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Station : Nomad

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 3]

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PATROL REPORT OF: NORTH WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 4 [3] 1964/65 Number of Reports: 5

PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1] 1 OF 1964/65	1-42	R.R. STOTT P.O	BIAMI DIVISION.	MAP	31.7.64 – 4.10.64	
[2] 2 OF 1964/65	1-20	M.P.C SAGE P.O	PARE CENSUS		16.7.64 – 11.10.64	
[3] 6 OF 1964/65	1-12	M. BRIAR P.O	IALIBU		8.4.65 – 11.4.65	
[4] 7 OF 1964/65	1-13	M. BRIAR P.O	TOMU.	MAP	28.4.65 – 6.5.65	
[5] 8 OF 1964/65	1-10	R.R. STOTT a/ADC			12.5.65 – 19.5.65	
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WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

NOMAD

Report No.	Officers Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
1 - 1964/1965	R.R. Stott	Biami Division
2 - 1964/1965	M.P.C. Sage	Pare Census
6 - 1964/1965	M. Briar	Ialibu
7 - 1964/1965	M. Briar	Tomu
8 - 1964/1965	R.R. STOTT	SUPGI & PARE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 1 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by R.R. Stott, Patrol Officer, Grd.2.

Area Patrolled BIAMI Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M.P.C. Sage, Patrol Officer, Grd.1.
G.F. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 12 R.P. & N.G.C., 1 N.C.O.(part), 2 Interpreters,
39 carriers(permanent line)

Duration—From 31 / 7 /1964 to 4 / 10 /1964 (parts thereof)

Number of Days 54

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February 1964

Medical Nil / /19

Map Reference Drawing 'Tugiri' Approach Chart - with local information.

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration and Consolidation of BIAMI area.

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

(41)

67-3-25

9th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1964/65 - HOMAD

Receipt of the above mentioned report together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

I have read this report with much interest and am pleased to note the careful and sure consolidation of Administration influence in this area.

I support your comments in the covering memorandum and your officers are to be congratulated for the manner in which they conducted the patrol.

Copies of the patrol map as requested are enclosed.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.3.25

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone ATC:ROV
Our Reference 67-7-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
11 JAN 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration.
Western District,
DARU.

24th December, 1964.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS NO.1/64-65 - NOMAD.

Attached find reports of the ~~Army~~ BIAMI Area carried out, under the direction of Mr. Stott, a/A.D.C., by Messrs. Stott, Sage and Luhrs.

2. The Patrol was both a follow up to that initially undertaken by Hoad (Patrol Report No.4/63-64), and investigatory in respect of reported depredation of the Biami. In view of the latter, the patrol was sent out with some show of strength.

3. The Primitive Biami - "The Bete Noir" of the surrounding small groups, have undoubtedly a reputation somewhat reminiscent of the "Kuku Kuku" but in a much more smaller scale. Their "Modus Operandi", however, is the same and, confronted by approximately equal or superior force, they become normal apprehensive savages whose desire to save their skins makes them either flee or to offer a diffident suspiciously friendly approach. We must not, however, underrate potential danger, and precautions undertaken by Mr. Stott will be necessary for some considerable time.

4. The administrative approach undertaken by Hoad and being carried on by Mr. Stott is solidly based, and will be continued. The establishment of Administration Symbols (rest houses) and continued regular usage, coupled with a friendly approach on our hand and the Biami's desire to trade for steel on the other, will gradually bring the area into line with the hundreds of similar places which existed before. It is in this stage that we should achieve maximum contact with the bulk of the population.

5. Mr. Stott's submission - re a break-up of the area for Patrol purposes is concurred with and action along these lines can be put into effect, immediately. His reasons for an East/West division are sound, but I query whether the division along the line Nomad-Sirigubi - Wailibi - Owobi would, if terrain permits, not be preferable. This would bring the patrol areas on radians from the station, and preclude the necessity of crossing one division before entering a second. Though there is nothing objectionable about this, it would become more important when the area reaches a stage when patrol carrier personnel will be utilized on a village to village basis. I am requesting Mr. Stott's consideration of this, but the ultimate decision will

2/

be left at Sub-District level - such items are not inflexible at this stage of contact.

6. The failure to learn anything of the reported raid is not surprising, whilst the current lack of adequate interpretation makes for extremely difficult understanding. It is hoped that we can induce one or more of the Biami to remain at Nomad to learn Police Motu, when they can be effectively utilized as patrol interpreters, thus allowing greater confidence that what is said gets to the listener in its approximately original form.

7. The invaluable aid to contact and trust of medical treatment is fully appreciated, though Messrs. Sage, Luhrs and Constable Kasari did sterling service, the District Medical Officer will be requested to increase medical aid to Nomad to cover field work.

8. Details of the report relevant to Health and D.A.S.F. have been extracted for their benefit and information.

9. Mr. Stott has written a most informative report whose details of the people, customs, terrain etc, continues to fill in blanks in our knowledge of the Biami. The direction of the Patrol was obviously first class and will have been inestimable value, especially to Cadet Luhrs.

10. Mr. Luhr's report of his first full patrol into primitive areas is quite good, and he has obviously been encouraged to take full notes of all facets of this (the most interesting part of active contact and consolodation.) Mr. Sage's brief outline of the patrol is adequate in the circumstances.

11. Claims for camping allowance have been processed.

12. Would you please have some printed, and return ten (10) copies of the patrol map attached to the report.

F.A. Bensted
(F.A.BENSTED.) A/C
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(37)

67-7-1

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

27th. November, 1964.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1964/65

BIAMI DIVISION

Herewith please find copies of the abovementioned report by myself and the accompanying officers, Mr. M.P.C.Sage , Patrol Officer and Mr. G.E. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer, a patrol map (1copy only. To be sunprinted) and the contingencies covering the camping allowance for the officers and Interpreters.

2. The patrol had mixed successes, but I think that this was to be expected considering the primitivness of the area. In areas where people were contacted a great deal was done to allay the fears and anxieties that our presence in the field created and some headway (admittedly limited) was achieved in bringing the area under permament Administration influence. As mentioned throughout the report a great deal has yet to be done before the Biami hamlets can be considered in the Administration sphere of control, but with the advent of regular patrols this gap between vague influence and real control shall be narrowed considerably. At present the people have not realised the permanancy of the Administration in the area and this may be the prime reason why there is such a lack of confidence, and hence panic, when confronted by a patrol. Once this is realised and accepted then the rate of progress, or advancement, to a better standard of living and understanding shall speed up.

3. Because of internal strife and mistrust the patrol was unable to visit all the centres seen by Mr. Hoad in 1963. However future patrols, if they adopt the proposed break-up of the area, shall have more time at their disposal to check a smaller area more thoroughly for unseen hamlets. Coupled with this internal strife is the fact that the hamlets do move around a limited area and are known by the name of the land on which the house is built, and old names appear to be very easily forgotten. On the other hand a hamlet may have moved temporarily to a sago swamp and are know for that period by the name of the swamp. Hence there is great difficulty in checking those people that moved since the last visit.

4. In the investigation concerning the alledged attack on Dimarbi village not a great deal was learnt and there was no chance of accumulating enough evidence to take legal action. (See Law and Order). However it was learnt that such action, no matter how carefully explained, is quite beyond comprehension as yet, and in this instance did more harm than good. The harm done was shown by the complete rejection of the Administration on a second visit to SAEFOLOBI, where some inquiries were carried out. The work of the next patrol will be to start over again in obtaining the confidence of the people. The error here was simply one of asking the people to run before they could stand. Any future law enforcement should be for the lesser breachs where justice and punishment can be administered on the spot and fully explained.

5. The idea of any commercial enterprise being established in the area should not be considered. The problems of transportation and marketing, plus the primitiveness of the area, would 'earmark' it for failure before it commenced. But I do feel that a lot of good can be attained by the introduction of some crop as a suppliment to the staple diet, that in the future, when and if the transport facilities improve, could be turned into a 'limited' commercial crop. The crop envisaged could be peanuts.

6. Future patrols would be greatly aided by the presence of trained medical personnal, i.e. Medical Assistant, and a comprehensive medical box, as the limited attempts at dispensing medical aid by the patrol were closely watched. In all of the more serious cases brought forward our attempts were successful, and the number brought forward for treatment increased. Visual aids such as this would enhance the standing of the Administration and would do much to aquire the much needed confidence of the people.

7. I feel that the people, once fully conversant with the Administration aims, shall want to help themselves and will develop into the same co-operative society as the nieghboring areas where contact has been more concentrated because of the proximity to the station.

8. With the formation of an R.C. Mission station in the close proximity to the station and the establishment of a school, now in the process, a great difference in the attitude of the people shall be noticed over the next few years.

9. The population figures shown are true of the people seen, and that it added up to an even 1,000 is quite coincidental.

10. For your information, please.

R.R. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

15th. November, 1964.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1964/65

Officer conducting patrol	:	R.R. Stott, Patrol Officer, Grd.2.
Duration of patrol	:	31/7/'64 to 14/8/'64 - Part 1. 27/8/'64 to 4/10/'64 - Part 2. 54 days.
Patrol accompanied by	:	M.P.C. Sage, Patrol Officer, Grd.1 G.E. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer. R.P. & N.G.C. - 12 Interpreters - 2 N.M.O. (Part) - 1 Carriers. - 39
Area patrolled	:	BIAMI Division
Objects of patrol	:	Routine Administration and Consolidation.
Map reference	:	TUGIRI Approach Chart, 1 copy attached - to be sunprinted.

R.R. Stott
(Patrol Officer, Grd.2)

(82)

DIARY - NOMAD PATROL No.1 of 1964/65

Friday, 31st. July.

Departed Nomad, after crossing Nomad River without incident, at 10.00. Followed river for 75 min., passed desserted garden area with 4 partially completed houses. Change direction to NNE, arrived HONOBI 12.15. Track good.

On arrival large communal house desserted, R/H and Barracks fair, area surrounding overgrown. Radio contact with Kiunga and Nomad 1.30.

5.00 saw 6 males, 1 female and a baby in with small amount of food. On discussion it was found main population away making sago. Word sent, hope to be in in morning. Slept.

Saturday, 1st. August.

At HONOBI, total population of 11 seen, 4 reported absent. Gave short talk on basic Administration.

Departed HONOBI at 8.30 and travelled over uncut track through area inundated with numerous small creeks. Arrived SONABI 9.50, consisted of 2 communal houses amidst fairly extensive gardens. Place deserted. Moved on to R/H at GIWOBI, arrived 10.50. R/H good, but very poor Barracks. 3 tent flies erected for accommodation. Place deserted except for V.C.

SONABI people (16) in with food which was bought with trade. No sign of GIWOBI people. Slept. Guard posted.

Sunday, 2nd. August.

At GIWOBI population lined 12 in all. Gave short talk on basic Administration and role V.C. plays.

Departed GIWOBI 7.55. Passed through extensive gardens and a garden house, IOWOKABI, at 8.08. Arrived Boria River at 8.55 and Andu River at 9.00. Both safely forded. These two rivers flowing to the west. Crossed smaller rivers at 9.30, 10.10 and 10.25 all flowing SE. Arrived SHAUMSOM 10.55. Tracks throughout not well cleared.

R/H and Barracks fair, but area not cleared. This was done by carriers before tents erected.

Was the largest group encountered thus far, a total population of 42 seen. The village made up of three large communal houses. People freindly and helpful in setting up camp. Food and pig brought in and bought for trade. Guides obtained for movement into Biami area. Slept. Guard posted.

Monday, 3rd. August.

Departed SHAUMSOM 7.30 and passed through extensive garden area. 7.42 passed garden house. 7.55 crossed small creek and into bush. 8.45 passed garden house of Shaumsom, WAIGIGESU. Continued along an uncut but well defined track (full of leeches) in a general Easterly direction. Small creeks crossed 9.5 and 9.15 flowing south, others at 9.30 and 10.20 flowing north.

Passed old campsite of Messers. Lang and Henderson at 10.30.

Arrived first 'Biami' sago swamp 10.55. Campsite found 11.05. Camp erected and radio contact with Olsobip only. Slept. Guard posted.

Bush Camp BIAMI 3hrs. 35min.

Tuesday, 4th. August.

Departed campsite 7.30 im easterly direction. Crossed swamp 7.50 and onto creek at 8.05 flowing SW to Nomad River, and another 9.20. Dropped down onto river flat of Nomad River, followed this course for some time then climbed fairly steep ridge and arrived at extensive gardens at 10.30. Made contact with group of TIGISUBI people working in garden. 1 male, 1 female and 5 male children. Passed through more gardens and arrived Hoad's old campsite 11.30. Area cleared and camp set up.

Radio set up in an attempt to contact Kiunga, reception shocking. Between 20-30 males into camp to assist in

in clearing camp site. Had visitors into camp all afternoon.

40 adults and 15 children into camp at 5.00, and during a heavy shower of rain to sell food for trade. Also one small pig purchased. Due heavy showers contact restricted during afternoon. Slept. Guard posted.

YOLOBI BIAMI 4hrs.

Wednesday, 5th. August.

Remained YOLOBI. Owner of land consulted and permission granted for the construction of R/H/ and Barracks at present campsite.

People from hamlets of TIGASUBI and GURIMUBIBAGU arrived in force. The former with 59 people seen and 3 reported absent. The latter totalling 15 with 1 reported absent. All were friendly and anxious to please. Gave talk to throng on basic Administration and people asked to help in construction of R/H. Which was done.

Carriers and police, under supervision of Mr. Sage commenced work on R/H. Weather bad and work restricted. Frame nearly completed.

Could not contact either Kiunga or Nomad on radio.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Thursday, 6th. August.

Patrol remained YOLOBI. Mr. Sage, 1 interpreter, 1 guide, and 2 police to investigate road and crossing place to south side of Nomad River. Reported that river fordable.

Investigation started into reported raid and killing on Dimarbi Village.

R/H progressing as rain eased. Food brought in at 5.00 and bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Friday, 7th. August.

Remained YOLOBI. Work progressing on R/H, main holdup is that materials are fair distance away.

People from KENASUBI into camp. Gave talk on basic Administration. Total of 16 people seen. Also brought large amount of food which was bought for trade.

Radio contact re-established with Kiunga at 1.30.

R/H completed late afternoon.

Slept. Guard posted.

Saturday, 8th. August.

Departed camp at YOLOBI and village of TIGASUBI 8.00. Descended down to Nomad River along steep and uncut track in S.E. direction. Arrived creek 8.35 and followed creek until 8.50, crossed second creek 8.55. Arrived Nomad River 9.15. River flowing fast, but fairly shallow. Patrol safely across by 9.30. Smaller creeks crossed at 9.35 and 10.05 and 10.45. Ascended ridge and proceeded along a well defined, but uncut, track through extensive gardens. 11.45 passed ruins of Old SAEFOLOBI. Arrived immediate gardens of SAEFOLOBI 12.10 and camp erected on fringe.

Were inspected by local man on arrival. At 2.30 15 male adults and 7 male children arrived to study camp. Were given assurances of friendliness and told that they would inform all people to come to camp.

4.30 saw 17 males, 2 females and 13 children into camp with a large quantity of food and a large pig. All bought with trade goods. Gave talk on basic Administration.

Weather bad. Day marred with several heavy showers.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

SAEFOLOBI BIAWI 4hrs. 10min.

Sunday, 9th. August

Remained SAEFOLOBI. Total of 43 people seen and no reported absentees. Also 7 males and 1 youth from SAFALIBI.

General discussion with people on basic aims and purposes of Administration. Appeared to be well taken. Further investigation into reported killings at Dimarbi. Work made harder by the departure of the only witnesses during night of 7th-8th August. (See Folio 86, para.838.) No definite facts to go on. Stories of those identified as attackers vary to vast degree, so much so that one wonders if they are refering to same raid. No evidence to corroborate a raid, only hearsay evidence.

Some food bought in and bought for trade.

Heavy rain in afternoon and evening that proved that Japara tents and flys are not waterproof. Light rain all night.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Monday, 10th. August

Remained SAEFOLOBI. Most of population into surrounding bush. Self and Mr. Sage to large communal house where 8 males and 1 youth present. Asked why people had run-away. Answer was that I had been observed writing and that they did not know what it was all about and were afraid and ran away. Another talk given on the peaceful aims of the Administration and was informed that in future no fear will be held ~~fxxxxx~~ of a patrol in the area. The truth of this was to be tested some weeks later and found untrue.

12 males, 2 females and 6 children into camp in p.m. with small amount of food. Again re-assured of peaceful intentions.

Radio contact with Kiunga and Nomad. D.O. at latter but very weak reception.

Slept. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 11th. August.

Rain delayed start. Departed SAEFOLOBI 8.30 and proceeded in general SW direction. Crossed creeks at 9.00 and 9.10. 10.15 crossed AMAMI River flowing NW, smaller creeks at 10.40 and 10.55. Arrived extensive gardens at 11.30 and proceeded down to DUDUGWA River and up opposite ridge to large communal house of KENAGOMOBI, which was deserted, and onto Hoad's old campsite arriving at 12.05. Camp erected and word sent out for people.

5.15 saw 10 males and 2 females and 2 children into camp with food. On discussion was found that there were many more people in bush. People assured of our friendly intentions and were given a talk on the aims etc. of the Administration and asked to contact people and bring them to the camp in the morning.

Slept. Guard posted.

KENAGOMOBI BIAMI 3hrs. 35min.

Wednesday, 12th. August.

Remained KENAGOMOBI. 23 people arrived in camp and claimed to be total population, but gardens and large houses seem to imply a much larger population.

Gave talk to those present on the basic aims and intentions of the Administration.

Food brought in and bought for trade in p.m.

Radio contact with Kiunga and Nomad.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Thursday, 13th. August.

Departed KENAGOMOBI 7.35. Arrived DUDUGWA River 7.55. 8.20 passed first garden house and through SAFIBI gardens, very extensive. 8.30 and 8.35 passed houses under construction. 8.45 arrived SAFIBI, place deserted. 9.25 arrived new gardens and arrived TAGUBI 9.35. 10000 crossed SUWA River. Proceeded SE til 10.35 when guides found they were lost. Retraced steps obtained new guides from SAFIBI and proceeded SW and arrived MISUEBI 12.10. Vi 1

Village surrounded by extensive gardens. R/H sited on small ridge in recently cleared area.

Few people into camp during moving in period. 14 people arrived with food at 4.45, bought for trade. Gave short talk on basiv Administration and told people to collect all absentees and appear next patrol.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain

MISUEBI BIAMI 3hrs. 35min.

Friday, 14th. August.

Departed MISUEBI 8.55. Crossed AMAMI River 9.10. Arrived UNAWOBI(Daba) 10.30. Crossed AMAMI River again 11.15 - all gear rafted across while carriers and patrol personnel waded. All across and departed by 11.35. Arrived Old SIRIGUBI where R/H constructed, but village now deserted in favour of site closer to station, at 12.05. Break of 1hr.20min. Departed 1.35 for Nomad, small creeks crossed at 1.45 and 1.50. Crossed AMAMI River again at 2.25. River fairly wide and shallow with rock bottom. Arrived Nomad at 3.10. 5hrs. 15min.

Patrol stood down for evening.

Saturday, 15th. August to Wednesday, 26th. August (See Folios 90-1)

Remained Nomad. Due to mass desertion by carriers Mr. Sage out in Pare C/D to recruit another permanent line.

Long awaited tractor and grasscutter arrived and assembled during this time.

Corresspondence and office work completed.

Thursday, 27th. August.

Main body of patrol with Mr. Sage and Mr. Luhrs departed Nomad 11.45. Self delayed by paper work departed 1.50. AMAMI River fairly high. Arrived SIRIGUBI R/H 3.30 to find one bedsail missing - mine. Patrol gear re-packed and loads re-organised.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Friday, 28th. August.

Departed SIRIGUBI 7.35 in NE direction. Crossed creek at 8.00 flowing North, and others at 8.10 and 8.15 flowing south. Arrived ISUM River 8.30 and proceeded onto KUMU River arriving at 9.05. River flooded and bridge constructed - all cargo and person nel safely across by 11.00. Proceeded through extensive gardens and kunai patches and arrived FABI R/H at 12.03.

R/H in poor shape and area not cleared. Contact made with population. 4.30 saw 27 people into camp. Main population reported to be on pig hunt. Given talk on the Administration and the part the village and community play, especially in regard to R/H.

Food, large amount, brought in and bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain. Daba 5hrs. 10min.

Saturday, 29th. August

Departed FABI 7.45 in NE direction through extensive gardens and G/house. 8.10 crossed creek flowing to KUMU River and 8.30 arrived that river. Another precarious bridge constructed. All gear and personnel safely across by 10.00. 10.10 passed deserted garden house and 10.25 UDIMI hamlet. Continued NE crossed small creek 10.45 and arrived large house, WAILIBI, 10.55. Went on to R/H arriving 11.00.

Track mainly through gardens or old garden sites and grossly overgrown with kunai. Is well definable and obviously well used.

R/H on small kunai ridge top and in good condition. Frame of large Barracks under construction by the people, this encouraged. Area not cleared. Kunai used later for Barracks roof.

4.15 saw large line of people into camp. Two hamlets, WAILIBI totalling 31, and AGOBOLIBI totalling 30. Given talk on basic Administration and their part in it.

Large quantity of food and one pig brought in and bought for trade, mainly beads. Pig purchased for small axe. Late afternoon another pig arrived from WAMOBI with population

following.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

WAILIBI BIAMI 3hr. 15min.

Sunday, 30th. August.

Remained WAILIBI. Population from WAMOBI arrived with huge supply of food, as well as yesterdays pig.

Total of 29 seen. Given talk on basic Administration and their part in it. People friendly and helpful.

Police and carriers used kunai from area to roof Barracks. Helped, or hindered, by WAILIBI and WAMOBI villagers.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Monday, 31st August.

