House in good condition.

Sunday 18th August 1935.

Inspected the three villages comprising Vailala East and was dissatisfied with the condition thereof. V.C.HARO puts the blame on the Kaibakuku ceremonies then in progress but I think he is getting too old for his job.

Departed from Vailala East at about 9 o'clock en route to Keuru. Inspected KEAKEA Village (V.C.HEHEABEA) and found same to be very clean and fences good. On the bank (Western) of the large creek about a mile before reaching KEURU there is a growing village named OVAHURU and same is kept very clean by V.C.KAHAMO.

Arrived at KEURU Rest House at 12 o'clock. The Rest House and Barracks are in good order and the Compound clean. Held Court for Native Matters and settled several matters out of court.

V.C.KAHAMO reported and with him went by canoe up Haeri Haeri Creek to NAKAVO which was clean - fences were good but same was not built under the Debu and I ordered this to be done. V.C.KAHAMO had previously told me that he had experienced trouble getting the villagers to work and I was surprised at the clean state of NAKAVO. Then by good road to OVAVA Village which is being pulled down and shifted about half a mile West - this village was also clean and in good order. NEILOLO was the next village inspected and I was more surprised still - there are now only two houses in the village, the remainder having shifted to Keuru on the Coast-but the huge compound was spotless. All the fences however had disappeared. I interviewed the owners of the two houses (one was a Councillor) and said it would be better for them to shift also to the Coast but they pointed out that all their lands and gardens were at NEILOLO and they wished very much to remain - this I agreed to provided that they immediately fenced and kept their part of the road in good order. The remaining inland village under the charge of V.C.KAHAMO was ARUVUHU. The road leading to this was perfect and the last two hundred yards, through an avenue of hibiscus, a delight. The village itself was exceptionally clean and all fences were good. Here I settled several matters (matrimonial payments) out of Court by and with the advice of the Councillors. I returned to NEILOLO where the road branched off ~~the~~ to several other villages and was met by V.C.HOA. The road to DOBUHOHO was very good and the village itself very clean and pretty - fences were good. The road from there to HILU was also very good and HILU itself was as clean as DOBUHOHO. PEECI, another village under charge of V.C.HOA was very clean but part of the fence required attention. From HILU I went by canoe to KAROHOHO (another village under V.C.KAHAMO) and found this village also spotlessly clean. Landed about half a mile from the Rest House at KEURU and that part of the road also was in good order. I then inspected the village of KEURU (V.C.KAHAMO) and found same to be very clean but like AIVAU there is a tendency to build outside the village and more fences are needed.

The people of the villages visited this afternoon deserve special commendation. The villages were very clean and the roads were exceptionally good. Most of the latter are through swamps and are of the two ditch type with the centre part raised in a timber foundation. All the timber had been renewed, new bridges had been laid and the ditches cleaned out. They must have been weeks on the job. Had dinner and spent the night with Mr Drummond at HUIVA.

Monday 19th August 1935.

Received tax moneys from defaulters and held Court for Native Matters. Left HUIVA at 1 o'clock on a falling tide but even so had to scramble over logs and climb the point before the Bluff. Reached MEI (V.C. BAKI) at 4.30. The Rest House and Barracks were good but the fence was disgraceful and the Compound little better, so called all the people from the villages and had same rectified before dark. Slept at the Rest House.

Tuesday 20th August 1935.

Inspected the villages of PIRU, BUBIRI, IRAVAPAIRI No 1 and IRAVAPAIRI No 2. The people must have worked all night to make them as clean as they were but all of them showed sign of great neglect. Instructed them to repair all fences and I would return within a week to inspect.

Left MEI and on the way to PETOI inspected the village of UARIPI. This was in an exceedingly bad state and I gave them till next week to remedy.

Had lunch with Mr and Mrs Massey Baker and reported at the Station at 3.15.

General:

After I had completed my inspections in the IORI and BELEPA Districts I heard that there is a small village about three to four miles from IORI and/or LEPAKERA which has never been inspected. I would suggest that same be inspected when next patrolling the district.

*Copy + Review
1935
DISTRICT OFFICER
and accept.*

Moneys Received.

£15
15/5

£1 from To Burke.

10/- from ARAHUA. (fine).

Tax moneys:

Recd. Burke. £1
 ARAHUA 10/-
 TAX 15 18 ✓
 R.M. S.D.H. 5
 V.C. pay 1 ✓
 Burke 1
 £ 24 8 -

Maia ✓ Kivoria 10/-
 ✓ AI. HAMANA 10/-
 ✓ DURU £1
 ✓ KAIVA 10/-
 ✓ PAIRAVA 10/-
 ✓ ARO. 10/-

Deiori ✓ AUWAHOPA 10/-
 ✓ do. 8/-
 ✓ HINASI £1

Hai ali ✓ HAWAU 10/-
 ✓ HOAV £1
 ✓ HEDEAVA £1
 ✓ BARBARA 15/-

Maia ✓ KERA 10/-
Hilo ✓ DIRIU 10/-
 ✓ DIRIV 10/-
 ✓ HEREVA 5/-

Koralaku ✓ KAIRU 10/-
 ✓ KUAI 10/-

Auma ✓ POKEPARA 10/-
Hua ✓ DEKAHUA £2
 ✓ HAIKAMA £1
 ✓ AIHAIO £1

Loss.
 S.D.H. £4 19 6
 V.C. 1 ✓
 Burke 3 - 6 ✓ 9
 £ 15 8/-

£ 5 -

£15 18/-

Other Tax matters.

At KEAKEA. Native KOAVI (see papers attached). Endeavour to get the remaining £1 for 1934/35.

At HIRU. Endeavour to nab the runaway tax boy MOIA-MOIA who owes his first tax and is beginning badly by going bush.

Endeavour to get DERAHUA-KOAVE who was making sago for the Drummonds when I was there and who owes for 2 years. He should have his money by this time.

At UARIPI. See AVEA-KUKUHAI (who was with Mr. Baker when I was there) and get his taxes for 33/34 and 34/35, or bring him along, as it is now the third month since he was supposed to be earning money for his tax.

See ORI-ONI (who was let off on promise to earn his tax money with Mrs Priddle) and ascertain whether he is really sick, he having gone cold on his job, with Mrs Priddle. He owes for 1 year.

*also, Hikamafi
Aikapo K1*

*got
K2*

V.C. instructed to bring in KOAVI of Kea Kea.

V.C. MOIA-MOIA. (said to be in gaol)

V.C. AVEA.

Qui brought in by myself.

RMB

5th August 1935

Mr. P.O. Rutledge,

Patrol West to Vailala District.

Please arrange to leave the station at 7 a.m. next Thursday morning (8th).

A.Cs KEMO and MORINA, and Court Interpreter KIVAVIA, will accompany you.

You will require to have in readiness the following: 100 lbs rice (in swag). 3 tins meat, 3 tins fish, 3 lbs sugar, 3 boxes matches and 6 st. tobacco rations for A.Cs & C.I. on 7th instant. Some of the rice may be wanted for carriers. Also take 12 lbs tobacco for carriers, V.Cs and Cllrs. 1 gal. kerosene.

The whaleboat will be placed at your disposal to convey you to the back of MEI village, where no doubt you will be able to get the 20 odd carriers required. Proceed on to KEURU and sleep there. Change your carriers.

The next morning some time you will meet Mr. Howell of the S.D.A. at KOIALAHU, who will show you the datum post of land to be purchased from the natives, for occupation by the Mission. You already have the papers in connexion with this land matter. You will be supplied with £5 in silver for payment to native owners, although I do not think you will require anything like this sum.

As Saturdays are Sundays with the Mission I do not suppose that Mr. Howell will be with you that day, so you can employ it in part in inspecting KOIALAHU and AIVAU villages nearby and notifying, in person, in the presence of the Village Constable, the owner of any house which (a) requires repairing (b) requires to be dismantled and rebuilt. Record in the V.C's Register the names and villages of the natives ordered to do this work, and the time given (say, 3 months) in which to carry it out.

In the land transaction bear in mind that it is you and not the Mission that the natives are dealing with in respect of the land to be purchased. Mr. Howell may be present and put in a helping word or two, but otherwise does not appear in the matter.

Make out only one transfer, in ink, and make out the remaining three copies, in type, on your return.

After this affair is completed proceed to BELEPA, 4½ miles, noting the condition of the road and villages passed through, and at the rest house go into the matter of alleged stealing (papers herewith) and alleged V.D. (papers herewith). Closely question the latter native where he was, and by whom, infected. If possible bring the woman to Kerema, also the native, for treatment.

Inspect the BELEPA villages (4) and issue orders as necessary as required by the Native Regulations.

Proceed to MAIRA Plantation, 3½ miles, and see MR. Puxley in regard to the casual labourers named in the sheet herewith provided. If any natives named therein are still not employed have them arrested and bring them to Kerema. If any natives offer you tax money accept it and issue a receipt, but be careful that you make it out for the year following the one which the native presents to you. You will see by the list that some natives owe taxes for more years than the last one, 1934/35. If a native offers you tax money and has lost his receipt, or in the case of a new taxable who will not have a previous receipt, bring them back with you for payment at Kerema. Inform the Puxleys that the Government cannot force natives to work for them casually, even those who have not paid their taxes. They can only be punished for non-payment of tax.

If you can seize the opportunity kindly inspect the villages of IORI and LEPAKERA. I did not have the time on the last tax patrol. If any village you see is outstanding in its appearance and upkeep, make a special note of it, as there is annual prize of 25 for the Best Kept Plantation, Village and Garden, and no awards have yet been made for 1934/35, in any of these respects.

On your way back to KOIALAHU have a look at the inland (small) village of KAPOKARO, if it is not too much out of your way. I don't exactly know its whereabouts. KIVAVIA will be able to tell you.

On your return from KOIALAHU visit the KEURU villages of KEAKEA, KAROHONO, HEKAKOA, OVAVA (AIRAVA No.1), NEILOLO (AIRAVA No.2), PEKOI (AIRAVA No.3), HIRU (or HEPAIVERA), ARUHUU (AIRAVA No.4), and DOBEHOHO. Note the condition of the houses and fences, the cleanliness, &c, and see that the roads between the villages are in good order, according to the Regulations, although you may not take too seriously the 9 feet width laid down. See water supply.

In all cases also note the state of the Rest Houses and Barracks and if they require attention, order same to be done and make a note of it in the V.Cs Register.

Make it known at or to the LEPAKERA natives that the nearest of kin should come to Kerema without delay and collect the wages of deceased native KEO, lately employed at Lakekamu.)

Hear any native complaints and if any should come within the purvey of the Native Reg'n Ordinance deal with them accordingly.

When you arrive back at MEI inspect the villages of IRAVAPAIRI No.1, IRAVAPAIRI No.2, BUBIRI and PIRU in the usual way. From there send a messenger ahead to Kerema saying when you will be at PETOI, so that I can send the canoe across for you.

I forgot to say that when you get back to KOIALAHU, from BELEPA and MAIRA, ascertain from the V.C. and others whether the ARIHAVA V.Cs have passed going to KEREMA. If they have not, send an A.C. immediately to ARIHAVA to bring them in, also the MURU V.C. (DOBI), and the V.C. of HAIALI. Send MORINA as I think KEMO has a foot trouble.

You will be supplied with 21 for the wages of V.C. AI-A-VA-A of LEPAKERA who is said to be unable to walk. Find out whether his malady is only temporary, as, if it is likely to be permanent, he will have to be replaced.

Notice in all the V.C registers handed to you whether the man has received his wages for 30-6-35. If not bring him in with you for payment at Kerema. The KEURU V.Cs have not yet, I think, been here for their pay.

N.B. The rate of tax for all villages off the coast was until, and including 1932/33, 21. Since, and including 1933/34, the rate has been 10/-. All coastal villages are 21.

The 31 ($\frac{1}{2}$) lbs of tobacco which you borrowed from Mr. Burke can be sent along to him by carriers from KOIALAHU. Write and thank him and take the names of the two carriers whom you entrust with the tobacco.

R.M. 5/8/35

At DUI tell 5 boys who have been working at LOLORUA to come immediately to Kerema for their wages.

Other Tax matters.

- At KEAKEA. Native KOAVI (see papers attached). Endeavour to get the remaining £1 for 1934/35.
- At HIRU. Endeavour to nab the runaway tax boy MOIA-MOIA who owes his first tax and is beginning badly by going bush. Endeavour to get DERAHUA-KOAVE who was making sago for the Drummonds when I was there and who owes for 2 years. He should have his money by this time.
- At UARIPI. See AVEA-KURUHAI (who was with Mr. Baker when I was there) and get his taxes for 33/34 and 34/35, or bring him along, as it is now the third month since he was supposed to be earning money for his tax.
- See ORI-ONI (who was let off on promise to earn his tax money with Mrs Priddle) and ascertain whether he is really sick, he having gone cold on his job, with Mrs Priddle. He owes for 1 year.

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

5/1905/1935

K E R E M A. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by P. O. Kledge to
Villages close to Kerema for the purpose of
Inspection, Court for Native Matters and Tax Affairs

Completed patrol
 Left Station on 20th August 1935 Returned to Station on 31st August 1935

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 3, 4, 4 and 1

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited VARIAPERU-IPISI, OROVIRI-IPISI, IRAVAPAIRI-IPISI, KARAITA,
UAKIPI, PINU, SUBIRI, IRAVAPAIRI No 1, IRAVAPAIRI No 2 and LORSBADA

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

7405/3.35.-1,000

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 3/9, 1935

Raman

Officer in charge of Station

REPORT OF PATROL in the Kerema District for the purpose of
Inspection, Court for Native Matters and collecting
Tax Defaulters.

Wednesday 28th August 1935.

Left the Station with Lance Corporal JAMBURI and A.C. LEBO about 9 a.m. Inspected the Villages of IVARIAFERU-IPISI, OROVINI-IPISI, IRAVAPAIRI-IPISI and KARAITA all of which are under the charge of V.C. HEVAI-ERI. All these villages were extremely dirty and neglected, fences had been allowed to decay and disappear and the whole outlook was bad. Three houses in bad state of repair were ordered to be replaced and one overcrowded house was ordered to be enlarged or replaced. The people were informed that another inspection would be made within a week and a great improvement was expected. Condition of Rest House good. The Village Policeman HEVAI-ERI seems to have no power whatsoever with the people - in any case he has two wives and should be replaced. Collected some tax defaulters and sent them to Kerema. Broke Patrol to return to Station.

Thursday 29th August 1935.

Left the Station at 9 a.m. in the whaleboat with Lance Corporal JAMBURI, A.C.'s MORINA, LEBO and MAROA and 5 prisoners for the purpose of re-inspecting the MEI Villages and UARIPI. Arrived at UARIPI and sent the whaleboat on to MEI to await me. I was met by V.C. MAHIA and Councillors and inspected the village. Despite my warning of the previous week the cleaning had only been half-hearted and of course the underneath part of each and every Dubu was absolutely filthy. I superintended the cleaning of these by the men of the village. Nine houses were in a very bad state of repair and the owners of same were instructed to replace with new buildings within three months. The Village Policeman MAHIA again did not seem to be held in much respect by the villagers and on enquiry it was found that he also has had two wives for a considerable time and I am sure a better man could be found. Left UARIPI after 1 o'clock and walked to MEI where I visited Mrs Priddle and was kindly asked to stay for lunch, which invitation I accepted.

(2)

Leaving her about 2.30 I, in company with V.C. BAKI, inspected the four MEI Villages i.e. PIRU, BUBIRI, IRAVAPAIRI Nos 1 & 2, and found these to be ever so much cleaner and the condition of the fences greatly improved. The Rest House and Barracks were in good condition and the Compound clean.

This Village Policeman seems to be rather weak and gives the impression of being definitely subordinate to his Councillors of whom there are four.

Went into the question of the age of boys entering Dubus and the length of their stay with the Policeman and Councillors and it seems that the many cases of boys entering the dubus just before the arrival of the tax collector were genuine. At lunch Mrs Frid le had mentioned that four boys had left the dubu on the previous Monday and had immediately applied to her for work and they are now working for her on her plantation.

Held Court for Native Matters but in the absence of the defendant adjourned the case to Kerema.

Left MEI late in the afternoon and after a brief call at the Massey-Baker's broke patrol to return to Station at 7.15 p.m.

Friday 30th August 1935.

Left Station in whaleboat at 9 a.m. with Lance Corporal JAMBURI, A.C's MORINA, LEBO and MAROA and five prisoners and arrived at LORABADA about an hour later. This village is situated at the top of a clayey hill, surmounting a small inlet off the River, and considering the nature of the soil the village was very cleanly kept. There are no fences but there are also no pigs. The village consists of some 18 houses (three of which were in bad state of repair and the owners were instructed to replace them) and 3 Dubus (small). There are very few coconuts and no sago but on adjacent slopes there must be between 10 and 15 acres of Taro, bananas, etc..

The large number of children in the village made me suspect that the houses were inhabited by more than one family but V.C. LAULOBO assured me that this was not so. This V.C. seems to be very capable.

In reply to my query concerning the whereabouts of HAU-U, the other village under his control, he said it was a long way away - too far to do there and back in a day - and to test the accuracy of this I endeavoured to reach it. The track lead from the village to the

Cupola Road - Lorabada must be at least 2 miles from where the tracks meet - and having "slipped" along the Cupola for a long way and still being assured by the V. . that NAU-U was still a very long way away, I regretfully decided to return to LORABADA. V.C. LAUDORO said that the village had never been visited as yet and he would get the NAU-U people to cut steps from the Cupola to the Village so that I could inspect on my first patrol East.

Returned to LORABADA arriving there about 3 p.m. Had lunch and held Court for Native Matters but as the case was rather involved I instructed the parties to bring same to Kerema.

Broke patrol to return to Station at 4.30 p.m.

(I have since learned that the track from LORABADA cuts the Cupola Road very close to the Kerema end and that it is over a two hour walk from there to the track leading to NAU-U).

Saturday 31st August 1935.

With A.C. KEMO and 10 prisoners left Station at 7 a.m. to visit and inspect MURUA GAOL GARDENS. On arrival inspected the garden, called the prison roll, exchanged two prisoners and inspected tools etc..

About 10 acres in fenced and planted with yam, taro, banana, corn etc. A further portion of between 2 and 3 acres has been scrubbed but has yet to be cleared and planted. Buildings were in good state of repair and the health of the 10 prisoners was good.

Returned to the Station at 3.30 p.m. completing patrol.

ami [signature]

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

5
6 / 1934/1935

K R R E M A. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. M. Rutledge to
East Coast

for the purpose of

Tax collection, payment of family bonuses, Court for Native Matters,
inspection of villages, pumps. Company coconut plantations etc..Left Station on 10th September 1935 Returned to Station on 25th October 1935Number of Carriers employed average 24 Number of Police taken 5

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited All villages in following Districts i.e. SILO (4) WAMAI (7)
KARAMA (13) TAURI (8) MOTUMOTU (6) LESE (2) BIARU (1) BIARU CREEK (3)
IOKEA (2) OIAPU (6).

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

7406/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 1st Nov, 1935William R. R.
Officer in charge of Station

REPORT OF PATROL undertaken by D. F. M. Rutledge along the Eastern Coast of the Golf Division for the purposes of collection of taxes, payment of family bonuses, Courts for Native Matters, Village, Plantation and Garden Inspections, Pumps, etc..

10th. September 1935.

Under instructions from R.M.G.D. left Kerema with A.C's LEPAW, KEMO, TA-U, ELIJAH and MORINA, Court Interpreter MIRIA and twenty-six prisoners as carriers. Was met by V.C. LAULOBO at the LORABADA turn off on the Cupola and about an hour further along the Cupola went with him down to the small village of NAU-U. The village people have made a step way nearly all the way down to their village and as there must be a drop of nearly 700 feet it must have entailed a lot of work. Even with the steps it cannot be claimed to be an easy descent. The village is situated on an isolated cliff about 50 feet above the shore and the whole of the top surface of the cliff is taken up with the village so that there is little room for expansion. At present there are 9 houses and one Dubu and while I was informed that there are but 11 men in the village I saw at least 25 women and marriageable girls and there were equally that number of children. The cliff face was fenced off, the houses were of fair quality, the village was apparently kept clean and I understand that they have a large area under gardens. These people and those of LORABADA speak a language of their own and I am told they were originally brought down or sent down to the Coast from somewhere inland. A.C. MORINA said that NAU-U Village in its situation strongly reminded him of GOILALA.

Continued on to SILO along the shore by means of a rock ledge varying in width from 10 to 50 feet which would be impassable at high tide, and reached there about 1 o'clock.

After they had fed I sent the prisoners back to Kerema and then with Village Policemen NAVA and IAIA and respective Councillors called names in Census, which finished, took names of all new infants.

11th September 1935.

Collected due taxes - paid Family Bonuses and held Court for Native Matters till about 5.30. Inspected Villages of SILO (2) under V.C.

I-AI-A and found same to be very clean, well fenced. Two new houses were ordered. Inspected villages of AIKABULOKA, IRAFERI, and IVAU-U (V.C.NAVAI) which were good with the exception of three hovels which were inhabited by old women. I instructed the V.C. to see that the village people build decent houses for them within three months. Rest House, Barracks and Compound good. Both groups of villages have well kept wells.

Worked at night on Census additions etc..

12th September 1935.

Held Court for Native Affairs in morning till 10.30 when I packed up and with 25 carriers moved on to WAMAI.

Worked all afternoon on census alterations and new additions thereto. An A.C. reported with Southern mail from Kerema and some needed stores. Worked at night on Census additions etc..

13th September 1935.

Up early completed collection of taxes and payment of Family Bonuses by 1 o'clock and held Court for Native Matters till 5.30.

At night entered up tax receipts and family bonus payments. Later, about 10.30 with A.C.'s LEPO, MORINA, KMO and TA-U, made a visit to the various villages and collected four of the six tax payers who had run away.

14th September 1935.

Inspected villages of IROPE - 3 new houses needed - 2 boys with bad sores to be taken to Kerema for treatment - village clean and fences good; PARAKAU - 3 houses to be rebuilt - village clean - fences good; LALABU - village clean but fences bad owing to tidal influxes from nearby creek - four new houses needed. These three villages are in the charge of V.C.HAPEA who strikes me as being, as others have mentioned in the record, an extremely shrewd and plausible rogue. Packed up and with 30 carriers moved on to KARAMA arriving there at 1.30.

En route I inspected the villages of POMARA - very clean and fences good - two new houses needed - Rest House, Barracks and Compound good. The Villages of NOVUOKO, MA-ARA and MARI-A were all excellent - well cleaned, well fenced and such new houses as were needed were in the course of erection. V. C. ZIAVAUKA must have more go than he gives impression of having.

The Village of MA-ARA now only contains one house despite a census roll of 32 persons, all the others having transferred to MARA-A the reason even being that they were frightened to remain there lest they should be haunted with the ghost of a native who was murdered there.
 On route I met Mr Field - he does not look very well at all. ks

Both at SILO and WAMAI a lot of young people have died from a malady which sounds like pneumonia and I have left instructions with the Village Policemen and Councillors that all sleeping on the ground must cease. However this will be hard to stop as the style of house is rather like the stage in a theatre with the second wall at the 'house' side of the orchestra well and it seems immaterial to them whether they sleep on the sand in the front part or on the raised platform to the rear.

Made long and searching enquiry into the TIPARU (bull-roarer) - report on which has been forwarded.

Installed a reconditioned pump and made an unsuccessful attempt to repair the old one.

15th September 1935.

Despatched A.C. LEPO with 7 prisoners - 5 tax defaulters and 2 with convictions under the Native Regulations.

Called the Census and took names of new children which occupied all day.

Worked at night entering up alterations, additions etc..

16th September 1935.

Worked all day collecting taxes and paying family bonuses. A lot of natives from these villages seem to be away at AROA and ITUKA working casually.

Inspected pump and same seems to be working fairly satisfactorily but the quality of water is only fair.

Worked at night entering up tax receipts and bonus payments.

17th September 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters all day and very tired and crotchety at night in consequence.

18th September 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters till about 11 o'clock - after lunch inspected two Company Coconut Plantations but found same to be

extremely dirty and uncared for and gave instructions for same to be attended to before my return.

Inspected the villages of PARAKOU, KIOVIARAPIRU, IVARIKA, KEREVA, HAUKIAVA and NAVAIVIOPATERA, all of which with the Rest House, Barracks etc are enclosed by one and the same fence, and found same to be very clean, with good fences, and Barracks and Rest House excellent. V. C. MAIKO in charge.

Worked again at night on tax matters.

19th September 1935.

Left KARAMA with 30 carriers at 9 o'clock. En route I inspected the villages of MOROI which was fairly clean only and needed many new houses; IRAFIRU which was considerably worse and KAIVIPI/PUKARI, in which V.C. MAIROVI had his house, which was extremely bad. However ARU and URU, the other two villages under his control were very clean with good houses and fences but these reflected credit on their Councillors and served to emphasise the shiftlessness of the policeman. He wants shaking up badly.

The bad state of these villages delayed me and I did not reach ERAVA, the first of the two KUARU Villages till 12 o'clock. This village was very clean, with good houses and fencing.

Arrived at KUARU at 12:30 and called Census before lunch.

Took names of new additions, paid family bonuses and collected taxes finishing about 5 o'clock.

Inspected the village of KUARU and found same to be very good, all houses being good with the exception of that of one councillor and that of V.C. AIPI. Noticed that the Mission (L.M.S) in building their School had built it half in the village and half in their property.

Rest House, Barracks and Office all good.

Worked at night on report on TIFARU etc..

20th September 1935.

Despatched A.C. KEMO to Kerema with 6 prisoners - 5 tax defaulters and 1 through breach of Native Regulations.

Held Court for Native Matters all morning and settled several out of Court.

Instructed V.C. AIPI to see that the Company Coconut Plantations were cleaned by my return.

The KUARU Village once had a pump but as same was not a success they pulled it out and now get their water from a very well kept well. Water seems good.

Left KUARU at 1:30 with 30 carriers and arrived at LILIPIRU at 2:30, calling on the way on the Clarks but finding them both away.

Called the roll but as I was not feeling too well stopped early and went to bed as soon as I had finished dinner.

Rest House is getting old but is still good and clean. Barracks new, and Office, though old, good.

21st September 1935.

Completed calling census and took names of new arrivals and found that a lot of people from MIRIHEA (Motu Motu) are now living at LILIPIRU, HABU HABU and TAVAFURU and all wished to be taken from MIRIHEA Census and re-entered under new Villages. Despatched A.C.TA-U to Kerema for instructions and advice.

Paid family bonuses and received tax moneys.

I noticed that there have been remarkably few deaths in these villages especially of young persons and am very inclined to think that the height of the houses from the ground - most are over 6 feet - may have something to do with it.

Worked till late at night on census additions.

22nd September 1935.

