

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Lake Kutubu

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: LAKE KUTUBU

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: .. 76 .. 1955/56 .. Number of Reports: ... 3 ..

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	PIC No:
1-1955/56	1-58	M.B. ALLWOOD	NANU-URI & NANU-HOU		1/8/55 - 14/8/55	
2-1955/56	1-23	M.B. ALLWOOD	FOMI & KOKONIA RIVER CLDV.		6/10/55 - 23/10/55	
3-1955/56	H3	M.B. ALLWOOD	KUTUBU TO ERAVE - UPPER & MIDDLE MUBI RIVER		22/1/56 - 16/2/56	

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1955/56

LAKE KUTUBU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>LAKE KUTUBU</u>		
1 - 55/56	MBB.Allwood	Namo - Uri and Namu - Hou
2 - 55/56	M.B.Allwood	Foi'i and Kokoma River Census Division
3 - 55/56	M.E.Allwood	Kutubu to Erave Upper and Middle Mubi River



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

56.

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 1 - 55/56

Patrol Conducted by M. B. ALLWOOD, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled (i) NAMO-URI; (ii) NAMO-HOU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

R.P. & N. G. C 8

Natives Health 1

Carriers 26

Duration—From 1/8/1955 to 26/8/1955

Number of Days Twenty-six (26)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services (i) 21/11/53
(ii) 15/5/53

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

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol I. Complete Revision of Census
II. Consolidation of Administration Influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/9/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Village Population

Year 1955/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In	Out				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F		
KAIPIU	2.8.55	5	1	2	1										3	3	1	3	7	7	
TAMADIGI	21.8.55	1							1						2	1		1	2	3	
SAGARAWABU	21.8.55	Villagers absent - figure from P/R 9-52/53																			
SORO	23.8.55	3	1			1			1	1					1	4		6	3	3	
MANU	17.8.55	1	2													2		6			
SAGARADIGI	19.8.55	2	1		1													1	10	15	
ANUWABI	18.8.55	1	3		1		1								2	2			1	17	
HEDINIA	15.8.55	3	1	1				1								3		1		1	
AI'IU	16.8.55	3		1		1									3	3		1		2	
SONAGADIGI	14.8.55	3	6	1	1	1		1		2					4	3		10	1	4	
" No.2	14.8.55		1		1									1	1				10	8	
SOSEBEDIGI	14.8.55														1						
KAVIRAKADIGI	13.8.55	2	1															1			
HARASEBU	11.8.55	1	1	1				1							2	3			1	2	
TATOGAI'IU	11.8.55	1		1											2	1	1	2		1	
WAGIBUDU	11.8.55	1													3				2	3	
IOROGOBAI'IU	10.8.55	2	3	1	2										1	1			2	4	
HAINANA	5.8.55	1	1												3	1		5	2	3	
SISIBIA	6.8.55	4						1							3	1		3	18	13	
WAMMAI'IU	3.8.55								1						3	1			6	2	
KORUFA	8.8.55														2	1			1	2	
FASUBAISA	9.8.55	1				1			1									1		1	
AUWABAI'IU	12.8.55	3	1		1	1		1	1						5	7		2	1	2	
New Villages - Sub divided by this Patrol																					
KEWODIGI	3.8.55														4	2					
(ex Sisibia)																					
IGIBI'IU	13.8.55																				
(ex Anuwabi)																					
SAGARADIGI No.2	22.8.55																				
(ex Sagaradigi)																					
TOTALS		38	23	8	8	5	1	4	3	5	1	1	1	45	36	2	100	92	94	1	