Mr. Sage departed for Nomad for medical supplies. Patrol departed WAILIBI 7.30 in Southerly direction passing through extensive gardens and G/house of TUGUGULIBI at 7.50. Crossed creek flowing into Kumu River 7.55. Change of direction to East and arriving at AWOBI 9.15.

Self to main house to make contact, while Mr. Luhrs supervised clearing of campsite and erection of some.

Track definable and well used but uncleared.

3.45 saw 44 people into camp from AWOBI, on discussion found out about another hamlet close by. People given talk on basic Administration. Heavy afternoon rain interrupted talk and was postponed until the next day.

Large quantity bought for trade.

No radio contact with Kiunga due to public holiday.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

AWOBI BIAMI 1hr. 45min.

Tuesday, 1st. September.

Few people only returned in morning, elected to remain AWOBI. Police sent out to contact people of AWOBI and new hamlet of FASUBI. Carriers on clearing of campsite in anticipation of construction of R/H.

11.30 saw 25 FASUBI people and 40 AWOBI people into camp. Again given talk on basic Administration and on discussion it was agreed that in future FASUBI would line at AWOBI, where it is hoped a R/H will be situated.

7.00 p.m. saw a group of men merging on the camp. Were met on camp perimeter by self, Mr. Luhrs and 4 police. However only had pig for sale. Informed them that camp not to be entered into after dark. All happy. Pig returned to village for the night, and matter to be brought up in morning.

Minor disturbance among carrier line and was found 4 had deserted.

Slept. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 2nd. September.

Departed AWOBI 9.00 after quick search for deserters. Proceeded in general SE direction but wandered through kunai covered ridge. Arrived MIGILOBI R/H 10.25. Mr. Sage arrived camp 12 noon.

Track fair and for the most part definable, but uncut.

R/H fair, but surrounding area small and uncleared.

3.45 saw population of 21 into camp. Were given talk on basic Administration. Food brought in, mainly bananas, was bought with trade. Perhaps one of the villages were it appeared food was short, gardens seen not as extensive as others observed.

Rather large 'sick line' from village people and 3 persons suffering from badly infected sores. Ably treated by Const. Kasari and assisted by Mr. Sage in absence of N.M.O.

Selpt. Guard posted.

MIGILOBI BIAMI 1hr. 25min.

Thursday, 3rd. September.

Departed MIGILOBI 7.55 in general ESE direction. 8.05 passed deserted G/house. 8.15 crossed small creeks. 8.30 arrived AKUMA River. River flows west and is wide and shallow at crossing. All patrol personnel waded across. Arrived MASUAROBI at 9.10. People contacted and asked to come to campsite later in day. Continued on and passed through (literally) two large houses that make up KOGOYABI at 9.50. Arrived Road's old camp 9.55.

Kunai area and this cleared and camp set up.

Track fair and appeared to be cut in places. Was obviously well used.

4.30 Saw a line of 74 people into camp. Population divided into hamlets of KOGOYABI, HOGWAILIBI, OBAMI, SUSULIBI and MASUAROBI. People appeared cheerful and to have some interest, if not full understanding, in work of patrol. Gave talk on basic Administration and part played by villagers.

Sick parade by Mr. Sage and Const, Kasari and was attended by some villagers with sores etc.

Slept. Guard posted.

KOGOYABI BIAMI 2hrs.

Friday, 4th. September.

Remained KOGOYABI. Owner of land consulted and permission given for erection of R/H. Carriers working on frame while villagers collecting roofing materials.

Food brought in and an additional number of females seen for first time. All food bought for tarde. Also one small pig.

Major points from yesterdays talk reiterated for benefit of newcomers, but was interrupted by heavy rain.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Saturday, 5th. September.

Remained KOGOYABI. Work continuing on R/H, but held up by heavy afternoon rain. Village people anxious to help and have been great boon in collecting materials.

Large quantity of food brought in and bought for trade.

Medical attention on villagers helped by length of stay. All greatly inpressed by work of Mr. Sage and Const. Kasari in medical field.

Radio contact with Kiunga at 11.30.

Slept. Guard posted.

Sunday, 6th. September.

~~Remained~~ Remained KOGOYABI. R/H completed.

Food brought in and bought for trade.

Guides organised for Monday.

Heavy rain.

Slept. Gurad posted.

Monday 7th. September.

Departed KOGOYABI 7.30 in general SW direction. Passed through hamlet of SUSULIBI at 8.10. Arrived SAGANARBI 10.30. Held discussions as to position and whereabouts of other hamlets. Moved onto campsite some minutes away from village and past ruins of old village site, DIBAGALUBI. In both new and old village sites there were fairly good stands of coconuts.

On arrival two decomposing bodies were seen on traditional plateforms. Both were a number of days old, possibily up to 14 days and were bloated and issuing forth a rather nauseating stench.. At old village site the bleached bones of two otherillage persons seen exhibited on raised plateforms.

Track non-existant for large portion of way and patrol was led through all points of the compass before arriving at village. Where present the track was uncut and very faint. Appears that these people have little contact with any other of the same liguistic group.

5.00 saw 45 people into camp, mainly males and

on discussion it was found that large number of females and children were in the bush.

Given talk on basic Adminstration and villagers part.

Large quantity of food brought in and bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted.

SAGANARBI BIAMI 3hrs.

TUESDAY, 8th. September.

Departed SAGANARBI 7.30 in general WNW direction. passed through another old site of Saganarbi at 8.00 and continued on to R/H at MUGULUBI, arriving at 9.20.

Track again wandered all over the place and passed through many patches of Kunai Grass. Was uncut but fairly definable throughout.

R/H on edge of fairly large kunai patch and in fair condition. Mr. Sage off to village houses while camp set up.

People in during early afternoon with food and indicated that the population would be in later on in day. 4.30 saw more food and large number of people into camp. Given talk on basic Administration and the part villagers play.

Slept. Guard posted.

MUGULUBI BIAMI 1hr. 50min.

Wednesday, 9th. September.

Remained MUGULUBI. Discussions with people to place hamlets of KELEMI and HILOBI. Mr. Sage off to surrounding hamlets. Self endeavouring to break servere cold.

Work started on the construction of Barracks.

Radio contact with Kiunga and Nomad 3.00.

Slept. Guard posted.

Thursday, 10th. September.

Patrol remained MUGULUBI to complete Barracks. Self, with Consts. Kasari and Bogajiwai and six carriers departed for Nomad at 7.30. Passed through YULABI (Gebusi) and had to bridge KUM River and AMAMI River. Track fair, but because of cold made heavy going of last miles. Arrived Nomad 3.30. MUGULUBI - NOMAD 8hrs. Slept Nomad.

Friday, 11th. September - Saturday, 12th. September.

Remained Nomad. Had District Inspector West and District Officer. Did small airdrop to patrol and flight over Biami area. Radio contact with patrol both Friday and Saturday.

Sunday, 13th. September.

Consts. Bogajiwai and Huiama with six carriers departed Nomad 9.30 for FABI. Self and Const. Kasari departed Nomad 12.30. Arrived FABI after passing through SIRIGUBI and crossing KUMU River at 4.30. Met patrol having moved across from MUGULUBI earlier in day.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Monday, 14th. September.

Remained FABI. Discussions with Mr. Sage and Mr. Luhrs on the visit of District Inspector. Also on break up of patrol, Mr. Sage to move back to ~~Kimx~~ Nomad and prepare for Pare G/D patrol. Mr. Sage departed with Consts, Scupa and Huiama. Patrol gear re-packed and guides obtained for next leg.

Slept. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 15th September.

Departed FABI 7.20. Arrived SIU River 7.50. Time spent bridging, all gear and personnel across bu 8.45. Headed NE direction and arrived ASAWO Creek 11.10 rested untol 12.00. Continued NE and passed through SOI'IBI at 12.20. Arrived HALIMGBI R/H at 1.15.

Track from SIU River not cut but fairly well used

and definable. All areas passing through gardens shockingly overgrown and diffucult to move through.

R/H on small spur of small ridge and not cleared. In fair condition.

People from hamlet of ADOBOBI in during afternoon. Given short tlak on basic Adminsitration. Later discussions on whereabouts of other villa ges etc. showed that there was complete lack of Knowledge of the area and its contents.

5.30 saw two'panic crazed villagers into camp telling of raid on village. Self, Mr. Luhrs and 5 Police to investigate. Was false alarm. Story was that an elderly village gentleman had died of natural causes while bulk of people in to camp. On returning they heard the cries of the women and naturally assumed that a raid was taking place.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

HALIMOBI BIAMI 5hrs. 55min.

Wednesday, 16th. September.

Remained HALIMOBI. People from IVILOBI into camp. 45 seen altogether and they are a composite village of the hamlets of TIBISUBI and SOGAIBI as seen by Head.

Were given short talk on basic Administration. Guides aquired for move to next community.

Large amount of food brought in and bought with trade.

Radio contact with Kiunga at 3.00. No contact with Nomad.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Thursday, 17th. September.

Departed HALIMOBI 7.45 in ENE direction. Passed through IVILOBI 8.15 and continued on to SOGAIBI arriving 9.00. On discussion with people it was found that there was 2 other hamlets not seen yesterday in the area. Moved on to good camp a few minutes passed SOGAIBI.

Track fairly good and appeared to be cut and was obviously well used.

People seen from hamlets of TAKASUBI, KICHEBI and SOGAIBI. Many reported absentees due to death that ADOBOBI on 15th. Given talk on basic Administration and part played by villagers. On discussion it was organised that these hamlets will line at HALIMOBI R/H in future.

Quantity of food bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

SOGAIBI BIAMI 1hr. 15min.

Friday, 18th. September.

Departed SOGAIBI 8.10. Delayed by heavy rain. Moved off through light rain in NNE direction. Crossed creeks at 8.20, 9.20 and 9.30 all flowing west. Arrived KENAGOMOBI 9.50, rain becomming heavier elected to camp.

Track fair, but uncut.

To village to contact people but as like last visit place deserted. Interpreters and guides dispatched to garden areas to contact people.

4.00 saw 11 males and youths into camp. Able to aquire guide for next day. Bought small amount of food with trade.

Radio contact with Kiunga and Nomad 3.00.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

KENAGOMOBI BIAMI 1hr. 50min.

Saturday, 19th. September.

No guides arrived. Departed KENAGOMOBI 8.05 in NE direction arrived bank DUDUGWA River 8.15, followed river for some minutes then crossed and continued NE. Crossed creeks at 8.50, 9.00 and 9.05 flowing west. Arrived SAEFOLORI 11.15.

Mr. Luhrs and 3 police to village. People fled into bush on sighting party. All efforts to contact people during afternoon met with failure.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

SAEFOLOBI BIAMI 3hrs. 10min.

Sunday, 20th. September.

Remained SAEFOLOBI. Managed to contact one elderly gentleman. Returned to camp and position explained as to our presence. He then departed to inform the population that fears unfounded. 3.30 p.m. saw 7 males into camp with food. Was bought for trade.

On discussion all denied any knowledge of rest of population or of any knowlege of roads on to the N and NE hamlets. Before any further questioning could be done the 7 males were away and into gardens.

Slept. Guard posted.

Monday, 21st. September.

Remainded SAEFOLOBI. 6.30 saw self , Mr. Luhrs and party off to village to try and contact people before they moved out into the bush for the day. All village houses deserted.

Carriers put to work on clearing dropsite, later to be used for R/H site. Police parties out to try and find road onto KASIMOBI village.

Elderly gentleman into camp again. Appealed to for help in contacting people. Assurances given that he would do so, but failed again.

Consts. Bogajiwai and Kasari into camp with yuong man from KASIMOBI who agreed to guide us to his hamlet.

Radio contact with Kiunga and airdrop arranged.

Slept. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 22nd. September.

Remained SAEFOLOBI. Work on dropsite continuing. Completed in late afternoon.

People seen moving in gardens and around houses, but always managed to keep safe distance and any attempts to contact them met with their flight into the bush.

Radio contact with Kiunga 3.00. Drop organised for tomorrow morning, weather permitting, by M.C.M. Cessna.

Slept. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 23rd. September.

Remained SAEFOLOBI awaiting airdrop. Newly aquired guide departed during night with odd pieces of clothing.

Plane arrived 1.30 dropped, departed and arrived with second load about 2.30. 25 bags of rice and meat, biscuits, tea and salt recovered. Runs during second load put a neat pattern near camp site.

Radio contact with Kiunga 3.00.

All food and gear re-packed ready to move.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Thursday, 24th. September.

Elderly gentleman into camp as patrol moving out to offer services as guide. Departed SAEFOLOBI 8.15 inNE direction and through extensive gardens. 905 and 9.20 crossed small creeks. 9.25 crossed fairly large stream HARUA (possibily ULALA as recorded by Hoad). Into extensive garden again and arrived deserted house 9.20. Continued on to larger house, ULALOBI, arriving 9.30. Contacted 3 old men, 2 women and 4 children.

House surrounded by extensive and well laid out and cared for gardens, mainly bananas. On discussion was found there was a large pocket of population here with bulk of same away collecting sago. Discussions friendly and was arranged to move onto good campsite and that population would be brought in during afternoon.

3.30 word sent to ULALOBI to come to camp, but elderly guide had spread some malicious talk and people had taken to the bush, leaving a large quantity of food in the house.

Attempts made during afternoon to regain contact with people through interpreters - unsuccessful.(See Folio 105, para 958)

Again all patrol personnel fed from rations.
Slept. Guard posted.

ULALOBI BIAMI 1hr. 15min.

Friday, 25th. September.

Departed ULALOBI 7.50 and continued in NE direction until 8.15, thence East to TAMO River at 10.20, thence SE til arrived at KASIMOBI and Hoad's old camp at 11.40. Walked through continual rain from 8.30 and was very heavy at times.

Track through continual gardens or old garden sites and very overgrown hampering movement of heavier patrol gear. Track fairly well defined.

Place deserted on arrival and an investigation showed 3 houses in the area, all deserted and from all accounts had been for some days.

All patrol personnel fed from rations.
Radio contact with Kiunga 3.00.
Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

KASIMOBI BIAMI 3hrs. 50min.

Saturday, 26th. September.

Remained KASIMOBI. Constable Bogajiwai down with bad malaria. Attempts made again to contact people. One elderly man brought into camp 10.30 and a few minutes later his son appeared. Situation explained and the aims and intentions understood by young man. Agreed to lead police to where people hiding in bush.

5.15 saw a total of 8males and 4 youths into camp. All very nervous and abviously afraid. Given talk on the aims and intentions of the patrol and of basic Administration and some of the tension left group ane discussion continued along much friendlier lines. Was found that area suppoted very large population, but that there would be some absentees as some had gone to north side of Nomad River.

A little food brought in and bought for trade. Definitely in buyer's favour.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

Sunday, 27th. September.

Remained KASIMOBI. Again fooled by assurances of people when yesterdays line approached and shouted from the bush that they were not coming to camp. Police parties sent out and returned at 12.30 with 4 males, 3 females and 4 children. Again given a talk an the aims of the Administration and that no evil intention could be placed on patrol.

Large quantity of food brought in and bought for trade, also a small pig.

After business dispensed with people fled when approached by myself.

6.00 8 males into camp and on discussion it was found that my colouring had much to do with earlier flight. However managed to aquire a gude for Monday.

Slept. Guard posted

Monday, 28th. September.

Departed KASIMOBI 7.50 in SSW direction. Crossed creeks at 8.00, 8.10 and 8.35 all flowing west. Arrived KUMU River 8.45 and followed bank til 8.50 then crossed. 9.10 and 9.15 crossed meandering creek twice. Arrived Hoad's old camp at TEGOMIDIBI at 9.20. Self to village while campsite cleared and tents erected.

Reception good after initial surprise and after aims of patrol explained assurances given that the rest of population would be informed and would come to camp when all set up.

Group of 4 large houses in a small area as all could be seen from main TEGOMIDIBI house. Area surrounded by small but well kept gardens.

Trach uncut but well defined.

Radio contact with Kiunga 3.00.

3.45 saw 51 people into camp, mainly males. Were given talk on basic Administration stressing that our intentions were peaceful and trying to gain some confidence of the people who were plainly nervous of our presence.

Guides obtained for tomorrow and 4 men to accompany the patrol to Nomad for work.

Slept. Guard posted.

TEGOMIDIBI BIAMI 1hr. 30min.

Tuesday, 29th. September.

Departed TEGOMIDIBI 8.35 in SW direction. 8.50 crossed creek and went South. 9.00 crossed another creek and went WSW. 9.45 passed through garden area and deserted G/house. Passed another 3 deserted G/houses at 10.00. Arrived OWOBI 11.10. Remained in village for discussions and making contact with people hiding in overgrown garden surrounding house. Then moved off in SE direction to suitable campsite.

3.45 saw 32 people from OWOBI into camp, with a couple of visitors from OBAMI, and later population of IAWAWOBI. Given talk on Administration and the effect on villagers. On discussion it was found people quite ignorant on surrounding countryside, but were able to hold OBAMI visitors to be a guide tomorrow. Also 2 local men to accompany patrol to Nomad.

Plentiful supply of food bought for trade, also a small pig.

Slept. Guard posted. Rain.

OWOBI BIAMI 2hrs. 35min.

Wednesday, 30th. September.

Departed OWOBI 7.55 in SW direction. 8.05 passed FOMIEBI, hamlet that lined with OWOBI yesterday. 8.15 crossed EDEIA creek and 8.20 arrived ARSEMSEBI hamlet and a G/house KEMENADOBI. These people not seen before, population about 15, were given a short talk on the Administration and was arranged that in future they would line with OWOBI. Change direction to SSE and crossed ABUIA River at 9.20 and up ANIBUNA River. 10.10, 10.40 and 10.50 crossed small creeks and arrived OBAMI 10.55.

Track mostly along ridges and appeared well used. Was uncut but easier to move along then those on the flat.

2.30 saw 54 people into camp. Were given talk on Administration and some time spent allaying fears of our intentions. Some trouble experienced in aquiring guides for tomorrow as it appears some 'bad blood' between here and YOLODOMO. After repeated assurances of Admin. protection 2 guides obtained.

Large amount of food brought in and bought with trade.

More interest than has been usual shown by these people in the patrol and gear, especially the wirelesses.

Slept. Guard posted.

OBAMI BIAMI 3hrs.

Thursday, 1st. October.

Departed OBAMI 8.05 in SE direction. Crossed creeks at 8.15 and 8.25. At 8.35 arrived TARGUMI River, crossing point at top of small, but pictureque, waterfall. Arrived HARAGUMI River at 9.40. River wide and fairly deep at crossing and was rising. All across by 9.55. Climbed ridge through extensive garden had a view over land covered in last few days. Arrived Head's old campsite at YOLODOMO at 10.55.

Track again mostly along ridges and more open than usual although not cleared.

2.00 people from hamlets of YOLODOMO andMOSABI, MAHMOBI, with only male population of MUFULOBI into camp. Total of 75 seen. Given talk on basic Administration.

Fair amount of food bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted.

YOLODOMO BIAMI 2hrs. 40min.

Friday, 2nd. October.

Departed campsite 7.55 in SSE direction. Crossed creeks at 8.5 and 8.10. Passed through hamlet of YOLODOMO 8.15. 8.25 changed direction to West. Changed direction to South at 9.20. Continued on through extensive gardens arrived KOGOYABI R/H at 9.50.

Track fair but uncut. Well definable and appears well used. For most part goes through extensive gardens.

Discussions with villagers as to whereabouts of communities not as yet seen, but deny all knowledge of same.

4.30 saw 26 people into camp with food. On discussion it was found that they were of YASIBI hamlet that had been missed previously. They and other KOGOYABI villagers given another talk on the work and aims of the Administration.

Food bought for trade. Radio contact with Kiunga.

Slept. Guard posted.

KOGOYABI BIAMI 1hr. 55min.

Saturday, 3rd. October.

Departed KOGOYABI 8.10. Arrived SEMAGARBI at 10.55. Contunied on and arrived MUGULUBI R/H at 1.00.

Track fair, but uncut. Passed through garden areas and kunai patches.

Bulk of population fled on arrival. 13 people into camp with food and were given talk on Administration and asked to inform rest of people hiding in the bush of our peaceful aims and intentions. Food bought for trade.

Slept. Guard posted.

MUGULUBI BIAMI 4hr. 50min.

Sunday, 4th. October.

Departed MUGULUBI 7.15 and headed NW passing houses at 7.35, 7.55 and 8.05. Crossed WARUMA River and arrived YULABI 8.45. Onto KUM River arrived 10.05. Sometime wasted in locating bridge. All across by 11.00. Continued along well cleared track to AMAMI River at 1.10, all across by 1.35. Arrived Nomad 2.10.

Patrol stood down.

END OF PATROL No.1 of 1964/65.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(22)

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

10th. November, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1964/65.

BIAMI AREA

Introduction:-

This patrol was the second full patrol to move into and through the Biami area, but it was by no means one of the earlierest contactors, as in 1935 Hides had passed through portion of the area classed as Biami, From then on a series of patrols and surveys, both Administration and private enterprise, have touched on or passed through the area. None of these earlier patrols had this particular tribal area as their sole objective and so it was not until recent years that patrols have gone into the Biami area for the Biami's sake. Although details are scarse on the earlier patrols, it appears that with the exception of Nomad Patrol No. 4 of 1963/64, all previous patrols experienced some unpleasant and/or embaressing moments at the hands of these people. Throughout the remainder of the East Stricklandarea one is regaled today by stories and legends of theferocious Biami raiders and it was acting on information of one of their latest raids that this strong patrol was mounted to move through the area impressing on the people the strength of the Administration but that the policy was that of 'peaceful penetration' and that the job of the Administration was to aid and help the people to advance along with the rest of the Territory.