Worked for about six hours entering up Census additions, tax receipts and family bonus payments.

Mr Clark of KUARU called for a few minutes just before sundown on his return from the Goldfield. He wanted to sign some boys on and I had to regret inability.

Not in the best of health and went to bed early.

23rd September 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters all day. A.C. TA-U returning at lunch time and A.C. KIMO at about 9 at night.

24th September 1935.

As the Councillors of LILIPIRU seemed to be particularly proud of their garden I with them by canoe went to inspect same. This garden is situated 2½ hours up a small creek leading generally West but on arrival I found same to be rather disappointing. They have a large

area under crops the exact acreage of which would be hard to estimate it being impossible to see the whole at one time but there must be between 80 and 150 acres cultivated. There has been no attempt to make it a community affair - each man has his plot and all such plots are without fences or other indications of boundary - and there are no outside fences either. No attempt has been made to remove dead trees or clean away dead produce and the road leading in and all the bye paths are bad. The produce is mostly bananas - the number of yams, taro, papaw and sugar cane being very small.

Returned to LILIFIRU about 2 o'clock and after lunch was occupied till dark taking names of natives who had removed from the Motu Motu Village MIRIHEA.

25th September 1935.

Completed papers etc. and despatched same with prisoners under charge of A.C. ELIJAH to Kerema.

Completed taking names of ex-MIRIHEA people.

Inspected the village of LILIFIRU and found same to be very clean with good fences and good houses, only one of the latter needing replacement. Noticed that the L.M.S. Church is on land owned by a Councillor and wondered what the L.M.S. re-action would be if some day the Councillor decided that from then on it would be say the Roman Catholic Church. Pulled out pump for overhaul and re-installation on return and asked V.C. ORI and the Councillors to be sure that they had the well dug according to instructions by the time of my return.

Inspected the village of HABUHABU (V.C. KAHORONA) and found same to be six different villages of medium size. All were well fenced and very clean and houses were mostly of a good type and in fair order. I ordered four new houses, two to be repaired and two old structures (one of which was an abandoned Mission School not on their own land) to be demolished. In one of the villages two of the houses stood in their own fenced gardens the owners of which I complimented. One of the villages (being composed mainly of ex-MIRIHEA people) was extremely good but unfortunately the rest of the villages did not achieve their high standard.

HABUHABU has a limited life. The sea is encroaching rapidly and the village has now been shifted twice and two Company Coconut plantations

have been completely washed away.

Worked till latish at night on MIRIHEA alterations.

26th September 1935.

Packed up and in four smallish canoes continued to MOVIAMI. En route by leaving the other canoes and by journeying up a very small and narrow creek + called at TAVAFURU. This village is under the control of V.C.KAHORONA and has been greatly increased by people from MIRIHEA. It has one small village on the creek where a much needed ferryman has been placed and a larger village on the sea shore about a quarter mile further away. Both these villages are very neat and rather pretty with flower gardens and small vegetable gardens in the villages but the type of house is generally poor. Each village has a well fenced well with good water. The census figures for TAVAFURU have jumped from 50 odd to 160 odd and the people ask that a Village Policeman be appointed for the place - it is a good half hour walk from HABUHABU where their present Policeman lives, and I would recommend appointing a man.

Inspected the village of SAVAIVIRI (V.C.SESEARI) and found same to be very well kept with good houses, drains and fences. It has a very good rest house and barracks and on learning that it had never been used and that SAVAIVIRI was a good three quarter's of an hour from MOVIAMI I decided to return there and take their taxes etc there.

Arrived at MOVIAMI at 1:30, and occupied the remainder of the day in checking the census of HEATOARE (V.C.KIRI) and HEAVALA (V.C.TOARIPI).

Worked till late at night - still on MIRIHEA alterations - a big job.

27th September 1935.

Was engaged all morning taking the names of new additions to the census for both villages and all afternoon in paying family bonus. A lot of the children seem to have sore eyes and the majority of them have what seem to be fever sores round the mouth and chin.

Worked at night on census additions.

28th September 1935.

Started very early and did not complete tax collection till dark. Then then the 14 defaulters wanted to pay up and when I had taken the last the village people gave three cheers, whether ironically or in joy I dont know and thought it wise not to enquire. These people make a lot of sago and sell it at TIVERI and there is a lot of money in the place. After tea Father Cardew from TIKIAPA came and introduced himself and invited me to attend the picture show he would be giving in the village.

He has a midget moving picture outfit and I believe shows pictures in the Village quite regularly.

The first picture shown - in many short parts was "The Life of Christ". At the part showing the massacre of the infants, with soldiers knocking the women to the ground and hurling away the infants, the native spectators howled with mirth and repeated, though in a less degree, at the flogging of Jesus.

Several Micky Mouse and other humorous pictures were then shown and were well received.

23th September 1935.

Despatched letters and two TAVAFURU tax defaulters to Kerema with A.C. MORINA.

Then took the day off and with Father Cardew went in the Mission launch to TELAGO where I had a lazy morning, meeting another Father and for a short while three Sisters.

On my return to the Rest House I found that Court Interpreter 'MIRIA's wives Nos. 1 and 2 had spent a large part of the morning fighting. I had the previous day informed him that No 2 wife must return to her village SILO without delay owing to the tendency to fight then shown, and on further hearing that he had a third wife at KARAMA and finding that this was definitely true, I decided that it would be in the best interest of the Government if he were returned to Kerema. I then looked round and engaged on a temporary basis only a native who had at one time been in the position of interpreter at Kerema.

The Samoan Mission teacher called about 5.30 and brought to my notice what seems to be a very bad custom. I have made searching enquiries all along the Coast since hearing it and ~~am~~ am positive the custom exists but now only in the MOVIAMI Villages and the Motu Motu Villages.

It seems that when a man dies, his wife disembowels him. I couldn't find out why this was done and it seems that when taken out the bowels are just thrown aside anywhere.

The corpse is then sewn up and taken to the burying place or to a private burying place - a fairly deep hole is dug, the corpse laid therein and just barely covered with sand. On this for about a week the wife and other relatives take alternate nights to sleep and listen for the deceased to tell them who made the "puri-puri" which killed him.

*MORINA
2nd (17/4)
11/5/35*

When this ceremony is completed the body is covered with more sand and a small house erected over the grave. In this the widow lives for a considerable period which accounts undoubtedly for the fact that in a large proportion of instances where the husband dies the wife dies also. Mr Nixon tells me that he not so long ago saw a new path in the bush and investigating discovered a man living over the grave of his wife, so it seems to be the custom whether the deceased is male or female.

other than one
The custom seems to vary - the MOVIAMI people do not have relatives/ sleeping with the deceased and the MOTU MOTU people do not disembowel. It has just occurred to me that it may be a similar custom at KARAMA - in a puri-puri case there one witness said rather lamely that he had gone to sleep in the bush and his dead brother had told him the name of the man who had puri-puri-ed him.

This custom does not come within the Native Regulation 97 and shortage of good land close to villages makes it hard to enforce Section 2 thereof. And even if that Section is rigidly enforced the custom seems bad.

30th September 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters from about 8.30 till dark with the exception of a small break when I, at the request of Father Cardew, inspected ~~the~~ ^{the} School. He says the MOVIAMI are a very proud race and very sensitive and most of the scholars will break a slate or rip up a piece of paper rather than show themselves to be wrong in the working of a sum.

Worked on tax receipts, etc at night.

1st October 1935.

The Villages of HEATOARE and HEAVALA are enclosed with the one fence. I inspected the village and found same to be clean and the houses generally fair - two in HEAVALA to be replaced. A bridge was needed and ordered across the small creek at the HEAVALA entrance to the Village. At high tides the waters from the numerous creeks ~~in~~ ^{into} the village and earth dykes are being made against the fences in an endeavour to prevent.

Completed various small matters and left in 5 small canoes at 11:15 for SAVAIVIRI which was reached in 3/4 hour.

After lunch called roll, took names of new arrivals, paid family bonuses and collected taxes. Held Court for Native Matters.

2nd October 1935.

The people from TAPALA came to SAVAIVIRI and I called census, took new names, paid family bonuses, collected Tax and held Court for Native Matters, finishing at 1:30.

At 2 o'clock left to visit TAPALA in a fast canoe and reached there in three quarters of an hour. This place is very pretty. On the banks of the River are the Rest House and Barracks, behind them for about a quarter of a mile is a Company Coconut Plantation, spotlessly clean and the only clean one I had then seen in the Division and behind the Plantation is the Village. This is very clean and pretty, with good houses and fences but unfortunately it was marred by the presence of some six old, dirty and decaying houses just outside the fence said to be used for keeping pig food etc. On my instructions and advice these are being removed and replaced and with such alterations complete it will take some beating in the competition for the Best Kept Village for the year 1935/6.

Arrived back at SAVAIVIRI at 4.30 and inspected that village again. Worked at night on tax matters etc..

3rd October 1935.

Left SAVAIVIRI in three canoes for KURUPI which was reached in 1½ hours at 10 o'clock.

Called the roll and on instructing ~~the~~ V.C. HASC to have all the people near the Office after lunch, was invited by him to use the School building in the Village. As I considered he had no right to issue such an invitation I refused and took new names, paid family bonuses and collected Taxes at the Office. I later learnt at MORU that the "School" was a Church. (My refusal has done good however - the village, as I later found out, is a solid half hour walk from the Rest House on the River Bank and the KURUPI people are now building a second Rest House at the Village itself).

4th October 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters up till 3.30 p.m. Inspected village which was found to be very good, houses all good and fences good. The water is obtained from a fenced well and the water is good; that at the Rest House is very salty.

Returned to the Rest House about 5.15 and spent remainder of afternoon reading mail and papers received during the day from Kerema.

5th October 1935.

Up early and despatched A.C. ELIJAH to Kerema with letters etc and two prisoners.

With 28 carriers left in an endeavour to reach IOKEA. Reached ULITAI (Motu Motu) at 9.30 and inspected pump. This was found to be in excellent working order, with good flow of water, and decided to allow it to remain. Continued on to MIKE AVIALA and finding the pump there to be in a broken state, had it pulled up, and then continued on to BIARU. This was reached at 2 o'clock but it was a terrifically hot day, so hot that the BIARU V.C. who was with me had to keep leaping from turf of grass to another and it struck me that my carriers would find it equally hot and would be a fair way behind me. So I waited at BIARU and as they did not turn up till 4.30 I spent the night there.

6th October 1935.

Away again fairly early with 29 carriers and reached IOKEA at about 10 o'clock. I left the pumps I had collected in the Rest House there and paid off the relative five carriers and sent the rest of the carriers on to LOVE.

I called on Mr and Mrs Nixon and found them well but very worried about their baby who was suffering from some severe gastric trouble.

After morning tea I continued on to LOVE reaching there at 1.30.

Took afternoon off to write private mail but was prevented somewhat by Mr Higginson who called. Though he keeps himself very tidy and clean I think he has spent his last 2/- and is particularly hard up.

7th October 1935.

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected taxes of all OIAPU Villages except SAROTA and finished at 2:30. Held Court for Native Matters from then till dark.

Worked till late at night on tax matters etc..

8th October 1935.

Inspected Villages of LOVE and MORIO and found same clean with fences fair and houses fair. Rest house and barracks fair but floors in both very bad and new floors ordered. V. C. UME is in charge of these two villages.

Left LOVE with 24 carriers, inspecting KARUKU, LAULAVA, ALUMIRU? LAULOVO and SAROTA - all these villages were clean but houses were generally poor owing to the fact that they have to go some seven or

eight miles to obtain timbers.

Called Census, took new names, paid Family Women and collected taxes at SAROTA and held Court for Native Matters. Finished up at about 3.30 and moved on to IOKEA, arriving there about 5 p.m.

Had dinner with Mr and Mrs Nixon and on leaving there worked on necessary mail etc. till after midnight.

9th October 1935.

Despatched A.C.LEPO to KEREEMA with mail, and prisoners.

Worked at census, family bonus and tax till it was dark and entered up days work at night.

10th October 1935.

Completed the collection of taxes and then held Court for Native Matters till 4.30. Inspected the village (V.C.SARUFA) and found same to be clean, fences old but in good repair and houses generally good.

There is a reconstruction scheme in progress, all houses being kept in four lines, but at present the village has a very straggly appearance.

Pulled out IOKEA pump and then took all pumps up to MORU and with the aid of a very capable student pulled them all to pieces, knocking off at dark.

Had dinner with the Nixons. They tell a good yarn about Councillor MAIVA of LOVE. The Church people there thought he would be a good man to have as deacon but when Mr Nixon went there to elect him MAIVA said he couldn't accept the position. He said "If you make me a deacon I'll have to stop being a Councillor." Mr Nixon argued with him and MAIVA explained "If you make me a deacon I will always have to tell the truth and I'll have to stop being a Councillor, because as a Councillor I have to lie all the time."

11th October 1935.

Worked hard with the student AVASA and completed overhauling the pumps by 12 o'clock, managing to make four good pumps and one passable one.

Re-installed the IOKEA pump and had a very late lunch at Nixons.

Inspected three Company Coconut plantations and found some now fairly clean but as plantations only fair.

Fixed up several small matters and despatched A.C.MORINA with pumps and spare gear to await me at BIANU, he having 10 carriers.

Then with 14 carriers who protested that it was impossible to reach our destination before dark set out inland to APOHAIFI.

The road has been neglected and is bad but even so we reached the River Bank in 2½ hours and after waiting for a while for canoes to take us the last quarter of a mile managed to arrive at APONAIPI just on dark. V.C.OSIRA and Councillors (two) very attentive but mosquitoes being very bad I went to bed within a couple of hours of arrival. Rest House good but rather small.

12th October 1935.

Up early and even with eight paddlers in a light canoe it took four hours to go up the BIARU CREEK to BINA. This village, in charge of V.C.IKARDA, has about twenty houses, all of which are good. Fences are good, the village very clean and the Rest House, though again rather small, looks very good.

On being convinced that OKAIPI Village was "too close" I decided to visit it and managed to reach it in one and a half hours, practically at a dog trot all the way.

The people say that this village has never been visited - it has twenty houses, all similar and all good, with two small Dubus in a perfect oval and the village was spotlessly clean. I would estimate the population at a little over 100, this village now containing all the prior inhabitants of a village called APUARO as well.

There are two Village Councillors - one elected at Kerema and one elected at Kairuku.

After a rest of about one hour I returned by the same road, which is fairly good, to BIFA, and left that place to return to APONAIPI at 5.30. Despite the apparently swift current the down trip took 2½ hours. Mosquitoes again very bad at night.

13th October 1935.

Inspected the village of APONAIPI and found same to be very clean, with good houses and fences. The R.C.Mission teacher there says that all the houses are regularly washed out once a month - I don't think many other villages in the Gulf can make that boast.

Enquired into an outstanding matter and being unable to make headway took the parties with me for sending to Kerema.

Left APONAIPI in three small canoes at 9 o'clock and reached BIARU at 12.30.

Called the Census in the afternoon and being very tired called e are

14th October 1935.

Despatched A.C.KEMO to Kerema with letters etc..

e water

at as bad

Took names of new arrivals, paid family women and collected taxes, which completed was occupied with Court for Native Matters till dark. Worked till late at night cleaning up.

15th October 1935.

Inspected the two large and two small villages comprising BIARU and found same to be clean with good houses and fences. Rest House and Barracks were bad and I have ordered same to be replaced with better structures. V.C. KARAKULE in charge.

Inspected Company Coconut plantations Nos 1, 2 and 4 and found that these had been cleaned in a half hearted manner but the land appears to be of poor quality and the trees are certainly very poor.

With 27 carriers departed for LESE arriving there about 11 o'clock, having inspected Company Coconut Plantations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 en route. These had been well cleaned but the trees and land seem to be very poor.

Called census, took names of new arrivals for both AVIALA and KAVORA and paid family bonuses to the latter Village.

Worked till fairly late at night.

16th October 1935.

Was awake extremely early owing to multitudes of mosquitoes ignoring the mosquito net.

Paid family bonuses to AVIALA and collected taxes from both places.

Held Court for Native Matters till about five o'clock when I inspected the Village AVIALA. This was very clean and well fenced but five new houses were badly needed. V.C. LAHO in charge.

Re-installed pump at AVIALA but owing to the very poor water which gets more brackish the deeper the well I am not very hopeful about the success thereof.

Inspected the three small and one large villages of KAVORA (V.C. MAIVA) across the River and the four small villages on the LESE side. All had good houses and fences but were not as clean as could be wished. Two new houses were ordered.

The joint Rest Houses^{are} and Barracks ~~is~~ very good, the former being new. Mosquitoes were very bad and I went to bed as soon as I had finished dinner, which however was not till late.

It is hard to understand why the mosquitoes are bad here. There are none at BIARU about 3½ miles East and the people say that the water in the Creeks is too salty to grow or make sago. They are not as bad

Arrived at KUKIPI at 6.45 and then in two fairly large canoes continued on to MOVIAMI arriving there after an interesting coconut flare-lit passage up narrow creeks in a little over an hour and a half.

23rd October 1935.

Left early in canoe with eight paddlers to inspect MOVIAMI Company Coconut Plantation No 1 - this was reached in an hour and a half and inspected. It is now well cleaned and the majority of the trees look good. Unfortunately in burning off a few of the coconuts were singed and the fire getting a good hold burned out some old garden land adjacent. Fortunately for these people there had been a dispute last year over the ownership of the garden land and it had been adjudged by a Magistrate then to belong to MOVIAMI people and that the MOTUMOTU people must cease to garden there. Consequently when later at MOVIAMI a lot of Motu Motu people wanted to claim for damages (there had been little destroyed) I had to tell them that if they made Court and, as they would have had to do, told lies about still using the land I would have no option but to prosecute them for non-obedience of a lawful order. On being told which, after discussion, they decided not to continue in the claim. They then wanted to know what they would do for a road to their lands if they couldn't use the one through the ~~KUKIPI~~ MOVIAMI Plantation and garden and I again used the opportunity to point out that if their fathers had had sufficient intelligence and spirit to build a road, surely they had.

They then brought to light the fact that the MOVIAMI people tried to prevent them from selling sago up at the Goldfield by claiming sole right to the use of the River to which the MOVIAMI people replied that when the MOTUMOTU people went up to the Goldfield they burnt down the houses at the various stopping places. This matter seems to want attention and I will look into it on my way to TIVERI.

Having inspected the plantation I crossed the River and then walked to TELAPO (about 1 mile) and had morning tea with the Fathers, after which one of them kindly took me back to MOVIAMI in the launch.

Held Court for Native Matters and cleaned up several matters.

Left MOVIAMI in two canoes at 3.30 and reached TAPALA at 5.30.

At night presented the prize for the Best Kept Plantation for the year 1934/5 but unfortunately this was marred slightly by the absence of most of the young people.

24th October 1935.

Left TAPALA in two canoes shortly after dawn - reached SAVAIVIRI an hour later. Here I inspected their Company Coconut Plantation and this

was now clean and promises well. Continued through it and by a recently reconditioned road arrived at MOVAVI Company Coconut Plant. No 3 which was also clean.

Transferred gear to two SAVAIVIRI canoes and sending them ahead to await me at LILIFIRU, took a third canoe and went to KAVAFURU. Here I looked into a suggestion from the newly appointed Ferryman that a new and better road be made between his Ferry landing and the next Ferry and finding his suggestion good, gave the necessary instructions.

Arrived at LILIFIRU a little after 12.30 and found to my disgust that no attempt had been made to dig the well for the pump. This was immediately started and I held Court for Native Matters, a gambling case occupying a long time. By the time I had finished the Court it was 3.30 and as the well still needed at least two hours work I decided to leave the pump and install it on my way through to TIVERI.

With 23 carriers then proceeded to KUARU inspecting LILIFIRU Company Coconut Plantation on route (which was clean - trees fair) and KUARO Company Coconut Plantation which was excellent.

I stopped with Mr and Mrs Clark and had dinner with them, which finished I continued on to KARANA.

● 25th October 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters and collected outstanding taxes till 10 o'clock when with 23 carriers continued towards Kerema.

Inspected their Company Coconut Plantations and found that one had been cleaned in a half hearted fashion and the second not at all - severely reprimanded the people and reminded them on my way through to TIVERI I would expect them to be clean and further that the Regulation dealing with roads between villages would be strictly enforced. I have since heard that both matters have been attended to.

As I had unfortunately not warned the SARAI and SIIO villages about the Company Coconut Plantations these were still bad and orders were given for cleaning to be done.

Arrived at the foot of the Cupola at 12.30 and after short rest continued on to Kerema reporting at about 3.30.

Amount of taxes collected £784: 16: --.

Amount distributed in Family Bonuses £164: 17: --.

● General Remarks: Sickness.

During the patrol I could not help noticing that the natives to the East of Kerema are rather unfortunately situated. For over six months

in each year they cannot use their sea-going canoes and at the same time and for practically the same period the Cupola, the only road way into Kerema from the East, gets rain nearly every night. This rain turns the road into little short of a three hour slippery slide - on my outward trip not one of my 26 carriers arrived at SILO without at least one fall - and for any one sick to have to make the journey it must be sheer hell.

These people then, for six months, have only the L.M.S. Hospital at MORU to go to. I inspected this Hospital and found it to be very well kept, with a good dispensary, and the recently appointed Medical attendant seems to be intelligent and keen on his work.

Mrs Nixon is a qualified Nurse but she must receive cases which require more skilled attention than she can give. As a matter of fact she does and on this patrol I, at her request, issued a passage permit to the son of the Village Policeman at IOKEA. This boy has huge flesh bulbs hanging as big earrings from each side of the lobe of each ear and started to grow when the lobes were pierced. They are still growing and Mrs Nixon says she has had no prior experience to guide her in treatment.

In all the villages are many cases of badly "wauped" limbs through neglected sores and ulcers.

I think it would be in the interests of the natives if Mrs Nixon were allowed to issue passage permits - a check against abuse could be had by the Doctor at Port Moresby countersigning genuine cases.

GARDENS;

I inspected as many gardens as possible while on patrol but it would need a separate patrol to inspect them all. For instance the MOVIAMI people have gardens everywhere - each man makes his own plot and some of them are as many as five full canoe days away up the TAURI and LAKEKAMU Rivers. The TAVAFURU people seem to have a community garden but to reach it they have to go to LILIFIRU and then about four hours up the LILIFIRU Creek. Some of the places, such as IOKEA, TAVAFURU and MOTUMOTU have small subsidiary gardens, each about 60 feet square and as many as 30 of these squares, all well fenced and well attended. These however only represent a few of the people and are not what could be termed their gardens proper.

Of all the gardens I have seen in this Division that at LORABADA is the most outstanding but even it needs a lot of attention to make it a good garden.

they were at POPO but they ran it a very close second.

17th October 1935.

Despatched A.C. ELIJAH with pumps and spare gear to await me at Motu Motu and in two canoes - 16 carriers - departed for POPO. After proceeding up the small creek for about half an hour and then about one hour's walk we came to the Lake near which is LESE Company Coconut Plantation No 2. This was inspected and found to be very well cleaned and the plantation itself seems good.

Crossing the Lake took about half an hour and then by well kept bridges and roads to POPO which was reached at 1.30.

In passing I inspected all the Government buildings there and but for the Store and what seems to have been the Butcher's shop all are in a very rotten condition. The natives however keep a fair fire break out and the roads are excellent.

Was occupied all afternoon in checking census, taking new names, paying family women and collecting tax.

The mosquitoes confirmed even the most exaggerated reports I had heard of them at night.

18th October 1935.

Held Court for Native Matters all morning and when finished inspected the four villages comprising POPO. Houses were all good and the villages very clean. KOSARI which though two hours away by canoe is quite close to the Rest House by road is very pleasing. Rest House and Barracks good - V. C. MEAVILI seems to be a good man.

Left POPO in two canoes at 12.30 - arrived at the mouth of the River i.e. the deserted village of KAPURI at 6.30 paid off canoe boys and with 16 fresh carriers from KAVORA - they having been advised to wait for me - I continued on to MOTUMOTU arriving there at about 8.30.

19th October 1935.

Despatched A.C. TA-U to Kerema with mail, prisoners etc..

Called names and found that with a new village called LALAIPIPI composed of people broken away from ULIPAI and the MIRIHEA alterations it was a very tedious job. It and taking the names of new arrivals kept me going till dark.

Worked at night till late.

20th October 1935.

Worked all day on census alterations and other matters and again at night.

21st October 1935.

Paid money women and then collected taxes, working right through till

4.15. Had a light lunch and then went to inspect village of LALAIPIPI and MIRIVASI. These are a good half hour East of ULITAI and are very poor - in fact so poor that I told them that unless they could build themselves a village or rather villages at least equal in quality to the one they had left within 6 months they would all have to return to their old villages. MIRIVASI has over 200 people and LALAIPIPI a first Census total of 60 so that it would probably be a good idea to have a Village Policeman appointed to control the two villages. They are on opposite sides of a branch of the BAKKAMU River.

Continued East and inspected ULITAI Company Coconut Plantation and found same now very clean and showing prospect of being an excellent plantation.

Returned to ULITAI and made a thorough inspection of this Village.

From a distance it looks very well but on close inspection it was revealed that it is impossible to find one new house and even the houses were extremely old. Ordered 7 of the worst to be replaced.

At night collected taxes from temporary defaulters and afterwards had a deputation from the young men of ULITAI. These wanted me to remove the old Councillors and make them Councillors in their stead and their asking gave me a good opening for pointing out that at present they had even less to recommend them than the present men - they were content to live in houses built by their fathers and had not indicated any desire to improve the village by setting an example etc.. I believe myself that once these people realise that they are living on the name made for them by their forefathers and have yet to prove a right to the pride in themselves, they will be fine race. Worked till late on tax matters etc..

22nd October 1955.

Up early and inspected the two villages now comprising MIRIHEA (V.C. MALALA) and found same clean, well fenced but though the houses are on the main better than those at ULITAI the difference is slight. Rest House, Barracks and Compound good.

Held Court for Native Matters till 4:30.

Packed up and with 26 carriers departed for MUVIAMI.

On the way I inspected MIRIHEA Company Coconut Plantation No 1 and this has now been well cleaned and promises well.

Inspected KUKIPI Company Coconut Plantations Nos 1 and 2 and these also are now very clean and should be good.

Arrive

In addition it is hard to know what constitutes a Best Kept Garden. It makes the garden very untidy to leave decaying logs, banana leaves etc and on the other hand these untidy objects may be very good and necessary nature.

I would suggest that this prize be changed to the Best Kept Road - all villages should have these, however short, and they can be judged according to a standard.

COUNCILLORS.

