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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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STATION: KIKORI

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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258-69/68

PATROL REPORTS GULF DISTRICT 1966-67

KIKORI

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	Peter Maynard	Ikobi Census Div.
2-66-67	P. Maynard	Pepike Census Division
2A-66-67	P. Maynard	Pepike Census Division

BAIMURU

1-66-67	L. Gari	Goaribari Census Division
2-66-67	L. Gari	Maipua, Iari & part of Koriki Census Division
3-66-67	W.D.L. Hawley	Baimuru/Kaimare/Koriki Census Division
4-66-67	L. Gari	Maipua, Iari & part of Koriki Census Division
4A-66-67	W.D.L. Hawley	Kaimari, Baroi, Baimuru & part Koriki Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. KIKORI NO. 1-66/67

Patrol Conducted by PETER MAYNARD P.O.

Area Patrolled THE IKOBI KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION. KIKORI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MRS. A.G. MAYNARD
One Marine Branch outboard motor operator.
Natives One interpreteur
Three members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 28/11/1966 to 17/12/1966 (Broken period)

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No. A Native Aid Post Orderly accompanied patrol through Kikori River section.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/1965

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

Map Reference KIKORI Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol Area study, check on shotgun holders re-licences and condition of firearms, payment of N.M.T.A's, attendance to correspondence matters in 'Matters for Attention on Patrol' file, Census.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

67 - 2 - 1.

Chief Commissioner,
Gulf District,
Kerema.

KIKORI. Gulf District.
11th. January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
KEREMA.
Gulf District.

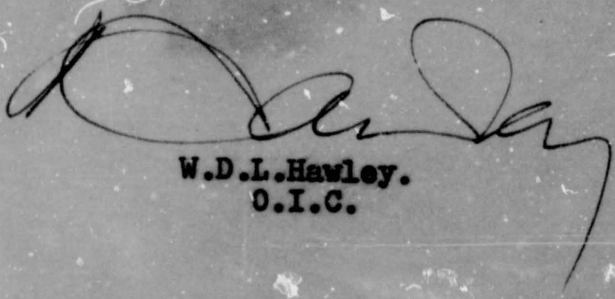
The information gained from the report of Mr. Maynard
on the people of this Census Division was
sufficient for inclusion in the Kikori local Government
the information, most of the villages being
to Kikori as others already included in

PATROL REPORT KIKORI No. 1 of 1966/67.

Mr. Maynard's report on the IKOBI/KAIRI census division
herewith for your comments.

Could sunprints be made of the enclosed map and six copies
sent to KIKORI for distribution with the other reports? As you are
no doubt aware Kikori maps are normally large and contain considerable
detail.

Camping allowance claims for Mr. Maynard attached.


W.D.L.Hawley.
D.I.C.

67-2-15

7th April, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KIRIWA.


KIRIWA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-3-18/0216 of 21/1/67 refers.

You adequately cover most matters requiring comment in Mr. Hayward's patrol. My only comment concerns political development.

The impression gained from the report is that some, if not all, of the people of this Census Division could have been considered for inclusion in the Kiriwa Local Government Council at its inception, most of the villages being as readily accessible to Kiriwa as others already included in the Council.

It is possibly too late to arrange for an extension to the Council prior to the next elections, but action could be commenced to ascertain the attitude of the Council and the people concerned, with a view to their early representation on the Council through the conduct of by-elections.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 2. 15
(37)



67-3-18/0216

KEREMA, Gulf District.

23rd January, 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,
KIKORI.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/66-67

Thank you for the above report, which was received on 18th January, 1967. This is a well written report and Mr. Maynard is to be congratulated on his painstaking effort.

However, I do not want criticism of colleagues made in patrol reports (see para. 3 on page 4 and para. numbered 5 on page 5). These reports are read by officers of other departments and there is no point in publicising "family affairs." If the circumstances are such that comments on colleagues are needed, then separate correspondence is to be originated.

Concerning the Omati and Kaiam schemes, I agree there is a paucity of written information from your office, but as far as I can ascertain, the schemes were commenced with the full knowledge and support of the A.D.C., Mr. O'Sullivan. At the last meeting of the District Coordinating Committee, these schemes were discussed and I personally visited both areas during my station inspection last November. Subsequently I had discussions with Mr. O'Sullivan. From my personal observations, I agree that both these schemes could collapse because of the lack of real determination on the part of the settlers. I also consider that land ownership problems could have been created. However, no evidence has been brought forward to support what are purely my reflections on the subject matter.

Mr. Maynard has made some very harsh criticisms and used most immoderate language (see para. 3 on page 9), but he has not produced any facts to support his assertions. If some numbers of people are leaving the "family hearth" and striking out on their own, this does not necessarily mean that "families are being broken up." To use such an emotional phrase carries the inference that the "migration" is detrimental. Unless direct evidence to the contrary is produced, I can only conclude that a member or members of a family has decided to break with tradition in an endeavour to improve themselves economically and socially. Such hardy pioneers must be prepared to lose as well as to succeed. This is the challenge of initiative.

Under the heading "Literacy", Mr. Maynard states that the fact that no individually owned radio receivers are in the area indicates the people's lack of interest. Surely the low per capita income would be the determining factor.

The question of Baina airstrip should at this stage be left to the Mission. Insofar as expanding the local economy is concerned, this is for the people to decide. I personally favour schemes similar to those being commenced at Omati and Kaiam, that is blocks being developed with individual ownership and firm title.

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However, I am well aware of the dangers inherent in such schemes. The system of Problem Census Techniques should be first mastered and then applied. This aspect will be discussed with the District Agricultural Officer and the Regional Agricultural Officer.

In the area patrolled, because of the nomadic tendencies of the people and the system of land ownership, only individual ownership of economic blocks would be considered as feasible.

A lengthy report, full of interesting comments. The poor quality of the map detracts from the presentation of the report.

The
Sub-District Office,
KIRORI

Patrol
Area

accompanied by

Mr. A.C. Hayward

Relieved

Marine Branch Operator
Interpreter
Member
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Duration of Patrol

23/11/66 to 1/12/66
10/12/66 to 17/12/66

cc: The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Kenya.

Last Patrol to this Area

D.D.A. April/May, 1965. 53 days

For your information, please. Duration unknown.

Object of the Patrol

- (a) Area Study.
- (b) Census Revision.
- (c) Check on ... and ...
- (d) PAYA **A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**
- (e) Attendance to correspondence matters in 'Matters for Attention on Patrol' file.

Encl.

Map Reference

KIRORI, Fourmil Series. (attached)

(230)

Sub-District Office,
KIKORI
Gulf District.

3rd January, 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIKORI

PATROL REPORT - KIKORI NO. / -66/67.

Patrol Conducted by - Peter Maynard. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled - IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division.

Accompanied by - Europeans
Mrs. A.G. Maynard.
Natives
1 Marine Branch outboard motor operator.
1 Interpreter.
3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 A.P.O. (5 days)

Duration of Patrol - 28/11/66 to 7/12/66
10/12/66 to 17/12/66
Total of 19 days.

Last Patrol to the Area - D.D.A. April/May, 1965. 25 days.
D.A.S.F. 1963. Duration unknown.

Object of the Patrol - (a) Area Study.
(b) Census Revision.
(c) Check on shotgun holders re licences and condition of firearms.
(d) Payment of N.M.T.A's.
(e) Attendance to correspondence matters in 'Matters for Attention on Patrol' file.

Map Reference - KIKORI. Fourmil Series. (attached)

LIST OF APPENDICIES

- A. Village Population Register.
- B. Influential Men.
- C. Economic Trees.
- D. Economy of the Area.
- E. Savings Bank Accounts.
- F. Patrol Map.

The information required in Appendix A, reported
 of road to TIAK about 11:30 hours. That contained and
 people left. Reported TIAK 12:45 hours - arrived at
 at 12:45 hours. For RAFAI arriving 17:30 hours.

at TIAK village command.
 of development and village (RAFAI).

at TIAK village command.
 of development and village (RAFAI).

at TIAK village command.
 of development and village (RAFAI).

at TIAK village command.
 of development and village (RAFAI).

DIARY:

28th November 1966, Monday.

Morning office duties and preparation for patrol. Mr. Gray advised that he will not be accompanying the patrol but is proceeding to Pt. Horeby for medical reasons.

Departed KIKOEI 1300 hours by canoe - passed BARAVITI Village 1600 hours and arrived KALIAH 1645 hours. Settled in. Overnight.

29th November, 1966, Tuesday.

Census of BARAVITI and IEAHU Villages conducted in morning.

Afternoon talks with people re. Area Study until 1730. Mr. A. Jefferies D.D.C. arrived per Agric dingy about 1530 hours for short visit before returning to KIKOEI. Patrol canoe to KIKOEI 1430 hours had not returned by nightfall.

Overnight at KALIAH No. 1.

30th November, 1966, Wednesday.

History of the establishment of KALIAH No. 1 obtained from the people during discussions. Talks on Local Government and questions of people answered. Canoe from KIKOEI arrived about 1530 hours. Overnight at KALIAH No. 1.

1st December, 1966, Thursday.

Departed KALIAH No. 1 0800 hours - arrived KALIAH No. 2 0815 hours.

Censused and inspected villages. Departed 0930 - arrived SLAWITI 1215 hours.

Censused SLAWITI. Inspected village firearms and C.S.B. Books re. Area Study until 1700 hours. Village inspected.

At night 2030 to 2200 hours talks on economic development. Overnight.

2nd December, 1966, Friday.

Departed SLAWITI by canoe approximately 0800 hours to BALIMA, stopping briefly at UPEHO and SISUNDO enroute to advise people of plans. Arrived BALIMA approximately 1125 hours. Travelling time about 2 hours.

Departed BALIMA 1115 hours and arrived SOGWAI 1415 hours. SOGWAI

Censused and inspected. Talks with people on political and economic development until 1830 hours. Noon meal eaten after a break of about one hour and continued to about 2230 hours. Overnight at SOGWAI.

3rd December, 1966, Saturday.

Further talks and information acquired on Saturday morning. Departed

SOGWAI 0930 hours to start of road to YAMA about half an hour downstream by canoe.

Started for YAMA about 1030 - arrived 1130 hours. YAMA censused and inspected and talks with people held. Departed YAMA 1445 hours - arrived at river bank 1545 hours. Departed at 1645 hours for BALIMA arriving 1730 hours.

Overnight at BALIMA.

4th December, 1966, Sunday.

BALIMA and HUVIHI Villages censused.

Afternoon talk given on development and village inspected. Overnight at BALIMA.

5th December, 1966, Monday.

Further discussions with people and census figures totaled and entered.

To SISUNDO departing 1300 hours arriving 1310 hours. Census conducted and village inspected. Departed about 1430 hours and arrived UPEHO 1445 hours.

Settled in. People absent in gardens. Village inspected. Overnight at UPEHO.

6th December, 1966, Tuesday.

UPEHO censused and talks with people until 1100 hours. Departed 1115 hours to SLAWITI about 15 minutes downstream. At SLAWITI censuses and census figures entered in Village Book and the Village Constable from there who had accompanied the patrol dropped off.

Departed SLAWITI 1230 hours - arrived KALIAH No. 1 1430 hours after obtaining turtle eggs from sand bank enroute. Travelling time 1 1/2 hours. Census figures for BARAVITI and KALIAH No. 2 compiled and entered in Village Books. Overnight at KALIAH No. 1.

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DIARY: (Continued).

7th December, 1966. Wednesday.

Census figures for UFEHO compiled. Talks with people.

Departed KAIAM No.1 1210 hours arrived KIKORI approximately 1600 hours after a short stop at KOPI enroute. Overnight at KIKORI.

8th December, 1966. Thursday.

To KOPI Village. Talks with people on land matters at KAIAM No.1 and concerning "Up-river" peoples 'Ebus Passenger' above KOPI. People concerned expressed willingness to sell KAIAM No.1 settlement area and asked about settling on Administration purchased land near KOPI. Other matter satisfactorily settled.

Returned KIKORI and overnight.

9th December, 1966. Friday.

Prepared for patrol in morning.

Departed Kikori 1430 hours but met A.O. Mr. V.F. Minchin after travelling only a short distance, who advised us that the channel between the ONATI and KIKORI Rivers was closed due to it being low tide, thus forced to return to KIKORI for the night.

10th December, 1966. Saturday.

Departed KIKORI 0830 hours to ONATI. Agric. canoe and outboard met enroute broken down so tied up and towed to ONATI. Arrived ONATI about 1430 hours. Overnight.

11th December, 1966. Sunday.

Rest house built at ONATI by self, patrol Police and the local people. Overnight.

12th December, 1966. Monday.

GIRIDAI, IBA and parts of GIRIDAI and KIBENI Villages censused.

Lengthy and tiring job due to badly and incorrectly entered registers which need complete rewriting. Overnight at ONATI.

13th December, 1966. Tuesday.

Departed ONATI 1030 hours as forced to wait until then to meet high tide in small waterway enroute to GIRIDAI. Arrived end of waterway approximately 1430 hours. Arrived GIRIDAI 1630 hours after 1½ hours walk. Overnight GIRIDAI.

14th December, 1966. Wednesday.

Departed GIRIDAI 0800 hours walking to canoe embarkation point for KIBENI - arrived 1000 hours. Waited to 1130 hours for KIBENI people to arrive with canoes. Departed and arrived KIBENI 1230 hours. Village censused and lengthy talk with people on Local Government and economic development until 1830 hours. Overnight at KIBENI.

15th December, 1966. Thursday.

Further discussions with people in the morning until 1130 hours.

Departed KIBENI 1130 hours, arrived at disembarking point 1230 hours. Departed 1300 hours for GIRIDAI arriving 1500 hours.

Talks with people on economic development and resettlement. Overnight at GIRIDAI.

16th December, 1966. Friday.

GIRIDAI Village censused and inspected. Further talks with people until about 1200 hours. Departed GIRIDAI approximately 1230 hours. 1½ hours walk to embarkation point then by our Administration canoe and outboard to ONATI arriving about 1630 hours. Overnight at ONATI.

17th December, 1966. Saturday.

Further discussions with the people at ONATI and Village Officials until 1130 hours. Departed ONATI for KIKORI arriving 1330 hours. Overnight at KIKORI.

4.

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AREA STUDY. IKOBI-KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION. KIKORI SUB-DISTRICT.

INTRODUCTION.

The IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division is that area immediately to the North West and West of KIKORI Government Station. Population wise the area is divided into two groups, those people living on the KIKORI River forming one and those living on the OMATI and PAIBUNA Rivers forming the other. The KIKORI River section of the Division is extremely pleasant, being above the swampy and muddy 'delta' area the climate appears less humid, there are no unpleasant squelchings up muddy river banks to villages or along excessively muddy trails, and there are less mosquitoes and other insects to combat at night. The OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas are right on the back edge of the 'delta' area and tracks can be muddy or completely covered by water at high tide or after rain. The people however have in all cases constructed their villages on high ground thus in comparison with the true 'delta' area the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas are also quite 'livable'. Rainfall in the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas would probably be between 200 and 300 inches per year. This is greater than is received in that section of the Division on the KIKORI River as this area is further inland and would only receive the tail end of the normal 'Gulf' 'daily' rainfall. Also there are no physical features in this upper section of the Division which would cause rain to fall, the first large mountain range being some miles to the North. The predominant vegetation of the area is medium rain forest.

Access to the area during this patrol was entirely by canoe up the three rivers previously mentioned. No difficulty whatsoever was experienced and large outboard motor powered dug-out canoes are considered by the writer to be the ideal form of patrol transport in this Census Division. The canoe used by this patrol was powered by a 35 horse-power 'Mercury' outboard motor which it was estimated pushed it along at about 12 miles per hour. This brings the top village of the Division, SOGWAI, to within 12 hours running from KIKORI. The stream flow of course is considerable and all times downstream are only approximately half of those for travelling upstream, ie, it would be possible to return from the top village to KIKORI in approximately six hours in the same patrol canoe. The PAIBUNA River area is less accessible because of its remoteness. To enter the PAIBUNA River it is necessary to travel down either the KIKORI or the OMATI River to the sea, traverse a short distance of open sea and enter the PAIBUNA River at its mouth. To do this travelling down the OMATI River from OMATI and up the PAIBUNA River to the only village on this river, KIBENI, would involve a distance of about 80 miles. This was considered uneconomical by this patrol thus the short distance from GIBIDAI Village to the PAIBUNA River was walked (2 hours) and paddle canoes hired from the KIBENI people for the short trip upriver to the village (1 hour). (For reference see attached patrol map).

For people who have been for so long within one day's paddle canoe journey of KIKORI the people of the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas are remarkable under developed economically and consequently politically. The only reason which the writer can see for this is lack of interest in the area on the part of Administration Officers in the past. The upper KIKORI River section of the IKOBI-KAIRI Division is a slightly different story as these people are several days journey from KIKORI as the river in places flows too rapidly for the use of paddle canoes. Thus all except the lower two villages have at least one days walk ahead of them before they even commence canoeing. It takes a further full days paddling to reach KIKORI Station. Distance may have deterred Officers in the past from visiting these areas but these days with the standard of efficiency obtainable from high powered outboard motors there is absolutely no excuse for neglecting these areas any longer.

