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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: S/HIGHLANDS

STATION: DUNA

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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DUNA

P/R No. 2 of 55/56

J.P. SINCLAIR

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 1276.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

21st May, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
Duna Sub-District,
KOROBA.

Patrol Report Duna 2/5-56.

Receipt is acknowledged of your report and attachments.

2. It is unfortunate that the patrol was unsuccessful in locating a suitable airstrip, and Station site but it would appear that even if one had been found in this area it could not be advantageously used as a Sub-District Headquarters.

The sparse population found throughout the patrolled area suggests that it must be administered by long patrols for at least some years and our efforts concentrated more on the heavier populations where we are now operating.

I concur in the suggestion that Koroba must now be retained as the main station and every effort made to link it by road with Tari. You should concentrate on the section from Koroba, whilst Tari continues on their section towards Jedamari. Arrangements have been made for getting you assistance in building the bridge over the Tagari River.

Any effort towards permanency at Koroba should be channelled into a Public Health establishment for undoubtedly this will remain the site for a permanent hospital whereas further detailed patrolling may locate an area more suitable for a permanent headquarters.

3. Linked with the establishment at Koroba, or a more suitable site in that population area, a patrolling base can be envisaged at Lake Kapiago to be manned for up to six months of the year, if not permanently. This post can cover the sparsely populated areas recently penetrated.

4. The conduct of your three patrols into Duna and the establishment of Koroba Base has undoubtedly had a favourable influence on the people and realising that this is our initial contact it is most important that you impress upon your officers and native staff the importance of fostering this and not jeopardising the good relationship by careless or thoughtless actions.

5. The conduct of this patrol is praiseworthy, considering the difficult terrain which had to be crossed and I feel, as you do, that by taking the party into the Strickland Gorge and returning them safely to base you must have achieved something towards overcoming the fear previously associated with the Gorge country.

It is unfortunate that the Patrol could not cross the Strickland and make contact with Telefomin for I feel sure such liaison would materially benefit the Administration of both areas especially as there is now very little contact between the people on either side of the River. However, you were wise not to attempt a crossing under the circumstances for the loss of even one life would have jeopardised our administrative future in the Duna.

....(over)

6. Consideration must now be given to covering the few remaining uncontacted areas -

- (a) Between Lake Kapiago and the Iragai River;
- (b) The area immediately to the east of the Para R.;
- (c) The area N.W. of Lavani Valley and south of the Tumbatu River.

When these areas have been penetrated we can make a fairly accurate appreciation of the administrative task and proceed with area development and planned patrolling. In the meantime, whilst waiting on this initial contact work, concentrate your efforts on consolidation between Karoha and Fari and liaise fully with the Assistant District Officer at Iari to achieve this aim. Safe and peaceful L.O.F. are imperative before we can hope to successfully extend.

7. I congratulate you and your party on a valuable patrol and assure you of continued support from the officers at Iari who assisted you so much on this occasion.

I shall personally thank Gibbes Sepik Airways Ltd. for their assistance.

[Handwritten signature]

(Moff. N. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

- 41.
- 42.
- 43.

MEMORANDUM - Report on
Members of the Royal Air Force
and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

Map References of Log-
books used in report.

Uncontacted "villages" and
official photographs.

Attachment

- (1) Patrol Report.
- (2) Map - scale 1/50,000.
- (3) Map - scale 1/250,000.
- (4) Plan of Lake Kapiago - scale 1/50,000.
- (5) 3 Handwritten Notes.
- (6) Copying of original reports - 10 copies.

As soon as possible in these copies of the report
to be provided to the stations, please.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955 - 16 of North-West Tari Patrol.

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ENCLOSURES :

- (1) Patrol Report.
- (2) Map - scale 1 / 100,000.
- (3) Map - scale 1 / 250,000.
- (4) Plan of Lake Kariagu - scale 1" / 5 Chains.
- (5) 3 Cassettes 35-mm. KODACHROME film.
- (6) Camping Allowance Claims - Messrs. LANG and SINCLAIR.

It would be appreciated if THREE COPIES of the maps could be provided for this station, please.

There are no accurate maps of the country covered. The map enclosed is based on sketch maps made by the Survey Party, 1953-54, the 1954 A.P.F. Survey Party and the 1955 North-West Tari Patrol (Sinclair and Greer). Further details of the survey are given in the report.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

This patrol was conducted by the Hagen-
Sepik Patrol, 1955-56, under the command of
The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI - PAFUA, and west of the population has been visited.
KOROKA Basecamp,
TARI Sub-District,
Southern Highlands,
PAFUA.
4th. May, 1956.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1955-56
of North-West Tari Patrol.

Report of a Patrol from KOROKA BASECAMP to
areas north-west to LAKE KAPIAGU, and north
to the STRICKLAND RIVER as far as the junction
of the STRICKLAND-ON-LAVALE Rivers, and return
via LAKE KAPIAGU.

Officer conducting patrol : J. P. Sinclair, Patrol Officer.

Officer accompanying patrol : Mr. H. Tang, Patrol Officer.

Areas visited : Country N.W. to Lake Kapiagu, thence
N. to the Strickland River through
the Gorge to the junction of the
Strickland-On-Lavale Rivers, thence
S. down the Strickland River and
return to Koroka via Lake Kapiagu.

Duration of patrol : From 25/2/56 to 30/4/56 - 66 days.

Native personnel accompanying : (1) R.P.F. & N.S.G.:

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| No. 7000 Lance Corporal PERORO. |
| No. 2173 Constable WARDMA. |
| No. 3311B " " " " " " |
| No. 7914 " " " " " " |
| No. 7599 " " " " " " |
| No. 8044 " " " " " " |
| No. 8072 " " " " " " |
| No. 6802 " " " " " " |
| No. 8878 " " " " " " |
| No. 7629 " " " " " " |

However, the information of routes, etc., gathered will be of
great value when the telefolmin is attempted during the
dry season next year. I have every hope of eventual success.

No chances could be taken with
our carriers were all non-swimmers,
loss of the Huri carriers on the Strickland River during the long
journey of the A.P.C. Party.

(3) Interpreters : IAVARIA and KAIMARI - both HURI
speakers only.

(4) P.H.D. : Native Medical Orderly
PERRY-BURAU.

Objects of patrol : (a) The completion of the exploratory work of
the DUNA area and the location of a suitable Sub-District headquarters
site; (b) A visit to TELEPOLMIN, Sepik District (abandoned);
(c) The sounding and mapping of LAKE KAPIAGU.

Map References : There are no accurate maps of the country covered.
The patrol map enclosed is based on sketch maps made by the Hagen-
Sepik Patrol, 1938-39, the 1954 A.P.C. Survey Party and the 1955
Reconnaissance Patrol (Sinclair and Speer). Further detail from time-
and-rate compass traverse (Sinclair).

INTRODUCTION :

This patrol was planned to complete the survey work commenced last year by the Reconnaissance Patrol. The chief purpose of this activity has been the selection of the best possible site for the establishment of a new Duna Sub-District Headquarters.

With the completion of this journey, most of the DUNA has been fairly well covered, and most of the population has been visited at least once. Many of the areas covered had not before been visited.

The only patrols that have operated in the general region covered by the North-West Tari Patrol are the Hagen-Sepik Patrol in 1938-1939 and the 1954 Australasian Petroleum Company Survey.

The exploratory work in this present instance was extended to the Strickland River. It was our intention to cross this river and proceed to Telefolmin in the Sepik District. It was felt that such a patrol would serve a very useful administrative purpose. The vast rugged area that lies roughly between Telefolmin and Koroba is still relatively unknown although it is understood that there has been a fair amount of patrol activity from Telefolmin to the Oksapmin area in the last few years. A patrol from Koroba to Telefolmin and return down the Om and Lagaip Rivers would greatly help to break down the isolation of the different peoples. The peoples contacted this time on the eastern side of the Strickland have no regular contact with the people of the western side, although there is a certain amount of sporadic trading whenever the state of the Strickland River permits it.

The District Commissioner, S.H.D., completed arrangements with Mr. Elliott-Smith, District Commissioner S.D., for the patrol to move through to Telefolmin and we were assured of a welcome and full support with supplies, etc. A determined effort was made to get across the Strickland. We went north through the worst of the Strickland Gorge to the river confluence with the intention of getting across the Lagaip and proceeding to Telefolmin via the Om River. When the Lagaip proved to be impassable, the patrol went back through the Strickland Gorge - which had never before been followed upstream to the river confluence - and followed the river south to attempt the crossing at a bridge noted by Mr. D.J. Glancy in 1954. Unfortunately the flooded state of the river made it impossible for us to cross and this plan had finally to be abandoned.

However, the information of routes, etc., gathered will be of great value when the Telefolmin journey is again attempted during the dry season next year. I have every hope of eventual success.

No chances could be taken with the Strickland and Lagaip Rivers. Our carriers were all non-swimmers, and were unnerved by the tragic loss of the Huri carriers on the Strickland River during the long journey of the A.P.C. Party. They agreed to go as far north as the Strickland only with extreme reluctance. This patrol should have the effect of finally convincing the carriers - and the HURI people - that a journey to the Strickland region does not necessarily involve the death of carriers. I anticipate little trouble in the future.

After the retreat from the Strickland, it was planned to patrol for a further month to the East, towards the Laiagam Patrol Post of the Western Highlands District, in order that the far eastern limits of the DUNA population could be accurately fixed. However, uncertainty as to whether Mr. LANG would have to proceed to A.S.O.P.A. for the next Course led the District Commissioner, Mr. Cole, to recall the patrol from Lake Kapiagu to enable a successor to Mr. LANG to join the patrol at Koroba to obtain experience of this country before I proceed on leave in September.

In view of the extremely rugged and sparsely-populated nature of much of the country to be covered, airdrops of supplies were arranged before leaving Koroba. Three drops were received during the patrol, one at the Strickland-Om-Lagaip Junction and the other two at

Lake Kapiagu. The greater part of the stores received on the last
airdrop remain stored at the lake, in the care of a Lake Kapiagu native
who has been with the patrol for a year. These supplies will be
available for future patrolling in this area.

A TRP-1A portable transceiver operated by dry batteries was
carried, and proved to be a big improvement over the ATR-4 carried by
the patrol in 1955.

At all camps guards were set, night and day. This is a very
necessary precaution still in the DUNA.

Because of the nature of this patrol, and of the country covered,
the diary section of the report contains much detailed information on
roads, populations etc. A brief summary only of comments, observations
and recommendations will be found following the diary.

Section I: Summary of Patrol

The patrol was organized on 11/15/56 and followed a
circuitous route down the TONGVAI VALLEY. Roads in very bad
condition, and not taken along known previously. Some extensive
new roads were seen. Persons the HAKSHU and HAKSHU
at the HAKSHU camp of LAVALA, proving that these HAKSHU
are the main in the DUNA area.

A good deal of time was wasted at the HAKSHU. The HAKSHU
was in very bad condition. The barriers were spaced out
a mile. Camp was set up on an old ceremonial ground - 1/2
mile by the HAKSHU group, where we stayed at 10:30 because of the
lack of the center.

About 25 people visited the camp with a very small amount of
food, and again issues had to be made. The water supply was
food was very short in the country ahead.

Just as night fell we tried to contact HAKSHU. The HAKSHU
did not respond again could make no contact. There is a
problem with the reception offered by the HAKSHU. The
HAKSHU did not appear to be getting out. The frequency
modulation did register sporadically. Although the HAKSHU
was not. A letter was sent out with a message explaining the
position to Mr. Green at the station. With a look at the
rough country, I wanted to make sure that our communications were
satisfactory.

Heavy rains occurred early in the afternoon, continuing into
the night.

Section II: The HAKSHU

The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU
was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad.
at intervals along the track, and all should plan to see the HAKSHU.

The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU
was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU was very bad.
by an examination of the stores. It had been broken into, and
30 pounds of walrus shell left had been stolen. Some
items that had been left very intact. Obviously the HAKSHU
was very bad for the HAKSHU.

Decided to spend a day or so here repairing the contact
while the value of the HAKSHU was very bad. The HAKSHU
is being very good. They would then be considered
that to be essential, and the HAKSHU could be
after or if a settlement was not immediately arranged.

The interpreters spent the rest of the day in the HAKSHU.

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PATROL DIARY:

Saturday 25th. February, 1956:

Departed KOROBA BASECAMP at 8.15. Crossed the HUNDIA Valley and slowly climbed to the old A.P.C. campsite at BOIAMU. From here continued through forest and scrub, over undulating terrain, to our campsite at GURANDA-DANGI at 1.30.

Only 30 men and women turned up, as the majority of the people are away at a dance at MOGOROFUGA. Very little food to hand and rice issued. Camp up at 4.30 for the schedule arranged with KOROBA but could make no contact.

Extremely heavy rains commenced at 5.30 and continued far into the night, at one stage almost washing our camp off the ridge.

Camp 1 : GURANDA - DANGI.

Sunday 26th. February:

Broke camp at 5.55 and followed our previous route down the TUMBUDU VALLEY. Roads in very bad condition, and our times slower than previously. Some extensive new KENAMU gardens noted. Across the TUMBUDU are cultivations of the HUGUNE group of LAVANI, proving that these latter people are the same as the outside natives.

A good deal of time was wasted at the crossing, as the bridge was in very bad condition. The carriers were crossed over two at a time. Camp was set up on an old ceremonial ground - WABI - owned by the HIBANA group, where we camped at 10.50 because of the lack of the weather.

About 25 people visited the camp with a very small amount of food, and again issues had to be made. We were again told that food was very short in the country ahead.

Came up again at 4.30 to try to contact KOROBA on the TRP-I but once again could make no contact. There is certainly nothing wrong with the reception afforded by the little set, but the transmission did not appear to be getting out. The frequency modulation dial registered erratically, although the batteries were new. A letter was sent off with a native explaining the position to Mr. Speer at the station. With a long trip ahead in rough country, I wanted to make sure that our communications were satisfactory.

Heavy rains commenced early in the afternoon, continuing into the night.

Camp 2 : WABI. Height 5,425'

Monday 27th. February:

Broke camp at 6.55 for our patrol camp at KERABO. The track in very bad condition, and the heavily-laden patrol made poor time. Small knots of people were waiting us at intervals along the track, and all seemed glad to see us again.

Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers arrived in camp at 12.35. Practically no sign of people, and this was soon explained by an examination of the store. It had been broken into, and about 30 pounds of Girigiri shell left here last year stolen. Other items that had been left were intact. Obviously the people expected reprisals for the theft.

Decided to spend a day or so here repairing the contact, whilst the value of the stolen shell in money was small, the value in native eyes was great. They would therefore consider the theft to be a serious one, and the incident could cause trouble later on if a settlement was not immediately arranged.

The interpreters spent the rest of the day in calling out to

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the people, asking them to come to the camp in the morning to negotiate payment for the shell. I considered that the people should not be allowed to avoid recompensing the Government for the stolen shell. They were perfectly well aware that they had no right to the shell and would consider it a sign of weakness if no action was taken. At the same time, a token payment only was all that I was after.

More rice and meat issued. A few of the local people did enter camp later in the afternoon, and they promised that others would come in in the morning. At 4.30 another attempt was made to raise KOROBA on the transceiver, but again with no success. Slight evening rains later developed into a heavy downpour.

Camp 3 : KERABO.

Tuesday 28th. February:

This proved to be a frustrating day. The groups connected with the theft of the shell had "gone bush" long before the arrival on the scene of the patrol, together with their women, children and pigs. It therefore became of greater importance to persuade them to come back to their gardens.

After a great deal of calling, about 40 people came in to the camp, but very few women and children were seen. The people freely admitted that they had stolen the shell, and that they knew it was wrong to break into the store. A total of three small pigs were offered to us in recompense. Although this hardly represented value for money, the pigs were accepted and the people were told that no further action would be taken in the matter.

The pigs were issued to the patrol carriers. More people turned up in camp, and the general feeling was better. The settlement of a wrong by the exchange of pigs is traditional to these people, and the fact that pigs had been offered and accepted convinced them that the slate was again clean. It is very doubtful whether a mere talking-to would have really convinced the natives that the affair was forgotten.

A small quantity of very poor sweet potato was traded, but it was insufficient and rice was issued to supplement it. The people again gave us the assurance that this was a time of severe food shortage. I think that the real reason for the difficulty in obtaining food in this part of the valley is the very small population, and the very poor quality of the soil. It is very probable that at all times the available food supplies are barely sufficient for the needs of the people themselves, and that there would seldom be any surplus.

A large number of Birds-of-Paradise were seen in the bush around the camp. They displayed little of that timidity that is usually a feature of these birds.

Again an unsuccessful attempt to contact KOROBA. Decided that it would be politic to remain here tomorrow for the District Schedule, as if the transceiver is really unserviceable it may be necessary to return for repairs.

A generally fine day, with slight evening showers.

Wednesday 29th. February:

The morning spent in cleaning up the patrol base, and in talking to the people. They were still very timid and few women were seen.

At midday a dozen young men from LAKE KAPIAGU entered camp, carrying with them a pig sent by the NAGIRIA people to settle their shell debt. They were too uncertain of their reception to come in person. The KAPIAGU lads came down with the express purpose of guiding us back to the lake, having heard on the "bush telegraph" that the patrol had left KOROBA. This was a welcome and encouraging sign of our spreading influence in the DUNA.

At 12.15 came up on the TRP-1 for the District Schedule, and successfully contacted TARI. A good signal, and Mr. Claridge reported good readability at TARI. No other station could be raised. Our experiments have established that the TRP-1 transmitter is of little use over the 3 megacycle band. There appears to be no technical reason for it, but reception on the 6 megacycle band in most cases is excellent: hardly a station can be read on the other band. Mr. Claridge was requested to send out his spare 5 megs. crystal to KOROBA, to enable us to make contact, and this he agreed to do.

A lot of time spent in talking to the people, although our interpretation was very poor. The damaged contact with the KERABO people would appear to be repaired.

Rain in the later hours of the day.

Thursday 1st. March:

A very heavy morning fog. Some confusion with the loads, and it was 7.20 before we got away.

Followed our previous route down the valley slopes. The TADE River was crossed at 8.15. This appears to be the lower course of the KERO RIVER, that rises in LAVANI VALLEY and flows under the valley walls. We deviated slightly through KAIANU, YAWIENDA gardens, past our old Camp 13, and to the TIGA Creek. From here a steep climb through MARJERAGA lands to the summit of a ridge at 5,350'. We then descended through thick bush to the ARA-U River crossing, and past our old Camp 14 to a large open grass patch near the junction with the TUMBUDU. Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers got in at 12.35.

The population passed through today would amount to several hundred, widely scattered. The land is poor and studded with limestone. Garden areas are extensive through necessity. On the other side of the valley, the MADANI groups have scattered because of recent heavy fighting and much evidence of damage done could be seen through the glasses.

Approximately 100 people visited the camp with a small amount of poor sweet potato. Issues again made. A small pig purchased for a tomahawk - no fewer than 4 were offered to us for purchase, but much as I would like to be able to distribute more desperately-needed steel here, it could not be done as our supplies have to last us for quite some distance yet.

Our progress plotted on the map. The weather remained fine during the day, with evening rains.

Camp 4: YAGUN. Height 4,350'.

Friday 2nd. March:

Broke camp at 6.55, following our original route. Over the IJU Creek through PARUNE gardens, and then heavy bush to the TADE Creek and HUGUNE ground. From here, mixed bush and gardens to our old Camp 15, thence a climb through forest containing some fine pine trees.

We were warned at HUGUNE that there is a violent fight in progress between groups of the HUGUNE and HAGINI, over the non-payment of brideprice. Two people had been killed. We prepared for possible trouble, but none eventuated.

Continued to the TUMBUDU crossing without incident, through sparsely-populated country. There does not appear to be as many people in this section as I previously thought.

LAKE KAPLAGU was reached at 1.25, and we camped on our old Camp 17.

Few people were seen today, mainly owing to the heavy fighting in progress. Many people could be seen scaling the steep mountain tracks in the effort to avoid the patrol.

Some 60 visitors to camp brought in small quantities of food, but again issues had to be made. The KAPIAGU people were glad to see us, and promised that plenty of food would be on hand tomorrow. There has apparently been a lot of sickness in the area in recent months, and many deaths.

In the afternoon, work was commenced on the clearing of the small wooded ridge behind camp for use as a dropsite.

The weather continued fine and warm all day.

Camp 5 : HUGUNE (Lake Kapiagu). Height 4,150'.

Saturday 3rd. March:

A wet night. The day remained fine until 3.30, when rain again commenced.

The dropsite operations resumed. The site gives good approaches with plenty of air-room. Lance-Corporal PEROU and 2 of the Northern Division police commenced the construction of a canoe for the sounding of the Lake. A good and suitable tree located within easy reach of the water. We have 2 canoe-adzes for the work.

Talked at length to the people, who came in in big numbers. Over 200 men and 15 women, and a very large pile of good-quality sweet potato was purchased for shell, salt and paint. Beads are still useless in this area. Our two Kapiagu carriers - PAMI and HEREVE, both picked up during the reconnaissance patrol last year - were given a rapturous welcome by their people. In the case of PAMI, his family had long since given him up for good, and had consumed his pigs and stripped his garden. All was amicably settled, however. PAMI decided that he would stay with his people, whilst HEREVE decided to come on with the patrol. Several other KAPIAGU natives who had been down to the Basecamp greeted us in proprietary fashion. The contact was, in short, very successful. Fighting was suspended, and enemies brushed against each other as they wandered around the camp.

Questioned the people about the country to the north and west, with little success. At noon contacted TARI, the signal being good. Several ducks were shot during the afternoon - they were all black duck.

Some rain in the afternoon and evening.

Sunday 4th. March:

At Lake Kapiagu. Work continued on the dropsite and the canoe-building.

About 250 people visited camp, again with large supplies of food for trading. Talked to them at length, and attempted to persuade several of the warring groups to exchange m oga payments. Not much success, however, as it proved to be impossible to sort out the origins of the trouble with the poor interpretation. All of the local groups represented, some from 4 hours walk away. Most of our visitors left camp in the early afternoon.