At every village East of Kerema I was asked about the prices the "Government" had fixed to be paid by the Port Moresby villages for sago and other produce brought there from these Villages by canoe. I made enquiries and it seems that the Port Moresby Councillors have held a price fixing meeting among themselves and then sent by letter a list of these prices to IOKEA, asking these people to tell the people further West. The prices fixed are as follows:

<u>Article.</u>	<u>Previous price.</u>	<u>Fixed price.</u>	<u>Kerema.</u>
Betel nut	30 for 1/-	30 for 6d	-
Sago (about 40lbs)	2/-	6d.	10d
Sago (large)	5/-	2/-	½d. p.lb.
Yam about 20" long	1/6	1/-	-
Pumpkin (big)	2/-	6d.	-
Mats about 5' x 3'6"	5/-	1/-	-

The people here are very worried and it will be interesting to hear the result.

CLOTHING - N.R.94-96. C.I.50.

At nearly every village I was plagued by natives wanting singlet permits and to on an average of two per village I issued same to the cleanest looking and most intelligent looking. Talkative missionaries, Samoan and native, informed me that a lot of natives wore them consistantly until word that a patrol was afoot was received, when such clothing was placed in boxes until it was safe to wear such again.

It would seem safe to say that 75% of the male natives in each village have a singlet or singlets in their boxes and it may be a good idea if knowledge of this was expressed, general permission be given for use on Sundays, followed by cancellation of all existing village permits and punishment for wearing on week days. Even then success would depend solely on the village policemen and councillors.

and village
50 R.V.

17 DEC 1935

[G.P. 67

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

7 27/36

TIVERI POLICE CAMP (IBERIA) STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. N. Rutledge to
TAURI RIVER for the purpose of
Native Labour Inspections etc..

Left Station on 25th Novr. 1935 Returned to Station on 11th Decr. 1935

Number of Carriers employed 10 prisoners Number of Police taken 2

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge ---

Villages visited HEATOARE and HEAVALA

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

7405/3.35.-1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 12th December, 1935

[Signature]
Officer in charge of Station

REPORT OF PATROL done by A / A.R.M. Rutledge in connection
with Native Labour Inspections and C.P.S. Matters.

(This patrol report is being rendered owing to the seemingly long absence of A / A.R.M. from the Camp and in explanation thereof).

25th November 1935.

Left Tiveri Police Camp at 8.00 o'clock in large station canoe with A.C. BOBI, Interpreter FRAVILI, 9 prisoners, 4 natives under Contract of Service to TIVERI GOLD DREDGING COY LTD and my personal cook.

Arrived at OLIPAI Landing at 10.30, beached the canoe and prepared loads for carrying. A.C. JAMBA with one prisoner should have met me here but failed to do so.

Left OLIPAI at 11 o'clock and in first twenty yards appreciated the fact that the road leaves much to be desired. A Creek nearly neck deep was the first obstacle, followed by nearly a mile of knee deep swamp. The road from then to Fish Creek was fairly good. Fish Creek was fairly high and running strongly and at the first time of crossing I was swept off my feet and would have been carried well down-stream but for my cook who, aided by the Interpreter, helped me to my feet and the shore. Unfortunately I had foolishly carried a pair of glasses in my shirt pocket and these in the upset, together with tobacco and matches were lost. The Fish Creek was crossed a little higher up on two more occasions but fortunately the water, though still running strongly was only knee deep and the crossings were accomplished without further mishap.

The road from Fish Creek to the Dredge though very neglected was fairly good and the Dredge was reached at 2.15 p.m.

Here A.C. JAMBA reported and said that he and the prisoner had lost their way from Tiveri to OLIPAI and had only arrived at the Dredge a couple of hours before me.

Messrs Nelson and Gossner were insistent that I should live with them and I accepted their hospitality.

26th November 1955.

Attended Roll Call of employees of RIVERI GOLD DREDGING COY LTD in morning and spent remainder of morning in inspecting their dwellings, latrines, places of work etc.

In afternoon held Court of Petty Sessions.

27th November 1955.

Occupied all day with Court of Petty Sessions.

28th November 1955.

Leaving part of gear such as table, chair, stool with 11 prisoners the two A.C.'s and Interpreter at 9 O'clock I left Sunset en route to the Tauri River. I had been informed at Sunset that Mr Zimmer had done the trip in six hours and had informed them that in that time was also included time allowance for lunch etc.

I reached the head of Little Fish Creek at 12 o'clock and rested for three quarters of an hour when lunch was eaten.

From here until four o'clock the track lead up and down hills of seemingly increasing height and incline and I and the carriers were nearly exhausted, despite numerous short rests. I decided to spell for an half hour and then if we did not sight our destination in another half hour's walking we would camp at first suitable spot.

Fortunately the remaining hill being the worst was the last and from it a splendid view of the Tauri River with the aeroplane clearing and the hills in the background was obtained and it was decided to continue to the River. The track lead down the hill, an almost perpendicular drop of over 850 feet, and the descent was not easy. How the carriers managed without mishap is hard to understand.

The main camp of Golden Stream N.L. on the TAURI River was reached at 6.15 p.m. and everyone was exhausted. The police, interpreter and cook had all voluntarily spelled the carriers and as an example of how tired all must have been, my cook who is a big well built Motu Motu native immediately on arrival curled up and went to sleep!

A.C. SARI who had been stationed at TAURI as guard reported at 6.30 and informed me that Messrs Curtain, Boileau, Timperley and Mustard were at a new camp about an hour's walk up the River and

Messrs Zimmer and Roberts at a new camp on the West Arm of the TAURI above the Junction.

I very much regret that the carriers were so hard worked on the trip and can only excuse myself on the grounds that too much belief was put in the report of Mr Zimmer's time taken and it was on this that we carried on, expecting every hill to be the last. I later found out from Mr Zimmer that he had taken 7½ hours to do the trip and he had been extremely lightly loaded and had not taken many spells.

29th November 1935.

With A.C. BOBI and SARI I went in the morning to Mr Curtain's camp an hour's walk up the River. He offered me the hospitality of the Camp and in the afternoon the prisoners brought my gear up. A.C. BOBI was introduced to Mr Curtain and instructed to remain at TAURI as camp guard for three months and I will relieve him on my next inspection.

30th November 1935.

Inspected native labour at Roll Call and in the morning went across the River to inspect working place etc..

Mr Zimmer arrived down from the top camp with weekly report. He discovered that my cook had stolen a piece of dungaree at the store at the lower camp and in the afternoon I held Court of Petty Sessions and on conviction sentenced the native to ½ month imprisonment with hard labour. I will pay him off on completion of his sentence as it would be inadvisable for me, constantly visiting camps, to have him with me.

Inspected native housing, latrine etc in afternoon.

1st December 1935.

Having given the matter of the return trip much thought and in view of the fact that the prisoners I had taken as carriers had been those least likely to work without constant supervision at the new site, and not having been picked for their carrying possibilities were not an overstrong lot I decided to return to Tiveri via Moviavi by canoe. Two good trees were selected and the prisoners put to work making canoes.

2nd December 1935.

With Mr Zimmer, A.C. ^{JAMBA} SARI and 4 prisoners I went by canoe up the

Tauri River to the Junction and then up the Western Arm thereof for nearly a mile to Mr Zimmer's camp there, the total distance from the other camp being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles but the time taken by canoe 5 hours.

Here I inspected the working place of the natives, meeting Mr Roberts.

3rd December 1935.

Inspected natives at Roll call, and completed inspection of buildings etc..

Left the camp at about 10 O'clock and returned to other camp within an hour.

Spent remainder of the day here completing canoe and on office work.

4th December 1935.

Left Mr Curtain's camp at 6.15 a.m. in new canoe and arrived at Moviavi at 7.45 p.m. Practically all along the TAURI RIVER there are gardens, some quite large, owned and worked by Moviavi natives and the gardens look well though of course the dominant crop is bananas. MOVIAMI natives are continually quarrelling with the Kukipi and Motu Motu natives over garden lands on the LAKEKAMU and other Rivers. There is enough and to spare for them on the TAURI River.

5th December 1935.

At a meeting of the Village Councillors and Policemen of the two MOVIAMI Villages, SAVAIVIRI, TAPALA and KUKIPI (MOTU MOTU, LILIFIRU and HABU HABU Villages were also asked to be present but did not come) it was willingly decided that rest houses for natives were a necessity along the Lakekamu River as all these villages are suppliers of sago to the goldfield and the houses at gardens now used are not only exceedingly poor but liable to be causes of trouble, and all present expressed their willingness to have same built. It was also decided that a supply of dry firewood would be at each new house and users of same would have to replenish with an equal quantity so that at all times there would be dry wood at each house.

A ballot was taken and it was found that the villages would build

as follows:-

Savaiviri & Tapala	at	KOLAIFI
HEATOARE	at	OMI
KUKIPI	at	PAPA
LILIFIRU	at	MAMAUDI
Motu Motu	at	EKENI
HEAVILA	at	MOMIO
HABU HABU	at	OLIPAI

all houses to be roughly 24' x 14' and of the overhanging eaves type.

Held Court for Native Matters and settled several out of Court.

6th December 1935.

Left NOVLAVI in canoe for Tiveri. Canoe very heavy and progress poor.

7th to 9th December 1935.

On canoe on all days from daylight to dark but progress very poor.

10th December 1935.

Launch ZOMBAI arrived on her way to TIVERI at 12 o'clock and I decided that the time saved by transferring to her would be well worth the cost and with interpreter and cook made the transfer leaving the prisoners in charge of A.C. JAMBA to bring up the canoe.

11th December 1935.

Arrived at TIVERI at 1 o'clock.

General.

While on the TAURI at Mr Zimmer's camp I was told by him that there are many KUKU KUKU'S between the two arms of that River and when I re-visit TAURI late in February or early in March, unless otherwise advised, I will go prepared to make a short patrol of say two week's duration between the two arms.

Emil Vuleaob.
AJAKM

12. 12. 35.

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

8.1935/36.

K E R E M A. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by L. James O'Malley to
the KUKUKUKU district for the purpose of
arresting murderers

Left Station on 2nd December Returned to Station on 29th December

Number of Carriers employed 52 Number of Police taken 10

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited MEI. HERE-HERE. KEURU. KEA-KEA. KOYALAHU. VIALALA.
AKOUDA. HEWAO. KAIRAVA. LOIHIKI. ABUA, shelters only.
KUNUAI. WTANJAVA. ARUKA. AUMA. VAILALA west. VARTPI.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

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7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 6 January, 1936

Naiman
 Officer in charge of Station

KUKUKUKU COUNTRY PATROLS

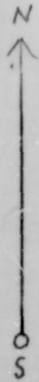
No 1 - - - - -

No 2 - - - - -

OFFICE PATROL Nos 8 + 9 of 1935/36

SCALE 2 miles = 1 inch

L. J. M. P. O.



KUKUKUKU PATROL.

FORWARD.

Owing to my illness, I was unable to continue the KUKUKUKU Patrol, being forced to return to the coast.

I was so weak and sick, that the Rev Dewdney decided that it would be better for me to return to AUMA with him, where he could take care of me. I am sincerely thankful to him for the good attention which he gave me, and it was through his care and attention, that I recovered so quickly.

I am sorry that I was unable to arrest KIWAIBORI. Had he been in the village with KEVTLAHA, as KEVI of ABUA, had informed us, he would certainly have been arrested.

The KUKUKUKU people did not know that we were in their country, and it was a great surprise to KEVTLAHA, when he was arrested. KEVI had vanished during the raid on the village, no doubt to return quickly and inform KIWAIBORI, that the Government were in the country and after him.

Having gained the information that the people were now watching the roads, it would be impossible to arrest KIWAIBORI at the present moment. It was for this reason that I returned to LOHTIKI village, to give the people the idea that I had gone back to KUREMA.

I intended to ~~make~~ make a surprise visit back to the KUKUKUKUs, and if possible arrest KIWAIBORI.

On my return to LOHTIKI, I was taken ill, and had to return to the coast.

It is my intention to leave KUREMA, and enter the KUKUKUKU country by way of ORAU, at a later date.

L. James O'Malley
.....
Patrol Officer.

REPORT OF PATROL MADE BY PATROL OFFICER
L. JAMES O'MALLEY TO THE KUKUKUKU
DISTRICT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARRESTING
MURDERERS

Personnel :	L/C.	LAHO	
	A.C.	LEPAW	
	A.C.	ELIJAH	
	A.C.	KADA	
	A.C.	KOTIENA	
	A.C.	KEMO	
	A.C.	BUAVI	
	A.C.	TURTAI	(Local)
	A.C.	BERT	do.
	A.C.	TUMAIRO	do.
Interpreter		KTVAVIA	

Monday, 2nd December, 1935.

Acting under instructions to proceed to the KUKUKUKU country, and effect the arrest of two KUKUKUKU natives, (KEVILANA and KIWAIBORI) who had committed murder some time ago, killing one man, wounding another, and inflicting wounds on female natives, all of LOTIKI village, I left KEREMA Station at 7.30 a.m., and crossed KEREMA Bay in the whale boat, arriving at MEI Village at 8.30 a.m.

Twenty prisoners, who were to carry my stores to the VIALALA River, were transported across the bay in two canoes, and then proceeded along the beach to MEI village.

Thirty eight carriers from MEI village were engaged to carry stores to KEURU village.

While waiting for the prisoners to arrive at MEI village, I inspected the village. It was filthy dirty, except a small portion in which lives one of the councillors. I instructed the V.C. to clean the village, warning him and his people, that I would be returning again to see their village, and if it was not clean, they would accompany me to KEREMA.

Leaving MEI village at 10.15 a.m. the party proceeded along the hot beach. The heat was terrific.

After some hours walking, the party arrived at Mr Drummonds plantation, where we rested for nearly two hours, and all enjoyed the spell in the cool shade, after the long hot walk along the beach.

After saying good bye to the Drummonds, the party moved off at 4 p.m. and 45 minutes walking brought us to KEURU village, and here we made camp.

Passing the village of HERE-HERE, I noticed that the village was dirty. When V.C. KAHOMO of OVAVAHA reported, he was instructed to have the village cleaned. He informed me that the people told him, "it was not the police business", and although he told them repeatedly to clean the village, they refused to do so. The C.P.L. who is with me, and who will return with the prisoners from VIALALA, I have instructed him to see that the village is cleaned, and if the people refuse to clean the village, he is to take them to KEREMA.

V.C. HOA of KEURU reported.

V.C. KAHAMO of OVAVAHA reported.

Paid off the MEI carriers, who wish to return to their village to night, warned them again about cleaning their village.

Tuesday 3rd December.

Carriers from KEURU and OVAVAHA arrived in camp at 6 a.m.. By 7am. we were on the march again. The carriers and some of the police went along the beach. Three police and myself took the bush track, so that I could inspect the villages. I inspected the villages controlled by V.C. HOA, and found them neat and clean. The roads between the villages, were also wide and clean. Of course, I believe, that when the people hear that a Government Officer is coming, they clean the village for the occasion, and probably they are never cleaned again, till the people hear of another officer approaching the village. Leaving the villages, I returned to the coast by canoe, meeting the party at KEA-KEA village, V.C. HEMERABEA. Here a woman reported, that the V.C. had beaten her, and she wanted to make court. I informed the people that they would have to go to KEREMA. The C/L would accompany them on his return from VIALALA.

The heat has been terrific, and has burnt me so much, that I am hardly able to walk. Found on entering KOJALAHU village, V.C. HEMAVI. it was as clean as a new pin. I wish the people would always keep their villages clean.

Arrived at VIALALA River at 12 o'clock. V.C

PAGE 3

V.Cs HAREHO of VIALALA West, LAHO of MAREKI East, and all councillors reported. A councillor of PART near Port Moresby came in, they are collecting sago here.

Carriers paid off, and returned immediately to their village. Instructed C/L and A.C. to return with prisoners to KEREMA.

Canoes nearly ready to convey us up the VIALALA River to LOIHKI village. I intend to leave here early to-morrow.

V.C. HATE of AUMA reported. He informed me that the AUMA people will not clean the village. The rest house has fallen down, and they will not build a new one. If I return by way of VIALALA, I will pay a visit to AUMA, and see that the people clean the village, and build a new rest house.

Wednesday 4th December.

At daylight we were ready to move off up the river. Five canoes were engaged, and eight men for every canoe. The tide was against us, but we made good progress. Passed many small houses, built on the banks of the river. Police inform me that the houses are used by the people when they leave their villages to go fishing.

Many canoes and people on the river. Vialala men came down stream floating large trees, which are apparently for the natives of the C.D. who are making lakatois at VIALALA. V.C. HEVEHOVI of IORT, met us on the bank of the river.

It was a long and tiresome journey up the river, and the carriers were beginning to feel the strain of the journey, but when AKOUDA was sighted, all put on a spurt, and we arrived at the rest house opposite the village, at 5.30 p.m.

V.C. KARAI of AKOUDA reported at rest house, and the village people brought food. Dispatched V.C. KARAI to go to AHIA village, and bring in V.C. HART. He is to be dismissed, and another man appointed in his place.

Thursday 5th December.

Rain during the early morning. V.C. KARAI returned with V.C. HART. V.C. MORTKI appointed instead of HART of AHIA village.

V.C. MOROPOI of PRAVORA, UPOIA, Gulf Division, met us on the bank of the river, and reported all well at his village. V.C. HAUWOKI-KIYO

of

of HEWAO reported. His village is clean and tidy. There is no trouble in his village. V.C. ARUPI of LOTHIKI, met us at a small village called KATRAVA. I sent him on to LOTHIKI to get food.

The journey was slow up the river. Heavy rain could be seen falling in the distance, and about four o'clock, flood waters came down the river. At times the canoes were hardly moving. One canoe capsized, but nothing was lost, except a police swag bag. Came in sight of LOTHIKI village at 7 p.m., and arrived there a few minutes later.

Carriers were engaged at all the small villages along the river. These boys will carry into the KUKUKUKU country.

Dispatched V.C. to V.C. PAKU village to bring V.C. in. V.C. of LOTHIKI, informs me that V.C. KORI has left WATHEKA village, and moved over near the PURARI River. I have sent for him, and have instructed the V.C. here to inform V.C. KORI, that he is to report immediately at KEREJA.

Friday 6th December.

V.C. WARA of LOTHIKI reported with food. Carriers (VIALALA) paid off and returned to their villages this ~~noon~~ a.m.

Remained at LOTHIKI for the day, preparing canoes for journey up the LOTHIKI River. V.C. of HEWAO arrived at LOTHIKI with food and carriers. During the night V.C. PAKU of PAKU village, V.C. EHU of KEKE village, accompanied by V.C. PRAWA of MATWAKAPU, arrived at LOTHIKI, with canoes, carriers and food. Slight rain during night.

Saturday 7th December.

V.Cs reported at daylight, canoes and carriers ready to proceed up the LOTHIKI River. Over fifty men and eight canoes moved off at 6.30 a.m.

The river is not interesting, one sees only thickly timbered forests. Many rapids encountered, and the canoes had to be dragged over them. Passing a small garden, it was about 10.30 a.m. the V.Cs pointed out to me where the LOTHIKI man had been killed, some months ago by the KUKUKUKUs. Heat terrific.

About 3 p.m. a strong wind came up and heavy rain fell, so I decided to make camp on the bank of the river, Camp made at 4 p.m.

Sunday 8th December.

Moved off about 7 a.m. and started up stream. It was hard work for the carriers pulling against the strong flow of water. Our progress was delayed on several occasions, by large trees, which had fallen across the river. Hours were spent in cutting them to enable us to proceed. About 2.30 p.m. heavy, dense and cold rain began to fall, and in a few minutes the river became flooded. Although I continued on for an hour, we were not making any headway, and as we had been in the hot sun for hours, and now in the cold rain, I decided to make camp, fearing that the change of weather would bring the fever out, not only on me, but the police and carriers. Made camp on the bank of the river, rain pouring down all the time. All of us were glad to get under shelter, away from the rain. One carrier down with fever.

We are now in the hunting grounds of the KUKUKUKU people, but the only sign we have seen of them, is their foot prints on the bank of the river.

Large frogs, prawns, and fish were caught on our way up the river, carriers also collected a number of crocodile eggs.

The LOHUKI river is now becoming narrow, and it will not be long before we will have to leave the canoes. The river has high banks, and they are thickly covered with timber. At this camp, although the river is not wide, it is carrying a lot of water. The country surrounding the river, seems to abound in game, pigs and cassowaries. Bird life is not scarce either.

The LOHUKI people inform me, that they travel up this river at different times during the year, fishing and hunting. When I asked them did the KUKUKUKUs fight them, they said "No" we and the KUKUKUKUs are friends. When they told me this, I asked them why did the KUKUKUKUs kill one of their people and injure others, some time ago. The reply was, he was killed and the others wounded, for the trade goods that they carried. So it appears that the KUKUKUKUs will kill for steel, which they apparently want badly.

At the present time, the LOHUKI people have broken their friendship with the KUKUKUKUs, it seems to me, that the LOHUKI River

PAGE 6.

belongs to the LOYHIKI people, as they tell me it is now closed to the KUKUKUKU people. The KUKUKUKU used to come down to the LOYHIKI river to fish, but since the murder, they have not done so. I suppose until the murderers are caught, the river will be closed to the KUKUKUKU people.

Heavy rain continued to fall during the night.

Monday 9th December.

Owing to the flood waters in the river, we were unable to get away early. Broke camp at 8 a.m.

At the junction of the LOYHIKI river and the IO Creek, where we arrived at 10.30 a.m. we left the canoes. 52 carriers were employed to carry, eight were returned to LOYHIKI.

Following the IO Creek for about an hour, we came to a small creek (UWEA-KAGO). Here we rested for ten minutes. Followed the small creek for some distance. Rain began to fall, and by the time we came to a track that led up the steep side of a mountain, we were all wet to the skin. Leaving the creek, we went up along the track, and at 3 p.m. made camp where A.R.M. Faithorn made camp about eighteen months ago.

Heavy rain, thunder and lightning continued till 6 p.m.. It seems as though we have struck the wet weather, as it commences to rain every afternoon, and continues on till dark.

Tuesday 10th December.

Leaving camp at 7.30 a.m., the party descended to the KEIVORO creek. Here we rested for about an hour. Crossed the creek, and followed its banks and eventually came out at the junction of the creek and the LOYHIKI River. Following the LOYHIKI upstream for some distance, we came to a small creek called PA-AWARI. Here the party rested again. We were nearing the village of ABUA, and as I was trying to kill time, we rested here for over two hours. My idea was to camp near the village and make a raid the next morning at daybreak.

When rain commenced to fall about 2.30 p.m. I decided that I would move up towards the village and raid it, knowing that the people would be in their houses avoiding the rain.

Within two hundred yards of the village, I halted the party, and

the carriers I sent

PAGE 7.

with some police and carriers, I crept towards the village, which consisted of only one large house (Bell Tent shape). Surrounding the house, I found it to be an old one. Inside the house was a dead woman on a platform. The police inform me that when they were here some time ago, this now deserted house, was ABUA village. Spying smoke arising from behind a ridge, we ascended and found three small shelters, which we surrounded immediately. A voice called out in Motuon, "I will not run away". Discovered on entering one of the shelters, that the boy who had called out was KEVIRAHU ex A.C who ran away from a patrol that was in these parts some time ago. Two women and three children were with him. The women were a little afraid at first, but were soon calm and cutting sugar cane for us. KEVIRAHU informs me that the two wanted men are at KARAWI village, and that all the stolen goods are with them. He also informed us, that the friends of KIWAI BORI told him that if the Government came to arrest them, they will fight us. I intend to surprise the people of KARAWI to-morrow or the following morning.

When I asked KEVIRAHU, why the people had left ABUA village, he told me that a woman had died, so the people left. They seem to have gone some time, as parts of the house have fallen in. KEVIRAHU tells me, that when a person dies, he or she, are buried on a platform in the house. The house is then deserted, and the body is left to decay and fall away, and I suppose, as the house also falls away, it makes a covering for the dead person.

Made camp in a large garden. Most of the carriers have colds, also myself.

Wednesday 11th December.

Remained in camp till 3.30 p.m. About two o'clock, KEVI who appears to be some kind of a chief here, came into camp. The first view we got of him was, standing on a ridge above the camp calling out KOVANA MOGT MOGT. "The Government is walking about". He called out to the women who are living in their shelters, and asked them if the Government were fighting. They replied no, and with that answer he came into camp.

When KEVI came into camp, about half a dozen small boys came with him. It was rather amusing to watch them smoking the bamboo pipe

KIVAVIA the interpreter, informs me that all the small boys here smoke.

KEVI informed us that KEVILAHA and KIWAI-BORI were at ARUKA village in the KIWA-MORI district. I asked him if they slept there, and he said yes. He agreed to accompany us, and to show us the road to the village. He also informed us that he was wild about the murder of the LOYHIKI man, and that he wanted us to put the handcuffs on the wanted men, and take them away to KEREMA. KEVI seems to have a great fear of the handcuffs himself. I was going to put the handcuffs on him, but the boys said that he would not run away, although I was rather sure that he would bolt at some time or other. I thought also that he knew more about the wanted men, than he told us.

In company with KEVI, KEVIRAHU, six A.Cs and a few carriers, I descended to the LOYHIKI River. Here we found a raft. The river is wide and flows strongly. A few of us had got across the river safely, but when KIVAVIA was crossing on the raft, the rope broke, and he was washed towards the rapids. The boys dived over, and all got safely to shore. There was a great discussion between KEVI and KEVIRAHU, as to which road we should take, but at a word from KEVI, KEVIRAHU came over and said, that the road that KEVI wants us to take is shorter than the one I wanted you to take.

After climbing up the side of a steep mountain, we came upon a village, which consisted of two cone shaped houses (KUNUAI). I could hear the people talking. I did not want to disturb them, and asked KEVI if they were friends of his. He said yes, and I sent him in front of me into the village. The only occupants in the village, were two women and a number of children. They told us that their men folk were away in the bush, apparently hunting. One young lad came into the village, and said that he would show us the road. I asked KEVI how far away was the village. He said its not far. After eating some sugar cane and cooked bananas, we started on the track at 8.p.m. After some time came to WIANJAVA village, one house. Here we rested for half an hour. KEVI kept telling us that its not far now, but it was about twelve o'clock then.

Thursday 12th December.

A beautiful moon shone and enabled us to travel through the night. The track could be seen clearly, but as we went down into the small creeks, it was dark as pitch, and one had to be careful where one put his foot, as a slip in some of these places, might cause serious injuries to one's person. It was about 2.30 a.m. when we came in sight of a large garden. There were two houses, but these were not like the cone shaped, they were like the usual coastal native houses, but without piles. It was just about daybreak when we entered the village. All the people were held, KEVILAMA amongst them. When we got the handcuffs on him, he fell flat on the ground, as though dead. I thought he must have fainted, but soon found out that it was the usual dodge of the KUKUS, to pretend dead, and when the opportunity arose for them to bolt, they bolted. The man after a time sat up, and began to talk to KEVIRAO. I looked about for KEVI, there was no sign of him, he had faded into the night. I asked KEVILAMA where was KIWAIBORI, but he replied, I do not know, the last I heard of him was, he was staying with KEVI, and now I am sure that KEVI was lying when he said that KIWAIBORI was in this village with KEVILAMA. The women and children were allowed to go.