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

A copy of the latest Village Population Register Forms from the census conducted during this patrol are attached herewith. (Appendix 'A')

The population figures for the previous year were found to be inaccurate in many instances and the writer has been unable to make this year's figures balance with the last for the majority of villages. However, the figures attached to this report (Appendix 'A') have all been carefully checked and are guaranteed correct. For each village the total number of males and females were separately counted, carefully and accurately, directly from the revised Tax Census Registers and these figures agree with those on the Population Register forms thus ensuring their correctness.

The reasons for the discrepancies in the figures appear to be as follows:-

1. That many names were found to be duplicated either in the same village register or in the registers of different villages. This would be caused by the annoying practice of the IKOBI-KAIRI people of migrating to other villages often for periods as short as one or two years. The censusing officer is advised in the other village that a person has moved in but is not advised in the migrator's home village that he has moved out. The constant movement of these people coupled with the general lack of understanding of the principles of census has undoubtedly led to the incorrect entering of many names. Extreme care was taken when either recording or crossing out any duplicated names and it is now considered that the latest census figures are more accurate than any previous ones.

2. Several completely new entries were recorded of people who had been absent at the time of the initial census, either working in towns or on plantations, students who had been at school and even one or two who had merely been absent and failed to register. These the village people and 'Officials' claimed to have 'forgotten'. Undoubtedly more of these will be found by future censuses as the people are so slow of thought that they are bound to have thought of others after the patrol had left the area.

3. Instances of lack of care and incorrect recording on the part of previous Officers were also noticed. In many instances deaths or migrations out were recorded but the names had not been crossed off the register. All these factors could have combined in making the previous years census figures incorrect. From the latest figures (Appendix 'A') it can be seen that with a natural increase rate of .55% and the births, deaths and migrations as recorded, the increase for the Division for the period since the last census should be six (6) only. In actual fact the increase on the 1965 figures is fifty six (56). (1965 total population figure 1405 minus BURU Village 108, equals 1297. BURU Village was not censused this year as they have moved back towards the Lake KUTUBU area and their actual location or distance from the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division is not known.)

The general trend of the IKOBI-KAIRI people to centralise is continuing, accelerated by the enticement of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries whose policy it seems is to assist only those of the local people who conform with the wishes of the Department, or at least the wishes of the Department's local representatives. More will be said on this later in the report under the heading of 'Land Tenure and Use'.

The villages of BARAWITI, SUMAI (Kaiam No.2) and IHARU (Kovere) are now all living at a site a short distance above the ex-site of BARAWITI Village on the KIKORI River. This new site, KAIAM No. 1, has been encouraged by the Department of Agriculture which has sent staff there to supervise the clearing of bush, the laying out and the planting of coconuts by the people of these combined villages as an economic venture. Parts of the populations of SIAUWITI, UFEHO and BAINA Villages have also moved down and are living at KAIAM No. 1 although the majority of the peoples of these villages are still living at their villages and have no desire to move off their ancestral lands.

In the OMATI River also, an Agriculture sponsored project is taking place. Here the people of GIHITERI, IBA and PAPA Villages have combined in a similar project to that at KAIAM No. 1. Small sections of the populations of GIBIDAI and KIBENI Villages also have moved across but once again there is a group which is reluctant to move off ancestral lands. PAPA Village is not an IKOBI-KAIRI Division village but is an Off-shoot of SOROBO Village of the TURAMA Census Division. In all there are approximately seventeen (17) people from SOROBO Village living at OMATI. These people will not be entered in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division census figures until they have proved themselves to be stable.

It is anticipated that a large number of these settlers at both OMATI and KAIAM No. 1 will move back to their original villages before either of the schemes amount to much. This will be due to the nomadic habits of the people and to the fact that many of the people will probably not be prepared to put in the years of constant hard work which are necessary to make a success of any economic venture. The problems arising from land tenure will also probably eventually effect the attitudes of many of the settlers.

The village of BURU (originally from the FOI'I Census Division of the Southern Highlands District) has moved the site of its village twice since the last patrol to the area. It first moved to a site known as 'MOBI' from which it moved again back into the hills between the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division and the Southern Highlands District. As this patrol did not know exactly how far into the ranges the village had moved and the IKOBI-KAIRI people could not supply the information, the village was not visited during this patrol. A Village Constable from SIAUWITI Village has advised that he will visit the village, find out where they are living and report to KIKORI Station when the information is available. The Constable himself advised the patrol that he would do this without even a request being made as his wife, at present at SIAUWITI, originally came from BURU, thus the Constable has relations there and speaks the BURU language.

TAMA and GIBIDAI are the only two villages of the Division which can not be reached by water transport. Times between the villages would of course depend on the mode of transport used, ie, dingy or canoe, or for the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas, work boat. If dingies or canoes are used times between villages are effected by the horse power of the outboard motor. Times taken by the canoe used on this patrol, powered by a 35 hp 'Mercury' outboard motor, are as follows:-

KIKORI Station	to KAIAM No. 1.	Approx.	4 hours
KAIAM No. 1.	to SIAUWITI	"	3 hours
SIAUWITI	to UFEHO	"	30 mins.
UFEHO	to SUSUMORO	"	30 mins.
SUSUMORO	to BAINA	"	20 mins.
BAINA	to TAMA Road	"	2 hours
To TAMA walking		"	1 hour
TAMA Road	to SOGWAI	"	1 hour

All times travelling down-stream are approximately half of the up-stream times.

KIKORI Station to OMATI	Approx.	4 hours
OMATI to GIBIDAI Road	"	2½ hours
To GIBIDAI walking	"	1½ hours
GIBIDAI to PAIBUNA River walking	"	2 hours
PAIBUNA River to KIBENI by paddle canoe	"	1 hour

As this section of the patrol is in a lower area the rivers are subject to tides. Tide flow can influence the above times but not to anywhere near the extent that they are influenced by the stream flow in the Upper KIKORI River section of the patrol.

If using the same 35 hp outboard motor the next patrol can anticipate using approximately 100 gallons of petrol. This mode of travel is considerably more economical than walking and paying carriers, as it was calculated before the patrol departed from KIKORI that the Upper Kikori River section of the patrol alone would cost the Administration approximately eighty dollars (\$80.00) in carriers pays. The amount of petrol used cost the Administration only about forty five dollars and apart from minor extra carrying expenses to the villages which could not be reached by canoe this amount covered the entire patrol.

Approximately 26.5% of the labour potential of the Division is absent from the villages (ie, males 16 to 45 years). This is not an exceptionally high figure when compared with other Census Divisions throughout the Territory which are close to the main towns, and there is no reason why there should be any labour problems in the area in the foreseeable future. Of the total population of the area only 10.8% are absent from the villages.

The majority of those absent are contract labourers working on plantations in the Gulf and Central Districts.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The social groupings of any Census Division within which there are several distinct languages invariably revolve around the language groups. This is the case in the IKOBI-KAIRI Division where four distinct language groups exist. They are as follows:-

MINI-KEWA In Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J.A.Smith's Patrol Report No. 9-64/65 on the IKOBI-KAIRI area he recorded these two as being distinctly separate groups. In actual fact this is not the case as these are basically the same language with different pronunciations only. This is the original language of the IKOBI-KAIRI people, ie, the people whose ancestors came from the Upper OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas. Those who migrated North and West to the KIKORI and TURAMA Rivers respectively call their language 'Mini'. This group includes the IKOBI-KAIRI Villages of IBA, IHARU (Kovere), UFEHO, BARAWITI, SUSUMORO, BAINA and HIVIKU. Those people who stayed in the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas call their language KEWA and make up the villages of KIBENI, GIBIDAI, GIHITERI and SIAUWITI (the odd-man-out being on the KIKORI River).

FASU. TAMA and SOGWAI Villages. These people and their Language originated in the Mt. BOSAVI area to the North West where FASU is the predominant language spoken.

MORESA. KAIAM Village (originally SUMAI). This language and this group come from the Murray Range area South of Erave.

FOI. BURU Village. Originally from the Lake Kutubu area. These people have now moved back into the hills behind the KIKORI River and were not visited during this patrol.

The functional social unit for the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division appears to be the 'family - extended family'. Being basically a sago and hunting subsistence society the family is generally quite sufficient to carry out the requirements for every-day living.

Inter group relationships within the area are excellent and as far as is known old animosities have completely ceased. Affiliations have taken place recently which illustrate the complete trust (naivety) of the people of the area in their fellowmen, ie, the gathering of people from different villages at the Agricultural settlements at OMATI and KAIAM (ref. p 5 & 6 under 'Population Distribution and Trends').

Relationships between the IKOBI-KAIRI and KIKORI-KAIRI groups are noticeably poor. The KIKORI-KAIRI people being more sophisticated or 'Socially Developed' appear to the IKOBI-KAIRI as 'city slickers' and 'confidence men'. In actual fact to the IKOBI-KAIRIS they probably are, as in the writer's dealings with the KIKORI-KAIRIS they definitely seem to be the more intellectually alert group.

LEADERSHIP

A list of leaders of the area is attached. (See Appendix 'B'). Those listed of course, are mainly Administration Officials, ie, Village Constables or Councillors. During patrols of this nature where the patrolling Officer spends only a short time in each village, insufficient contact is made to accurately determine the extent of every individual's influence.

Influence these days is determined mostly by a person's manner, address or standing with the Administration or Mission rather than heredity. The senior male of each clan is always extremely influential as 'land controller' and also by virtue of his age and traditional seniority. Many such individuals have of course, been nominated in the past as Village Officials and Councillors and now hold those positions. The influence to be had is being broken up and added to under the advance of civilisation. In fields such as village administration, agriculture and religion traditional leaders, such as the clan heads, have to make way for younger men trained in their 'specialised' fields.

LAND TENURE AND USE

Land tenure within the IKOBI-KAIRI Census division varies between the Upper Kikori River area and the Omati - Paibuna River area. The people of the Omati and Paibuna Rivers exist to a larger extent on sago from the surrounding swamps than do the Kikori River people who place considerably more importance on gardening and foods obtained from cultivated plots. This is particularly marked in the case of the six uppermost Kikori River villages, UPEHO, SUSUMORO, BAINA, HIVIKU, TAMA and SOCWAI, where quite a reasonable variety of native foods are available.

Land tenure in the area is based on the normal system where all land is owned by the clan and usage rights allocated by the clan head. Land is passed down patrilineally and the people state that women have absolutely no claim to land ownership. Women do have usage rights only on the clan owned land occupied by their fathers or husbands.

The people of the area have absolutely no knowledge of land tenure conversion and there are no individuals in the area

holding land on lease from the Administration. Land tenure conversion would be of great value to the people at KAIAM No.1 and the OMATI agricultural settlements where the vast majority of the settlers are squatters on land with definite acknowledged owners.

The problems at present being caused in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Divisions by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are very real. Through the influence of ex-farmer trainees, D.A.S.F. has established the two communal agricultural projects for the commercial planting of coconuts for copra manufacture, one at KAIAM No.1 on the Kikori River and the other at OMATI (ex A.P.C. drilling site) on the Omati River. People from many villages have come to these sites to settle on and develop 'blocks', ie, 20 acre sections marked out by indigenous D.A.S.F. field staff. As the land which is being sub-divided does not belong to the settlers but is being doled out purely with the 'alleged' owners' approval (no proper prior investigations have taken place) much scope is left for future land disputes and even a complete about-face by the land owners who may be congratulating themselves on finding an effortless method of establishing a plantation on home ground.

The areas for these schemes are cleared communally before division. It is believed that all the other work such as nurseries and planting will also be done communally until the projects are established, the 'blocks' will then be individually run and 'owned'.

Apart from the possibility of future land ownership problems another very real and poignant problem is at present facing the people, the problem of migration. Villages, clans and families are being broken up through indecision, causing social problems and ill feeling; where the opinions of brothers and/or fathers and sons differ. Many people are aware of the land ownership problem and are reluctant to move elsewhere, yet they are practically being 'blackmailed' by D.A.S.F. into doing so. The choice is this. To move to either KAIAM No.1 or OMATI and receive assistance and guidance from D.A.S.F. to better themselves economically; or remain where they are and be neglected as they have been for the past fifty four years, or, more importantly, the last ten. The IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division has had one (1) only D.A.S. F. patrol in the last seven years where all the villages have been visited. The figure seven is used as this is the extent of the present Village Books for the area which were issued in 1960. However, it is believed that this patrol was the only Agricultural patrol ever conducted by an European Officer in the history of the area. Surely sufficient knowledge of an area could not be obtained during one patrol to be able to condemn over a thousand people to poverty by refusing them assistance in the villages.

This brings up another bone of contention, are the re-settlement schemes necessary? Do the people being resettled have sufficient suitable land of their own for economic development? Is their land so far distant that transport problems make cash cropping uneconomical? Do the people want to be resettled or are they just doing so because of their hunger for economic improvement? It is the opinion of the writer that in each case the answer would not favour the establishment or encouragement of resettlement schemes. In any case is D.A.S. F. qualified to initiate schemes of this nature through their farmer trainees and encourage the same by supplying supervisory staff and seed when they have such meagre knowledge of an area? Surely the people of an area should not be bullied into complying with such a scheme if they have no wish to but should be supplied with all the assistance they need in their own villages on their own land. Mere discussions on these matters with the local representatives of the Department of District Administration would at least have helped determine definitely whether or not these schemes were necessary or advisable.

It is the considered opinion of the writer after visiting the area that the schemes under way at both OMATI and KAIAM No.1 should be investigated more conclusively to determine (1) the possible and actual social and administrative effects, (2) the degree of necessity for the establishment of the schemes and (3) the feasibility of any alternatives. Any action to abolish or decrease the magnitude of or even openly support the schemes could be carried on from there, without fear of causing problems, which, if erupted into disputes could retard rather than assist the economic development of the majority of the peoples of the area.

Cash cropping has commenced in most of the villages of the area either with coconuts, rubber or rice. Rice has failed completely for various reasons. One being the absence of an European Agricultural Officer in Kikori Station several years ago when the initial rice crop was brought in for sale, another being that in some instances the people in their ignorance kept seed rice several seasons before replanting with the result that the seed did not reproduce. Rice has now been abandoned and there are no known rice plots in the area at present.

Cash crop plantings on any scale in the area are basically communal although individuals may claim ownership. The land itself being communally owned there is no real avenue for individual ownership. Apart from this no individual is capable of individually developing his own cash crop plot and as none have sufficient capital to pay labour all work on such ventures is communal. As is often the case in indigenous society however, the originator of such schemes claims ownership, which could be more accurately described as 'leadership'.

Cash cropping will be discussed further under the heading of 'The Economy of the Area', later in this report.

LITERACY

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission runs the only two schools in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division, these being situated at SIAUWITI and KIBENI Villages. These schools are both very small, the Siauwiti school having thirty nine students, thirty three male and six female; and the Kibeni school on the last available figures, twenty one students, fifteen male and six female.

Both these schools teach Prep, Standard 1 and Standard 2, alternating every second year between Prep and Standard 1 and the next year Standard 1 and Standard 2. Reverting again the next year to Prep. and Standard 1 and so on. Both schools have been in operation for some years and are well established.

Two other 'Prep. Schools' also exist in the area under survey, one at BAINA and one at IBA. These schools are run and organised entirely by Mission 'Bible Workers' who have commenced giving small children preparatory classes entirely 'off their own bats', without being instructed to do so by the Mission. Neither of the 'Bible Workers' involved have any teaching training both both have some Mission education behind them.

Under the present Seventh Day Adventist Mission educational set-up, students who pass out of the SIAUWITI and KIBENI schools satisfactorily are sent to BELEPA near IHU where they complete Standards 4 to 6. Satisfactory students from there graduate to the Coral Sea Union Mission College at KABIUFA near Goroka in the Eastern Highlands, where they can extend their educational standard to 9, or 'Intermediate'. However, a school to take the place of BELEPA as the Gulf and Western District 'Central School' is at present under construction at IRIMUKU, only about one mile up-stream from the Administration Sub-District Headquarters at KIKORI. When this school is completed students from the area which is presently serviced by BELEPA will come to KIKORI for their education to Standard 6. BELEPA will be kept on by the Mission only as a 'District School' to serve the local area.

From a literacy survey conducted at BAINA Village the following figures were obtained. BAINA being a more 'progressive' Kikori River Village it is considered that these figures would be reasonably representative for the area -

ADULTS literate in Police Motu Male 9% Female Nil

CHILDREN attending school Male 6-15 yrs 66% Female Nil

The figures are not representative for females attending school as this village is too far from the school at SIAUWITI for students to travel to and from daily. Thus the parents do not allow girls to attend.

Approximately 2½% of the adult males were literate in English to some degree. This may be above the average for the Division of the area.

Practically 100% of the adult males of the area have a usable knowledge of 'Police Motu'. Many of the women also are conversant in this lingua franca. English of sorts is spoken by a few males who have 'picked it up' during the course of employments.

There are no known persons from the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division who have received higher education. Neither are there any known students away from the area at present, either in the Territory or in Australia, receiving higher education.