Population Register

Area Patrolled NAHO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

HABITATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
	Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS						Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearers		Age	Child		Adults		M + F	
	M	F	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M			F
3	7	7			1							6	20	7	16		23	2-	11	7	22	21	62	
1	2	3										5	11	3	10	1	11	3+	9	8	11	11	39	
												6	16	6	9	1	3	3-	11	10	16	10	47	
6	3	3										5	11	3	11	2	12	3+	10	6	11	11	38	
6												5	10	5	7		7	3-	9	6	10	8	33	
1	10	13										1	7	4	5	1	5	2+	2	6	8	6	22	
1	1	17			1							3	9	2	10		10	3-	5	5	9	10	30	
1		1										5	8		10		10	4-	8	5	8	10	31	
1		2											14	4	13		15	3+	6	9	15	14	44	
10	1	4	1					2				11	16	2	18	3	19	5	17	18	17	20	75	
	10	8																						0
2												2	4	1	3	1	4	4	4	2	5	4		15
1												6	13	2	10		11	4	10	3	15	11		39
	1	2										2	8	6	9	1	11	3+	4	10	8	10		32
2		1			1							2	8	3	4		4	2+	5	3	8	5		22
	2	3										5	2	1	2		2	2+	8	1	2	3		14
2	2	4										2	13	2	13		14	3+	10	7	13	13		43
5	2	3										2	10	2	9		9	2+	4	3	10	9		26
5	13	13										9	8	3	7	1	8	3+	17	7	10	8		42
	6	2																						0
5	1	2										2	5	2	3		3	3	4	2	5	3		14
1		1											7	2	6		6	2+	1	5	7	7		20
2	1	2										4	40	2	5		7	2-	7	3	12	7		29
20	11				1							4	11	1	5	1	5	3+	7	6	13	5		32
14	3											2	5		4		4	4	4	2	7	4		17
17												3	8	2	11		11	5-	9	4	8	11		32
100	92	94	1		4			2				92	244	64	200	12	219		182	138	250	221		798

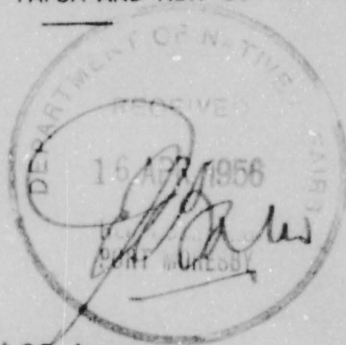
STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
SHELL, H.O.P.	ea 3				1		3
TOMAHAWKS	ea 2				2		Nil
MIRRORS 4 x 2	ea 17				17		Nil
BLADES, razor	ea 30	24			2		4
BANGLES	ea 12						12
PAINT face red	qzs 32				14		18
KNIVES 16"	ea 3				2		1
" 14"	" 1						1
" 6"	" 15				7		8
SHELL, cowrie	lbs 24						24
BEADS asstd	lbs 3				3		Nil
CALICO, red	yds 14				14		Nil
" blue	" 2 7 1/2				14 22		5
" Khe ki	" 3				1		2
Lines fish 8oz	" 80				20		60
AKES P	ea 4				1		3
KNIVES bush	ea 27				3		24
MATCHES	bks 144	24	78		30		12
MEAT	tins 4	24					Nil
RICE	lbs 215	40	175				Nil
SUGAR	lbs 10	10					Nil
TOBACCO	s tks 130	72	58				Nil
WHEATMEAL	lbs 30	10	20				Nil
KEROSENE	qts 2	2					Nil
VERMILITE	lbs 64	24	4				Nil
TEA	lbs 2	2					Nil
CARTRIDGES .308	ea 100	4					96
" .38	ea 18						18

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/18/5 ✓

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director
22-11-1/M669.
Memorandum for—



Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.
22-11-1
13th April, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

KUTUBU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1955/56.

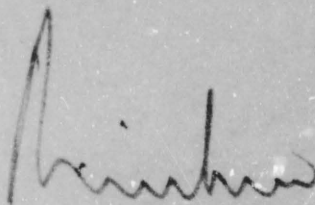
Your NA. 30-18-5 of the 5th April, 1956, refers.

It is noticed that this patrol occurred in August. Since then, three Kutubu students have graduated at the Medical School, Idubada, and should be now back for placement in their Sub-district.