KEVIRAO now informed us, that KEVI had led us along the long track, that he, KEVIRAO, wanted to show us the short track, but KEVI would not let him. KEVIRAO now told us that he would take us back the short track. People began to call out to us, and told us that they would fight us when they had called in the KIWAIBORI people.

Coming along the track, a man was heard approaching. We waited for him, but as soon as he saw us, he flung away his bow and arrows, and dived over the side of a hill and was gone.

The natives had stuck arrow heads along the track, and A.C. KOINENA received a slight injury to his foot. The distance from ARUKA village back to camp, was much shorter than the way we had gone last night. We arrived back at camp about 3 p.m. We heard people calling out about 3 p.m. but no one approached our camp.

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Friday 13th December.

After the long trip to ARUKA village, I am feeling tired and weak, so decided to rest for the day.

The Interpreter came to me to night, and informed me that the prisoner told him that KTWAI BORI is living at a new village, quite close to us, which is called PARAUWI and that KEVI is living there with him. As soon as I heard this, I made up my mind to raid the village at daybreak. The Interpreter told me then that all the roads were guarded, and at my approach, KTWAI BORI would take to the bush. The prisoner also informs us that HOMO of PAPIKAVA, is also watching the roads, and at our approach will inform KTWAI BORI.

Saturday 14th December.

Throughout the night, I have been ill with fever. I suppose it was the journey the other night in the cold and wet. The whole of the party are suffering from colds. A.C. ELIJAH has developed a bad cough, and I will have to return him to KEREMA.

As the KUKUKUKU people are watching the roads, I think that it is impossible to catch KTWAI BORI at the present moment. I have decided to return to LOHIKI village. My carriers are no good, and are cracking up. Large sores on their shoulders. I have been unable to get food in this country, and have been forced to use practically all my rice supply. In returning to LOHIKI, I will be able to get sago.

To arrest KTWAI BORI, it will be necessary to hold all the people of PAPIKAVA, as they are friends of the above mentioned native. With a light party, after a few days at LOHIKI, I can get to PAPIKAVA in two days. Hold all the people of that village, and the next day raid PARAUWI, the village in which the wanted man is living. By leaving the KUKUKUKU country for a few days, the people will probably think that I have gone back to KEREMA, being satisfied with arresting one of the murderers. Broke camp at 7.30a.m. and descended to the LOHIKI river. Here we loaded our gear on the canoes, and started our return journey down stream, making camp about 4.p.m. Heavy rain falling.

Sunday 15th December.

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Sunday 15th December.

Got away from camp at 6.30 a.m. The journey took over seven hours to LOIHIKI village. Heavy rains fell for about three hours.

I am so sick, that I have been forced to remain in bed. Informed the LOIHIKI people to bring in food.

The three female natives, and KAVARA, male native, all of LOIHIKI, were asked if they could identify KEVILAH. All replied that this man was the man who was with KIWAI BORI when they killed ALAMA of LOIHIKI, some time ago on the LOIHIKI River. Heavy rains continue to fall.

Monday 16th December.

People bringing in sago and native foods.

The LOIHIKI village is in a disgraceful condition. All the houses are falling down, and the village is dirty. On my return from the KUKUKUKU country, I will stay here, and start to build a new village. The condition in which the village is in to day, will only cause sickness amongst the people.

Tuesday 17th December.

A.C. ELIJAH left early this morning with prisoner KEVILAH for KEREMA. V.Cs and people bringing in food. Myself sick.

Wednesday 18th December.

Feeling a little better to day, so decided to mark out lines for the new LOIHIKI village. People pulling down some of the old deserted houses.

Thursday 19th December.

It was my intention to leave LOIHIKI to day for the KUKUKUKU country, but during the night I was taken ill again, and this morning I am weak and can hardly move. If I am no better to-morrow, I will have to return to the coast. I have been vomiting all day, and if I want to move about, the boys have to half carry me.

Friday 20th December.

Had to be carried on to the canoe this morning. Left LOIHIKI for VIALALA at 8.30 a.m.

I expected to make the journey in one day, but owing to my illness

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Cont.

was forced to make camp at 3.30 p.m. I cannot move now, and the boys have to carry me about.

Saturday 21st December.

Made VIALALA village at 10 a.m. L.M.S. Mr. teacher had me carried to his house. He also sent word to Rev Dewdney of AUMA, who came immediately to VIALALA. Rev Dewdney had me carried to AUMA where he gave me excellent attention. Instructed L/C and police to return to KEREMA.

21st to the 26th.

Remained at AUMA.

Friday 27th December.

I intend to leave AUMA to day, and on my way to KEREMA will inspect the villages. I seem to be fit again, although a little weak, after what is called "Gulf Fever".

Got away from AUMA at 2.30 p.m. and walked to VIALALA. Crossed the river in rafts. Rested at the L.M.S. house for a while. Collected some of my gear, and continued on to KOTALAHU. Instructed the people of AUMA village, to clean village and make new rest house. Made camp at 6 p.m. Village people brought in food.

Saturday 28th December.

Got away from KOTALAHU at 1 a.m. By leaving so early we avoided the hot sun. Arrived at OVAVANA, V.C. KAHAMC, about 5 o'clock a.m. Made camp in the Dubu.

Paid off the KOTALAHU carriers, and engaged fourteen carriers of this village. Instructed V.C. of KOTALAHU, to make a new fence around rest house, and also clean the place up.

Got away from the village about nine o'clock, and continued on to Mr Drummond's plantation, arriving there about 11 a.m. I remained here till about four o'clock, and then continued on to " " village, making camp in the rest house. The rest house was in a disgraceful condition. When the V.C. reported, I had him and his people clean up the place, and build new steps. Heavy rain during the night, and the rest house leaked badly.

Sunday 29th December.

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Sunday 19th December.

Moved off from WEI rest house at ten o'clock. Passed through village, and found it neat and clean. Rested for a while at VARIPT village. This village is also tidy and clean. Arrived at Mr Massey-Baker's house about eleven. Sent word across to Mr Vivian, R.M. to send whale boat across.

Arrived at KEREMA at 3.30 p.m.

KEREMA.

Gulf Division.

3/1/1936.

L. James Malley
.....

Patrol Officer.

Sunday morning.

Mr. P. O.O'Malley

Lohiki.

I had made all arrangements to send A.CTOM along to you this morning when, late yesterday afternoon, a village councillor and several other natives of NEI'I village brought along KEVILAHO, who had been found in their gardens. I heaved a sigh of relief and when our KUKUKUKU friend appears before the Court in the morning and is remanded he shall wear a pair of leg-irons to curb his tendency to escape.

Meanwhile I have sent word along the coast telling A.Cs ELIJAH and HAIKI to return to Kerema. After the V.Cs with them have had a spell I shall return both of them to you with a mail bag and contents.

A rumour is afoot that a Motuotu Black List native is at the bottom of the Rigo safe robbery, but I have no details.

Very little rain here, and I am pleased because I want to dry a lot of wet sago.

The shipping strike was still on when the "Diari" called here the other day from P.M.

The Italian-Abyssinian trouble meanders on, no effective blow having been struck by either side.

By a line from your uncle he is out of hospital and himself again.

Monday afternoon. 23/12/35

This afternoon L/C LAHO arrived here with A.Cs and 33 Keura carriers, bringing all the camp gear.

A note also came from Rev.S.Dewdney telling me that he had you under his care as a fever-stricken man, about which I am very sorry to hear, and hope you will soon get over it.

In the circumstances what I have written in reply to your letter from LHIKI may be taken as being in abeyance.

Do not hurry yourself to return to Kerema. In fact it may have been better had you caught the "Diari" into Port Moresby and let the doctor have another run over you in hospital, as you are apparently not yet yourself after the strain of the big patrol.

Vailala R. V.Cs will take this mail to you in the morning.

Again, withal, a Merry Christmas.

Nav
R. M. G.D.



W.S. Auma. ED

21/12/35.

Rt Hon.
Kerema.

Dear Sir,
I write to inform you that Mr. O'Malley is here at Vailala, very sick with what appears to be an Gulf Fever.

He has been sick for a week, but only reached Vailala this morning.

^{21/12/35} He is sending on all men except Kemo, and is also sending all but personal gear. He himself is too sick to make the journey to Kerema, so I am meantime doing the best possible for him here at Auma, and hope he will be able to travel in a day or so.

Yours truly,

W.S. Auma.

Saturday morning.

Mr. P.O.O'Malley
(on patrol)

Dear Mr O'Malley,

A.C.ELIJAH and V.Cs ARUPI and MORIKI arrived here yesterday afternoon (2.30). After reading your letter of the 16th instant I asked where the prisoner was and then was told that he had escaped the previous evening, at the Bluff, he saying that he wanted to obey Nature. The foolish escort took him at his word, and of course never saw him again.

Northwith the extremely neglectful A.C. and V.Cs were sent back on their tracks to find him, and stop out until they did.

This morning I sent A.C.NAIKI to BELEPA with a mail bag for Port Moresby, after delivering which he is to follow up A.C.ELIJAH and assist in the hunt. It is hard to say how it will end, and however it does, the A.C. and V.Cs will be fined, at least.

I cannot conjecture which way the escapee will go. If he tries to go back via Vailala he may of course be seen by villagers and re-arrested by a V.C. On the other hand, if he strikes straight into the bush, northwards, he may soon get into Kukukuku country again, when it will be an awful job to get him. That I am fuming may be imagined. With such a prisoner to guard he should have worn two pairs of handcuffs, with his hands in front of him, all the time.

For the past week, and for this coming week, I have had two A.Cs at OROO, where some Kukukukus have appeared but apparently not of the crowd you are after. I will be withdrawing the A.Cs next Saturday.

V.C.KEMI of ISUA. Do not leave the district without arresting this man and bringing him handcuffed to Kerema, where he will be charged with wilful neglect of duties. *X not VC.*

I wish you have good fortune in arresting KIWAIBORI (or KAIA-MORI or LEVI-MORI), who no doubt is a cunning chap.

I regret very much to hear that you are having fever constantly and in the hopes that you may be able to drive it out of your system for the time being am sending you one of my bottles of ATBERIN. Follow directions closely and hang off quinine while taking the treatment. But continue with quinine after the treatment, as a precaution. Also try taking half a packet of salts every morning, in addition.

I am not surprised that you find the country rough, in which I now would be perfectly useless.

Thinking over things I have decided that I will send A.C.TOM to you tomorrow (Sunday) morning, and who will take all the mail which is here for you.

By the way the witness KAVARA must be brought (i.e.carried) to Kerema to give evidence, in addition to the women.

Withal, wishing you have a cheerful Christmas.

Raw
Raw 2/12/25

If, and when, the prisoner is captured I shall send the 2 V.Cs along to you informing you of the fact. So long as they dont appear you will know that the prisoner is still at large.

LOIHIKI

16th December

1935



Dear Mr. Vivian,

I am back again at LOIHIKI, and have had fever practically all the time, while on this patrol.

We struck some rotten weather for the first week, and we were wet nearly all the time, but thank goodness it has cleared up now. The carriers nearly cracked up on me, suffering with colds & some shivers. The spell here for a few days ought to make them fit again. I do not think much of the KUKUKUKU country. It is ~~bad~~ hard country to patrol in, and I will not be sorry to leave it. I have only come in contact with a few women & children, and about three men. There is no food up there, and I have had to use a lot of rice, but now that I am back at LOIHIKI, I will be able to get bags.

KEMI of ABUA, informed me, that the two wanted men were in a certain village, so I set off one afternoon about four o'clock, KEMI come with us, to show us the road. I raided the village about daybreak, and arrested KEVIKHAHA, but when I asked where KIWAIBORI (KAIA-MORI) (KEVI-MORI) was, KEVIKHAHA informed me that he was living with KEMI. During the raid KEMI had vanished. I have with me also a local A. KEVIRAO who is going to lead me to the new village where KIWAIBORI is living. I can get there in about two days from LOIHIKI.

Mr. KEVIRAO informs me that the people are watching the roads for any approach of Government patrols, and if sighted will inform KIWAIBORI.

who will immediately take to the bush, I left the KUKUKUKU country so that the people will come back to their Villages, I will raid KIVASIBORI at night, and hope I am successful in arresting him.

I am forwarding to you per A. E. ELIJAH prisoner KEVILADA. The three women & KAVARA of KOIHITI have identified him. I will bring the witnesses down when I am coming. KAVARA will not be able to come, as he is unable to walk, KEVILADA was the man who speared him.

Also keep A. E. ELIJAH at Kerema, he developed a nasty cough up here, and I think it is better that he stay behind.

I have been dosing myself with quinine all the time, hoping to knock out the fever.

If there is any mail at Kerema for me, would you kindly send it to KOIHITI by the Village Constable.

Hoping you are well & best wishes for Xmas,

Remain yours sincerely

L. J. O'Malley

P.O. on Patrol.

Mr. P. C. O'Malley.

KUKUKUKU Patrol.

Please make arrangements to leave on the above patrol early on Monday morning the 2nd proximo.

The following A.Cs will accompany you:

L/C. LAHO
A.C. LEPAW
A.C. ELIJAH
A.C. KADA
A.C. KOINENA
A.C. KEMO
A.C. BUAVI
A.C. TURIAI (Local)
A.C. BERI do.
A.C. TUMAIRO do.

Also Interpreter KIVAVIA.

The station whaleboat will be at your disposal to take you and stores as far as MBI village. It will be manned by A.Cs and prisoners, who will bring the boat back the same day.

About twenty prisoners will accompany you as far as VAILALA village and be returned in charge of 2 A.Cs from the station. The other necessary carriers you will engage at MBI.

Your transport up the Vailala River to LOIHIKI will be in, say, 5 canoes engaged at Vailala villages. An A.C. has already gone there to prepare them.

Attached hereto will be found particulars of the slaying of one native and seriously wounding of another native, not far from LOIHIKI. Your task will be to apprehend the Kukukuku men named KEVILAHA and KIWAIBORI. It may be a difficult one. At all events your starting off point will be LOIHIKI (sketch-maps you already have of the districts thereabouts). About one month ago the two wanted men were reported as having paid a visit to the OPAO villages a few miles upstream from Kerema, so it is evident that the Kukukukus range over a wide belt of country.

If and when you arrest these two men it will be necessary for you to arrange that the formerly wounded LOIHIKI man KAVARA, and the women who were with him and the slain man, when

attacked, accompany you back to Kerema, as Crown witnesses.

The following stores are ready for you: (for 6 weeks

12/80s rice (some in swag bags)
 2/48s fish
 1/36 meat
 1/56 sugar (in swag bag)
 2 caddies tobacco (62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs)
 66 boxes matches A.Cs
 30 do do Trade
 1 4-gal kerosene
 6 bars soap
 10 lbs salt
 1 doz 6" knives
 1 do. 16" do
 1 do. Tomahawks
 1 do. $\frac{1}{2}$ axes
 5 lbs red beads
 4 .. blue beads
 10 .. white beads
 2 x mirrors & 12 yds turkey red
 Qty flannelette
 Bot rifle oil
 1 tent
 1 fly
 2 billicans
 2 buckets
 300 rds mark VII .303 cartridges

Qty Epsoms Salts
 2 bots quinine
 Qty wool
 Qty lint
 Qty bandages
 1 bot Iodine
 1 .. cough mixture
 1 .. Friar's balsam
 1 tin sulphur oint.

Qty old broken scrub knives and tomahawk blades
 for distribution among Kukukukas

2 used scrub knives)
 2 .. axes) for camp use.

pr handcuffs No.144.

On your way up the Vailala River stop at AHIA and tell V.C.HARI that he is dismissed for taking charge of a handcuffed prisoner BERERE of AHIA and failing to bring him to Kerema. If possible select a new (and better) man at AHIA, take his name, father's name, wife's name (only one wife man is wanted) and number of children. Hand him the clothes and Register and tell him to appear at Kerema in a month or two.

At LOIHIKI send for ex-V.C.PAKU of PAKU and pay him 13/4 wages; also send for V.C.KORI of WAINIKA and pay him £1 wages, at the same time informing him that if he does not care to come to Kerema more frequently he is at liberty to

3.

resign in place of someone more alive to the job.

If you can manage to do it I would like you to compile a vocabulary of the language spoken at LOHIKI. Attached will be found the preliminaries of a vocabulary of this language. But it requires to be checked and extended.

I wish you a successful patrol.

Raw

R.M.G.D.

29/11/35.

Slaying by KUKUKUKUS

On the 19th July last the following was reported at Kerema:

It seems that about a week ago two men of LOIHIKI, Upper Vailala River, who are named ALAMA and KAVARA, left to go upstream in canoes to a small village IHI'APA. They were accompanied by their wives (two each) and the "Second" wife of Local Constable BERI. They carried with them a wooden box and an iron box (locked) containing native ornaments. Here they were visited by two KUKUKUKU men, named KEVILANA and KINAIBORI, and the latter's wife, who, greatly interested in what they saw of the ornaments, induced the LOIHIKI people to go with them to a place called OHEA, where there were two houses, with no walls, saying that other KUKUKUKUS would be there and probably some trading carried out.

At OHEA the KUKUKUKU man KEVILANO occupied the same house as the LOIHIKI man KAVARA and his wives, while in the other house the remaining KUKUKUKU man KINAIBORI slept with the LOIHIKI man ALAMA and his wives. In the middle of the night the two KUKUKUKU men quietly arose, evidently on a pre-arranged plan, and, standing a short way off each house, simultaneously discharged a number of arrows at the sleeping LOIHIKI people, who were without the protection of any walls. KAVARA was pierced by four arrows and ALAMA by one, while one of the women received a wound in the shoulder. The two men thus being rendered helpless the KUKUKUKUS then seized the two boxes containing the native ornaments. The wooden box they burst open and extracted the contents. The ~~st~~ iron box resisted their efforts and it, and the other ornaments, they immediately carried away with them. In the early morning the women carried the wounded men to the canoes, but ALAMA, who had an arrow in the back and right through the body, was unable to survive the removal, and died. KAVARA is now lying at his village and not expected to live. (N.B. word has since come in that KAVARA has recovered).

Both KUKUKUKUS are well known to members of Govern-

ment patrols. The man KIWAIBORI, in fact, visited MEREMA with several other KUKUKUKUS only the month before last.

The KUKUKUKU culprits belong to KARAWA (ABUA) a one-house habitation holding perhaps a dozen people.

IHI'APA is only a short distance from LOIHINI.

OHEA (the place of the crime) is one day upstream from IHI'APA.

KARAWA (ABUA) is perhaps two days over hills from OHEA.

Articles	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice ...	960lbs				520lbs	2 5 8	440lbs	used by A. Co & carriers
Biscuits ...								
Meat ...								
Sugar ...								
Tea ...								
Soap ...								
Tobacco ...	62lbs				54lbs	6 5 9	8lbs	used by police & carriers
Matches ...	3000				30	9	-	Trade
Kerosene ...	4gls	1		1	2gls	4 0	2gls	
Tents ...	2	1	1				2	
Flies ...								
Lamps ...	1	1					1	
Buckets ...	2	1		1			2	
Kerosene Cans ...								
Knives and Sheaths								
Knives, 18 in.	18 in 6						6	
Knives, others	12						12	
Belts ...								
Pouches ...								
Print ...								
Twill ...	12yds				1yd	1 2	11yds	
Handkerchiefs ...								
Beads ...	19lbs				9lbs	28 0	10lbs	
Mirrors ...	2					2 0	2	
Axes ...								
Half Axes	6						6	
Tomahawks	4						6	
tridges	310						306	
lb	10lbs	3	2		5lb		5lbs	
					Total	9 15 9		

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

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

9.1935/36.**K E R E M A**

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **L. James O'Malley P.O.** to**The KUKUKUKU district**

for the purpose of

arresting murderersLeft Station on **16th January** Returned to Station on **29th January**Number of Carriers employed **22 village** Number of Police taken **9**Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge **24 prisoners.**
Whale boat used as far as OPAUVillages visited **HAMTHUKU, NAMAHEROI, HAUPOYA, OPAU district. MAUWIA****PITIKAVA, UWIABIABU, KUKUKUKU district. LOHYKI, VIALALA east****MEI**

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date **5/2/36**, 193*James O'Malley*
Officer in charge of Station

192/25/36

Hon: G. S.

P.M.

Killing by Kukulukas.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No.216/167 of the 25th ultimo will you kindly inform His Excellency that KEVILAND was arrested on the 12th December and KIWAIBONI on the 21st January, both by Mr. P.O.'Malley, and that both men were brought before Central Court at Kerema on the 31st January and each sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, the sentences to be served at KIKORI.

Rav

R. M. G. D.

12/3/36.

MINUTE PAPER

No. 216/167/36

R.M. G.D., Kerema.

Killing by Kukukukus.

On Patrol Report No. 9/35-36 of Mr. P.O. O'Malley's visit to the Kukukuku district to arrest KEVILAHO and KIWAIBORI for the killing of ALAMA of Lohiki and the wounding of two others of that village, His Excellency the Acting Lieutenant-Governor writes : -

"Has KEVILAHO been arrested?"

Will you please advise.

H. Baker
for G.S. 25.2.36.

REPORT OF PATROL MADE BY PATROL OFFICER
L. JAMES O'MALLEY TO THE KUKUKUKU
DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARRESTING
MURDERERS AND TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE KUKUKUKU PEOPLE.

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Personnel :	L/C.	LAHO
	A.C.	LEPAW
	A.C.	KADA
	A.C.	KEMO
	A.C.	BUAVY
	A.C.	TURIAT
	A.C.	KOYNEHA
	A.C.	MANAT
	A.C.	BERT.
Interpreter		KIVAVIA.

Thursday 16th January 1936.

Acting under the instructions of the Resident Magistrate, to patrol again into the KUKUKUKU country to effect the arrest of KIWAH-BORT. I left the station in the whale boat at 7.30 a.m. for OPAU. Twenty four prisoners were conveyed to OPAU landing in the station double canoe. The prisoners are to be used as carriers for part of the journey.

OPAU landing was made at 10 o'clock a.m. I went along the road first. The carriers had not arrived at the landing, so instructed four A.Cs to wait for prisoners and then come on to OPAU.

Parts of the road from the OPAU landing to the village, about half an hour walk, is in good condition, but the other parts have fallen away and when I walked over the road it was like walking through a swamp.

Carriers arrived at OPAU about twelve noon.

Albinos are quite common in these villages. One small child had clear white skin and a mop of snowy white hair.

The S.D.A Mission have started a school here and the teacher tells me that they have quite a number of children attending lessons.

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The native teacher tells me that they are going to teach English in the school. The teacher is from VIALALA and speaks good English.

Dispatched four prisoners and two A.Cs back to KIEREMA to bring back 50 lbs of sago and 12 coconuts. This food was for the prisoners while at CPAU and had been left behind in the whale boat or canoe.

V.C HURT-ART reported at the rest house opposite the village of HAMTHUHU. Villages inspected HAMTHUHU, NAMAHEROT and HAUPOIA. All found to be clean and tidy. I instructed the V.C. to call in all the people from the different villages. About 3 pm they all came in and I ordered them to have the road cleaned by the time I returned, also that they should fix up the rest house, remove the old fence and replace it with a new one. I instructed the councillors that they would have to see this work done as the V.C was to accompany me on the patrol. From amongst the people I picked out all the taxable natives and from these engaged 21 carriers. (carriers to be paid 6d a day or tobacco, as desired on the conclusion of the patrol)

Friday 17th January 1936.

Heavy rain fell during the night and the rest house leaked. When I told the councillors about it, they said that they would have it ready for me on my return. One man of LOTHKI village VIALALA River was engaged as a carrier.

With 46 carriers and nine police, I moved off from CPAU at 7am, and followed a wet and muddy track along the bank of the KALABURY Creek, crossed the creek and entered the BETPA Creek, and this creek we followed for about an hour and a half. Leaving the creek, we ascended a steep hill, and for some hours continued to climb up and down a series of steep hills. Crossed what is apparently a divide and came down along a track which is between two creeks. Leaving the track we went down into the creek which is called KARAU

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Descended the creek walking in water all the time. Came to a waterfall, about fifty or sixty feet high, on the left hand side of the creek. KARAU creek drops swiftly and we were soon down again into flat country. Came out at the junction of the KARAU Creek and the BURAWIA Creek.

As it was getting late and appears as though rain will fall, I decided to make camp at 3.30 p.m.

To commence a Patrol into the KUKUKUKU country from OPAU is a bad start. One has to walk in water up to ones hips following the creeks. Perhaps it would not have been so bad if it had not rained last night. I would advise any officer who in the future has to patrol into the KUKUKUKU country, not to start by OPAU way for two reasons, first, These series of hills nearly knock the carriers out, and second, it is a bad road, especially the creeks. There are huge rocks which one has to get over, they are slippery with moss and a fall here for officer or carriers would prove dangerous. As I have been into the KUKUKUKU country by the LOTHIKI River way, I advise LOTHIKI route for all future officers. By LOTHIKI way it may take a little longer, but when the carriers get into the KUKUKUKU country they are fresh for the mountain carrying, but from what I can see by coming this way my carriers will not be much good when I get into the mountains.

Heavy rain commenced to fall about twenty minutes after the tents had been erected. The river became flooded, and the boys informed me that it would be impossible to go on in the morning, the only road being the river. If I am compelled to remain here till the river goes down, I will return some of the carriers to OPAU to collect sago for us, so as to preserve our rice supply.

Rain still falling at 9.p.m.

Saturday 18th January 1936.

Although the river is still in flood, it has receded a great

PAGE 4.

deal, and I have decided to go on and will cut a track along the bank of the river.

Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. It took quite a time to cut a track. Got into the hilly country again about 9 o'clock. Climbing up and down these hills is not easy, especially during the wet weather. Decided to try the river, but found that the water was up over our heads. Continued cutting a track until we could go no further, and then had to enter the river. The water had gone down a lot, but we were walking in water well over our hips. It was hard going with the water so high and one soon becomes tired. We continued on till 2.30 p.m. Rain commenced and I decided to make camp. I hope to be able to get to one of the KUKUKUKU villages, but if this rain keeps up I do not think that we will be able to get there to-morrow.

Issued weekly rations to police. Scrub itch is bad in these parts, and all are suffering from the effects of these insects.

A.S. TURARY reported that he had come upon footmarks of the KUKUKUKU people. He reports that there were plenty of men, boys, dogs and pigs. He came upon these marks about five minutes walk from the camp. As the footmarks had just been made, I am afraid that the KUKUKUKU people have seen us. They were apparently on their way to OPAU for trading purposes, saw our tents and returned to their villages. If the word is spread that we are coming, it is going to be a difficult job to get in touch with these people.