There are no individually owned radio receivers in the area giving a fair indication of the interest of the people in the same. Newspapers are not available in the area, thus interest in these are not really assessable.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living throughout the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division varies considerably from group to group. The people living on the OMATI and PAIBUNA Rivers would probably be considered the 'best off' of all the people in the Division, having the highest incidence of clothing, utensils and general articles of European manufacture. However, these people appear to live in a very slovenly fashion, probably because they spend most of their time living in lean-tos in the bush fishing and making sago. Thus their standard of living would not be considered as high as that of the people living in the lower area of the KIKORI River section of the Division which is an economically poorer area. The three uppermost villages on the KIKORI River have by far the poorest standard of living, having only recently moved down from comparatively primitive areas further inland, and consequently have had less European contact than the rest of the area.

Housing generally was satisfactory although not what would be called good. SIAUWITI Village probably setting the best standard. The houses throughout the area are elevated on high posts invariably over six feet above ground level. They are large and roomy. Roofs are usually of sago palm leaf and the walls are usually slatted perpendicularly with split palm fronds, although more enterprising individuals do sometimes take the trouble to weave selo walls which keep out the wind to a larger extent, provide more privacy and definitely look neater and tidier. Fireplaces inside the houses are sunk to under the floor level. Racks are built over the fireplaces to facilitate the cooking of sago. The sections of bamboo filled with sago are placed on these racks while awaiting cooking and afterwards when they have been withdrawn from the fire. Most of the houses in

(13)

the area consist of one large room which usually contains two such fireplaces. This room is the all purpose cooking, eating, sleeping room for the one or two families which occupy the house, men, women, children, dogs, cats, etc. It was noticed that some of the more progressive houses in several villages had incorporated separate rooms into the design, a sure indication that social development is slowly taking place.

The staple food of the people of the IKOBI-KAIRI area is sago. In the OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas this is supported mainly by taro, fish, bananas, pineapples, sugar cane, native greens, sweet potatoes, coconuts and game. In the upper Kikori River area a slightly wider choice of diet is available including all those mentioned for the OMATI-PAIBUNA area plus corn, pumpkin watermelon and cucumbers. There are no stores in the area thus canned foods are not consumed, nor would there be any demand for canned food as the people have ample variety as is.

There are no community centres and organisations such as Red Cross, Scouts and Guides are unheard of in the IKOBI-KAIRI area. No apparent interest is shown in any sports.

MISSIONS

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is the only Mission operating in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division. Most of the people of the area identify themselves with the Mission although only a small percentage of these would take an active part. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has its main headquarters at Lae in the Morobe District of New Guinea. The Mission's Regional Headquarters for the West Papua area is situated at KIKORI where the Missionary-in-Charge is Pastor J. Richardson. The KIKORI Headquarters administers the Mission's activities in both the Gulf and Western Districts of Papua.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has at present seven (7) representatives working in the IKOBI-KAIRI area none of whom are from this Division. The Mission workers are invariably quite influential in the villages they have been 'allocated' and are all well respected by the people. The Mission has a Pastor stationed at GIBIDAI Village running religious services there and acting as the Head Mission representative for the OMATI-PAIBUNA River area. In this area also there is a 'Bible Worker' stationed at IBA Village and a teacher stationed and running a school at KIBENI Village.

In the KIKORI River Section of the Division the Head Mission representative is an as of yet 'unordained' Pastor or 'Ministerial Worker' stationed at BAINA Village. Also in this area are two 'Bible Workers', one at BAINA and one at BARAWITI Village and a school teacher at BARAWITI. Four of these, the Pastor at GIBIDAI, the 'Ministerial Worker' at BAINA and the two teachers at KIBENI and SIAWITI will be discussed under their individual names in the list of 'Influential Men', Appendix 'B' of this report. The two schools run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at KIBENI and SIAUWITI Villages have been discussed previously under 'Literacy' (See Page 10).

The general attitude of the people of the area towards the Mission varies from tolerance to enthusiasm. In villages where Mission workers are established, the villagers are generally enthusiastic about their presence and the Mission representatives have considerable influence. In the villages without Mission representatives, the people would have little or no knowledge of Christianity but would be prepared to accept the Mission as part of the process of civilisation.

NON-INDIGENES

At present there are no non-indigenes living in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division. In the past, Australasian Petroleum Company had establishments at OMATI on the OMATI River and near KAIAM and BAINA Villages on the KIKORI River but none of these have been used for many years. No doubt this close contact with Europeans in the past had both social and economic effects on the people of the area beneficially, providing them with some insight to the European way of life and money with which to purchase European utensils.

COMMUNICATIONS

No vehicular roads or airstrips serve the area under survey, however, possibilities for the future do exist. If the rumoured road from the Southern Highlands to KIKORI ever becomes a reality it will be necessary for it to pass through the Upper Kikori River section of the IKOBI-KAIRI Division. It will thus provide excellent access to the entire upper area improving communications and giving the area a choice of outlet (ie, river or road) to the more navigable lower reaches of the KIKORI River and the Sub-District centre.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has suggested to the people of BAINA Village the possibility of constructing an airstrip on a large level area of land near BAINA. The Mission very sensibly also suggested to the people that they approach the Administration on the matter for Administration consideration. It was explained to the people of BAINA during this patrol that the idea in itself was quite reasonable but that the airstrip for the present time would serve no other purpose than providing the Mission with a quick and easy means of access to the area. By speedy dingy and out-board motor, BAINA Village is reachable from KIKORI within about five hours and less for the return trip. To travel to BAINA by plane it would first be necessary to trip the usual two and half hours to BAIMURU by dingy as this is the nearest airstrip to KIKORI. Connections would then have to be made and the overall time for the return trip would be very little improvement on travelling direct by dingy.

In any case, the cash crop which the Upper Kikori River area appears most suitable to produce, copra, cannot be economically transported by air, so it does appear that it would be better to leave the construction of an airstrip in the area to a later date. Preferably until the people have bettered their lot to such an extent that the construction of a 'strip is practical.

The matter of this airstrip site has been raised in this report purely to bring it to the attention of the Administration. If construction of an airstrip at BAINA receives favourable consideration then all that would be required to establish same would be to survey and mark out the airstrip satisfactory to D. C.A. standards (if that is possible on the proposed site), supply the local populace with the necessary equipment, and, according to the people, volunteer labour would do the rest.

Present communications within the area are by waterways and walking tracks. The OMATI and PAIBUNA River areas can only be visited by waterways, the OMATI River being attainable in about six hours by Administration workboat. By these waterways the recently established centre at OMATI is an estimated fifty miles, approximately, from KIKORI Sub-District Headquarters. The Kikori River section of the Division is only attainable by workboat as far as KAIAM Village or approximately 30 miles upstream from KIKORI. Above this point the river flows too rapidly

and conceals many large submerged boulders, rendering it far too dangerous to navigate with difficult to handle and expensive craft. For this section of the river where the stream flow appears to average four or five knots, vessels with small resistance are most suitable, such as dingies which 'plane' or large single hulled canoes.

For the carrying of cargo, canoes are by far the most suitable as a large canoe could carry up to two tons weight. Weight in a canoe does not effect its' performance to the same extent as weight in a 'planing' dingy, as a canoe's action is 'cutting' rather than lifting. Thus, powered canoes are the ideal patrol medium for this Upper Kikori River area, and, it is thought, will also prove the ideal mode of transport for the local people both in personal transport and in transporting cash crops to market at Kikori. It was estimated by the writer, that the freight cost involved in running an outboard motor powered canoe for eight hours, carrying one ton of cargo, would work out at approximately 1.5 cents per pound. This does not take into account depreciation on equipment or wages of operators, but is still reasonably inexpensive transport.

The KIKORI River is only dangerous at intervals for a section of approximately twenty miles above KAIAM Village. Above this, the river is again deep and smooth flowing for a further twenty to twenty five miles to well past BAINA Village. The dangerous section of the river is only dangerous due to its being 'unmarked'. If channel markers were placed along the banks where necessary, the river would be completely safe to navigate at all times. At present a knowledge of the river is advisable, the main danger lying in the trip down river, where, if a mistake is made in course, it could be necessary to ride out a turbulent section before taking corrective action. It is considered by the writer that navigating this river by powered canoe is virtually 'totally' safe if due caution is used.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

No skilled artisans or clerks were discovered in the area under survey. Individuals do exist in the area with experience in tractor and truck driving or outboard motor operating where experience has been gained through past employment. There also exists in the area the usual number of persons who call themselves carpenters although with no qualifications and usually very little ability.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division are definitely sufficiently politically developed for the introduction of Local Government to the area. They appear to have grasped the basics of administration in as much as they are law abiding and readily accept and assist Administration patrols to the area, realising that the Administration is the controlling body of the country with its Headquarters at Port Moresby. Their attitude is, in fact, further developed than many areas where Local Government Councils have already been established.

The House of Assembly is still not fully understood by the people of the Division and it is thought that many would not even know its name. The majority, however, are aware of a vague controlling body to which their 'Member' is connected. The principles of democratic 'secret' voting have not even begun to sink in, their idea of voting appearing to be some obscure European method of determining what they have already determined en masse months beforehand.

No-one from this area has taken part in any political conferences such as Local Government Conferences outside the area. During discussions on the subject with patrolling Officers, individuals, have of course, expressed opinions and in doing so been verbally active and registered interest. Neither have any persons from the area ever acted as Observers to the Legislative Council or as Representatives to the South Pacific Commission.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Appendix 'c' of this report gives figures for the number of economic trees in the area under survey. It is considered, however, that these figures are not very accurate as no Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries had ever censused the economic trees of this area. The figures in Appendix 'C' of this report were obtained from Kikori Patrol Report No. 9 of 64/65 conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J.A. Smith. It is thought they may have been the result of a personal count by Mr. Smith or obtained from D.A.S.F. from figures brought in from the villages by Agriculture Farmer Trainees. Because of the supposed inaccuracy of these figures, the assessment of the income of the area given in this report is considered only to be a guide giving an indication of the economy.

There is no real market gardening done in the area as the distance to markets at KIKORI is too great. Also the Administration has stopped purchasing the large amount of fresh foods which it used to purchase for issue to Administration personnel as the majority of these, including the Police, are now receiving all cash wages. Only small amounts of fresh foods are now purchased at KIKORI, mainly by P.H.D. for issue to patients. A further small quantity of fresh food may be sold at the Kikori local market on odd occasions by people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Division but this would be irregular and completely unassessable.

From the census figures attached to this report (see Appendix 'A') it can be seen that 28 male adults are absent at work within the District and 70 absent at work outside the District. This gives a total of 98, the majority of whom are contract workers on plantations receiving only a monthly pittance and deferred wages on completion of their contracts. Of the deferred wages received by these workers a large percentage finds its way into the coffers of the local representatives of private enterprise in exchange for trade goods, rice, tinned foods, spirits and beer. Were the whole amount to get back into the IKOBI-KAIRI Division, the area would receive some \$6,000 every two years. However, it is unlikely that more than 10% of this amount ever gets back into the area in actual cash, thus giving the area an income of some \$600 dollars every two years or \$300.00 per annum.

Other minor income sources for the people of the IKOBI-KAIRI area are as follows:- Sale of crocodile skins to the local European traders. Sale of bird of paradise plumes to the people of the Southern Highlands. Sale of canoes to the Administration and wages of carriers paid by Administration patrols.

For the estimated annual income of the IKOBI-KAIRI Division see Appendix 'D' of this report.

There are no co-operative or rural progress societies operating in the area under survey and the people have no knowledge of them. It is considered that the establishment of a small co-operative set-up in the future may be necessary to overcome transport problems which are bound to arise when the people of the area start producing economic amounts of produce. It is obvious that individuals and probably even individual villages will not have sufficient finance initially to purchase the costly outboard motors which will be essential for the economical transportation of produce.

There are no really outstanding entrepreneurs in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division although there are the odd individuals who appear to have a little more 'go' than the average. Three such persons are mentioned in Appendix 'B' of this report, 'Influential Men'. Their activities have not been of sufficient benefit to the area yet to warrant detailed comment under the heading of 'Economy'.

There are no locally owned trade stores in the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division at the moment although mention of intention to start one at OMATI was made when the patrol visited there. The persons involved were advised that a 'Licence to Trade with Natives' is required before trading may commence. There is an amazing lack of interest in the establishment of village stores throughout this Census Division with the only apparent explanations being natural apathy, the people being too lazy to travel to KIKORI to replenish stocks regularly, lack of finance which should not be the case as the people seem to find sufficient money when it comes to purchasing shotguns, or perhaps lack of organising ability, ie, no individuals with sufficient push or knowledge to be able to break through the initial village inertia. It is likely that the attitude of the IKOBI-KAIRI people towards village stores will become more favourable as the area develops economically and the people find they have more money to spend on what they would now consider as 'luxuries'.

A list of the Bank Accounts in the area has been compiled from information received on this patrol and information compiled by Mr. J.A. Smith on his patrol to the area in 1965. Mr. Smith's information did not include many Passbooks noted on this occasion but included others that were not seen by this patrol, although it was requested in all villages that all Passbooks be presented for inspection. The list therefore includes all the known accounts even though some have not been sighted for over a year.

The Passbooks of the area are very seldom used owing to the distance to the nearest Branch which is situated at Kikori. Thus it is considered that the grand total amount will still be quite an accurate statement of the amount held by the people of the IKOBI-KAIRI area in Bank Accounts. (See Appendix 'E').

No tax was collected during this report thus a personal assessment by the writer of the ability of the IKOBI-KAIRI people to meet tax obligations is not available. Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J.A. Smith on his Kikori Patrol No. 9 of 1964/65 advised that 'all villages experienced difficulties in meeting tax obligations'. He also said however, that most of those men who had been absent from the villages at work apparently experienced no difficulty and paid on request. There were defaulters amongst the ranks of returned workers as some had apparently spent all their earnings and were unable to pay.

For the average per capita income figure see Appendix 'D'. It is considered that although a reasonably realistic average figure for the area the average per capita income figure does not give a realistic village to village picture of the economy. The OMATI River area in particular would have a higher per capita income average than the PAIBUNA or KIKORI River areas. The three uppermost IKOBI-KAIRI Villages on the Kikori River would by far be the poorest villages of the area. An estimated break-up of the income is given in Appendix 'D'.

There are nil marketing facilities for the IKOBI-KAIRI produce within the area. The closest marketing facilities exist at KIKORI, approximately fifty miles by water from the closest OMATI River village and approximately thirty miles by water from the nearest village on the KIKORI River. It is possible that

distance from markets has discouraged the IKOBI-KAIRI people from taking a greater interest in cash cropping in the past.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

There are any number of square miles of arable land available to the people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division for the increased planting of economic permanent tree crops. There is no apparent reason why these people in the future should not develop to the same extent economically as any other rural coastal area in the Territory.

It is not thought that market gardening, apart from that for home consumption, could be increased as distance from markets and communications would render the production of perishable crops uneconomical.

Apart from the possibility of isolated projects such as the construction of the road from the Southern Highlands to Kikori and the construction of an airstrip at KIKORI there is no possibility of increasing the wage earnings within the Census Division or Sub-District. Employers have no difficulty in obtaining as much labour as they require from local sources, ie, within the Sub-District including the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division. The community could possibly provide additional labour and still have sufficient manpower to meet the requirements for substantial increases in economic crop plantings although the encouragement of any more recruiting in the area than is taking place at present would not be advisable.

The possibilities of introducing new crops to the area depends entirely on the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. It is possible that many tropical crops such as oil palms, cloves, spices, vanilla would flourish in the area. This, I feel, is up to D.A.S.F. to determine and introduce. The area is ideally suited to the production of copra and it is the opinion of the writer that the planting of coconuts should be encouraged as a foolproof basis for the economy before the introduction of any new crops is considered.

It may be possible to introduce logging to the area as an industry but it is not considered that this would be practical as the local people could not hope to compete with or even operate in the shadow of the two large sawmilling establishments at Era and Baimuru. Stands of millable timber exist in the area but nothing was seen during this patrol that was considered worth investigation for timber rights purchase. Distance alone to sawmill sites is a major deterrent to the consideration of logging in the IKOBI-KAIRI Division.

The economic position of the people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division at the present time is poor but it is considered by the writer that this could well be due to the fact that the development of the area along economic lines has been neglected in the past by the Administration.

The response to the recently established projects at KAIAM and OMATI are a good indication of the interest of the people in economic development. The people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division are prepared to work hard immediately if given assistance and instruction in an effort to increase their cash earnings. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has in the last year started to show an interest in the people of this area by establishing and supporting the centres at KAIAM and OMATI. It is hoped that they will not leave it there but will extend their activities to take in patrolling the villages, as without fail in all villages of the Census Division the people expressed an earnest desire to improve themselves economically through cash cropping.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

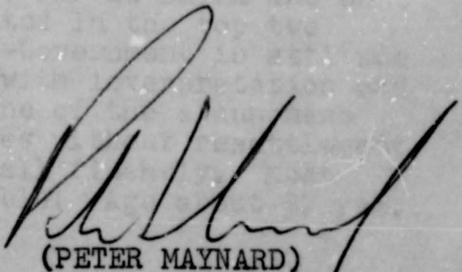
In all villages it was found that the attitude of the people towards Local Government was favourable. The people consider that the introduction of Local Government would be a good and natural thing but invariably expressed the opinion that they were not economically ready for Local Government. Sufficient interest is evident to make the introduction of Local Government a success and there are enough leaders available in the area to make it mechanically feasible.