We regret we are still unable to man Kutubu with an European Medical Assistant and can only hope that the position will improve within the next month or so.

File NA.30-18-5

c.c. District Commissioner,
MEMLI.


(J. T. Gunther)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

For information, please. Your 30/1.290 of 16th
September, 1955, refers.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A
18.4.56.
18/4

5th. April, 1956

The District Commissioner,
WENDI.

LAKE KUTUBU Patrol Report No.1 of 1955/56.

Your 30/1-290 of 16th. September, 1955 refers.

I have passed the Medical and Health extract from this Report to the Director of Public Health, but in view of the present serious staff shortage, I can hold out little hope of you getting a Medical Assistant for Kutubu. Probably the best thing (and certainly the quickest) would be to arrange for the District Medical Officer, or one of his R.M. Assistants to visit the area.

Similarly, even if available, it is difficult to persuade a trained Native Medical Assistant to go to alien and mountainous areas, especially if the inhabitants are said to be sorcerers. We can but try.

I would like your advice as to whether compensation between the TIGIRI and HUGU people has now been adjusted, please.

Would you please congratulate Mr. Allwood on the anthropological section of this Report.

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

8/A
5/4

XX NA.30-18-5

5th. April, 1956

The Director,
The Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

KUTUBU Patrol Report No.1 of 1955/56.
NAMO-URI and NAMO-HOU Areas.

For your information I attach Health and
Census extracts from this report, together with a
copy of Assistant District Officer, Kutubu and District
Officer, Mendi's covering comments.

I realise that with your present staff short-
age you may not be able to post a Medical Assistant
to Kutubu, but perhaps you might be able to find a
trained Native Medical Assistant who could look after
the Post at Moro until the local trainees have completed
their courses.

AAR
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

PKM/AV

30/8/56 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 23 301

Sub-District Office,
Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

29th August, 1955.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

Subject:- Lake Kutubu Patrol Report No. 1-55/56.

to
J. Hallman
21/4/56

Enclosed please find four copies of a report covering a patrol of NAMO area of this sub-district and claims for camping allowance by Mr. M.B. Allwood, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The matter of the compensation to be paid between the TIGIRI and HUGU people will be gone into and finalised as soon as possible.

It is a pity that there is little chance of introducing crops such as coffee or cocoa but if the seeds distributed by the patrol grow successfully further supplies will be made available. Corn and peanuts particularly should prove a valuable addition to their diet. A few trial plots of rice will be established.

* The poor state of health and the numerous deaths reported is a matter grave concern. At the present rate of decrease the people will have died out in sixteen years. The practical solution would be the posting of a Medical Assistant to Kutubu and have a medical patrol visit the area twice a year. Also an experienced Native Medical Assistant and an aid post at Moro would help those people with minor ailments able to make the journey to the psct.

In the past, four youths from the area have been selected as medical trainees but only one of them remains here. Two boys from there are currently attending the Village Higher School at Kutubu and it is intended to increase this number by two boys and four girls after Christmas. From these it is hoped to be able to select someone to attend the Medical Training School at IDUBADA. This of course does not solve the immediate problem. *

The population of 798 includes AUWABAI'IU, which group was not included by in the last patrol and consequently are not shown on your copy of the Village population register for the year 1953. In effect the population has decreased by 14 % since 1953. Most of the migration have been within the census group except for a few women who come from the GEDOKO area of the Gulf District.

Camping Allowance
claim handed
to J. Hallman 21/4/56

- 2 -

The appointments of the three Village Constables PUWARA, WAKO and WAI'IA are recommended. At present they are here learning Motu and the ways of the Government. Formal recommendations will be forwarded separately.

Mr. Allwood's interest in anthropology is evidenced by this appendix "B" and notes incorporated in the report. We are gradually accumulating some good material on this area and others in the sub-district.

This is Mr. Allwood's first solo patrol and his report is indicative of the interest he consistently maintains in his work.

(P. K. Moloney).
A/Assistant District Officer.