Heavy rains continued to fall.

Sunday 19th January 1936.

Very dull morning and a slight misty rain falling. Moved off at 8 a.m. following the river for over one hour. Leaving the river, followed a small creek and began to climb steadily. The track now led us from the creek up the side of a high hill, it was pretty hard going, the soil being slippery after the heavy

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rains. Came upon a camp, apparently the people had just left it this morning as the fires were still burning. They are probably the people who were on the river yesterday. At 3.30 p.m. I made camp. Still no sign of any villages. The prisoners as carriers are slow on the road, they are all coastal natives and certainly do not like these hills or mountains. Rain commenced to fall again, and continued throughout the night. The rain makes it very miserable in this country.

Monday 20th January 1936.

Rain was still falling when we left camp. Following a fair track along the top of a divide for some time, it eventually led us down into the BURAWIA Creek. I spelled the party here, giving them a good rest, as a high mountain stood before us.

Leaving the creek, we climbed up the mountain for about one hour, and came out on a cleared spot where at one time the KUKUKUKU people had a village. Continuing along we had to climb slippery brown clay hills. Hearing voices I again stopped the party, we were nearing MAUWIA village. Myself and a few A.Cs went on ahead, and entered a small garden. From here we could see people climbing up a steep hill towards their village. We called out to them and EYRORO came to meet us, and took us on to his village. As we sat in the village, all the people came in. There was a fair number of them.

One curious incident I noticed. I was sitting on the verandah of one of the houses, and a young woman came into the village. Seeing me and the police she fell flat on the ~~gan~~ ground. The people carried her to the house, and I asked them what was the matter with her, and they told me that she had never seen a white man or the Government before. Interpreter KYVAVIA puts it this way, "Its the fashion of the KUKUKUKUS". I made camp in the village, 1.30 p.m.

EYRORO informs me that he went with KIV, who has been made a Village Constable, to KEVIS village to arrest KWAT-BORI

but KEVI did not put the handcuffs on him, so EVIRORO returned to his village here. He tells us also that KEVI will not put the handcuffs on KIWAIBORI because he is his friend. EVIRORO also informed me that the KOVIMORI people told KIWAIBORI that he must not come near them as they did not want the Government to come chasing all over their country. All the other people have also told KIWAIBORI to keep away from their villages, so it appears that the wanted man is exiled to one spot, and if this is the case, I hope to arrest him quickly.

The footmarks that were seen by A.C. TURIAI were those of the KOVIMORI people who were on their way to OPAU, but seeing our tents, went back to their villages, informing EVIRORO that the Government were on the road and coming towards his village.

About three o'clock, more women and men came into camp. By four o'clock there were between thirty and forty people in camp. They ~~bringing~~ brought in a little food, telling me that the bush pigs had eaten all their potatoes. These people do not make fences around their gardens. For the food that they brought, I paid them in beads, for which they seemed pleased to get. I have read reports of officers who have been in this country, and they speak of the timid and shy people. With this group here there does not appear to be any one who is shy or timid, it is something of the past, which shows that Government influence is spreading amongst the people. They certainly do not consider us as an enemy, but as a friend. The good work of past officers has not gone to waste. To see these people here to day, one would imagine that they had been in contact with Government for twenty years or more.

People kept coming into camp, bringing bananas. Curious women looking at our stores, wanting to know what this was, and what it was used for.

Towards 5 p.m., they began to move off, I suppose to return to their small hamlets which are generally surrounded by large

gardens, but a number of them remained in the village to sleep.

EVIRORO and HOKOBOKU are going with us to-morrow to show us the road. There appears to be no mosquitoes here, but there are quite a few sandflies.

Tuesday 21st January 1936.

Many people in camp at daybreak, their loud talking woke me up. We were on the move at 7.30 a.m., with EVIRORO as guide. It was hard going and we had many spells on the road. The prisoners are no good as mountain carriers. I advise that they not be brought into this country again. Crossed the headwaters of the IO Creek, which is a tributary of the ~~HEMILIKI~~ LOTHIKI River.

About 10.30 a.m., while approaching PIPIKAVA village, we could hear people talking in some gardens nearby. I could not see them and did not disturb them. I entered the village of PIPIKAVA, only to find that it had been deserted. It had been deserted for some time, and the house was falling down. HOMO is the chief of the people here. EVIRORO called out to the people and they came in bringing food with them. There must have been about fifteen or twenty of them. I asked them why they had deserted the village, and they told me that a man had died some time ago, so they all went off to make another village.

I remained in the village for lunch.

Information obtained as whereabouts of KTWATBORT. He is with V.C KEVI at a village called PEACBA, near the deserted village of AVUA. They also state that all the people have chased KTWATBORT away from all their villages as he was the cause of the LOTHIKI river and road being closed to the KUKUKUKU people. Also that the KOVIMORT people have warned V.C KEVI that he is to take KTWATBORT to KEREMA, if he does not do so, they will come over and fight, and friendship between the two tribes will not be recognized until KTWATBORT has been taken to KEREMA. I also hear that KTWATBORT is ill, and that he wants to go to KEREMA himself, of course I do not believe

PAGES

this last statement. Moved off from P'PTKAVA at 2.p.m.with many guides, and after an hours walking, came to UWTABIABU village. Called out to the people and they all came in. Amongst the women were two who were at the deserted village of AVUA when I camped there during patrol No 8.1935/36. The people are quite friendly and bringing in food. Word of course has gone to V.C KEVI and KTWAI BORI. How news travels in this country, I do not know. A young boy came into camp about five oclock, and states that V.C KEVI put the handcuffs on KTWAI BORI while he was asleep, and is bringing him into camp. I hope that it is true.

Made camp in the village. Village consists of one house. Three men, two women and three children are the occupants.

On the information that V.C KEVI was bringing in the wanted man, I spent a few anxious hours. I intended to make a surprise visit to the village, but at 8.30, p.m. V.C KEVI walked into camp with his prisoner. V.C KEVI informs me that he got word that we were on the road, and while KTWAI BORI was asleep, he slipped the handcuffs on him.

As I am so near the LOTHIKI River, I have decided to return by that route. The prisoners (carriers) were to have been returned on the 23rd by way of OPAU, but I will now ~~take~~ take them through to VTALALA with me. I still have a fair amount of gear, and by going LOTHIKI way a lot of the journey will be done in canoes, thus saving the carrying of stores over these heart breaking mountains.

Wednesday 22nd January 1936.

Remained at the village for the day. Dispatched A.C BERT with a carrier to LOTHIKI village to get canoes to meet us at PEBO Creek. Many people coming into camp all day. About four oclock, a number of men came in. They told me that they came from over the range, and that their place was ANOKA BORI, that they had heard that the Government were here, and that they had

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come in to see us.

Thursday 23rd January 1936.

Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and continued up a long steep mountain, and came out into a large garden. Two shelters stood in the centre of the garden, but the people had gone.

The climbing up and down of steep slippery hills, is very tiring. At 11 o'clock we descended to the IO Creek, and followed it downstream for some distance. Leaving the creek, out up over a small divide, and descended to the TOI-UA-OU Creek. Here we had lunch.

At 2.p.m we continued on along the TOI-UA-OU creek for about half an hour, and then began again to climb up and down hills, and following small creeks. Many rests were taken. It is rough country to travel through, and I and the whole party were glad as we began to descend to the PORO Creek. Arrived at the PORO Creek at 5.p.m. and here I made camp. It was a long day's journey, but we are I think, out of this rough country, and a good track lies before us. Rain fell just after we made camp, followed by terrific winds.

Friday 24th January 1936.

Broke camp at 8.am. Rain falling heavily. I thought that we were in for a wet journey, but it cleared off. Following upstream a small creek that feeds the PORO we walked on for about an hour. Leaving the creek, crossed a small divide, and entered a small creek that led us into the PEBO creek.

Followed the PEBO downstream, walking in water up to our knees all the time. At 1.p.m, came to the junction of the PEBO and the LOHTIKY River. Rain commenced as we made camp. I expected A.C BERT to be here with the canoes, but he had not arrived. I will have to wait here till he returns. A terrific storm commenced at 2.30.p.m, heavy rain fell and the camp was swamped. The rain continued to fall throughout the night followed by terrific winds. Tree tops were smashed off, and came

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hurling down into camp. One large bough dropped on my tent, but no damage was done.

Saturday 25th January 1936.

Spent the day in camp waiting for canoes. Dispatched Interpreter KIVAVIA on a small raft to LOHTKI village to see what was keeping the A.C., he should have been here at least today, but at 5 p.m. he had not arrived.

A.C. BERI arrived in camp with canoes, food and carriers.

Sunday 26th January 1936.

We were ready to move off at 6 a.m., but found that there was not enough room on the canoes for all the carriers. Two A.Cs with OPAU carriers remained behind to make rafts. The rest of the party proceeded downstream, arriving at LOHTKI village at 11 a.m..

A number of new houses have been erected in the village, and they have also started to build a new rest house. See P.R No8 1935/36. Slight rains fell during the day. Preparing more canoes for journey down VI[^]ALALA River.

Rafts arrived with carriers at LOHTKI village at 6 p.m.

Monday 27th January 1936.

Got away from LOHTKI at 6 a.m., A number of carriers had to use the rafts, as there were not sufficient canoes available. I collected a few more canoes at the small villages on the river, and sent them upstream to meet the rafts. It was a long days journey to VI[^]ALALA. I arrived there at 4.30 p.m. The last canoe arrived at 7 p.m. V.C of VI[^]ALALA West reported that a small boy had just been taken by a crocodile just before I arrived. Crocodiles and sharks were seen on the upper VI[^]ALALA river. When I saw the sharks I thought that they were large fish, but the boys told ~~me~~ me that they were sharks and not river fish.

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Tuesday 28th January 1936.

Left VIALALA rest house at 7 a.m. Heavy rain fell at intervals. After three and a half hours walking, I arrived at Mr Drummonds plantation. Police and carriers arrived about half an hour afterwards. The party rested here and had lunch. I instructed police and carriers to go on to MEY Village rest house.

Left Drummonds plantation at 15 minutes past three, and after a long hot walk, arrived at MEY at 6 pm. Camped in the rest house. Since my last visit to MEY, the people have repaired the rest house.

Wednesday 29th January 1936.

Cpl from KEREMA arrived at MEY village at 7 a.m. and informed me that Mr Vivian, R.M., had sent the whale boat for me. Packed all stores in whale boat. A.Cs, carriers and prisoners instructed to go to PETOI point, and then cross to KEREMA in canoes. Myself and a number of A.C proceeded by whale boat to Kerema, arriving there about 9.30 a.m.

Carriers paid off at KEREMA and returned to OPAU.

KEREMA.
Gulf Division,
1/2/36.

L James O'Malley
.....

Patrol Officer.

Kerema,

Various Natives

Gulf Division

49. 34/35.

5/36

6

3

5

Magisterial Transport

Jan'y 17

to

Jan'y 28

To services of Twenty-two carriers on KUKUKUKU patrol from OPAU on 17/1/36 to Kerema on 28/1/36, incl. 12 days @ 6d per diem per carrier.....6-12-0

LAURA of	TRAUPATRI	6/-	His	X	mark
AKURIAPI	"	6/-	"	X	"
DCA	"	6/-	"	X	"
KUATA	"	6/-	"	X	"
EBOE	"	6/-	"	X	"
KYKILL	"	6/-	"	X	"
BORIVIA	HAUPOIA	6/-	"	X	"
KUARI	"	6/-	"	X	"
BIABARU	"	6/-	"	X	"
HEVATRI	HAMTHUHU	6/-	"	X	"
APU	BYRAKERA	6/-	"	X	"
LOT'IPI	HAMTHUHU	6/-	"	X	"
BRAPO	HEVAVIRI	6/-	"	X	"
DURUVIYAVU	NAMAHEROI	6/-	"	X	"
EVARA	PURARI	6/-	"	X	"
LOT	"	6/-	"	X	"
ATKORO	"	6/-	"	X	"
HEVARU	"	6/-	"	X	"
MORA	"	6/-	"	X	"
HIVIRI	"	6/-	"	X	"
MOURA	"	6/-	"	X	"
NERAHYA	"	6/-	"	X	"

Witness to Payments

L. James O'Malley

-----Six-----

-----twelve-----

L. James O'Malley

for the above natives

6 12 0

..... R .M

Upon noticing that the tide of a morning is making, it will be necessary for you to leave the station at 7 a.m. and not midday, as before mentioned, as the Opao landing is up a narrow creek (tidal) and you want nearly a high tide to get there.

Mr. P.O.O'Malley

Kerema.

Kukukuku Patrol.

Further to my communication to you of yesterday I see no reason why, say, 24 prisoners should not accompany you as "rice carriers". This would not only leave you to engage about 20 Opao carriers, but be a big saving in the cost of the patrol, and, by means hereunder explained, curtail your rice consumption.

Assuming therefore that you leave Opao on Friday morning the 17th, with 960 lbs rice, I suggest that on the morning of the 23rd you return 12 prisoners with 2 A.Cs to Opao, wh they can be handed to the V.C. there for conveyance to Kerema. This then would leave you with about 7 or 8 bags of rice for 42 natives, in all. I would further suggest that on the morning of the 29th you return the remaining 12 prisoners again with 2 A.Cs to Opao, or, this time, perhaps to Kerema, as by then you would have only about 4 bags of rice for 30 natives in all, and may require a further supply of rice (or, in lieu, dried sa whether then I sent the supply by a change of carriers, or by Opao natives, would depend on circumstances.

For the prisoner-carriers I will be putting up fo you 24 lbs sugar, 24 tins fish (1/2 lb issue each prisoner per we and 20 new blankets. Please keep a close watch on the last art icles, so that they do not become 'lost'. Issue them at Opao.

The large station canoe will be employed to conve these prisoners to Opao landing and you will place 2 of your A. in charge of them. On my part an A.C. and 10 prisoners will br the canoe back to Kerema.

You will bring your Opao carriers to Kerema for p which may be in silver, or tobacco if not enough change is here

Rav
R.M. G.D.
14/1/36

Mr. P. O. O'Malley.

Kerema.

KukukukPatrol.

There being still the wanted man KIWAIBORI to apprehend and you, I understand, again having recovered from your bout of Gulf fever, it may be well to consider that no time should now be lost in trying to get KIWAIBORI.

I would be glad therefore if you arranged to leave Kerema next Thursday midday, taking the whaleboat to OPAO and from those villages, where you will obtain the necessary carriers, striking out to KAVEROPE, whereto KIWAIBORI belongs. But you may have to go even as far as KOVIMORI, over a range, to get him. The OPAO people are constantly in touch with the KUKU-KUKU natives and you could no better than take with you an OPAO man named MIRAKERA, as an interpreter.

The A.Cs who will accompany you are:

L/C. LAHO.
A.C. KEMO
A.C. LEPAN
A.C. KADA
A.C. BUAVI and C.I. KIVAVIA.
A.C. TURIAI
A.C. KOINENA
A.C. MANAI
A.C. BERI

You will take with you a list of the taxables of OPAO and from the number select what carriers you require. But do not take 9 boys who have just finished working at the TAURI and who are waiting for their wages at Kerema. The carrier will not be paid in tobacco, but in cash on their return; 6d day. But they each may be given two sticks tobacco at each week-end.

The following stores will be ready for you:

12/80s rice. (for one month of four weeks)
40 lbs meat
40 lbs fish
40 lbs sugar
20 lbs tobacco
6 doz matches
4 gals kerosene (cont'd)

2.

4 bars soap
2 lamps
2 buckets
6 18" knives
12 6" do.
11 yds turkey red
10 lbs beads
6 tomahawks
200 .303 cartridges
Tents and flys (as required)
3 billicans
2 mirrors
Qty flannelette
1 bot rifle oil

Medicines (as required)

3 used scrub knives
3 .. $\frac{1}{2}$ axes

Issue these to individual A.Cs
and make them responsible; 1
patrol a knife was 'lost'.

In the whaleboat with you will be 2 A.Cs and 6
oners to bring it back to the station.

DO NOT LET DROP THAT YOU ARE GOING BY WAY OF OP

Note the condition of the road from the landing
the rest house at Opao. The V.C. and Councillors have to
me that the natives will not hear their "talk" to put the
in good condition. At Opao, if you see the road is bad,
the men that you are ^{not} taking with you on patrol that if the
is not put into good order by the time you return, that you
take them to Kerema for prosecution. The way you will do this
on your return to Opao from Kakukuku country, send the L/C
along the road to report whether your order has been heeded. If
not, then take the necessary action.

You know of course that one KEVI is now a KUKUKU
village constable. It would be as well to get in early touch with
him, as he may be very helpful (or he may not).

I hope your health holds good and that you obtain
KIWAIBORI.

Raw

R.M. G.D.

13/1/36.

Anent KUKUKUKU patrol the position now seems to be - vide KIVAVIA -
as follows:

The KOVIMORI people are divided by a hill from the KAVEROPE. KEVILAHO of KOVIMORI is now a prisoner charged with murder. Because one KEVI of KAVEROPE showed the Government how to capture KEVILAHO, at the same time sheltering one KIWAIBORI, of KAVEROPE, and fellow-slayer to KEVILAHO, the KOVIMORI people have now threatened vengeance against KEVI.... and KIWAIBORI, of KAVEROPE. The KOVIMORI contend that while KEVILAHO is equally guilty with KIWAIBORI, it was treachery on the part of the KAVEROPE ~~to~~ to help show KEVILAHO and shelter KIWAIBORI. Because of this ex-Local A.C. KEVIRAU (KEVILAHO the Second) of KAVEROPE is now afraid to return to KAVEROPE and is staying at Kerema indefinitely.

Raw
R.M. 24/12/55.



[G.P. 67

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

1035/36

KEREMA (Tivari) STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. M. Rutledge A / A.R.M. to KOVIO and the Coast for the purpose of re-establishing contact with KOVIO people, paying village policeman wages and general.

Left Station on 18th. Feby. 1936 Returned to Station on 25th. Feby. 1936

Number of Carriers employed 20 prisoners Number of Police taken Two

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Station canoe.

Villages visited KAMA (deserted), ARUA No 1 (deserted), IGOBE (?), ARUA No 2 (deserted), ARUA No. 3, ANAMUNI, ALO-INAUKINA, AKAIPI, PIUNGA (BINA), KUIPA (APONAIPI), BIARU, LESE, MOTU MOTU and KUKIPI

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

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 7/3/36, 1936

Rutledge
Officer in charge of Station

Estimated route taken by
DFM Burridge A/ARM on
patrol - 11-29th Feb 1946

Definitely in Accukoi
Rona G. S.

Patrol

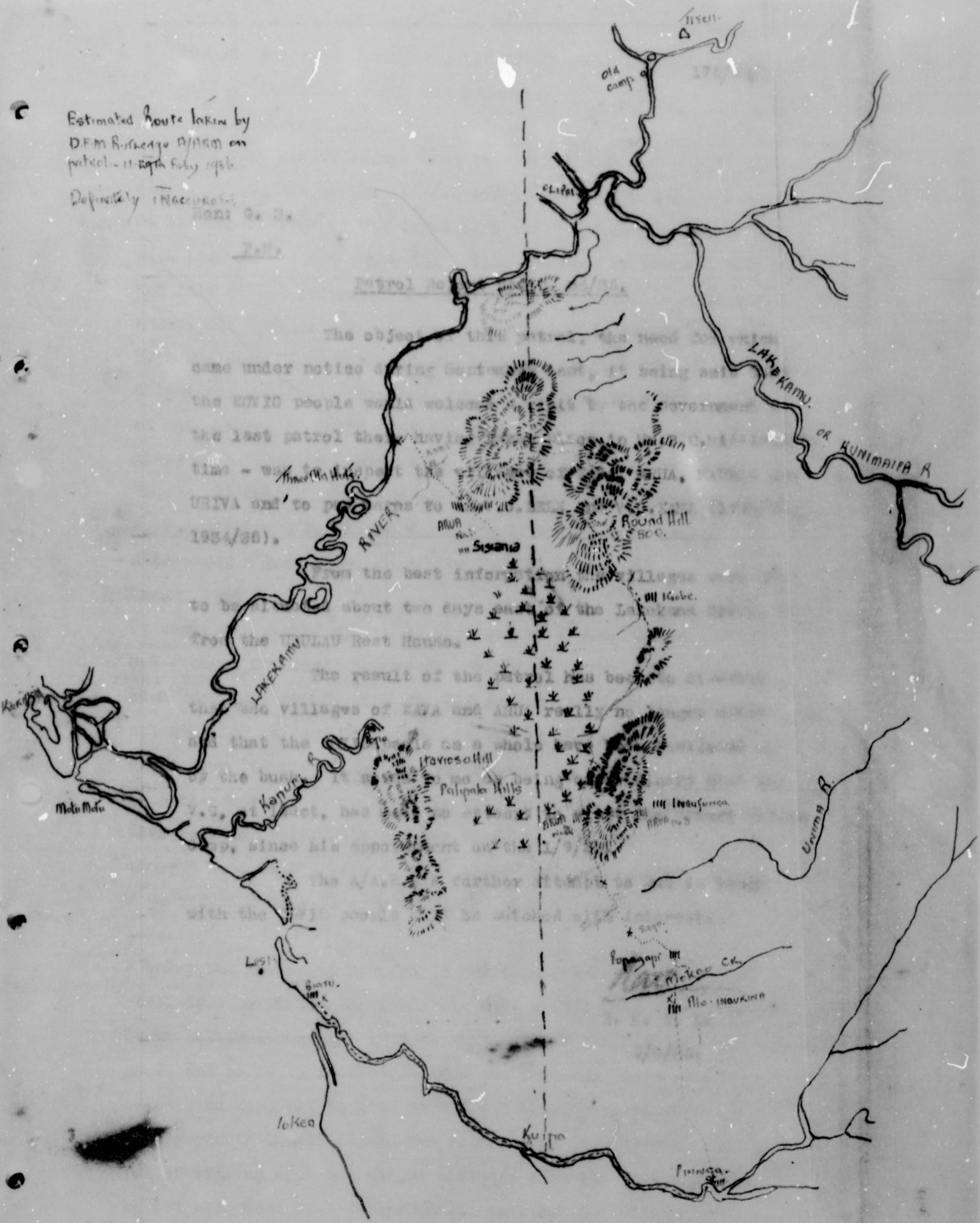
Patrol No. 1

The object of this patrol, the need for which
came under notice during Sept/Oct 1945, it being said
the KOWIC people would welcome it by the Government
the last patrol the Kowic people had seen in 1945
time - was to report the Kowic people to the Government
URIVA and to report the Kowic people to the Government
1934/36).

From the best information available the Kowic people
to be about two days' march from the Lakemba
from the UNLAV Rest House.

The result of the patrol has been to discover
the villages of KWA and ANU, really no longer
and that the Kowic people as a whole are
by the bush.

Since his appointment as A/ARM, the further
with the Kowic people to be visited.



175/25/36

Hon: G. S.

P.M.

Patrol Report No. IO. 35/36.

The object of this patrol, the need for which came under notice during September last, it being said that the KOVIO people would welcome a visit by the Government - the last patrol there having taken place in Mr. P. O. Middleton's time - was to inspect the villages of KAVA, ARUA, MAURIA and URIVA and to pay wages to ex-V. C. LILE and V. C. KAMA (1933/34, 1934/35).

From the best information the villages were said to be situated about two days east of the Lakekamu River, in from the URULAU Rest House.

The result of the patrol has been to discover that the villages of KAVA and ARUA really no longer exist and that the KOVIO people as a whole have been swallowed up by the bush. It seems to me as being extraordinary that the V. C. at least, has made no attempt to visit the River Police Camp, since his appointment on the 1/9/33.

The A/A.P.'s further attempt to get in touch with the KOVIO people will be watched with interest.

Raw

R. I. G. D.

9/3/36.

REPORT OF PATROL undertaken by D. F. M. Rutledge A/A.R.M.
for the purpose of visiting the KOVIO natives, payment of
Village Policemen wages and general.

Tuesday 11th. February 1936.

Departed from Tiveri Police Camp (new site) with A.C's BOBI and
JAMBA, Court Interpreter PEAVIRI and 20 prisoners at 6.45 a.m.
On leaving however it was found that there was just a little too
much load on the one canoe and a stop was made at the old site and
half of the prisoners and load was transferred to a second
canoe. Met overdue launches Nancy and Zoesea in charge of Messrs
Fred and Jack Clark respectively half way between Tiveri and
Clipet and received mails from Kerema and Port Moresby. Continued
on and arrived at KOVIO (URJLAN) Rest House at 3 o'clock. This
place on estimation seems to be ^{near} the place marked on the map as
"Three Old Huts". Camp was made - the rest house being in a very
poor condition - and for the A.C's after a little search
discovered a good track seemingly leading North.

Wednesday 12th.

Up early and prodded up and on the road by 8 a.m. After continuing
but a short way North the track, which was quite good and had
been very good at one time, turned in a South Easterly direction
and remained in that direction. After 1½ hours of this track
being over lightly swampy country a deserted village was reached.
It contained some seven houses mostly in an advanced state of
disrepair and apparently had not been used for some time. I then
thought that it had been a "sago place" for a larger village but
I am informed by V.C. JACK (MOVIAMI) that it was the village of
KAMA.

A delay was necessary here as it was found necessary to bridge a
small deep creek running generally N.E. - S.W. This crossed the
track continuing generally S.E. kept more to small ridges and was
good, and at 10.15 another village was reached. This contained
some 10 houses, all in good repair and looking as if they had
been recently inhabited and one of them, by its variance with
the prevailing type and slight distance from the rest suggested
it had been used by a native missionary, but the village was
deserted. There were names written in charcoal on the main posts

of some of the houses and on one there was a crude drawing of a man smoking a pipe (European type) so it seems likely that there must have been a missionary there at some time. Most of the houses had small doors, all of which were fastened and over all of which hung small charms and though it is a wild and at present unsupported theory a small piece of red calico hung before one door suggested to me that it had been the house of the village policeman Tracks led East which tried, in a quarter of an hour, was found to lead to a small garden. Another lead South East and that after an hours walk ended definitely in a lightly watered sago swamp. On this track a tree was passed and it was marked thus X. I have no idea of what such mark indicated.

A return was made to the deserted village which I have since found was known as ARUA and a camp made. In the afternoon one prisoner climbed a very high tree and said he could see gardens and several houses near a big hill to the East but he could give no idea of distance. A.C. BOBI went in a Southerly direction in the afternoon and said there was a track quite close leading South West. A.C. JAMBA went in a Northerly direction and could find no indication of tracks.

Thursday 13th.