The economic aspect would not really concern this area to any extent in the initial stages as they would be combined with an established Council and would not have to meet the large initial expense of Council Chambers, equipment and employees' wages. They would, in fact, only be required to supplement the income of established Council to what ever extent they were capable. It would be far better to include the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division in the Kikori Local Government Council at this early stage and allow the Councillors to gain experience, rather than waiting years for the area to become more economically compatible and losing valuable time in the push towards political education.

CONCLUSION

The people of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division are ready for any further development available economically, politically or socially. Their prime concern is economic thus any moves by the Administration to increase agricultural activity in the area will be enthusiastically welcomed and supported. It is strongly recommended that agricultural extension work be commenced in the area (as distinct from the centres at KAIAM and OMATI) as soon as possible, primarily working on a coconut based economy. If the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries' staff situation does not allow for Officers of the Department to patrol this area, I feel sure that the Department of District Administration could assist the people with encouragement and minor technical advice supported by D.A.S.F. with visits to the area by indigenous field staff and supplies of seed nuts.

The inclusion of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division in the KIKORI Local Government Council in the near future is also recommended. Preferably after the Kikori Council has completed its first year of operation and is over the initial 'setting up' period.


(PETER MAYNARD)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'

(11)

INFLUENTIAL MEN

IKOBI-KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION

WARUBOI-IADO of BARAWITI VILLAGE

The present Village Constable of BARAWITI Village. Pro Administration. One of the originators of the agricultural project at KAIAM and the clan head of the KIWAKUI clan which claims ownership of the KAIAM area. Previously employed as a Plantation labourer at ABAU but has been a Village Constable for many years. Very influential in his own village with influence also in KOPI, SIAUWITI and KAIAM Villages. Speaks Police Motu fluently and the MINI language. Age approximately 50 yrs.

KAITONI-UBURAMU of BARAWITI VILLAGE

The main instigator of the KAIAM project and now the mainstay leader-organiser there. Trained by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Kerema for two years as a Farmer Trainee. Young and vigorous. Very influential. Age about 35 yrs.

HAMUSAKI-OUYU of SUMAI VILLAGE (KAIAM NO.2)

The present Village Constable of SUMAI Village. Originally from the SILIGI area, speaks Police Motu and Moresa languages as well as a language of the Erave area. Never been out of the area. Allegedly spent two years in the Kikori Corrective Institution many years ago for his part in a fight in which two people were killed. Appears pro-Government. Possibly the main leader of the Sumai people. Age about 37 yrs.

KABAU-SIKEI of SIAUWITI VILLAGE

One of the two present Village Constables of Siauwiti Village. The other V.C. from here is now living at KAIAM Agricultural project where he has settled and apparently has no intention of returning to Siauwiti.

KABAU is extremely influential throughout the Kikori River section of the Census Division as far as BAINA and BURU Villages. He is also known and respected in the top two villages of TAMA and SOGWAI. Very pro-Government in attitude and accompanied this patrol assisting with interpretation and encouraging planting of cash crops. One of the staunchest advocates of development in the villages without resettlement at KAIAM. Speaks FOI and Police Motu all fluently. Most helpful to this patrol wherever possible. Age about 37 yrs.

UWE-UFEBIRE of UFEHO VILLAGE

Ex Village Councillor of UFEHO. Probably the most influential man left in the village now that the Village Constable from here has moved down to KAIAM. Previously laboured at Port Moresby. Appears quite intelligent, influential and pro-Government. Speaks Police Motu and the area language Mini-Kewa. Age about 55 yrs.

HAU-KIKOS and KOBARE-MAIMU of BAINA VILLAGE

Both present Village Constables of BAINA Village. Both influential and helpful to patrols. Neither of these Officials speak Police Motu and are thus limited in their conversation in as much as they have to speak through interpreters. Both appear pro area development and Administration. Ages about 47 and 39 respectively.

KIRIA-NABI of HIVIKU VILLAGE

The present Village Constable of HIVIKU Village. Appears to be a forceful and influential Official who can be helpful to patrols if he so desires. An ex worker at Port Moresby, he speaks some Police Motu. Aged about 45 yrs.

TUMAVI-NIABI of SOGWAI VILLAGE

The present Village Constable of SOGWAI Village. Influence possibly limited to his home village but there he is extremely popular and does have considerable influence. Reasonably young and alert he appears pro Administration. Has never been outside of his area apart from visits to KIKORI Government Station, thus speaks no Police Motu. Age approximately 32 yrs.

NAPAI-DIO of KIBENI VILLAGE

The present Village Constable of KIBENI Village. Appears influential amongst his own people and those of GIBIDAI Village. Pro Administration and area development, very keen on economic development on home ground and has cleared a large area for the planting of coconuts at the new KIBENI Village site. Helpful to patrols. Previously a plantation labourer at ABAU and speaks Police Motu fluently. Aged about 42 yrs.

BAUNO-KO'OMU of GIBIDAI VILLAGE

The present Village Constable of GIBIDAI Village. BAUNO was originally a Constable for GIBIDAI Village before PEPEHA Village amalgamated with GIBIDAI to form the one village.. BAUNO'S main influence is of course, still the original GIBIDAI section of the population. A very helpful trier. Pro Government and very strongly pro development. BAUNO is at present most concerned over the breaking up of the village society brought about by the establishment of the agricultural project at OMATI. A good 'father' image and elder type. BAUNO is well respected by his own people and throughout the OMATI-PAIBUNA area. Gives the impression that he tries to do his best which is reasonably quite good. Speaks fluent Police Motu. Age about 50 yrs.

MATA-NOWAI of GIBIDAI VILLAGE

Originally the Village Constable of PEPEHA Village before its amalgamation with GIBIDAI. Now the second Village Constable for GIBIDAI with his main influence over the PEPEHA section of the population. Appears to be a good and influential senior villager and created a favourable impression during this patrol. An ex labourer for A.P.C. at OMATI. MATA speaks Police Motu fluently. He also speaks the language of the Famu area of the Western District which is the natural tongue of the PEPEHA people and the GIBIDAI language kewa. Aged about 52 yrs.

GAUWO-MAIPARI of GIBIDAI VILLAGE

A Village Constable of GIBIDAI. An excellent old chap genuinely loyal and constructively helpful. In spite of his advanced age this individual paddled, carried and brought food in his efforts to assist the patrol. An ex pre-war Policeman at KIKORI, Gauwo has considerable influence in the OMATI-PAIBUNA area by virtue of his intelligence, attitude and vigour. A fluent Police Motu speaker, Gauwo is aged about 60 yrs.

(9)

KOPARI-BAINA and HAGIEMA-SOROMEI of GIHITERI VILLAGE

The Village Constable and Village Councillor respectively of GIHITERI Village. Both reasonably influential and well heard in their own village. Both are helpful and appear pro Administration. KOPARI previously worked at Port Moresby as a labourer. He speaks the Goaribari language and Police Motu as well as his own tongue. He is aged about 48 yrs. HAGIEMA has never been outside his home area but was employed for a short time by A.P.C. at OMATI. HAGIEMA also speaks Goaribari and Police Motu as well as his own home language. He is aged about 47 yrs.

SEVIORI-AIMARU of IBA VILLAGE

Present Village Constable of IBA Village which has now migrated entirely to OMATI. Quite influential and appears pro Government. Previously worked for A.P.C. for a short period and has attended an agricultural training course held at Kerema by D.A.S.F. Speaks Goaribari and Police Motu apart from his home language Kewa. Age about 47 yrs.

WAKUVI-BORI of SOROBO VILLAGE (TURAMA CENSUS DIVISION) ALIAS BENNY (PENI)

The present leader and main instigator of the 'block' scheme at OMATI, ie, the old A.P.C. Drilling Site on the OMATI River. A D.A.S.F. Farmer Trainee, WAKUVI spent one year in training at Kerema. On his return he returned to IBA WHERE he claims to have previously put in three years as a missionary for the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and commenced enthusing the local people with Agricultural propaganda. He appears a little amazed himself at the magnitude of the scheme which has arisen. Previously employed as a plantation labourer at Mariboi Plantation and as a general labourer by A.P.C. at Middletown and Barakiwa on the Kikori River. Wakuvi has one known conviction which occurred when he was involved in stealing from a trade store with a group of his relatives while working at Mariboi Plantation. For his part he put in three months imprisonment at Bomana Corrective Institution. Extremely influential at OMATI, Wakuvi is one of the new order of emerging young men being only approximately 26 years of age. He speaks Police Motu, Pidgin English, the language of the PAMU area and his own home language Mini-Kewa.

OMAHAE-EHO'C. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION PASTOR AT GIBIDAI VILLAGE

The head Mission representative for the OMATI-PAIBUNA area Omahae has considerable influence through this area. A Pastor of many years standing, Omahae is an individual of very stable and mature judgement. Omahae whose home area is around IHU would be about 55 years of age.

ALFIE-ARE. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION MINISTERIAL WORKER AT BAINA VILLAGE

Alfie (Village name ARIGAI) is the head Mission representative for the Kikori River Section of the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division. Educated to Std.6. and doing Standard 7 this year by correspondence, Alfie has also completed a Ministerial Course at the Adventist College in Goroka qualifying him to become a Pastor after a satisfactory probationary period in the field. He has been with the Mission for the past three years. Being young, vigorous and intelligent, Alfie is well respected in the BAINA -

a

BRAT

(4)

ALFIE-ARE (Contd.)

SIAUWITI area and has influence over the people, it is thought that this influence will grow as at the time of this patrol he had been in the area for only a few months. Alfie speaks Pidgin English, Police Motu and his home tongue Mini (Mini-Kewa). His home village is SCROBO in the Turama Census Division. He is about 30 years old.

②

APPENDIX 'C'

ECONOMIC TREES - IKOBI-KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION.

Village	Rubber	Coffee	Coconuts	
			Immature	Mature
GIHITERI	525	24	350	100
IBA	-	-	194	-
GIBIDAI	106	-	298	147
KIBENI	-	-	718	413
BARAWITI	1050	-	370	27
SUMAI	-	-	10	-
SIAUWITI	-	-	20	-
UFEHO	100	-	30	50
SUSUMORO	-	-	6	-
BAINA	-	-	89	7
TAMA	-	-	6	-
SOGWAI	-	-	10	-
HIVIKU	-	88	53	47
KOVERE	-	-	238	40
BURU	-	-	-	-
	1781	112	2392	831

A further 8750 coconuts are at present in nurseries at the new centre at KAIAM No. 1 on the Kikori River. The figure for the OMATI centre is unknown.

All rubber and coffee in the area is allegedly immature.

The figures above are taken from Kikori Patrol Report No. 9-64/65 and are possibly the result of a personal count by the Officer concerned, Mr. J.A. Smith, C.P.O.

Figures received from D.A. S.F., Kikori, are considered entirely unrealistic as no accurate count by a capable Officer has ever been taken. Thus the use of the above figures as quoted by Mr. Smith.

(6)

APPENDIX 'D'

INCOME. IKOBI-KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION

OMATI - PAIBUNA AREA

(A) SALES

1. Sale of Copra	\$ 30.00
2. Sale of Fresh Food	25.00
3. Sale of Crocodile Skins	450.00
4. Sale of Canoes to Administration	20.00

(B) WAGES

5. Returning Labourers x 40	120.00
6. Village Constables x 5	30.00
7. Aid Post Orderly	127.00
8. Payment of Carriers during patrols (Varies, last patrol by canoe, thus)	14.00
9. Mission Workers' salaries	360.00

\$1176.00

Average per capita income \$ 2.18

Per Adult Male (16-45) present in Village \$ 10.80

KIKORI RIVER AREA

(A) SALES

1. Sale of Copra	\$ 10.00
2. Sale of Fresh Food	25.00
3. Sale of Crocodile Skins	50.00
4. Sale of Canoes to Administration	20.00

(B) WAGES

5. Returning labourers x 60	180.00
6. Village Constables x 11	66.00
7. Aid Post Orderly	230.00
8. Payment of carriers on patrols (Varies, last patrol by canoe thus practically nil expenses)	-
9. Mission Workers' salaries	360.00

\$ 941.00

Average per capita income \$ 1.15

Per adult male (16-45) present in Village \$ 5.30

Overall average per capita income figure for the IKOBI-KAIRI Census Division. \$ 1.41c

2

NOTE -

Item 1. The Agricultural Officer at Kikori advised that the highest possible copra production for this area would be approximately half a ton per acre of coconut palms (approximately 60 trees) owing to the palms being badly planted and production badly managed. The writer considers that the figure would be considerably lower than this as the majority of the coconuts grown are consumed by the people. Thus, the above figures for sale of copra are estimated at production of 100 lb per 60 palms approximately selling at 3 cents per lb as paid by the local traders.

Item 4. For reference to estimate on returned labourers, see page 15, paragraph 4 of the main body of this report.

Items 5, 6 & 8. Figures given for these items are actual, not estimated.

APPENDIX 'E'.

④

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS. IKOBI KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NO.</u>	<u>AMMOUNT.</u>
BAINA	Haiba Nau	025882	\$ 1.30
"	Wamai Mamie	016013	.10
"	Kobari Mimo'o	018363	4.50
BARAWITI	Sikara	023126	4.40
"	Homani Umaso	027119	20.00
"	Waraboi Eraru	014450	10.37
"	Bosona Pali	018275	2.40
"	Dioi Naumasina	32766	.50
"	Waiki Waleka	017095	2.00
"	Kaitoni Uburamu	016000	.80
GIBIDAI	Mai'a Kairi'ahu	014886	.10
"	Auna Kauo	015745	.21
"	Maihike Saruame	015990	.35
"	Mata Nowai	015095	.13
"	Kimani Soakai	014462	.15
"	Devid Berovoi	016015	.13
"	Awa Awawai	018675	3.00
"	Mewoe Eme	015724	.10
"	Bauno Kwaumu	014451	.17
"	Kauo Maribari	015360	.24
"	Barive Nape	015746	1.52
"	Berewoi Ime	016015	.13
GIHITERI	Hewane Sorome	016021	.10
"	Hisu Hewana	010067	1.35
HIVIKU	Laloimi Komi	018572	8.00
IBA	Maivbra Teba	015997	1.36
"	Aiobu Isiro	021049	.83
"	Isiro Iabu	027132	.20
"	Sabai Maivira	021050	.80
"	Urewa Mađu	015985	.70
KIBENI	Nabai Dio	015358	.11
"	Waieri Onivi	014454	.46
"	Gape Wamo	015361	.40
"	Sorobe Kapa	N23977	.19
"	Nanai Inani	014453	.50
"	Merekei Emami	014904	.59
"	Bobai Samu	23426	.05
"	Abara Kapa	014473	.20
"	Kevari Ginau	014438	.27
"	Irimu Avia	015100	.40
"	Savaro Awai	015713	5.15
"	Avai Iriri	014468	.30
"	Wairi Ainoma	014467	.10

c/f \$ 74.66

3

BRAT

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NO.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
		B/f	\$ 74.66
KIBENI	Ibai Ainuma	024797	39.00
"	Kabiri Havoka	28297	1.00
"	Vanapa Bamaru	N25774	4.05
"	Kia'i Waru	07332	.10
"	Kina Kuvai	N23922	.10
SIAUWITI	Kabau Sike	023129	3.00
"	Rurika Sosoke	027106	44.00
"	Kurave Sau	015364	.10
"	Wabua	11600	1.10
"	Barawane Elekavo	015339	.95
SUSUMORO	Kamusua Soima	30608	.39
UFEHO	Owoi Ofebiri	016493	2.00
KOVERE (IHARU)	Kaivari Waboro	015340	.65
"	Ano Matevi	N25297	.90
KAIAM	Ekapoi Eukai	017115	9.41
"	Weiri Kenau	017661	15.61
		Total	<u>\$ 197.02</u>