The patrol was conducted in two parts and because of this the patrol personnel varied, but the varying members did not effect the movement or security of the patrol while in the field. The patrol, conducted by the wri ter, was accompanied by Mr. M. Sage, Patrol Officer, from 31.7.'64 to 14.9.'64, when at that date Mr. Sage left the patrol to conduct a routine census patrol throuh the Pare Census Division. The other European, Mr. G. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer, was with the patrol throughout and gained some valuable experience. N.M.O. Aniwa accompanied the patrol from 31.7.'64 until 14.8.'64 and then was forced to withdraw due to some mysterious malaise. The first part of the patrol was accompanied by 11 members of the R.P. & N.G.C., but through transfer and the need of police for the Pare patrol it was reduced to 8 members after the 14.9.'64. The hardest staff movement to overcome was the lack of a medical orderly after the 14.8.'64, but the medical work was admirably carried out by Constable Kasari who on most occassions was ably assisted by Mr. Sage or Mr. Luhrs.

The first part of the patrol was the movement up the North bank of the Nomad River to Rigisubi thence across the river to Saefolobi and down the south bank villages to Nomad station. There was a fortnight break at Nomad due mainly to the desertion of the permanent carrier line and the time it took to recruit more, and also that the tractor was being flown in and assembled at that time. The second part of the patrol covered the remaining Biami area situated between the Nomad and Rentoul Rivers.

The patrol was in the field for 54 days between 31. 7. '64 to 4. 10. '64, during that time there was a break on the station between 15. 8. '64 until the 26. 8. '64 when the patrol came back to Nomad for supplies and all but a few Pare carriers deserted. From the 18. 8 '64 to 23. 8. '64 Mr. Sage was out in the Pare area recruiting a new labour line. The patrol moved out on the second leg on the 27. 8. '64 and remaindxxxx in the field until the 4.10.'64, the writer returned to the station on the 10.9.'64 til 13.9.'64 for a District Inspection and Mr. Sage departed the Biami Patrol to commence the Pare Patrol on the 14.10. (64. Of the days in the field 46 were spent in contact with the Biami people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The area in which the patrol was carried out is a large area of undulating tropical rain forest which lies east of Nomad Patrol Post, south of Mt. Sisa and west of Bosavi and where the population is scarce and where each community is isolated from the next. The main Biami collection of hamlets lies roughly in the middle of this area with the majority of the contacted communities between the Nomad and Rentoul Rivers and extendingto the foothills of the Karius Range. Present knowledge shows only one community of about 3 hamlets to be on the north side of the Nomad River. The people showed very little interst in the working and movement of the patrol and from past reports I would assume that this lack of interest was due to their own natural timidness, coupled with internal squabbles and mistrust.

Internal strife was very apparent to the patrol as on more than one occassion we were unable to aquire guides to lead us unto the next centre of population only 2 or 3 hours away. In this way the plan to follow the route taken by R.A. Hoad some ten months ago was disrupted. The reason usually given for not guiding the patrol to a particular village or centre of population was that the place mentioned was not known. Later it was found that the two communities were not on friendly visiting terms because of some internal disruption. One guide at Owobi was quite adamant that while he knew the track to Ugwalumbi if he or any of his people went there they would be killed. No reason for this supposition could be extracted except that they were 'bad people', and no amount of cajoling or persuation would change this decision. Other guides were obtained only after repeated assurances were given of Administration protection, which usually entailed the particular guide accompanying the patrol long after his usefulness had finished until a friendly area was reached or until police escort could be provided to get him back to a friendly area.

It was found, on the whole, that the people had little or no knowledge of the surrounding area. For the most part the station at Nomad was something that had only been heard about, and very inaccurately I might add, and nobody ever thought in their wildest dreams that they may be able to visit the area. At the furtherst point from the station the patrol was about 4 days walk from away in a straight line. Instances involving the Rest Houses built by Mr. Hoad less than a year ago showed even moreso the lack of knowledge and interest in the area as a whole. Throughout the area R/Hs are a new inovation and one would think that word would spread concerning their construction, but they were known only to the immediate hamlets whose inhabitants probably helped built them. It was found that groups 2 hours or less away knew nothing of their existance, or on the occassions the people were aware of the existance of R/Hs, as the patrol experienced at Saganarbi they knew nothing of their location and the patrol found itself geared for a hard days walk which ended a little less than 2 hours later in the Rest House at Mugulubi.

With this lack of local knowledge the people appear also to have no inclination to learn, travel or in any way assist in the work the Administration is trying to carry out.

The area could be broken up into two sections to be patrolled seperately, or, at least allowing for a break on the station to allow sores to heal and supplies to be replenished. The demarkation line I have planned is based on varying degrees of lethargy towards the Administration and primitiveness in their own way of life. It is true to say that the whole area is lethargic towards the Administration and ignorant of everything save their own small world. The degree of lethargy and ignorance follow a fairly clear cut line between sectors of the area patrolled and it is intended that this line shall mark the division.

In the area west of the line of villages KENAGOMOBI, UGWALUMBI and MUFULOBI there seemed to be slightly more interest and attention shown and taken of the patrol. This is undoubtably due to the fact that relations between these villages and those of theGebusi and Kubor are fairly cordial and the Biami side of the friendship have been 'shamed' into some sort of activity, as the roads and R/Hs in the former areas are very good and well looked after.

The villages to the east, including the 3 already named, are much more primitive in their way of life and hence have horizons that penetrate no further afield than their own hamlets. Any intrusion from outside is taken practically as an'act of aggression' and is treated with one of two methods:-

a)To runaway and hide in the bush and ignore any overtures made to them, or,

b)To remain and tolerate this foriegn intrusion in sullen, suspicion-ridden silence.

Both are frustrating and for many years yet it shall have to be a waiting game to allow the people,in their own time,to grow to accept the Administration, As this was only the second patrol through the area it cannot be seen yet, but there is a possibility that this latter alternative is the beginning of a breakthrough towards gaining the confidence of the people. Future patrols shall have to ensure that this indirect act of acceptance is not infringed or abused in any way and tact, patience and tolerance shall have to be always in the forefront.

With the area broken like this into the suggested divisions each patrol could spend its endurance in a much smaller area taking all the time necessary to see all the people and to locate, either by guide or by trial and error, all hamlets. I am quite sure that this patrol did not contact all the people and in the eastern sector especially I am sure that other pockets of population, as yet unseen, exist. Once all people are locateed then the long and often tedious process of gaining the confidence of the people can begin.

Throughout the patrol requests were made for some of the men to accompany the patrol to Nomad, to see the station and to work for trade goods that would bring wealth to them personnally and to the community. The initial success to these requests was amazing, but for the most part the victory was short-lived as the patrol only had to go comparitively short distances before the majority decided that the adventure was too much and they returned to their villages. On these numerous occassions it was always determined whether or not it was safe for the returning people to go back to their villages unescorted. In all cases the men were able to get back to their homes unaided. However there were the intrepid few that came throughand who worked for a month or more at Nomad before collecting their trade good wages and departed. The total number to arrive was 13 and they were engaged on a variety of work on the station and departed with a much different view than when they arrived.

As they were departing to return I asked that other men come in to take their place and was assured that this would be done - one now must just wait and see exactly what the reaction will be.

As there is no monetary system as we know it in the area all business transactions, i.e. purchase of foodstuffs and token payment for Rest House land use, were carried out with trade goods as currency. The current price for a fair size pig on the Baami trade market is one tomahawk, and the price list then descends through the range of knives, to mirrors and calico to the standys such as beads, fishhooks, matches and salt for the smaller purchase of food. Salt was in great demand althrough the area and the patrol consumed and traded away 40lbs and could have done with more. The other items, apart from steel that was always in demand but came at a slightly higher price, gained and lost popularity in spasms. Differing from the last patrol the people now know exactly to what use all trade items are to be put and it was interesting to note that those articles with only ornamental value, i.e. bangles and handkerchiefs, were not in great demand anywhere and had to be 'forced' on the people when the other trade was running low and had to be spaced out to ensure an even distribution of the more useful items. Even though mirrors were frequently requested I have yet to catch the proud owner admiring himor her self and preening before it, obviously this does go on but now in the privacy , or rather semi-suclusion, of he long house.

With regard to trade it was interesting to note that when going through a village for the second time, or during a stay of a number of days, the quality of the produce brought in deteriorated immensely and yet the same prices were demanded. One must allow for some falling off of quality during a stay of 2-3 days but in these cases it was too much, however after one would-be vendor was informed that the food was not of a suitable standard the rest offered for sale seemed to pick up in quality. On each recurrence of such an incident the situationwas explained that the Administration paid only for good quality food that could be eaten and was not interested in throwing good trade away on rubbish. This, of course, did not stop all second trippers from trying to offload inferior foodstuffs.

You will have seen in the diary to this report the constant reference to large and extensive gardens. In fact the actual population seen in relation to the area of productive garden indicated that there are still a large portion of the population as yet unseen. The figures of visiting and seeing 32 communities for only 1000 people speak for themselves. In many areas where people were contacted it was quite openly stated that various members of the group had runaway on the patrol's arrival. Kogoyabi and Migilobi were instances of this. In other areas, less friendly and more timid, where large centres of population had been recorded previously and where the garden areas were extensive enough to afford the population first indicated it was found that the hamlets were deserted on our arrival. After a while a few of the people would come into the campsite to sate their curiosity but would give no unformation as to where the remainder of the population were, usually by simply declaiming any knowledge of other inhabitants. Instances like this occurred at KENAGOMBI where 22 males were seen, and KASIMOBI where 12 males were seen. On questioning it appeared that there were no females or children in the group and that the men lived by themselves. This was not believed but the patrol was in no position to be able to disprove these statements.

An incident at KASIMOBI emphasised the fact that more time should be used in gaining the confidence of the people. On the 3rd day, after frustrating and largely futile attempts to find the people, 4 males, 3 females and 2 f.c. came into camp to sell food, they were engaged in converstaion for some time by myself, through interpreters, but when approached by myself within 10 ft. they scattered and were off into the bush at a great rate. After that nothing could convince them to come back into camp or that I intended no harm and that there was nothing sinister

or evil about me.

In areas where friendly contact was made and a large proportion of the population had gathered and had been advised of the purposes of the patrol and the general work and aims of the Administration through its agency at Nomad there seemed to be very little understanding no matter how patiently the system was explained. The attitude seemed to be 'Well this really has nothing to do with me, but seeing that he has come all this way I shall listen politely and then go away and forget all about it.' The concept at having better communications, better houses, constant administritive and medical patrols etc. is as yet very foriegn to the way of life followed for generations and a few more patrols into the area, especially if medical facilities are available for'on the spot repairs' to damaged limbs through sores and T.U's and a competent orderly is accompanying, will soon have its effect on the present way of thinking particularly in the less primitive areas of the West Biami sector.

It must be remembered that each and every act done by the patrol was viewed with suspicion and had some sinister evil attached to it. Anything not done by the people themselves must be wrong and bad, this thought is brought about bythe ignorance and timidness of the people. At times it could prove very hard on the working and aims of the patrol as at SAPOLOB' the reason given for non-attendence was that I had been observed writing and this was something that the people did not understand and therefore it was bad. Another reason given on countless occassions was the colour of our skin, and once or twice, the colour of my hair (which is red). It is all these seemingly unimportant acts, actions and facts that make the people reluctant to communicate with each other and with the Administration and therefore make it much more difficult to convince them of our peaceful and friendly intentions. Again the only answer is for fairly constant patrols through the area making contact were it can and allowing the people to grow accustomed to our presence before any great step forward in progress and education can take place.

Another problem that does not help to advance our aims is the cumbersome interpretation required to put our views across to the people. We have, as yet, no Biami interpreters and have to make use of and rely largely on the Dada or Gebusi bi-lingual who for generations has been looked upon by the Biami as an inferior, and certainly a weaker, type than himself. He is therefore suspicious of what is told to him simply because it is uttered by a traditional enemy. The process and theory behind this method of interpretation used was always carefully explained but it could be seen that the doubt was always there. It was hoped to intice one of the Biami men that accompanied the patrol back to Nomad to remain and train as an interpreter, but on completion of their time it could be seen that they were anxious to be back in their villages and the matter was not pressed. We have been able to gain the services of a young Gebusi man who speaks Biami and some motuan and who has ties in the western villages of the Biami and he proved very successful as an interpreter while the Biami men are on the station. In future patrols it is again hoped that his services can be obtained. The interpreter used for most of the patrol was a man from Shaumsom in the Daba area north of the Nomad River and although fair he was not as widely known as the Gebusi and so was doubted even more.

The presnt system of interpretation goes from Motuan to a Pare who speaks the Supei/Daba language to the Biami language through a Gebusi man, and back again through the same channels. Once this long and involved system can be dispensed with then I feel that the problem of holding the attention of the people and getting them to participate by asking about those points on which they are not clear shall be largely done away with.

Though the patrol had no overt acts of aggression made against it the hospitality recieved could have been better. Throughout the patrol there was only one moment of unpleasantness. At SAEFOLOBI, on the second visit, the patrol was able to advance right to the old campsite without being observed, possibily becsuse it was raining and had been for some time. While the work of setting up the camp was getting under way Mr. Luhrs, C.P.O. in company with a Constable 1/C and 3 experienced Constables proceeded on to the village long house some 400 yds through the garden. The party surprised about 50 people in the house who immediately fled, complete with bow and arrows, and some of whom stood threateningly as if to say 'come after us and we shall fight' on the edge of the clearing while the rest departed post haste. The senior Constable of the group acted promptly and correctly by calling the police together and reported back to camp. The trouble seemed to stem from the inquires made during the first stage of the patrol into the 'Biami Raid' on Dimarbi village. From the rather vague and unreliable sources at our disposal it was gathered the SAEFOLOBI people were expecting a punitive expedition to return and they wanted no part of it at all. The patrol was forced to remain at this village for a number of days waiting for an airdrop and during that time no contact could be made again with the people.

The impression gained of these people during the patrol was that they were not a warlike, fighting people. They were more the 'hit and run' type and I have no doubt that had the patrol security been relaxed then there would have been more incidents involving patrol personnel and the local villagers. Throughout the patrol was strictly policed and no one person was permitted out of the perimeter unescorted. All steel trade goods and private axes and knives came under special scrutiny and no undue exhibition of this 'wealth' was made.

Conclusion

As yet this is the most primitive area seen in the Nomad Sub-District but I feel that the legends and stories of the 'Biami Warrior' are slightly over exaggerated. If the patrol is properly briefed and the 'rules of patrolling' are explained and abided by I feel that the Biami has neither the know how or inclination to prove himself as a fighting man. Constantly during the patrol it was found that the first thought on meeting the patrol was one of panic and to escape contract.

There are many problems that confront a patrol in the area and things like communications, i.e. roads and bridges, Rest Houses, interpretation and the universal mistrust in the area must be overcome if any advancement is to be made. Lack of roads hamper the patrols movement and also do nothing to broaden the narrow horizons of the people. Perhaps once roads are cleared then the people will gradually accept the fact that there are other places than their own hamlets and will move and trade among their own linguistic group and so make a united front, rather than the collection of independant communities that now reside in the area. The construction and periodic use of Rest houses could, in the future, act as a magnet to draw the people out of the bush and could serve as a start to more consolidated villages which would make life easy for the Biami and for Administrative purposes. Mistrust of one another and of the Administration will only be overcome when the people are able to move freely around the area without fear of sneak attack and amubush. In an attempt to start this cycle moving roads are to be built between the main camps used on the patrol and it is hoped that this network will be added to in futre times by the people themselves.

The major problem at present is interpretation and once this is overcome than I feel that these other problems

shall, given a little time and a lot of help fromthe Administration, sort themselves out.

Because of the geographical position no thought can be entertained on introducing any sort of economic agriculture, but a lot could be done in introducing new food crops for subsistance and methods of farming. From the layman's view the ground throughout the area is quite fertile and much ahead of most other soils in the Western District.

It is the opinion of the writer that only constant and continual patrolling through the area is a sure way to win the confidence of the people and it also allows the people to accept the Administration at their own pace and not be rushed into anything that is not understood. I would strongly oppose the introduction of time schedules for rate of progress and advancement in this area as from the contact thus far I cannot see how a true assessment could have been formulated as to the needs of the area.

LAW AND ORDER

Throughout the whole area known as the 'Biami' there is no law and order according to the Queen's Regulations. With this only the second full patrol in the area no attempt has yet been made to introduce the N.R.O.'s. In the course of this patrol some inquires were made into an alledged raid on a Daba village, DIMARBI, and a talk on the regulations and how they effect the people was given. However it is felt that niether the full significance or what the effects on every day life would be were brought home to the people. During the latter stages of the patrol very little was mentioned along these lines as it was obvious that the prime task was to gain the confidence of the people and bring them to a state were there are capable of listening and paying full attention. The full significance and realisation of law and order, as we know it, cannot be explained to a people who live in such a primitive state as this, and any introduction must, I feel, come slowly and through lesser breach of the law where the people can see justice being dispensed.

I was evident throughout that thepeople had complete disregard for the powers of the Administration, mainly because it was new and therefore suspect, and becausethe of the general non-realisation that the Administration was in the area to stay. To go into the area and enforce the regulations without first gaining the confidence of the people and educating them to a standard whereby they understood that some of the old practices would have to cease , and where they had some idea of the way in which justice for any breachs was dispensed. As it is now the Administration is something to be afraid of and to keep clear of. Only more patrols can irradicate that feeling. Once that is overcome than the people must be shown that the Administration are not empowered to go through the area at random and 'pluck' individuals from their villages to answer for something that they quite reasonably did not commit. This can only be done slowly and with great patience and tact on the part of the officer concerned. To try and speed the work of law enforcement would only aggrivate the people and future patrols would find that less and less people are to be found. It was the experience of this patrol that the people, once they had taken to the 'bush', could go on indefinitely keeping one move ahead of the patrol and avoid contact.

One of the aims of the patrol was to investigate, and take whatever action it thought fit, an information laid concerning an alledged raid on DIMARBI village by a group of Biami warriors. From information laid the patrol first proceeded to TIGASUBI village on the north bank of the Nomad River. On arrival cordial relations were established and questions concerning the raid were asked. The 2 Dimarbi witnesses, who accompanied the patrol, were also asked to identify, if possible, the men seen on the raid. In answer to this they said that one man was a 'raider' for certain, but went on to say that all the men present were participants. This one man, when questioned further, admitted going on a raid and was able to supply the names of several other men, not of this village, who also went on a raid. Whether or not the raid was the one at Dimarbi could not be ascertained as directions, times and numbers were vague and there was no evidence that any such raid was instigated from this village. Quite often another man, quite unkown to the witnesses, had to be called in to fill in points that were not known to the 'suspect' (for want of a better word) and this led me to believe that I was just getting a story of some raid given to me because the peopel thought that was what I wanted to hear.

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and make some allowance for the faulty interpretation.

I was very obvious that the Dimarbi witnesses were expecting this to be nothing more than a punitive expedition and wasted no time in voicing their disappointment in not having seen the whole centre of population shot out of hand. Despite the explanation as to how the investigation would be conducted and the reason why the Dimarbi men further showed their disapproval by deserting the following night.

With that main source of information gone the patrol was forced to rely solely on the information of the alledged attackers. It now appeared that the main instigaters did not come from TIGASUBI, but from SAEFOLOBI. The patrol had no choice then but to go to SAEFOLOBI, accompanied by the provisional V.C of Tigasubi and the 'suspect', to continue its inquiries.

At SAEFOLOBI the questions were continued and some of the men named previously were located. All were questioned but no real evidence or confessions could be obtained. In fact from the separate stories one wondered if the raid in question was under discussion. Not one could be corralated with another. Each person, it appeared, proceeded independantly and was unaware of who else was in the raiding party, and each had a completely different story to tell as to how the raid was conducted. From the stories one got the impression that the people questioned did not know exactly which raid was being discussed, and even if they did the facts were distorted with little episodes from some other raid in a similar vien. It was agreed however that all the men questioned had, at one time or another, been on a raid on one of the surrounding villages, but that fact in no way helped this investigation.

In my opinion I found that it would do more harm than good, as at a later date it was proved it had done harm already, to press any further action into this common occurance in the area. It must be remembered that the arrival of the Administration is still viewed with suspicion and mistrust, and the people, who are naturally shy, do not welcome any intrusion into their community life and to have it forced upon them, together with rules and regulations that they do not understand, can only lead to ill feeling between them and the Administration.

Proof that harm had been already done by the questioning into the Dimarbi raid was brought home at a later date when the patrol had occassion to return to SAEFOLODI. At this time no contact what so ever could be made, save with an elderly gentleman, who we suspect twisted the assurances of the patrol and thereby helped in this lack of contact. It was also obvious that distorted accounts of the first visit by the patrol to SAEFOLOBI had found their way to the nearer villages as similar experiences re contact, or lack of it, were had.

If any law enforcement is to be commenced, and I think that it should be, then it would be advisable to begin with less serious offences. In this way the offence and the punishment for the offence can be explained to the people and they can also see the method in which these petty breacks are dealt with. To fulfil this statement it may mean that a 'blind eye' must be turned on the more serious offences for a while yet, but in the long run I feel that it will be better for the people and the Administrative system to bring the people slowly under the laws and regulations of the Territory.

(13)

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In actual fact for the Biami area the heading should read 'Foot Pads and River Crossings' as there are no roads and bridges in the area. In odd places 'bridges', which consist of treesfalling across a river or creek by accident, serve as bridges, but then only if they are in close proximity to the original track. The patrol constructed a number of bridges, but in most cases they were only of a temporary nature and would be washed away in the next floodtide. The one bridge that was constructed above the highwater mark was across the KUM River and then that was just by accident. Because of the hamlet system of the society the whole area is unundated by foot pads but these are uncut and difficult for a patrol moving through to negotiate as the space between the trees on either side of the 'pad' are less than the width of the patrol cargo, hence a lot of 'backing and filling' and 'on the spot' clearing.