Having decided to try and find the houses seen by the prisoner to the East camp was struck early and we were on the way at 8 a.m. Cut a track in a generally Easterly direction until 11 o'clock when a halt was made. Natives up trees could see nothing but as A.C. BOBI and CHI. PRAVIRI were very anxious to get back and try the track leading S.W. I have and then had my doubts. Continued Easterly until 1 o'clock after crossing a small flat, reaching a high hill from which could be seen to the East three large hills running in a Northerly direction. These were then taken to be "Round Hill". After a short rest we resumed and striking a small creek running generally S.E. it was followed until 4.15 when we left same and climbing a hill on the left bank, camped. The hill, I should say, would have been between 300 and 400 feet high. The creek we had walked along looked as if it had been prospected. There was no sign of the gardens or houses.

Friday 14th.

Rain delayed departure until 9.15 a.m. Continued up and down ridges

all day until 2.30 p.m. when camp made. Actual walking time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and day's trip estimated at 6 miles.

After camping did a little clearing and picked up what I took to be the Saw Mountains at 329° and what I took to be Skefflys Lookout at 319° . Mountains could be seen to the East but I was not able to see Mt Yule. I then thought I must have passed IGOBE but now I am sure I was still in the Round Hill group.

Course all day generally South verging a little to the South East. Creeks crossed were all very small and gave the impression that they had been prospected.

Saturday 15th.

Packed up and on the road by 8.30 a.m. Course taken was again generally South along ridges until 11.30 when we struck a small Creek running in that direction and followed it until 1 o'clock when it lost force in a swamp. Just before reaching the swamp in flat country we came to a place where there had been five native houses, all of decidedly poor design and construction and now all fallen down and this place I now think must have been IGOBE.

Bore a little to the East and picked up some small ridges and made camp on a small rise at 2.30 p.m.

A native up a tall tree pointed out mountains and I got the following rough bearings i.e. Mt Yule 55° , Nepa 360° , Popo 250° the sea at 230° and hills to the South.

A.C. BOBI sent out shooting and returned with two small wallabies.

Sunday 16th.

Extremely heavy rain at 2 a.m. came through tent (police had the fly) and everything got very wet. Consequently was up exceedingly early and was on the track at 7 a.m.

Followed a course of roughly 200° crossing several ridges at the start and then following a creek running in the right direction. This at 10.30 a.m. was left as it was becoming very swampy and I bore to the East and at 11.30 struck a good ridge. Here I again sent a native up a tree and rough bearings seemed to indicate that I was in the commencement of the INAUFUNGA Hills. Decided to camp and dry tents etc.

A.C. BOBI was sent out shooting while remaining police and prisoners were instructed to build me a ladder up a tall tree. However at dark it was not high enough for me to get a view and I was becoming

very inclined to make for POPO when A.C. BOBI returned and said he had found a good road and a made track on the next ridge. This news was received very joyfully by me but as A.C. BOBI said he had followed it East for a while and that it had come to a big River I thought it must have been to the South of where I actually was and couldn't make it out.

Monday 17th.

On the track at 7.45 a.m. and in a quarter of an hour struck the road mentioned by A.C. BOBI. It definitely was a well prepared and wide cut track and running along a ridge generally East and West. I had been to AKAIPU where there was a similar road and they had told me that there had been a village West of them and while I couldn't quite follow my own argument I decided to make East. I have since made enquiries but have not been able to find out where the Western end of the road lead to - it was running in the direction of POPO.

Following this track East for half an hour a small knee deep creek was reached, about 15 yards wide, and which crossed another quarter of an hour brought us to a village. This village was also deserted and gave the impression that it had not been inhabited for months. The village consisted of some ten houses, all of fair design and condition and there were many pawpaw trees and vegetable patches.

After a little scouting round we found a track continuing East and I decided to follow this and in two hours came upon a native and his wife and they in a few minutes led us to their village. This village was new and the people there said that they had been the inhabitants of the last found deserted village and had left it owing to there being too much water but as this village was entirely surrounded by sago swamp it seems hard to believe. The village was very new and the ten houses it contained were very poor. I estimate that there was a population of between 60 and 70, the men being well built, the women remarkably small and a lot of children. They were very friendly and some of them had made excursions as far as Motu Motu. They were KOVIO people and said that the name of the present village was ARUA, and one man claimed ownership of three village pigs we had seen at ARUA so called by

V.C. JACK.

So it seems that these KOVIO people are very nomadic and do not stay long in one place.

I stayed in their village for an hour and a half and then with a guide left for AKAIPU. This guide was shortly afterwards changed and I had two. Immediately on leaving the village we struck a sage swamp which took an hour to cross, then a smaller one and a little after came to PANIMA Creek which was followed for a while and then crossed. At the creek where first struck there were four houses of fair condition which the guides said were used as fishing and hunting houses.

After crossing the creek we came to a very bad swamp in which I struck a bad patch - my first step took me hip deep and my second up to the waist. A movement to ~~kick~~ free myself lead to my sinking to the breast level and I promptly stopped and had myself pulled out. It was not pleasant. Unfortunately the compass which I had in my pocket was wet and would no longer work. (It has since dried and seems to work alright now).

Shortly afterwards crossed another swamp and being on a good ridge camped at 3 p.m. Our course all day was practically dead East. The guides informed me that it would take three days to reach AKAIPU and that POPO was two days from ARUA.

One prisoner very late in making camp and A.C.JAMBA severely reprimanded for neglect - the prisoner said he had taken a wrong road and the guides said that it was the POPO track.

Tuesday 18th.

Rain delayed start until 8.15 a.m. The track was good and KUBUA Creek was reached at 9.5 and crossed. This is a well gravelled Creek with plenty of ironstone. Further good going until UNIMA Rr. was reached at 9.30, followed for half an hour and then crossed. This is a nice body of water - about 40 yards wide where crossed - thigh deep and with a very fine gravelled bottom. General direction where crossed was South and it would be interesting to know where it flows. I myself am inclined to think it links with KAPURI Rr. as the natives up trees had seen a large River from trees at Sunday's camp to the South West and the KAPURI has a large stream joining it from the East. The track remained fairly good, until, after a few spells totalling more than an hour IVARI Creek was reached, at 3 p.m. This was nasty - a stream 12' deep and about

24' wide heading into a sago swamp. This was bridged and when crossed we found that it was to be recrossed practically immediately. This took considerable time and as soon as the second crossing was effected a camp was made on mediumly dry ground at 4.30 p.m. Everyone very tired but the guides say that we will reach AKAIPU definitely tomorrow.

Wednesday 19th.

Heard a very fierce wind storm at about 3 a.m. but fortunately it missed the Camp. All up early and on the track at 8 a.m. The track lead mostly along a ridge running South and was good for quite a long while. Then it took to sago swamps and they were not nice. The first took over an hour to cross and two smaller ones followed in quick succession - all being knee deep. We came on to another ridge about 12 o'clock and during the spell ~~the guides~~ it struck me that the guides were becoming very hazy about how long it would take us to reach AKAIPU, as prisoners were all very tired and I wanted to rest them, and I suddenly thought that as bushmen they might have a better business ~~xxxxxx~~ brain than suggested and told them of a change in payment. I had previously promised them three sticks of tobacco each per day and altered it to a reducing scale - the longer the time taken - the less per day to be received. It seemed to make a difference because practically immediately afterwards the track improved and very shortly after we arrived at a small village of some seven houses. This was a sago making place for AKAIPU and was called AINAMUNI. Here there was one native and he assuring me that AKAIPU was very close I continued, crossing three small knee deep sago swamps and finally reaching AKAIPU at 3.15 p.m.

I regret that I must alter my previous good report of this place. It was very dirty and neglected in appearance but it certainly took but a little while to make it clean. Both Councillors were very attentive. I made a camp and the prisoners used a rather rough barracks.

V.C. IKAROA reported at 7 o'clock and I made arrangements for canoes next day.

Unfortunately when buying sago I opened the tin of salt I had carried with me all the way and found it to be sugar. However I

was able to slightly ease their hunger for this commodity with a tin of Cerebos Salt which I had.

AKAIPU is one and the same place as ALC-INAUKINA.

Thursday 20th.

Up early and on the good road to Bina (PIUNGA) at 8 a.m. and this village was reached a little after ten o'clock. The village was clean and the canoes were ready so that there was little delay. Five canoes were needed as they do not make large canoes and they make lopsided canoes in that the left hand one is always longer and bigger than the right and the load depends on the size of the right.

APONAIPU (KUIPA) was reached at a quarter to one and the V.C. was found to be absent from the village at his garden. However there was a hive of activity in the Rest House compound trying to make things look cleaner and tidier and on that indication I did not inspect the village. A Roman Catholic priest was here and he says he is there fairly regularly.

I obtained six fresh canoes and crew and after a very trying hour managed to get all gear and prisoners transferred to the fresh canoes and we left for BIARU at 2 p.m.

BIARU was reached at 4.45 and all gear and prisoners were at the barracks by five o'clock. All prisoners had carried very well and with practically no complaint and some of the days had been very long and I decided to spell for at least two days.

The Rest House and Barracks were bad and I had previously ordered them to be replaced with new ones. V.C.KARAHURI seemed quite hurt that I should drop in out of the clouds so to speak and was certainly unprepared for a visit from me. I issued instructions that on the morrow I would erect my tent and work could start immediately on the new rest house.

Friday 21st.

Despatched one time expired prisoner to Kerema with advices.

Erected tent and the rest house was pulled down and a new one started.

Self and prisoners rested all day.

At dusk I informed the village people that I wanted to purchase produce of any kind for food for prisoners but met with no response

and I very reluctantly had to send two carriers to Mr Nixon and they returned at 9 o'clock with a bag of rice and with their usual generosity, bread, potatoes etc for myself.

Rest House completed at 2 a.m.

Saturday 22nd.

Two A.C's reported on way through to Kairuku, and I understand that Cpl. NAHO passed through last night.

Police and prisoners transferred to Rest House and the Barracks were pulled down and a new building commenced.

Enquired into previous orders given with reference to new buildings and found that the one person ordered to rebuild had not done so but was in Port Moresby. Inspected the village and found same to be fairly good but my surprise visit should do a lot towards waking up V.C.KARAIURE who seems to be becoming a little slack.

Myself still very tired and legs giving a little trouble so am resting until tomorrow.

Barracks completed, latrine rebuilt and fences straightened by dark.

Sunday 23rd.

Left BIAKU with six additional carriers -all lightly loaded - and arrived at LESE shortly afterwards. The village was clean and Rest House and Barracks good. V.C.NAHO informed me that his book was at Kerema and that three of the four men ordered to rebuild had not obeyed the order and these I instructed him to take to Kerema. Continued on to Motu Motu arriving there at 2.p.m. after a very hot and tiring morning.

Monday 24th.

Inspected village of ULITAI (V.C.SAROA) and found that little had been done to improve any of it. Consequently in Court for Native Matters I fined three natives for neglecting to obey orders under N.R. 98 and imprisoned two. I also fined V.C.SAROA for neglecting to obey an order given for the arrest of a native.

There was an united complaint by all Councillors against MOVIAMI people but as they all told different stories I am very inclined to think such complaint was only made to curry favor and had no foundation.

Left Motu Motu with two extra carriers and arrived at KUKIPI at 5 p.m. Here the village was very clean and the new rest house and barracks at the village nearly completed. The bridge on the inland track was very good and the walk is a lot nicer than the beach.

At the beach or River Rest House the barracks have been removed but the prisoners and police used the office and store and a new barracks was ordered.

V.C. HASU very attentive.

Tuesday 25th.

Despatched A.C. BOBI to KUARU to ascertain from Mr Clark the movements of the launch.

MOVIAVI V.C.'s KINE and SARUFA with many Councillors arrived in the morning with presents of pineapple, potatoes, oranges etc. I found out from them that the Rest House was in course of re-erection and that if I visited them I would have to camp. In any case I had promised Mr Dyer of Guinea Gold N.L. I would be back at Tiveri by the first so I had no time to spare.

A.C. BOBI returned at 2 p.m. with news that there would be no launch until 12th March and that a special charter to KOVIO would cost £9 so I ordered two MOVIAVI canoes to be here next morning.

Wednesday 26th.

Left KUKIPI at 8.30 a.m. and camped at night at UPIPI having inspected the house erected by SAVAIVIRI and TAPALA Villages en route.

Thursday 27th.

Left UPIPI at 6 a.m. and arrived at PAPA at 5.30 p.m. prisoners et sleeping in new house built by KUKIPI village.

Friday 28th.

Left PAPA at 6 a.m. and arrived at MAMAUDI at 5.30 p.m. - very poor accommodation and temporary houses had to be erected for prisoners.

Saturday 29th.

Left MAMAUDI at 6 a.m. and reaching OLIPAI at 1 p.m. decided to go right through and striking a good noon TIVERI was reached at 10.30 p.m.

General.

Save for the above stated

villages of SAVAIVIRI, TAPALA and KUKIPI the village of HEATOARE is the only other that has build the house on the Lakekamu River, no attempt having been made by LILIFIRU, MOTU-MOTU, HABU HABU or HEAVALA.

I regret that I did not get into touch with all the KOVIO people and save for the meeting of the ANUA people the trip was a failure. I am now very convinced that the remainder of the KOVIO people are somewhere near the KUNIMAIFI River and next month I will go up that stream a little distance and then search for them, making the canoe a base and working in circles.

Wm. G. Allen

A / A.R.M. 2. 3. 36.

Articles	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.				Government Cost.	Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.			
Rice <i>Sago</i>	-		50 lb.		50 lb.	2	1	Purchased at Kakipi
Biscuits ...								
Meat ...								
Sugar ...								
Tea ...								
Soap ...								
Tobacco ... lbs.	20 lb	1	3 1/2	2	6 1/2		13 1/2	I.S. prisoners, V.O's and Councilors.
Matches ...								
Kerosene... gal.	1 1/2				1		1/2	Self
Tents ...								
Flies ...								
Lamps ...								
Buckets ...								
Kerosene Cans ...								
Knives and Sheaths								
Knives, 18 in. ...								
Knives, others ...								
Belts ...								
Pouches ...								
Print ...								
Twill ...								
Handkerchiefs ...								
Beads ...								
Mirrors ...								
Axes ...								
Half Axes ...								
Tomahawks ...								
Cash hire of Moviavi canoes (2) and payments to 8 paddlers @ 4/-						2	-	-
Total £								

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



[G.P. 67

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

11 25/36

K E R E M A. STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. M. Rutledge A / A.R.M. to
East Coast from OIAPU to MOVIAMI for the purpose of
Inspections of villages, houses, Company Coconut plantations, Courts
for Native Matters etc..

Commenced at OIAPU East Station on 6. 4. 1936 Returned to TIVERI Station on 20th April 1936

Number of Carriers employed average 24 Number of Police taken two

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge -

Villages visited OIAPU, IOKEA, BIARU, AVIALA, KAVORA, ULITAI, MIRIWEA,
LALAIPIPI, MIRIVASI, KUKIPI, MARAKEA, KALAPI, HEATOARE, HEAVALA,
SAVAIVIRI and TAPILA.

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

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 3 May, 1936

Rutledge
Officer in charge of Station

R.M.'s Office. Kerema.
2nd May 1936

A/A. R. M.
Tiveri.

Patrol Report No. 11. 35/36.

This is a most exhaustive report and you are to be complimented on your thoroughness in respect of the natives having to carry out the Native Regulations.

12/4/36. Proposed bridge across a creek near HALAMAW. As a Magistrate you do not need to "recommend" the construction a bridge (see N.R. 108). If in your opinion a bridge is necessary you issue the order accordingly, but to a V.C., not a Ferryman. The trouble with native-built bridges is that if they are not erected under supervision, any sort of a structure is formed, generally insecure and of no durability. A properly built bridge is worth paying for, and in this regard you may tell the natives

Native Travellers Houses on the River. I think your suggestion that the natives who erected these should receive some payment in tobacco, is quite good. Would 1 lb for each structure be sufficient? If you think so, and have the tobacco, please make the payments.

Ray
R.M. G.D.

REPORT OF PATROL undertaken by D. F. M. Rutledge A/ A.R.M. for the purpose of inspecting villages, houses, "Company" Coconut plantations, Courts for Native Matters etc..

Leaving Tiveri Police Camp on 16th. March 1936 by canoe, arriving at KUKUPI on 17th. March 1936 where Courts for Native Matters were held on 18th and 19th March. Leaving by "Ronals S" on 21.3.36 to arrive Port Moresby on following Monday morning where I received dental attention. Departing from Port Moresby per M.V.LAURABADA on 2nd April 1936, arriving KAIRUJU same day, from whence departing on 3rd. April 1936 and breaking journey at PINIPAGA and MAIWA to arrive at OIAPU Rest House at 6 p.m. on Sunday 5th April 1936.

6th. April 1936.

Last night when arriving at the Rest House I was met by Mr J. Higginson who gave me a most welcome cup of tea (the trip round Cape Possession not having been the nicest) and I was pleased to see him in much better spirit, thanks to Government assistance. At OIAPU new barracks have been built and are very good and Rest House has been improved. V'C's for LOVE, LAU LOVE and SAROTA reported.

I had held 6 carriers from KIVORI overnight intending to hold Court against them for hindering and delaying me yesterday - they having to be routed out by an A.C.) - but decided not to hold Court for several reasons namely bad road, Sunday work, and doubt as to whether the Court could act in a different Division to which the offence had been committed. Severely warned them and noted their names in V.C. book.

Inspected MORIO and LOVE and found them as under:-

MORIO (V.C.IVE): Village: Clean and neat with good fences. House generally fair and all that can be expected owing to the distance woods must be brought.

Coconuts: No 2 Coy. plantation seen - found to be clean, trees good with some now bearing. Others not seen but reported to be clean.

LOVE (V.C.IVE): Village: Clean with fairly good houses and good fences - attempts being made to beautify but the results at present disappointing owing to sand. I native to rebuild and 1 to remove an unsightly copra drying stand to outside village. R.C.Mission have a large house in the Eastern end of village.

Coconuts: Coy plantations Nos. 2 to 5 inspected - found to be clean but trees generally not very good. No. 1 plantation not seen but reported to be clean.

I then enquired as to whether there were any Court matters and finding there to be none, packed up and with 24 carriers moved on to SAROTA. En route I inspected villages etc. under V.C. JUNE and found them as under i.e.

UAFURU: Containing two houses, clean, fences and houses good.

LAUOVO: Village clean, fences good and houses fair but owing to its situation on the top of a sand hill it would be impossible to make look neat.

Coconuts: All plantations seen and found to be well cleaned. Nos 1 and 2 with good trees now bearing and Nos 3 - 5 with very good trees very shortly to start bearing.

LAUILLAVA: Village clean - fences good and houses generally good. 1 new house ordered and I also ordered that several very unsightly copra drying stands should be removed to outside village fence.

ARUFIRU: Small village and in excellent condition save that one native had refrained from obeying order to rebuild his house and he was allowed an additional month.

These OIAFU villages were very satisfying.

I arrived at SAROTA (V.C. KEAUIA) at 1.45 having inspected SAROTA Coy. Coconut plantations Nos. 5 & 6 en route, and having found them to be untouched and in an exceedingly overgrown and neglected condition, gave orders that the cleaning of all plantations was to be commenced immediately and continued with until completed, A.C. KOINENA reporting same finished at 9 p.m.

V.C. SARUFA of IOKEA reported and was instructed to supply carriers in the morning.

Tuesday 7th. April 1936.

Inspected Village of SAROTA and found same to be clean, fences good and houses generally fair but again the village was marred by many unsightly copra drying stands and the removal outside the village was ordered. Inspected Company Coconut plantations and found them now all clean - Nos 1 to 4 having good bearing trees but Nos 5 and 6 with much younger and poorer trees.

Paid widow of deceased V.C. the wages accrued to him and on asking again found there to be no Court cases, so IOKEA carriers having arrived, I packed up and moved on to there, MORU being reached (rather wet by the rising tide) at 10.15. Had morning tea with Mr and Mrs Nixon - the former being rather off colour.

On arriving at Rest House I found all the village to be in a state of feverish activity - all men and carriers being at Company Coconut plantations and women and children cleaning village.

In the afternoon I inspected the village and found it to be very much the same as it was six months ago i.e. the village is half full of incomplete houses and a lot of very nondescript houses line the seaward fence. I ordered 12 men to complete their buildings, 24 to build new ones of a good type and 5 men living with their wives and children in one house were ordered to each build a separate house. All such work to be done in two months. Village now clean, fences fair and rest house and barracks good.

The pump was not working when I arrived and was being mended by Mr Nixon. He later sent it to me saying he could not mend it and I found that the pump is so worn and rusted that the screw holes for the intake valve have lost their threads and the pump is now almost useless. As the village people seem to have appreciated it and have received good service from it I would suggest that a new one or a re-conditioned one be installed.

Despatched A.C. AGO to Kerema with advices etc..

At night had tea with Rev and Mrs Nixon.

Wednesday 8th. April 1936.

I inspected Company Coconut plantations Nos 1, 2 and 3 and found them, despite cleaning said to be done yesterday, positively disgraceful. Had all the people collected and set to work on the cleaning and personally superintended work until 4.30 when I returned to village to clean up and visit MORU for tea. All the men of the village were kept at the cleaning under A.C. KOINEMA supervision until 10 p.m. There are about 2,000 trees in these 3 plantations, a lot of them bearing, and it would be very wrong to allow them to be neglected now. There was so much grass and timber that on my previous inspection I doubt if I had been shown more than half of the area planted, and when I last reported them clean I am afraid I had allowed myself to be bluffed.

Thursday 9th. April 1936.

Re-inspected plantations (natives had been sent out again at 6 a.m.) and found them to be ever so much improved and well worth the attention being given them. The natives had still a lot of work to

do on the plantations when I left at 12 a.m. with 24 carriers for BIANU.

Arrived at BIANU at 2 p.m.

A.C.TAU-U with one prisoner on his way to KAIRUKU reported at 3.30 p.m. and I held him to take a personal Southern mail, which I wrote during afternoon.

A.C.KAKE reported with mail from Kerena at 4.30 p.m.

Held Court for Native Matters during part of the afternoon.

Friday 10th. April 1936.

Held Court for Native Matters in the morning until 12 a.m. then I inspected villages and found them to be clean but houses generally very neglected and I ordered 9 to replace walls and 8 to rebuild. Fences were good. Rest House and Barracks and Latrine have recently been rebuilt and are in good condition.

In afternoon with V.C. KARAIURE went in canoe to Company Coconut plantation No. 2 (half an hour) and found the trees to be only fair and the cleaning also only fair. The village people must have expected me to be dissatisfied with it because without asking all male population turned up with knives and axes and of course I set them to work without delay. Trees up to 18 inches in diameter were numerous and in one part of it some LESE people had started making gardens! It was finally cleaned to my satisfaction at 6 p.m. and being clean the trees looked much better and the plantation as a whole mediumly good.

Saturday 11th. April 1936.

Departed from BIANU at 8.30 and arrived at LESE at 9.15 inspecting on route BIANU Coy. plantations Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and LESE Coy plantations Nos 1, 3 and 4. Finding all only half heartedly cleaned orders were given for them to be properly done. This was superintended by A.C.'s KOIHENA and KAKE and finally done to my satisfaction by 4.30 p.m.

At 12 o'clock I went to KAVORA and inspected Coy. Coconut plantations Nos. 1, 2 and 3, finding cleaning operations still in progress. I then inspected main village of KAVORA and found same clean and well fences but houses generally old and poor. I then inspected some six small villages close to KAVORA and coming under V.C. MARARA and again found them clean and well fenced but houses

generally neglected and poor. In all I ordered 18 houses to be rebuilt and 12 to be re-walled. V.C.MARARA seems to be a good man but gave a poor impression at the start by not bothering to report himself.

Inspected village of AVIALA (V.C.LAHO) in afternoon and found same to be clean but again houses were poor and neglected and some 7 new ones were ordered and some 21 men instructed to re-wall.

V.C.LAHO seems to have been a good man at one time but he has been a long time in the position and now wants shaking up badly.

Sunday 12th. April 1936.

Up early and away at 7 a.m. on inspection of Company Coconut plantations - one each of KAVORA and AVIALA - both situated well away from villages on the FOPO road. Both plantations had been cleaned last night and were clean but as plantations very poor. Between these two plantations are most of the gardens of the two villages. All these are neat, well fenced in small plots, and seemingly well cared for. They all grow the same produce of "three" yams, bananas, sugar cane, pawpaw and an occasional sweet potatoe but taken collectively neither village group of gardens is better than the other. They are almost identical with such gardens as I saw near MAIWA, KIVORI and OIAFU and they do not stand out from such.

Returned to KAVORA at 12 a.m. and re-inspected Company Coconut plantations now finding them very good - trees young - well spaced and they look well.

Held Court for Native Matters up till 3.30 p.m. and among others fined V.C.LAHO of AVIALA 5/- for sending a handcuffed prisoner to Kerema in charge of a Councillor and would have inflicted a heavier penalty had not the arrested native come from KAVORA and that the fined V.C. had been asked by KAVORA Councillors to arrest the man, as their V.C. was absent at Kerema.

Left LESE at 3.30 p.m. and arrived at MOTU MOTU at 7.45 p.m. striking a low tide and the going consequently passably good. Between PIHAW and KAPURI Ferryman's positions there is a small creek - at a place called HALANAW closer to PIHAW side - where it is about knee deep at low tide and only swimmable (with risk) at high tides. It is about 30 feet wide and at high tides the

creek races seaward with considerable force. About 50 yards up it is narrow enough for a bridge to be built and I would recommend that one be built. It would have to be substantial to withstand the force of the outrushing waters. It being also roughly half way between LESE and MOTU MOTU I consider that the best way of getting same made would be to instruct the PIHAW Ferryman to build same (he has sufficient labour) and reasonable payment could be made after an inspection. In my opinion something is really needed and it is not big enough for a Ferry.

Monday 13th. April 1936.

At work early on advices to Kerema and later despatching them with A.C.KAKE who also took one defendant in C.N.M. case and 1 prisoner. Inspected village of LALAIPIPI and MIRIVASI (V.C.PUKARI) and found them to be clean and now well fenced but houses are generally poor and slovenly finished and I ordered a general clean up, new walls in many cases and new houses here and there. Returned to Rest House at 3. p.m.

At 4 p.m. left to visit Company plantations about 1/2 hour walk West and found them to be but half heartedly cleaned. Ordered better to be done and this was done by 7 p.m.

Tuesday 14th. April 1936.

Spent the whole morning inspecting villages of MIRIHEA and ULITAI. As I have previously reported they are all poor in quality i.e. the houses and for a start I have ordered new walls in the majority and in isolated cases new houses. From what I have seen so far it is useless leaving this work to V.C's and Councillors or the villagers themselves. They are seemingly without house pride and all renewals and repairs must be promptly and firmly ordered if any degree of such pride is to be instilled. Mr Nixon of MORU had one time mentioned that it had struck him that a few years ago nearly all the houses had been rebuilt and since then nothing had been done to them. I am beginning to think he is correct as they all certainly have the same appearance of age, and in like degree. After lunch held Court for Native Matters until 4.30 when I packed up and moved on to NUKIPI, checking MIRIHEA Coy plantation No 1 on the way and arriving at NUKIPI at 6 p.m.