Bank of New South Wales

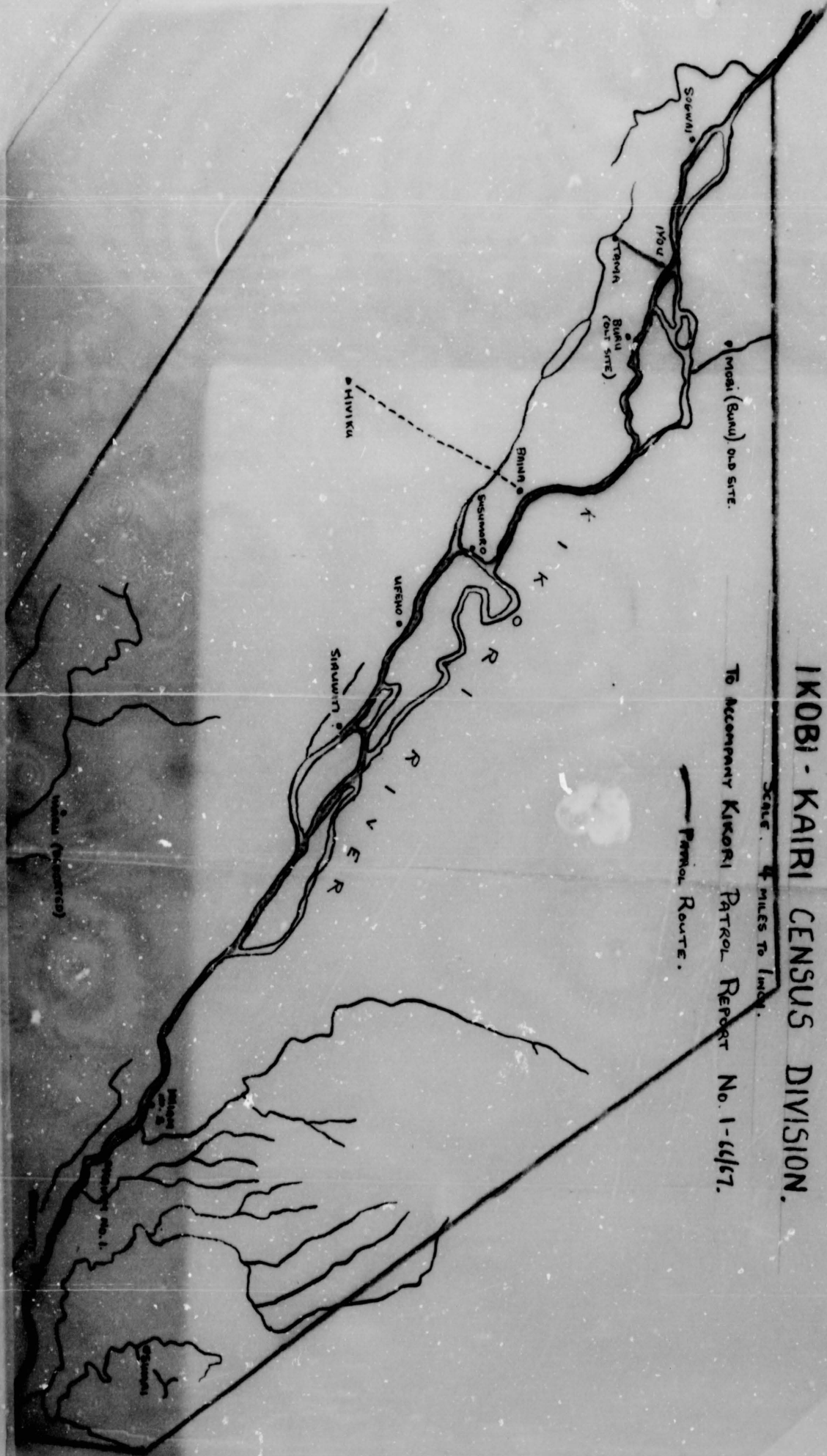
KAIAM	Ekapoi Eukai	018986	<u>\$ 23.00</u>
		Grand Total	<u>\$ 220.02</u>

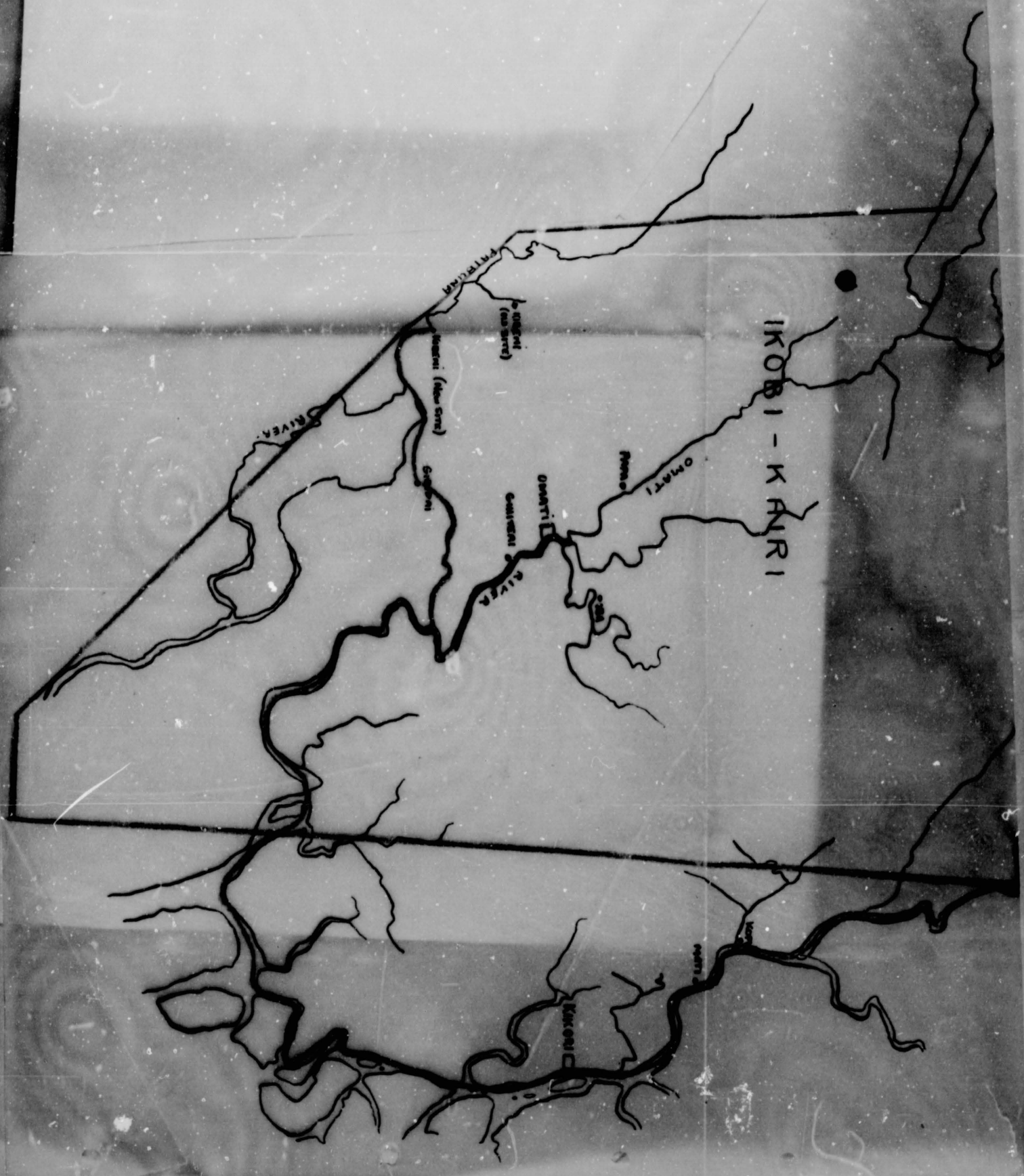
IKOBI - KAIRI CENSUS DIVISION.

To accompany Kikori Patrol Report No. 1-66/67.

Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

— Patrol Route.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

new file 67-3-18 (1)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67 - 2 - 1.
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

KIKORI. Gulf District.

11th. January, 1967.

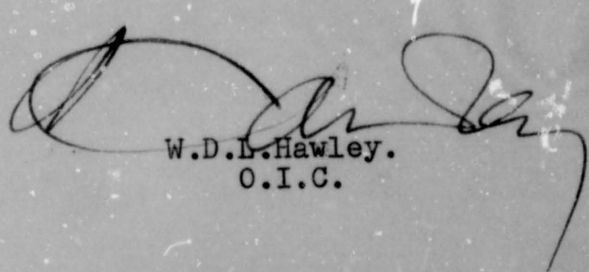
The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
KEREMA.
Gulf District.

PATROL REPORT KIKORI No. 1 of 1966/67.

Mr. Maynard's report on the IKOBI/KAIRI census division
herewith for your comments.

Could sunprints be made of the enclosed map and six copies
sent to KIKORI for distribution with the other reports? As you are
no doubt aware Kikori maps are normally large and contain considerable
detail.

Camping allowance claims for Mr. Maynard attached.


W.D.L. Hawley.
O.I.C.

2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 2 - 66/67, KIKORI.

Patrol Conducted by MR. P. MAYNARD, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled PEPIKE CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. A.M. Didlick, Cadet Patrol Officer.
8 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives 1 P.H.D. Medical Orderly.
1 Interpreter.

Duration— From 11./2./1967 to 8./3./1967.

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan-Mar/1965

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

Map Reference Patrol Map as accompanied Patrol Report No. 7-64/65 by Mr. K. Bond, P.O.

Objects of Patrol To apprehend alleged murderers, the subject of the Assistant District Officer, Brave's correspondence, ref. 37-4-1 of 30th July, 1966.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

67. 2. 25



67-3-19/0708

KIRIEMA, Gulf District.
5th April, 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,
KIKORI.

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/66-67

Receipt is acknowledged of the above, with your 67-2-1 of 16th March, 1967.

It is most interesting to compare this report with that submitted by the officer in charge of the other patrol. On one hand, we have an officer who admits that he was lucky and that he still has much to learn, whilst on the other hand is an officer who complains about instructions from senior officers, the ease with which the other patrol entered the area, and admits to feeling bitter that the other patrol had achieved all their objectives.

It was certainly natural for Mr. Maynard to feel put out that he had arrived too late. However, he should not attempt to belittle the efforts of fellow officers. If the Ihu patrol had not had a good measure of luck, both patrols could well have spent some time in the area.

Mr. Maynard comments under Anthropology that there was "very little time available for discussion on anthropological subjects." Surely the time spent in waiting for the second air drop could have been used to gain information.

The report is full of complaints, ranging from criticism of senior officers to lack of facilities for the patrol.

Camping allowance claims are returned herewith.

Alan C. Jeffery
(Alan C. Jeffery)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KIBORI, Gulf District,
16th March, 1967

The District Commissioner,
KIBORI, Gulf District.

KIBORI PATROL REPORT No. 2/66-67
TRADE AREA, Mr. P. BAYARD.

Please find herewith the original and two copies of the above patrol report by Mr. P. Bayard, Patrol Officer.

It was unfortunate that this patrol was not involved in the actual apprehending of the Kibera murderers, this however appears to me to be of secondary importance as the task in hand i.e. the bringing to justice of the wanted persons was achieved. From personal experience I venture to say that Mr. Marshall's party must have been extremely fortunate in apprehending the alleged murderers with such an apparent minimum of effort.

It will be necessary for a follow-up patrol to enter the area later this year both for routine administrative purposes and to attempt to apprehend the suspect who eluded this and Mr. Marshall's patrol. It would also be possible for such a patrol to proceed to the Krave River area and again attempt to apprehend the wanted Saki and Sunni men if the matter has not been attended to from Krave in the meantime.

The difficulty experienced with carriers in the increase and in Territory wide - a policy decision must be made shortly whether or not to expend a greatly increased proportion of funds on their employment or perhaps whether people in such areas as this should offer their labour for a certain length of time in lieu of payment of taxes. Alternatively patrolling will perhaps have to cease.

As Mr. Bayard points out it is indeed slightly ridiculous that the efficient location of the such patrols, each costing well in excess of one thousand dollars to mount, can be completely ruined by the inability of the Administration to provide a second portable transmitter. I consider immediate efforts should be made to have a permanent portable transmitter stationed at Kibori for future patrols of a similar nature.

The case for the extension of the Krave Administrative area to cover the upper Sireru river area, now administered from Kibori (Kor 51-2-1/592) refers) has been outlined. If these people are to be contacted regularly, and for all practical purposes it seems, this change must be effected.

As of the time of writing there are still no general pool outboard motors in working condition at either Kibori or Kibera. The motor presently being used to convey mail and freer from Kibori is a P.M.D. motor but I should imagine that they will relieve us of it as soon as they find out. Although six new motors are reportedly on the way, this seems to be a permanent condition. Until such time as we are able to employ men of higher status than 'labourer' to care for motors there will always be more motors either at Kibori or out of order, than in working condition no matter how many motors are sent. I believe Mr. Marshall had to use his own motor to ascend the Fuzari River - a sad state of affairs. It seems most officers in this District are forced to buy their own means of water transport. If the work is not done they are deemed 'inefficient' whereas in truth it is the Administration which is inefficient.

Village Constables Reward of Service forms are being prepared to cover the suggested changes. For your recommendation to the Director please.

The reference to the Agricultural Officer is covered by separate correspondence under 'Confidential' cover.

Mr. Bayard's report is well presented and his criticisms to the point.

Forwarded for your information please.

John Fisher
(B.M. Fisher)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone

Our Reference... 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KIKORI
Gulf District.

15th March, 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
KIKORI

PEPLIKE CENSUS DIVISION

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 66/67

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

Mr. P. Maynard, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Mr. A.M. Didlick, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Eight (8) Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Dept. Public Health Medical Orderly.
1 Interpreter.

DURATION OF PATROL

11/2/67 to 8/3/67. 26 days.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA


D.D.A. Jan. - March, 1965
D.A.S.F. Nil
P.H.D. Nil

OBJECTS OF PATROL

To apprehend alleged murderers, the
subject of the Assistant District
Officer, Erave's correspondence ref.
37-4-1 of 30th July, 1966.

MAP REFERENCE

Patrol Map as accompanied Patrol Report
No.7 - 64/65 by Mr. K. Bond, P.O.


PETER MAYNARD
(Patrol Officer)

INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE

The primary purpose of this patrol was, as stated, to apprehend and bring to justice a number of alleged murderers, the subject of the Assistant District Officer, Erave's correspondence 37-4-1 of the 30th July, 1966. The alleged murderers being members of what is generally, though incorrectly, known as the Halogwin group, consisting of the dubus of Haubrere, Koaru and Tobare. These three dubus lie in the Eastern end of the Pepike Census Division, a large sparsely populated little contacted area to the North of the Kikori Sub District on the border of the Gulf and Southern Highlands Districts.

The area has recently been under discussion with regard to from which centre it should be administered, Erave or Kikori. Although the area is only one day's walk from the Pupitau Villages in the Erave Administrative area, the Southern Highlands District has rejected a proposal to have the area patrolled and controlled from there. Kikori patrols entering the Pepike area must first traverse an extremely rugged and inhospitable area of unpopulated limestone country, for a minimum of five days. The time factor involved where Kikori patrols spend ten to fourteen completely unproductive days entering and leaving the area, makes it seem peculiar that the area should not be forced upon the Southern Highlands District. All that would be required is for Erave patrols to the Pupitau and nearby areas to extend their duration by as little as five to six days to completely cover the Pepike - Siligi Area.

Because of the impracticability of patrolling the Pepike Area from Kikori, the idea of one patrol having to leave from here was initially viewed with some dismay. The view of District Administration staff at Kikori was that a patrol from here was not only impractical but superfluous to requirement, it being considered that one patrol proceeding into the area via the Purari River would be sufficient and would provide the patrolling officers with the maximum ease of access. Due to this dismay and subsequent reluctance suggestions and patrol programmes were not prompt in forthcoming. In fact initial requests received from the Southern Highlands for a Kikori patrol to the area had been refused by Kikori which had advised that it was unable to furnish a patrol to enter the area. Although instructions to send a patrol were received from the Gulf District Commissioner on the 23rd September, 1966, no concrete programme was laid down until the 12th January, 1967, nearly five months later. And then by myself, a Patrol Officer, who had been in the Gulf District only five months and had no local knowledge of the area in question.

Using, as a basis, entry route and times supplied by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kikori, who was initially to conduct the patrol, a programme (ref. Kikori's 67-1-1 of the 12th January, 1967 to the District Commissioner, Kerema) was compiled and two patrols organised. One patrol was to proceed from Kikori led by the writer and accompanied by Mr. A.M. Didlick, C.P.O. and the other was to depart from Ihu Patrol Post, led by Assistant District Officer, Mr. J. Mundell accompanied by Mr. B. McMahon, C.P.O. The Kikori Patrol was to proceed into the area over the 'Limestone Barrier' and approach the Pepike area from the West. The Ihu Patrol was to proceed into the area by powered canoes via the Purari River as far as the entrance to Wai Creek and enter the area from the East. The patrol from Ihu was to have a radio transmitter and maintain contact with Kerema and Ihu.

Difficulty was experienced obtaining carriers for both these patrols and departure was delayed, in Ihu apparently because of the degree of sophistication of the local people (they wanted more money) and at Kikori due to apathy and a further reason covered by a confidential

memorandum accompanying this report. Some carriers had to be obtained from the Station general labour line to enable the Kikori patrol to eventually depart.

At the time of the Kikori Patrol's departure there were no Administration outboard motors operative in the Sub District. An urgent radio to Kerema earlier in the week requesting that a twenty to forty horse power motor be forwarded immediately, airfreight if necessary, had produced no results. At that time also there was only one motor available for hire from an outside source, and that was a mere 18 hp Johnson. It was hired and the patrol set out. If this motor had broken down or the river had been in flood and flowing too strongly for the 18 hp then the entire patrol would have fallen through until another motor could have been obtained. Luckily, this section dependent on water transport, came off satisfactorily and the patrol set out from the disembarkation point three days later, on schedule.