Mapping work done - the scale being used is 1 to 100,000. This is sufficiently large to allow fair detail to be plotted.

Slight evening showers.

Monday 5th. March:

The dropsite largely completed, and the canoe nearing completion. It was tested during the day but proved to be too heavy, and more wood was taken out. The locals were tremendously excited and impressed when the canoe appeared on the lake waters under the camp. The first canoe that they have seen.

The morning spent in preparing the sounding and measuring lines for the sounding of the lake. Large numbers of natives

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visited camp with more food. Still very few women seen. The people displayed keen interest in the dropsite operations, and wanted to know if we were building a station? They assured us of their support.

Heavy, dull afternoon with evening rains.

Tuesday 6th. March:

At Lake Kapiagu. The dropsite and the canoe completed, and the construction of a store building with raised floor, approximately 20' x 25', commenced.

Mr. Iang, Const. PAHUN and myself down to the Lake to commence the sounding operations. Decided to peg down the centre of the lake, putting down a long stake to the lake floor, one every five chains. The lake will then be covered with cross lines at every ten chains, using the centre line as the control. Our measure is a length of stout fishing-line with markings of blue cloth. The sounding line is a 20 foot length of line marked with a piece of line at every 200' with each 5-foot mark a piece of blue cloth. A brass plumbob formed the weight. This equipment was very primitive, of course, but gave reasonably accurate results.

The length of the Lake was pegged, but just before noon a heavy wind sprang up, swamping the canoe and very nearly soaking the compass and abney level. Our morning's work showed us the drawbacks of this method and indicated means of overcoming them.

Returned to camp at 12.30, to find another good crowd with more food. The people were intrigued with the sounding and marking of the Lake and asked many questions.

Plotted the morning's work, and talked to the people. A few of them remained in camp until dusk, when light rains drove them away to their houses.

Wednesday 7th. March:

At Lake Kapiagu. Everyone went to their appointed tasks; signal fires were prepared on the dropsite.

Commenced to put in the lines across the Lake. Picked up Station 3 of the control line. The work was slow and unpleasant, as large bundles of saplings had to be towed. Three of the lines were put in by 11.30, when we were forced to return to camp because of high winds. The canoe is only a small one - about 18' - and is still green.

Good progress on the store. The locals helped our carriers with labour and water. Some 150 of them put in an appearance and all seemed glad to see that a Government camp was being constructed. Heavy rain in the early afternoon drove them out of camp. The owners of the land on which the camp is being built were each paid a small sum, to their obvious satisfaction.

Constable WARIEMA suffering from the effects of an axe-cut on the foot, and has been given daily penicillin injections. It was decided to leave WARIEMA and Constable KORUA (who had twisted his knee on the way) at Lake Kapiagu whilst the patrol investigated the surrounding country. It was felt that the risks were worth taking, more particularly as PAMI agreed to stay with the police.

More rain in the evening.

Thursday 8th. March:

At Lake Kapiagu. The store well on the way towards completion, and the lake survey finally completed.

The airdrop scheduled for today did not come off. A large crowd of natives gathered to wait for the arrival of the aircraft, and again they brought plenty of food to the patrol. The plan of the lake was completed.

At 12.15 TARI was successfully contacted on the TRP-I.

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Mr. Claridge had nothing definite on the aircraft. Again rain in the late afternoon.

Friday 9th. March:

At Lake Kapiagu, awaiting the aircraft. The day was fine and clear, with good visibility to the South.

The store was largely completed. Two Constables sent off in the canoe to pull out all the sounding markers. The rest of the day spent in waiting and talking to the natives. However, the aircraft did not turn up.

Attempted to get information on the country between Kapiagu and the Strickland-Iwagip. The results were depressing, and the people one and all refused to accompany the patrol to these regions. One of the drowned A.P.C. carriers came from Kapiagu, and as a result the people will not go to the north under any circumstances. During the day, I tried the effect of various names noted on the map of the Hagen-Sepik Patrol, 1938-9, but could get no recognition.

Rain commenced late in the afternoon and continued into the night.

Saturday 10th. March:

Awaiting the drop at Lake Kapiagu. Once again a day of fruitless waiting.

Contacted TARI at noon, but Mr. Claridge could not give us any definite news, except that the aircraft should have been in yesterday.

About 150 visitors, and plenty of fair-quality food was purchased. In the afternoon a rest-house was commenced. Again we found the people helpful and co-operative.

Another schedule kept with TARI, and for the first time since leaving the camp, KOROBA was contacted on 6740. An attempt was made to reach MENDI on 3 megacycles but it was unsuccessful.

More ducks were shot. The weather continued fine and mild into the night.

Sunday 11th. March:

A fine sunny morning. Work on the new rest-house was resumed, with the assistance of 80 of the local people.

At 12.30 'Norseman' aircraft VH - ASN appeared from the South, with Captain P. Manser at the controls. Eight circuits were made from the northern end of the drop-site, and at 1.10 the drop was successfully completed.

All cargo dropped was safely recovered. The drop was 100% successful. The afternoon was spent in unpacking the stores, and in preparing to move off to the south in the morning. Two days rations were issued to all personnel, together with quantities of tobacco, matches, sugar and so on.

Four of the local natives asked to be allowed to accompany us to the South as carriers, and permission was readily granted them. The relatives of these four promised to look after the disabled police and carriers that we are leaving behind.

With around 700 pounds of rice and 300 tins of meat in hand, we are in a strong position for supplies.

The local natives were greatly excited by the airdrop, and they stayed around the camp re-telling their experiences to newcomers until dusk and the inevitable rain persuaded them to go home.

The success of the airdrop was reported to TARI and KOROBA

at 4.30. Mr. Claridge informed me that Captain Manser was not happy about the prospects of an airdrop in the STRICKLAND GORGE region.

Monday 12th. March:

After a fine night, we moved off at 7.45, leaving the two Constables and two disabled carriers at the camp. They will complete the construction of the rest-house during our absence.

Walked S-E, following the base of the KARBNA ridge through heavy scrub and swamp. The IDABE crossed at 8.00, the stream being swollen by the recent rains to a width of 50 feet. A short distance downstream the stream goes underground, and nobody seems to know where it comes up again.

The small POGO Creek crossed at 8.20 and 8.30. The track then ascends to a fine stand of pines, and from here down to the large KAPLAGU swamp, which is called YILLAPARU. We passed through the swamp to the AGE hamlet of the YARIA group, from where bearings were taken on prominent points. After more swamp walking, the IDABE was again crossed at 9.55, and was then followed up for 20 minutes. Several tiny swamp hamlets were seen, tiny patches of crudely-drained swampland supporting single families.

We then crossed open swamp to the forest that fringes YILLAPARU. A considerable stream, the KUCU, that empties into the IDABE, was crossed at 10.52. This marks the beginning of PIRIGH land. Continued through the dense rainforest, crossing and re-crossing the KUGB, until noon. We then slowly climbed away from the stream to our old campsite of KARUMADEKE at 12.45. Here we camped.

About 45 visitors, who appeared to be glad to see us again. A small amount of sweet potato was purchased, but rice had to be issued. The swamplands covered today support a very small population, only 50 people being seen. Talked to the people, and plotted the day's traverse. Isolated rains during the evening.

Camp 6 : KARUMADEKE. Height 4400'.

Tuesday 13th. March:

A rainy night. Morning rains delayed our departure until 7.5. Moved down through very thick rainforest to the AWEDA Creek at 7.35, and from this stream we branched off along the steep slopes of a timbered valley not covered by the reconnaissance patrol. Travel proved to be slow and difficult, as we had to break bush in many places.

Continued along the valley sides through unpopulated terrain. At 8.25 descended sharply to the KOL-IA River, and followed this up for most of the morning. The usual river-bed travel, the floor being mainly limestone gravel. At 9.15 a small hamlet - YAGANO - was passed, and another - YERIA - at 9.45. Both tiny places, with scattered gardens supporting single families. Bearings taken.

Continued through dense bush, crossing the small YOGONO Creek at 10.30, and the TIGILIA at 11.10. Occasional abandoned gardens and burned-out hamlets told the usual story of a weak group at the mercy of powerful neighbours, in this case the MADANI people. The western side of the valley is MADANI territory. From 12 to 12.15 we passed through the largely-abandoned garden and hamlet group of TAGOBE. Camp was set up in heavy bush at the head of the valley, Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers arriving in camp at 1.15.

Rain commenced at 2.00 and continued intermittently all afternoon and into the night. Six very timid natives ventured into camp with a little food, but issues had to be made.

"his small valley would not support more than 100 people at the present moment, as many have been driven out or killed by the MADANI groups.

Camp 7 : Bush. Height 5,500'. After a cold, bleak night, camp was broken at 6.55. We continued through heavy bush at the head of the valley, crossing the KERA Creek at 7.10 and passing the hamlet of the populous BATARA group at 7.15.

Wednesday 14th. March: After a wet night, camp was broken at 6.55. We continued through heavy bush at the head of the valley, crossing the KERA Creek at 7.10 and passing the hamlet of the populous BATARA group at 7.15. Continued to walk through BATARA land. A large limestone cavern was seen near the track, that showed signs of having been used as a habitation. Entered rainforest country soon afterwards, and came out into AGILIA gardens at 9.30. These were very small, and only three houses were seen. The track again entered the rainforest, to a height of 5,650' at 10.30. At 10.40 heavy rain commenced, saturating the party. We finally emerged from the rainforest high on the slopes of the valley that Mr. Speer and I followed up to Lake Rapiaga in 1955. Camp was set up in the pouring rain on AGILLANDA land - HOMERKE-KURU hamlet. This spot was about midway between our old Camps 7 and 8.

Seen from the high valley slopes, the population of this valley appears to be far greater than the first visit suggested. Some extensive garden areas noted close to the camp. A possible stripsite was noted, and it was decided to investigate it in the morning.

From 11.30 to 1.45 there was a break in the rain, during which some 50 natives visited the camp with food supplies. They appeared to be glad to see another patrol in their isolated little valley. The sweet potato purchased was of better than average quality for the DUNA, and the quantity was sufficient to feed the whole patrol.

The rain soon cleared the camp of visitors and kept them away for the rest of the day. Camp 8 : AGILLANDA. Height 4,900'. Previously visited.

Thursday 15th. March: After a cold, bleak night Mr. Long, myself, and a party of police and carriers left camp with native guides to investigate the valley for stripsites, and to get a better idea of the population. The camp was left in the charge of lance Corporal PERORO.

We crossed the valley floor, over the small KUMATA Creek at 8.30 and 8.40, and through some extensive AGILLANDA gardens. The large AWI Creek was forded at 8.55 and we entered HUNUNYA territory and many small garden hamlets. The flat valley floor, at a height of 4650', was then entered. Unfortunately the floor is marshy, covered with a dense growth of swamp casuarinas and with very poor drainage. There would be sufficient length available for an airstrip but the drainage problems would be immense.

Climbed the eastern valley slopes to a height of 5,400'. From this point a fine view was had of the valley, which is apparently called HINABB. Many bearings were taken. The population would probably amount to around 1000, well scattered over ten miles of country. From the viewpoint we moved along the slopes for some distance and finally descended to the floor again. We cut back towards the camp, passing through more hamlet and garden groups. Very heavy rain commenced at 12.30. Camp was reached at 1.15.

During our absence a good pile of sweet potato was brought in to the camp and purchased. One fair-sized pig was obtained

in exchange for a half-axe. Attempted to contact KUROBA but was unsuccessful because of the weather, and arranged for a schedule at 7.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Friday 16th. March:

Another wet night. The schedule was kept with KUROBA, and we moved out of camp at 8.15. Moved down the valley towards our old campsite of ADJUGUMU. At 9.00 the hamlet of PIEMUNI was reached, and half an hour was spent in talking to the people about routes and population. From this point the patrol again turned across the valley, through gardens and hamlets, and travelled north along the eastern valley slopes.

Group lands passed included WEA and MUYA. The AWI Creek was again crossed. Most of the potential airstrip site was again covered. PIEMUNI group land was entered at noon, camp being set up on HINGU hamlet ground at 12.5.

About 100 people were seen during the morning, and 60 later came into the camp area with some food. Half issues of rice and meat were made. I do not consider that the prospects are very bright for a strip in the country covered. It is swampy in the extreme and badly drained. Almost certainly a strip here would be slow and difficult to reconstruct, and would probably turn into another MUG.

The rain commenced early in the afternoon and spoiled the contact. People friendly - this section has not before been visited.

Spot 9: HINGU. Height 4,800'.

Saturday 17th. March:

Broke camp at 6.55 and continued along the eastern side of the valley through scrub and PIEMUNI gardens. Some of these latter are of considerable size. At 7.30 the very small YAJAGO Creek was crossed and HANA Group territory entered.

These gardens continued to the banks of the AWI Creek, which swings away to the PARU RIVER. Climbed up from the creek and out of the HINABE VALLEY to a series of densely-bushed spurs carrying a fair population, not previously visited.

Rested in KEAL land at 8.30, where bearings were obtained. Descended through heavy bush into WONGA land, with many gardens and hamlets. The WONGA group is a very large one, and camp was finally set up near extensive WONGA gardens on top of a high flat spur from where a fine view of the surrounding country was had, and more bearings were taken.

The people were friendly, but there was some initial trouble when a local suddenly snatched a tomahawk from the belt of a carrier and raced nally off. After a lot of talking the tomahawk was returned by the people. They asked us not to blame the WONGA people for the theft: the native was from one of the groups passed through today. He apparently saw the opportunity of getting a highly-prized tomahawk for nothing, and he trailed after the patrol to watch his chance. Our carriers have been continually warned not to carelessly expose steel, and that I would blame any careless carrier for any resulting theft. One can hardly blame these steel-hungry people for trying to get away with a tomahawk if it is left lying about. No further action was taken in this instance, and soon there were about 70 men and a dozen women in camp. Half-issues of rice made to supplement the good quality sweet potato brought in.

As always, the wirelers fascinated the people when we came up for the District Schedule. They were, indeed, very interested in our dress and equipment. The DUNAS never seem to tire of watching the officer's boots come off, exposing the dead-white skin of the feet. On these occasions there are

inevitably loud cries of interest and admiration at the colour of the skin.

The nearby country was carefully examined through the glasses. This general area probably contains four to five hundred people. The soil appears to be relatively free of limestone, and it is of better than average DUNA quality.

Camp 10 : WONGA. Height 5500'.

Sunday 18th. March:

Broke camp at 7.00 for the FARU RIVER. Descended through heavy bush to a small bushed valley, through YERIA gardens to the YERIA Creek. HAWINDA territory was then entered, and a small creek - the HONGAB - was crossed. The track then ascended through dense bush to a clear grass lookout overlooking the FARU River at 9.30.

Descended through ANGAERA and BUMAGE gardens to the KAGO River at 10.55. Cut our tracks of last year, and finally camped in a large garden area near the river banks at 11.30.

Over a hundred men, plus a few women and children, thronged the camp, bringing in good supplies of food. All very friendly, and most of them expressed their satisfaction at our return to the Faru area.

In the late afternoon there was a great commotion amongst the local people. We were afterwards informed that a large crowd of armed men had followed on our tracks this morning with the intention of attacking. At the KAGO they had a good look at the strength of the patrol and apparently decided that no good would come of it, and turned back. Mr. Lang confirmed that a lot of armed men had followed the party. We could not discover whether or not there was any real intention to attack. Double guards were posted to be on the safe side, but there was no trouble. The carriers were again warned against a display of tomahawks on the track. Steel is so highly prized throughout the entire DUNA area that it would be foolhardy to tempt the people.

We found that the FARU people knew all about the establishment of Koroba Basecamp. Several odd items of metal were shown to us - traded up from the station.

Slight rain in the late afternoon. The people stayed in camp until dusk.

Camp 11: KAGO. Height 4,200'.

Monday 19th. March:

Broke camp at 7.10, there being some slight delay over cargo allocation. We will attempt to follow down the FARU River.

Out through bush, past a few scattered LEWA gardens, on a course roughly paralleling the river, but about a mile from it. The IBE Creek was passed at 7.45, the NANUGA at 8.5 and the YAMAIYA at 8.30. All small and insignificant streams. A few small gardens. Two more small creeks - the YAMANE and the LEBO - were crossed. The terrain here was mainly undulating, heavy rainforest. At 9.35 the WADAGA Creek crossed, and at 10.5 the AKE.

Passed an occasional small YURU hamlet patched through the bush. At 10.45 we came out into extensive YURU gardens with a fine view of the HEWARIBUGU VALLEY crossed last year.

Our guides refused to go past this point, saying that there were no more people to the north. This is probably quite correct as a search through the glasses revealed nothing but high timbered ranges and very broken country.

Decided to return to the Lake via the HEWARIBUGU VALLEY, as this northern end of the valley had not been examined.

Descended the valley slopes, passing some small MARUNINDA garden patches to the YARO and ANGOME Creeks. We were led to an open patch of grass on the valley slopes, where we camped at 12.5.

The country passed through today would not contain many people. These isolated groups appear to mark the northerly limits of the DUNA population. About 60 people came in to see us, bringing a little food. Rations had to be issued. Talked to the people at length but could get little topographical information. The people say that they have no contacts or routes to the North. They have heard that people called the EBWA are to be found several days to the north, probably along the course of the IAGAI River.

Rain commenced in the late afternoon, continuing into the night.

Camp 12: MARUNINDA. Height 4,700'.

Tuesday 20th. March:

Broke camp at 6.55 and set off across the HEWARIBUGU Valley. The route passes through dense bush to the KARA Creek and follows this stream for over an hour through rainforest. No population.

At 9.00 the patrol came out onto the banks of the HEWARI River, at an altitude of 5450'. Twenty minutes later the large MARE Creek was forded. We were now well into the floor of the valley, moving through sub-coastal vegetation. A lot of tangled canes and vines with a great number of persistent leeches. Gradually worked over to the northern slopes, reaching tiny scattered gardens at 10.55. Passed over a huge cleft of limestone at least 100' deep, out of which the MARE issued. At 12.15 the small HANDEGE Creek was crossed, and the patrol then climbed to a height of 4700', high up on the valley sides. Camp was set up here at 12.40.

No population in the immediate vicinity, but there are people scattered throughout the surrounding bush in very small numbers. About 20 of these visited the camp in the late afternoon with a little food, but again issues had to be made.

For once, the weather remained fine.

Camp 13: PIRUNINDI. Height 4700'.

Wednesday 21st. March:

Broke camp at 6.55 and commenced the crossing of the range to LAKE KAPIAGU.

A very thick fog greatly obscured visibility. Moved up through bun and pitpit scrub - one or two small IHUNI gardens. At 7.40 crossed the head of the KERA Creek and followed this up until 8.30. From this point the track moved through bush to the head of the range at 6200' - time, 9.45. A fine view of LAKE KAPIAGU. To the north and west very few signs of population could be seen. The country is very rough and broken.

From the Lake lookouts we descended a sheer limestone wall for over 1000 feet, a most dangerous climb for the carriers. At the foot of the limestone wall we crossed a small creek, the HOGALI, and then descended for a further 1000 feet, more gradually. Eventually reached the swamplands that fringe the Lake, and entered OGALI cultivations. This timbered country at the Lake's edge is flat and there is a good length available, but I fear that the drainage problems would be insurmountable. From here, we cut across the swamp to the Lake, through HILLIAME land.

The patrol made its way around KAPIAGU to camp, the last of the carriers arriving at 2.10.

All well at camp. Constable WARIEMA and his party had completed the rest-house. All had recovered their health. The HUGUNW group kept them well supplied with food and assisted with the work. WARIEMA informed me that for the past week a violent fight had raged, between lake-dwellers from the northern and southern sides. The combatants very considerably by-passed the patrol camp, although they relayed news of the progress of the fighting daily.

No action was taken about this, since the fight ended the day before we arrived back. In any case it is too soon to step in.

Came up on the wireless at 4.30, and for the first time contacted MENDI. A remarkably fine signal, strength 2. The District Commissioner, Mr. Jole, told me that a 5 mega. crystal had been obtained, hence the good results. Reported our progress and outlined plans for future movement. The possibilities of crossing the STRICKLAND discussed.

Arranged for a further schedule with MENDI for tomorrow, to obtain medical advice from Dr. PETEUSKUS. Some sort of leg infection has been making progress difficult for me.

Rice and meat issued, as we arrived back too late for the people to bring in food. A fine afternoon and night - no sign of rain. During the course of the afternoon, two sets of the local carriers recruited in the HEWARIJUGU VALLEY. Camp 5 : LAKE KAPIAGU.

Thursday 22nd. March:

A rest-day for all personnel. N.M.O. Perry gave treatments to self and carriers.

Contacted MENDI once again with success and obtained the desired information. A lot of time spent working on the patrol map. Talked to the people who came in with sufficient food supplies for us all.

Slight evening showers.

Friday 23rd. March:

Remained at the Lake, preparing to move off for the STRICKLAND in the morning. We had planned to spend more time in the KAPIAGU area before going north, but it has become obvious that the carriers are dreading the trip, and there is a good chance that they may refuse duty if they are given more time to think and talk about the northern country.

Talked for a long time with the locals, in the hope that one or two of the ex-A.P.C. carriers might allow themselves to be persuaded to accompany us. However, the effort proved fruitless. Until another patrol has safely traversed the STRICKLAND country and laid the ghosts of the drowned A.P.C. carriers, there will be no assistance forthcoming from the lake dwellers. One man did actually agree to come, but at the last moment he fled, and sent down word to camp that he was sorry, but that his aged father had died, making it impossible for him to get away. There was one piece of good news - young HEREVE, the Kapiagu native who has been with us since the Reconnaissance Patrol, agreed to come on with us this time.

All stores and supplies prepared during the afternoon. Three days rations were issued to all hands, with the strict injunction not to touch them until told to. Our stores position at this stage was quite good, as we had about 12 days full rations.