File No.. 30/1 - 290.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

16th September, 1955.

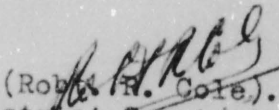
Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Mr. Moloney has adequately covered the report but it would be appreciated if the Health comments were passed to the Director of Public Health. A medical assistant is needed at Lake Kutubu.

Mr. Allwood is a capable young officer as evidenced by this patrol.


(Robert H. Cole).
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

LAKE KUTUBU No.1 of 55/56

CONDUCTED BY: M.B. Allwood, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: 1. NAMO-URI
ii. NAMO-HOU.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

Europeans -

M.B. Allwood, O.I.C.

Natives -

R.P.& N.G.C.....8

Health.....1 (N.M.T.KOBA)

Interpreter.....1 (SOSORO)

Carriers.....26.

DURATION: 1st August, 1955 to 26th August, 1955 - 26 days.

OBJECTS: Complete revision of census.
Consolidation of Administration influence.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketch map attached.

ATTACHED: Appendix "A" - Report on 'cash' crop potential.
Appendix "B" - Notes on Kinship structure.
Appendix "C" - Census statistics.

Maxwell B. Allwood
.....
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu.
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

28th August, 1955

Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUBU.
Southern Highlands District.

29th July, 1955.

Cadet Patrol Officer,
M.B. Allwood,
LAKE KUTUBU.

Patrol Instructions — NAMO Patrol.
No. 1 of 1955/1956

Further to my verbal instructions earlier this week you are requested to patrol the NAMO area of this Sub-District, departing from KUTUBU on Monday the 1st August.

I suggest that you start at KAIPU village and finish at TANADIGI and return to the Lake via KESE. The patrol should take you approximately twenty-one days but you are not to neglect any facet of your work in order to keep strictly within this time.

Corporal ARUKU and seven constables have been detailed to accompany you, as well as N.M.O. Probationer KORA and Interpreter SCSORO.

Your primary task is a complete revision of the census. This will be the third census patrol to the area, so, if necessary, the provisions of the Native Regulations Ordinance relating to census taking, may be enforced. Leave the village registers with the headman of the village concerned.

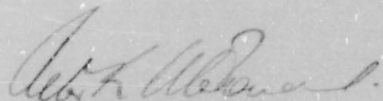
Please make recommendations for the appointment of village constables where you consider such appointments are warranted. I suggest that there should be one appointed in the NAMO-URI and IOROGORAIYU at least.

Try and encourage the people to build and maintain a rest house within each group contained in each village register.

I would like your recommendations on my proposal to establish some form of cash crop among these people, so please report fully on the availability of suitable land for coffee, cocoa and rice in the immediate vicinity of each village.

You will take seed corn, soya beans and peanuts for distribution among the people and where these crops are unknown you will have to demonstrate the methods of planting and harvesting.

Should you experience any difficulties please contact this office immediately by native runner.



(P. K. Moloney)

s/Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 1st August, 1955.

TAGE - MORO

No. 1

All the patrol gear and personnel, excluding carriers, moved across to the MORO Airstrip preparatory to commencing the patrol proper tomorrow. On arrival at the SORO River canoe landing, it was found that 26 'locals' from the NAMO area were waiting to commence duty as carriers.

The afternoon was spent in issuing stores to carriers and police, inspecting the strip, and erecting a new wind-sock.

Full rice rations issued.

Tuesday 2nd August, 1955.

MORO - NEW KAIPU.

No. 2

Timetable.

Dep. MORO	- 0805
Halt Kerborisa	- 0855 - 0910
Arr. NEW KAIPU	- 1110

Upon leaving camp, the patrol proceeded along the airstrip leaving it about 100yds from the western end. The HAMUA creek was reached about 0745 hrs and this was followed for about an hour. The carriers were lagging a little so a halt was called on top of a low hill called KORBORISA to allow them to catch up. The patrol then moved steadily on to New Kaipu along quite a good track. Camp was made near the new communal house, the only suitable spot in the vicinity.