Since the last patrol there has been no attempt to enhance or improve the communications of the area and the patrol was moving through a dense tropical rain forest on a faint 'foot pad'. Interspaced along these so-called roads were estensive gardens, or old garden sites, which caused the patrol to slow down even more. All gardens are areas where the large trees have been felled and left, any cleared spaces are planted with bananas and/or taro, hence, with these obstructions, the patrol was forced to walk the fallen trees which invariably were all overgrown with kunai grass and weeds. One never quite knew when a false step would send one into the unknown under this covering. In all community centres and hamlets it was asked of the people that they clean the roads to allow easier movement of the patrol and gear.

In moving out to the area through the Gebusi the roads were excellant and were used as an example as to what was required in this sphere. It was also pointed out to the 13 Biami males that returned with the patrol to work on the station and it is hoped that since returning home some work may have been started. In these requests for better roads assurances were given that something would be done in developing a road system, but I feel that they were only vague promises given at the time and that any marked improvement shall rest upon the returning labourers.

These instructions, along with all other N.R.O.'s, shall have to be stressed for sometime before thay are fully understood and carried out. Any action taken for non-participation in these works will have to rest of the descretion of the officer conducting the patrol as no two centres are at the same degree of understanding, or acceptance, of the Administration or its aims.

Throughout the patrol 11 major rivers were crossed, either waded or bridged, and innumeral creeks. No real trouble was experienced with any of then although the crossings of the AMAMI, KUMU and KUM Rivers were slowed down, on occassions, by the rivers being in flood. All rivers were of wadable depth when flowing normally and for the people of the area, who are not great travellers, no bridges are needed as there is nothing important enough that cannot wait until the rivers have subsided. In most cases this would mean a wait of 24-48 hours.

All rivers, at the points of crossing, were wide and fairly shallow with a rock or gravel bottom. Apart from the rivers that were in flood all were waded, and those bridged could have been waded if flowing normally. All rivers are subject to 'flash flooding' and the patrol experienced the speed with which the water rises. Between the camps at OBAMI and YOLODOM the HARAGUMI River was crossed and with the first patrol personnel across the river was only knee deep but running very strongly,

15 minutes later, after all the carriers were safely across, the water had risen to chest deep and would have been considered dangerous to cross.

Until communications have been improved and the patrol can move freely through the area the present mode of slowly wending around the area will be the only way of patrolling the area. In the event of the patrol moving from point A to point B in a hurry I feel that the present times could not be improved on as the present system does not lend itself to rapid travel. The instructions concerning the clearing and maintenance of roads have been left and it will be up to future patrols to see that they are enforced. Until a system of roads are organised then I feel that the area will not be stable enough for positive administration. Any progrss in this early stage needs to be within easy reach of the Administration and the present communications and social breakup, at present, place it an eternity away. A decent road system will swift, frequent visits to any centre of population and will therefore speed up the development and progress of the area.

(11)

THE COMMUNITY

It was very evident that the area patrolled was classed 'uniform' by the Administration. Throughout no evidence was seen to support this statement. The one saving feature that had any relationship to uniformity was the language spoken and in most places it was the same, or with only minor dialet modifications.

The whole area is broken into independent blocks, each a centre of a community, which appears to be an overgrown hamlet that has divided itself into a number of smaller and more personal groups. Each one of these centres of community are self-sufficient and self-supporting having under its control a large tract of land for hunting and gardening and usually at least one decent river for fishing. These groups of smaller hamlets are usually kept together by some affiliations through marriage or affinal kinships and through the ever present need of defence. In some cases there are vague connections and affiliations with hamlets and odd singular hamlets outside the original group, again mainly through marriage. This only a friendship between the two hamlets concerned and does not include the two respective larger groups. In most cases these larger groups of hamlets, or centres of community, are separated by some physical barrier from those around it, usually some fairly large river like the KUM, KUMU or MARAGUMI Rivers, or, by a lengthy walk through trackless country with one or two steep ridges in the middle.

Travel and communications between the groups is not nonexistant but the geographical features encountered on the way do tend to slow down any movement between places. Also the social structure of the society plus the internal strife and mistrust serve to keep the movements of the people at a minimum. The fact that the Biami communities lay in wait for members of their own linguistic set, as well as for their neighbors like the Supei, Baba and Gebusi are proof of the lack of uniformity and the extent that internal strife in the linguistic group has reached.

All other factors, such as dress, trading habits, social actions, gardening and housing (to a certain extent), are the same for the Biami as they are for any other group of the collective East Strickland area so far seen by the writer.

Dress:-

There appears to be two types of dress worn by men in this area, but from what was seen and from the scant information recieved, there was no idea of 'best dress' and 'working dress'. With both these modes the genitals were covered with a short, knitted sporran from which were attached lengths of knotted string which hung down low on the thighs and was attached to the heavier knotted string belt at the back.

It was across the back that the different, or perhaps changing, fashion was noted. In some cases the 'skirts' were just meagre creations that came to just below the buttocks and covered an area of about 4 inches width across the middle of the back and about 10 inches in length. The ones seen were usually old and tattered and could just be termed within the bounds of decency. One or two newer ones were seen and it did show that when new the skirts were quite adequate. This type of dress was seen mainly in the eastern and more primitive area of the Biami linguistic group.

The second type featured more the 'covered-up-look' and looked much neater. This creation was a skirt much thicker than the one previously mentioned and stood out over the rump and bounced and swayed along when the wearer moved. This thicker illusion is made by there being a number of skirts tailored to fit together. This skirt covers the wearer from hipbone to hipbone around the back and is much longer in length, reaching down

to the back of the knees. The grasses in the skirt itself were very ca carefully attached tothe string belt and always with alternative strips of grass dyed red, by a special berry stain, and ordinary plain grass. The overall effect was quite glamourous. Differing from the first type of skirt, not one of these seem was old or tattered and the owner seemed to take great pride in his skirt. I suspect that this was even taken to the extent where the wearer excentuated the hip movement to obtain a decent swing of the skirt.

Another normal feature of the dress is the wide bark corset worn above the skirt at waist level. This is tied with cane and is anything between 6 and 10 inches wide. As far as I can see this serves no useful purpose, except as some type of armor, and appears to be most uncomfortable when sitting or squatting on the ground. One quaint, or awesome depending on the circumstances, custom in connection with these bark girdles is the way in which pleasure, or annoyance, is shown by the flicking of the thumb nail on the surface and making quite an eerie sound when done en mas by a collection of 20-30 men.

So much for the essential male dress, but no dressing is complete without some ornaments, and the Biami have quite a number that can be used. The main adornment the visitor sees is the bamboo nose piece which in some cases are quite large. To the Biami theseare more than adornments as they signify his standing and prowess amongst his fellow villagers. The theory is that the larger the bamboo nose piece the greater the prowess of the wearer. Some of the elder men, it was noted, had over stepped their prowess and were seen to have broken the skin and thereby being deprived of the power to wear their 'bamboos'.

Strings of threaded berries, trade beads (a recent inovation) or fringes of cassowary quills are worn on the head, bands of plaited grasses around the arms and just below the knees and necklaces or bandaliers from the neck across the body to the armpit of coils of plaited and woven string and necklaces of dogs teeth (or pig) and cowrie shall completed the adornments of the Biami male.

The hair is groomed in dozens of greasy ringlets, some dyed red with ochre, hanging down from the middle and back of the head to shoulder length. The forehead back to the ears is shaved, presumably to make way for the ornaments worn.

The femal attire is singularly unattractive and collectively disual with long grass skirts and the ever present bark cloak. In all a dingy, depressing sight against the men and never once was this dress seen to be broken by any colour save some beads or teeth necklaces worn by the younger females. Some younger females were also seen to have added an extra layer to the grass skirt and it still looked fresh and clean, but it was in all a mournful sight and quite in keeping with womens position on the social structure.

Trade:-

As mentioned earlier these people are self-sufficient in their own communities. Admittedly the standard of living does not demand anything but the bare necessities of life and their own closed communities have not travelled far enough abroad to add any other more luxuriant tastes to their wants. As far as wealth goes these are a very poor people and have nothing to trade but food. The main and normal trading items such as pigs or some native artifacts are not evident in the area and a man with more than one pig is considered wealthy.

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So much for the essential male dress, but no dressing is complete without some ornaments, and the Biami have quite a number that can be used. The main adornment the visitor sees is the bamboo nose piece which in some cases are quite large. To the Biami theseare more than adornments as they signify his standing and prowess amongst his fellow villagers. The theory is that the larger the bamboo nose piece the greater the prowess of the wearer. Some of the older men, it was noted, had over-stepped their prowess and were seen to have broken the skin and thereby being deprived of the power to wear their 'bamboos'.

Strings of threaded berries,trade beads (a recent inovation) or fringes of cassowary quills are worn on the head, bands of plaited grasses around the arms and just below the knees and necklaces or bandaliers from the neck across the body to the ~~armpit~~ armpit of coils of plaited and woven string and necklaces of dogs teeth (or pig) and cowrie shall completed the adornments of the Biami male.

The hair is groomed in dozens of greasy ringlets, some dyed red with ochre, hanging down from the middle and back of the head to shoulder length. The forehead back to the ears is shaved, presumably to make way for the ornaments worn.

The femal attire is singularly unattractive and collectively dismal with long grass skirts and the ever present bark cloak. In all a dingy,depressing sight against the men and never once was this dress seen to be broken by any colour save some beads or tooth necklaces worn by the younger females. Some younger females were also seen to have added an extra layer to the grass skirt and it still looked fresh and clean, but it was in all a mournful sight and quite in keeping with womens position on the social structure.

<u>Trade</u>:-

As mentioned earlier these people are self-sufficient in their own communities. Admittedly the standard of living does not demand anything but the bare necessities of life and their own closed communities have not travelled far enough abroad to add any other more luxuriant tastes to their wants. As far as wealth goes these are a very poor people and ~~[illegible]~~ have nothing to trade but food. The main and normal trading items such as pigs or some native artifacts are not evident in the area and a man with more than one pig is considered wealthy.

With the advent of the Administration into the area bringing trade goods such as axes, knives of various sizes, salt, calico, mirrors, beads and matches, the people have become hungry for trade, particularly steel. Because of the ignorance and supersticion of the people the Administration must, as yet, take the trade to the people and these items denoting huge wealth for the people are being handed out for ridiculously small services rendered. This is the first real trading that has been introduced into the society. Though the need for things is not great the practise of raiding and taking what is available from vanguished hamlets more than made up for the lack of trade routes in and out of the area, and is probably the main reason why such routes were not evolved.

Gardens:-

Although the people are keen hunters and pass a lot of time hunting and fishing and are hardly ever seen without some sort of weapon, they also have a faitly well organised hamlet agricultural system. Each hamlet has as its focal point the communal house, usually in the 'homestead' garden area, with extensive gardens further away from the main house. The only exception seen to these extensive gardens was MIGILOBI? in other places like KENAGOMOBI AND ULALOBI the extensive gardens were in the vicinity of the main house. In areas where the gardens are some distance away there was always some sort of shelter erected to enable gardeners to remain overnight or longer in the gardens. Depending on the distance from the main house they may be faitly solid constructions built after the style of the main house, or just rough shelters consisting of a roof only where a night or two can be spent during garden preparation of harvest.

The staple crop is bananas and some extensive areas of this crop were seen the largest being at ULALOBI and YOLODUM. The next important crop would be taro and this was seen throughout the area but does not appear in the same quantity as bananas. In the north-east some yams were offered for sale but this appears to be only in that region and not very extensivel y grown. In all cases and in all gardens no unnecessary clearing is done and the crop is planted among the fallen trees and left to fend for itself. Whilst the crop is growing, after it has sprouted, there is no interest taken in it until the harvesting is due and all gardens were overgrown and a hazard to move through. This very primitive method of gardening does not appear to effect the people as throughout the re appeared to be adequate food for their needs, and in most cases, an over abundance.

The soil appears to be better than the usual run of soils found in the West Strickland area and further west, around Kiunga. The soil in the west of the area is a red clayish loam and as o ne moves further east the colour changes to a chocolate colour and throughout does not appear to have had any of the natural'goodness' leached out of it as in other areas in the Western District. The climate differs from other climates in this area i.e. the northern section of the Western District up to the foothiles of the mountain ranges, and there is more variation in temperatures, with some night becomming quite cold, the area is well drained and the rainfall is only 150 inches a year, or about 100 inches a year less than Kiunga. All this has its effect as the gardens stay productive for a longer period and give a much better yield than other similar areas not toodistant.

There are swamps, but they are few and far between and sago, although collected, is not a staple food. In many cases the people have to go up to 3 to 4 days to the nearest productive sago swamp. The people usually go there en mas and remain up to a week while thewomen make sago and then return to their communal houses. While away sago is solely eaten but on return it is used only as a supplement to the diet.

Hunting and trapping is done by the men, boys and dogs and not with any fervour or great success but to help fill in the day. On the patrol a few rather primitive traps were seen at KENAGAMOBI and OWOBI, and usually consisted of a fairly deep hole in a hillside with some bait, usually bananas, hanging from the top edge. The theory is that the animal will over-reach itself in attempting to get the bait and topple into the hole. It is then hoped that the trapped animal will be unable to get out, but from the traps seen I could not seem how any self repecting animal would allow himself to remain trapped in one of these for any length off time. One or two cane fish traps were seen at TIGASUBI and these were small and open and are mainly used for scooping through the water, although I was informed that they can be placed in fast flowing streams and left for sometime.

All game caught is treated with due ceremony and after the feast the trophies are exhibited on the veranda of the communal house as proof of the catch. I did not ask, but I suspect, that the story of every trophy seen could be told and that each bears the mental name of the respective hunter.

Houses:-

The first striking aspect of the Biami housing is security, and although there are two different types of house niether differ in any way as regards defence. They are solid houses with there stumps and supports close together and so organised that the only entrance is through the front. In time of emergency exits do not matter as theys seem to go through the walls, floor and ceiling which only goes to prove that the sides are not as secure as the front looks. There is one opening in the middle of the house front and is fortified on either side by slanting logs going from the apex to the ground, in a herring bone effect, and placed very close together. The door is an opening 2-3 feet and about 3-4 feet high and inside there are aseries of logs on a slide that can be dropped in position by removing the one support and thereby denying entrance to any undesirables. The patrol was confronted by this many times. This door makes a fast, unexpected entrance impossible as it allows only one to enter ata time and in a semi crouched position because of the step and the smallness of the opening.

All the houses follow a similar pattern, being large and commodious and made from simple bush materials - saplings, bark and sago palm leaf roof. Apart from the visable frontal fortifications no heavy timber is seen, but this lack is made up by the closeness of the sapling stumps and supports. This method was no doubt evolved because of the difficulty in falling heavier timbers with the primitive stone cutting implements. It was noticed that most people helping in the construction of a R/H were greatly impressed by the overall solidarity of the house and the use of heavier timber for stumps and bearers etc.. With the introduction of axe-heads I think that a gradual change shall come over the house building activities and that better houses shall be built. Changes have been noticed in the areas adjacent to the Biami where there has been more contact and there is no reason why it should not happen here in this society.

The two types of houses differ only in the internal organisation, and even then one of these types is predominant. This first type, built on sloping ground, has three definite partitions, an informal living and cooking area, the segregated sleeping area and the mens veranda out the back overlooking what ever view is available. This first area is a large plain area covering the width of the house and with and earth floor. In here the food is kept, hanging down from the rafters on swinging shelves or just hanging from a single rope, and is prepared and eaten by the society, sometimes the men move out and eat on the ~~xxxxxx~~ veranda. The sleeping quarters

The sleeping quarters are usually on a raised floor and have a centre aisle on either side of which are raised sleeping plate-forms with areas designed for small warming fires on chilly evenings. This room is again divided, about one/third - two/thirds, with a low partition, with the smaller area the womens sleeping quarters. The third area is the veranda out over the slope and is between 10 and 12 feet off the ground. This is exclusively the mens area and all their weapons and trophies are kept here and this is where the men sperd most of their time while in the house. In visiting one of these houses you are always taken through to the veranda before any 'men's talk' is mentioned.

The second type of house, seen at SEMARBI and KOGOYABI, was much squatter and wider than the one previously mentioned and was built on flat ground. Because of this there was no veranda and no raised floors. The house was devoid of any obvious sections apart from the small. half-walled area on one side for the women. Inside the effect was of a barn and cooking and sleeping areas were scattered around and there was no semblence of order that one saw in the more common type of house. It seemed that one family had taken up residence in one particular area and did all the functions of housekeeping in that area alone. There was absolutely no privacy as even the walled womens section was at below eye level and all one had to do was to stand up and gained a complete view of the interior.

Social Structure:-

Here all the benefits seemed to be vested in the male with the women having very little influence. I say influence as it was noted throughout that the women in the society were allowed, and nearly always had, a chance to voice their opinions. This in no way affected the decisions made by the male but could influence the decision on a point where the hamlet was evenly divided.

Marriage is usually conducted through sister exchange and for the most part or organised when the girl is very young, or even before she is concieved. As is the case in most istances there is not a direct exchange and debts are allowed to accumulate, or it is found that one side has recieved an exchange and given the promise that the next born in the family will be betrothed as a future payback exchange. The whole system of marriage is a business and no sentimentality enters into the job of a male taking a wife. Because of this exchange system it was seen that a number of elderly men had very young wives, some just over the age of puberty. Differing from our society where one must go through the process of courting and wooing the chosen partner and the pangs and frustrations of 'lover's quarrels' etc., this system is quite simple and straight forward. Here a man desires a wife and simply looks around the exchange market of those indebited to him and if there is nothing than he can demand a wife. The debt must be paid and so the seeker is promised a small child or perhaps one not even born yet. With this assurance of getting a wife the husband-to-be is then content to sit and wait until his betrothed is old enough to leave home.

The strongest family relaionship occurs between father and son, with certain influences from the paternal uncle. Once a boy is weaned there is no maternal influence or hold over the boy at all. From an early age the boy is taken over by the father and is brought under the control of the male population and is able to mix freely with the older generation. Mothers, wives and daughters are only considered asthe workers and are left out of many ceremonies and are given no affection. In most cases the wives are new to the village as in the patrilinial society the wife goes to live with the husband on his land, and the daughters are promised through exchange and are not expected to remain in the village much after the age

of puberty. These women brought into the village as exchange brides are not fully accepted into the community and should a woman be left widowed she returns to her home village and back to her mother and is looked after by that village. In the case of elderly women being widowed she may remain with a son and be looked after during her last years by the son.

Death and the treatment of the corpse follow a fairly uniform line, and at SEWARBI where the patrol came across two recently deceased (one male and one female) it appeared that both recieved equal treatment, except that the male was given a better show at mourning. For the first days after death the corpse is kept in the house and is mourned over by the women who show their grief by keeping up a continous mournful wail. A mortuary plateform is erected, usually just outside the house, and the body together with personal effects are placed on it. Bundles of food are regularly brought and placed at the feet of the corpse to stave off any hunger the deceased's body spirits may have. In time the body rots away leaving only the bones to be bleached. When passing through MUGULUBI it was necessary to go past an old mortuary plateform containing a stack of white bones and guarded by a bleached skull, and at the foot of the plateform there had recently been placed some very nicely cooked taro broken into convient pieces.

WARFARE:- I have no doubt that the stories heard concerning the raids of this society did take place, but not to the extent that the nieghboring groups say and have led themselves to believe. I feel that these stories of the ferocious Biami may have been exaggerated so the survivors of a raid may cover their own cowardliness, or to allow them to 'go one better' than the last person to witness and relate the details of a raid, or the stories just greww and grew as they past from mouth to mouth. The Biami is not a better or a lesser man than any of the other groups and I am sure that he has as great a concern for his own safty as those in the surrounding groups have for theirs. In this respect the Biami shows that he has the sense to live off the reputation that has been built up around him. No raid, to my knowledge, instigated by the Biami has ever been attempted with-out the 'odds' being in favour of the attacker.

In fact warfare in this area can be no more than sneak raids on unprepared communities because the geographical contors and fauna do not lend themselves to open warfare. Even engaging in a running fight would be difficult as thetropical rain forest growth is so thick that there is no room for an axe to swung properly and an arrow certainly go far before hitting a tree. The only cleared areas are near the houses and then they are not large enough to allow to sides to face up and engage in open fight.

Though this outlawed practise does go on in the area I am not at all convinced that the frquency of the raids are as often as the Supei, Daba and Gebusi people ~~will~~ would like us to believe.

One point of interest arising from the last patrol is that on this visit not one skull trophy was to be seen in the houses. On questioning it was found that the skull and bones of the victim are all now deposed of in fast flowing rivers.

In short warfare in this area consists of raiding people that are thought to be in need of a payback for some wrong, imagined or otherwise, that has been committed against the attackers. The raids are swift with surprise being the most damaging weapon. And it cannot be said that this is a regular or frequent operation.

(5)

REST HOUSES.

The number of R/H's in the Biami area are still insufficient, but that number is being added to patrol by patrol. There are a total of seven R/Hs with this patrol constructing two R/Hs, one police barracks and repairs made to one police barracks. The new R/H are at TIGISUBI and KOGOYABI, with a Barracks built at MUGULUBI and the repaired barracks at WAILIBI. All the R/Hs were in fair shape and were a welcome change from the tents. All R/Hs are spacious and can comforably accommodate two officers and the bulk of the patrol cargo.

There are Rest Houses at:-

TIGASUBI - Built this patrol and is in good condition and has area for large Barracks.

HALIMOBI - Built 1963 and is in good condition, but sited on a spur with little room for barracks.

MISUBBI - Built 1963. In good condition and surrounded by large cleared area.

MIGILOBI - Built 1963. In good condition with limited area for Barracks.

WAILIBI - Built 1963. In good condition. In small kunai grass patch. Framework of Barracks put up by residence, roofed by patrol with Kunai Grass.

KOGOYABI - Built this patrol and is in good condition and has area for Barracks.