The local headman was paid 2 tomahawks to look after the camp, and for the use of his ground. A very friendly contact has been built up with these likeable Lake Kapiagu natives, and their refusal to accompany us to the north could not be held against them in the circumstances.

Fine day, with slight evening showers.

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Saturday 24th. March:

Two of our carriers deserted during the night, which caused a slight delay in the re-allocation of loads. Finally moved off at 7.50, travelling slowly with heavy loads.

Climbed away from the Lake through HUGONE gardens to 4,300', then a descent and further ascent to HILIANE lands at a height of 5,150'. Bearings obtained on the Lake and the old A.P.O. camp on the nearby MAHAL ridge. From here we moved into BARA lands and descended through heavy bush to a garden near the banks of the TUMBUDU River at a height of 4,200'. The last carriers reached camp at 12.25.

In the afternoon a police party was despatched to the TUMBUDU to check on bridges. They returned late in the afternoon with the news that the TUMBUDU goes underground a couple of miles from the camp. It apparently follows the course of a large creek, also called TUMBUDU. This latter, on the banks of which we were camped, only carries water during the wet season. The natives could not tell us where the main TUMBUDU stream flows, or where it emerges. Typical of the behaviour of this unpredictable stream.

About 20 people visited the camp with small quantities of food. Rice from the stores issued supplemented the sweet potato. During the course of the afternoon, two more of the local carriers recruited in the HEWARIBUGU VALLEY deserted.

The District Schedule was kept. NENDI was not contacted, but AURORA, TALI, and LAKE KUREBU came in strongly. The performance of this tiny TRP-1 is rather remarkable.

More medical treatments; the rest of the carriers seem to be resigned to the STRICKLAND country. Any more desertions would seriously embarrass us.

Camp 14: DBAE. Height 4,200'.

Sunday 25th. March: Exceedingly heavy rain last night. The loads were again re-distributed and we left camp at 7.5, with two local guides.

The heavy evening rains had put some water into the TUMBUDU Creek, but it was obvious that this could not be the main TUMBUDU stream, which is swift, wide and deep at the crossing-place near Lake Kapiagu. The stream was forded without difficulty. The DANO Creek was crossed at 7.45, and from here the party climbed up through thick bush, well mixed with outcrops of grey limestone, to the old A.P.O. campsite at the TIGINI hamlet of the HORARE group, at 8.55. From here the pale pastel greens and blues of the STRICKLAND were plainly visible down the NAUWA VALLEY.

After getting compass bearings and photographs, we commenced the walk down the valley, following the A.P.O. route. A lot of limestone and sinkholes, but a fair sprinkling of garden hamlets, including KAMBAYIA, PIRIBERE and HALOUE. At 12.30 reached some large ARUNI gardens where we camped, on the assurance of the people that there were no more cultivations from here to the STRICKLAND (or ANGWRI, as these people call it).

The people seen today assisted us willingly with the loads and brought an small - but insufficient - food supplies. About 70 visited the camp, and several agreed to guide us to the river. Two men asked to be allowed to accompany the patrol as carriers, and they were added to strength.

The quality of the soil deteriorates rapidly as the STRICKLAND is approached. The limestone content is considerable.

Camp 15: ARUNI, NAUWA VALLEY. Height 4,600'.

Monday 26th. March:

After a fine night, got away at 6.55 and continued down the valley, guided by ARUWI people. At least 25 of the people were helping with the cargo. A few small gardens were seen, pitiful affairs containing a lot more limestone than sweet potato. The small IANGAUNE plots are positively pathetic - great jagged lumps of limestone, white and grey, bursting out of the arid earth, appear to be the main crop cultivated.

Progress through this terrain hard on the carriers. At 9.50 the height was 3,150'. At 10.30 the LAUENENA Creek was joined and followed down. There was not much water flowing, and we left the A.P.C. route and followed the bed of the stream. Very rough and slippery going. At 11.25 the height was 2,650', and at noon 2,350'. Sub-coastal flora and fauna. Tangled vines and lawyer canes with a great many leeches. Birds seen included many birds-of-paradise, white cockatoos, black cockatoos and several hornbills. These latter completely amazed the few HURIS with the party, none of whom had seen these ungainly birds before.

There were no signs of population. Saw odd patches of Sago. We finally emerged onto a large grass flat, covered with jagged lumps of limestone, iron-grey in colour. Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers reached this campsite at 1.30.

Mr. Lang and myself climbed a small spur to the north of the camp and obtained a fine view of the southern part of the Strickland Gorge, and the probable route of the A.P.C. party in 1954. A magnificent sight - the shades of blue, grey, mauve and green in this razorback country are almost weird. Colour photographs taken. To the north the Gorge looked forbidding, but as it was obviously impossible to cross the STRICKLAND at this point, it was decided to follow the Gorge through to the junction of the STRICKLAND-ON-LAGAIP Rivers in the hope that a bridge might be discovered. In any case the information to be obtained from such a trip would be useful, since nobody has been through the northern Gorge. About three days to the southwest could be seen the populated valleys of the OKSAPMIN people, called KORRA by the DUNAS.

Returned to camp. Late in the afternoon a thin line of natives could be seen descending the steep ridge that forms the eastern wall of the NAJWA Valley. Later they appeared in camp. DUNAS from upstream, with a few pieces of sweet potato for the patrol. They were very timid, but enormously interested. Some of these people remained in camp to guide us in the morning.

Camp 16: XOINAPUGWA. Height 2,350'.

Tuesday 27th. March:

A regular cloudburst during the night, and still raining in the morning. Departure delayed until 8.10.

Departed with our friends of yesterday for the Gorge. Descended through open grass covered with very bad limestone that played havoc with the bare feet of the carriers. The limestone in this area is of two types: coral formation and needle. It is a tossup which punishes the feet most. We encountered a series of grass terraces to the river, the height at 9.10 being 1,400' and at 9.25, 1,150'. The STRICKLAND here seen to be a wide, swift, muddy torrent. Obviously high from the recent heavy rains.

Followed the river along a slippery track, the feet of the carriers continually dislodging boulders that went rumbling down into the river. The junction of the STRICKLAND and the TUMBUDU reached at 9.40. It appears obvious that this cannot be the main TUMBUDU stream, since it was not carrying a very great volume of water.

Our guides indicated that, with carriers, it was not

possible to follow the river upstream any further - we would have to ascend the Gorge slopes.

Went up the TUMBUDU for a short distance, and crossed it without a great deal of difficulty. At 10.40 the climb up the sheer northern wall of the small gorge through which flows the TUMBUDU was commenced. A slow difficult climb through open grass to the bush level at 11.50 at a height of 2,950'. The last of the carriers with Mr. Lang did not reach the shade until 12.45. We were advised that this was the last watering-place for a considerable distance, so camp was set up in a patch of heavy forest overlooking the STRICKLAND at 3,000'.

No population in this vicinity. A few scattered gardens could be seen in the bush further up the TUMBUDU.

This camp distinguished by the enormous number of sweat-bees, sticky and persistent, that soon covered everyone.

A fine afternoon and night.

Camp 17 : TUMBUDU GORGE. Height 3,000'.

Wednesday 28th. March:

Heavy morning fogs and isolated rain showers until 10 a.m. Left camp at 6.55 and continued to climb through heavy forest to the base of a sheer limestone wall. This was slowly scaled to the summit, known as TAKURU, at a height of 4,250'. In good weather this would be a superb lookout point over the whole of the Gorge area.

Our guides indicated a point straight below us on the STRICKLAND where, they said, there used to be a bridge. Decided to go down to the river level to investigate. Although the going on the western side of the river would appear to be fully as bad as on this eastern side, our main problem was getting across the river. Once across a route to TELEPOLMIN could be found.

Moved down to 2,000' and camped on a patch of undulating rocky ground. The travel difficult and damaging, as the limestone here is as sharp as coral and much more brittle. Leaving the police to establish the camp, Mr. Lang and self went down to the river level. It was immediately apparent that there was not the slightest hope of getting across. The river is here banked up by the sheer Gorge walls. No swimmer could hope to get across, let alone a non-swimmer. Examined the country upstream through the glasses with discouraging results - there was no doubt about it, we would have to climb up again to the higher Gorge slopes.

Returned to camp. Our guides said that there was now no other way through the Gorge except by the terrible track some 2,000' above the river level. They offered to take us on to the boundary of the DUNA and HEWA people, where they would have to leave us.

In the late afternoon 15 very cautious DUNA people came in to see us, with a small quantity of sweet potato. It appears that even in this outlandish country there are tiny hamlets tucked away high up in bushed folds in the limestone walls. One or two settlements of a similar nature were seen on the TELEPOLMIN side.

Contacted TARI and MENDI at 4.50, and arranged for an airdrop somewhere ahead in 8-10 days. Our food supplies are now very low and there is little hope of getting food in the country ahead.

Camp 18 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 2,000'.

Thursday 29th. March:

After a fine night, we left camp at 6.55 and climbed back up the Gorge slopes to 3,550' at 8.5.

Descended into a bushed valley, passing a tiny hamlet - KENDA - and crossing the LIA Creek at 9.30.

Climbed out of this valley and down into another, resting at the HAINUGU Creek. More undulating, very difficult limestone country brought us to a high point overlooking another deep valley, with a stream flowing through it to the STRICKLAND. A fine waterfall to the north. At 11.45 the small hamlet of GALAGA was passed. Two houses seen, of a distinctive pattern and different from the usual DUNA pattern. Continued down into the valley to the ABIEMA Creek, a fair sized stream at a height of 2,600'. Crossed this stream and camped on the opposite banks in heavy bush, Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers arriving at 1.10.

The ABIEMA is the boundary between the DUNA and the semi-nomadic HEWA people of the LAGAIP River. From this point on we will be without guides.

Many medical treatments are being given by N.M.O. Perry, particularly for lacerated feet. He is doing a good and very necessary job of work.

A handful of people from GALAGA and other isolated hamlets visited us with small offerings of food, but again full rice and meat issues had to be made. This country is very hard on carriers and they must have a reasonable amount of food. We are getting by on a cup of rice and 1/4 tin of meat per man per day.

Plotted the traverse. Only a bit over 5 miles in 3 days travel.

Very heavy afternoon and evening rains.

Camp 19 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 2,650'.

Friday 30th. March:

Morning rains delayed departure until 7.10. Climbed up out of the valley to terraced grass slopes. We are approaching the river junctions and the Gorge is flattening out a little, the going being easier.

Travelled along the Gorge slopes at around 2,800'. A lot less limestone. Several small creeks were passed. We followed a fairly well-defined hunting track, which petered out at 9. Small streams crossed at 9.20, 9.30, 9.45 and 9.55. At 10.50 we broke through a belt of bush to a kunai-covered spur, from where we could see what appeared to be the STRICKLAND-ON-LAGAIP Junction about three miles ahead. In the distance could be seen a large house, built up on long piles, near a grass clearing overlooking the Junction. Height here 2,950'.

Cut a track down through dense matted bush to a large creek at 12.45, and camped near it at a height of 1,850' at 1.15. No signs of population or tracks. Later in the afternoon a party was sent off to cut a track for tomorrow.

Rations issued. Very heavy afternoon and evening rains.

Camp 20 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 1850'.

Saturday 31st. March:

Morning rains delayed our departure from this camp until 7.50.

Broke camp and cut down through thick bush, crossing a small creek at 3.35. At 9.20 came out onto the banks of the STRICKLAND at 1,325'. On the western banks was a small garden and house. We heard sounds of calling, and could plainly see two men and three women staring across at us in amazement. We yelled to and fro for some time, but got nowhere, since we could not understand them, nor they us. An examination through the

binoculars revealed them to be, in all probability, HEWA nomads. They were wearing bundles of tanned leaves fore and aft, a broad girdle of cane loops and no wigs. No phalloscreens were observed.

One or two other tiny clearings could be seen on the western banks in heavy bush, but the population would appear to be so small as to be almost non-existent.

Continued to break bush, moving through sub-coastal rain-forest country with many matted bamboo thickets, leeches and similar pests. At 12.15 we ran into a big nest of bush hornets and many of us were stung several times. By the end of the day the bitten limbs were swollen and tender. At 1.5 our bush-breaking temporarily ended when we came across a well-defined native track moving towards the house-on-piles seen yesterday. This was followed. At one stage a large garden was passed and we could hear people talking and laughing in the bush. Did not advertise our presence as it would only needlessly alarm the people.

At 2.15 the open grass patch near the house-on-piles was reached. A fine place to receive the airdrop, and from a close examination the only place. We approached the house, a very solid affair quite 26' square and about 15' off the ground. It was apparently a communal dwelling-house, as there were 4 fireplaces attached to the floor of the house. The dwelling was built of sticks and slabs of bush timber, with a black-palm floor and a grass roof.

When we were some 50 yards off a man came slowly down the entrance ladder, obviously without a care in the world. Half-way down he saw us, and after a moment of horrified disbelief, he dashed back into the house. Seconds later a woman and a boy dropped down through a hole in the floor at the rear of the house and climbed down the ladder-like pile arrangement there, obviously designed as a bolt-hole. No attempt made to surround these people. The two dashed off into the bush, but the man remained inside. I halted the patrol well out of arrow range - the floor and walls of this house were pierced with loopholes. We called out to the man and tried to get him to show himself, but without success.

Soon afterwards people commenced calling from the bush - probably spreading the word. Probably the first patrol that they have seen, since the Hagen-Sepik Patrol stayed on the northern side of the OM and LAGAIP Rivers. Moved off again to have a look at the junction and find a campsite away from the people to give them a chance to recover their nerve. Moved down to the STRICKLAND banks but had to climb back up as the river banks here are sheer. Finally camped at 3.34 in dense bush beside a small creek.

At 4.30 MENDI and TARI were contacted. After a conference with the District Commissioner it was decided to try to cross the LAGAIP River, thence up the course of the OM River to TELEFOLMIN.

Heavy afternoon rains extended into the evening. No natives approached our camp.

Camp 21 : STRICKLAND JUNCTION. Height 1,550'.

Sunday 1st. April:

This being Easter Sunday it was decided to remain in camp to give the carriers a rest. This will also give the natives a chance to contact us at their leisure.

Two strong police parties were sent off, one to the junction of the three rivers to search for a possible bridge-site, and the other to follow up the small creek on which we are camped. Given some handfuls of girigiri to present to any people they might see. The police leaders - PERCRO and VARIEMA - were told

to leave presents of shell in prominent positions.

The party to the river confluence returned with the bad news that the rivers are strong and wide, with no bridges and little hope of building them. The police are rivermen from the Northern Division and know their rivers. Our trouble was that we could not take the slightest risk in crossing, since the death of even one more man in this country would quite cripple our efforts.

Constable WA RIEMA and his party returned in the afternoon with 3 men from the house-on-piles. The Constable reported that the natives had approached the party warily but with every indication of friendship. Presents were exchanged and the people invited the police party to the house, where they were fed and shown around. When the police party returned to camp, the natives accompanied them.

Later in the afternoon a further 4 young men came to the camp. They were allowed to wander around at will, and appeared to be greatly impressed with everything they saw. All brought in net bags of tremendous sweet potato, some tubers being easily 15 pounds in weight. They were lavishly paid, and showed a preference to cowrie shell. The people were apparently HEWAS. Four of them were suffering from very advanced tinea amboata. We could not understand anything of their talk. They remained in camp until dusk, and then vanished, indicating that they would return in the morning.

Decided to return tomorrow to the grass clearing, to prepare it as a drop site whilst the LAGALP River is further examined. The STRICKLAND will have to be given away - it is too strong for us to attempt the crossing.

Heavy evening rain.

Monday 2nd. April:

Moved up the short distance to the clearing and erected camp. The men from the house soon came up to watch us, but no women or children were seen. The people remained very cautious and timid. They were of a very primitive type. Some more very large sweet potato were purchased and issued. The sweet potato appears to be of a different variety to the DUNA product. The tubers are large and almost round, clear-skinned and free from fibres in the flesh.

I remained in camp, whilst Mr. Lang went down to the LAGALP, close underneath the camp, with a party of police. He returned in the mid-afternoon with the news that the stream was between 80 and 100 yards wide, very fast and broken. The coastal police gave as their opinion that the crossing here would be impossible. Mr. Lang agreed.

Seven HEWAS remained in camp, and I attempted to obtain their permission to cut the bush for the drop site. An impossible task, and I fear that our operations will be misunderstood. However, we had no choice in the matter and the work was commenced.

A very fine drop site, with excellent approaches. The carriers were warned against entering the house or nearby gardens.

A fine evening.

Camp 22: STRICKLAND JUNCTION. Height 1,950'.

Tuesday 3rd. to Friday 6th. April:

This period spent in preparing for the airdrop and in further investigations of the rivers.

One party left at dawn to follow up the LA GALP, and returned at dark with confirmation of the state of the river. They saw no population, but did find a large track running along the course of the river. We may be forced to follow up the LAGALP because of the state of the rivers. This would be a valuable trip as the country for about 35 miles has never been visited.

Mr. Lang made another trip to examine the LAGAIP, with the same results. The river rose higher during this period, as there was constant evening rains.

The natives apparently thought that we meant to take over their land when we commenced the clearing operations, for on the Wednesday they disappeared quietly and were not seen again. The entrance to the house carefully sealed up. Left some payments of trade for them.

A good deal of mapping work done. On Thursday the District Commissioner was contacted. He advised that arrangements had been completed for our journey in to TELEPOLMIN with the District Commissioner, WEVAK. After discussions with Mr. J. Clancy, it was decided to move south down the STRICKLAND to a narrow spot where Mr. Clancy considered we would have every chance of getting safely across the river. The journey to TELEPOLMIN could then be accomplished via the OKSAPMIN Valley.

The airdrop took place on Friday, and was completely successful. The 'Norseman' aircraft VH - BLM with Captain Adrian NESBITT as pilot appeared at 150, and the drop was completed by 2.20. Because of the distance from TARI a large petrol reserve had to be carried and the payload correspondingly reduced. Some 14 days rations were received, and thanks to the very careful packing and the skillful flying recovery was again 100%. I consider that Captain Nesbitt should be thanked for his work. An airdrop at this particular spot involved flying over rugged and very little known country, with no available places for a forced landing in case of trouble.

Captain NESBITT flew back along the LAGAIP River at my request to spot possible population. He reported a sizeable river joining the LAGAIP about 12 miles upstream - probably the PARU - and a small scattered population around this junction. This information will be of value for the future.

On Friday evening we were faced with a refusal by the carriers to go back through the Gorge. After a lot of talking and arguing they agreed to continue.

It will be necessary to stage the supplies for a few days through the Gorge.

Received treatment for an infected knee.

Saturday

FRIDAY 7th. APRIL: Some delay with cargo allocation. Moved off at 7.15 on the first stage, leaving Mr. Lang and three police at Camp 22.

Retraced our steps for some time, moving at a good pace since we knew the terrain and no bush-clearing had to be done this time. On this occasion we kept up out of the rainforest that borders the STRICKLAND; and soon struck a faint hunting track that provided easy walking. These aids cut hours off our previous times. Jamped at 9.50, the carriers going back for the second stage at 10.10. They were escorted back by three police.

During the absence of the party the camp was erected, and all was in order by the time Mr. Lang and the patrol reached camp with the second stage at 2.15.

Two carriers - the natives recruited in the NAUWA VALLEY - deserted in the afternoon. No food to hand, and no population seen. N.M.C. FERRY gave treatments all round.

Heavy evening showers.

Camp 23 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 1,400'.

Sunday 8th. April:

More confusion with the loads. The carriers are not happy about having to stage in this sort of country, for which

they can hardly be blamed.

Got away at 7.10 on the first stage, leaving Mr. Lang and police in camp. Again we felt the benefit of a knowledge of the route and our previous bush-breaking and clearing.

Passed our old camp 20 at 8.00 and camp was finally made on one of the streams previously passed. The last of the carriers reached camp at 11.15 and the line was sent back under escort to bring up the balance of the stores. Mr. Lang arrived back in camp with the supplies at 4.30.

Again no population and no food. Rice and meat issued. Two more carriers announced that they had had enough, and they left us to cut back to LAKE KAPIAGU through the rugged mountain terrain.

More medical treatments. Extremely heavy rains in the late afternoon and night.

Camp 24 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 2,650'.

Monday 9th. April:

Left on the first stage at 6.55, leaving Mr. Lang and police at Camp 24. Followed back along our previous route to a campsite on a long, naked spur at 3,450' - high up on the Gorge slopes. Our camp 19 was passed during the morning's work.

Fifteen carriers and three police were sent back to camp 24 at 11.50.

At 1.30, 14 bush DUNAS from the tiny GALAGA hamlet turned up with very small amounts of food, but large amounts of sympathy. After we had purchased the food they left to get some more. True to their word they arrived back in camp at 5.00 with another small amount of food. Very welcome for the carriers after the steady rice and meat diet of recent weeks.

The camp was lashed during the afternoon with gale-force winds, and windbreaks had to be built. Not a good campsite, but there is not much chance of picking and choosing during staging.

Contacted headquarters at 4.30 and reported progress. Mr. Cole was asked to arrange a radio conversation with the A.D.C. TELEFOLMIN on 6-mega. Aeradio frequency on Monday.

Mr. Lang's party commenced to straggle in at 5, but the last man did not get in until 6.15. Another desertion during the night.

Camp 25 : STRICKLAND GORGE. Height 3,450'.

Tuesday 10th. April:

Obvious that the carriers cannot sustain hard staging in this terrible country, so I put the question to them: would they prefer to continue staging, or would they prefer that the loads be increased all round so that we could move at free travel? Everyone was against further staging, so the latter course was followed. The desertions of carriers had defeated my plans of being down to free travel with ordinary loads in five days.

The heavily-laden patrol moved off at 7.40, with everybody carrying something. Tentage split up amongst the police and the rice and meat loads upgraded. Progress slow but sure.

Retraced our steps, but this time we stayed up on the Gorge slopes instead of descending to the supposed bridge-site, and so more time was saved. We finally reached our old Camp 17 at 1.45, and camped.