The populace assembled about 1330 hrs and the census was checked. A start was made on the building of a rest-house and the villagers instructed that they were to complete same as soon as possible.

Sufficient food was purchased for our needs.

Walking time - 3 hrs 50 mins.

Wednesday 3rd August, 1955.

NEW KAIPU - KEWODIGI

No. 3

Timetable.

Dep. NEW KAIPU	0650
Fell. SISIBA Ck.	0825 - 0845
At. SISIBA	0905 - 0915
Arr. KEWODIGI	0920

The day broke with rain falling steadily with little hope of easing. However camp was broken and the patrol moved along a very heavy track, crossing the ARUGAI creek, following the SISIBIA creek, and eventually arriving at SISIBIA itself. It was hoped that camp would be made here but on arrival I was informed that only one old man was at home and he didn't know when the others would be back. The patrol accordingly moved on to KEWODIGI, a new hamlet formed by the former WAMMAI'IU villagers, together with several members of the TIRIGI clan.

Most of the villagers reported in during the course of the day and the census check was attempted successfully. It was decided to leave the Sisibia census

until the return of the patrol from HAINANA.

Food sufficient for needs was purchased with beads and salt.

Walking time - 2hrs 50mins.

Thursday 4th August, 1955

KEWODIGI - SISIMA'A

No. 4

Timetable.

Dep. KEWODIGI	0640
Fell. OTOMA River	0805 - 0830
Halt. SIBISIBA Ck.,	0910 - 0925
Cross. KEBO Bridge	0955 - 1040
Arr. SISIMA'A	1140

Another short day, but for all that a most unpleasant one. The sky was perfectly clear when camp was broken and the patrol moved over a slushy track to the OTOMA River. Here the going started to get rough. The patrol walked over the rock-strewn bed of the river (which here is nothing more than a stream) for 25 minutes. After leaving this we walked over a track which became worse and worse, due to the increasing ruggedness of the terrain. Eventually the SIBISIBA creek was reached and crossed. This creek, falling as it does, in a number of cascades over a sheer limestone bluff about 100 feet high and then down the steeply sloping side of a mountain to the KIKORI River hundreds of feet below, present a magnificent spectacle. The patrol then struggled down to the KEBO bridge across the Kikeri, which was crossed without incident. All the splendour is taken out of this sight by the realization that this awe-inspiring chasm has to be crossed again on the return trip. The patrol then climbed very steeply to SISIMA'A village, which is perched precariously near the top of the range which slopes down to the KIKORI river, and which overlooks on all sides magnificent limestone ranges, which can only be described as terrifying.

The leeches, which on the last two days had been considered bad, were today absolutely vicious. Mesquite repellent which was used with gay abandon had no obvious effect.

After purchasing what little food the villagers had to offer the census was checked.

Walking time - 3hrs 55mins.

Friday 5th August, 1955.

SISIMA'A - HAINANA

No. 5

Timetable.

Dep. SISIMA'A	0640
Halt OWAGA Hill	0835 - 0850
Arr. HAINANA	1155.

Today's walk was not as difficult as had been previously anticipated. The track led across limestone country, which in parts was very rugged, but which on the whole was quite reasonable. Just before reaching the side

of the OWAGA range, where a rest was called, the party crossed at the base of a landslide, which had occurred, I was informed when the last A.P.Co. survey party was through the area.

Camp was made in garden clearing some little way from the village. The Kikori river could be seen and heard roaring in the gorge below.

The villagers assembled in the afternoon and the census was checked. 90 per cent of the death so far recorded have been through pneumonia. It was noted that there had been quite a few migrations from SISIBIA to this village. I was told that this was because they were frightened of the HUGU clan from the Lower Tari. The story of the fighting which previously took place between these two groups has been previously explained by Mr. Terrell in P/R 3 - 53/54. The reason for this unrest will be dealt with in the section 'Native Affairs' later in this report.