Slept in the new best house and found it but fair it being blatant

that a lot of the work had been done that day and done slovenly to get it through. V.C. HASU, I am afraid, is like the other V.C's of say over 4 years service - blasee and bland.

Wednesday 15th. April 1936.

Leaving Rest House at 8.30 a.m. inspecting Coy. Coconut plantations Nos 1, 2 and 3 in that order finding No. 1 (on inland road from Motu Motu) very good, No. 2 (opposite village) fairly bad and No 3 (near River Rest House) definitely bad. Work to properly clean was started.

Inspected village of HARAKEA on Kukipi point and found same clean but again poorly houses and orders were given for improvement.

Crossed over to KALAIPI village on point opposite. These people are breakaways from MIRIHEA and like breakaways from MOVIAMI have built good houses. Village is unfenced and I gave the people the option of building one or clearing the prescribed 50 yards - I fancy they will fence. Some walls were bad and these are to be replaced.

Returned to KUKIPI at 1.30 and inspected village. Again the village was clean and well fenced but laziness and slovenness in houses was noticeable and orders were given for improvement.

Corporal reported with 6 prisoners for Tiveri.

Held Court for Native Matters until 4.30 p.m. when I packed up and by canoe proceeded to MOVIAMI arriving there in pouring rain at 6.30. Was met by one Councillor only and the A.C. KADE from Kerema. Later in the night (when the rain had been finished for over half an hour) V.C.SANUFA (with whom A.C.KADE was staying) turned up and said that he did not know I had come. V.C.JACK did not put in an appearance.

Thursday 16th. April 1936.

Expecting that despite protestation by V.C.SANUFA the No. 1 HEAVALA Coy. Coconut plantation would not be particularly clean I sent A.C. KOINENA with him to report later, while I with V.C.JACK went to TAPALA. Here I regret to say I was slightly disappointed in the plantation between the Rest House and the Village, it being only half cleaned. The village had only received a very hurried clean up (I do not think V.C. EMO expected no despite warning given) but it was very fair and it certainly is a very pretty village. In the village itself I saw no need to order new walls or houses but just

outside the village, near the Creek, there are some six very old and dilapidated houses which have to be pulled down and new ones erected inside the village.

Went then to Company Coconut plantation No 2 - this being about half an hour further up the River. It was positively disgraceful and had not been touched for years. I promptly warned them that I would return in the morning and would expect to see a vast improvement.

I then went to SAVAIVIRI behind which village are their two plantations and further back again the main Coy. plantation of HEATOARE. SAVAIVIRI plantation needed a lot more work and the HEATCARE one had been lightly cleaned in one portion only, the remainder being hidden by the bush in the plantation. They had fooled me on a previous visit by saying the cleared portion was the sum total of the plantation. I was extremely annoyed and ordered cleaning operations to start and to be continued until I gave the plantation a pass. However they took little notice of this.

Inspected village of SAVAIVIRI and found same very clean, well fenced and with an half hearted attempt at drainage but like IOKRA it was full of half completed houses. The same ones were unfinished six months ago and I have now given them a time limit. The houses are of good design and type and when finished the village should be excellent.

Returned to MOVIAMI arriving there at 4.30 p.m. very tired, and ill humoured - I had thought that at least TAPALA would have presented clean plantations. On my return I found that the L.M.S. South Sea teacher had just sent freshly cooked fish, oranges, eggs and sipora drink which were all very acceptable. Generosity seems to be the outstanding feature of many of these South Sea teachers but I find they are not generous receivers as well as givers.

At night, meaning to enquire quietly into the reported officiousness of V.C. JACK I sent for Cr AUDA, he having been helpful with KOVIO V.C., and he came attended by V.C. SARUFA. This man would take no hints that I did not desire his presence and I was just about to inform him that I did not want him when R.C. teacher HENRI with V.C. JACK arrived.

R.C. teacher HENRI was very affable, and we got on well despite of

the fact that when reviewing his list of absenting children he was corrected by V.C.SARUFA and changed his tune to agree. I encourage them to talk as gaining confidence they usually start to boast and then divulge something which they should not. Finally he told me of how he was walking down the village one day and putting a small boy (who went to L.M.S. school) on the back of the head was hurt by the small boy informing him that ~~xxxxxx~~ he had an oversized penis. He considered this very insulting talk and called to the L.M.S. boy who had run into the L.M.S yard. The boy would not come so HENRI followed him and with V.C.SARUFA caught him. HENRI then administered a punishment by slapping him on the face and smilingly he continued his tale that L.M.S. teacher had seen the last part and had got very wild and that was how the big trouble started!

The conversation at this point took a decidedly different turn and HENRI, the two V.C's and the Cllr. left shortly afterwards very subdued.

I had previously written asking the L.M.S teacher to call on the following afternoon but he came a little later tonight and gave the same version as HENRI. He also mentioned that there was ~~was~~ another occasion when for no apparent reason HENRI slapped the face of an L.M.S. girl student.

The L.M.S. man (in Mr Zimmer's time) had been very hot headed against the R.C. intrusion and had been severely warned by Mr Zimmer but it seems to me that now the other side is creating dissention and they seemingly have the sympathy of the V.C's. I considered that a strongly worded warning to the R.C. would not come amiss and ordered that the assault cases be taken to Kerena.

Friday 17th. April 1936.

Leaving MOVIAMI at 8.15 a.m. I firstly went to KUKUPI where I called on Mr J. Clark on Government and personal business. The Papuan Chief was supposed to be due at KUKUPI that day but as she was not in sight at 10.30 I went on to SAVALVIRI (V.C.SESBARI) where cleaning operations were still in progress but all the plantations still needed a lot of work done. To check that it was done I left A.C. KOINEMA to superintend and continued up to TAPALA (V.C.EKO) where both plantations were now very clean and

the one away from the village now turned out to be a small but very good plantation. Trees are very well spaced and are growing well. Returned by small creek to MOVIAMI, arriving there very tired at 4.30.

A.C.KAKE reported with mail from Kerema.

At 6.30 p.m. A.C.KOINENA returned to the village saying that even yet there remained a lot of work to be done on HEATOARE plantation and I gave orders that such work was to be continued through the night and sent A.C. KAKE to watch.

Saturday 18th. April 1936.

Up very early and on canoe en route to SAVAIVIRI at 6.30 a.m. There still remained considerable work to be done so superintended same myself and finally passed them at 11 o'clock, returning to MOVIAMI Rest House at 12.30.

The HEATOARE plantation is a very big one and in parts is a very good plantation. In one portion, however, the plantation had been so neglected that the grass had killed out the trees and these were ordered to be replanted.

Having given the matter considerable thought I decided I would make a final appeal to the V.C's and Councillors before definitely promising drastic punishment for neglect to obey orders re village, houses, plantation etc. and to that end, in the afternoon, I held a meeting of all Councillors and V.C's. At the meeting there were 21 Councillors and 4 V.C's. It was more of an attempt to explain matters fully to them than a meeting and while I hope it will have results, I am doubtful. There are too many of them and they are all too indolent. I have given them three months to concentrate on Rest House (still not completed), Barracks (falling down) and Latrine (very poor) and the Company Coconuts. Should there then be no improvement I will have no option but to make wholesale "Court".

Sent A.C.KAKE to Kukipi to get Papuan Chief mail and enquire for a cook boy for me, he returning with a small official mail but no boy.

Sunday 19th. April 1936.

Fixed up several outstanding money payments, purchased sago for the trip up the River and then held Court for Native Matters all the remainder of the day. In one case evidence was given to show that three Councillors had constituted themselves a Court on at least one

occasion and imposed a fine for apparently sago stealing. I had them brought before the Court and on hearing the evidence against them fined each 5/- and gave due warning of serious consequences if it happened again.

At night completed various papers and advices and forwarded same to Kerema.

Monday 20th. April 1936.

Yesterday some 12 OPAU natives came to me and requested a passage up the River. One of them said that he had been working there before and had been told that when he went to the village he could come back as soon as he liked and bring a dozen boys with him and that they would be all given jobs. In the meantime they could not get up the River and were sponging on V.C. JACK for food. It suited me to give them passages for their work, as I had no knowledge of how many canoes had been made, during my absence, at TIVERI and I could thus take an extra one and play safe.

Finally sorted up I departed from MOVIAMI at 7 a.m. with 10 MOVIAMI natives, 10 OPAU natives, 10 prisoners and 4 police.

Shortly after leaving I met Mr A. Timperley who was coming down from TIVERI with about 20 time finished labourers and he reported that there were floods everywhere along the River.

In passing inspected KEAVALA Coy Coconut plantation is passing and found same to be now very clean, good trees and well spaced.

Arrived at KHELE at 4.15 but decided it was too early to camp so pushed on to a garden place called KIVIVI. Unfortunately the two native owned houses were occupied and the ground being under water I had not the option but to give orders to continue on, reaching OVI, where a good "native travellers' house" had been erected by SAVAVIRI and TAPALA people., at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday 21st. April 1936.

Up at 4 a.m. and on the way again by 6 a.m. River falling a little. Passed PAPA where a good "native travellers' house" has been erected by KUKIPI people and reached KOVIO (URULAU) at 6.30 p.m. Progress excellent so far - another fine night and River still falling.

Wednesday 22nd April 1936.

Up at 4 a.m. packed up and on the road to MAURIA by 6.30 a.m. However I remembered the track we were on and on re-questioning the

KOTIO V.C. (KAMA) I found that he now said that the way to MAURIA lead through the deserted village of KAMA to KOPE (the place to which ARUA people have shifted) and from there it was a good day travelling to MAURIA. I have been to KOPE and doubt if I could go from URULAU to KOPE in one day, which would have meant at least five to six days to visit MAURIA. As I had instructions to return to Kerema as soon as reasonably possible I considered that in the circumstances a visit to MAURIA was not justified and that it would be more suitable to do the visit from POPO at a later date, and returned to URULAU, where I paid the V.C. wages due and gave instructions that the Rest House must be repaired and the ex. V.C. there on my return down the River.

Reloaded canoes and departed from URULAU at 10 o'clock, arriving at MOMIO at 5.30. Here a good house "native travellers" had been built by HEAVALA Natives.

Thursday 23rd April 1936.

Up again at 4 a.m. and on way by 6 a.m. reaching OLIPAI at 1.30. Here I met Mr Gossner who was on his way down the River with gold to catch Papuan Chief and I decided to spend remainder of the day there to discuss Native Labour matters etc..

Friday 24th. April 1936.

Walked into Sunset (The Tiveri Gold Dredging Coy Ltd) and held Native Labour Inspection. Only two OPAJ natives got work.

Saturday 25th. April 1936.

Finished Native Labour Inspection and returned to OLIPAI arriving there at 5 p.m.

Sunday 26th. April 1936.

Up early and arrived at TIVERI at 5 p.m. thus finishing patrol.

Native Travellers' Houses.

At the time I gave instructions for these to be built there was no talk of the closure by the big Companies and seven houses were ordered. Four villages obeyed order i.e. HEATCARI at KOLAI-ISA, SAVAIVIRI and TAPALA at OVI, KUNUPI at PAPA and HEAVALA at MOMIO. These houses are each 24' x 14', well raised off the ground and well built and are solely for travelling natives who hitherto had to use private garden houses and consequently create trouble by using part of the house kum when as in flood time, fire wood is

unobtainable. With prospectors still on the field these houses will be often used and should supply a want. Personally I do not think they will be used by whites, as most of them, like me would sleep on the canoe.

I would like to suggest that, if possible, a small payment in tobacco be arranged for those natives instrumental in building the houses now standing.

Wm. H. H. H.

A / A.R.M. 36. 4. 36.

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

12. 35/36KIRIMA

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R. A. Vivian R.M. toOPAO and MURUA

for the purpose of

Collecting tax, improving 2½ miles of road and inspection
of gaoi gardenLeft Station on 27/5/36 Returned to Station on 29/5/36Number of Carriers employed 12 Number of Police taken 3Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge whaleboatVillages visited NAMAHROI, BIRAKSRA and viewed HAUPOIA, HAVIHUHU and
TRAVAPARI

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

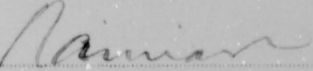
(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 1/6/36, 193
Officer in charge of Station

GULF DIVISION.

Patrol Report No.12. 35/36.

1936.
May.
Wed. 27th.

AC. 20000
Kone
SEJA

Taking Interpreter, 3 A.Cs and 8 prisoners, the R.M. proceeded at 1 p.m. to OPAO, in whaleboat. At the landing, about 6 miles up-stream, began chaining the road to the Rest House, the distance proving to be 196 chains. This step was taken because there is continual wrangling between the seven villages as to the proper share of work in keeping the road in order, and it was decided to properly proportion the work, by erecting marked posts (and trees) for native guidance. It is an abominable stretch of road, usually being ankle deep in mud and slime. Once it had been partially corduroyed and then neglected, with the consequence that pieces of greasy wood lying at different angles really made the going dangerous. Much to my surprise, ^{I found} that three stretches of road, totalling about 40 chains, had received attention by drains having been dug on each side of the road and the road itself built up, making walking comparatively easy. I take this to be the fruits of constantly barracking the village constable and councillors when at Kerema, and I feel confident that without the influence of the latter nothing of the sort would have been attempted. It is now hoped that several more bad patches will likewise be built up. I have always explained that the road should be good for "Government walking" and this has made an impression. Had I said that it would make the lot of the laden married women easier I am afraid my diatribes would have lost much of their force. In passing through two villages and viewing three others it was noticed that there is a lot of room for improved houses. But with a fair number of "boys" absent under indenture, and the present road labour,

I do not think it advisable to over-press the available man power, which also makes a lot of sago with which to earn money to pay taxes. The obvious course is "one thing at a time". At the entrance of one of the dabus are fairly large representations of a KUKU-KUKU man and woman, the latter with preposterously long dugs and holding a child on her hip. Even the beskirted man was wearing the traditional cassowary leg bones across his middle. Allowing for its crudity, the work exhibits quiet humour. Asked whether any KUKUKUKUS had visited ORAO lately, the reply was in the negative, it being explained that at this time of the year the back country is "locked up" in consequence of the rains. V.C.NURIARE reported and had the rest house and barracks in good order. 1 lb of tobacco was paid for upkeep.

Thu. 28th. Revised census sheets by eliminating the dead and adding births, collected tax and paid 28-4-0 family bonus. The population of the seven villages is in the vicinity of 700. The number of births through the year has been somewhat disappointing - 14 only. The whyfor is hard to understand, as the people have an abundance of food. Probably the women are overworked. A fine day for a change.

Fri. 29th. Further taxes brought the collections up to £41. Only 4 natives defaulted. Held C.N.M. and heard other native troubles. The marital arrangements of many of these G.D. natives seem often to be absurd. When a young woman comes to a man in marriage, he is aware that it is usually after a process of sexual trial and error on her part. Yet upon marriage he leaves her nightly in his parents' house, perhaps only with his old mother, while he unconcernedly seeks repose in the dabus along with other men and boys. This frequently leads, as may be supposed, to many court cases, and, I am afraid, fearful

3.

fearful lying in evidence. In due course re-chained back to the landing, en route proportioning road distances to respective villages. The V.C. will now know who to charge for a breach of the roads regulation. Went down stream to the Kerema Basin, then up stream to the MURUA gaol garden, where a married A.C. and six prisoners are working. Inspected the area, which is producing handsomely in taro, sweet potatoes, bananas and sugarcane. It is evident, however, that the prison force will need to be supplemented in order to get improved results. The buildings, too, require some attention. Returned to station, arriving there at dusk.

Raw

R.M. G.D.

1/6/36.

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER

13. 35/36

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. H. HUTTENLOCH S/A.R.M. to

~~Inland Villages and all Coastal Villages west~~ for the purpose of
~~Inspections, C.M.S., tax collections, Family bonus payments,~~
~~census checking and receiving additions etc..~~

Left Station on 23rd May 1936 Returned to Station on 27th June 1936Number of Carriers employed average 28 Number of Police taken ten

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited MAUDA, AHA, PEAVORA, AROARO, APEPA, PARAPOKO, KWAIPEA,
PAIVERA, ARIKAVA (MURU), ERE-MURU and ANANE.
~~All villages from NOMI on Western boundary to REAPER and from there~~
~~to Koromo HERAHERA, PIRU, NARIKI.~~

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

7405/3.35.—1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 9 July, 1936Nannan
Officer in charge of Station

REPORT of PATROL undertaken by D. F. M. Rutledge A/A.R.M. through the inland villages on the Lower Vailala River to MURO and ARIHAVA and from thence back to Kerema for the purpose of village inspections, tax collections, payment of family bonus, correction of census etc..

Saturday 23rd. May 1936.

Having completed preparations in the morning I departed from Kerema in the station whaleboat at 2 p.m. with all necessary gear and was met at MEI by C.I. KEVAVIA, A.C's JAMBA, ELIJAH, IRIRI, MANAI, SARI, KOINENA, BOGARE, LEPAW, KEMO and KAVARI. I had with me a fortnight's food supply in connection with work to be done on the BELEPA-KOIALAHU Road and in consequence thereof made arrangement for 60 carriers for the morrow. V.C. HOA and Councillors reported and were severely reprimanded for the state of the Rest House which was little short of disgraceful, and were given orders for a new one to be built by the time of my return.

Mr S. Curry called and intimated that he would shortly be going back to his old place at Koialahu.

Sunday 24th. May 1936.

Carriers arrived early and loaded up and 61 were needed. Leaving MEI at 7.15 a.m. the bluff was passed without much trouble and HUIVA was reached at 10.30 a.m. Here I had morning tea with Mr and Mrs Drummond, which finished, I moved on to Keura Rest House. Paid off carriers, made arrangements for tomorrow's carriers, had the Rest House Compound (which was in an exceedingly untidy state) cleaned up, and after lunch returned to Huiva. Here I varied some 5 Contracts of Service with regard to payment of wages and made advances of same. Received particulars of 6 natives desiring to be signed on to Mr Drummond.

Had dinner with Mr and Mrs Drummond and returned to the Rest House at 9 p.m. when I made out the 6 Contracts of Service to be ready for signing early on the morrow. Very strong wind and heavy sea.

Monday 25th. May 1936.

Carriers were loaded up early but I was delayed a little while waiting for Mr Drummond and signing natives. He eventually came

with the six natives but one had changed his mind and only five signed their Contracts.

A start was then made for Koialahu - weather conditions - fine rain and a heavy wind - promising a rather unpleasant walk. V.C. HEHEABEA of KEAKEA reported outside his village and was instructed that as I would be collecting KEAKEA taxes etc. at that village the Rest House, which had been allowed to fall into disuse and finally disappear, would have to be rebuilt.

Arrived at KOIALAKU at about 11.30 a.m. Here A.C.'s SARI and KAVARI who had been sent on ahead reported with canoes and carriers from VAILALA for the trip up the Vailala River. Selected the most likely looking of the carriers and passed the canoes.

After lunch despatched A.C.'s JAMBA and KAVARI to BELEPA with road mending gear and food - A.C.'s MANAI, IRIRI, ELIJAH and KEMO to AUMA and ARIHAVA with patrol provisions - A.C. BAGERE to AUMA with mail for Papuan Chief.

At Mr Drummond's request, he having recently taken up an old Trading Site at Koialahu, the vendors of the land were procured and the block re-pegged.

At night engaged in preparing advices etc. for forwarding to Kerema.

Tuesday 26th. May 1936.

Despatched A.C. LEPAN to Kerema with advices etc..

At 6.30 a.m. with C.I. KEVAVIA, A.C.'s SARI, JAMBA, KAVARI and KOINENA and 14 paddlers departed from KOIALAHU in two canoes bound for AKAUDA. Passing Veiviri Plantation Mr Johnston the Manager, was met.

AKAUDA was reached after a long and tiring day at 6.30 p.m. Was met by V.C. KARAI of AKAUDA and V.C. MORIKI of AHIA and V.C. LULUHARI of OROVOI reported.

Rest House and Barracks (on opposite side of River to the village) was in good condition and the compound well cleared.

Wednesday 27th. May 1936.

Held C.N.M. for villages of AKAUDA and AHIA finishing at 11 a.m. - one case being sent to Kerema through lack of previous experience in one of that type. Inspected village of AKAUDA - 9 houses and 1 duhu - and found same reasonably clean - houses good and of a neat type.

Went by canoe to UPOIA (now just a name) where the Vailala paddlers and canoes were paid off and patrol gear packed up by local carriers.

Twenty two of these were needed and were made up of 5 AKAUDA, 3 AHIA, 5 PEAVORA and 7 LOA and OROVAI - the number of Village Policeman is hardly an indication of the population.

The road had been cleaned and attended to but it had a clayey surface and regular rain have kept it in a pretty sloppy condition.

AHIA (V.C.MORIKI) was reached within an hour - this village consistig of 7 houses and 1 dabu is situated on the top of a high and very narrow ridge and is kept clean. Houses reasonably good.

Continued on to PEAVORA (V.C.MOROPOI) which was reached at about 3 p.m. Rest House and Barracks fair - village consisting of 13 houses and 1 dabu fairly clean and houses fair. Like AHIA and in fact all the inland Va lala Villages I visited it is situated on the highest part of a very narrow ridge.

V.C.HUAHU of AROARO reported in at 8 p.m. with 12 carriers so that I was able to allow the 5 AKAUDA and 7 LOA and OROVAI natives to return to their villages.

Thursday 28th. May 1936.

Up early - reinspected the village and ordered several new houses. Held Court for Native Matters which finished I packed up and moved on to AROARO (V.C.HUAHU). This is a largish village consisting of 20 houses and 2 dabus - houses fair, village clean, Rest House and Barracks fair. Had lunch and then moved on to PARIPOKO which was reached in roughly three hours. Just before arrival there APIPEA (a small village of 5 houses and 1 dabu) was inspected and found clean. Between APIPEA and PARIPOKO there is a large sago swamp and fortunately this was bridged for its whole width and what must have once been an unpleasant half hour is now but an awkward ten minutes. Held Court for Native Matters at night until 10 p.m. and when it was finished was given a little excitement - a native sentenced to two months imprisonment attacked a Councillor who had given evidence against him from behind with a long piece of thick lawyer cane and delivered four good blows before being handcuffed by my A.C's. C.I. KEVAVIA then informed me that the same native had behaved in a similar manner when he had been convicted by Mr Humphries many years before.

PARIPOKO must be quite close to the sea as the sound of the surf is quite plain.

Friday 29th. May 1936.

Up early and held Court for Native Matters until 10.30 a.m.

I then went across to the small village of KWAIPEA and inspected same. There are 5 houses and 1 dubu in fair condition and the village was fairly clean.

PARIPOKO consisting of 7 houses and 1 dubu was fairly clean but houses were generally poor.

Rest House was in fair condition only - there was no latrine and no barracks - and necessary orders for improvement were given.

With 7 prisoners and 14 carriers I then moved on to PAIVERA. The road, like the others, had received a lot of attention but the many steep, slippery hills and the boggy patches in between them made it a very unpleasant two hour walk. V.C. DOBI reported on arrival. Rest House and Barracks were in good condition.

Having rested I inspected village of PAIVERA consisting of 12 houses and 2 dubus and found houses in fair condition and the village mediumly clean.

Continued on over an extremely sloppy and boggy road until ARIHAVA (MURU) was reached. This village (under the care of V.C. DOBI) consists of three dubus and 6 houses and was in a shockingly bad state - it was just a mass of tumbled down houses, rotten fences, weeds and long grass. I gave warnings that if as I hoped I returned within a week and found it in the same state the offenders would not be leniently treated.

The road from ARIHAVA to ERE-MURU was much drier though not so well cleaned. On this road was an excellent garden - at least 400 yards long by 150 yards wide - solidly fenced. Garden itself was very clean and consisted of patches of potatoes, taro, sugar cane, corn etc.. It was the property of the coastal ARIHAVA people.

Further along was another garden belonging to the same people - not quite so big in area and fences were not so good - and it looked as if at least half of it was being spelled.

Arrived at ERE-MURU at 3 p.m. fairly tired. V.C. HARIPO reported - Rest house and barracks fair. Paid off carriers etc. and made arrangements for the morrow.

Saturday 30th. May 1936.

Held Court for Native Matters until 10.30 a.m. - A.C. CORA of AHAME

and V.C. KOKOMARI of FEE-MURU reporting with cases. Packed up and sent carriers with my gear to ARIHAVA and then set out to inspect the various villages of the MURU group. Close to the Rest House was KIVAVI ~~xxx~~ a village of some twelve houses and 2 dabus. Houses were of good design and materials - village was half cleaned and half fenced - underneath the dabus (as to be expected in half cleaned villages) resembled a neglected pig-sty. I delayed here a while to see the men of the dabus do some overdue cleaning and then went to AHAHE. This village was in a similar state to ARIHAVA-MURU - disgustingly neglected. It is not a big village but it has three big dabus and not more than 10 houses. Judging from AHAHE and ARIHAVA-MURU I decided that all the MURU villages would be nearly all extremely dirty and I informed the V.C.'s and Councillors that I would delay the inspection for a week and then, if no improvement had been made, prosecute under Native Regulations.

So I procured a canoe at AHAHE and after a surprisingly long trip - the route lead nearly to MAIFUA in the Delta Division - arrived at ARIHAVA on the Coast at 5 p.m.

All A.C.'s reported and A.C. LERAW reported back from Kerema with mail. Unfortunately sickness and pressure of work prevented me from returning to the MURU district. The HEPERE V.C. reported that once again all his people have gone to live near the PUMARI River and they only returned to their old villages when there was talk of a Government patrol. These people seem listless and without aim and it seems that they are rapidly decreasing in numbers and vitality. Mr Oughin says that what were once fine large villages have now at least halved and the natives are spiritless. It would be interesting to know whether the introduction of an urge for work such as making them taxable would have proved of benefit.

Sunday 31st. May 1936.

Up early and despatched A.C. KEMO to Kerema with 7 prisoners and mail. Checked census of Arihava villages and took names of new arrivals. I had a little trouble with these and in the end was inclined to believe that I did not get them all. Started to make family bonus payments but was interrupted by Mr Burke who had returned from MURU after showing Mr and Mrs Farrar the way. I had afternoon tea with him after which returning to

continue family bonus payments until dark. Mr Burke at afternoon tea confirmed the Resident Magistrate's suspicions that burying was going on in the village and gave me vague directions as to where to find such graves. So with five A.Cs each with a sharp stick ^I went to HARIVAVU and endeavoured to locate the graves but darkness came before the spot indicated was reached and it was put off until the next day.