Some 14 natives visited the camp from the scattered bush hamlets seen along the route, and they brought in a small quantity

of sweet potato which was issued to the carriers to supplement the rations of rice and tinned meat.

The general health of the party at this stage was still quite good, apart from the large number of cuts and wounds from the vicious limestone.

Again heavy evening rains. The STRICKLAND is still very high, and its booming roar is always with us. Our hopes pinned firmly to the KUGWASI Bridge found by Mr. Glancy in 1954.

Camp 17 : STRICKLAND GORGE.

Wednesday 11th, April:

Broke camp at 6.55 and descended the steep slope to the TUMBULU. It was far higher this time, and a good deal of time was lost in bridging it. It was 9.20 before everyone was across.

Travelled back along our route, to where we came down from Camp 16. Left the route here and forced a way down to the junction of the LAUENENA Creek with the STRICKLAND. The stream was also flooded, and another bridge had to be built. It was 12.40 before the last of the carriers was over.

As we left the creek mouth we noticed a stout post with an empty flour tin attached, on a terrace just above the river. It was obviously one of the A.P.C. camps. On the northern side of the creek.

Had to break a track through the heavy grass and scrub, as we had no guide. Plenty of limestone in evidence. No more signs of the A.P.C. party, and it is probable that they moved along a different route. At 2.30 we camped near a small creek, about a mile from the foot of the long grass spur that must have been climbed by Mr. Glancy and his party.

No food, and no signs of population. Rations issued. The general feelings of the carriers seem to be much more cheerful now that we are out of the upper Gorge. The country south does not appear to be as hard.

A fine, warm day and - for a change - a clear night.

Camp 26 : STRICKLAND RIVER. Height 1,700'.

Thursday 12th, April:

Left camp at 7 and cut a track through the grass and limestone to the foot of the long spur. We could see no signs of a track. Ascended to a height of 2,900', and from here we followed along a huge razorback ridge that fell away sheer to the STRICKLAND. Very bad limestone again. Reached 3,650'.

From the razorback we descended into a wide open grassed valley, covered with limestone outcrops. A very few scattered gardens could be seen in the bushy foothills of the main range.

Whilst resting at the base of the razorback we heard voices from across the valley, and through the glasses I could see several men hurrying across the wide stone-covered valley from the foothills. These people soon reached us and proved to be DJRNAS who had heard that we were operating in this area. They told us that the A.P.C. party had moved higher up the slopes, apparently in better ground.

These very friendly natives led us to a campsite between 2 small clear creeks at the foot of a large ridge, where we decided to camp at 1 p.m., since the people promised to bring in some much-needed fresh food.

Could get nothing definite on the KUGWASI Bridge, although these people knew of it as the only crossing-place. One venerable old chap said something about a patrol coming here 'many years ago'

and building a bridge close to this camp.. Obviously the Hagen-Sepik Patrol. The people agreed to guide us to this spot, as there may be a chance of bridging the river.

A small quantity of food was purchased. Slight afternoon and evening showers.

Camp 27 : STRICKLAND RIVER. Height 2,300'.

Friday 13th. April:

Several of our friends of yesterday spent the night in camp, and guided us when we left at 6.55.

Crossed a small creek and ascended the ridge, apparently much lower down than the A.P.C. route. Entered forest and continued along a very fair track, passing a couple of small creeks. At 8.30 at a height of 2,900' we encountered a band of about 20 men, many of whom were wearing phallicrypts and cane girdles, with the buttocks uncovered. The beginning of the KOI-IANGE population first visited by the A.P.C. Survey Party. There was a chorus of welcoming cries, and much stroking of hands. Half of this band went off to their gardens for food for the patrol, and the rest accompanied us. Descended into a small bushed valley to a large garden at 9.50.

The Hagen-Sepik Patrol bridge was apparently built at the foot of this valley, which joins the STRICKLAND. The Patrol must have had a difficult time crossing the sheer limestone wall that forms the western side of the STRICKLAND at this point. A few FORRA (OKSAPMIN) gardens were pointed out, perched high on inaccessible ridges.

We moved down the valley. Leaving Mr. Lang and the carriers to erect camp in heavy bush, I moved down to the STRICKLAND to the bridge point. Once again luck was against us - the look at the flooded river made it obvious that there was no chance of getting the patrol across.

We will probably be lucky to get across at KUGWASI with the river in its flooded state.

Returned to the camp. Some 20 men brought in food - 8 of these were wearing phallicrypts. After we had traded for the sweet potato, the bushmen went back to their scattered gardens and brought in another load. The upshot was that only 15 cups of rice had to be issued from our dwindling stocks. Again cowrie shell was the most desired trade item.

Rain commenced in the late afternoon, continuing into the night.

Camp 28 : STRICKLAND RIVER. Height 1,250'.

Saturday 14th. April:

Left camp at 6.55 with several KOI-IANGE guides. Crossed the ALI Creek to the Gorge slopes along which the A.P.C. Party travelled. Rough scrub and limestone, but not over-difficult travel. Eventually descended through heavy bush to a large creek - the TUMBURI - at 8.40. We cut across the mouth of a bushed valley, avoiding the detours made by Mr. Glancy and his party, and making good time. Several small groups of eager, friendly people met us at intervals, and in each case the welcome was enthusiastic. Still no women or children seen.

A tiny hamlet and garden - TUMBURI - was passed to the TIGIBI Creek at 10.50. From here the patrol ascended a steep slope to an extensive garden area, KAJIERRE, at 11.45 - height 2,400'. More forest travel brought us to a clear grassed area known as HORARI, where camp was set up at 1.20, to allow our new acquaintances to bring in food.

Within 2 hours 30 men came into the camp, 6 of whom were phallicrypt wearers. They brought us a fine supply of sweet potato, and for the first time in weeks no rice or meat was issued.

The carriers have all been doing an excellent job in very difficult country.

Contacted MENDI at 4.30 and had further talks with Mr. Glancy about the country farther south and the KUGWASI crossing. When the A.P.C. Party came through in 1954 the big STRICKLAND River was only 12 feet wide at the crossing, and we can only hope that the floods have not made this spot impossible. Mr. Glancy advised that the next bridge found by his party after leaving KUGWASI was a full 6 days farther south. Our slender food resources will not permit us to go on so far.

A very good contact with these very helpful and friendly bush people. Talked to them for a long time. Most of the visitors spoke DUNA in a sort of a way.

Mr. Jole advised that a schedule had been arranged with the A.D.O. TELFOLMIN for Monday evening at 6.30.

Again very heavy afternoon and evening showers. The STRICKLAND can be plainly heard roaring through its rocky gorge below. Apparently large stones are being carried downstream with the current.

Camp 29 : STRICKLAND RIVER. Height 2,325'.

Sunday-15th. April:

Left camp at 6.55 with guides for the KUGWASI crossing. We were led along a direct route, saving a lot of time. Heavy bush with little limestone, and fairly easy travelling.

The OEGONAGE Creek crossed at 7.50 and the IMBURI 10 minutes later at 1,225'. Two small streams crossed at 8.45 and 8.47 (the KOI-IANGE and HAGORABI). At 8.35 the KOI-IANGE Ridge was reached.

From this point we dropped very steeply to the STRICKLAND, with the roar of the stream and the grinding of the rolling rocks getting louder every minute. About half way down we joined the track used by Mr. Glancy and party.

The crossing was reached at 11.30 at a height of a little over 300 feet above sea level. To my bitter disappointment we could not get across. KUGWASI presented quite a hair-raising sight. The lip of the narrow rock cleft through which the banked river flows in normal times could be followed, but the water was banked up high on each side of the river, covering the crossing place and even covering the foot-track that follows the river downstream. As the water boiled through the crossing, it was tossed high up in a vicious mares-tail, twenty feet high. We watched the sight for some time and obtained photographs. Many large trees were constantly borne downstream by the tremendous current and on hitting the mares-tail were tossed high into the air. Not at all a reassuring sight for anybody, let alone our already-frightened carriers.

At this stage of the journey our plans of reaching TELFOLMIN were abandoned. At 12 we commenced the ascent back up the steep river gorge, taking Mr. Glancy's route. To complete the debacle extremely heavy rain commenced at 12.10, continuing all afternoon and making the long climb very difficult. We plodded up from 300 feet to 2,500' and camped at 2.15 on the edge of the gorge in heavy bush.

Our faithful guides stayed with us, and built a small shelter near the camp. Our small stocks of rice being saturated, a drying square was rigged up, surrounded by fires, and the rice was successfully dried out.

Camp 30 : KOI-IANGE (STRICKLAND RIVER). Height 2,500'.

Monday 15th. April:

Further heavy evening rains. Broke camp and returned to Camp 29. The KOL-IANG ridge was followed up for some distance until we branched back on the direct route used yesterday. A small creek crossed, and a fair-sized garden hamlet occupied by phalacropt wearers.

The last of the carriers reached Camp 29 at 12.30 and it was decided to camp to give them an easy day. Camp was set up, just beating the inevitable Strickland rains.

Despite the rain, 20 people again visited us with fair food supplies, and only half-rations had to be issued. Every little helps at this stage, as our supplies are very low.

Contacted IANI and MENDI and reported our lack of success. After discussions with Mr. Cole about further operations it was decided that the patrol was to return to LAKE KAPLAGU, where an airdrop was arranged for next Monday or Tuesday. Our supplies will just about get us back to the Lake. From KAPLAGU we would move to the East towards the FORGERA region of the WESTERN HIGHLANDS, in order that the eastern limits of the BUMA population could be determined.

At 6.30 p.m. we attempted to make contact as arranged with TELEPOLMIN, but without success.

Camp 29.

Tuesday 17th. April:

Retraced our steps, being delayed by the flooding of a stream which had to be bridged.

Passed Camp 28 and climbed back to the garden hamlet of KONGIA at 1,850', where camp was erected at the invitation of the people. Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers arrived in at 2.00.

Sufficient food to feed half of our personnel was traded. These small bush groups have been extraordinarily helpful - the people have strained their slender resources to the utmost in order to assist us (and to obtain shell).

Another wet afternoon and night.

Camp 31; KONGIA (STRICKLAND RIVER). Height 1,850'.

Wednesday 18th. April:

Continued our retreat back up the river along our previous route. A slight deviation was made that resulted in cutting an hour off the time. Camp 27 was reached at 10.30, and we determined to camp to give the carriers a sorely-needed rest in a good camp with plenty of water.

At 3.30, 16 natives from the surrounding scattered hamlets came in with a very small quantity of food to supplement the rice and meat. Our guides over the past week were very lavishly paid for their invaluable assistance.

Slight rains in the late afternoon and night. An easy day much appreciated by all hands.

Camp 27.

Thursday 19th. April:

Left camp at 6.55. Two of the men who have remained with us ever since we entered this country said they would come on with us to bring us along a new, and much shorter, route direct to the NAUWA VALLEY. Their offer eagerly accepted as such a route would save a day of hard travel.

We cut along the base of the main range, gradually moving away from the STRICKLAND. The track led through grass and limestone to

heavy bush. From here the route climbed gradually through forest, the track being a good and easy one with no limestone. A vast improvement over other tracks in this area. Rested at MARENA, a spot in the bush at 4,000' under the HAKIBI Mountain, which now lies between us and the STRICKLAND. At 4,600' we encountered the small hamlet of ANDIRIA - 4 houses and three families of real bush DUNAS. Camped here at noon at the request of the people, who promised to bring in a little food. A very small quantity was purchased, but issues had to be made.

The weather was fine in the afternoon, but very heavy rains developed during the night. Two of our over-worked japara tent flys finally gave way and split from the force of the wind and the rain.

Camp 32: ANDIRIA. Height 4,600'.

Friday 20th. April: Moved off at 7.5 into heavy bush to the small KIONG Creek and a large tributary of the IAUENENA Creek at 8.50 at a height of 4,350'. This creek runs through a small bushed valley which was crossed to a garden hamlet at 10.15. Our original route down the HAUWA VALLEY was joined at 10.55, completing this valuable detour.

Continued to our old Camp 15 at APUNI where we again camped, Mr. Lang and the last of the carriers coming in at 1.15.

Constable MORUA in great pain with a bad knee and other complaints; several carriers and interpreter KAIMARI also very sick. MORUA collapsed along the track and could not make camp - a party was sent back to pick him up.

A great welcome from the people, about 50 of whom soon gathered at the camp. Our two guides were paid with new half-axes, to their great but stoical delight. Indeed, their assistance was worth more to us. To our surprise, the two runaway carriers recruited here on the outward journey came back to camp, and pleaded to be allowed to come with us to the ANGERA. They brought back the odd items that they took with them when they decamped from the STRICKLAND FORGE, and explained that they had run off through fear of the KORUA people. Be that as it may, these primitive people could hardly be blamed for deserting from staging in such country. So they were again attached to the patrol - they would be unlikely to desert again.

A very good contact. Two very small pigs were brought in and purchased. Some food, but rice again had to be issued.

Camp 15.

Saturday 21st. April: Slight evening rains, but nothing to worry about. Left camp at 7 for Camp 14 along our established route. Many people were awaiting us along the road, all very interested to learn of the details of our journey. Two large pigs were waiting for us, slaughtered and dressed, and these came along behind us with a crowd of people.

The DRNO and TUNWIDU streams both flooded and time was lost in getting across. Camp 14 reached at 12.35. Only about 15 people in, with little food except for the pigs, which were bought for half axes.

Our requirements for the airdrop passed to KORCSA in the afternoon. The airdrop has been arranged for Monday.

Camp 14.

Sunday 22nd. April: Slight evening rains. Made a leisurely trip back to LAKE KAFIAGU, the last of the line arriving in at 12.10.

Our camp in fair order. We were informed that the fight broke out again as soon as we left the area, and a little damage had been done to the camp buildings. No action taken.

29

A small quantity of food to hand; issues of rice and meat were made, leaving one more day's rations. The people promised to come in tomorrow with food.

A fine afternoon, with slight evening showers.

N.M.O. PERRY kept busy with medical treatments. An abscess developing on my left leg that may slow me up a bit.

Camp 5 : LAKE KAPIAGU.

Monday 23rd. to Wednesday 25th. April:

Remained at LAKE KAPIAGU.
On Monday the airdrop came off, very satisfactorily. The 'Norseman' aircraft VH - BHE, pilot Captain NESBITT, appeared at 12.7 and completed the drop at 12.22. Excellent flying and great care at TARI with the packing again gave us 100% recovery.

The drop was witnessed by many natives, who were greatly excited and impressed. The people gave us a great welcome, and we had plenty of offers for the trip to the east. A good quantity of food was purchased.

MENDI was contacted at 4.30 on the Monday, and we then received instructions from the District Commissioner to break off the patrol and return to KERABA BASECAMP.

We meant to leave the Lake on Wednesday, but an abscess on my leg developed in a rather alarming way and I was not capable of leaving on the Wednesday. Many of the carriers and police received treatment and were grateful for the enforced rest.

Thursday 26th. April:

Our Kapiagu lad, HERREVE, was left behind at the Lake, charged with the duty of looking after the patrol camp and the main part of the airdrop stores. These were left in the rest-house, well covered with one of the ruined tent flys, and the whole affair was securely fastened. I do not think that the people will harm the supplies with HERREVE on the spot. All along, the people of LAKE KAPIAGU have been the most helpful and friendly of all the DUNA peoples. The supplies should remain in good condition until they are required for the patrol towards the east.

Retraced our steps to Camp 15 of the 1955 Reconnaissance Patrol, arriving at 12.45. Camped here under a fine pine grove. Few people were seen along the track, mainly owing to a lot of recent fighting.

Some 60 men and 20 women brought in a small supply of sweet potato, explaining that the current running war with the HAGINI people over the non-payment of bridewealth had caused a crop shortage. Tried to get the people interested in the idea of a noga settlement, but they were not enthusiastic. The fight will in all probability continue, as we cannot interfere in inter-group fighting at this early stage. This area has been visited only once before, by us in 1955. The people were very impressed with our journey to the STRICKLAND - they have heard only rumours of this river.

Camp 33 : MUGUNE. Height 4,750'.

Friday 27th. April:

Tremendous rains last night. Returned to our patrol camp at KERABO along the regular route, arriving after 7½ hours of hard walking. The rain started just after we got back to camp.

Everything in order here, although a few bags and broken lamps were missing from the store. Very little food to hand, and hard rations were issued.

Again heavy rains all night - the tracks were very slippery and messy today.

Camp 3 : KERABO.

REMARKS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Saturday 28th. April:

Backtracked to Camp 2, the last of the carriers arriving in at 1.25, the rains having allowed them up.

About 20 men and 15 women in with small supplies of sweet potato - issues made. It rained in the afternoon and night. A good many medical treatments given, as more and more of the carriers are developing all sorts of complaints.

A rainy afternoon and night.

Camp 2.

Sunday 29th. April:

Returned to GURANDA-DANGI, 3 hours easy walking. The TUMBUDU River was up, but not to bridge level and the crossing was managed without trouble.

Many people waiting for us along the track, and 50 men and 20 women turned up in camp with food supplies. No rice issued.

Rain in the late afternoon and night.

Camp 1: GURANDA-DANGI.

Monday 30th. April:

Returned to KOROBA BASECAMP along the track used on the outward journey.

Everything in order at the Basecamp. Mr. E.M.A. Speer reported that the people had been most co-operative during the absence of the patrol. He said that 3 large agcasettlements have been completed in areas around the Basecamp, and it looks as if the people will soon be ready to give up their fighting.

Nevertheless, the differences are significant if all are not sufficient to constitute the DUNA as a distinct group in NERI.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

An important instance is the language spoken by the two peoples. NERI speakers can understand very little DUNA, and vice versa. It is necessary to employ a native who understands both NERI and DUNA to get a working corpus. The patrol was fortunate in that a young KAPIGU native - HEMBEVE - was able to accompany us. HEMBEVE has been working at Koroba since the Kapiigu patrol and can speak NERI and DUNA, but not a single word of English. Our procedure was to work through one of the NERI interpreters, who would pass on the talk to HEMBEVE, who would then talk to the DUNAS. This procedure is a bit cumbersome but is unavoidable at the present moment. It is not a sufficiently accurate method to enable detailed questioning. Accordingly, no unauthenticated anthropological information has been submitted. (Please refer firstly to P.S. 20, 2 of 1955-56 of S.W. Part Patrol, pages 43-44).

The link between the NERI and the true DUNA peoples is the rather nebulous NERI-DUNA classification. I doubt whether this is properly a separate group culturally. Roughly speaking, the NERI-DUNA belt extends from KAPIGU to the TUMBUDU River, just past GURANDA-DANGI. It will be seen that it extends beyond the DUNA. I think the NERI-DUNA link is accounted for rather than NERI. The dialect is different to NERI; NERI interpreters coming out to NERI take some time to adjust themselves to the different talk. The accents of these people are also to the DUNA and different to the NERI's - their garden culture is different (and inferior), and there is no use of the distinctive and distinctive NERI-tilon systems this side of the TAMBUDU River.

NERI-DUNA people speak DUNA and intermarry with these people in

COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS :NATIVE AFFAIRS :

The great majority of the people visited during the course of this patrol were DUNAS. Slight contact was also established with a very small group of HEWA people, and with people of the KOI-LANGE group, about a third of whom are phallicrypt wearers.

It is again pleasing to be able to report that the patrol was everywhere received with friendliness and interest. Groups contacted initially during the 1955 patrol welcomed us back to their territory. New peoples contacted were in all cases anxious to befriend the Government.

Armed with the foreknowledge that considerable stretches of DUNA territory are sparsely populated, airdrops of supplies were this time arranged and the patrol remained independent of native food supplies wherever this was necessary. Slender native food reserves were not strained.

Evidence of extensive inter-and-intra group fighting in the DUNA territory was obtained by this patrol. However, once again it was found that the people normally came unarmed into our patrol camps. Several running fights were in progress in different areas, but such activity was invariably suspended whilst the patrol was in the vicinity.

Again no action was taken in the matter of fighting. It is far too early to attempt to impose such injunctions, as many of the people have only had one or two visits from patrols and others were contacted for the first time.

HURI, HURI-DUNA and DUNA:

I am more than ever convinced that the DUNA people are a branch of the HURI, who must be considered the parent people.

Nevertheless, the differences are significant if slight, and are sufficient to constitute the DUNA as a distinct people in HURI eyes.

An important instance is the language spoken by the two peoples. HURI speakers can understand very little DUNA, and vice versa. It is necessary to employ a native who understands both HURI and DUNA to get a meaning across. The patrol was fortunate in that a young KAFIAGU native - HEREVE - elected to accompany us. HEREVE has been working at Koroba since the reconnaissance patrol and can speak HURI and DUNA, but not a lingua franca. Our procedure was to work through one of the HURI interpreters, who would pass on the talk to HEREVE, who finally got the talk across to the DUNAS. This procedure is a bit elaborate but is unavoidable at the present moment. It is not a sufficiently accurate method to enable detailed questioning. Accordingly, no authenticated anthropological information can be at present submitted. (Please refer further to P.R. No. 1 of 1955-56 of N.W. Tari Patrol, pages 43-44).

The link between the HURI and the true DUNA peoples is the rather nebulous HURI-DUNA classification. I doubt whether this is properly a separate group culturally. Roughly speaking, the HURI-DUNA belt extends from TARIFUGA to the TUMBUDU River, just past GURANDA-DANGI. It will be seen that it embraces KOROBA. I think the HURI-DUNA must be accounted DUNAS rather than HURIS. The dialect is different to HURI: HURI interpreters coming out to TARI take some time to accustom themselves to the different talk. The dances of these people are akin to the DUNAS and different to the HURIS - their garden culture is different (and inferior), and there is no use made of the elaborate and distinctive HURI ditch systems this side of the TAGARI River.

HURI-DUNA people speak DUNA and intermarry with these people as

far north as KAPIAGU. There is quite an elaborate trade and marriage network from the TAGARI River right north. The ramifications of this are considerable, but at the present moment we cannot clearly establish the pattern because of our interpretation difficulties.