Sufficient food was purchased for three meals.

Walking time - 4hrs 0mins.

Saturday 6th August, 1955. HAINANA - SISIBIA No. 6

Timetable.

Dep. HAINANA	0645
Halt. OWAGA-MANU	0850 - 0915.
Cross KEBO Bridge	1110 - 1155.
Foll. OTOMA River	1340 - 1440.
Arr. SISIBIA	1550.

Undoubtedly the worst day of the patrol so far. The patrol on breaking camp moved along the same tracks as those followed on the two previous days, with the exception that on reaching the OTOMA River it was decided to follow a small tributary stream for some time to where, reportedly, was a much better track to SISIBIA. This proved to be correct. On arriving at the KEBO bridge the villagers from SISIMA'A hamlet were found to be hard at work repairing same. They had been instructed to do this by myself the previous day as I considered the bridge to be unsafe. The patrol carriers and police assisted in the completion of this task.

On arrival at SISIBIA it was found that most of the inhabitants had assembled, consequently the census was checked whilst camp was being made.

Sage, 'cabbage', and sugar cane sufficient for the needs of the patrol were purchased.

Walking time - 7hrs 55mins.

Sunday 7th August, 1955 SISIBIA - KORUFA No. 7

Timetable.

Dep. SISIBIA	0640
Halt top EU'ALIA Rge	0835 - 0850
Arr. KORUFA	1125.

A note for Mr. A.D.O. Moloney was left with PUWERA of SISIBIA village, whom I have chosen as a likely Village Constable for the area. He was told to take it through to the station immediately. The note was advising Mr. Moloney of the patrol's whereabouts and intended movements.

On breaking camp the patrol crossed a series of small ranges and after walking for about 3 hours found itself at the top of the last range. A gradual descent was then made to the village of KORUFA over a slushy track.

On arrival at KORUFA it was found that the village was entirely deserted. However camp was made and I decided to wait until IRASABARI, who had been sent ahead of the patrol to assemble the populace, had arrived back before taking any action. He arrived back about 1600hrs and said that one of the villagers had died four days previously and in accordance with native custom the remainder of the villagers on the third and fourth days had 'gone bush'. He said that they would return tomorrow (the fifth day) when the first of the funeral feasts was to be held. They had also told him to give the patrol the Sago which they had prepared for our arrival and also to tell us that if we wished we could cut down one of the Sago palms near the village.

As I had no intention of interfering with native customs in this respect and also as the patrol personnel needed a rest, it was decided to stay here tomorrow.

The Sago proved to be insufficient and half rice rations had to be issued.

Walking time - 4hrs 30mins.

Monday 8th August, 1955

AT KORUFA

No.8

Some of the carriers and police were sent out to cut down the Sago palm that had been offered to the patrol yesterday. All day was spent in making the Sago. As it is most unlikely that food will be available tomorrow or the next day I have decided to try and carry sufficient Sago for those two days. The patrol still has sufficient rice for four days but this is being kept for emergencies. The remainder of the carriers and police worked all day clearing a site for a rest house.

About noon the villagers arrived back and the census was checked immediately. I was advised that these people intend moving to KAIPU in about three months time. Three men of this village have died within the last eighteen months and, as is typical with these people, they have decided to move out of the area.

A little tree cabbage was offered to the patrol and this was purchased with beads and salt. The sago offered yesterday and the Sago palm today were purchased for a tomahawk.

Tuesday 9th August, 1955.

KORUFA - GUHUGUSIA

No.9

Timetable.

Dep. KORUFA 0705
Halt. FASUBAISA 1010 - 1020
Foll. ABAWI Rv. 1045 - 1405
Arr, GUHUGUSIA 1440.

On breaking camp the patrol moved over a very slushy track, crossing one small range to arrive at

FASUBAISA in three hours. However on arrival the village was found to be deserted. It is believed that these people have gone to the BOSAVI area on a trading expedition. I then decided to move straight on to GUHUGUSIA.