The first day's walking was comparatively easy crossing one small range and descending into a river valley then following the Sibiu River until the planned campsite was reached. The following morning however, shortly after 0700 hours it was discovered that eight carriers had run away at daybreak. The Patrol's departure from camp was thus delayed while the loads were resorted and it was worked out what would have to be left behind. Unfortunately no jetsonable cargo had been included, all loads had been kept to basic essentials. The only thing to do was leave behind eight loads of carriers' rations and one Constable. Word was sent out for carriers from Suri Village Hamlet some distance away, and the Constable was instructed to catch us up as best he could if and when carriers were obtained. Several carriers were sick and weak, others had their shoulders rubbed bare of skin by the box poles the previous day and were in quite severe pain. Mr. Didlick, myself, the Medical Orderly and several Policemen were forced to assist the carriers in their poor state with the carrying of boxes and gear. Of necessity all the loads were near their maximum limit of 35 lbs per man, which was far too heavy for the difficult stony hill country and the uncut, seldom used track.

To cut a long story short, this section of the patrol, which had been programmed as a one day walk, stretched into three days, actual walking time approximately two and a half days. It was not until the patrol met up with A.D.O. M. Mundell's party eight days later that it was discovered that Mr. Mundell, in an earlier patrol, had also taken two full days to cover the section from Suri to Ailoli. The patrol thus departed from the Ailoli area two days behind schedule and with no possible way of advising Mr. Mundell's party approaching from the East. The next five day's travel as per the programme were sandwiched into four but the Kikori patrol was still one day behind schedule. One day only but it might have well been a month. Mr. Mundell's patrol had moved into the Koaru area two days previously and apprehended all suspects bar one, who was allegedly living at Sera Village some three days walk distant.

Our reaction to this news when received was bitter and is recorded in paragraphs 212 and 214 of my Field Officers Journal (See accompanying 'Diary'). To make matters worse on the Patrol's arrival at Koaru we were subjected to jeers and snide comments from the Police and carriers of Mr. Mundell's patrol, comments such as, "What are you doing here we've done all the work", and others of this nature. Particularly embittering considering the Ihu Patrol had a 'Sunday School picnic' ride up the Purari River in powered canoes and three days pleasant walk up the Samia Valley. Because of their mechanical means of transport to so close a position, they had been able to bring many extra stores for their carriers, such as sugar, tea, matches, pullovers, blankets and other morale builders, goods which it had been impossible for us to bring as due to the distance, our carriers were all on maximum loads carrying

only the essential rice, meat and salt. The Ihu carriers would receive more pay for their part as they had been employed earlier but had done less carrying.

Our carriers had tried hard to please, on the last day before our arrival at Koaru they had carried from 0800 hours until 1930 hours and set up camp in pitch dark. They had been subjected to hungry days, camping without water and being unable to cook their ration of rice and with hardly a complaint. Approaching the Koaru area both carriers and Police became keyed up with the excitement of the ensuing action, and then on the last night only 25 minutes walk from Haubrere the first place we were to raid, Radio Kerema advised us that our efforts had been in vain. All because it had been ordered that two patrols should enter the area and ensnare the offenders in an army manoeuvre type pincer movement, when one patrol proved to be more than equal to the requirements.

Great! We could have stayed at home. An to be rubbished on top of it upon arrival at Koaru.

Still, the Kikori Patrol may not have been a total fiasco, one party still had to go to Saki to apprehend the murder suspects who had eluded A.D.O. Mr. B. Fischer's patrol from Baimuru in January and pick up the Councillor from Lake Tebera who is needed as a witness. Arrangements were made. After the airdropped supplies had been received the patrols would split up. The Kikori Patrol would proceed to Saki and the Ihu Patrol would proceed to Kikori apprehending the suspect at Sera enroute. The first airdrop arrived on schedule and 100% recovery was affected. Then both Patrols settled back to wait for the second. The airdrops were designed to give each patrol sufficient food for approximately ten days from the day of the drop. The first drop of half the amount therefore would last the combined Patrols for five days. If one patrol took the lot and departed and the next load did not arrive promptly then the patrol without food would be in a serious position. Needless to say, nine days later when the second drop arrived the supplies from the first drop were long since exhausted, along with the sago from some five palms which had been purchased. The sago palms in this area apparently due to their being over a thousand feet above sea level do not supply the same yield as palms in lowland areas. It is practically a full time job for a patrol to keep itself supplied with sago,

Consequently when the second airdrop arrived it supplied only sufficient food to feed both patrols for a further period of five days approximately. There was nothing for it but for both patrols to proceed back to Kikori together. For one to wait and count on another airdrop being arranged by radio would have been suicidal, radio contact being poor and seldom. Thus both patrols returned together without incident. The suspect allegedly living at Sera was not apprehended as the Sera people denied having seen him or having any knowledge of his whereabouts.

Overall I suppose the patrol could be termed 'successful', the primary object having been carried out. The alleged murderers bar one have been arrested and are in custody awaiting trial. However, this does not alter the fact that one of the patrols, namely, the one which departed from Kikori, was completely superfluous and unnecessary. The patrol was useful from the point of view of experience and comments on efficiency and methods are included throughout this report for the benefit of future officers patrolling the area. These are constructive suggestions, several of which would have greatly facilitated this Patrol had they been the case.

The patrol was neither epic nor extremely difficult as I had been led to believe it may be. In fact, if well organised, future patrols to this area could be enjoyable, informative and comfortable. The writer having now been transferred to Baimuru Patrol Post is looking forward to conducting a leisurely routine administration patrol of the area with the main purpose being the consolidation of Administration influence.

DIARY

- 11/2/67. Patrol preparations. Carriers used to off-load line from 'Magila' at P.H.D. wharf.
- Departed per M.V. Ruby towing patrol canoe at approx. 1145 hours to Victory Junction. Arriving approx. 1615 hours. Overnight at Victory Junction.
- 12/2/67 Self departed Victory Junction with first load of carriers and cargo at 0720 per patrol canoe. Arrived OMO Village landing place and rest house 1030 hours. Canoe returned, departing 1045 hours.
- 2nd canoe load arrived approx. 1500 hours. Canoe off-loaded and sent back immediately.
- Last canoe load arrived 1940 hours with Mr. Didlick, C.P.O. Overnight at OMO rest house.
- 13/2/67 Canoe departed approx. 0730 hours. Patrol departed OMO approx. 0800 hours enroute to SURI Village.
- Reached SIBIU River 1130 hours. Arrived campsite opposite SURI Village 1400 hours. Last of carriers and Mr. Didlick arrived 1750 hours. Overnight.
- 14/2/67 Departed camp 0830 hours - very rocky and slippery under foot - broken limestone country. Very poor time made as eight station labourers who accompanied patrol as carriers ran away this morning and now all loads too heavy. Self and Mr. Didlick assisted carriers for several hours. Several old campsites passed.
- Struck camp 1630 hours, did not reach AILOLI which appears to be much further than originally thought. Camp overnight. Carriers eating sago as no water to cook rice. Const. Iako sent back this morning as apparently has an abscess on his scrotum thus making walking very painful. Const. Botti left with some cargo which lack of carriers made it impossible to carry from last campsite. To catch us up later. Rain at night and some water caught in containers.
- 15/2/67 Same as yesterday - worse country - top of first range reached and descent started. Started this morning 0930, struck camp 1630 hours. Small amount of water obtained from a hole dug in the ground near the camp. Self, Mr. Didlick and last of carriers arrived at camp 1715 hours. Slightly better time made today. Now on downhill grade to AILOLI. Const. Botti and mixture of men and women carriers caught up with us today with rest of cargo.
- 16/2/67 Departed 0830 hours and walked until 1500 hours. Camp struck and V.C. of AILOLI despatched to obtain carriers from his village. Today mostly all downhill and through small streams. Tonight first camp near water for three days. Overnight.
- 17/2/67 Awaited carriers from AILOLI. Arrived about 0930 mixture of men and women. Departed camp 1030 hours. Through rough country to a camp site on top of second ridge alleged to have been a camp of Mr. A.D.O., T. Steen. Camp already well prepared by the time Mr. Didlick and self arrived at 1800 hours as front carriers and Police had reached the site by 1615 hours. Overnight.

18/2/67

Last night our third no water camp so far, thus carriers started hungry (no water to cook).

Departed camp approx. 0730 hours. Walked until 1500 hours when carriers practically had a sit-down strike near a small trickle of water - wanting to camp there and cook as they had not eaten since yesterday. Approval given and camp struck. Overnight.

19/2/67

Departed 0800 hours, attained top of ridge overlooking Siligi Valley 1100 hours. Mr. Didlick, self and small group of Police went on ahead of carriers to surround NEGBARE dubu to prevent word going on ahead of us. Our efforts successful - advance group reaching NEGBARE 1215 hours.

Last of carriers arrived approx 1315 hours. Rested until 1400 hours when patrol departed for URUPIO. Patrol halted outside URUPIO while V.C. of OMO proceeded into village to advise V.C. and prevent panic on our arrival. Patrol moved into URUPIO 1600 hours approximately, and commenced setting up camp. Overnight.

20/2/67

Departed URUPIO 0800 hours reached old URUPIO dubu at 0930 hours. Rested till 1000 hours. On until 1200 hours. Rested until 1300 hours at an old camp site. Departed and on until 1615 hours when patrol rested at a garden site and 'halfway' house. Departed 1645 hours on until 1840 hours when stopped to listen for any announcements over radio Kerema.

Both Mr. Didlick and self extremely disappointed over Radio Kerema announcement that Mr. Mundell's patrol had reached KOALU and arrested all involved bar one. This patrol has spent seven arduous days labouring over extremely difficult country. The carriers have been pressed to near the limits of their endurance and have performed admirably, in many cases carrying boxes with body plasma dripping from their raw and bruised shoulders.

We had been taking utmost care and keeping extremely quiet as we are within an hour's walk of HAUBERE dubu which we planned to raid tonight pushing on to raid KOALU and TOBARE in the early hours of tomorrow. No longer any need to maintain silence. In pitch dark patrol blundered on down small gullies, over slippery logs and limestone in an effort to find a suitable camp site. Camped on a small narrow ledge, flies only averted and entire patrol - completely exhausted - slept on the wet and muddy ground. Camp site reached 1930 hours and camp struck in the dark. Completed approx. 2130 and everyone retired hungry (no water nearby according to the URUPIO V.C.) after an extremely trying 15 1/2 hour day.

Today's news was particularly embittering in view of the resistance to this patrol which was put up by the Kikori Sub District Office. The sending of two patrols into the Pepike Area always seemed superfluous and this has now been decisively proved at considerable cost to the Administration and considerable discomfort of Mr. Didlick and myself. Sending patrols over the limestone barriers has been acknowledged by the D.C. Kerema as completely impractical and correspondence is on file at KIKORI which definitely states no further patrols will proceed into the area by this route. Directly contrary to this correspondence this patrol was ordered into the area by this route. It is to be hoped that the lesson is now learned.

21/2/67

Departed camp 0800 hours and arrived HAUBREFE 0825 hours. Advised by two men that everyone else was down at KOARU where Mr. Mundell was camped. Proceeded to KOARU arriving approx. 1000 hours. Welcomed by A.D.O. Mr. J. Mundell and C.P.O. Mr. B. McMahon.

Aircraft for airdrop arrived 1100 hours. Stores very poorly dropped with only about 3 of 16 bags dropped landing in the prescribed area. Recovery however was excellent, 100%.

Camp set up and clothes and self washed and first decent meal for three days eaten. This was the first opportunity we had had to wash our bodies for ten days, thus it was obviously made the most of. Overnight at KOARU.

22/2/67

Self went out shooting for game as some fresh meat greatly desired at this stage. One small pigeon only shot as bush almost devoid of game. Returned to camp late afternoon. Second load of airdropped supplies not yet arrived. Overnight at KOARU.

23/2/67

Awaited airdrop ^{at} KOARU. Mr. Mundell contacted D.C. per radio and notified that two attempts to locate the camp to drop supplies had been foiled by bad weather. Overnight KOARU.

24/2/67

Patrol movements worked out with Mr. Mundell and arrangements made for jances to be at URARU 12 days after patrol 'A' (KIKORI) departure from here. Mr. Mundell unable to contact IHU in afternoon as planned. Overnight at KOARU.

25/2/67

Unable to contact KEREMA in morning. No airdrop received today. First airdrop of food almost exhausted. Overnight at KOARU.

26/2/67

Carriers working sago. Mr. Mundell still taking statements of apprehendees and witnesses. No airdrop today - weather poor. Overnight at KOARU.

27/2/67

Mr. Mundell contacted D.C. by radio - airdrop to be attempted tomorrow.

28/2/67

It is now not worthwhile this patrol attempting to proceed onto SAKI as the food is completely finished. If tomorrow's 'drop' is successful then there will still only be just enough food to get both parties back to KIKORI, i.e. five days food.

Overnight at KOARU.

28/2/67

Mr. Didlick and self both feeling poorly today. Bad weather and no airdrop. Unable to contact Kerema by radio. Overnight KOARU.

1/3/67

Aircraft arrived 1030 hours and dropped rations - extremely accurately. Patrol prepared to depart for SERA tomorrow with Mr. Mundell's IHU patrol. Overnight.

2/3/67

Departed KOARU approx. 0630 hours over minor hills and one main range. Descended range to SITON Creek and struck camp approx. 1830 hours. Self walking behind carriers while Messrs Mundell, McMahon and Didlick led. Road excellent in comparison with road in. Not too much stone, hills only moderate and track well troden. Overnight camp.

3/3/67 Departed camp approx. 0730 hours. Via a small sago camp, SEBIARU, to SIBUSIRI River bed - very stoney and dry - followed river until it emerged from the stony bed and then track took to steep river banks. Camp struck approx 1530 hours. Overnight.

4/3/67 Departed camp 0800 hours, left SIBUSIRI river and struck up over a small ridge. Arrived at URUNITEI Village of about 40 people approx. 1030 hours. Medical treatment given where needed.

Departed URUNITEI approx. 1200 hours and on to SERA arriving about 1330 hours. Camp set up and food purchased. One suspect alleged to be living here not located and people claim no knowledge of his whereabouts. Overnight at SERA.

5/3/67 Departed SERA approx. 0830 hours after addressing the village people on maintenance of village and roads and general administration. Down a rough track for approx. 1 1/4 hours then following the SIRERU River until 1600 hours. Track quite fair with two main and many minor river crossings. Overnight.

6/3/67 Self departed ahead of patrol to hunt game enroute. Left camp approx 0600 hours and walked moderately until approx. 1030 hours when patrol leaders caught up. Pace quickened and arrived at OMO River and canoe place opposite setting out point at approx. 1200 hours.

Camp set up and Mr. Mundell attempted to contact KEREMA approx. 1400 hours but unsuccessful. No rice left for carriers for tonight's rations, so hope MV Ruby will bring some tomorrow but extremely doubtful. Overnight.

7/3/67 Mr. Mundell attempted to contact KEREMA by radio this morning but unsuccessful. Const. IHIORE despatched approx. 1030 hours in small canoe to proceed to KIKORI or locate MV Ruby.

Radio contact unsuccessfully attempted again after lunch. Canoe arrived approx. 1715 hours loaded with carriers and despatched for KURU Creek. Overnight at OMO.

8/3/67 Kikori canoe arrived approx. 0915 hours. Selves, prisoners, Police and much gear aboard and departed for KURU Creek approx. 0945. hours. Arrived KURU Creek about 1130 hours. Gear, prisoners and personnel loaded onto Ruby with the carriers who had come down the previous night. Canoe despatched to return to OMO to pick up last of carriers and return to KIKORI under its own power.

Departed KURU Creek per M.V. Ruby approx. 1145 hours. Arrived Kikori at 1500 hours. Gear unloaded. Carriers rationed. Housing allocated for police and carriers.

END OF PATROL

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Reception of Patrol

This patrol had no real opportunity to judge the people's reception of a normal patrol. Reactions observed were normal for a primitive area, on initially observing approaching strangers, the villagers are particularly fearful and tend to flee, however on realizing that a patrol intends no harm they regain their composure, trade, converse and even tend to arrogance. It is certain that the people do not look upon the Administration as a vast administrative body but merely as a group of outsiders who come through their area every now and again and leave taking a large number of young men with them on flimsy pretences. A group which due to their superior technology is far too powerful to be resisted. Until regular friendly Administration patrols start entering this area it is extremely unlikely that this outlook will change. It is thought that a peaceful patrol to the area would probably be indifferently received by the local people. Those who felt inclined to meet the patrol would do so, those who did not would not.

Village Officials

Those Village Officials met during the patrol were of reasonable ability and generally tried to be helpful. The two most helpful quite definitely were the Village Constable and Village Councillor of OMO Village, both of whom accompanied the entire patrol acting as guides and advisors. Both willingly doubled as carriers when called upon to do so.