It will only be a question of time before the position is clear, and in the meantime some geographical definition is needed for administrative purposes. It is suggested that - for the time being - the people from the TAGARI to the TUMBUDU crossing past GURANDA-DANGI be recognized as HURI-DUNAS. The people of the country to the north are the true DUNAS. The TAGARI is suggested as a boundary mainly because of administrative convenience, since it is widely known and recognized as the "mark" between the HURI and general DUNA regions.

This patrol has established that the DUNA extend north up the STRICKLAND to within a few miles of the river confluence, and south down the Strickland to a point a little further south than indicated by the A.P.C. party. The western boundary seems to be the high mountain ranges that separate the STRICKLAND from the TUMBUDU Valley, although more investigation here is needed. The eastern boundary appears to be the PARU River, but this again is not certain and another patrol will settle the position.

There are doubtless small pockets of population scattered throughout this territory awaiting discovery, but the main population has been located. For the time being, it is not proposed to make any alteration to the estimated population figure of 25,000.

The dress, appearance and equipment of the DUNA native has been described and the reader is requested to refer to the report of the Reconnaissance Patrol (Tari P.R. No. 7 of 1954-1955). It is noticeable that the people deteriorate in appearance the further north one goes. The far northern DUNAS wear rumpled wigs with little ornamentation - sometimes no wig at all, but a net bag. Their equipment is less carefully made and looked after - they have practically no steel or shell. Their whole appearance is rather scruffy.

Steel and shell - in particular, mother-of-pearl - is in very short supply throughout the whole of the country covered. There appears to be no big trade-route from the outside to supply these needs. A little comes over from the east, but this seldom gets past the PARU River. One of the greatest immediate benefits that the coming of the Government to these parts will confer is the establishment of a trade-route through KIROBA to the now well-supplied HURI Basin.

HEWA :

The HEWA people contacted proved to be extremely shy and very little could be learned of them. They speak a quite distinctive dialect and we had no interpretation. These people avoided contact wherever possible, although the few men seen appeared to be quite friendly. Only one of their women was briefly - seen.

The HEWA people seem to extend along the course of the LAGAIP River, and possibly the lower reaches of the River OM. Mr. P.K.Moloney, in P.R. Wabag No.2 of 1948-49, page II, mentions making contact with a small number of these people on a patrol from the Porgera Post. He described them as semi-nomadic hunters, roaming immense tracts of bush. Mr. Moloney considered that they were not numerous. He added that the westward extension of these people was not known, but that they were found by him as far west along the LAGAIP as the vicinity of the ~~HEWA~~ ^{HEWA} River junction. This patrol has now confirmed that the HEWA extend at least as far west as the STRICKLAND-OM-LAGAIP confluence and possibly further west along the lower reaches of the OM.

The section of the LAGAIP River from the junction with the

STRICKLAND for a distance of some 35 miles, on the southern side, has never been patrolled, and the northern side has been visited only by the Hagen-Sepik Patrol. A patrol in this area would be useful, and will be carried out in the course of our patrol programme. This country is extremely rough and is apparently sparsely populated.

The male HEWAS seen averaged 5'3" in height. Their build was good, but the condition of their skin was not. They were stocky people, with slanting eyes and high cheekbones, giving them a distinctive, almost Asiatic appearance. Their dress differs from the DUNA. Bunches of tanked leaves depend from a cane girdle, inadequately covering the genital organs and the buttocks. The cane girdles seen were of fine cane, and in front was formed a small pointed platform of plaited cane, projecting 6 to 8 inches. The purpose of this could not be ascertained. At the elbows each man wore flat, circular plaited cane discs, and around the upper arm were worn the common cane armbands.

Some men wore necklaces of the teeth of pigs and marsupial opossums. Others wore necklaces of short lengths of yellow cane. Around the neck of each man was hanging a tiny net bag, no more than 3" long by 1" across, in which small articles of value were kept. The ears were pierced and the lobes distended. Through the lobes were thrust bundles of dried opossum-tails on the left side, and a short bamboo pipe on the right. The sides of the nostrils were pierced, and carry black quills several inches long, usually crossing above the nose. Nasal septums were also pierced.

Across the forehead were crude bands of cane covered with Tambu and Girigiri shell. The hair was pulled back from the head into a topknot, bound with bundles of small beads resembling Job's Tears - but smaller - or native string. Some men topped off the edifice with small black cassowary plumes.

The men appear to show interest or emotion by a very singular flicking of their cane girdles with the fingers. They were quite ignorant of the technique of cutting girigiri shell, and this was demonstrated to them. No stone axes were seen, but it is quite possible that these were hidden. Some men carried bone daggers.

The general impression of these people was that they were very primitive types. Several photographs were taken in colour, but the light was very bad during the short time we were in contact with the HEWAS and the shots may not be very good.

KOI-IANGE : The KOI-IANGE natives seen were very friendly and helped the patrol considerably. Many people living among the KOI-IANGE were wearing the phallicrypt and cane girdle, with the buttocks bare, that characterizes the people west of the Strickland. I gained the impression that these phallicrypt-wearers were not KOI-IANGE people, but were KORRAS (OKSAPMIN) from across the STRICKLAND who have inter-married with the KOI-IANGE and come to live with them.

There is some trade to the DUNA and KOI-IANGE from the OKSAPMIN in dry spells, mainly in stone tomahawks, which are not produced, to my knowledge, anywhere in the DUNA country. This trade appears to be extremely sporadic, dependant as it is on the state of the STRICKLAND River.

Relations between the DUNA and KOI-IANGE appear to be cautious and reasonably friendly. Very little information could be gathered here because of interpretation difficulties. The population appears slight. No KOI-IANGE women or children were seen, and none entered our patrol camps.

TOPOGRAPHY :

The country covered falls conveniently into two main categories: the valley systems extending north-west from KOROBA to a little north of LAKE KAPIAGU, and the rugged mountain and gorge terrain of the STRICKLAND RIVER region.

Travel in the main DUNA valleys is not difficult and roads could be built. The great difficulty with road construction will be in linking the valleys to each other, since they are separated by considerable ranges. The chances of putting in roads north of LAKE KAPIAGU would be practically nil. In any case, the population and potentialities of this country would hardly warrant the expenditure of time and money involved.

It is difficult to envisage any future role for much of the DUNA country in the development of the Territory. In the north, particularly, the formidable limestone that forms the backbone of the terrain will successfully prevent development. Much of the DUNA country will never support more than a handful of hardy natives, and seems destined to remain isolated and relatively untouched.

The country in general is very hard on carriers, both because of the terrain and because the nature of the population distribution demands that patrols cover a lot of ground.

The two main rivers draining the DUNA Territory to the STRICKLAND and LAGAIP Rivers are the TUMBUDU and the FARU. Neither of these rivers are sufficiently large to prevent patrolling even in the wet season.

The country falls away very sharply to the north-west, and south down the STRICKLAND. The lowest point reached by this patrol was slightly over 800', on the Strickland, and the highest 6,200' (the TANGARABA range).

TRADE :

The great scarcity of steel and shell has been mentioned. In consequence, tomahawks and half-axes are greatly prized, as are mother-of-pearl shells.

The best small trade is undoubtedly Cowrie shell (Giri-Giri). Other varieties of small shell (Koma Koma, Tambu etc.) are not in demand. The women like red face paint and salt. Beads are quite useless, and small knives are of little use. Mirrors are accepted, but their weight and vulnerability are out of proportion to their value and they should not be carried.

CARRIERS :

I have nothing but praise for the KAUGEL RIVER (Western Highlands District) natives who formed the basis of the patrol carrier-line.

The few HUR'S and DUNAS who came with the patrol - mainly so that they could see the Strickland country for themselves - also worked fairly well. Several people from near the STRICKLAND accompanied the patrol back to KOROBA. If possible they will be given the chance of seeing TARI and MENDI.

The carriers did rebel once at having to go back down the Strickland, but they proved at length to be amenable to reason and this understandable and temporary defection cannot be held against them.

In passing, mention should be made of the success gained over a considerable amount of patrolling with the single-man canvas packs designed and constructed by the patrol. These are made of sheet canvas, stitched with heavy thread, and are formed on a standard-type tin single man patrol box. The pack is square with an open top, fitted with a canvas cover. It has

a plywood back and bottom. The slings are wide and can be easily padded. The complete pack averages between 3 and 4½ pounds in weight. It is easy to load and carry and holds a 35 pound load comfortably. Nobody at all suffered from cut shoulders using this pack. Tent-bags of haversack type have been built and used for some time, and these, too, have been successful.

There can be no doubt that single loads are greatly to be preferred in any mountain terrain.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The staple food in all areas is the sweet potato. It is supplemented by the usual Highlands crops - see further under this section in the two other reports submitted.

By far the best varieties of sweet potato are grown by the HEWA peoples. Some of the sweet potato tubers seen in this area would have been fully 15 pounds in weight. DUNA sweet potato is, on the average, poor and stringy.

The DUNA live in small garden hamlets scattered over a large area. Because of the pooriness of the soil, many gardens are needed to feed the individual family, and the acreage of the gardens is often considerable - up to 2 and 3 acres. From the air the impression given is of a far higher population than does in fact exist. The best gardens are to be found in the southern DUNA groups - the further north one goes the poorer the soil, and the gardens, becomes.

Pigs are in general small and not plentiful. They can usually be purchased easily, but this is rather due to the great value placed upon patrol steel than to any surplus of pigs.

The diet is supplemented by the usual products of hunting, but the amount of food so produced forms an insignificant part of the diet. The HEWA and KOI-IANGE peoples appear to benefit far more than the DUNA from their hunting efforts.

COMMUNICATIONS :

Weekly schedules were maintained with headquarters with the TRP-1A.

This set is considered to be a real improvement over the ATR-4 type. The TRP-1A is much lighter - with its canvas pack, earth and aerial it is an easy load for a single carrier. The light-duty dry batteries were carried in the officers' kit. Last year the ATR-4 with its heavy metal batteries required two men to transport it.

The present set is in good condition, with the exception of the Frequency Modulation dial, which sometimes fails to function, throwing the transmitter out of operation. At such times the receiver is not effected. It will be returned for servicing.

Wireless communications make a great deal of difference to successful patrolling in this country, as airdrops of supplies can be expeditiously arranged, and medical advice obtained if required. It is certainly possible to stage supplies, but this method is slow, expensive and tiring in rough country and should not in these modern times be resorted to except in unusual circumstances.

LAKE KAPIAGU :

Lake Kapiagu was sounded and mapped by this patrol. A map, scale 1" = 5 chains, is enclosed with this report.

The results seem to indicate that the Lake could well be used, if necessary, by a light floatplane of the 'Beaver' type.

It is approximately one mile long and well over half a mile wide for much of its length. The shallowest part of the Lake is 6 feet deep, and the average depth is 10 - 11 feet. The approaches are quite good from the South. There is a low saddle in the range, about 6 miles from the Lake's end, and the angle of elevation is only 3°. There are no approaches from the northern end.

The floating grass islands that are a feature of the Lake would not pose any insurmountable problem as they could be easily cut up with sharpened spades and removed.

It is not suggested that the Lake be used as a permanent landing-place for a floatplane. However, in the case of a medical emergency the dimensions of Kapiagu should allow a light aircraft to get in safely.

The altitude of Lake Kapiagu is 3,950' (by pocket aneroid only).

ROADS TRACKS AND BRIDGES :

Please refer to the two reports submitted for general comments.

Tracks this time were in poor shape, because of the incessant rain. Our times could doubtlessly be considerably improved in dry weather.

Bridges are of the usual cane suspension or bush timber type with no unusual features of interest.

A road could be put down the TUMBUDU Valley towards Lake Kapiagu without too much terrain difficulty. The main difficulty would be labour, since this section of the DUNA country is but sparsely settled. There would be a certain amount of bridging and bench-cutting to be done, but in comparison with the difficulties of road construction in areas such as, for instance, GOILALA, the job would not be too formidable.

MAP :

Enclosed with the report will be found a map of the patrol route, scale 1 to 100,000, plus a duplication (with a lot less detail) in scale 1 to 250,000.

The 1 to 100,000 scale was chosen because it is large enough to allow a fair amount of detail plotting without being too ungainly. For the country covered it was felt that the standard scale was too small. The small map is intended for Departmental headquarters Master Map, but it is requested that the necessary detail be obtained from the large map.

It should be clearly understood by following officers that maps submitted are based mainly on time-and-rate compass traverses, and that accuracy potential of this method is very limited. No claims for great accuracy are made for any of these maps. They are intended to show relative distances and directions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS :

It has been noted that the main purpose of the work of the North-west Tari Patrol to date has been the assessment of population and the location of a suitable site for the opening of a new Duna Sub-District headquarters station.

The aim has been to locate a suitable airstrip site. It must be admitted that we have not achieved this aim. The country has been well covered and all reported potential stripsites have been investigated from the ground and eliminated for one reason or another.

This last patrol has convinced me that there is no suitable

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strip site available in this territory. A doubtful site was located - see map - but it is not considered to be a serious possibility. Drainage difficulties would be immense and the local population is small, though probably sufficient to support a small station. If it is desired that the site be further examined I would request that a D.C.A. expert be sent in. No figures are appended for this site, since there is no doubt that if the area could be drained then approach, length etc. would be suitable. However, the area is at the bottom of a valley; it is swampy and covered with swamp casuarinas and would undoubtedly be a major project even if the drainage could be undertaken.

I would accordingly recommend that the opening of the DUNA country be accomplished by means of road construction.

This task would not be as difficult as might be imagined, although it would probably take a long time. The main initial difficulty to be faced is the very small population in the main TUMBUDU Valley - where the first road would have to go.

It is considered that, for the time being, KOROBA should be made the sub-district headquarters, and that LAKE KAPIAGU be maintained for a month or two each year as a patrolling base from where a large area of sparsely-populated country could be successfully administered.

The choice of KOROBA as the first permanent post can be supported by certain facts. Firstly, I think that in the initial stages it will be a great advantage to have the headquarters of the TARI and DUNA Sub-Districts closely linked. Our supplies are at present carried from TARI, and with the linking of the two stations by road the carrying problem will be eliminated by utilizing the TARI Land Rover to bring out supplies. The fact that TARI has just been opened to DCS operations strengthens this argument.

Secondly, there is now no doubt at all that the only large concentrations of population in the DUNA country are to be found within a day's walk of KOROBA. Whilst the northern country is quite well populated, the population is very thinly distributed over a lot of ground. It is felt that this northern country will always have to be administered by fairly lengthy patrols, which can readily be mounted from a station in the LAKE KAPIAGU region.

I consider that our administration should be spread gradually to the north by means of a road-building project to be commenced from KOROBA. This road can be pushed down the TUMBUDU, with the assistance of the local people. In the intervals between patrols, the permanent carrier-line - that will need to be maintained here for some time to come - can be used on the road. For at least 2 months in each year, initially, it is recommended that the LAKE KAPIAGU patrol base be manned. From this base several thousand people are within two days walk. Their officer here would receive local support. He could carry out a series of patrols over most of the country visited by this and the reconnaissance patrol, and could start the people on the road up towards the KOROBA roadhead. The TRP-IA radio transceiver is available, and LAKE KAPIAGU can take a light floatplane in case of emergency.

Eventually the road will be through - once progress is being made and the local people appreciate that a road will save them much labour and bring them in much steel, the road should go ahead well. When the position is that we can drive through to the Lake, the sub-district headquarters can be shifted from KOROBA if necessary. I would recommend that, in any case, no decision be made to establish a sub-district station at LAKE KAPIAGU or thereabouts initially, to be supplied by portage from TARI as in the case of KOROBA. Portage difficulties would be enormous in view of the extremely thin population in the middle TUMBUDU.

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Mr. E.M.A. Speer has informed me that Dr. PETRAUSKUS, D.M.O. Southern Highlands, was convinced of the suitability of KOROBA as a Native Hospital from the point of view of local population concentration, after his visit here some weeks ago, and that he has recommended that the main P.H.D. efforts in the DUNA region be concentrated at KOROBA.

I sincerely believe the administrative plans outlined above to be logical for the needs of this area. The administrative problems of the DUNA region are unusual, and unusual methods will have to be employed to overcome them. Patrols operating from KOROBA and LAKE KAPIAGU could easily cover the DUNA territory with efficiency and economy. If an airstrip site is later discovered, which I doubt, then nothing will have been wasted since roads into the DUNA will have to come sooner or later if there is to be any real native development.

Upon returning from this patrol the District Commissioner, Mr. Cole, advised me that a new aircraft is about to enter service - the 'Piper Super Cub'. This tiny aircraft requires an airstrip only 600 feet long by 100 feet wide, but would be useful only for carrying personnel and for emergencies. Since we were searching for a 'Norseman' strip, at least 2,000 feet by 200 feet, it must be admitted that no possible 'Piper' strips were noted. However, should such a strip be required for emergency use in place of LAKE KAPIAGU - which is ready-made - I have no doubt that such a strip could be put in.

Should the above administrative plans be approved by District and Departmental Headquarters, it is felt that an immediate start should be made on the road to link KOROBA to the TAGARI RIVER at HEDAMARI. Little ~~was~~ difficulty is anticipated with this section provided that European supervision is available. We now have the available staff, although spades are still in short supply. Further purely exploratory patrolling should await the completion of the vital road link. The road from TARI to link with the TAGARI crossing is well on the way towards completion, although the main obstacle - the TAGARI bridge - remains.

It is further recommended that this area remain completely closed to all European settlement of whatever nature until TARI and KOROBA are linked with a trafficable road. The problem of supplying KOROBA by carrier from TARI has been, and remains, great: there is only just sufficient labour and food at present available to support one establishment. Any further settlement would impose an impossible burden on resources and would seriously hamper the availability of the local people for the building of the road.

The patrol report herewith submitted is illustrated by 60 colour photographs taken with the official "Leica" camera, and the film is enclosed for development. Owing to the very bad weather conditions encountered, and the fact that the "Leica" rangefinder is out of adjustment, the technical quality of the photographs may not be very good.

A point of interest, of which Headquarters may or may not be aware, might be here mentioned. I do not know whether the late J. G. HIBES brought back a map of his last (civilian) expedition in 1937, with DAVID LYALL, to the Upper STRICKLAND country. However, I think there is a strong probability that this expedition penetrated to within a short distance of the LAUMENA CREEK junction with the parent river. In his book 'Beyond the Kutea' Mr. Hibes gave descriptions of the country ahead of him - please refer in particular to pages 106 and 119. His 'Kutea Mountains' could well be the dividing range between the STRICKLAND and the DUNA valleys. He mentions (p. 131) that, on the commencement of the sudden retreat by raft down the river with the mortally-ill Lyall, "the river level was 1100 feet above sea, and I remembered that not more than fifteen miles below it had registered an altitude of 350 feet."

REPORT "A" - PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1952-53 OF N.W. TARI

This patrol reached a lowest point on the STRICKLAND of 825 feet. This height was measured with an aneroid that has been proven to be quite accurate, within the usual limits for these instruments.

In conclusion, I should like to sincerely thank the Acting Assistant District Officer, TARI, Mr. R. M. Claridge, and Mr. G. Hogg, J.P., for the very evident care taken with the packing of the airdrop supplies received by the patrol. Gibbes, Sapik Airways, Ltd., and in particular Captain A. Nesbitt, also did a fine job and it would be appreciated if my thanks could be conveyed to the Company officially.

Mr. Malcolm Lang, Patrol Officer, had his first experience of restricted areas work and long patrolling on this occasion. He benefited considerably from the experience, and I thank him for his good work and co-operation.

REPORT - BRIEF 154 gives full treatment to patients, but the rest of the full treatment that he gave were to patrol personnel.

The general level of health in the areas covered appeared to be good. The people appear to be well nourished and in good condition. Arise wounds are common. The only bad skin lined seen was seen during the time of the patrol in the STRICKLAND AREA.

J. P. Sinclair

(J. P. Sinclair)

It is not possible to give a full picture of the health picture in the area, since Mr. Patrol has been submitting his own detailed medical reports to his headquarters ever since this morning's first report.

J. P. Sinclair
(J. P. Sinclair)
Patrol Officer
TARI

AR. ENDLIA " A " - Patrol Report No.2 of 1955-56 of H.M. Tari Patrol:

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :

With the patrol was Native Medical orderly PERRY - BURAU, by arrangement with Mr. Albert Speer, in charge of P.H.D. activities in the DUNA area.

This man did excellent work, and must be credited with keeping the patrol carriers in fair health. He is a quiet and unobtrusive worker, who is at his best when left alone to do his work in his own way. He treated me for several abscesses, and gave me several course of penicillin injections, and so I had the opportunity of observing and appreciating his work from the personal point of view.

Very little medical work was done by the patrol, other than to keep the patrol personnel in good health. Our available medical supplies did not permit us to give extensive medical treatments to the natives contacted.

PERRY - BURAU did give 131 treatments to natives, but the rest of the 591 treatments that he gave were to patrol personnel.

The general level of health in the areas covered appeared to be good. The people appear to be well nourished and in good condition. Arrow wounds are common. The only bad skin tinea cases were seen among the HEMA people at the junction of the STRICKLAND-LAGAIP Rivers.

It is not proposed to attempt any description of the health picture in the DUNA area, since Mr. Speer has been submitting his own detailed medical reports to his Headquarters ever since this Basecamp was first opened.

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

[Handwritten signature]
(J. P. Sinclair)
H.M. Tari
Patrol.

[Faint handwritten signature]

APPENDIX "B" - P.R. No. 2 of 1955-56 of N.W. Tari Patrol:

REPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL:

No. 7909 Lance Corporal PERORO : In charge of the patrol detachment. A good N.S.O. and a ready and willing worker.

No. 2175 Constable WARIENA : Senior constable. Another good man who worked well. His record contains many small convictions, none of a serious nature, and it is not felt that these should be allowed to stand in the way of promotion for this worthy member.

No. 5311 Constable PANUN : Did excellent, quiet work and can be thoroughly relied upon.