The patrol after climbing a little descended to the KWARGIRA creek, which was followed for about 15 minutes until it joined the ABAWI River. Torrential rain last night had swollen this river. It had been thought that for most of the way the patrol would be able to move swiftly along the river bed, but this impossibility was not even attempted when it was discovered that the depth of the stream was about 8 ft in places and flowing at an estimated 4 knots. Consequently the patrol had to cross and re-cross it countless times as we battled our way through. Many detours had to be cut through the bush in order to avoid some of the worst crossings. A most unpleasant day was had by all. This was added to by the fact that when GUHUGUSIA was reached it too was found to be deserted. These people too have probably gone to BOSAVI.

With the assistance of several carriers and the help of Interpreter SOSORO, all of whom know the people of these villages, I was able to check the census in absentia.

Sage sufficient for three meals was issued.
Walking time - 7hrs 0 mins

Wednesday 10th August, 1955. GUHUGUSIA - IOROGOBAL'IU

No.10

Timetable.

Dep. GUHUGUSIA	0700
Halt. ABOURA-ROURA Hill	0845 - 0900
Arr. IOROGOBAL'IU	1000.

Today the patrol moved in an easterly direction over relatively flat country for about one-and-a-quarter hours until the ascent of the ABOURA-ROURA (Dead Men's) Hill was made. A halt was called here to admire the wonderful view of Mount. BOSAVI. Fortunately there was little cloud except for a collar-like fringe at the base of the volcano and consequently the view was very good. The patrol then descended into the hamlet of IOROGOBAL'IU.

I was informed on arrival that some of the residents were away on a hunting expedition to the ABAWI River area. Nobody had thought about going to tell these hunters of the patrol's approach, although they had known for about 14 days. When the census was checked in the afternoon, the villagers were given a lecture about what was expected of them in the event of an intended visit of a Government patrol.

The afternoon was spent by carriers and police in the erection of a rest-house. This was not finished and accordingly the inhabitants were instructed to do so as soon as possible.

Food had to be turned away during the afternoon's market. Sufficient was bought for 3 meals.

Walking time - 2hrs 55mins.

Thursday 11th August, 1955

IOROGOBAI'IU - HARESABU

No.11

Timetable.

Dep. IOROGOBAI'IU 0745
Arr. HARESABU 0830

The patrol on breaking camp walked through ankle deep mud for three quarters of an hour until the hamlet of HARESAEU was reached.

HEWAKO one of the patrol carriers and a native of this village had been sent through on Tuesday to try and assemble these people. As a result when the patrol arrived they were greeted by the whole populace, who had cut sufficient posts and stakes for the patrol to make camp, a kindly gesture not at all indicative of the 'FASU' people. We were welcomed with an effusiveness not before experienced by this patrol.

Whilst camp was being made, I took the opportunity of checking the census of the people of HARESABU, TATOGAI'IU and WAGIDUBU hamlets all of whom had assembled at the HARESAEU communal house.

I chose HEWAKO as a likely applicant for the position of Village Constable for this area. This choice met with the approval of all.

Food in plenty was offered to the patrol - sweet potatoes, pumpkins, mimia, 'cabbage', Sage, sage grubs, bananas - sufficient was purchased for 5 meals.

Walking time - 45 mins.

Friday 12th August, 1955

HARESABU - AUWABAI'IU

No.12.

Timetable.

Dep. HARESABU 0740
Arr. AUWABAI'IU 0915

After approximately fifteen minutes walking the patrol left the ankle deep mud and strolled along a pleasantly firm, well-defined track to the village of AUWABAI'IU (UBUKA is the clan name of the villagers).

All the people with the exception of two males had assembled before the patrol arrived, consequently the census was checked whilst camp was being made. The two males absent were said to be in the Gadoko area. All the people of this village had up to several days ago been in that area, but on hearing of the patrol's intended visit they had returned with all speed. The two missing members had come with them as far as the bridge across the KIKORI River, which unfortunately broke just before they crossed, stranding them on the wrong side.