The Village Constable of URUPIC Village, an ex-Umana prisoner, failed to impress. After the extremely trying day approaching Haubrere and eventually setting up camp in the pitch dark, this Constable was asked if there was water nearby that may be obtained so the evening meal could be cooked. He advised that there was no water within a considerable distance of the camp. Carriers, Police and Officers went to bed hungry. The following morning when a crystal clear stream was struck five minutes after leaving the camp site this V.C. was asked to account for what he had said the previous night, he blithely advised that the Urupic elders accompanying the patrol had told him not to assist the patrol and that he conformed with their wishes by not showing up the stream the previous night. To say the least he was soundly verbally abused.

Recommendation is hereby made that BAROLEWE/KNAIYA of Tobare Village be appointed as a replacement Village Constable for WANIABE/LIGIBEI of Koaru who looks like spending a considerable time in jail for his part in the Urupic murders. It is recommended that WANIABE be dismissed. During the patrols' stay at Koaru discussions were held with the people re the appointment of a replacement Village Constable for Koaru - Tobare and BAROLEWE was recommended. Although he speaks no lingua franca he definitely appears to be the most suitable candidate available having no previous record and being young, vigorous (age in the vicinity of 30 years) and influential.

Recommendation is also made that SORO/ASABARE of Negebare Village near Saketau formerly known as Lekebare be appointed as Village Constable. This village has never had a Village Constable in the past. SORO has no past record. He was of considerable assistance to this patrol, instructing his villagers to assist our tired carriers and accompanying the patrol from his village to Kikori. He carried, generally assisted where required and guided the patrol for part of the distance. SORO has considerable influence and is well known as far east as Koaru. Aged about 35 years.

Outline of the Political Situation.

This area is not sufficiently far advanced at this stage to have

any actual 'Political Situation'. Apart from the use of European artifacts such as axes, knives and articles of clothing obtained through trading, the people still live in much the same manner as their fore-fathers did before them. The majority would have little or no knowledge of conditions outside their own area, the majority would not have ventured as far afield as Kikori Government Station. So far as their attitude towards Orientals or mixed race people goes, I am sure that the Pepike people are completely unaware of the existence of these. As no census was conducted by this patrol, the degree of absenteeism at the present time is unknown. There would certainly be far more persons absent from the area serving time in the Corrective Institutions at Port Moresby and Daru than there would be absent from the area under normal employment.

Agriculture

There is no food shortage in the Pepike Division although again there is no abundant surplus of food. The normal diet of the area appears to be sago and staples as mentioned previously the sago trees in this area do not supply the same yield per tree as those in lowland areas, probably due to the fact that the climate of the area being slightly cooler than that of the lowland or coastal regions is not as favourable to the promotion of growth of sago palms, naturally a lowland palm), taro as a second staple, cooking bananas, papit, sugar cane, eating bananas and game when available. Pumpkins are also to be found in the area.

Cash cropping has not yet commenced in this area and, due to the present Administration policy of not encouraging further coffee plantings, it does not appear that these people will have any chance of being introduced to cash cropping in the near future.

The introduction of cash cropping would have a considerable pacifying effect on these people as the sale of crops would necessitate their travelling to either Kikori or Raimuru. At present the people of the area have no motivation to travel. The only centres within their reach are Kikori and Raimuru at both of which there is little or no work available. If they knew however, that they had something which could be exchanged for money or goods at either of these centres, then whenever a need was felt, i.e. the purchase of clothing or utensils became necessary, and having the means to purchase, they would travel to Kikori or Raimuru to do so, and would eventually become completely dependant on articles of European manufacture. This, of course, would bring them out of their isolation and in the long run have a major civilizing affect on the area.

It is thus suggested that the District Commissioner be requested to take this matter up at District level and determine the Department of Agriculture, Stocks and Fisheries' present policy with regard to the introduction of cash cropping to underdeveloped areas of this nature. The area having an elevation of between 1,500 and 3,000 feet above sea level coffee immediately springs to mind. If a suggestion could be made before the next patrol leaves for the area, probably later this year, then the people could be advised and some initial ground work put in by the patrolling officer. It is thought that all initial agricultural work in this area will have to be done by the Department of District Administration. The Agricultural Officer stationed at Kikori on a previous occasion flatly refused to patrol beyond the limits of work boat navigability when advised of a group of people who were within easy reach and clamouring for his services.

Livestock

Domesticated pigs and a small number of dogs are the only animals kept by the people of the Pepike Division. It is thought that the domesticated pigs would be slaughtered for food only on ceremonial occasions

and would not take a significant place in the subsistence diet of the people.

Pigs are sold to patrols to the area for quantities of trade goods and salt. As pigs and a small amount of fresh food are all the people have to offer for trade, it could be said that pigs play a major part in the economy. However, as the present sole market is to Administration patrols and the quality of the pigs is far too poor for sale on any external market there would appear to be no possibility of expanding or developing the economy on this basis.

Forests.

No stands of timber of commercial quantity or quality were observed during this patrol.

Commerce and Industry

Nil.

Land

There is no alienated land in the Pepike Division. The nearest would probably be Erave Patrol Post or at least within the Erave Administrative area.

No disputes or complaints concerning land were brought to the attention of this patrol.

Complaints

Only one complaint of an extremely minor nature was brought forward during this patrol. This complaint concerned the wife of the Village Constable of Senadau Village, a Tobare belle, who had returned to her home village and was apparently living there. The woman claimed she intended to return to her husband eventually, in other words, when she felt like it. The husband claimed he did not want her back as she was naturally abusive and sharp tongued and as he had lost a lot of face with her walking out on him, he wanted his bride price back.

In view of the facts the Village Constable was advised that the Administration would not mind if he divorced the woman and the bride price was returned to him in front of me. The divorce lasted about two days. The happy couple made up and for the rest of the time the patrol was waiting at Kouru they were completely inseparable. So much for the influence of the 'Kiap' over marital affairs.

Courts.

Nil.

Rest Houses

There is only one true rest house within the Division located at Sera Village. This is of quite good construction, elevated and fully walled. A second house has also been constructed for the use of patrol police. During this patrol the Sera rest house was not used by the Officers as it was not large enough to accommodate four. The fact that a rest house has been constructed does indicate an improvement in attitude and an

acceptance of Administration influence on behalf of the Sera people at least.

Carriers, Canoes, etc.

Because large numbers of carriers are generally needed for this patrol it is advisable to acquire them outside the Pepike area. The population of the Pepike area being sparse and unstable, patrols could never be assured of being able to acquire sufficient carriers for any one stage. Additional carriers up to ten or twenty in number can usually be obtained on a village to village basis. The attitude of the people is most peculiar. They at first refuse to carry as it appears they try to generally hinder patrols as much as possible. However, when it became apparent that a patrol will move anyhow as best as is possible the attitude changes as they seem to feel that they might as well cash in on the carrying too and many came forward to assist.

For future patrols entering this area over the limestone country as is necessary if the villages of Suri, Ailoli, Sera and Diauwereke are to be visited, it is advised that the use of rucksacks in preference to patrol boxes is highly desirable. Boxes and carrying poles are in themselves far too heavy and extremely cumbersome. The fact that the carriers would have both hands free for balance and holding on would greatly facilitate patrol movement and would result in a considerably smaller percentage of carriers suffering from cuts, bruises and sheer physical exhaustion.

Canoes normally present no problem as there are usually ample for patrol transport requirements stationed at both Kikori and Baimuru. Motors are the main problem as the Administration is invariably lacking in these. It is possible to hire high horse-power outboard motors at Baimuru, high horse-power because 18-20 horse-power motors are simply not adequate to push loaded canoes up the Purari and Serebi Rivers. This patrol hired an 18 horse-power Johnson outboard for propulsion up the Serebi River. Loads had to be severely limited each trip and the canoe barely made headway in the fast flowing stretches. The last canoe load had to be manually hauled up one rapidly flowing section as rain in the foothills had increased in volume and speed of the river to such an extent that the motor could make no headway whatsoever. If the river had been in flood it would have been impossible for the patrol to get under way at all. A fine kettle of fish if the Administration spends thousands of dollars sending two patrols into the field on tight co-ordinating programmes and the schedules are thrown out by lack of suitable transport. The section of this patrol from Victory Junction to Omo Village, dependant on canoe travel, involved three, four and a half hour return trips, meaning that the operator actually drove the outboard for thirteen and a half hours in the one day. If it had not been possible to squeeze these trips into the one day, it would have meant the patrol departing from Omo behind schedule the following day and not being able to fit in the full days walking. A thirty five or forty horse-power outboard motor could easily have managed this section in only two trips, thus not only being more efficient but also more economical.

Trade goods are definitely essential in this area, as apart from in the villages closest to Kikori, ie, Suri, Ailoli and Sera, money is not acceptable. Recommended trade is small axes, knives small and large, salt, men's articles of clothing and cloth. All of these are in demand, also razors. Owing to a lack of trade goods carried by this patrol most payments were in cash. Consequently the patrol had a large number of followers accompanying it on its return to Kikori, for many combining a shopping spree and their first visit to a Station.

Health

A member of the Department of Public Health accompanied the patrol and usually made himself available when required. Medical treatment was given not only to patrol personnel and carriers but also to any local

people who required it. Medical inspections were conducted at Koaru of the Haubrere, Koaru and Tobare people and people of Negebare, Saketau and Senedau Villages who happened to be accompanying the patrol. A medical inspection was also carried out on the patrol's arrival at Urunitai Village near Sera and treatment given where necessary.

There are no Administration Medical Aid Posts in the Pepike Census Division at the present time and there are no plans afoot to situate any in the area in the immediate future.

Health throughout the area was good and no cases of serious nature were observed. The people appeared in good health with headaches and minor cases of diarrhoea being the most frequently treated maladies.

Education

Nil.

Roads and Bridges

Vehicular roads and bridges are of course non-existent in the Pepike area. Walking tracks also are in some places virtually non-existent. The tracks travelled by this patrol are commented on hereunder.

Omo - Suri. An easy day's walk over one small range. Actual walking time around 6 hours. The Suri people have been requested to erect a rest house on the bank of the Sibiu River opposite their village on the site cleared by this patrol for the erection of flies. This will alleviate the need to cross the river, a crossing which presents some difficulty when a canoe is not available.

Suri - Ailoli. Two days difficult walking over extremely rocky country with two main ridges to cross both somewhere in the vicinity of 2,000' to 3,000' above sea level. There is no water available enroute until well into the second day. At times no topsoil at all is visible as the earth is just a rugged mass of broken limestone with trees and small shrubs emerging between the stones. The track is often not clearly defined and can be easy to lose. The last half day is spent walking along water courses. Owing to insufficient carriers and thus over-heavy loads this section of the patrol took our patrol until well into the third day to cover. Ailoli Village is not seen when passing through but lies some distance to the West of the patrol route.

Ailoli - Negebare (Lakebare). Two and one half days reasonable walking over rough country. Negebare should always be reached easily on the third day. Travelling light, a patrol could almost certainly reach Negebare in two days. This patrol, not wishing to have the Negebare people hear our hurried approach and flee before we reached the village, camped on the other side of the last ridge before Negebare and approached the village the following morning. The first night is without water. The second night could normally be at Negebare but if a patrol wishes to camp on the road a second night a small amount of water may be obtained from a small trickle emerging from the side of the ridge some distance below the second camp site some three to four hours walking distance from Negebare.

Negebare - Urupio. Easy undulating walking within the main Pepike Valley. Less than 2 hours.

Urupio - Koaru via Haubrere. Approximately 11 hours solid walking. Urupio to Haubrere being approximately 9½ hours and a further 1½ hours to Koaru. Tobare is a further ½ hour from Koaru. To cover the distance from Urupio to Haubrere means a particularly arduous day from dawn til dusk and certainly arriving too late to set up camp in daylight. This should thus be broken into two days, there being many suitable camp sites between these two villages.

Koaru - Sera via Urunitel. Three days comparatively easy patrolling with Sera easily attainable on third day. An excellent route out of the area. This track would certainly be more arduous if one were climbing into the Pepike by means of it. The track itself is excellent, usually quite distinct and the country through which it runs is mild in comparison with that of the Omo - Negebare route.

Sera - Omo. Two easy days. For this section it is advisable to carry a length of stout rope as the river crossings involved could be difficult and dangerous if the river to be crossed happen to be in flood. Track good.

Cemeteries

Not applicable. The people of this area still follow their original custom of placing their dead on elevated platforms. Dead persons are often apparently kept in the dwellings for some time after death. Hands and feet are often removed, the flesh being kneaded out of them before drying, they are then worn around the necks of near relatives as mementoes. This custom has been commented on by previous patrolling officers who have visited the area.

Missions

There are no Missions operating in the Pepike Census Division or even showing an interest in the area at the present time.

Airfields

There are no airfields at present in the division, during this patrol no possible airstrip sites were noticed. The nearest airstrip to the area is situated at Ururu on the Purari River. This strip may be of use to officers patrolling the Pepike area in the future as a means of access but from all reports further developmental work would first be needed to make the strip fully operational.

Anthropological

It is anticipated that this area could provide a wealth of interesting anthropological data. Collecting anthropological information is a time consuming process, thus owing to this patrol having only the one main objective and being hurriedly conducted, very little time was available for discussion on anthropological subjects.

Several hours were spent with two Saketau men endeavouring to obtain their origin myth. After one particularly round about story which eventually turned out to be the story of the origin of a group name of the ancestors of one of the men, they advised that they had no stories on the actual origin of their original ancestor. This is extremely doubtful but to obtain much of the folk law of the people their confidence would first have to be obtained and ample time would have to be available in which to record information collected.

It may be possible to carry out some anthropological inquiries during the follow up patrol which, pressure of work allowing, should be conducted some time later this year.

Labour

Not applicable.

Personal Tax

Not applicable.

Census

No census was conducted during this patrol. The initial and only census ever conducted of the Pepike Census Division was conducted in January and February of 1965 by A.D.O. Mr. J. Mundell. The census revealed that at that time there were some 649 persons residing in the area. The next census should provide some interesting information with regard to their movements, birth, death and natural increase rates.

Geography/Topography

Much has been written in the past on the nature of limestone country by such renowned authors as Hides, Champion and others. For myself to comment further would be superfluous. Sufficient to say that true limestone country such as that between Omo Village and the main Pepike valley is particularly arduous being hard on boots and carriers' feet.

One problem to be faced when crossing this country is the lack of water and consequent lack of food staple (no water with which to boil rice). Carriers do not perform well when they have to do without a full meal for up to three days. A man's normal requirement of water per day including sufficient for the cooking of one pound of rice would be in the vicinity of half a gallon. To carry sufficient water for a patrol of approximately fifty carriers and personnel for two days would require the carrying of fifty gallons and five hundred pounds weight, this is both ridiculous and impossible. The best that can be done is endeavour to cover the waterless stretches as quickly as possible and if it is available with sufficient sage to fill in as a substitute staple.

It is farcical that the Department of District Administration cannot obtain good geographical/topographical maps of this area. On hand in the Kikori office are excellent maps of the immediate Kikori area and various portions of the Gulf and other districts. No accurate geographical maps of the Pepike area however are available and requests for these have been refused, apparently on the grounds that such maps are 'classified' as 'secret'. What about the maps of other areas already on hand?

If Department of District Administration staff are not to be trusted with such maps how then are village positions, patrol routes, trails and such information to be accurately recorded for the benefit of both Administration and the Services. During the Second World War apparently the local knowledge of officers of this Department was invaluable, surely all information obtained by Field Staff should be entered on accurate maps of all areas not in anticipation but in preparedness of the event of any future hostilities. In the past the Army has exercised in various places throughout the Territory, accurate and well informed maps would be of considerable use during these exercises.

On top of this it is impossible for District Administration officers to submit accurate patrol maps with their reports as is required, if no accurate geographical plan is supplied upon which they can base their positioning of villages and patrol routes. The present available map of the area, a copy of which accompanies this report, is not accurate and does little more than give an indication of the relative positions of the villages.

Conclusion

In summing up the following points are mentioned and are made for the guidance of future officers.

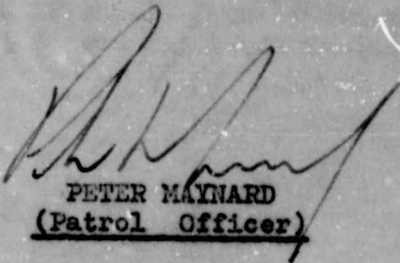
1. If patrols are to proceed into the area over the route from Omo and via Ailoli then an airdrop of supplies must be pre-arranged to be dropped preferably at Koaru (a large area of bush was cleared there by Mr. Mundell's party during this patrol to facilitate the drop which we received) approximately fourteen days after the patrols' departure dates. This route is quite feasible and not overly difficult or uncomfortable as long as the patrol is not on a 'flying visit' or short of carriers. This is the most practical route of entering the area as it runs through Suri and Ailoli. Patrols may leave the area via Urunitel and Sera. In this method all the villages of the area may be covered in the one patrol. The villages of Senadau, Diauwereke and Tikarapau which are not on the route could be visited by making diversions of one or two days leaving the bulk of the patrol at villages on the main route.