Worked until 10 o'clock at night on census alterations.

Monday 1st. June 1936.

Continued payments of family bonuses until about half past ten when I started on tax collecting. Did NOMI and was on HARIVAVU Village when Rev. Dewdney arrived and explained that he had told the natives of that village that he would sell their copra for them and would guarantee payment of their tax. He was allowing that 4 bags of copra were the equivalent of \$1 and some 40 HARIVAVU natives had come into his scheme. However it had not struck him that some of the natives might owe for more than the present year and in addition, the moneys he had sent for had not arrived. He asked that the natives on his list be allowed time to pay which I agreed to and he having a different spelling method and being without the name of the parent, it took a considerable amount of time to check his list. Actually it wasted half a day and I told him that his payments next year (if he keeps it up - I think there was quite a lot of copra to be made) must be made early. His scheme is meeting with charges of trading (as it really is) but he seems sincere and says that he is doing it merely to show the natives that the tax is not so much an imposition as they make out. He says that they can make four bags of copra within a fortnight and without any undue exertion.

Mr Dewdney left at 5 o'clock and I then took tax of NOMI Village knocking off when too dark to do more.

In the morning I had sent the A.C's out grave hunting and they had quickly returned on finding one within six feet of the village fence and not more than 50 feet from nearest house.

Very off colour all day - either dengue or fever but more probably fevers caused by chills contracted by resting on arrival at the

various inland villages which being perched on the top of steep hills made one arrive in a lather of perspiration and rendered chill quite likely.

Had dinner with Mr Burke - left early and went straight to bed.

Tuesday 2nd. June 1936.

Completed tax taking and then held Court of Petty Sessions for tax defaulters convicting many but a lot of them will pay before being sent to Kerema. Then fixed up several outstanding matters. Knocked off at 5 p.m. and worked until 7 o'clock on advices to Kerema, Belepa and URIKA. Then on going out to the back verandah the floor gave way under me and one leg went straight through fortunately without serious hurt. I then decided that the sooner the Arihava people built their new Rest House the better. Had dinner with Mr Burke and met Mr Coghill.

Returned to Rest House early and issued instructions for the commencement of the new Rest House on the morrow and then worked until 11.30 p.m. on tax and family bonus receipt numbers etc..

A lot better in health today but could be much better.

Wednesday 3rd. June 1936.

Despatched A.C. JAMBA and ELIJAH with 20 prisoners to Belepa to start off repairing road under Mr Howell's directions. Sent A.C. IRIRI and 9 prisoners to Kerema with advices etc.

Village people commenced new Rest House.

Occupied until 12 o'clock with various matters for Mr Burke. Then held Court for Native Matters for MURU people and was so engaged on mostly civil cases until 3 p.m., when after a light lunch, went by canoe to NOMI. This by canoe is roughly an hour from the Rest House. It contained some ten houses but numbers of old stumps indicated that a fair number of houses had been pulled up in an endeavour to make the village presentable. Village very clean and well fenced. Houses reasonably good but the biri walls make them look very shabby and I have requested that either kipa or selo be used for walling.

Returned to Rest House just on dark and being dissatisfied with amount of work done on new Rest House gave instructions that they were to be kept at it until orders for knock off were given. After dinner I held C.N.M. completing MURU and other inland villages.

The workers on the Rest House were on a definite go-slow policy through lack of materials and disinclination so personally watched them until 2.30 a.m. At 4.30 a.m. further supplies of biri arrived and I gave instructions that when it had been sewn and put on the roof the natives could spell. However at 6 a.m. it was not finished and everyone being in a good temper there was no spell I understand that when building their own houses the natives often work right through the night.

Thursday 4th. June 1936.

Started early and visited Mr Burke's place for a native Labour Inspection. Mr Burke obviously ill with fever. There was a persistent complaint about food issues so decided to hear it in C.P.S. when I discovered that the whole was a pack of lies and merely brought up so that one shrewd native might get his contract of Service cancelled. Unfortunately I made a lot of regrettable errors when prosecuting them for false evidence.

Held further C.P.S. - wilful destruction of growing coconuts - and convicted the defendant.

Then held Court for Native Matters until 1.30.

After lunch went to IOKU and NORIHAIKU Villages and thoroughly inspected them, and must admit was very pleased with them. IOKU (V.C. BOI-EA) was very clean and well fenced and two small Company Coconut plantations had received their first cleaning for years. Houses fair but were made to look older and dirtier than they actually were through their biri walls. Several new houses were ordered as was an improvement in walling materials.

NORIHAIKU (V.C. HAI-I-HABU) was also very clean and well fenced and contained many new houses in course of erection. Several new houses ordered and many new walls.

Rest House was completed during my absence and all my gear transferred. Supervised the demolishing of the old one, and knocked off at 5.30.

Worked until 10.30 p.m. at night on advices to Kerema.

Friday 5th. June 1936.

Despatched A.C. BAGERE to Kerema with 5 prisoners and advices.

Inspected villages of MAREA (V.C. HAI-I-HABU) KAIBANABU (V.C. EVARA) and HARIVAVU (V.C. EVARA). All had received a lot of necessary attention and were well fenced and cleaned and there were a lot of

new houses in course of erection. Despite the good looks a close inspection was made and a lot of new houses were ordered.

At HARIVAVU superintended the offender and police digging up a recent corpse and transferring same to the proper burial ground. Returned to Rest House and held Court for Native Matters until 4 p.m. when I sent A.Cs SARI and MANAI into the Delta Division to look for missing natives and to check whether ~~the necessary~~ necessary permission had been received by those Gulf Division natives there.

Packed up and moved on to OROKOLO calling on Messrs Coghill, Dewdney and Farrar on the way.

Worked at night on various matters. Still with a persistent low fever and by no means in the best of health.

Saturday 6th. June 1936.

Both Village Policemen reported and each said that their village Councillors did not want to come! So, having already decided that the present sharing of a Rest House was not the best when the natives are as perverse as the Gulf and have to be rounded up, I gave instructions to both V.Cs for the immediate commencement of separate Rest Houses, one at HARIRAREVA (V.C.HOREAKULE) and one at HERAKERA (V.C.HILAKI). Superintended the erection of the HARIRAREVA one for a while and then called on Mr Dewdney on tax matters.

At Rest House in afternoon did a bit of census work and took names of all new babies. Messrs Farrar and Coghill called - the former on pleasure bent - the latter on business.

At night inspected progress of the HARIRAREVA Rest House and at 2 a.m. gave instructions to spell until morning. Mr Coghill informs me that the Rest House is being built on freehold land of Messrs Burns Philp & Coy Ltd but C.I.KWAVIA says that in Mr Massey-Baker's time there used to be a Rest House there.

Sunday 7th. June 1936.

Rev. Dewdney called and was very indignant that I had given orders for further work to be done on the Rest House, threatened to report me, ascertain my authority etc.. but not meeting with desired result he changed his attitude and it was finally agreed that I allow the working natives to spell from 2 p.m. till dusk so that if they wished they could attend Church. It would have been quite a

different matter had I been at his Head Station - AUMA.

Checked census etc until 2 p.m. and continued work on alterations until 4 p.m. when A.C.'s SARI and MANAI returned from Delta Division with between 20 and 30 natives (of both sexes and varying ages) who were there without necessary permission. As such a wholesale disregard of the order was not expected I convicted one male and wrote to Kerema for advice.

Had dinner with Mr Dewdney, afterwards inspecting progress on new Rest House and finding that as yet little had been done.

Monday 4th. June 1936.

Sent A.C.MANAI and 3 prisoners to Kerema.

Commenced payment of family bonus to women but found that most of the children were at School - called for tax natives and found a lot of them were also at School. Wrote requesting Mr Dewdney to send those wanted.

Finished collection of taxes and family bonus payments at 5.30 p.m.

Had dinner with Mr and Mrs Farrar and afterwards signed on a native to Mr F.W.Barke. Then held Court of Petty Sessions against tax defaulters and convicted 39. They were too many for the Rest House floor - all the fastening strings breaking one after another through age.

Tuesday 9th. June 1936.

Completed advices to Kerema - 11 convicted natives now paid their taxes - and sent A.C.KAVARI with 28 prisoners and 2 witnesses to Kerema.

Then inspected village of HARIRAREVA - big village, well fenced and fairly well housed. Many houses outside fence on seaward side.

Then village of HOPAIKU - partly contained in same fence as HARIRAREVA - and found same clean, well fenced and with fairly good houses. Indications were in evidence that many houses had recently been pulled out and not yet replaced.

There was a pump in this village not working and it was pulled out for forwarding to Kerema for repair and subsequent re-installation. Which reminds me that both Mr Dewdney and Mr Coghill approached me that pumps for the benefit of the natives could be installed on their lands but suggestions did not meet with much encouragement.

HUHURU was very neat and rather pretty with vegetable and flower gardens but houses were only fair - fences good - village clean. The

very large dubu is showing signs of increasing age and it is wondered whether the present generation will build as imposing a structure as their fathers did.

Then inspected KAVAVA (V.C.HILAKI) and found that HERAKERA Creek is now flowing West and has washed away considerable portion of the village and if the Creek continues in its present course many others will follow. Village clean, well fenced and houses fair.

Returned to Rest House and held Court for Native Matters until 4 p.m. when I packed up and in company with Mr Coghill moved on to new Rest House at HERAKERA.

On the way called in at NORIAS concerning a trading site of Mr Coghill but was unable to do anything as all natives at work completing Barracks.

On arrival at Rest House found it completed and Barracks all but. Was extremely off colour at night and in bed by 6.45 p.m.

Wednesday 10th. June 1936.

Still rather off colour. Checked census and took new names, paid out family bonuses and collected taxes from villages Noriau, Herakera, Pakowabu and BIAI, finishing at 5 p.m. Mr Coghill had called during the day but I was too off colour to go with him to look into land question. Held Court for Native Matters until 6 p.m. At 6.15 p.m. (or thereabout) there was an earth quake or tremor of fair intensity - natives did not seem particularly worried about it.

Held Court ~~for~~ Petty Sessions at night for tax defaulters convicting 10. Later held several Court for Native Matters. Still rather off colour when I went to bed and did not have a good night.

Thursday 11th. June 1936.

C.I.KEVAVIA has been receiving attention from Mr Farrar for his leg and it seems much easier. Which reminds me that I had been treating it along the inland Vailala Route and kept it sufficiently well to allow him to travel, but at MURU, despite now nearly twenty years service in various Government Departments, he had reverted to native methods and had undergone the first part of the treatment for taking out "snakes" with the result that his leg was now worse than it had ever been.

Heard several cases in Court for Native Matters until 9.30 a.m. when

with Village Policeman, Couloillors and natives I went to NORIAU to endeavour to find a trading site on which Mr Coghill had been paying rent for some twelve years and had never used. The land was bought in 1915 but all natives denied knowledge of where it was and no amount of persuasion, argument or ~~pleas~~ could shift them. Mr Coghill came and pointed out where the natives 12 years ago had said the land was but could find no evidence to support him and finally at 2 p.m. had to give it up as a bad job. However I am sending a brother of one of the vendors and a son of one of the vendors to Kerema to see if the R.M. can get better results. Inspected villages of NORIAU and HERAKERA and found them quite good, clean and well fenced. Houses were not the best and many orders for new ones were given. Packed up and sending carriers ahead of me left at 2.30 for AUMA. Inspected thoroughly all villages and houses on the way and consequently did not get to AUMA until 6.30 p.m. All villages had been cleaned and some fenced but houses were generally poor. Held Court for Native Matters at night and prepared advices for Kerema.

Friday 12th. June 1936.

Up early and despatched A.C.LEPAW to Kerema with prisoners. Very dull and dark all day. Checked census, took names of new additions, paid family bonuses and completed tax collecting by 2 p.m. Then held Court for Native Matters - very few and was finished with them in an hour. Then inspected village of AUMA (V.C. HAI-RA) and found same clean, well fenced and houses generally good. Rest House had been rebuilt as instructed - Barracks fair. Called on Mr Dewdney on tax matters. Packed up and moved on to VAILALA WEST (V.C.HAREHO) inspecting on the way ARUAPE No.2 (clean, well fenced and houses fair) and ARUAPE No.1 (clean, well fenced but now consisting of but one dubu and four houses, three of which were bad), arriving at Vailala West in the dark. At night held C.P.S. for tax defaulters convicting 6 and then C.M.M. for one native who had neglected to obey order to rebuild house.

Saturday 13th. June 1936.

Called census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected

taxes finishing at 3 p.m.

Then went to near HILOI village where the L.M.S. have applied for some ground. The area proved hard to mark out and this was not quite finished when I knocked off at 6 p.m.

Rev. Dewdney was there - returned with him to the Rest House and he paid some taxes for natives on his Mission.

Very tired at night and bed early.

Sunday 14th. June 1936.

Up early - held Court of Petty Sessions against tax defaulters and convicted three. Then held Court for Native Matters, which finished I went back along the AJUMA road to where the road crossed the Creek and pointed out how a slight alteration in the position of the Bridge and a slight deviation in the road would allow Mr Burke to use the road for a motor lorry he says he expects any day. Mr Burke has said that when the position of the bridge has been altered he will make it secure and stronger. The necessary orders were given. Inspected villages of ARIHUKIRAPI, KUPIPI WEST, KUPIPI EAST and HILOI (all under V.C.HAREHO) and found them very clean, well fenced and moderately well houses. These villages are constantly being added to by people from Vailala West which is being gradually washed away. At HILOI inspected a small Company Coconut plantation which had been cleaned for the first time in many years. It was small, with but a few over a hundred trees, but despite neglect the trees looked healthy.

Completed surveying the land for L.M.S. and ascertained owners. Returned to Rest House and after lunch completed purchase of the land. Then held Court for Native Matters, which finished, I inspected Village of VAILALA WEST now containing very few houses.

Rest House and Baracks were in fair condition and it will shortly be a problem re the rebuilding of them. The present position is being eaten away by the River - one cannot go far behind because of sago - and whereas the most central position would be near HILOI there will be times when a Rest House on the River will be needed. Packed up and ferried over the River to Vailala East.

At 5.30 p.m. A.Cs SARI and MANAI reported back with the natives who had been found in Delta Division without permission together with some 20 Councillors and 10 Village Policemen from OROKOLO, ARIHAVA

and MURU. As instructed by R.M. the natives were severely reprimanded publically and the reason for the order i.e. prevention of the spread of V.D.-pointed out to them and pointed out as forcibly as possible. I was roughly a quarter of an hour pointing it out and I have no fear that any of them will forget it. They were then allowed to go.

The Councillors were then addressed and I endeavoured to show them how they were failing in the primary object of their appointment i.e. as friends and representatives of the people. This lead to a general lecture on the aims, attitude and reasons for government and finally to tax and its objects.

The Village Policemen were then collectively reprimanded for neglect and finally after giving out some tobacco the Council and V.Cs dispersed - I hope to talk it over.

Bed early.

Monday 15th. June 1936.

Called names, took names of new babies, paid family bonuses and collected taxes. Many natives away at work.

At night held C.P.S. for tax defaulters and convicted 12.

Tuesday 16th. June 1936.

Sent A.C.MANAI and 9 prisoners to Kerema.

Then held Court for Native Matters and settled several matters out of Court. Paid out W.N.L. and D.N. A/c moneys.

Inspected various villages making up VAILALA EAST (V.C.LABO) and found them very disappointing especially so when compared with the greatly improved OKOKOLO and ARIHAVA Villages. Ordered many new houses and superintended the destruction of three.

Inspected small Company Coconut plantation of the Western half of Vailala East and found same had been half cleaned - trees not very big but bearing. A considerable portion of the plantation seems to have been washed away by the River. I understand that the Eastern half of Vailala East have a plantation near ARIHUKIRAPI but same was not seen.

Held further Court for Native Matters and at four o'clock packed up. Rest House very old and a new one of the new type ordered. Barracks fair.

In two canoes of Vailala East Ferryman I then moved up the River to

IORI Rest House.

Inspected village of KAROKARO en route and found same to be well cleaned and fenced and houses satisfactory. This village is awkwardly situated and gets occasional attention from both IORI and KOIALASU policeman. At one time it had a V.C. of its own but now has neither V.C. or Councillor. The village has some nine houses and one dubu. If villages like ANIA, AKAUDA and other inland Vailala River villages have separate V.C.s and distances really make them necessary it might be a good suggestion that payment be varied according to the size of the village say V.C.s of villages of less than 20 houses be paid 10/- and over that 21 - the saving would allow villages like TAVAFURU (over 150 inhabitants) have a V.C. of their own also, and obviate their relying on a V.C. a good half hour walk away. It might also be a help in keeping the villages intact and help to prevent the urge for small scattered hamlets.

Arrived at IORI and found Rest House and Barracks in a very bad state of repair. Paid off carriers and then went to village of IORI - a distance of well over a mile. On the way found the V.C.s for IORI and LEPAKERA (HEVAHOVI and AI-A-VA-A respectively) and with them inspected the village for possible new site. A site was found and orders given for the immediate commencement of a new one. I have selected the site near the village of IORI (to serve LEPAKERA and IORI) because it is more central and now that the copra scheme is finished there is no need for one on the River Bank.

Bed early.

Wednesday 17th. June 1936.

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected taxes of HAI-ALI, IORI and LEPAKERA Villages. Mr Johnston had called during the morning leaving a list of names of all casual employees at VEIVIRI and MAIRA Plantations and though this greatly helped to check I was not finished till dusk.

Held C.P.S at night for one tax defaulter.

Thursday 18th. June 1936.

Went across to HAI-ALI and marked out a piece of land to settle Mr Burke's application for a Trading Site. The land is owned communally by Vailala East people and they definitely refused to sell. C.I. KEVAVIA says that they refused to sell years before when oil was booming and land was wanted there.

Went on by good road to HAI-ALI Village (V.C.AKABA) and found same greatly improved to what it was at the time of my previous visit. New houses have been built, fences rebuilt and strengthened and roads cleaned.

Called at Veiviri on way back and collected to long tax defaulters. After lunch prepared letter for Kerema setting out facts about the land, expressing inability to buy and sent same with Councillor to see if R.M. could obtain success.

Went to LEMAKERA and inspected same - roads could be a lot better village was clean and well fenced but houses were generally poor. Returned to IORI and inspected village which also was clean and well fenced but houses generally bad.

New Rest House and Barracks nearing completion.

Friday 19th. June 1936.

Held C.P.S. for tax defaulters and then despatched A.C.KAVARI to Kerema with prisoners.

Held C.N.M. until 11 a.m. when I packed up and sending majority of carriers direct to HILOI went up River to MAIRA Plantation. Here I was met by Mr Johnston and I had lunch with him. The unexpected arrival of Southern mail by A.C.MANAI interferred with plans and I did not hold the proposed native labour inspection. In any case there is only one signed on native and his 70 casuals are constantly changing and all live in their villages.

Moved on at 3 p.m. and arrived at HILOI at 4.30 p.m.

Held C.N.M. and C.P.S. at night.

Rest House was very bad and as I had previously given orders for a new one to be built work was promptly started on a new one and work was continued all night.

Mr Howell called, expressed regret that I should strike his District to work on Saturday but quite saw the point when it was pointed out that shortness of time allowed no alternative.

Saturday 20th. June 1936.

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected taxes from BELEPA, HILOI, OPA and APURARIA Villages.

Inspected village of OPA - road fair, village well fenced and clean but houses poor and returning to APURARIA inspected it and found it to be improved but there was still room for more. roads fair.

Returned to Rest House at 5.30 p. and then went up to BELEPA to have dinner with Mr and Mrs Howell.

Returning to Rest House held C.P.S. for tax defaulters and C.N.M. for two natives who had neglected to obey orders to rebuild houses.

Sunday 21st. June 1936.

Despatched A.C. INIRI to Kerema with prisoners.

Inspected village of HILOI (V.C. EVARA) and found same clean and well fenced but houses generally poor (one of which belonged to a Councillor who had previously been ordered to rebuild it).

Inspected village of BELEPA and found this greatly improved but it was evident that a number of houses had been pulled out and burnt just before my arrival.

Returned to Rest House where I found Messrs Burke and Johnston who were visiting Mr Howell. Later Mr Howell came and I was occupied with him until 12 a.m. tax exemptions etc..

Packed up and was on the way to KOIALAHU at 1 p.m.

Inspected HELAU No.2 and HELAU No.1 (V.C. HARBA) and found these to be good with many new houses in course of erection.

The work being done by the 20 prisoners on the BELEPA-KOIALAHU Road was noticed and examined.

Inspected Village of DUI (V.C. POKUAIA) after having navigated a perfectly foul road. Village ~~was~~ clean and houses fair. Then by canoe to HAROMA (V.C. POKUAIA) which was in very good state, fences food and houses fair. Continued on to KOIALAHU arriving there just on dusk.

Engaged on private mail at night.

Monday 22nd. June 1936.

Engaged on private mail until 12 o'clock (to catch PIARI).

Mr Howell called and kept me till 2 p.m. on tax matters etc..

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected taxes of KOIALAHU and AIVAU (V.C. HERRAVI) finishing by lamp light.

Right ankle becoming painful and though there is no sore seems to be developing a poison. Very tired and bed early.

Tuesday 23rd. June 1936.

Sent A.C. KAVARI to AJUMA with mail; A.C. MANAI with prisoner to repair one on Belepa Road; A.C. SARI to MAIRA for tax defaulter.

Held C.N.M. and C.P.S. all morning - at lunch sending A.C. KIMO with 5 prisoners to Kerema.

After lunch inspected all houses along the beach and the villages of AIVAU and KOIALAHU and found that they had received a lot of attention and were well cleaned and fairly well housed but there is a big tendency to build out side the village fences.

Packed up and returned back along the BELEPA Road to HARORA - I had previously not been aware that there was a Rest House there. It was very small but in good condition.

Wednesday 24th. June 1936.

Called census, took new names, paid family bonus and collected taxes for villages HARORA, DUI, HEBAN No.2 and HEBAN No.1. Then held C.N.M until 4 p.m. when I packed up and made a move to KEAKEA.

On the way I called on Mr S. Curry who had that day returned from MEI and was going to settle in again at Koialahu.

Arrived at KEAKEA at 6.30 p.m. - unpleasant walk owing to right ankle being rather sore and swollen.

Held C.P.S. at night convicting 5 tax defaulters of many years standing.

Thursday 25th. June 1936.

Sent A.C.MANAI to Kerema with prisoners and advices.

Census check, additions, payments to money women and collection of tax completed at 11 a.m. Then held Court for Native Matters until 12.30. After lunch packed up and moved to KEURU (V.C.KAHAMO) which was reached after another painful walk at 3.15 p.m.

On arrival superintended some slight alterations in the Rest House - it being useless for tax work as it was. Then started going thoroughly through the census to check at which village each and every native now lives. Rev. Dewdney called at 5.15 p.m. with the money for payment of HARIVAVU natives taxes (under his copra scheme) and continued on to his teacher's house at 6 p.m. I then continued the checking of the census until 8 p.m.

After dinner fixed up Mr Dewdney's tax payments.

A.C.BUAVI reported in at 11.15 p.m. on his way to AUMA with mail for the Papuan Chief.

Friday 26th. June 1936.

Completed checking the census, took new names, paid out family bonus and collected taxes from KAROHONO, HE AHOA, OVAVA, HILLOLO, PEKOI, HIRU (V.C.HOA) ARURUHU and DOBEHOHO Villages, finishing at 2 p.m.

After lunch went up KEAKRA Creek to measure and mark out land to satisfy L.M.S. application. Marked it out and found the owners of it. There were many it appearing that the site at one time had been a village, and there were more than 30 claiming communal ownership. Instructed them to come to Rest House at night to fix price etc.. Returned to Rest House reaching there at dusk.

After tea called owners of the land and offered a price totalling £3 (the area was an acre) - this was the price tentatively offered in the afternoon and there had been no contrary suggestion. However (I am now afraid that the overful money box may have had something to do with it) each and every native wanted 10/-. I tried for a while to get them to come down in price but they wouldn't and I could not spare the time to haggle. I think with more time in hand I might induce them to sell at a reasonable figure but I am by no means sure of it.

Held C.P.S. for tax defaulters and so to bed.

Saturday 27th. June 1936.

Held C.N.M. unt 1 11.30 a.m. when packed up and moved on to HUIVA. Here I had lunch with Mr and Mrs Drummond, signed on one native to Mr Drummond and at 2.15 p.m. moved on again towards MEI. Found the Bluff awkward, especially so with the sore ankle, but got round safely and arrived at MEI Rest House at about 5.30 p.m. On arrival ankle was much easier and it was found it had opened in one place. Squeezed it and applied a dressing (next morning there was little sign of it and no sore).

Rest House had been greatly renovated and while it was not now as ordered I passed it.

Sunday 28th. June 1936.

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses and collected taxes of the four MEI Villages (V.C.BUKA). Finished at 3 p.m. and then held C.N.M. until 4.30 when I held C.P.S. against tax defaulters finishing at 7.15 p.m.

Very tired and bed early.

Monday 29th. June 1936.

Up early, packed up and moved on to UARIPI (V.C. MAL-I) to arrive there at 9 a.m. Sent A.Cs BAGERE and KAVARI across to Kerema with prisoners and shortly after A.C.SENAVATARI reported that the whayboat was at PETOI waiting me.

Checked census, took new names, paid family bonuses of UARIPI and PETOI Villages when Mrs Friddle called and was with me about an hour on various matters of business. Collected taxes after her departure finishing at 3 p.m. I then held C.P.S. for defaulters finally convicting 11.

Leaving the packing in charge of A.C.SARI and KOINELA I visited Mr and Mrs Baker and found them both well. A.C.SARI reported at 4.30 stating that all gear was aboard the whaleboat and took my departure.

After a bumpy trip across Kerema Bay - far too rough for a canoe - Kerema was reached at roughly 5.30 p.m. thus completing patrol.

SICKNESS.

There seemed to be a lot of elephantitis in the various inland Vailala River villages visited and in the MURU, ARIHAVA and OROKOLO Districts and seemingly more proportionately than other coastal districts. There seemed to me to be a surprising percentage of leprocy and/or suspected leprocy which Mr Farrer of S.D.A. has confirmed. The number of genuine cases of leprocy if counted by a competent man, would I think surprise.

GENERAL.

I very much regret that from KEAKEA back to Kerema the patrol was rushed and only half done. Villages from KEAKEA to Kerema were not inspected, time did not permit the presentation of the prize for 1934/5 to HIRU for Best Kept Village, Native Labour Inspections were not carried out at HUIVA and ARIMIRI Plantations, the land was not purchased at KEURU for LMS as applied for, and I would respectfully suggest that a patrol be made from KEAKEA back to Kerema to do these things.

Total Tax Collections	2675: 15: --
Family Bonus Payments	2 88: 9: --

W. A. R. M.
A / A.R.M. 9. 7. 36