No. 7914 Constable ANDARIEA : Good man, who improves with every patrol. Reliable and hardworking.

No. 7692 Constable MORABAI : Unreliable and hot-tempered; not a good choice in new country. **Must** be constantly watched.

No. 8444 Constable SIHIVA : Mediocre and needs constant urging to do his job.

No. 8972 Constable KARIA : Dull and plodding, but can be relied upon to do anything that is clearly explained to him. He is a trier.


No. 8902 Constable MORUA : A weak knee that breaks down in rough country renders this otherwise good constable an unsatisfactory constable for this area. A trier.

No. 8578 Constable OPOAY : Average and not impressive.

No. 7629 Constable HUNBO : A good constable, reliable and hard working with plenty of bush experience.

GENERAL :

The Detachment did good work under trying conditions. Almost everybody did a conscientious job and there was little friction between police and carriers.


(P. Sinclair)
O.I.J. - N. W. Tari Patrol.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1957 - 56 of North-west Para Patrol.

MAP REFERENCES OF MORE IMPORTANT PLACE-NAMES IN REPORT.

Tabudu Valley : Runs north-west from approximately 5° 38' S - 142° 31' E to 5° 19' S - 142° 08' E.

Notes of the above mentioned that these valleys upstream from the Strickland-Lagap Junction. A notation may will be sent back to Headquarters.

Para Valley : Runs generally north from 5° 44' S - 142° 38' E. Lower course not known, but Para River is believed to empty into the Lagap, about 12 miles upstream from the Strickland-Lagap Junction.

Newaribugi Valley : Runs north-west from approximately 5° 25' S - 142° 38' E to 5° 22' S - 142° 35' E. It is being returned to Headquarters for a much-needed overhaul.

Naube Valley : Runs north-west from approximately 5° 24' S - 142° 27' E to the STRICKLAND RIVER. The engine has been carefully maintained.

Koroba : 5° 43' S - 142° 44' E. One of three lakes which have been carefully maintained.

Lake Kapiagu : 5° 25' S - 142° 32' E. A patrol, resulting in the taking of about 40 colour photographs taken on official duty.

Larifaga : 5° 44' S - 142° 36' E.

- Dropsites : (1) Lake Kapiagu. white photographs with
(2) 5° 13' S - 142° 15' E. should not be used
(3) Lake Kapiagu. to the 50 colour
film with the "Lilla" would you please advise.

Dropsite noted on the Northern side of the LAGAP RIVER - could be used to supply photographs in the event of a patrol moving down the O-LAGAP in the wet season, when site (2) above not available : 5° 13' S - 142° 22' E.

Strickland-Lagap Junction : 5° 12' S - 142° 18' E.

Kuwasi Crossing (Strickland) : 5° 25' S - 142° 07' E.

Patrol Camps : KERABO (has dropsite) : 5° 32' S - 142° 25' E.

LAKE KAPIAGU " " : As above.

HERAMAKE (Tagari River) : 5° 46' S - 142° 38' E.

- Areas examined as
Dropsites : (1) 5° 30' S - 142° 41' E.
(2) 5° 23' S - 142° 33' E.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1955-56 of North-west Part Patrol.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE OFFICIAL "LEICA".

Going forward with the report are three (3) cassettes of colour film, exposed with the official camera.

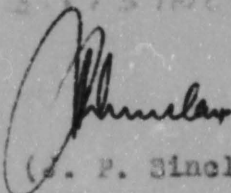
Notes of the exposures, etc, have been taken, but it is requested that these films be processed and the slides returned to me for annotation. After full annotation they will be sent back to Headquarters.

In regard to the official "LEICA" camera carried by the patrol, please note that this is being returned to Headquarters for a much-needed overhaul. When the camera was first received here it was in poor shape - the lens dirty, rangefinder out of action and so on. Please refer to previous correspondence. The camera has been carefully maintained here. On the patrol it was carried in a personally-owned camera gadget bag of thick leather and it received no damage. However, the clutch that releases the film advance mechanism worked loose during the patrol, resulting in the loss of almost 40 colour photographs taken on official film.

I took 100 colour and 180 black and white photographs with my own equipment during the course of this patrol. Should any of this material be required in addition to the 60 colour photographs taken with the "LEICA", would you please advise.

Sufficient official colour film for 100 photographs is held here, and it will be exposed in due course on my own equipment and forwarded.

SPECIAL REPORT
S. P. SINCLAIR



(S. P. Sinclair), P.O.

SPECIAL REPORT

DUNA

No. 3 OF 55/56.

J. P. SINCLAIR

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

KOROBA,
Duna Sub-District,
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

15th. June, 1956.

Patrol Report DUNA No. 3 of
1955 - 56.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Report of a Patrol from KOROBA to TARI,
MENDI (by air), LAKE KUTUBU, and TARI.

Officer conducting patrol : J. P. Sinclair, a/A.D.C.
Officer accompanying : Nil.
Native Personnel : R. P. & N.G.C. 3.
Carriers 17.
Interpreters 1.
Other natives 7.

Area Patrolled: KOROBA to TARI, thence by air to MENDI,
thence to LAKE KUTUBU and return to TARI.

Duration of patrol (includes time spent at MENDI) - 6th. May to
14th. June, 1956. A total of 14 actual walking days.
(38 DAYS)

Purpose of patrol: The main purpose of this patrol was an
"orientation course" for natives of the DUNA area as far to the
north-west as the STRICKLAND RIVER, who accompanied N.W. Tari
Patrol No. 2 of 1955-56 back to base.

In addition, I was enabled to thoroughly discuss the above-
mentioned patrol with the District Commissioner at MENDI, and the
administrative future of the DUNA. The return to KOROBA was made
by the overland route to LAKE KUTUBU and TARI, partly for the
benefit of the DUNA headmen with the party, and partly to check on
routine matters along these two lines of communication.

INTRODUCTION :

N.W. Tari Patrol No. 2 of 1955-56 was completed on
the 30th. April. We brought back several natives from different
areas to the North-West. Upon the completion of the report of the
patrol it was decided to take a group of far northern DUNAS, plus
several of the headmen of the KOROBA area, to TARI and MENDI. It
was thought that this would be an excellent chance to show these
primitive people something of the outside world. Also, we are
commencing intensive roadbuilding operations in the area of the
station, and it was thought that much benefit would accrue from a
conducted tour of the extensive roadbuilding in the TARI and MENDI
areas. The important local headmen with the party were quite
amazed at the extent of the work being done in the older-established
parts of the Southern Highlands District, and we are sure to reap
the benefits in greater local co-operation.

I was escorted for part of the way to LAKE KUTUBU by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer PICKRELL of MENDI, and for the remainder of the trip in to the Lake by the Assistant District Officer, Mr. P. K. Moloney. Please refer to the respective Patrol Reports for the diary covering this section. The patrol diary submitted herewith covers the LAKE KUTUBU - TARI section only in any detail. (Mendi Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955/56, and Lake Kutubu Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955-56 refers.)

PATROL DIARY :

7th. May: Left KOROKA for HEDAMARE by the usual route, arriving after 3½ hours of non-stop walking. Road in poor condition after the recent rains.

8th. May: Proceeded to TARI, being met by the Acting Assistant District Officer, Mr. R. M. Claridge, at the Hambuari Ridge in the LandRover. This section of the road is proceeding well. I met Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer HOGG at the bottom of the Ridge, he being on patrol on this part of the road.

9th. May: At TARI, discussing sub-district matters with Mr. Claridge, and showing the DUNAS around the station and the local roads. Mr. COLE requested me to proceed to MENDI as soon as possible with the report and map of the recent Strickland River patrol. The map of this patrol was largely completed during this stay at TARI.

10th. May: To MENDI by aircraft, with a party of 7 natives from DUNA areas and an interpreter. Reported to the District Commissioner.

11th. May to 27th. May: At MENDI. Discussed the patrol at length with Mr. COLE and planned the immediate administrative future of the DUNA. The map of the patrol was completed at MENDI - this involved a good deal of plotting and the work was slow.

The DUNA people spent this period in travelling all over the station and environs. They made many trips in the station LandRover and in the tractor. They were accompanied everywhere by Interpreter PUNI of MENDI, who constituted himself their guide, philosopher and friend. We were fortunate in that no fewer than 3 Norseman aircraft and one Cessna all landed on the strip at the same time during this stay - the DUNAS were mightily impressed.

It was intended to move off for LAKE KUTUBU after about one week, but the necessity of acting as defending officer in a sitting of the Supreme Court, before His Honour Mr. Justice BIGNOLD, held up the patrol. The time was usefully spent, however, and the DUNAS were thereby enabled to visit a large dance at MAYS, in the Upper Mendi.

28th. May: Left for LAKE KUTUBU, escorted by Mr. PICKRELL. Please refer to his report. On 1st. JUNE we made contact with the KUTUBU patrol led by Mr. MOLONEY. Mr. PICKRELL then returned to MENDI and I continued on to the Lake with Mr. Moloney, arriving Monday 5th. June. Please refer to Mr. Moloney's Report.

5th. June to 8th. June: At LAKE KUTUBU. A message was awaiting me to the effect that local fighting had broken out in the HEDAMARE (Tagari River) area, and that I was required to return to KOROKA as soon as possible to handle the matter.

Unfortunately, Mr. MOLONEY was completely out of all rations except Sago, which the DUNAS would not touch, and I was forced to await the coming of the Catalina with stores on the 8th. As soon as the Catalina arrived, the patrol left for TARI along

the direct overland route.

During this period, the DUNAS saw much of the Lake. They made several trips on the station double canoe, and eventually went over to MORO when the rations gave out completely, where they lived on sweet potato for a few days. The great size of the Lake impressed them all, especially the two lads from the STRICKLAND GORGE, who had never before seen or imagined anything quite so breathtaking as Lake Kutubu. They had been impressed with Lake Kapiagu earlier, and Kutubu is about 10 times the size.

Mr. Meloney arranged for 17 FASU natives to carry the patrol to TARI. The Catalina arrived on the 8th. - putting the seal on things as far as the DUNAS were concerned - and the patrol stores, etc. were readied that afternoon.

Two of the DUNAS had to be left at Lake KUTUBU because of disabilities - they will come up to TARI later by aircraft. During the period spent at KUTUBU - and for some time before and after - the natives were given regular doses of anti-malarials. This treatment is still being continued.

9th. June: Left LAKE KUTUBU for TARI per the station double canoe, at 9.15. The mouth of the TIGINU Creek was reached at 10.00, and the patrol was ferried up to the roadhead in the small canoe. The last load arrived at the roadhead at 12.00. Walked on for an hour and camped in a patch of bush near the GROGA Creek.

10th. June: A fine morning. Broke camp at 7 and continued along the road. In very bad shape - it has apparently not been used for a considerable time, since the cessation of the runner service to TARI. Rested at the old No. 4 A.P.C. camp at 11.45 and moved on again to PAUA, the last of the carriers arriving in at 3 p.m.

Only a handful of people seen and rations had to be issued.

11th. June: Broke camp at 7 after a fine night. Continued along the old road, being forced to open up the track with bushknives for some time. The FASU carriers found the going very difficult. They seem to tire very easily. Finally camped under the PAI Ridge at IOKOROB at 12.45. No population in this vicinity, and very few people seen today. Rations issued.

12th. June: Broke camp at 7 and climbed the PAI Ridge to PAI, a hard 2-hours section. From here walked to TAMBERA, where we camped, the last carriers arriving in at 4 p.m. The road again in very poor condition. There has apparently been a lot of inter-group fighting in the PAI-TAMBERA area in recent months and large areas of garden land have been abandoned.

About 25 people came to camp with a little food, but again issues had to be made.

13th. June: Broke camp at 7, after a wet night. Continued, the track being very bad indeed for most of this day's walk. Large numbers of stinging-nettles made the walk an unpleasant one.

Camp was made at TAI-IA, a campsite used by Mr. Trollope and myself last year during our patrol to the MARENDA BASIN. No people in camp, and a scant handful only seen during the walk. The last of the carriers reached camp at 4.50. Issues were made and a few minor treatments given.

14th. June: Broke camp at 7 for TARI along the route we used last year, that is, via the U.F.M. establishment at TAURI. TARI was reached at 4.40, just beating heavy rains.

The FASU carriers and the two Kutubu police with the patrol will spend a few days at TARI before returning to their own station.

END OF PATROL DIARY

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS :

This was a quite routine patrol and calls for little amplification of the diary entries.

Mr. PICKRELL and Mr. MOLONEY will be commenting on native affairs, etc, in the LAI, NEMBI and WAGE River areas. It might be here mentioned that there was some evidence of tribal fighting in the NEMBI Valley, near NIPA. It would appear that the proposed MENDI-LAKE KUTUBU runner service should be deferred until a patrol has investigated the trouble.

So few people were seen along the LAKE KUTUBU - TARI line of communication that little information can be given. There is undoubtedly a small population only along this route. Rations had to be issued daily. In the PAI - TAMBERA area there has been a lot of hard fighting in recent months, and very few people were seen here as they were widely scattered. It appears that a patrol to this area would be able to get back into contact with the people without too much trouble.

The actual road used previously for the runner service has been allowed to go back to the bush in many places. Our times were slower than they should have been. This neglect of much of the road is understandable. It is no longer used regularly by the Government, and the long distances of rough country traversed by the route puts a heavy maintenance task on the small, scattered groups of people living between Kutubu and the edge of the Tari Basin.

There appears to be little likelihood of ever putting a road through the rough limestone terrain TAMBERA and LAKE KUTUBU. Indeed, there does not seem to be any real need of such a road. The population that would be opened up and contacted would be insignificant. The difficulties would be tremendous, and the maintenance task almost impossible in view of the terrain and the small population.

DUNA HEADMEN :

The " orientation course " was a complete success. The DUNAS saw a lot and heard a lot - they will undoubtedly be talking a lot when they return home. They saw a good part of the District on this patrol. I think that they were impressed most of all with the multiple landings of aircraft on the MENDI strip, and with the landing of the Catalina on LAKE KUTUBU.

These headmen, with their colourful wigs and decorations, greatly interested the various peoples seen along the two lines of communication. It was a commonplace to see them sitting before a crowd of LAI River, or WAGE people, quite obviously preening themselves. The large wigs were eagerly discussed by the people around MENDI in particular.

With the party was KANDU, the most influential headman of the HEDAMARE area. In recent months the HEDAMARE people have built some miles of impossibly-graded roads, and all efforts to get them to wait for European supervision have met with no success. The HEDAMARE people are keen to have a road through from TARI, mainly, I think, to lighten their carrying load. KANDU said to me recently that he could see now why the HEDAMARE roads were no good. He is full of determination to see the TARI-TAGARI Road, and the TAGARI-KOROBA road, go through. I am sure that he will be a very potent influence to the good. The headmen made many trips along the MENDI and TARI roads, and saw the local peoples in their road-building operations. They know now that everybody in the District does road-work, and they appear to be conscious of the fact that we have no roads at all north of the TAGARI River.

In addition to the emphasis on road operations, the headmen were shown through the Native Hospitals at MENDI and TARI. They were particularly impressed with the numbers of female patients in the MENDI hospital. It is to be hoped that they will take the hint.

The two young natives from the far northern country of the STRICKLAND RIVER are still digesting all that they have seen. This

trip was a wonderful experience for them. Four months ago they had never seen a white man, and had only heard of the journey of the 1954 A.F.C. party.

CONCLUSIONS :

As reported by Mr. R.M. Claridge, a/A.D.O. Tari (see P.R. No. Tari 3 of 1955/56) there has been an outbreak of tribal fighting in the vicinity of TARI-FUGA - that is, about 2 hours from KOROBA.

News of this fighting was passed to me by radio at LAKE KUTUBU, and the District Commissioner instructed me to return to KOROBA as soon as possible in order to investigate, etc. This fighting seems to be still in progress.

I am leaving TARI on Monday for KOROBA and will immediately go into this affair. The WEDAKARE headman KANTU, plus another of the KOROBA headmen who made the trip with me, should prove to be of assistance in this affair.

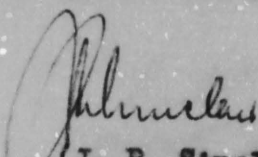
It will probably be necessary to spend some weeks in the area affected by the fighting, since people from as far afield as MOGORO-FUGA and GURANDA-DANGI are apparently mixed up in it. At this stage it is absolutely imperative to keep our lines of communication open. We expect to be starting on the TAGARI RIVER bridge soon, and my programme for the next six months involves the linking of TARI and KOROBA by a trafficable road. This programme will require the full co-operation of the people.

I propose to build camps at MURI (Tari-fuga), GURANDA-DANGI and MOGOROFUGA. The local people can help in this work and it should help to channel off their fighting instincts. Further exploratory work to the far north will have to wait for a while, in my judgement, at least until we have the road link with TARI completed. I am counting a lot on the influence and good offices of the headmen who accompanied this present patrol.

We will liaise and co-operate with the a/A.D.O. TARI in the roadbuilding programme. It is absolutely essential to have European supervision, and TARI and KOROBA between them can provide this supervision.

Two airdrops of supplies for KOROBA have been arranged with Mr. Claridge, and these take place on Sunday (17th. June). I will assist with the drop instead of being on the receiving end as usual. These supplies will enable us to concentrate on settling the tribal fighting without having to worry about carrying through the areas affected.

I would like to thank everybody concerned at TARI, WENDI and LAKE KUTUBU for the assistance rendered the patrol at all stages. I feel quite certain that the results of this patrol will materially benefit the administration of the DUNA Sub-District.


(J. P. Sinclair)
Assistant District Officer.

(No maps are submitted with this report. The section WENDI-LAKE KUTUBU is covered by the reports of Mr. Moloney and Mr. Pickrell. The section LAKE KUTUBU-TARI was mapped by Tari Patrol No.4 of 1954/55, and this patrol followed the same route. Please refer to this report for map of the route).

APPENDIX "A" , Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the patrol:

Reg. No. 3555 Corporal YARI : Excellent as always. In charge, and did his usual sound job of work.

Reg. No. 7314 Constable ANDARIPA : Worked well. He improves with every patrol and can be relied upon.

Reg. No. 2171 Constable HAROKAI (Tari Detachment) : This member was at MENDI awaiting transport back to TARI, and he was attached to the patrol detachment. He worked well and is a good, sound bush constable.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
NSW.

J. P. Sinclair
1956
(J. P. Sinclair) s/A.D.O.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report DUNA 3/55-56
M. J. P. SINCLAIR.

A Special Report submitted for your information, please.

1. Mr. Sinclair was requested to encourage the local people to Tari and Mendi for an "orientation course". Some people volunteered and I took the opportunity of teaching them the basics as well as Mendi and Tari.

2. Apart from showing these people our different roadways, addresses and roads etc. I believe such visits to the "outside world" impresses them with the permanency of our administration which is an important point to be stressed in a new area such as the Duna.

3. The Yarifuga fighting broke out during the patrol's absence and I feel confident that these holders, who accompanied Mr. Sinclair, will make settlements much earlier and more lasting.

4. Camping and Boot Allowance Claims are attached.

[Signature]
M. J. P. SINCLAIR
District Officer

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 1394.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

18th June, 1956.

SPECIAL REPORT
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Duna 3/55-56
Mr. J. P. Sinclair.

A Special Report submitted for your information,
please.

2. Mr. Sinclair was requested to endeavour to bring some Duna people to Tari and Mendi for an "orientation course". Seven people volunteered and I took the opportunity of sending them to Entubu as well as Mendi and Tari.
3. Apart from showing these people our different stations, aerodromes and roads etc. I believe such visits to the "outside world" impresses them with the permanency of our Administration which is an important point to be stressed in a new area such as the Duna.
4. The Tarifuga fighting broke out during the patrol's absence and I feel confident that these headmen, who accompanied Mr. Sinclair, will make settlement much easier and more lasting.
5. Camping and Bcot Allowance Claims are attached.


(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

SPECIAL REPORT

DUNA

No. 4 of 55/56

J.P. SINCLAIR a/ADO.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
KOROKA,
Duna Sub-District,
Southern Highlands
8th August, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MEWBI - PAPUA

PATROL REPORT DUNA No.4 of 1955/56

SPECIAL REPORT

Report of a Special Patrol carried out from
KOROKA to various groups in the HUNBIA-NAGGIE
VALLEY, and further north.

Officer Conducting Patrol : J. P. Sinclair, c/A. D. O.

Objects of Patrol : (a) Settlement of tribal unrest;
(b) Investigation into attack on
patrol in close proximity to
KOROKA Station.
(c) Roadwork.

Duration of Patrol : From Tuesday 19th. JUNE to *Tuesday*
7th. August, 1956.
Total Number of days : 50

Patrol Accompanied by:

(a) Europeans : Mr. H. J. Grant, Patrol Officer.
Mr. H. Lang, Patrol Officer (from
19th. June to Wednesday 4th. July).

(b) Natives : R. P. & N. G. G. : From 19-6-56 to
4-7-56 a total of 20 members, of whom
10 were on loan from the TARI Detach-
ment.
For the remainder of the Patrol, a
total of 4 members.

Carriers : 20

Interpreter : KAIMARI.

Areas Visited by the
Patrol : HFDANARE to NAGGIA-TAGARI Jun tion,
TARIFUWA area, and station environs.
Also HOGOROVUGA and the country
around GURANDA-DANGI.

Map References : Patrol Maps attached.

2

PATROL DIARY :

As mentioned in Patrol Report Duna No.3 of 1955/56, I was recalled from LAKE KUFUBU by Mr. Cole, District Commissioner, in order to settle an outbreak of tribal fighting in the general region of TARIFUGWA and the NAGGIA-TAGARI Junction.

On my return to TARI, I contacted Mr. M. Lang, Patrol Officer, at KOROBA and arranged for him to proceed to HEDAMARE on Tuesday 19th. JUNE, with half the available police strength. I intended to proceed to HEDAMARE on Tuesday to meet Mr. Lang, with a strong Detachment of Koroba and Tari police - the latter recruited from the A.D.O. Tari, Mr. Claridge. Our plan was to move in force to the scene of the fighting direct from HEDAMARE.