MUGULUBI - Built 1963, in fair condition and sited on edge large kunai patch. Large and solid Barracks built this patrol.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

This could ~~nn~~ in no way be classed as a medical patrol as from the 27.8.'64 there was no trained, or semi-trained, personnel accompanying. The medical work carried out was of a routine nature, mainly 'patching up' the permanent carrier line and was done mainly by Constable Kasari and ably assisted by Mr. Sage and Mr. Iuhrs. No survey was conducted into the health of the people apart from the general impressioned gained from the health view of the people seen. This lack of a Medical Orderly was lamentable and I would urge future patrols to make every effort to be accompanied by a Medical Orderly and an adequate medical box. At first the people showed interest, but no confidence, in the activities that surounded the 'Sick parade'. At KOGOYABI a youth was sighted to have a badly ulcerated leg and was treated by Mr. Sage and progress was watched very carefully by all. Fortunately the time was available to allow the treatment to have the desired effect while the patrol was present. Some weeks later while passing through KOGOYABI a second time the youth was seen and had recovered completely. Others were brought forward then but medical supplies were low and they were asked to come to Nomad, but that was a different story and so whatever aid available was administered but it was explained that this was only a temporary treatment and for full treatment they must come to Nomad.

The health generally was good, but in this type of society all ill and infirm are not brought forward as it is the survival ofthe fitest and illness is treated as a weakness, or an act of the spirits, and so thought that nothing can be done to combat it.

POPULATION

The population seen on this patrol was nowhere near the true population of the area and less than the population seen by Mr. Hoad a year ago. However it is felt that this will be the case for some years yet and that there will be agreat number of people who will not be sighted. Nothing can be done about this fact as it was proved on this patrol and until the peo ple wish to come and see the patrol then they can remain indefinitely in the bush and one step ahead of the patrol all the time. The best examples of this were seen at SAEFOLOBI and KASIMOBI.

Below is a list of the centres of population, the hamlets contolled and the population figures seen in the area.

TIGISUBI -	TIGISUBI - 22 m, 12 f, 14 m.c, 11 f.c. Some reported absent.	=	59.
	Gurimubibagu - 10 m, 2 f, 2 m.c, 1 f.c. Some reported absent.	=	15.
	Kenagubi - 12 m, 4 f, 3 m.c, 2 f.c.	=	21.
SAEFOLOBI -	Saefolobi - 20 m, 4 f, 16 m.c, 3 f.c.	=	43.
KENAGOMOBI -	Kenagomobi - 8 m, 5 f, 8 m.c, 1 f.c.	=	22.
SAFALIBI -	Safalibi - 7 m, 1 m.c.	=	8.
MISUEBI -	Misuebi - 37 m, 13 f, 14 m.c, 9 f.c, 3 hamlets seen, but all classed as Misuebi.	=	73.
WAILIBI -	Wailibi - 39 m, 12 f, 11 m.c, 6 f.c.	=	68.
	Wamobi - 7 m, 13 f, 3 m.c, 6 f.c. Many fled on arrival.	=	29.
AWOBI -	Awobi - 16 m, 15 f, 14 m.c, 3 f.c.	=	48.
	Fasubi - 14 m, 4 f, 5 m.c, 2 f.c.	=	25.
MIGILOBI -	Ioniwobia - 8 m, 9f, 2 m.c, 2 f.c.	=	21.
	Mimobi - 1 m, 1 f, 1 m.c.	=	3.
KOGOYABI -	Kogoyabi - 7 m, 7 f, 8 m.c, 4 f.c.	=	26.
	Susulibi - 7 m, 2 m.c, Females and f.c. fled.	=	9.
	Hogwalibi - 11 m, 5 m.c, Females and f.c. fled.	=	16.
	Obami - 5 m, 5 f, 6 m.c, 2 f.c.	=	18.
	Herowarbi - 3 m, 2 m.c.	=	5.
SAGANARBI -	Saganarbi - 17 m, 6 f, 19 m.c, 1 f.c.	=	43.
MUGULUBI -	Mugulubi - 16 m, 14 f, 7 m.c, 2 f.c,	=	39.
HALIMOBI -	Adobobi - 9 m, 3 f, 3m.c, 2 f.c.	=	17.
	Evilobi - 22 m, 6 f, 12 m.c, 5 f.c.	=	45.
	Takasubi - 2 m, 3 f, 5 m.c, 1 f.c.	=	11.
	Kiohebi - 14 m, 3 f, 10 m.c.	=	27.
	Sogaibi - 6 m, 4 f, 3 m.c, 4 f.c.	=	17.
OWOBI -	Owobi - 14 m, 8 f, 7 m.c, 3 f.c.	=	32.
	Ianowobi - 3 m.	=	3.
KASIMOBI -	Kasimobi - 20 m, 3 f, 6 m.c, 2 f.c.	=	31.
TEGOMIDIBI -	Tegomidibi - 36m, 4 f, 8 m.c, 3 f.c. 3 hamlets seen, but close and classed as Tegomidibi.	=	51.
OBAMI -	Obami - 31 m, 19 f, 14 m.c, 10 f.c.	=	~~64.~~ 74.

YOLODOM -	Yolodom - 14m, 6 f, 4 m.c.	=	24.
	Mosabi - 8 m, 6 f, 3 m.c, 1 f.c.	=	18.
	Mufulobi - 10 m.	=	10.
	Mamcbi - 14 m, 4 f, 2 m.c, 3 f.c.	=	23.
	Yasibi - 11 m, 5 f, 7 m.c, 3 f.c.	=	26.

Total population seen.

MALE ADULTS	FEMALE ADULTS	MALE CHILD.	FEMALE CHILD
481	200	227	92

1,000

From the above figures it can be seen that the female, and female children totals are well below that of the male and male children totals and denotes that there are still many females yet to be seen lining with their men.

On these figures and on the country, gardens and houses seen I would estimate the figure unseen to be about another 500 on the total. In following Mr. Hoad's report and route as much as possible it was found that a number of hamlets visited by him could not be found or that there were internal troubles and no guides could be induced to lead us to these places. The number of people missed in these instances is ~~[illegible]~~ difficult to estimate but I should think about another 250 at the most. Therefore I would say that the estimate made earlier as to the population of the Biami area would be the maximum, and I would make a more conservative estimate of about 2,000.

Comments on R.I. & N.C.C.

No. 8968, Sgt. 3/C DAIVI - A good patrol policeman, knows his job and is a good bushman. Has sympathetic attitude towards primitive people but is firm when handling these people. Bearing and disposition good.

No. Const. 1/C ANDARIPA - A good bushman, capable N.C.O. showed some initiative, but was hot-headed. Worked well under direction.

No. 8591, Const. MULIMBA - An experienced patrol policeman. Worked well under supervision. Made first rate patrol quartermaster.

No. 8695, Const. YANGANUG - Showed no experience for years of service A lazy policeman with no regard for anything but his own comfort.

No. 9520, Const. BOGAJIWAI - A good policeman with some initiative. Good N.C.O. material. Bearing and disposition good.

No. 9530, Const. KASARI - A good policeman with some initiative. Good N.C.O. material. Bearing and disposition good.

No. 9750, Const. PIAKA - Good. Worked well in unobtrusive way throughout.

No. 10348, Const. SOUBA - Good. Worked well the time he was on the patrol. (part only)

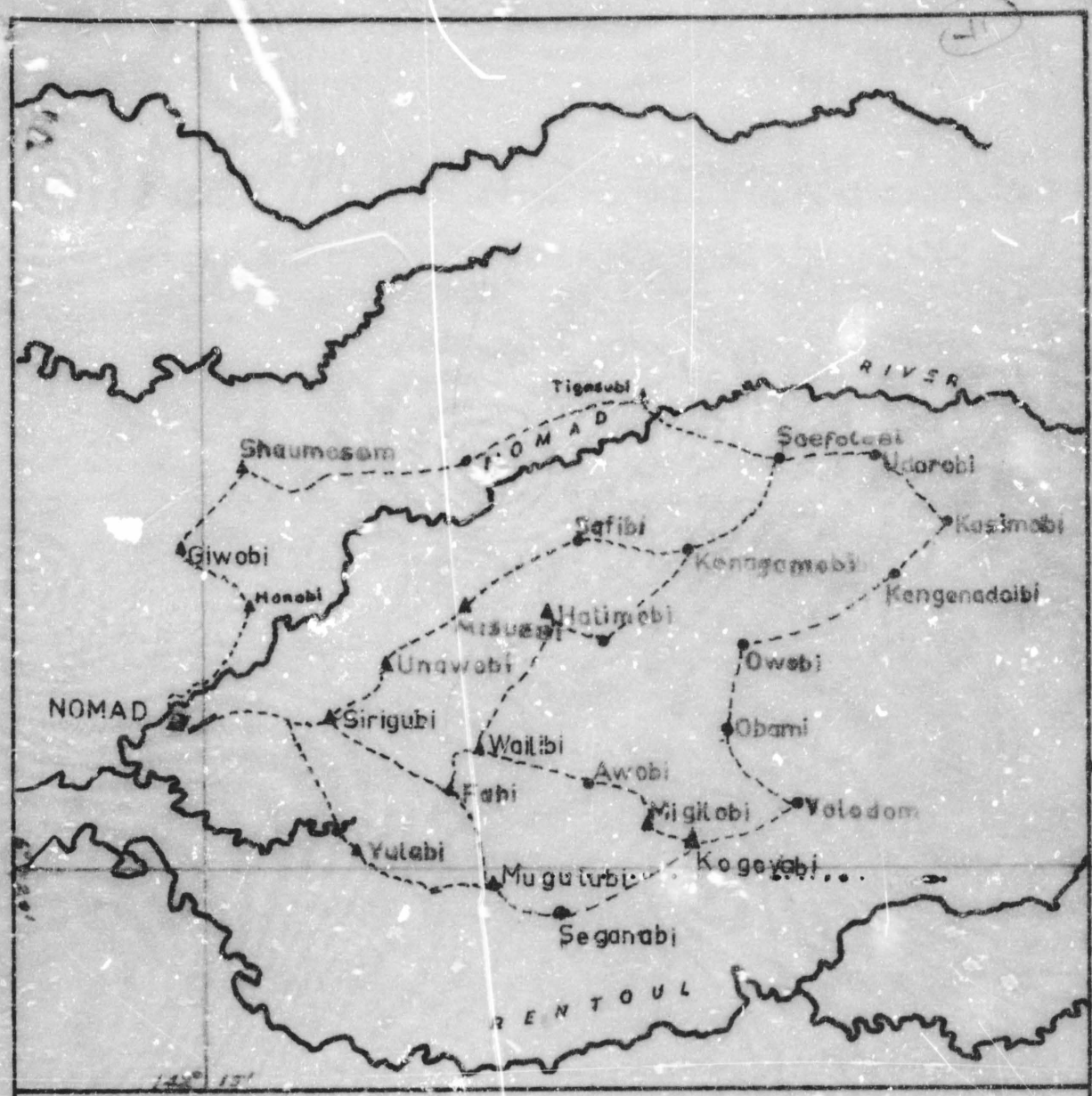
No. 10422, Const./B. POK - Fair. Steady worker throughout. Tended to over-organise duties assigned him.

No. 10550, Const. MUNDE - Good. Has had a lot of experience in this area.

No. 11345, Const. GEWO - Young policeman on his first patrol. Learnt quickly and well. Good.

No. Const. WOWI - Attached for part only. Fair.

R.R. Stott
(Patrol Officer, Grd.2.)



BIAMI DIVISION

SCALE: 1 to 250,000

LEGEND

REST HOUSES
VILLAGES
PATROL ROUTE

67-3-26

9th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1964/65 - MAWAD

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

Your recommendations for amendments to the village directory have been approved and noted in our copy of the directory.

Mr. Sage's report is most informative and indicative of a good patrol.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 3. 26
(20)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone ATC:BOV
Our Reference 67-7-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
11 JAN 1965
HEADQUARTERS KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

30th December, 1964.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT NO.2/64-65.

1. Attached find report of the patrol of the Pare Division of the newly created Nomad Sub-District, undertaken by Mr. Sage - P.O.

2. The report is well presented and is particularly informative in respect of the current village set-up in the area. It is most likely that movements will continue until Administration is fully and firmly established as a part of everyday existance. The recommendations for changes of names and of villages will be incorporated as an appendix to my submission earlier under file 14-2-1.

3. Mr. Sage's comments on easy access from Nomad to the centre of the Pare Census Division are endorsed. With the firm recommendations for appointments of Village Officials, and their knowledge of what they are expected to do, I do not doubt that such a road can be achieved in a reasonable space of time. More regular patrols to the area will also greatly assist in this regard.

4. Though it is anticipated that we use Debapare Mission Strip for visits for specific purposes, this is in addition to more regular patrolling of the area.

5. The Officer in Charge Lake Murray is being requested to forward the Census Registers of the Pare Division to Nomad as soon as possible to allow a full re-census on the next visit.

6. A good patrol and valuable both in contact and in informing the Local People of the changed status of Nomad as a Sub-District Station.

7. Camping allowance claims in respect of the patrol have been finalized.

F.A. Bensted /per
(F.A.BENSTED.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER DARU 9/11/64 DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

(19)

In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-7-1

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

15th. November 1964.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964/65
PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith enclosed four (4) copies of the above patrol report and relevent contingencies for your perusal, comments and on forwarding.

2. Very little comment can be made as Mr. Sage has conducted a capable and useful patrol and has covered most situations adequately. It is now planned that more contact will be given to the Pare area , wholly by means of full patrols, or, in part by visits to Debapare or other specific places as required. In this way it is hoped that Administration influence shall be extended and consolidated in the area. This patrol did much in paving the way for the implementation of this new Sub-District re-organisation.

3. It is obvious that with the limited contact in the past not all illegal acts or medical cases were brought to the Administration, and that sorcery is still prevelant in the area. With more constant contact the present lax application of Law and Order per the N.R.O.8s shall be rectified.

4. The suggested recommendations regarding 'acting' Village Officials shall be attended to on the next visit to the area and Village Officials shall be given official recognition. In the meantime this period can be looked upon as a probation period.

5. With the proposed enlargement of the U.F.M. at Debapare it is hoped that a much larger area will come under the influence of the mission and that most of the younger generation will recieve some basic education. However in view of the passive attitude adopted by the U.F.M. at appears that any advancement will be through constant Administration contact with little help from that quarter.

6. It was unfortunate that a full census could not be carried out on the ammended Tax/Census sheets, however I think a large proportion of the known population were seen and informed of this Sub-District re-organisation.

7. A good patrol through an area of scarce and scattered people at a time when it was most needed.

8. For your information, please.

R.H. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PREAMBLE.

NOMAD RIVER Patrol Post.
NOMAD Sub-District,
WESTERN District.

NOMAD PATROL Report No. 2 of 1964-65.

Patrol Conducted by:	M.P.C.Sage, Patrol Officer Grade 1.
Area Patrolled	: PARE Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying the Patrol	: Two Patrol Police. One Interpreter. Fourteen permanent carriers.
Duration of Patrol	: Twenty six days.
Last Patrol to the Area	: D.N.A. - February, 1964 (Elections) P.H.D. - October, 1961. D.A.S.F. - Nil.
Objects of the Patrol.	: Routine Administration. Explanation of Changeover of administration from LAKE MURRAY to NOMAD.
Map Reference	: Attached.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Kiunga,
Western District.

15th. October, 1964.

The Officer In Charge,
Nomad Sub-District,
Western District,
NOMAD.

PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

Diary.

A full and informative diary is contained in my Field Officer's Journal, Folios 24 to 36, paragraphs 66 to 91.

For the purpose of this report a brief day to day entry only is recorded.

Wednesday, 16th. September, 1964.
From NOMAD to TERIABI rest-house in 2½ hours, carrier time being 4½ slow hours.
Slept TERIABI.

Thursday, 17th. September.
To BEBELUBI rest-house in 4½ hours, including crossing DAMAMA River.
Slept BEBELUBI.

Friday, 18th. September.
To STRICKLAND River in one hour, crossed river by canoe, to WAKIMATA in 10 minutes.
Slept WAKIMATA.

Saturday, 19th. September.
Census for IDIFNA people. Village inspection etc.
Slept ~~KOIENA~~ WAKIMATA.

Sunday, 20th. September.
KOIENA census. Discussions.
Slept WAKIMATA.

Monday, 21st. September.
To KOIENA in 3½ hours over a bush track. Discussions.
Slept KOIENA.

Tuesday, 22nd. September.
To DIMINA in 2½ hours over rough track. Census.
Slept DIMINA.

Wednesday, 23rd. September, 1964.
To DUANA in 2¼ hours. Census for DUANA and BENNA. Village inspection, discussions.
Slept DUANA.

Thursday, 24th. September.
To PIPINA in one hour. Census, village inspection and discussions.
Slept PIPINA.

Friday, 25th. September.
To WAKIANA in one hour. Census, inspection, discussions.
Slept WAKIANA.

Saturday, 26th. September.
To IGIBIRA in 4½ hours. Census, inspection, discussions.
Slept IGIBIRA.

Sunday, 27th. September.
Observed. Slept IGIBIRA.

Monday, 28th. September.
To DISINA in 2 hours 20 minutes. Census, discussions and village inspection.
Slept DISINA.

Tuesday, 29th. September.
Remained at DISINA. Slept DISINA.

Wednesday, 30th. September.
To BEREDINA (LEDERINA) in one hour. Census, discussions and village inspection.
Slept BEREDINA.

Thursday, 1st. October.
To KUDA in 1¼ hours. Census, discussions. Village inspection. To DEBEPARE U.F.M. Mission.
Slept KUDA.

Friday, 2nd. October.
Discussions with Missionary. To SUSIABIRA in 2½ hours.
Slept SUSIABIRA.

Saturday, 3rd. October.
Census, discussions, village inspection.
Slept SUSIABIRA.

Sunday, 4th. October.
To DEBORENA in 2¼ hours.
Slept DEBORENA.

Monday, 5th. October.
Census, discussions, village inspection.
To KUDA in 5 hours.
Slept KUDA.

Tuesday, 6th. October.
To IUMORA in 1¾ hours. Census, discussions, inspection.
Slept IUMORA.

Wednesday, 7th. October, 1964.
To WAKIANA in one hour, thence PIPINA in 50 minutes. To the old village site of TEBUDA in an hour and thence for one hour 20 minutes over a cut but hard track to the new village of GIAMONDA.
Census for the TEBUDA and GIMENA people. Discussions.
Slept GIAMONDA.

Thursday, 8th. October.
Construction of double canoe. Paid off PARE carriers.
Slept GIAMONDA.

Friday, 9th. October.
Down the headwaters of the ELEVALA for 3½ hours per canoe to KESEPEU. Past WARIA rest-house in 1¼ hours thence onto BIHAMAI (BIHARA) rest-house in 2½ hours.
Slept BIHAMAI.

Friday Saturday, 10th. October.
Passed old SOGOROM rest-house in 4½ hours, an hour later past the River KATU and thence to GUSIORE rest-house in 1¼ hours.
Slept GUSIORE.

Sunday, 11th. October.
Paddled to the FLY River in 3¼ hours and in another 4½ hours reached KIUNGA station.
Slept KIUNGA.

Completion of the patrol.
The shortness of the patrol was due mainly to early morning starts, e.g. the patrol moving along the road on most mornings by 0630.

M.P. Sage
(M.P.C.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Kiunga,
Western District.

15th. October, 1964.

The Officer In Charge,
NOMAD Patrol Post,
Western District.

PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to the establishment of NOMAD River Patrol Post the PARE Census Division was an isolated pocket of people far removed from the Administration's spheres of influence. Distances involved in getting to and from the PARE were considerable and in the actual area several long walking times were necessary.

However, now that the area is administered from NOMAD and the people themselves have reduced the number of isolated rest-houses, what was once a laborious task now becomes a satisfying patrol amongst pleasant people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Up to date the PARE people have remained products of their own environment. Very little of them was seen at LAKE MURRAY and as far as I am aware they have little to do with NOMAD. Granted, distances are involved but another factor is a general lack of understanding and confidence in the Administration's intentions.

From appearances one is led to believe the PARE are a peaceful people whose natural state is one of harmony. However, from observations gleaned this is not the case. Minor brawls and fights connected with a death ceremony still occur, sorcery is widely practised, sick persons are hidden in the bush, bodies are not buried but remain in state INSIDE the relations houses in the middle of the village for at least a month before they are finally buried, young girls are married before the age of puberty against their wishes, etc.

This is not to say the area is in a state of unrest, far from it, but the people are hiding and striving to keep their old customs going for as long as possible. That they are

aware that the Administration is opposed to what they are doing can be judged by the strenuous attempts taken to conceal those points mentioned in the previous paragraph.

There is only one realistic solution to this. First, it must be impressed upon the Village Officials the necessity for reporting practices frowned upon by the Administration. One the matter has been reported there should be no delay and the matter should be dealt with, not by heavy jail sentences but by less severe means. If harsh punishment is metered out in the first instance the adjacent people will merely go to greater lengths to see that by further concealment the same thing does not happen to them.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The PARE people do not realize that one of the main purposes of the Field Officer is the impartial arbitration in native disputes. Thus, coupled together with long distances and the natural timidity of the people, disputes or disturbances are not brought to the attention of the Administration. To further explain;

If a person commits a minor crime or acts against the wishes of the people the matter may be brought to the attention of the Village Officials. However, as the nearest patrol post is a considerable distance away and patrols so infrequent they are loathe to report the matter because of a fear of retaliatory measures. These measures, being in the subtle forms of sorcery and not revenge by violence, are naturally hard to locate and suppress.

In the writers opinion the situation can be assisted by stressing the following course.

(a) Impressing upon the people that arbitration and not a jailsentence can and is frequentely applied.

(b) Being far more available to the people so that they have the knowledge that the Administration is on hand to "protect" persons against retaliatory measures, being it violence, sorcery or mere unpleasantness.