2. Another quite feasible and definitely less painful method of patrolling the Pepike area, is by travelling up the Purari River as far as Wai Creek as did Mr. Mundell's section of this patrol. From the disembarking point at the entrance to Wai Creek the furthest Pepike Villages of Saketau, Negebare and Tetrebare are within six days easy walking. The patrol could then leave the area via Ailoli and Suri or else return to the Purari, collect their canoes and proceed to Omo by river via Baimuru and Kikori. Omo, Suri, Ailoli, Sera and Urunitel could then be patrolled from the other side, ie, the Kikori side of the 'Limestone Barrier'.

3. If the limestone is to be crossed then the use of rucksacks is recommended in preference to iron patrol boxes.

4. An ample supply of trade goods should be taken by future patrols for the purchase of sago and other fresh foods and also payment of carriers where local people are used as carriers.

In all this patrol was both interesting and enjoyable. Although the Kikori section played no significant part in the apprehending of the alleged murders the extra Police were of considerable use and lessened the burden of guarding the prisoners twenty four hours a day, which otherwise would have fallen much more heavily on the shoulders of the Police of one patrol. It was unfortunate that the Kikori section was unable to move on to Saki thus 'killing two birds with one stone', however, this was impossible and the persons required will have to be apprehended by a later patrol. As Saki is allegedly only three walking days from Erave Patrol Post it may be possible to liase with Erave and merely have them send a Police party to apprehend the wanted men, rather than the Gulf District having to meet the expense of a further patrol. This matter will be discussed further with the A/Assistant District Commissioner, Kikori, Mr. B. Fischer, at the earliest opportunity after his return from his present visit to Baimuru Patrol Post.


PETER MAYNARD
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX 181

KIBORI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 11/57

RECORDS OF KIBORI PATROL as entered in duplicate books of records.

No. 10123 OFFICER. POINTELLIARI

Date 11/1/57 - 11/26/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact good. Comment - tidy.

No. 10124 OFFICER. I/O. BISHARA

Date 11/2/57 - 11/27/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact good. Comment - satisfactory.

No. 10125 OFFICER. KHAFER

Date 11/1/57 - 11/26/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact excellent. Comment - works hard.

This member is considered particularly worthwhile. He works hard to do his duty as is required of him, is highly effective and is courteous and prompt at all times. He will be discussed further with the Assistant District Commissioner, Kibori with regard to possibly arranging for him to attend the next N.G.O. training course held at Fort Morony.

APPENDICIES

A. Patrol Map.

No. 10126 OFFICER. KHAFER

Date 11/2/57 - 11/27/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact - a good steady Constable.

B. Personnel accompanying patrol.

No. 10127 OFFICER. BUELL

Date 11/2/57 - 11/27/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact excellent. Comment - a very reliable member.

No. 10128 OFFICER. KARR

Date 11/1/57 - 11/26/57. Duration 25 days. From Kibori to People's Census Division. Contact - good but tends to inactivity. Comment - capable.

JOHN B. BUELL
(Patrol Officer)
Kibori 25 - 11.57

Two other members accompanied the patrol, however, one became ill and was forced to return to the Station on the third day out. The other was a Constable of long term Kibori who had since returned there. His service was good and also his conduct was excellent. He was available for work to be ordered. He will be discussed and referred to Police Headquarters in due course.

APPENDIX 'B'

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 69/67

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE as entered in Duplicate Records of Service.

No. 1752 S/CONST. FOJARI-OJARI

Date 11/2/ - 8/3/67. Duration 25 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct good. Comment - tries.

No. 5158 CONST. I/C. DIBULATA

Date 11/2/67 - 8/3/67. Duration 26 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct good. Comment - satisfactory.

No. 8344 CONST. IHIORE

Date 11/2/67 - 8/3/67. Duration 26 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct excellent. Comment - tries hard.

This member is considered particularly worthwhile. He strives hard to do his duty as is required of him, is highly effective and is courteous and prompt at all times. He will be discussed further with the Assistant District Commissioner, Kikori with regard to possibly arranging for him to attend the next N.C.O. training course held at Port Moresby.

No. 9136 CONST. MEGARAI - MOMARA

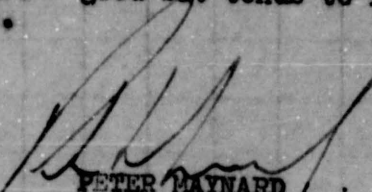
Date 11/2/67 - 8/3/67. Duration 26 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct good. Comment - a good steady Constable.

No. 10098 CONST. BOTTI

Date 11/2/67 - 8/3/67. Duration 26 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct excellent. Comment - a very reliable member.

No. 10359 CONST. KAPO

Date 11/2/67 - 8/3/67. Duration 26 days. From Kikori to Pepike Census Division. Conduct - good but tends to insubordination. Comment - capable.


PETER MAYNARD
(Patrol Officer)
Officer R.P. & N.G.C.

Two other members accompanied the patrol, however, one became ill and was forced to return to the Station on the third day out. The other was a Constable on loan from Baimuru who has since returned there, thus his Service No. and name and also his Duplicate Record of Service are not available for remarks to be entered. Comments will be made and forwarded to Police Headquarters in due course.

67-3-19



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. ^A 2 of 66/67 Kikori

Patrol Conducted by Mr. P. Maynard P.O.

Area Patrolled Pepike Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.M. Didlick C.P.O.

Natives 1 Interpreter, 1 Medical Orderly
7 Members R.P.N.G.

Duration—From / / 19 to / / 19

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Mr. K. G. O'Brien's patrol map 61/65

Objects of Patrol Apprehension of murderers and extension of govt.
influence.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-2-25

10th July, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KILIMA.

KIMORI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67

Your 67-3-19/0887 of 11th May, 1967, refers.

Your comments on the report submitted by Mr. Bidlick are noted.

Mr. Bidlick's style of writing is refreshing and readable. I hope to hear more from him in the near future.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 2. 25



67-3-19/0887

KEREMA, Gulf District.

11th May, 1967

**Assistant District Commissioner,
KIKORI.**

KIKORI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/66-67

Thank you for the abovementioned Patrol Report.

Mr. Didlick has obvious ability, and with experience I have no doubt that he will develop into a first class officer. His powers of observation are good and his writing is factual.

Please see that Mr. Didlick is given as much patrolling as possible.

S.S. Murphy ms
(John J. Murphy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

**cc: The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.**

The officers conducting the Pepike patrol, Messrs. Mundell and Maynard, have already submitted their full reports. This report is in the nature of a training exercise for Mr. Didlick. I consider he is showing great promise.

S.S. Murphy ms
(John J. Murphy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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Patrol Diary.

- 11.2.67 Departed Kikori 1130 Hrs. via M.V. Ruby, with Mr Maynard, eight members R.P.N.C.C. one medical orderly and one interpreter. Arrived Victory Junction 1700 Hrs. Overnight.
- 12.2.67 Mr. Maynard departed with one third of cargo via canoe 700 Hrs. 1200 Hrs. canoe returned to take a second third of personnel and gear. 1630 Hrs. canoe returned and I travelled with remaining gear to Omo rest house. Overnight.
- 13.2.67 Departed rest house 0830 Hrs. in rear of patrol, crossed one small ridge. Arrived Sure village 1730 Hrs. Overnight.
- 14.2.67 Departed camp 0830 Hrs. Began crossing of broken limestone country. Eight carriers deserted last night, Mr. Maynard and self forced to carry. Constable Iako returned to Kikori this morning with an abscessed scrotum. 1630 Hrs. waterless camp.
- 15.2.67 Departed camp 0930 Hrs. Reached top of the first mountain range today. Constable Botti and a few Sure villagers overtook us today with the cargo we had been forced to leave at Sure. Camped 1630 Hrs.
- 16.2.67 Departed camp 0830 Hrs. descending nearly all day, followed creek bed for some hours, kneedeep mud most of the way. Mosquitoes unusual in this area, since leaving Omo we have not slept with nets, however during the day whenever stationary one is plagued by a small but very voracious variety. Camped 1530 Hrs. as we had to wait for V.C. Ailoli to recruit carriers from his village.
- 17.2.67 Departed camp 1030 Hrs. as soon as carriers arrived. Climbed two razor back ridges and camped at what we were told is one of Mr. Steen's old camp sites.
- 18.2.67 Departed camp 0800 Hrs. descending most of the way. Terrain changed a little; more limestone and less mud. Made camp at 1530 Hrs. as carriers could be pushed no further.
- 19.2.67 Departed camp 0800 Hrs. Reached the ridge overlooking Siligi River Valley 1100 Hrs. Mr Maynard and self and small group of police proceeded ahead of patrol in an attempt to surround the village to prevent knowledge of the patrol's movements preceding it. Departed Negehare 1400 Hrs. Two hrs walk over good track to Urupio. Examined village book and camped.
- 20.2.67 Departed Urupio 0800 Hrs. Reached old Urupio 0930 Hrs. Rested till 1000 Hrs. Walked until noon then spelled to 1300. Continued until 1615 Hrs. Rested until 1645 Hrs. then continued until 1840 Hrs. Listened to Radio Kerema broadcast, Mr. Mundell had arrested all but one of the suspected murderers. Made camp under rather difficult conditions. A splendid effort from the carriers today.
- 21.2.67 Broke camp 0800 Hrs. Arrived Haubrere 0825 Hrs. Informed that Mr. Mundell was at Koaru. Arrived Koaru 1000 Hrs. A pleasant day spent cleansing ourselves and our clothing. Overnight Koaru.
- 22.2.67 Overnight Koaru.

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- 23.2.67 Overnight Koaru.
- 24.2.67 Overnight Koaru.
- 25.2.67 Overnight Koaru.
- 26.2.67 Still awaiting the second half of scheduled air drop, first load having arrived on our first day at Koaru. Overnight Koaru.
- 27.2.67 Radio contact with Kerema. Airdrop scheduled for tomorrow.
- 28.2.67 Now impractical to proceed to Saki village as originally planned. Food nearly exhausted.
- 1.3.67 Mr. Maynard suffering from mild dysentery, and I from malaria. Overnight Koaru.
- 2.3.67 Airdrop successful, plans made for departure of both patrols for Kikori in the morning.
- 3.3.67 Departed camp 0730 Hrs. Camped Sibusiri River 1530 Hrs.
- 4.3.67 Departed camp crossed a ridge early in the morning and came to Urinitei village, this village had never been visited before, some of the occupants had never seen a European. The medical attendant attended to sores and assorted ailments. Departed Urinitei approx. 1200 Hrs. Arrived Sera village approx. 0830 Hrs. Overnight.
- 5.3.67 Departed Sera approx. 0830 Hrs. A very steep track on occasions. Camped 1600 Hrs.
- 6.3.67 Departed camp approx. 0700 Hrs. 1200 Hrs Omo canoes camp reached. Overnight One Constable despatched this morning for Kikori to find Ruby, and inform Captain of our arrival. Canoe arrived late in the evening and made one trip to the Ruby moored at Victory Junction.
- 7.3.67 Canoe returned approx. 0900 Hrs. All officers police, prisoners and some carriers boarded canoe for the Ruby. Reached Victory Junction 1130 Hrs.
Canoe returned to Omo for rest of the patrol, Ruby continued to Kikori. Arrived 1530 Hrs.

End Of Patrol.

In regions such as the one being described, one is tempted to say that the survival of the fittest is not one may do so with little or no medical knowledge, but the people can really help.

Water is stored in bamboo tubes and stored in the H.M.S., as village sites are always high and frequently out of convenient access to water. The intention here that this stored water would be discarded as safe and the water is rapidly becoming stagnant in regard to the water supply. It is certainly common to find a dead pig or a dead cow in the water. The water is also very muddy and the water is very turbid. The water is very muddy and the water is very turbid. The water is very muddy and the water is very turbid.

The water is very muddy and the water is very turbid. The water is very muddy and the water is very turbid. The water is very muddy and the water is very turbid.

Introduction.

The Pepike Census Division lies immediately south of the Southern Highlands District. The population of the entire Division is approximately 800 persons, hence it may be seen that the cost of patrolling the area, save when it is necessitated by such circumstances as inspired this patrol, would make same prohibited.

All the villages visited, with perhaps the exception of Negebare, are also patrolled from Erave, a far more attractive proposition than from Kikori.

The task allotted to the patrol was the apprehension of several murderers, and the extension of govt. influence. The Kikori patrol was mounted in conjunction with another from Baimara under the leadership of Mr. A.D.O. Mundell.

Economic Development.

This facet of Administration has thus far and will for some time in the future, be limited by the sparse population, total lack of communications and inaccessibility. From the description of the country that I gave to Mr. Minchin, the Agric. Officer at Kikori, he concluded that the area could support coffee. I believe that a routine patrol through the area planting coffee and giving instruction in agricultural husbandry, could have useful results.

Coffee, even if carried in negligible quantities on the backs of villagers, to Erave for sale; would firstly, commence the gradual change to a currency based economy.

Secondly, unlike Rousseau, I am of the opinion that any contact with the more sophisticated society to be found at Erave, would be of immeasurable benefit to the populace by ameliorating inter village antipathies.

Lastly, the maintenance required by a coffee garden, would stabilize what is currently a nomadic culture.

Health.

In regions such as the one being described, one is tempted to use such cliches as "survival of the fittest", and one may do so with little fear of contradiction, there being no source of effective medical knowledge to which the people can readily turn.

Water is carried in bamboo tubes and stored in the DUBU, as village sites are always on high ground and frequently out of convenient access to water. It is inconceivable that this stored water would be discarded on pollution; although the writer is rapidly becoming disabused in regard to the harm that natives come to, by consuming such water.

Housing, is completely communal, by this I mean a single DUBU is by every man, woman, child, pig and dog in the group. The houses I entered reeked of the excrement of pigs and dogs- a more tangible reason than the germ theory will have to be offered before any separate accommodation is provided for livestock.

The value of personal hygiene is unknown, and the colour of clothing was barely discernible beneath the layer of filth in which it was covered.

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Anthropology.

A fairly thorough, though basic anthropological study of this region has been made by previous patrols, the only rites I was able to gain any accurate knowledge of, are those relating to death, and disposal of dead.

On the death of a citizen of the Pepike, the customary procedure is as follows, the corpse is kept in the house for a period of seven days; on the eighth day, the body is removed and placed on an elevated platform in a chosen site in the forest. The platform is generally about eight feet high, on either side there is one lower platform on which the women of the village daily come to sit and wail their mourning, this period of mourning varies in length in accordance with the importance of the deceased. When there is no longer any fear for the soul of the departed, the hands are amputated, and the body placed in a limestone cave. The hands are now placed beneath the blanket of the deceased's relations, where they remain until dry. The final procedure involved stringing the now preserved hands around the neck of the closest relation.

In regard to sophistication, the men of Pepike are far behind those of their own linguistic group dwelling only a few miles to the south.

Attitude to the Administration.

The image of the Administration, as held by the Papuans of this valley, is of course based only on what they have seen of its officer's actions on patrol. These patrols have invariably been punitive in nature. Little routine administration can have been done as the cost would be prohibitive.

Considering the foregoing and the obvious of the villagers, one can but conclude, that there is still fear of the "Kiap" and nought but the sketchiest picture of the motives and purpose of the Administration.

Should the govt. wrongly arrest and convict a man to the knowledge of his fellows, then the flimsy hold we currently maintain with justice, would surely be replaced by greater fear and animosity.

Agriculture.

The usual selection of native foods are produced, taro, kau kau, bananas, sugar cane, pumpkin and some form of tobacco. Betel nut is also cultivated and chewed extensively. The people appeared to be very zealous gardeners, ever clearing new areas of land for cultivation.

Carriers.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required number of carriers, the majority of those who began with the patrol were from the Turama River, where they were recruited by Mr. P.O. Hawley, who was doing a tax patrol there. During the two weeks preceding the commencement of the expedition, I toured the Kikori River and villages in the immediate vicinity of the station but was able to recruit only seven men, all from the village of Baina.

Carrying over the limestone barrier must always be difficult, I would however suggest that the substitution of rucksacks in the place of cumbersome two man patrol boxes would considerably improve time.

The only problem that arose was with those carriers taken from the station labour line. Eight of these deserted after the first day of walking. The cheerfulness and spirit of the remaining men inspired my deepest admiration for their strength and spirit; torn and bleeding shoulders were endured with stoicism.

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Register

Rest Houses.

Throughout the area*patrolled, the villages are barren of anything like a rest house. This, I am sure is due to the nomadic existence led by these people. At Urupio an area of ground had been cleared to facilitate the erection of tents.

Roads and Bridges.

The only track encountered that approached a road was that between Negebare and Urupio. As for the track leading from Omo to the populated area of the Pepike, it was frequently indiscernible, and sometimes nigh impassible.

When the development of roads and bridges does take place I am certain it will not be between Kikori and said area, rather with the Southern Highlands; as it is with the people to their north with whom they will share a similar form of economic development.

Conclusion.

All the aims of the patrol were achieved. Every one of the fugitives was captured, and even our presence alone in a region such as this, is of some worth, in that it offers an illustration of the life these people will themselves be living some time in the future.

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C. P. O.