Mr. Lang had at KOROBA a local native who had attempted an assault with a tomahawk on one of the KOROBA police on Monday 18th. JUNE. He decided to bring this man with him to HEDAMARE so that I could convene a sitting of the Court for Native Masters.

On Tuesday 19th. I made my preparations to depart for HEDAMARE to meet Mr. Lang. However, before I could leave an urgent signal for me was picked up on the R.T.C. schedule, from KOROBA. Mr. Lang, on his way to HEDAMARE to meet me as planned, had his patrol attacked only 10 minutes from the station by a group of AGWIBA and KOROBA natives, bent on rescuing the man who was being escorted to the Court at HEDAMARE. This man escaped during the attack. Three shots were fired and one native was shot in the leg.

Mr. Lang reported that a considerable number of natives were in the bush around the station, and that there had been shouted threats of a massed attack. He further reported that ammunition for the police rifles was low.

I instructed Mr. Lang to remain on the station, and to withdraw all native personnel onto the station grounds. He was instructed to post day and night guards around the station perimeter, and to refuse to allow any natives into the station area for any reason whatsoever.

Mr. Brown, Cadet Patrol Officer, prepared 500 rounds of .303 ammunition for airdropping whilst Mendi was being contacted. Mr. Cole was finally reached at 10.30, and the situation at KOROBA was outlined. Mr. Cole gave me his permission to use the first aircraft to drop the ammunition to Koroba.

Our plan of action at this stage was to settle the Koroba trouble before taking action over the tribal fighting at TARIFUGWA. I arranged with Mr. Claridge, A.D.C. Tari, to borrow 10 of his police, and accompanied by Mr. Patrol Officer Grant, to go right through to Koroba on Wednesday 20th. without spending the night at HEDAMARE.

A "Norseman" aircraft landed at Tari shortly after the conversation with the District Commissioner, and Mr. Claridge and I left immediately for the station area. The .303 ammunition was successfully dropped. All looked in order at the station. We could see the gumnut guards out, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Speer, E.M.A. were seen.

We spent some time cruising up and down the HUNDIA-NAGGIA VALLEY in the "Norseman", the pilot being Captain Manser. Groups of natives were to be seen sitting on the ridges around the station and these cleared off in all directions when the aircraft dived.

Upon landing KOROBA was again contacted. We were very pleased but surprised to hear that the native who was wounded in the leg during the attack on Mr. Lang's party had in the meanwhile been brought in to the station for treatment by a few local people. This was most unexpected behaviour on the part of people who had launched an attack only a few hours earlier, but it was a very good sign. (Incidentally, the attack took place at about 7.30 a.m.

Mr. Speer had had a quick look at the wounded man, and thought that he had a 50 - 50 chance of recovery. We arranged for a further schedule between KOROBA, TARI and MENDI at 4.30.

During the afternoon Mr. Grant and I prepared to move off. I did not consider that it was necessary to go straight to the station on this same day, since we would arrive in the middle of the night.

At 4.30 the District Medical Officer came to the wireless and discussed the condition of the wounded man with Mr. Speer. Mr. Speer had by this time had a chance to properly examine the wound and now thought that his chances of recovery were excellent. Mr. Lang reported that everything was now quiet in the valley - the prompt appearance of the "Horseman" would have had a good effect.

Mr. Lang gave me another piece of unexpected, but welcome, news: during the afternoon the people who had helped the prisoner to escape had voluntarily brought him back to the station.

The foregoing gives the background to the following events:

Wednesday 20th. June :

Carriers got away at 6 a.m. with the police, and Mr. Grant and I came on at 9 in the "LandRover" with Mr. Claridge. Crossed over the HAMBHARI Ridge, the first time that the "LandRover" has succeeded in this feat.

We overtook the carriers and left Mr. Claridge, for the basecamp at HEDAMARE. Arrived at 12 noon. Scarcely a single person seen - the constable stationed at HEDAMARE told us that he had seen nobody for many days, as the people were all away at the big fight.

Left for KOROBA at 1.5, prepared for possible trouble on the way. We arrived at 5.45, without trouble. Carriers very weary after 11½ hours on the track. We saw only 2 old men and a few women all day. The people were obviously in hiding. One only young warrior was seen near KEBONA - he was carrying a great sheaf of arrows. We chased after him - he bolted as soon as he saw the patrol - but he got away after dropping his weapons. These were ceremonially destroyed and planted on the track.

Opposite MURI (TARIFUGWA) we suddenly heard the death-wail of the women, and soon heard that just as we were passing along this far side of the swamp, another man had been killed - a relative of the MURI Headman who had accompanied me to LAKE KUTUBU and MENDI. Soon afterwards there was a brief spell of furious fighting about 2 miles off toward the swamp - we could plainly hear the shouts of the combatants. Nothing was done, as our first concern at this stage was KOROBA.

Everything fine at KOROBA. Messrs. Lang and Speer had done a very good job: no natives were allowed on the station after the escapee was brought in, and the general feeling was a bit wary, but good.

Thursday 21st. June :

After their hard walk of yesterday, the TARI carriers were not expected to walk back on this day, and they spent the day on the road.

Decided to take no direct action over the attack until the TARI people were off the station. The three Native Affairs officers spent the day on the road, with most of the police. In the morning I contacted several of the important local headmen, including PUGURABA, and told them that I expected the people to turn up on the road.

After the day's work was over the people came onto the station and well over 100 men were given a severe talking-to about the events of the previous days. They were all very

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apologetic. The explanation given for the attack was that the native being escorted to HEDAMARE for trial had started to call out for rescue from the moment the patrol left the station. He called out that HE the patrol was taking him away to kill him.

Told the people that we wanted the 6 men who led the attack on the patrol, and that unless they came in and gave themselves up we would come and get them.

It was a quiet night.

Friday 22nd. JUNE :

Mr. Lang and Mr. Grant, with 12 police, escorted the TARI carriers to HEDAMARE. They were instructed to take every precaution, and to arrest any armed man that they saw along the road.

Soon after the patrol left, the 6 ringleaders in the attack came muskily into the station. As I was busy getting statements from all concerned in the attack, I told them to go and wait in a corner somewhere until I was ready to deal with them.

The wounded man in good shape and making satisfactory progress.

Paid a visit to the road, where over 120 locals were working under police escort, and talked to them again. Not the slightest suggestion of unnatural tension, and the people tried hard to please. The sound and effect of the three shots fired impressed them mightily. If the local UNAS have learned from the wounding of one man that it is not wise to attack a Government patrol, then it is probably a fortunate thing that this small affair did occur. In most new areas someone is killed sooner or later before the lesson is learned.

Saturday 23rd. June :

Another big crowd of workers in on the roadhead. Finished the statements of the police concerned in the attack. Again talked to the people, and was convinced that the attack was made in the heat of the moment, and because of the cries of the prisoner. There appeared to be no ill-feeling because of the wounded man - the brother of the escapee - but there was a good deal of comment about the power of the rifle.

I consider that the threat to mass-attack the station was mere talk - it was "fight-talk" only, made when everybody's blood was still hot.

Talked to HEMDI at noon and reported the quiet state of affairs to Mr. Cole.

In the afternoon talk was sent down to the fighting in the TARIFUGHA area, and the natives were warned that a strong patrol was visiting them shortly and that action would be taken if the fighting was still in progress then.

The A.D.C. TARI advised that his carriers reached TARI without trouble. Mr. Speer was able to advise that the wounded man was now out of immediate danger. The .303 bullet passed through both thighs, just missing the bone. The shock must have been great.

Sunday 24th. June:

Messrs. Lang and Grant arrived in during the afternoon. They came back through the NAGGIA Gorge, and skirted the TARIFUGHA Swamp. They passed through a fight area in the NAGGIA and reported a lot of devastation - burned houses, ruined gardens and so on. Not a person seen.

They collected 7-8 sets of bows and arrows in the HEDAMARE area and destroyed them, afterwards planting the bits and pieces near the truck.

The HEDAMARE people helped the patrol, and supplied ample food and carriers.

Monday 25th. June :

Obtained statements from Mr. Lang and Mr. Speer and convened two sittings of the Court for Native Matters.

The escapee, the actual cause of most of the trouble, received 3 months I.H.L. TARI. The 6 ringleaders in the attack were charged under S.70(c) of the S.R.O. and given 1 month each I.H.L. KOROKA. Because they came in quite voluntarily, the sentence was light. I hope that you will agree with these light sentences. They were gaoled at KOROKA - Reg. 79 was involved - because of their fear of TARI as being the abode of sorcerers, and because they came in and saved us a lot of tedious chasing.

Unless there is further trouble, no other action will be taken in this matter, as it is considered that the event was isolated and unusual, and that the people had learned their lesson.

Prepared to move off in the morning. It was decided to go straight to HEDANARE, to get rid of the prisoner, who was again calling for assistance and threatening to kill himself if sent to TARI. Whilst I sympathized with him, he had to go to TARI because of his previous actions.

Tuesday 26th. June :

Left for HEDANARE accompanied by Messrs. Lang and Grant, 2 N.C.O.'s of Police and 12 Constables. All numbers issued 10 rounds.

We arrived at 1.3, seeing very few people on the way. One young man carrying weapons was caught near HEDANARE and his bow and arrows were later destroyed at the basecamp.

About 40 people came into the camp, but insufficient food was purchased and rations were issued. Talked about the fighting, and was told that it had finished - as soon as the people realized that 3 officers and 20 police were to visit them, they decided to end hostilities.

Attempted to contact TARI at 4.30 on the T.R.P.-1, but without success. The batteries were those carried on the Strickland River Patrol, and there was not enough current to operate the frequency modulation dial.

Wednesday 27th. June :

The Koroka carriers were sent back under police escort. It is part of our plans to have the local people carry for us - this will help to get the mutually hostile groups together.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Grant took 3 police and an interpreter to try and find a route for the road over the HEDANARE Ridge, whilst I left for the Tare Road across the TAGARI River with the prisoner and 7 police. I wanted to get this man safely out of friendly territory and to gaoil at TARI.

Walked to MUNINA, and then sent the prisoner in with 6 police. I asked Mr. Clariage to run the police back to the roadhead in the "Landrover" to enable us to move off for the HAGOIA-TAGARI Junction in the morning.

Returned to HEDANARE at noon, and found a huge pile of food and over 100 men and women in camp. Talked to them for a long time about roadwork and fighting, and told them that in future anybody found carrying weapons on the Government road would be arrested. Told the people that work would be commencing soon on the TAGARI Bridge and the HEDANARE Ridge, and that they were to wait until an officer came to direct their labours. These people have built a couple of miles of impassible roads mainly because of lack of available supervision.

Messrs. Lang and Grant got back at 2.10 with the news that

a possible route had been located over the ridge, but that it required further investigation. They saw a few parties of armed men who would not guide them or approach their party.

The afternoon was quiet - the people scattered to spread the news that if the fighting was all over, and provided that moga settlements were made, that we would not arrest anybody for fighting. A good number of the people involved have been visited once only - by Mr. Speer and myself in the Reconnaissance Patrol, 1935 - and it would hardly be fair to arrest any of these at this stage.

At 6 p.m. the police arrived with a letter from Mr. Claridge saying that the prisoner was safely in goal.

Thursday 28th. June :

Started to call out for assistance with the cargo at 5, and we were enabled to move off at 9. Asked that as many people as possible accompany the patrol, so that the moga overtures could be commenced. This was possibly taking a small risk of initiating further fighting, but we had sufficient strength to take the chance.

Walked down and across the valley formed by the base of the HEDAMARE ridge and the north-eastern slope of the HAGGIA - see aerial photograph "Appendix B". This is all YUGU Group territory. Reached the top of the ridge falling to the HAGGIA at 9.55 and entered HUGU lands. Descended to the grassy flats of the HAGGIA-TAGARI Junction. We passed by a group of women who were weeping for a recently-deceased woman (natural causes).

At 10.35 we entered HUMBURU territory - one of the two main groups involved in the fighting. Passed two large marshy ponds, about 150 yards across, called TANITARI and TEBERERI. Camped about a mile upstream from the junction of the HAGGIA with the TAGARI, in a good population belt. Campsite PAGANA.

All of this country from HEDAMARE is very well populated - the population density is greater than in other parts of this sub-district.

Soon commenced to call out to the people but got little response at first. All during the morning's walk we could see the fight sentries out on vantage points high up on the surrounding ridges. They probably thought that we were come to arrest them all. Only about 40 people finally came in. In the afternoon decided to send back the great crowd of HEDAMARE people - about 150 - who had accompanied us, in the hope that the locals would then come in. The HEDAMARE left under police escort, leaving the main headmen with us.

Maintained double guards, but it appeared that we would not strike trouble. The people that did come in assured us that even then the preliminaries for moga settlements were under way, and that the day before dressed sides of pigs had been exchanged with the JAGAN people, the other large group involved. The KOROBA incident, and the size of our party, had apparently decided the issue.

The bugle calls at retreat echoed up and down the narrow gorge of the HAGGIA - a bugler is very helpful in this type of patrol.

Friday 29th. June :

At first light the interpreter and headmen commenced to call out again to the locals to come in to help with the construction of the basecamp that we meant to construct. By 9.30 there was around 150 in camp.

Spent the day in supervising the work and talking to the people about the evils of fighting, and the future penalties if there was any further trouble.

A huge pile of very good sweet potatoes was purchased, sufficient to feed the party for several days. Started in to try to get at the causes of the fighting, etc, and had a most frustrating couple of hours, eventually giving the questioning away for the time being.

Late in the afternoon a good-sized pig was brought in as a present to us - no payment was asked for. We made a return present of a tomahawk - no payment asked for - and everyone was happy.

Could not contact any station on the TRP-1, and it appeared that the dry batteries were exhausted. Towards dusk two more important headmen from HADAMARE groups arrived in camp - both had just arrived in from LAKE KUTUBU. They were both members of the small party that I took recently on a tour of the District - at KUTUBU both became ill and could not walk through with me.

Constable ANDARIPA down with a badly infected foot.

Saturday 30th. June :

About 100 people came in, plus a lot of women coming and going with grass for thatching. Managed to get most of the information desired about the fighting after more interpretation difficulties. More food was purchased. Talked again to the people, and we staged an impressive air-arms demonstration. A large post was riddled in several valleys from the police rifles, and the post was left standing in a nearby garden, and the people were extremely impressed.

No weapons of any sort seen this day, or yesterday. One man, with an eye to the gallery, jumped up before his assembled fellows and made a long speech that culminated in his hurling his rifle to the ground. He learned that he said that now the Government had come, there was no need for weapons. I noticed that he quietly recovered the eye later.

Preparing to move off in the morning, as the basecamp largely completed. Constable ANDARIPA in pain with his foot.

Sunday 1st. July :

By 8.30 sufficient locals had arrived in camp to move the patrol equipment. Constable ANDARIPA now in solid pain with his badly swollen foot that a litter had to be made to carry him. The initial speeches of the HADAMARE groups, was mixed up in the initial speeches of the HADAMARE groups.

Followed the NAGGIA upstream through a miniature gorge, the track being difficult for the litter-bearers. At 9.30 rested, still in HUKURU territory, at the site of a small hamlet that had been utterly destroyed by the JAGANS during the fighting. Not only had the houses been burned, but they had been quite obliterated, leaving only charred black rectangles to mark where houses once stood. A grove of banana trees had been cut to ribbons, and gardens destroyed.

Crossed the NAGGIA into KANBERI territory. There was a huge crowd of natives here awaiting us, and they assisted with the carriers and the litter. The bridge across the NAGGIA was the one used by Mr. Spear and myself in 1955. Moved on, accompanied by around 300 natives. At 10.55 crossed the TANU Creek into JAGAN territory. All along the route were many burned houses and ruined gardens, bearing eloquent testimony to the scorched-earth methods of fighting favoured by the DUNAS.

A fair number of JAGANS seen, and some accompanied us. Walked through the gorge of the NAGGIA to the edge of the swamp-land and camped at PARABARE, a few hundred yards from the JAGAN-MURI boundary, and within 1/4 a mile of our old Camp 37 of the 1955 Reconnaissance Patrol.

About 50 yards from camp we saw the burial-box of HEBARE, freshly made and painted. He was killed during the fighting, whilst Mr. Grant and I were passing along the far side of the swamp on our way from TARI to KOROKA.

Met by our old friend, the MURI Headman, who was with me on the MENDI-KUTUBU-TARI trip. He confirmed that the fighting was over.

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Sent off the Lance-Corporal, 5 Constables and 10 locals to carry Constable ANDARIPA to KOROBA, which was clearly visible up the valley. Also sent in a native with 2 arrows in him, a legacy of his part in the fighting.

In the afternoon Mr. Grant escorted our HUMBURU helpers back to their boundary. He returned to camp towards 4.

Plenty of local co-operation, and a huge pile of food. Over 70 women came into camp, so there seems to be no doubt that the trouble is over.

Another camp to be constructed here.

Guards out again, but a quiet night.

Monday 2nd July :

Commenced the construction of the basecamp, helped by a good crowd of the local people who brought in food and building supplies. A similar pattern of camp built here - two large houses for police and officers, and carriers. The usual outhouses.

At noon another firearms demonstration was staged. We shot downhill into a pool created in a large pond of water. The bullets kicked the water up in great spouts and the people were suitably impressed.

Over 100 women visited the camp, with many children. The general feeling was so good that I sent off half of the borrowed MURI police to their station, as Mr. Gladstone was in need of them.

The usual talks about the evils of fighting. Heard from Mr. Speer at KOROBA - he reported all well.

The lots of bows and arrows were collected and destroyed, but no arrests made.

Tuesday 3rd July :

The patrol camp was completed this day. A good solid affair, built with plenty of co-operation from the people. This area, extending to the MURI groups, was mixed up in the fighting, and the initial exchanges of dressed sides of pig have been made.

More food to hand, and more talks given to the people.

Wednesday 4th July :

Left camp for the station at 8.15. At 8.25 entered LAKALAKA Hamlet (MURI) ground, and GORIA ground at 8.45. At 8.55 we entered TARIFUONA swamp, skirting it to the HAGGIA River at 9.10 and into HANIBA land. The HEGGIA very high - the highest that I had seen it, and the bridge was under two feet of water.

AGWIBA land was entered at 9.22. We walked to the second HAGGIA crossing but it was impossible to cross, owing to the flooded state of the stream. Walked up to our drop-site and along the regular road to the station bridge across the river at 9.57. Then up through KANBERI (No. 1 group) to the station. Everybody in by 10.45.

Mr. Speer reported all well, and the wounded man in good shape.

Thursday 5th July :

This day mainly spent in road supervision and talking to the people.

Messrs. Lang and Grant prepared to move off in the morning for HEDAMARE. They are to attempt to peg a route over the HEDAMARE ridge, and a route for the road from HEDAMARE to the bridge-site on the TAGARI River.

Friday 6th. July :

Messrs. Lang and Grant moved off for HEDAMARE.

Saturday 7th. July to Saturday 21st. July :

Please refer to Appendix "A" of this report for report by Mr. Grant of his road activities in the HEDAMARE area over this period.

I spent most of this period in road supervision from the KORORA end. Good progress made.

Sunday 22nd. July to Sunday 29th. July :

This period spent in road paving and supervision by Messrs. Sinclair and Grant, from KORORA.

Prepared to move off on patrol on the Sunday.

Monday 30th. July :

Left the station on patrol to the HOGOROFUGA Swamp area. Accompanied by Mr. Grant, 7 police and Native Medical Orderly FERRY. The KORORA carrier-line carried us to the first camp, and returned on Tuesday, leaving only 6 with the patrol.

Headmen FUGURABA and HOIAGARE accompanied us and proved to be of the greatest assistance. Crossed the YOOONO at 9.25 into IROKE land, and climbed the ridge towards HOGOROFUGA - the top, and MORA land, at 10.25. Crossed the small TACHEDA Creek and into ARIHA land at 11.15, reaching the KENO Creek - the headwaters of the MAGGIA - at 11.30. Crossed the stream into PARE land, and at 12 noon HARIKA land. AUWE territory was entered, and we arrived at the AUWE Camp used last year by Mr. Trollope and myself on our walk to the MARENDA Basin. Mr. Grant and the last of the carriers arrived in at 1 p.m.

A fair number of people seen en route. Just managed to get the camp up before heavy rain hit us; this continued on and off all the afternoon and into the night.

Some 60 people visited us and sufficient food was traded, salt being greatly in demand. Talked to the visitors and asked them to come in in the morning to help build the patrol camp.

Guards were posted this night, and on all subsequent nights during this patrol.

Tuesday 31st. July :

A heavy morning fog kept the people away until around 9.30, when they started to come in.

The station carriers, except 6, all returned to KORORA under escort. The day spent on the camp construction and in talking to the people. Appears that these people were not actually involved in the TARIFUGWA fighting - a few went along to see the show but did not participate.

About 100 men and 60 women and children were seen - it was very heartening to see the women in camp. Plenty of food was purchased, salt being by far the most popular trade item. No weapons of any sort seen. The people were, in general, timid, but this is to be expected since this is the second visit only to the area.

Isolated rainshowers in the afternoon. A very cold night.

Wednesday 1st. August :

A fine day, with no rain. The people began to come in at around 8.30 - by 10.30, some 150 people of both sexes were in camp, assisting with the work.

This camp was constructed in a similar manner to the other two camps - houses for officers, police and carriers, and the usual outhouses. Rough but solid construction.

At 1.30 there was a sudden outburst of shouting from the lower house, and natives began running from the camp in all directions. Mr. Grant and I ran down to the scene, to find the interpreter KAINARI on the ground with a bloody head, and the natives in the scrub at the edge of the clearing, yelling abuse and defiance at the infuriated police. Order was soon restored - I did not allow any of my party to pursue the people.

Investigation revealed that KAINARI had attempted to strike a WONGA native for being slow to work - he dragged the native towards the house. The WONGA man, in justifiable rage, protested against such treatment in front of his people. He "wounded" KAINARI with the back of his tomahawk, and in the excitement the tomahawk back hit KAINARI a slight blow, breaking the skin and causing the blood to flow.