(c) Instill into the Village Officials a sense of duty whereby they report misdemeanours and are not timidised by the populace into remaining silent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Although the Census Division has been regularly patrolled since 1959 there are only five uniformed Village Constables throughout the area.

It appears as if the tendency has been in the past to postpone indefinitely the appointment of Village Constables so no strong and effective village leaders have been apparent.

From my observations the society is not conducive to the development of leaders but the present unofficial persons allegedly acting as Village Constables should be issued with uniforms and given official status. I would strongly suggest that

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the recommendation and review of the Village Officials as given in Appendix A be adhered to.

Furthermore, if the recommendations are improved itis imperative that all Village Constables move en masse to NOMAD Patrol Post for an intensive course lasting at least ten days. During this period they would be issued with their uniforms and instructed in their duties, particularly the necessity for reporting crime and disturbances immediately to NOMAD.

VILLAGES.

Prior to the consolidation of the PARE area the people grouped to-gether as a clan in a single large community house. From this house the people went forth to their respective nearby gardens and into the bush in large groups for hunting and the collection of sago. Naturally, the main advantage of the communal house was defence.

With the advent of the Administration fighting and killing has ceased and there is no need for the people to live in a large group house. Consequently, actively encouraged by Patrol Officers, the old style communal house, which, I must add, is built with exacting craftmanship, is being replaced by smaller family unit houses established in villages.

Initially, there were many rest-houses and villages, all requiring a rest-house and maintenance. Nowdays the number of villages has decreased with the people of two or more smaller villages combining. However, as the traditional garden areas remain relatively constant the people now live in garden huts for most of the year and move to the central village when a patrol to the area becomes imminent. These "government stations", as the villages are popularly called, make much easier patrolling as there a far fewer places to visit and relieve the burden of rest-house maintenance on the people. But these advantages are doubtful when one considers that one is viewing a set-up created for the benefit of the Administration while normal living conditions and standards are unseen, a detailed inspection of each and every garden house in ~~the~~ scattered area such as the PARE being well nigh impossible.

However, the situation will probably rectify itself over the following years with gardens coming closer to the village and the people remaining in the village for longer periods.

Generally, villages were neat and clean but badly laid out and it is apparent that when patrols are not in the area they revert to a state in accordance with the fact that most of the inhabitants are ~~permanently~~ permanently absent.

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Much has been previously written about agriculture and livestock and I will merely outline a few points.

Lack of transportation coupled together with a small and widely scattered population makes the encouragement of a cash crop impracticable although the area is blessed with a seemingly good soil.

The greatest assistance that the Department of Agriculture could render to the area at this present juncture would be to establish peanut gardens at NOMAD River Patrol Post and provide a field worker to accompany the next PARE patrol for the purpose of introducing peanut growing to the people. Granted this is hardly a normal Agriculture Department activity but it would do much to improve the nutrition of infants if properly followed up by our department.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

A limited population scattered over an area bereft of transport precludes economic development.

Although a private Mission light aircraft airstrip is in the centre of the PARE Division the long distances to a market rule out the use of light payload aircraft and backloading is not sufficient to warrant making use of it.

As mentioned in previous reports the PAREs own considerable crocodile territory and at the time of the patrol an expedition was in progress in the KAIM River. The result of this is not yet known.

c.c. District Agriculture Officer,
DARU.

EDUCATION.

Education is solely in the hands of the Unevangelised Field Mission at DEBEPARE.

At DEBEPARE the missionaries wife, Mrs.Cochrane, teaches some forty students. Although untrained, with the help of Mission published teaching programmes, she is able to cope with present requirements which go up to Standard 11. Another male European, trained as an "E" Course teacher, has recently arrived to take up mission duties, teaching being amongst them. His bride-to-be who will arrive some time in the future is a fully trained teacher. Therefore, as far as teaching staff is concerned the Mission is capable of satisfying present demands.

Unfortunately, at the time of the patrol school was in recess due to holidays and I was unable to assess the situation but it does seem as if the Mission is doing an admirable job, especially as the brighter students will eventually proceed to PANGOA for higher education.

Intake of students is and will be confined mainly to those closest to the Mission station as the Mission does not undertake to feed students but insists upon their parents providing ~~providing~~ for them with the children returning home on week-ends. A frequent occurrence is after the initial burst of enthusiasm is over and supplying children with food, as far as the more distant villagers are concerned, becomes mere drudgery with a subsequent falling off in attendance.

c.c. District Education Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

HEALTH.

From an area that has seen regular patrols and so much activity in 1961 and 1962 when the STRICKLAND base camp and NOMAD Patrol Post was being established health and medical facilities are poor.

In a patrol of this sort the value of a competent Native Medical Orderly would have been immeasureable. Unfortunately, at the commencement of the patrol NOMAD Patrol Post was without any medical staff and almost entirely devoid of medicines.

As the Administration has entirely neglected the health of the PARE people for the last three years the people have been dependent on the limited resources of the Unevangelised Field Mission at DEBEPARE. The Mission has an outpatients aidpost but no adequate accomodation for hospital patients. The Missionary, Mr. Cochrane, although being unqualified, has a sound knowledge of first aid and for emergency cases assistance from radio is readily gained with the Mission airstrip catering for emergency flights if required. In the near future the situation will be further relieved by a trained nurse(the wife-to-be of a missionary) being stationed at DEBEPARE.

That the Mission spends a considerable time on treatments there can be no doubt as for the financial year,ending 30th.June 1964, 6,127 patients were treatedwith the total number of treatments being 22,278. However, what is more important is that since the Mission has been established, in 1959, there have been only two stretcher cases brought to the Mission for treatment. In short while the people are content to be treated for cuts, tinea, minor stages of malaria, headaches etc., they are loathe to bring any really sick people to medical attention. In other words in the PARE Division if a person is ill he is taken to the bush and over a period of days or weeks either recovers or dies.

The Mission are well aware of the problem and are agreed upon that the only real solution is for at least one or two Aid Post to be established in outlying areas, a village outpost being far more aware of sick people being hidden in the bush than a European at DEBEPARE Mission. However, this poses a problem in that Administration Orderlies are rarely dedicated enough to be stationed in such a situation as the PARE and the Mission has only limited staff and resources.

c.c . District Medical Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

With the exception of the track from WAKIMATA to KOIENA the PARE Census Division is well supplied by a system of good inter-village tracks. At the time of patrol these were well maintained and foot bridges were adequate. However, the writer is well aware that a special effort was made for the benefit of the patrol and throughout the year tracks would probably be overgrown.

While the PARE Division was administered from LAKE MURRAY access was provided by use of a boat or canoes up the KAIM River and thence a long walk to DEBORENA. Access nowdays is from NOMAD Patrol Post, across the DAMAMA and STRICKLAND Rivers to the old base camp at WAKIMATA.

It is suggested, however, that a direct road be cut from NOMAD to IGABIRA.

To the STRICKLAND River the road would utilize the existing road to SUGIARBI rest-house(near HONANARBI Mission station), thence utilizing the terrain to the STRICKLAND River at a point north of the RENTOUL River. . . . . .

A paid ferryman would be employed at the STRICKLAND and the road would continue to IGABIRA.

From the STRICKLAND the IGABIRA road would be constructed direct through the swamp but if this proved too difficult an undertaking the road could follow the high ground which skirts to the north and then cuts back to IGABIRA.

Such a road would provide ready access to virtually the centre of the PARE Division and by the nature of its location it would encourage the people to more readily visit the Patrol Post. Walking time from NOMAD, on the road envisaged and not taking the crossing of the STRICKLAND into consideration would be in the vicinity of five and a half hours to IGABIRA.

MISSIONS.

The Unevangelised Field Mission has a station in the virtual centre of the PARE Census Division at DEBEPARE. The Mission station is well set up with a permanent building, adequate staff and its own private airstrip. They cater for health and education, provide the only permanent source of cash in the area by wages and the purchase of fresh foods and do limited trading with a small store.

While the Mission has considerable influence in the nearby villages they have not been particularly active in the evangelising field and throughout the Census Division their effect has been negligible. In fact considering that they have been established since 1959, in an area that has received little attention from the Administration, they have achieved little. This does not denote a lethargic people, it is just that the Mission is relatively passive.

CENSUS.

Initially the PARE Division was censused from LAKE MURRAY with the Tax-Census Sheets being held there. I was unable to procure these sheets from LAKE MURRAY inmtime for the patrol, However, in view of the scattered nature of the people and their habit of remaining for long periods in the bush it was obvious that without a census only a small proportion of the people would be seen. Therefore an informal census was conducted fr om the old style Village Books(which are still in service in the PARE) and the amendments and totals recorded in the Village Books. This will create a problem at the next census when the Tax-Census Sheets are used so I have refrained from including the Village Population Register in this report and would suggest at the next census this informal census be disregarded as far as the Tax-Census Sheets are concerned but my amendments to the Village Books be consulted as a reference for persons who appear for census but whose names are not recorded on the Tax-Census Sheets currently held at LAKE MURRAY.

The salient points of the "informal" census are;

Although NOMAD has taken over the Administration of the area due to distance factors the PARE village of MAKIPOPO is still controlled by LAKE MURRAY.

Population has increased over the last fifteen months by 89 to 1388. This figure is made up by a natural increase of 63, the addition of 70 persons who had been unrecorded at a previous census and a migratory decrease of 44, largely influenced by the migration out of the Census Division of MAKIPOPO village.

There are still some thirty to fifty people scattered over a wide area two days walk to the north of KOIENA Village who have not been censused.

Details and changes of villages are recorded in Appendix B.

LABOUR.

At the time of the patrol 102 males or roughly one third of the available labour force were absent from their villages. This depletion of young males gives no cause for alarm as twenty one of them were engaged on a seasonal crocodile hunting expedition on the KAIM River and the bulk of the remainder were temporarily employed as carriers and station labourers at NOMAD Patrol Post, this being by and large short term work.

Although the people are anxious to obtain local work permanent opportunities offered by the Administration at NOMAD and LAKE MURRAY and by the Mission at DEBEPARE are strickly limited.

Nobody is employed any great distance from the area, yet alone out of the District, and no-one expressed a desire to do so.

CARRIERS.

A nucleus of fourteen carriers, supplemented by local people when necessary, was engaged permanently on the patrol and it is suggested that following patrols follow suit.

The reason for this is not that the people are unwilling to carry but in some centres there are simply not enough people to adequately carry a patrol's gear. Plentiful supplies of fresh food can be purchased with trade goods, the most popular items being matches, fish hooks, salt and soap.

CONCLUSION.

Prior to the establishment of NOMAD Patrol Post the Administration's intentions, particularly those of native police, were not trusted by the people. The relationship envisaged by the people has been one of enforced respect governed by the thought that if they oppose the Government in any respect they will be severly dealt with. In short, out of necessity one had to bow down before the wishes of the Government or conceal what one is doing.

Already this attitude is changing as many PARE males have been employed at NOMAD and have actually seen that what the Administration is doing is considerably different from what they have been led to believe.

Agriculture and economic development of the PARE should be put aside for the moment, the immediate task being to rectify the Village Official situation and to give a short duty instructional course at NOMAD to the Village Constables. This should be followed by a road being constructed to the STRICKLAND River and thence IGABIRA.

It is understood that a regular court circuit, by way of aircraft from NOMAD to DEBEPARE airstrip, is to be implemented. With aircraft charter funds sorely needed elsewhere little would be achieved by such visits and the scanty number of disputes or courts that would be brought to DEBEPARE would not warrant the expense. It would be far better to do many more but shorter patrols.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

PARE CENSUS DIVISION - NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

APPENDIX A.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It is re commended that the following be appointed as Village Constables. Several of them may already have been recommended but it is very much doubted.

IDO-UI of DIMINA. Married, two children, aged 30, speaks a little MOTU.

IEDO-DENE of DUANA. Married, three children, aged 32, speaks MOTU.

DIGA-WODUBI of PIPIMA. Married, five children, aged 38.

WADIGU-IGUBI of WAKIANA. Married, three children. aged 37, speaks a little MOTU.

SALOBI-DIA of DISINA . Married, one child, aged 40.

SOROBIKA-MERA of KUBA. Married, no children, aged 43.

SIGU-GOGOINO of SUSIABIRA. Married, one child, aged 40.

PORI-SORE of DEBORENA. Married, four children, aged 38.

KIWU-UGAMA of IUNGMA. Married, two children, aged 42.

TINGOBI-KERO of GIAMONDA. Married, two children, aged 43. (Initially appointed by KIUNGA ??)

ONOGO-GOMOGA of IGABIRA. Married, no children, aged 32.

The following should attend the NOMAD Village Constables Course and if they show promise their recommendation should follow suit.

WORA-HOBIE of KIGERA. A widowers, aged 36, speaks a little Motu.

HOGOBI-DAMEDIE of WAKIMATA. Married with no children, aged 37.

UWIMA-HIAGO of KOIENA, A widower, two children, aged 44.

The BEDERINA provisionally appointed Village Official has died. With people absent from the village a recommendation could not be made. However, Councillor KUANI-MO'ODIGA , married, three children and aged 37 should attend the course.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

PARE CENSUS DIVISION - NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65

APPENDIX B.

VILLAGES.

Villages as per the 1960 Village Directory are;

ASIPOANA,	IDIENA,	MAKIPOPO,
BEDERINA,	IGIBIRA,	PIPINA,
BENA,	IUMORA,	SUSIABIRA,
DISINA,	KOTOGURA,	TEBUDA,
DUANA,	KIGERA,	WAKIANA.
IBITIDA,	KUDA,	

Amendments are;

ASIPOANA is now abandoned and combined with WAKIANA.
BENA " " " " " " DUANA.
IBITIDA is abandoned and the people now live at IGIBIRA.
IDIENA is abandoned and the people have moved to the new village site of WAKIMATA (the STRICKLAND Base Camp).
KOTOGURA abandoned and the people now living at SUSIABIRA.
KIGERA " " " " " " " IGIBIRA.
MAKIPOPO. For convenience will be administered from LAKE MURRAY.
TEBUDA is now abandoned and together with GIMENA, a PARE village originally in the EAST AWIN Census Division, re-established at a new site known as GIAMONDA.

New villages not in the Directory are;

DEBORENA,
DIMINA,
KOIENA, a newly established village, the people being still censused in the WAKIMATA (IDIENA) census.

Therefore, at the present, the villages in the PARE Census Division are;

BEDERIKA (more correctly BEREDINA)
DEBORENA,
DISINA, (more correctly DESINA)
DIMINA,
DUANA (more correctly DUANNA)
GIAMONDA,
IGIBIRA (more correctly IGABIRA)
IUMORA,
KOIENA, the people usually censusing at WAKIMATA.
KUDA,
PIPINA,
SUSIABIRA,
WAKIANA,
WAKIMATA (or new IDIENA)

To the north of KOIENA are a few scattered people of the HAWOBI area. They were absent in the bush at the time of the patrol. However, the KOIENA people, with whom they have close ties, will notify the HAWOBIs when the next census is due and they will probably come into KOIENA.

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PARE CENSUS DIVISION - NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

Appendix C

SPECIAL ARMS PERMIT.

An application was received for a shotgun permit. There are no shotguns in the whole of the Census Division and there are not likely to be many over the next few years. Generally, the people are inexperienced in the use of weapons and their safety.

The single applicant is;

AMO-WOBURA of DEBEPARE.

Age : 30.
Marital Status : Married with two children.
The applicant is in the KUDA Village census which now stands at the population figure of 150.
The applicant is experienced in the use of a shotgun, has been shooting under an Employer's Arms Premit held by the U.F.M. Mission for several years and he has the necessary cash to buy a weapon.

Recommendation: It is recommended that he receive the permit if the Officer In Charge NOMAD approves.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

(2)

PARE CENSUS DIVISION - NOMAD PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

Appendix D.

PATROL PERSONNEL

(a) Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

Constable 7979 DEDOIE-GATOUBERIA.
A sound and reliable worker interested in what he is doing. Has a sound grasp of the peoples attitude and what is required of him.

Constable 10348 SOUPA-MANGE.
A willing and steady worker. Slightly lacking in confidence but this will improve with experience.

(b) Administration Servants.

Interpreter. DINA-NAMO.
A well behaved worker. Does not readily disclose information that he is aware of unless specifically asked for.

M P Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

Note:
Would the Officer In Charge enter these comments on the appropriate Record of Services held at NOMAD.

(12)

67-3-41

10th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARE.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT NO. 6/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the brief report of Mr. Briar covered by your memo 67-7-1 of 13th July, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Stott have been noted.

3. Although the patrol was unsuccessful in its attempt to solve the murders, yet it has achieved something - namely, the people realise that the Administration wants to see law and order and good living maintained everywhere.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 41

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-7-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
21 JUL 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

13th July, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NOMAD 6/1964-65 : IALIBU AREA

Attached is a report of the above four day patrol by Mr. M. BRIAR, Patrol Officer, accompanied by Trainee Patrol Officer Mr. T. MARAVILA. Late submission is regretted owing to mislaying of this file.

2. Acting Assistant District Commissioner STOTT adequately covers the investigation in his memorandum. We will undoubtedly conduct many similar investigations with all the real frustrations of non-co-operation, before we can hope to achieve all the elements of a prima facie case.

3. It is to be hoped that such visits reduce the chances of successfully getting away with paybacks and that the prople's real and total vanishing into the vastnesses of the tropical rain forest becomes less and less. That we are able to make little more impression on these BIAMI than a mosquito on one's arm, as marked by the complete disinterest in visiting NOMAD, even with protection through inimical areas, is rather frustrating. However, festina lente.

4. A good patrol.

F. A. Bensted
(F.A.Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(10)

67-7-1

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

27th. April, 1965.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL No.6 of 1964/65

Attached please find the patrol report of Mr. M. Briar, Patrol Officer, who was accompanied by Mr. T. Marwila, Assistant Patrol Officer, on a police investigation to HUHWALUHI village. Also find attached the accompanying Officer's report.

2. Very little comment can be made on this report as the facts and circumstances of the incident and conditions in the area are well set out in the report. The area as a whole is wary of any contact with the Administration and Mr. Briar's action of immediate movement into the suspect area has, I feel, served the purpose of bringing the Administration before the people. That only a small number of people were actually seen can only be expected and at the present there cannot be any serious hope of enforcing law and order. But the more frequent the visits to the area become the more chance there is of the confidence of the people being gained.

3. In a primitive area, where the population is scarce, the area large and the people timid, it does appear the only method of gaining complete contact and friendly co-operation is by frequent movement. It is obvious that the people will not come to the Administration, so the Administration must go the the people and patiently explain and introduce the various aims and ideals aimed at improving the way of life of the people, even though they are, at present, alien ideas and not understood.

4. The virtual complete non-co-operation that was met on this patrol only goes to emphasise the fact that a great deal of patient, and possibily frustrating, work has yet to be done in the whole area east of the Strickland River. It is hoped that with two patrolling officers the time intervals between visits, especially in the areas of little population, will be more frequent.

5. Though all the aims of the patrol where not fulfilled I do not feel that the movement from the station was a waste. The more these people are contacted greater confidence in the peaceful aims of the Administration will develop and so help to advance the present toleration of the Administration into friendly co-operation and participation.

6. For your information, please.

R.R. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner

MEM

(9)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of the Western Report No Nomad 6 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by N.Brian, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled Ialibu

Patrol accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives Mr.T.Mazuvila A.P.O.
5 Members R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
20 Carriers

Duration from 8.4.65 to 11.4.65

No of days four

Did Medical Assistant accompany No

Last Patrol to the area 63/64

Objects of patrol To investigate into the assault and death of male and female natives of Sokurbi hamlet in the Supe area and to attempt to forestall any pay back mass strikes.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
3 - MAY 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT T.P.N.G.

(8)

67-7-1

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

27th. April, 1965.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL No.6 of 1964/65

Attached please find the patrol report of Mr. M. Briar, Patrol Officer, who was accompanied by Mr. T. Maravila, Assistant Patrol Officer, on a police investigation to KUHWALUBI village. Also find attached the accompanying Officer's report.

2. Very little comment can be made on this report as the facts and circumstances of the incident and conditions in the area are well set out in the report. The area as a whole is wary of any contact within the Administration and Mr. Briar's action of immediate movement into the suspect area has, I feel, served the purpose of bringing the Administration before the people. That only a small number of people were actually seen can only be expected and at the present there cannot be any serious hope of enforcing law and order. But the more frequent the visits to the area become the more chance there is of the confidence of the people being gained.

3. In a primitive area, where the population is scarce, the area large and the people timid, it does appear the only method of gaining complete contact and friendly co-operation is by frequent movement. It is obvious that the people will not come to the Administration, so the Administration must go the the people and patiently explain and introduce the various aims and ideals aimed at improving the way of life of the people, even though they are, at present, alien ideas and not understood.

4. The virtual complete non-co-operation that was met on this patrol only goes to emphasise the fact that a great deal of patient, and possibily frustrating, work has yet to be done in the whole area east og the Strickland River. It is hoped that with two patrolling officers the time intervals between visits, especially in the areas of little population, will be more frequent.

5. Though all the aims of the patrol where not fulfilled I do not feel that the movement from the station was a waste. The more these people are contacted greater confidence in the peaceful aims of the Administration will develop and so help to advance the present toleration of the Administration into friendly co-operation and participation.

6. For your information, please.

R.R. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner

DIARY.

Thursday 8th April 1965

Departed Nomad.....0755hrs
Arrived Buk River.....0955hrs
Arrived Rentoul River.....1140hrs
Departed Rentoul River.....1405hrs
Arrived Camp 1.....1455hrs

Departed Nomad with five police plus twenty carriers - forded Buk river and proceeded on to Rentoul River. Raft constructed and cargo and personel ferried across. Departed Rentoul River and made camp across track. Guard posted, Slept night.

Friday 9th April 1965

Departed Camp 1.....0730hrs
Arrived Huhwalubi.....0800hrs
Arrived Rest House.....0830hrs

Huhwalubi hamlet found to be deserted - proceeded on to rest house. Three men arrived at camp. Investigation carried out. Guard posted. Slept night.

Saturday 10th April 1965

Departed Huhwalubi Rest House.....0730hrs
Arrived Siomosom Rest House.....1055hrs

Travelled back to Rentoul river - ferried same. Walked to Siomosom Rest House. New village now over the river from the rest house. Nine people came to rest houes bringing food. Investigation carried out. Guard posted . Slept night.

Sunday 11th April 1965

Departed Siomosom.....0735hrs
Arrived Nomad.....1055hrs.

Departed Siomosom Rest House returned to Nomad. Patrol stood down

.....

Personel accompanying patrol:

7365 Sgn.Const.ANGOPE/OREGE	Fair.(taken sick one day off of station)
7979 Const BEDOIE/GATOUBERIA	Able
8592 .. MULIMBA/POMABI	Not over bright but willing.
9520 .. BOGAJIWAI/DEIGI	Good
9530 .. KASARI/DIGAMBARI	Good
Interpreter DINA/NEMO	Fair.

NOMAD PATROL NO. 6-64/65

Police Investigation into the slaying of KAPU/SISIBAI(m) and SUBUMA/OBAE(f) of Sokarbi hamlet in the Supei area, Nomad:

On the report of the village constable of Sokarbi hamlet Mr Turai Maravila and myself departed Nomad station on the 7th April to view the bodies of the above and to conduct an investigation into the causes of death.

On arrival at Sokarbi - approximately one mile from the station, I was informed that the male native Kapu had already been buried, he had, according to men who had viewed the body, suffered from three axe cuts - two to the body and one to the head. The female Subuma was viewed by myself and Mr Maravila at the assumed place of assault. The body had pieces of flesh taken from the two thighs, two breasts and from observation ~~and~~ confirmed by villagers, her heart had also been taken. Due to the state of decomposition of the body it was difficult to ascertain in all certaintity as to how many axe wounds were on the corpse however four were readily seen - three to the body and one to the head, an arrow was also lodged in the chest.

Kapu and Subuma had left Sokarbi on Saturday to go to the sago area they informed friend that they would be away for three days, at the end of the three days they had not returned to the hamlet and so a search party was formed to look for them. The search party found the body of Kapu on Tuesday the 6th April - in the early afternoon, the body of Subuma was found later that same day.

Questioning the people of Sokarbi brought out their conviction that the people of Ialibu- specifically Huhwalubi hamlet - committed the atrocity. They could furnish no evidence to support this belief basing their conviction upon the fact that some years ago the Sokarbi combine had attacked the Huhwalubi's killing two men and one woman. The Huhwalubi's had naturally enough been rather upset over this and had on numerous occasions asked for payment - a request that the Sokarbi's had ignored. There were no witnesses to the attack and no aliens were observed in the area immediately prior to or after the attack.

During the course of the investigation men from Senabi, Sirugup and Hammeku hamlets arrived on the scene and in conjunction with the Sokarbi's stated that they would carry out their own investigation into the attack independant of the Administration's. I informed the above parties that they should do no such thing but leave the matter entirely to the Administration. Although they agreed to do this I had the feeling that this was merely 'lip service' and so I reiterated my order and informed the men from other hamlets that they should return to their own hamlets. Myself and Mr Maravila returned to Nomad station and a report was given to Mr Stott as to the facts ascertained and as to the general feeling that appeared to exist, as a result a patrol was mounted the following morning for the purposes as laid down in patrol instructions Para 2(a,b,c).

.....

Early on the morning of the 9th April the patrol arrived at Huhwalubi only to find the hamlet deserted. During the previous night the guard had reported hearing sounds of a baby crying and it now became apparent that this was the ~~wak~~

Huhwaiubi's on the move. Camp was made at the rest house some half an hour away from the hamlet and at lunchtime a Supei and two Huhwaiubi' appeared. They were questioned re the killings at Sokarbi and asked why there were no people present in the hamlet. The mendemied any knowledge of the killings and stated that the people had left the hamlet to go to their sago gardens being unaware of the patrol's impending arrival.

Unfortunately one policeman and one carrier had been taken sick one day out from the station and as I judged that especially the farmer was in no fit condition to undertake a further six day walk it was decided to return to Nomad stopping off at Siemosem on the way to investigate into the damage done to the crocodile shooters camp some months ago.

At Siemosem three men and three women were seen plus the original three seen at Huhwaiubi. Once again the people professed no knowledge of the killings and stated that the damage to the shooter's camp was in fact done by the 'Hagai' people.(These people have as yet not been contacted). I consider that this is unlikely especially in view of the fact that the rifles and originally stolen were later returned to the camp site.

The patrol returned to Nomad station.

As far as one can judge the patrol achieved precisely nothing although no doubt it stopped,if planned,any immediate reprisals by the Supei's simply by its presence in the area. I feel that nothing further would have been achieved by following the Huhwaiubi's to their sago area. I am still uncertain in my mind as to whether their departure was simply a coincidence or not.

My opinion is that the Siemosem's were responsible for the damage done to the shooters camp but this is mere supposition. They made no complaints against the shooters or their men content only to utter cries of dismay that anyone should do such a thing and assuring the patrol as to how marvellously law abiding they all were.

I rather doubt as to whether either breach of the law will be solved,this is unsatisfactory but unfortunately the position

.....
N.Brown.
Patrol Officer, Nomad.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of the Western Report No Nomad 6 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by K.Briar. Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled Ialibu

Patrol accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Mr.T.Maraville A.P.O.
5 Members R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
20 Carriers

Duration from 8.4.65 to 11.4.65

No of days four

Did Medical Assistant accompany No

Last Patrol to the area 63/64

Objects of patrol To investigate into the assault and death of male and female natives of Sokarbi hamlet in the Kupe area and to attempt to forstall any pay back raids strikes.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
3 - MAY 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT T.P.N.G.

DIARY.

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Arrived Rentoul River.....1140hrs
Departed Rentoul River.....1405hrs
Arrived Camp 1.....1455hrs

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Saturday 10th April 1965

Departed Huhwalubi Rest House.....0730hrs
Arrived Siomosom Rest House.....1055hrs

Travelled back to Rentoul river - ferried same. Walked to Siomosom Rest House. New village now over the river from the rest house. Nine people came to rest house bringing food. Investigation carried out. Guard posted . Slept night.

Sunday 11th April 1965

Departed Siomosom.....0735hrs
Arrived Nomad.....1055hrs.

Departed Siomosom Rest House returned to Nomad. Patrol stood down

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Personel accompanying patrol:

7365 Sen.Const.ARGOPE/OREGE	Fair.(taken sick one day off of station)
7979 Const BEDOIE/GATOUBERIA	Able
8592 .. MULIMBA/PONABI	Not over bright but willing.
9520 .. BOGAJIWAI/DRIGI	Good
9530 .. KASARI/DIGAMBARI	Good
Interpreter DINA/NEMO	Fair.

(8)

NOMAD PATROL NO. 6-64/65

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During the course of the investigation men from Sonabi, Sirugup and Hamameku hamlets arrived on the scene and in conjunction with the Sokarbi's stated that they would carry out their own investigation into the attack independant of the Administration's. I informed the above parties that they should do no such thing but leave the matter entirely to the Administration. Although they agreed to do this I had the feeling that this was merely 'lip service' and so I reiterated my order and informed the men from other hamlets that they should return to their own hamlets. Myself and Mr Maravila returned to Nomad station and a report was given to Mr Stott as to the facts ascertained and as to the general feeling that appeared to exist, as a result a patrol was mounted the following morning for the purposes as laid down in patrol instructions Para 2(a,b,c).

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Huhwalubi's on the move. Camp was made at the rest house some half an hour away from the hamlet and at lunchtime a Supei and two Huhwalubi's appeared. They were questioned re the killings at Sokarbi and asked why there were no people present in the hamlet. The mentioned any knowledge of the killings and stated that the people had left the hamlet to go to their sago gardens being unaware of the patrol's impending arrival.

Unfortunately one policeman and one carrier had been taken sick one day out from the station and as I judged that especially the former was in no fit condition to undertake a further six day walk it was decided to return to Nomad stopping off at Siomosom on the way to investigate into the damage done to the crocodile shooters camp some months ago.

At Siomosom three men and three women were seen plus the original three seen at Huhwalubi. Once again the people proffered no knowledge of the killings and stated that the damage to the shooter's camp was in fact done by the 'Hagai' people.(These people have as yet not been contacted). I consider that this is unlikely especially in view of the fact that the rifles and originally stolen were later returned to the camp site.

The patrol returned to Nomad station.

As far as one can judge the patrol achieved precisely nothing although no doubt it stopped, if planned, any immediate reprisals by the Supei's simply by its presence in the area. I feel that nothing further would have been achieved by following the Huhwalubi's to their sago area. I am still uncertain in my mind as to whether their departure was simply a coincidence or not.

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I rather doubt as to whether either breach of the law will be solved, this is unsatisfactory but unfortunately the position

.....
M.Briar.
Patrol Officer. Nomad

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. NOMAD No 7 64/65

Patrol Conducted by M.BRIAR. PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TOMU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.,

Natives 5 police, 1 interpreter, 1 M.O. 30 carriers

Duration—From 28/4/1965 to 6/5/1965

Number of Days Nine

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../4/1965

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

Map Reference see attached amp

Objects of Patrol Initial contact population pockets as found.

Routine Administration.

Director of ~~Native Affairs,~~ DA
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/7/1965

L. A. Bensted
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

67-3-42

12th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT NO. 7/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a Patrol Report by Mr. Briar covered by your memorandum 67-7-1 of 14th July 1965.

2. Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner have been noted and I agree with them.

3. A short patrol well done. No further comments necessary.

(T. [illegible] Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 42

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (14)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-7-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
21 JUL 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14th July, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NOMAD 7/1964-65 : TOMU AREA

Attached is a report of the above nine day patrol by Mr. M. BRIAR, Patrol Officer. Late submission is regretted owing to mislaying of this file.

2. Aims in this lightly populated area of primitive semi-nomads cannot but be limited to showing the flag, chatting and minor medical treatments (prestigious more than curative) at this juncture. ?

3. All aims were achieved.

F. A. Bensted
(F.A.Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(B)

67-7-1

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

25th. May, 1965.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DARU, Western District.

NOMAD PATROL No.7 of 1964/65

Attached please find three (3) copies of the above patrol report conducted by Mr. N. Briar, Patrol Officer.

2. The report is brief, but only reiterates the sentiments expressed by Mr. Head in Nomad Patrol No.2 of 1962/63. The original patrol planned was to be much longer, but after an aerial survey of the area (shown in the attached map) it was found that those areas were, in fact, unpopulated. Hence the patrol's duration was reduced to visit those places seen, with a few days allowed in the event of further information being obtained as to other communities.

3. The geography and people of the area covered is in no way different from the majority of the Sub-District and needs no further classification.

4. Under 'Native Situation' it can be seen that even in this isolated group rumours have spread from areas already visited, none of them complimentary. To date no satisfactory method has been devised to combat these misleading and damaging statements. It is felt that 'the chronic shortage of women' could be attributed to the universal custom of hiding the women until a new situation has been surveyed and deemed safe by the more adventurous men. However there is nothing that makes this group different from the rest so even allowing for this theory it would seem that the ratio of women to men is less than 1 : 1.

5. This undoubtably is just an isolated pocket, and probably one of many, and in my opinion does not warrant more than routine visits. The population is nomadic by nature and any future patrols could prove to be a 'hit or miss' affair. Two HONGHABI men returned with the patrol, and though impressed, showed no desire to learn more of the Administration or its aims.

6. Camping allowance claim for 8 nights has been paid this offic

7. For your information, please.

R.R. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner

(B)

D I A R Y

28th April 1965

Departed Nomad .....0840 hrs
Arrived Siomusom .....1220 hrs
Departed Nomad - walked to Kum River - forded same and proceeded on to Siomusom Rest House. Made Camp. Foods purchased. Guard posted. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

29th April 1965

Departed Siomusom R.H. .....0740 hrs
Rentoul River Crossing (1 hr 40 mins)
Arrived Bulobi .....1425 hrs
Arrived Camp site .....1445 hrs
Departed Siomusom R.H. - raft crossing of Rentoul River. Arrived Siumosom - guides obtained. Arrived Bulobi after passing through sago house(Mogiwi). No suitable camp at Bulobi - backtracked and made camp. Foods purchased and guard posted. Slept night.

30th April 1965

At camp Bulobi.
Talks with people. Minor sores treated. Foods purchased. Guard posted and slept night.

1st May 1965
Departed Camp .....0815 hrs
Arrived Huhwalubi .....1355 hrs
Departed camp and walked back to just before Siumosom where one branches off to Huhwalubi. Track cleared somewhat. Camp made. guard posted. Foods purchased. Slept night.

2nd May 1965.

Departed Huhwalubi .....0847 hrs
Arrived camp 2 .....1245 hrs
Guides recruited to show track to the Hagai. Departed Huhwalubi walked along easy terrain. Forded Ishom River and made camp on the other side. Guard posted. Slept night.

3rd May 1965

Departed Camp 2 .....0757 hrs
Arrived Honghahbi .....0815 hrs
Departed camp and walked up ridge upon which,to the patrol's surprise ,was situated Honghahbi. Friendly welcome by people. Talks with people before moving to camp site on adjoining ridge. Food bought in afternoon. Firearms exhibition given. Guard posted. Slept night.

4th May 1965

In camp Honghahbi
Visited Tomugabi - 25 mins away.
Men and women from both Honghahbi and Tomugabi arrived at camp. Talks re Government's aims given and food purchased. Walked to Tomugabi(one long house) and returned to camp. Slept night.

5th May 1965

Departed Honghahbi .....0800 hrs
Arrived Huhwalubi .....1225 hrs
Departed Huhwalubi .....1240 hrs
Arrived Siumusom .....1450 hrs
Arrived .. Rest house .....1800 hrs
Departed camp only to find all Honghahbis had run away. Patrol remained at hamlet and shortly six men returned,Administrations aims were explained once again. The two men who had previously agreed to return to Nomad with the patrol joined patrol which then departed. At

Siumusom the Rentoul River rose high which resulted in a long three hour rafting of personel and cargo. Made camp at Rest house. Guard posted. Slept night.

6th May 1965

Departed Siumusom Rest House .....0900 hrs
Arrived Nomad .....1215 hrs
Departed rest house - forded Kum River - arrived Nomad station. Patrol stood down.

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E N D O F D I A R Y.

Personel report.

Police:

7979	Const Dedoi	Good.Hard working. N.C.C. material.
9550 ..	Kasari	Excellent
10788 ..	Dadia	Good
10346 ..	Soupa	Good
8984 ..	Huiama	Good - non swimmer.

Interpreter:

Dina — Good

Medical orderly:

Samoa — Good.

.....

(10) (9)

Nomad patrol No. T -64/65

Introduction:

Originally the patrol was to move to the junction of the Tomu and Strictland Rivers thence up the Tomu before swinging north towards the Ishom River and so back to the station; the purpose of which was to contact any population in the area. A brief helicopter survey led to the alteration of plans - no signs of population were seen either on the Tomu River or in the country in close proximity to the north, as such it was decided that the patrol should instead go only as far as the Ishom/Strictland junction - contacting people at Gubamusom, thence following the Ishom River until contact was made of the Hagai people on its western reaches. The patrol started off with this aim in mind however once again an alteration in plans took place for on arrival at Bulobi the patrol was informed that the Gubamusom people had moved across the Strictland and were in fact now living in the Supei area, as a result the Hagai people were contacted from the North(Huhwalubi) as opposed to the East from the West.

Topography:

The terrain is relatively flat being covered with thick primeval forest.

The largest rivers are the Strictland(Western Boundary), the ~~EHK~~ Kum, the Rentoul and the Ishom.

There are no oustanding physical features apart from the above mentioned rivers.

Communications:

Tracks throughout the area are, to say the least, merely a system of bent twigs and bruised leaves although the track leading from Siumusom to Huhwalubi has been cleared to quite a width for a large part of the way, this of course is not such an advantage as one would think as the resulting track has the tendancy to becoming rather 'muddy'.

The Rentoul River has to be rafted and it would be preferable if a canoe could be built some time in the future to avoid the long delay that results from trying to get unwieldy rafts back and forth an often fast flowing river.

Villages and Housing:

Nemabi, shown on previous maps, is no longer occupied, the people - such as they were, having gone across the Rentoul River and into the Gubusi area.

Gubumusim as stated is no longer occupied.

Siumusom is situated on the southern side of the Rentoul River having moved from the northern side where the rest house is situated.

Huhwalubi has also moved a little way away from the rest house but is still in the immediate vicinity.

Honghabbi and Tomugabi are situated on the southern side of the Ishom River. Honghabbi consists of three long houses, Tomugabi of one. All houses are of normal construction for this area.

Bulaobi population is split between Bulobi and a house at Mogawiwe - most people being in the latter on the patrol's arrival.

Native Situation:

The patrol's reception in all villages was good.

At Honghabi no signs of fear were shown on the patrol's arrival despite the fact that previous attempts to establish

(10)

Nomad patrol No 7 -64/65

Introduction:

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Topography:

The terrain is relatively flat being covered with thick primeval forest.

The largest rivers are the Strictland(Western Boundary), the Kum, the Rentoul and the Ishom.

There are no outstanding physical features apart from the above mentioned rivers.

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The patrol's reception in all villages was good.

At Honghabi no signs of fear were shown on the patrol's arrival despite the fact that previous attempts to establish

friendly relations with these people by Noad were unsuccesful. There is no doubt that the people from Huhwalubi had informed them that they had nothing to fear from patrols and it is also possible that they formed their own conclusion of the patrol's peacful intentions by observing the camp which was made unbeknown to us practically on the doorstep of Honghahbi.

The people are similar to others found in this area with regards to mode of living, dress etc and are on good terms with Huhwalubi, Gubusi and certain Biami villages.

A total of fifty nine people were seen altogether being made up of -

HONGHAHBI.....	22	Male adults
	7	Female adults
	11	Male children
	1	Female child
	41	Total
TOMUGABI.....	10	Male adults
	5	Female adults
	3	Male children
	0	Female cildren
	18	Total

Firearm exhibitions were given being received with the usual cries of wonderment and talks regarding the Administrations aims and purposes was also given.

On the patrol's departure for return to base, the people fled from Honghahbi being, I was later informed, under the impression that we were about to shoot all the men. It is, of course, beyond me as to where they got this idea from and the patrol called a halt at Honghahbi until contact was resumed with men from the village. It was once more explained the Administration's aims etc and the patrol departed on good terms.

Two men agreed to return to Nomad with the patrol and accompanied us back to Nomad where they stayed for three days.

Bananas, sago and two pigs were bought from these people with trade goods the most popular being steel, salt, matches and beads.

From observation it appears that the whole area is chronically short of women this is probably caused by the fact that women are easier to run down and shoot during tribal warfare - perhaps they are tastier too. It is to be hoped that with the cessation of tribal fighting - whenever this is achieved, the female population may increase this would no doubt be welcomed by the rather sad looking single men of the area.

At Bulobi sixteen people were seen, at Huhwalubi twenty one and at Siumosom no count was taken; in the whole area there would be no more than one hundred and fifty people at the outside. According to reports there are no further pockets of population either to the south, east or west.

Conclusion;

No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol and the purpose of the patrol was achieved. It will be some time naturally before the Administration gains the confidence of these new people - I for one should not be surprised if they dissapear off into the bush on the next patrol's visit. However.

H. Briar. P.O.

DIARY

28th April 1965

Departed Nomad .....0840 hrs
Arrived Siomusom .....1220 hrs
Departed Nomad - walked to Kum River - forded same and proceeded on to Siomusom Rest House. Made Camp. Foods purchased. Guard posted. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

29th April 1965

Departed Siumusom R.H. .....0740 hrs
Rentoul River Crossing (1 hr 40 mins)
Arrived Bulobi .....1425 hrs
Arrived Camp site .....1445 hrs
Departed Siomusom R.H. - raft crossing of Rentoul River. Arrived Siumosom - guides obtained. Arrived Bulobi after passing through sago house(Mogiwi). No suitable camp at Bulobi - backtracked and made camp. Foods purchased and guard posted. Slept night.

30th April 1965

At camp Bulobi.
Talks with people. Minor sores treated. Foods purchased. Guard posted and slept night.

1st May 1965

Departed Camp .....0815 hrs
Arrived Huhwalubi .....1355 hrs
Departed camp and walked back to just before Siumosom where one branches off to Huhwalubi. Track cleared somewhat. Camp made. guard posted. Foods purchased. Slept night.

2nd May 1965.

Departed Huhwalubi .....0847 hrs
Arrived camp 2 .....1245 hrs
Guides recruited to show track to the Kagai. Departed Huhwalubi walked along easy terrain. Forded Ishom River and made camp on the other side. Guard posted. Slept night.

3rd May 1965

Departed Camp 2 .....0757 hrs
Arrived Honghahbi .....0815 hrs
Departed camp and walked up ridge upon which,to the patrol's surprise ,was situated Honghahbi. Friendly welcome by people. Talks with people before moving to camp site on adjoining ridge. Food bought in afternoon. Firearms exhibition given. Guard posted. Slept night.

4th May 1965

In camp Honghahbi
Visited Tomugabi - 25 mins away.
Men and women from both Honghahbi and Tomugabi arrived at camp. Talks re Government's aims given and food purchased. Walked to Tomugabi(one long house) and returned to camp. Slept night.

5th May 1965

Departed Honghahbi .....0800 hrs
Arrived Huhwalubi .....1225 hrs
Departed Huhwalubi .....1240 hrs
Arrived Siumusom .....1450 hrs
Arrived .. Rest house .....1800 hrs
Departed camp only to find all Honghahbis had run away. Patrol remained at hamlet and shortly six men returned,Administrations aims were explained once again. The two men who had previously agrred to return to Nomad with the patrol joined patrol which then departed. At

Siumusom the Rontoul River very high which resulted in a long three hour rafting of personel and cargo. Made camp at Rest house. Guard posted. Slept night.