This was the signal for the other WONGA people to assist their fellow, and the whole line of about 25 natives raced out of the camp. It was fortunate that Mr. Grant and I were on hand, as certain of the junior police panicked. No shots were fired.

KAINARI was undoubtedly the cause of the incident. He has in the past revealed an uncertain temper. All personnel were told that the people were to help voluntarily, or not at all. N.M.C. PERKY cut away the hair from the forehead, and it was seen that the "wound" was little more than a graze, the skin being just broken.

Some 60 people from the northern end of the camp stayed in camp, protesting friendship. Decided to stay for another day, to attempt to re-contact the WONGAS. The KORORA Headman went off to try and get the WONGAS to come back in, but they returned to say that the people had fled towards the heavy bush and limestone south of LAVANI.

Decided against trying to follow the people, as the fault lay with KAINARI, and I did not want to alarm the WONGAS. Some out went to them to come in to camp to discuss the affair. I promised that nobody would be imprisoned, but that some small compensation must be made for the blow made at a man wearing Government uniform.

Double guards posted, but all was quiet. The rest of the people continued with the camp, staying with us until dark.

Thursday 2nd. ABERNETHY :

The camp completed early, but remained to give the WONGA people a chance to come in. Over 120 men and women in camp, and the feeling excellent. A great many children seen. Isolated rainshowers from 2.30 p.m. cleared the camp early.

Late in the morning our messengers returned from the WONGA area with the news that almost everyone had fled. They had four small pigs with them, and a WONGA representative. This man said that the people were afraid to come to camp, as they feared that it was a trick to enable the Government to imprison them. He asked whether we would settle the affair in the traditional way, by "moga" exchange.

It was finally decided that this would be the best thing to do, although unorthodox. These people have been visited only once before, and the only way of reassuring them that hygeenes were hygeenes was to accept their moga without making any effort to chase them down. The four small pigs (two of them sucking-pigs) were formally accepted and a token payment made. The WONGA man went off, very relieved, but we saw no more of the people. The next patrol should make a point of assuring the group that the matter is settled.

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KAIMARI was very severely reprimanded. I would have liked to have spent more time at this camp to rebuild the contact, but this was not possible as the patrol had to be completed fairly quickly to enable handover arrangements to be made at KOROKA before I depart on leave in a few weeks.

The pigs were killed and issued to the patrol personnel.

Friday 3rd August :

Commenced to call out for local carriers at first light. By 8.30 we were able to move off.

Crossed the edge of the swamplands, moving north towards the base of the ridge leading to the WAGIRIA Pass into LAVANI VALLEY, YUOU territory to the small area of swamp known as PARIMUHUGU and the KENO River at 8.55. Across the stream is PARE territory. Great crowds of men joined us at intervals, and along the swamp edges were hundreds of women and children, watching us pass. At 9.00 we entered the true HOGOROFUGA Swamp. At 9.15 we crossed into TUNAGA territory, and fifteen minutes later TONO land was entered.

By this time about 300 men were in the patrol line, cheerfully assisting with the carrying. A lot of these people were seeing a patrol for the first time.

Light rain commenced at 9.30. We climbed out of the swamp and up to the base of the ridge leading to the WAGIRIA Pass into LAVANI VALLEY. Camped on the banks of the TANI Creek, still in TONO territory. Across the creek is WAGIRIA territory.

A great crowd of helpers brought in camp building materials and the camp was soon up.

Interpreter KAIMARI once again started to abuse the people and threatened a group with a stick, the people fleeing out of camp. KAIMARI was discharged on the spot. In the afternoon police from KOROKA arrived in with mail, and KAIMARI was told to return to the station with them in the morning.

Rain continued on and off all day and interfered with the building operations. Plenty of food purchased.

Saturday 4th August :

Continued the construction of the camp. It was a grey morning and the people did not come in until the day was well advanced.

Some 200 men and women did come in, but they proved to be most unwilling to work. They spent the time watching us. Good feeling in camp. Plenty of food traded, salt being once again the most popular item. Again, no weapons of any kind were seen.

Set up the TRP-I and managed to contact KOROKA - a good signal despite the low state of the batteries.

By the end of the day little progress had been made on the camp. The people remained in camp until rain at dusk sent them hunting for their homes.

Sunday 5th August :

Continued with the construction of the TON camp. Again the people were slow to come to camp, and very few actually assisted with the building.

Plenty of food once again. Rain commenced at 3.30 and continued, interrupting the work. About 100 men and 80 women - many with babies in arms - came into the camp.

Talked to the people about the TARIFUGA fighting but on enquiry in that nobody from HOGOROFUGA actually joined in the fighting.

Monday 6th August :

A dull, overcast morning. Rain developed early and continued into the night.

Because of the rain only about 50 people turned up. However, the camp was completed.

In the early morning sent off police to Mr. Spear at KORORA requesting him to send out the carrier-line for the return to the station in the morning.

The party arrived in at 3 p.m. in pouring rain.

Tuesday 7th August :

Left camp at 8.5 for KORORA. Some 20 local natives assisted with the charge. Crossed the TARI into NAGIRA land, and entered PIRA land at 8.30. At 8.50, FAKINI territory was entered. This large group extends right to KORORA.

Crossed the heavy ridge to the upper reaches of the YODONO Creek at 9.30. This was flooded and it proved to be difficult to cross.

Moved into MOOMA territory at 10.30, and finally arrived at the station at noon. The tracks in very bad condition after the recent heavy rains.

Mr. Spear reported all well at the station, and plenty of co-operation from the people. The man wounded in the attack on the patrol is now out of hospital and is receiving treatment as an outpatient.

END OF PATROL DIARYCOMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS :(A) TARIKONA - HAKOTA/TAGARI FIGHTING

As mentioned in the diary, this fighting has ended. A large number of people were involved, and four people were killed.

The affair started over a pig theft, a common enough cause in this area. Three ago, the HAKOTA and TAGARI peoples fought, and during the fighting a HAKOTA woman was killed. The fight resulted from a dispute over the ownership of the piece of land called PAKANA, where we have now built a patrol camp. The TAGARI people, in due course, paid over a "waga" of 30 pigs as compensation for the death of the woman.

The HAKOTA were dissatisfied with the number of pigs paid, and for a long time there has been bad blood between the two groups. Just before the present outbreak of fighting a HAKOTA man stole a TAGARI pig, claiming that it was owing to him from the "waga" settlement. The TAGARI demanded the return of the pig, protesting that the "waga" for the deceased HAKOTA woman was finalized. When the HAKOTA refused to return the pig the fight was on.

No legal action has been taken over this fighting, since the people themselves took action to finalize it before we appeared on the scene. Again, they have received very little contact indeed.

Full "waga" settlements will eventually be made. However, in this area it is not customary for "waga" to be immediately exchanged. The full "waga" pig exchange is here preceded by an initial exchange of dressed sides of pig between all hostile groups. This preliminary stage has been completed in the present

instances. The "wages" themselves will take place in 3 to 6 months time.

Full details of the fighting, the people killed and wounded etc. are included hereafter for record purposes. It is entirely possible that there may be later modifications when the officers concerned with the details are no longer stationed here.

HINDUIS SUB-GROUPS

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

JAHAN SUB-GROUPS

SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE

TEN

•• The ONE and FIVE sub-groups were at the bottom of all the trouble. In the original fighting between the groups, FIVE was killed a JAHAN man. Just before the JAHAN outbreak, the ONE was a JAHAN pig and at the fighting started here. All the other sub-groups joined in in support of their people.

Most of the groups from HINDUIS and the whole HINDUIS-JAHAN VALLEY took some part in the fighting. However, the main combatants were:

HINDUIS

JAHAN

HINDUIS

JAHAN,

HINDUIS :

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. He was killed by the JAHAN.

HINDUIS OF JAHAN. Killed by the HINDUIS.

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. Killed by the JAHAN.

HINDUIS OF JAHAN. Killed by the HINDUIS.

In all these cases, the preliminary conditions of dressed sides of pig have been made, and the "wages" will follow in due course.

HINDUIS :

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. He was hit once, badly, with an arrow and is still very sick.

JAHAN OF JAHAN. Wounded once, severely.

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. As above.

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. Hit twice, in the stomach and leg. Taken in to the native hospital, HINDUIS, and since discharged.

HINDUIS OF HINDUIS. Wounded once.

A native of JAHAN was also badly wounded, but I have not been able to discover his name.

Most of the outside groups were drawn into the HINDUIS-JAHAN fight through marriage affiliations. Local public opinion seems inclined to put most of the blame for the outbreak of fighting on the HINDUIS.

(C) NATIVE AFFAIRS IN GENERAL :

All parts of the HUNDIA-NAGGIA Valley are now quiet, and it seems very probable that there will be no further conflict.

We constructed patrol camps in strategic spots, as detailed in the diary. These should have a good effect and act as a deterrent against fighting. It is considered that our administration in the DUNA has actually been strengthened as a result of the incidents recorded over the past two months.

I feel that it would be unrealistic to expect that these volatile people would immediately abandon their old violent habits upon the establishment of the Government in their area. Old ways die slowly. Although nobody was arrested for tribal fighting on this occasion, the people clearly understand that they have had their last fling, and that any further outbreaks will be severely dealt with. Since the incident referred to in (B) above, the people have been most co-operative. They have apparently accepted the fact that their assistance is required in road construction, and they are quite generous with their assistance, all things considered.

No administration is acceptable that is based in any way on the employment of fear-inspiring tactics, and we have preferred to talk rather than to act in many cases. In eighteen months in the Duna only 7 people have been formally charged before a Court. The power of the rifle has now been graphically demonstrated, and the result has been, unfortunately, that the people now look upon us with some fear. Dislike and apathetic handling should temper this feeling to respect.

I cannot escape a comparison here between the DUNAS and the KUKUKUKU people. I could never imagine the latter people meekly surrendering themselves on demand, knowing that they were in the wrong, as did the ringleaders in the attack on the patrol here. I well remember 34 days spent in perdition of KUKUKUKU people in company with Mr. A.L. Harrell, then A.D.O. Mwananya, and Mr. R. M. Sanford, then P.O. Bulolo. There is no doubt that the DUNA respond well to firm but fair treatment.

Since our establishment at KOROKA, a system of appointments of influential men as Headmen has been followed, with success. These Headmen have been given a single tomahawk only, as a mark of respect, and they have in most cases become enthusiastic supporters of the Government. In a few more months it should be possible to recommend at least six of these Headmen for appointment as Village Constables. The six that I would consider almost ready for this honour now, are:

PUGURABA, Headman of KAMBURI and the most influential figure in the valley.

The Headman of NURI (Lakalaka group).

PIJUWE, Headman of the large YUGU group, which has branches around HEDAMARE and in the MOGOROPUGWA.

KANDU, Headman of one of the HEDAMARE groups.

The KIBONA Headman.

The HOIAGARE Headman.

I would again like to record my considered opinion that the DUNA should remain CLOSED to all European settlement, including Missions, until the KOROKA-TAGARI road link is in. Mr. Grant, who has spent a good deal of time on the road survey - his Appendix "A" to this report refers - considers that it may take 18 months to complete the link. This is the latest estimate available and would be, I think, conservative.

About 2 miles of vehicular road have been completed from the KOROKA end, the most difficult section - the HEDAMARE Ridge - will be tackled under constant European supervision.

PATROLLING :

It is considered that the road link should be completed as a matter of priority, which will mean that further exploratory patrolling will have to wait unless another officer can be posted to this Sub-District.

On my return from leave I intend to establish the LAKE KAVIANG patrolling base, and subject to approval will leave Mr. Grant in charge. This base is very necessary if the sparsely-populated northern areas recently penetrated are to be administered.

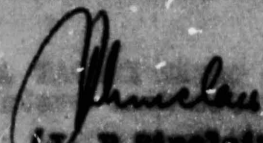
Mr. Grant will establish patrol camps at ARANGHI and GURAMA BANGI within the next two months. A patrol circuit, covering some 8,000 people, will then be possible. A typical patrol, for instance, could go round the circuit commencing at KIRIANG and proceeding to the patrol camp at the KIRIANG-SAKANI Junction (2 1/2 hours), camp to the KIRIANG Camp (2 1/2 hours) and to the village of GURAMA BANGI (3 hours). The GURAMA BANGI to ARANGHI is another 2 hours, camp to the KIRIANG Camp in KIRIANG - about 4 hours - and the last KIRIANG Camp at KIRIANG, 2 hours, return to KIRIANG 2 1/2 hours.

A patrol moving around this circuit would be within an easy day of the station at all times, and in touch with a good proportion of the population.

PERSONNEL :

It is unfortunate that both Mr. Speer and Mr. Grant are proceeding on leave at such the same time. However, Mr. Grant has had the opportunity of getting to know the local people, and he is a very capable officer. I understand that Mr. V. Lane, R.N.A., will be taking over the police hospital from Mr. Speer. I know Mr. Lane personally and he should like this area.

I would like once more to place a record of appreciation of the work and co-operation of Mr. Speer over the past 4 1/2 years.


(J. P. Sinclair)
Assistant District Officer

Assistant District Officer,
KOROBA

Sub-District Office,
Duna Sub-District,
KOROBA,
Southern Highlands
8th. August, 1956.

APPENDIX "A" TO DUNA P.R. No. 4 - 1955/56.

Report on Road-Survey Activities 6-7-56 to 25-56

INTRODUCTION :

Since the completion of a motor road from TARI to KOROBA is a matter of the utmost importance, the sooner the road route is pegged, the sooner the road itself will be completed. Now that the road extends from TARI as far as the TAGARI River, two major obstacles present themselves. First, there is the bridging of the wide, swift flowing and quick rising TAGARI River, and the construction of the road up and over the multi-crested, limestone HEDAMARE Ridge.

On 27th. June, 1956, Mr. Lang and this officer, on a preliminary survey of this ridge, had found one route which (on first appearance) did not seem absolutely impossible.

This route and many others were again examined during the patrol, the main purpose of which was the selection of a bridge site over the TAGARI River, the pegging of both approaches to this bridge site and the supervision of the transport of stores from TARI to KOROBA.

An opportunity also was taken to observe the effects of the recent HEDAMARE-JAGAN inter-tribal fighting on this area.

PATROL DIARY :

Friday 6th. July, 1956 : Departed KOROBA at 8.55 a.m. Arrived at HEDAMARE at 12.50 p.m.

Saturday 7th: Proceeded to the TAGARI River (50 minutes) where floating bridge reinforced and store tent erected.

Sunday 8th: Observed at HEDAMARE.

Monday 9th: At 6 a.m., departed HEDAMARE en route TARI. Mr. Lang remained HEDAMARE.

In afternoon, did two trips in Land Rover from TARI to TAGARI River, ferrying cargo.

Spent night at TARI.

Tuesday 10th: Spent day ferrying stores to TAGARI River from where they were carried to HEDAMARE rest house.

Spent night TARI.

Wednesday 11th: Accompanied by Rev. Fr. B Tomassetti, Br. Mark and Mr. R.M. Claridge, drove to TAGARI River where bridge site was selected.

Ferried additional stores.

Spent night at HEDAMARE.

Thursday 12th: Pegged road route from bridge site on TAGARI River up to the present native track and as far as KWOLIEATA Creek on the KOROBA side of the river.

Friday 13th: Moved camp to hill overlooking the TAGARI River bridge site.

Remarked section of road on TARI side of the river.

Supervised road work.

Saturday 14th: Pegged road from KWOLIMARA Creek across a garden plateau, down and over KOBIA Creek, then S.W. up a ridge past EDARBO lagoon. Work continued on both sides of river.

Sunday 15th: Road work supervision.

Monday 16th: Departed campsite 6 a.m. Arrived HERAMARE 6.45 a.m.

Collected stores and other cargo at TARI and departed HERAMARE 9 a.m.

Reached KEBONA at 11.20 and proceeded to KORORA 2.30 p.m.

Spent night at KORORA.

Tuesday 17th: Left KORORA and proceeded to KEBONA, thence passed KIBOIA lagoon, over KIBU Creek through POGUMAGROUND, up KIBU and KIBUHI crests to top of HERAMARE ridge at TAMBUWA.

Thence down eastern side of ridge to EDARBO lagoon. Thence retracing route proceeded to S.E. Passed WOGARBI lagoon and came out at KWOLIMARA Creek near campsite.

Wednesday 18th: Day spent doing preparatory road survey from TAGARI River as far as KEBONA.

Thursday 19th: Proceeded to TAMBUWA on top of HERAMARE ridge. From here (to see if it was possible) made an attempt to peg road down the western side of this ridge (the most difficult side). Pegged a road down KIBUHI and KIBU ridges to POGUMIA territory. Small outcrops of limestone evident.

Returned to camp.

Friday 20th: Supervision of road work.

Pegged section of road on TARI side of river down river bank to bridge site.

Police and patrol equipment arrived from TARI.

Saturday 21st: Aways at 7 a.m. on route KORORA. Pegged small sections of road in KEBONA, HAKU and PARIU territory.

Reached KORORA at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday 22nd: Observed at KORORA.

Monday 23rd: Did preparatory survey of road as far as PARIU. Returned KORORA.

Tuesday 24th: Pegged road from present completed section down PINE Ridge (air drop site) and as far as PATAGALI.

Returned KORORA.

Wednesday 25th: Pegged road from PATAGALI as far as PARIU.

Returned KORORA.

END OF PATROL DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Investigation confirmed that only spectator interest was displayed by the HEDAMARE people in the HUMBURU-JAJAN fighting.

In this area, despite advice to await supervision, these groups have built a track from the TAGARI River to the HEDAMARE Ridge. As the grades are more suitable for Opessans than motor vehicles, the road, for our purposes, is impossible.

This state of affairs was explained and 50 or 60 men set to work on the newly pegged sections with a show of enthusiasm for people of so recent contact.

ROAD :

A preliminary survey of the road route from KORORA to the TAGARI River bridge site has now been made so that the general direction and path of the road is known although a few minor directional details remain to be decided.

The road route is as follows:

From TAGARI River,
across KNOLIRATA Creek,
across KOBIA Creek,
past EDABU Lagoon,
up to TAMBUNA Ridge,
down HENNY Ridge to
POGUNA Territory,
across NINU Creek,
around HINDIDA Lagoon, to join the present HEDAMARE-KORORA
native track,
thence to KIBONA, HAGU, PAREU, PATAGALI, PINE and the
present roadhead.

Now, from the TAGARI River to POGUNA territory will prove the most difficult section although once this is completed, the road should be ready for use.

This area is traversed with creeks, ridges and gullies so that much bench-cutting must be undertaken to take the road both to and from TAMBUNA Ridge. However, this difficult section is the concern of only one tribal group whose enthusiasm (when they realize what a long and difficult task they have) must surely wane.

Probably, at a later date, it will be necessary to recruit other groups to help in this section.

Limestone is evident both in climbing to TAMBUNA Ridge and in descending to POGUNA Territory though the outcroppings are only small and may possibly be avoided. However, as quite a few deep cuts must be made when bench-cutting the ridges, it seems likely limestone will present some problems. Whether these problems can be solved by burning and chipping the limestone is a matter for conjecture.

Even if blasting is required, however, this seems the most likely (perhaps only) place for crossing these limestone ridges.

To enable different groups to begin work on their sections immediately, parts of the road have already been pegged.

Shortly after my return from this patrol, it is intended to completely peg the road from KORORA to the TAGARI River. It will then be a matter of only time and supervision before the road is completed.

Because of the work involved, the number of people available for this work and the fact that most have had little contact with us, another 12 to 18 months will elapse before the TARI-KORORA road is in operation.

N. J. Grant.

(N. J. Grant)
Patrol Officer

REPORT UNDER HWA No. 4 of 1975/1976.

APPENDIX 10 - NAMES of Members of the Royal Police and the
Singapore Constabulary attached to the Detachment.

Mr. JOHN SIMONSON HENNA : In charge. A very fine old policeman
who is retiring in November.

Mr. JOHN GUYER, Inspector HAYNE : An excellent bugler, and worked
well.

Mr. JOHN Constable HENNA : An average constable, but a good
worker.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : Senior Constable and acted as H.O.O.
during the Singapore period.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : Good policeman, hiding ability under a
very simple exterior.

Mr. JOHN Constable ARANDA : Good constable.

Mr. JOHN Constable HENNA : Good steady worker. Very helpful
in many ways. He speaks fair Hindi and can make himself
understood in Hindi. A member of the original South-Orissa patrol
and covered the East side.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : Fair cop, and needs keeping up to
date.

Mr. JOHN Constable HENNA : Excellent constable.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : Fair, needs a lot more experience.

Mr. JOHN Constable HENNA : This member seems a little unbalanced.
Needs to kept under close supervision. Very willing worker.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : A knowlegl, not bright but very
willing and hardworking.

Mr. JOHN Constable HAYNE : One of the best men in the
Detachment.

GENERAL : This Detachment has really settled down and is doing
some good work. Relations between Police and New Guinea personnel
is good and the Detachment now works as an integrated unit.

J. P. Simonsen
(J. P. Simonsen)
Assistant District Officer

Patrol Report IWA No. 1 of 1955/56

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :

On the patrol to WOSOROFUGWA, Native Medical Officer PHRY was a member of the patrol personnel. He gave treatments to the local people, and his figures are appended herewith:

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>Village</u> <u>MAVWA</u>	<u>K. P. G. & K. G. J.</u> <u>and others</u>
Small pox	35	24
Common Cold	21	12
Headaches	31	11
Malaria	43	11
Measles	22	11
Wells	21	11
Arthritis	33	15
Eye Diseases	12	22
Infected Sores	12	11
Scum	-	11
Lacerations	-	11
Totals :	237	91
Injections Penicillin	14	3

PHRY was a member of the Strickland River Patrol, and I found on that occasion a very good opinion of his work. This patrol has confirmed my good opinion.

[Signature]
(M. P. ...)
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