6th May 1965

Departed Siumusom Rest House .....0900 hrs
Arrived Nomad .....1215 hrs
Departed rest house - forded Kum River - arrived Nomad station. Patrol stood down.

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E N D O F D I A R Y.

Personel report.

Police:

7979	Const	Dedoi	Good.Hard working. N.C.O. material.
9550	..	Kasari	Excellent
10788	..	Dadia	Good
10348	..	Soupa	Good
8984	..	Huisma	Good - non swimmer.

Interpreter:

Dina — Good

Medical orderly:

Samoa — Good.

.....

(5)

Nomad patrol No 7 -64/65

Introduction:

Originally the patrol was to move to the junction of the Tomu and Strictland Rivers thence up the Tomu before swinging north towards the Ishom River and so back to the station; the purpose of which was to contact any population in the area. A brief helicopter survey led to the alteration of plans - no signs of population were seen either on the Tomu River or in the country in close proximity to the north, as such it was decided that the patrol should instead go only as far as the Ishom/Strictland junction - contacting people at Gubamusom, thence following the Ishom River until contact was made of the Hagai people on its eastern reaches. The patrol started off with this aim in mind however once again an alteration in plans took place for on arrival at Bulobi the patrol was informed that the Gubamusom people had moved across the Strictland and were in fact now living in the Supei area, as a result the Hagai people were contacted from the North(Huhwalubi) as opposed to ~~the Rank~~ from the West.

Topography:

The terrain is relatively flat being covered with thick primeval forest.

The largest rivers are the Strictland(Western Boundary), the ~~NNR~~ Xum, the Rentoul and the Ishom.

There are no oustanding physical features apart from the above mentioned rivers.

Communications:

Tracks throughout the area are, to say the least, merely a system of bent twigs and bruised leaves although the track leading from Siumusom to Huhwalubi has been cleared to quite a width for a large part of the way, this of course is not such an advantage as one would think as the resulting track has the tendancy to becoming rather 'muddy'.

The Rentoul River has to be rafted and it would be preferable if a canoe could be built some time in the future to avoid the long delay that results from trying to get unwieldy rafts back and forth an often fast flowing river.

Villages and Housing:

Nenimbi, shown on previous maps, is no longer occupied, the people - such as they were; having gone across the Rentoul River and into the Gubusi area.

Gubumusom as stated is no longer occupied.

Siumusom is situated on the southern side of the Rentoul River having moved from the northern side where the rest house is ~~sit~~ situated.

Huhwalubi has also moved a little way away from the rest house but is still in the immediate vicinity.

Honghabbi and Tomugabi are situated on the southern side of the Ishom River. Honghabbi consits of three long houses, Tomugabi of one. All houses are of normal construction for this area.

Bulmobi population is split between Bulobi and a house at Mogawiwe - most people being in the latter on the patrol's arrival.

Native Situation:

The patrol's reception in all villages was good.

At Honghabi no signs of fear were shown on the patrol's arrival despite the fact that previous attempts to establish

friendly relations with these people by Road were unsuccesful. There is no doubt that the people from Huhwalubi had informed them that they had nothing to fear from patrols and it is also possible that they formed their own conclusion of the patrol's peacful intentions by observing the camp which was made unbeknown to us practically on the doorstep of Honghahbi.

The people are similar to others found in this area with regards to mode of living, dress etc and are on good terms with Huhwalubi, Gubusi and certain Biami villages.

A total of fifynine people were seen altogether being made up of - HONGHAHBI..... 22 Male adults
7 Female adults
11 Male children
1 Female child

41 Total

TOMUGABI..... 10 Male adults
5 Female adults
3 Male children
~~X~~0 Female cildren

18 Total

Firearm exhibitions were given being recieved with the usual cries of wonderment and talks regarding the Administrations aims and purposes was also given.

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Conclusion:

No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol and the purpose of the patrol was achieved. It will be some time natumally before the Administration gains the confidence of these new people - I for one should not be surprised if they ~~do~~ not dissapear off into the bush on the next patrol's visit. However.

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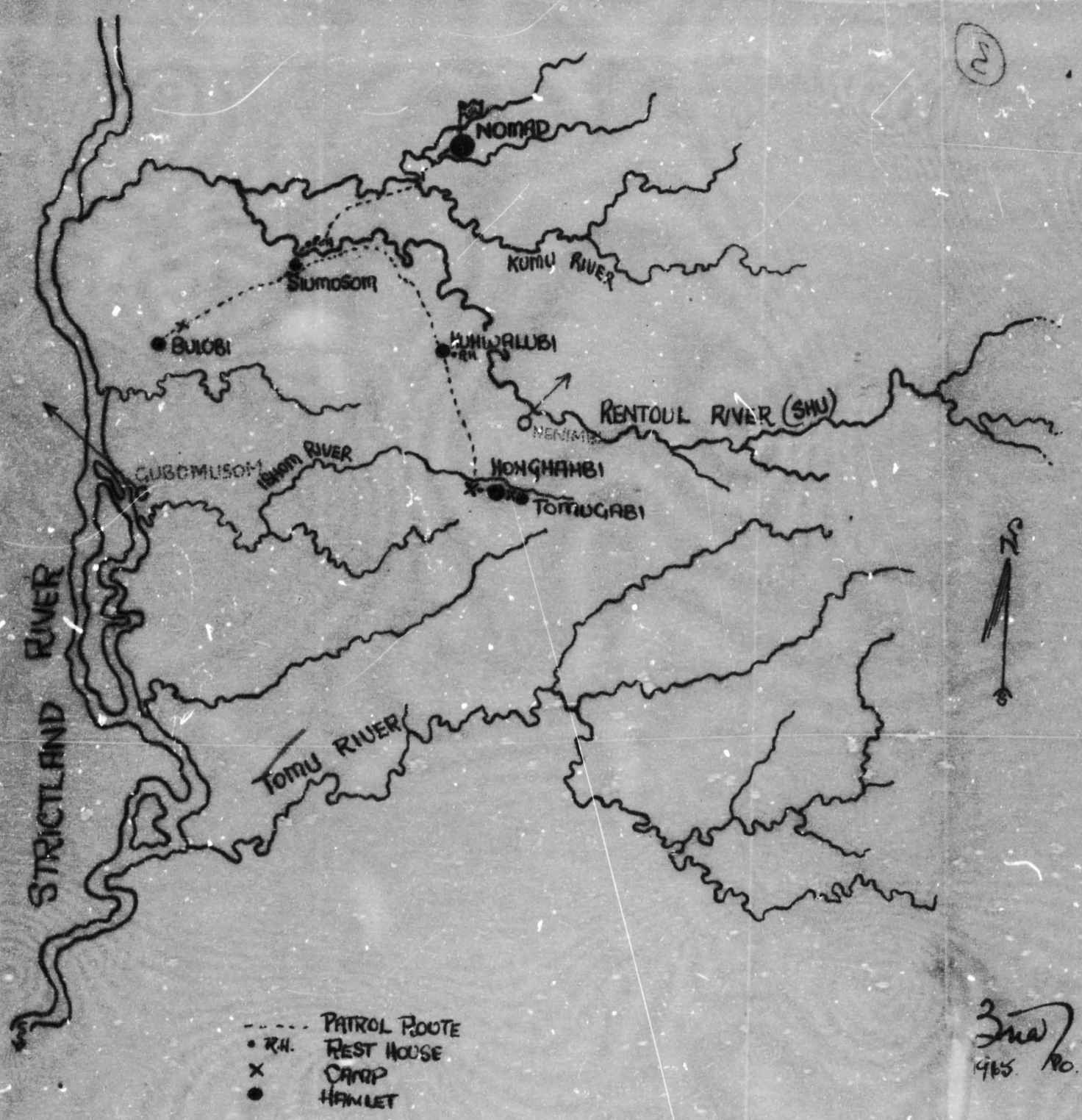
M. Briar. P.O.


NOMAD
KUMU RIVER
SIUMOSOM
BUIOBI
KUHUDALUBI
RENTOUL RIVER (SHU)
NENIMBI
GUBOMUSOM
ISHAM RIVER
HONGHAMBI
TOMUGABI
STRICTLAND RIVER
TOMU RIVER
N
PATROL ROUTE
R.H. REST HOUSE
CAMP
HAMLET

1965 RO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Nomad, Western District Report No. Nomad Patrol No. 8-1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by a/Assistant District Commissioner, R.R.Stott

Area Patrolled Through Supei and Pare ~~the~~ to Debepare.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Assistant Patrol Officer, T.Maravila

Natives 3.R.P. & N.G. Const., 1. Interpreter, 16 Carriers

Duration--From 12/5/1965 to 19/5/1965.

Number of Days Seven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../1963/64

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol The object of the Patrol was to 'Purchase the Land' at Debepare, which had settled by U.F.M. Mission.

Director of ~~Native Affairs~~, DA
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/7/1965

J. A. Rensted
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 .....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
- 7 JUN 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT T.P.N.G.

67-3-42

11th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

NOMAD PATROL REPORT SA/1964-65.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Maravila covered by your memorandum 67-7-1 of 15th July, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Holmes have been noted and I agree with Mr. Holmes sound advice.

3. With the help of the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. Maravila should try to follow the form of a Patrol Report set out on pages 30 to 46 of the bound Departmental Standing Instructions (Volume 1.)

4. It is most encouraging to notice the way these new patrol officers are tackling the tasks set them.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 43 (18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-7-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
21 JUL 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

15th July, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KOMAD PATROL 8A/1964-65 : PART SUPEI & PARE

You already have Memorandum of Patrol 8/64-65 by Mr. R.R.STOTT acting Assistant District Commissioner.

2. Attached are comments by Mr. T.MARAVILA, Trainee Patrol Officer, who accompanied. Mr. STOTT has adequately covered same.

3. Despite his youth Mr. MARAVILA is taking quite well to field work. He has established quite good working relations with police whilst quietly preserving his status. Mindful of his own limitations, he creates quite a favourable impression with villagers, to whom a Legal Officer is a new experience.

4. Doubtless he has been reading Australian's patrol reports. There seems to be some straining for words outside his understanding. I presume English Expression is an integral part of his final training, as it is certainly necessary.

F. A. Bensted
(F.A.Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-7-1

IAR-2

Western District,
Rabi.

19th July, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
[illegible].

MEMORANDUM 8/7/67-65 : PATROL REPORT

You already have Memorandum of Patrol 8/6-65 by Mr. R.S.STOTT acting Assistant District Commissioner.

2. Attached are comments by Mr. T. MERAVILA, Trainee Patrol Officer, who accompanied. Mr. STOTT has adequately covered some.

3. Despite his youth Mr. MERAVILA is taking quite well to field work. He has established quite good working relations with police whilst quietly preserving his status. Mindful of his own limitations, he creates quite a favourable impression with villagers, to whom a local Officer is a new experience.

4. Doubtless he has been reading Australian's patrol reports. There seem to be some striking for words outside his understanding. I presume English expression is an integral part of his final training, as it is certainly necessary.

(F.A.Crawford)
DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant DistrictCommissioner,
LOMAN.

c.c. Mr. T. Meravila,
LOMAN.

Good work, Turini. I would suggest that you write out your next patrol report in longhand, and let Mr. Stott see it first. If there is any word you are not quite sure of, do not use it just because it sounds good. It does not matter how simple a patrol report is so long as it is clear to the reader. For practice try and write some short reports on any part of Administration work you like and check them over with Mr. Stott. Such practice will greatly help your expression. I am glad you enjoyed the patrol.

(I.A.Holmes),
Deputy District Commissioner.

(12)

(14)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-7-1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
NOMAD,
Western District.

31st. May, 1965

District Commissioner,
District Office,
DAKU, Western District

NOMAD PATROL REPORT No.8 - 1964/65

1. Herewith the Patrol Report of the accompanying officer on the above patrol.

2. The report is sound in its contents and shows that Mr. T. Maravile has been able to grasp the more or less direct facets of administration. As this patrol was through a more settled area than his first patrol more responsibility in the general patrol organisation and management was put onto him, and he showed that he was enough to cope with it.

3. As seen by the report itself there does appear to be some difficulty in expression. I was surprised at this as I feel that a successful Intermediate student should have a better grasp of the written English word. However in this I do not feel that one should be too hard as the report was compiled without any outside aid. In future steps will be taken to improve this minor fault.

4. Very little further comment can be made about the report as it was basic administration and no outstanding or unusual events occured.

5. For your information, please.

R.R. Stott
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

(12)

(B)

THE PATROL DIARY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

The Patrol Report.

NOMAD - WESTERN DISTRICT.

Self-promotion!!

Nomad Patrol No.8 of 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by - a/Assistant District Commissioner - R.R.Stott

Area Patrolled - Through Supei and Pare to Debepare.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol - Assistant Patrol Officer - T.Maravila (Tauna PO)

R.P.& N.G.Constables - Const. Bogajiwai

" Soupa

" Weinderon

Interpreter - Ap

Carriers - 16

Duration of Patrol - 12th May - 19th May

No. of days - 7 days

Medical Orderly - Namai

Last Patrol to the Area - 1963/64

Objects of the Patrol. The brief object of our Patrol was to 'Purchase the land' at Debepare, which had settled by U.F.M. Mission.

.....o.....

THE PATROL DIARY.

12th May 1965. The Patrol was made up and had left Nomad in the morning, about 09.00 a.m. About two hours later we arrived in Uwaribinia, one of the villages of Supei area. We stopped there to get some carriers to help some of our carriers. We got only two men.

When we got them, we began on for the small Mission station just a few yards away from the village. In the station they fetched us water, where we had a drink before we left for Giporibi village. We arrived in this village Rest House and stayed for the night.

The villagers were asked to be presented infront of us and as well as that we asked them to bring some fresh food to help our carriers. They were presented infront of the house at about 5.00 p.m. with food in their hands. Some of our trading goods were given out in exchange for the fresh food.

We asked them whether they have any matter concerning about their life. There were nothing given. Now we asked them to volunteer for carrying. We four only whom we asked to come in the morning. The purpose of getting more carriers were that the most of the carriers that we had were all the labourers of the station. There were nobody left to work in the station.

13th May 1965. We left the rest house about 7.30 a.m. Now our aim was to reach the Strickland Base Camp on this day. So we arrived in the river called Gwa at about 11.00 a.m. There were two canoes made for the patrol that may come to that river. So when we arrived we crossed on that canoes. We did four trips in shifting the people and the luggages.

We continued on until we approached the last Supei village. We stopped here to recruit some carriers. There were 6 men who did like to do the carrying. Here, now instead of our station workers returning, the carriers that we recruited in the first place wish to go back. They were in fear of crossing the Strickland River. So they returned home.

Here we walked down the mad flats to the Strickland Base Camp. The signals were given out to Idienna people to bring the canoes across for us. Because the village was further away they could not contact us. They heard us from the gun fire and brought three canoes across. It was the fast flowing river so we had made six trips. We got to the village at about 5.00 p.m.

We got the most of the carriers in this village, where all our labourers returned. The village matters were solved by that afternoon. There were many people presented too.

14th May 1965. The Patrol had packed and left the village about 7.30 a.m. We arrived in Pipina village about 10.00 a.m. We did stop here for the time being to have a look at the village and to inform about the village life. There was nothing reported so we left.

We arrived in the village called Pipina about 12.30 p.m. Rested in this village about some minutes. While resting the Village Constable brought the village 'Record' to show to us. As Mr. Stott looked into it there were two men asked to rebuild new houses, by former patrol. But the both reported that they had rebuilt the houses.

Now we began the long walk again for the village ahead. About two and a half hour later we arrived in the village called Wakianna. The carriers untied the gears and we slept the night in this Rest House. In this village the people asked us whether they could hold for the village 'Shot Gun'. They appionted a person to have a Permit and he could take care of the gun. He was put off for he once didn't appear in the village census. Mr. Stott told that to have a gun the person must be the one who always appear infront of any Patrol Officer, where he could show the to the Officer for examining any damage being done. Well after solving their problems and disputes, they left us.

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THE PATROL DIARY.

15th May 1965. We departed about 7.30 a.m.for Debepare from Wakiana. We arrived in the village of Iumora and had stopped for the purpose of looking around the village; and to talk to the people about any matters. The village constable handed the Village 'Record' to Mr.Stott in which two men told by former patrol to rebuild new houses.Both had reported that they rebuilt the new houses and now they are living in them.

Now we departed the village for Kuda,at which we arrived about 11.30 a.m.A village just few ~~miles~~ away from Debepare Mission station. In this village Rest House we accommadated and had done the purpose that we patrolled.

We walked up the Mission Station to introduce what our patrol was about.After talking to them,we returned to Kuda.The village people were asked to bring some fresh food to help feed our carriers. In addition they must re port any trouble to the government.

As they gathered we talked to them about matters,where in reply they said they had no trouble to be reported.Apart from these people the 'land owners' were presented as well.They were not all numbered according to what the names appeared in our list.We were particularly annoyed for our walk was for nothing.They were told to bring the people who were absent,to the village and they have to contact the Mission, where they could send the telegram.The Mission were also informed to send us the telegram.Then they were dismissed,without getting money.

16th May 1965. This was Sunday so we determined to give the carriers rest.Apart been spelling,we had discussed the problem with the Mission on delay of the land-purchase.

17th May 1965. On our return journey,we left the village on the usual time that we used to depart every morning.We did walk in quite a good speed,that we passed three villages.About 2.30 p.m. we arrived in the village of Duanna.We slept in this village rest house for the night.

18th May 1965. In the morning, we left the village and strode for Strickland River.The patrol had arrived at the river at almost 011.00 hours.The canoes were brought in;and the crossing trips continued,which had took about ~~some~~ three hours.When the people and the gears were all at side where we had to be;we proceeded for the first Supei village Rest House. At last we arrived in the village.It was about 3.00 p.m. We did stayed the night here.

19th May 1965. On the usual departing time,we moved straight ahead for Nomad.We crossed Gwe River and continued the journey. The patrol arrived in ~~Uwaribina~~ village at about 1.00.p.m. We stopped here for a while to have rest.We arrived in the station about 3.30.p.m. Also the walk that we made were in a great speed.

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OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

An agreement had been made, for purchasing the land for U.F.M. Mission in Debepare. The agreement was made by the 'land-owners with the Mission. It had been made long since, but the payment for the land had not been paid yet. It was delayed, for the certain information had not been obtained from Department of Lands.By the time, the Departmental Legal Document was forwarded to Nomad Sub-District, an arrangement was made for the Patrol, to buy this land from the inhabitants.

As my second experience in patrolling, I accompanied Acting Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. R.R.Stott on this Patrol to purchase the land. Our patrol team consisted of three R.P.& N.G. Constables, one Medical Orderly, an Interpreter and eighteen carriers. ON May 12th we set out for Debepare Mission Station. Through the jungle track we passed a village and the small U.F.M. Mission station and again through the crawling track. This was Supei Area, which was quite a good flat mass of land, where the numerous villages could be found scattered in great distances. On our first day of moving, we came upon another village of Supei, which has two Rest Houses. We stayed the night in these houses.The 'flag' was hoisted on the remaining part of the day. As I realised that the natives were friendly, but they were in fear of approaching in front of any strange people, whom they were not used to. Especially the women don't appear so often. Probably, a white man to them is beyond doubt where he came from. But they were on the other hand good, for if they are called to bring some fresh food to sell them to us.they would do so.

In fact, as we proceeded onward and our return journey, the villages that we came upon, and as our Interpreter called out for any supply of fresh food, we used have enough food supplied by the people. The ration that we had were not sufficient amount. But, because of the fresh food that villagers supplied in trading with our trading goods, our carrier had fair distributions all the way.

There were Rest Houses built in all villages. Most of the houses were very good, but they were not well built residents. The populous inhabited in this environment were not in any standred of carpentry. This was the reason of bad architecture. The villages as we did look through were good. Mostly the villages that we passed through were sparsely populated villages. The large number of the people in every village, as a custom, had been passed down from their ancestors, used to be accommadated in one large house. Whilst the few small houses scattered around the village.

When visiting and staying for the nights, the disputes, such as - the quarrels between husbands and wives, magic, the complaints of the other men, claiming that the village constable having more wives and argument to buy a gun. These disputes were reported and the matters were straightened out. The village Official Records had been handed, where some of the matters had been recorded.

By the time we reached the village that we were to purchase the land ,the land owners, to my point of view, were willing to receive the payment, Unfortunately, there were few absentees, absolutely away from their home, Those who were away from the village were reported that they could not contact them within few days. They added that they were away few months back, for the purpose of crocodile shooting. They suggested that they were probably down at Lake Murray. There were Nineteen men who were the land ownship. Of that number the three were reported away. From here then we had no hope of paying them. It was against the document. Everybody must be presented. where they could have their equal share and include his 'Sign or Signature in the paper. For the gerenation who shall come after might argue about it.

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OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Now they were told to find these people and if everyone is present then we told them that they have to contact the Mission. Where the could send telegram. It was also arranged with the mission.

IN our return journey, 19th May 1965 , we spent three days in walking thruogh Pare area. It was rather a long way where the villages are far apart. Such government influence as sending their children to school and going to the hospitals for treatment purposes, were informed as they appeared infront of us.

We just had a long walk where we did not fulfil our purpose of the Patrol. Mr. Stott had made an arrangement to go across on an aircraft to pay these people, as soon as the message do arrive from the Mission. It would be easier going on the plane than travelling through the steaming jungle. But to me, I wished to gain experience of patrolling for I am a Trainee Officer. In spite of fact, the patrol that we had done, I learned quite a good back-ground of patrolling.

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T.Marawila
.....
(T.Marawila)
Assistant Patrol Officer.