A total of sixteen deaths were recorded in this village. Most were due to the pneumonia epidemic which struck the area in December, 1953. These deaths were out of a population of 41.

During the afternoon two respectable gentlemen from the village of AI'IU arrived in camp and requested most respectfully as to when the patrol would give them the pleasure of it's company. This information was supplied and the said gentlemen departed.

Very little food was offered to the patrol. These people had not had time to make sufficient Sago since their return from the west. This had been anticipated yesterday when extra food had been purchased. This together with the 'cabbage' bought today was supplemented with carried sago.

Walking time - 1hr 25mins.

Saturday 13th August, 1955. AUWABAI'IU - HEBUAI'IU No.13

Timetable.

Dep. AUWABAI'IU 0705
Arr. HEBUAI'IA 0815

Yet another very short day. The track along which the patrol moved proved to be much the same as Thursday - ankle deep mud.

Again the villagers had all assembled at the communal house when the patrol arrived and there was no delay in checking the census.

Camp was made at the base of the limestone pinnacle on which the village is perched, near the bank of the AI'IU creek. This is a very placid stream, bluish-green in colour, and about 50-60 feet wide. Most patrol personnel availed themselves of the opportunity, irresistible I may say, to have a swim.

Food sufficient for 3 meals was purchased.

Walking time - 1hr 30 mins.

Sunday 14th August, 1955 HEBUAI'IA - SONAGADIGI No.14

Timetable.

Dep HEBUAI'IA 0745
Arr. SONAGADIGI 0905

Much the same type of walking as yesterday, except that the mud seems to be getting deeper and deeper the further we travel. In places today the mud was knee deep.

On arrival at SONAGADIGI it was found that all but a few of the residents had assembled. I waited until noon before I checked the census. Except for two people, who are at the Government station for medical treatment, there was 100 per cent attendance. The second village of this name has now been deserted and the inhabitants are living at the main village. The census was also checked for the hamlet of SOSEBEDIGI.

WAI'IA -HWI'IA was selected as a likely applicant for the position of Village Constable.

Village Constable TIBIABORO of HEDINIA reported in during the afternoon and told me that his villagers were awaiting my arrival.

Food purchased in sufficient quantities. The amount of Sago-grubs offered to, and purchased by, the patrol was truly amazing.

Walking time - 1hr 20mins.

Monday 15th August, 1955

SONAGADIGI - HEDINIA

No.15

Timetable.

Dep. SONAGADIGI 0730
Arr, HEDINIA 0825

The track was somewhat better today and provided comparatively easy walking. HEDINIA too, is on the bank of the AI'IU creek, a rather pleasant spot from whence the roar of the USANO falls, a short distance away, is plainly audible.

Here again posts had been cut and heaped ready for the patrol's use. This was undoubtedly due to the influence of Village Constable TIBIABORA. I checked the census whilst camp was being made.

During the afternoon the carriers and police busied themselves on the construction of a rest-house, whilst I spent most of the time in talks with the villagers. I was told that a new communal house is to be constructed here in the near future. This was given my full support as the present one is very decrepit and due to collapse any time now. The site chosen is quite close to the old one.

Once again food was purchased in adequate quantities.

Walking time - 55 mins.

Tuesday 16th August, 1955

HEDINIA - AI'IU

No.16

Timetable.

Dep. HEDINIA 0730
Arr, AI'IU 0840

Another short walk, for the most part through Sage swamps.

Most of the villagers were present when the patrol arrived so I set about checking the census whilst camp was being made.

This is a new village for which the official opening ceremony has not yet taken place. The great event is to be held in about three weeks time. Even so the number of visitors already in residence from the upper 'FASU' is amazing. The communal house which is about 35 yards long is crammed with people. The new village is about fifteen minutes walking time south east of the old site.

Food sufficient for three meals was purchased.

Walking time - 1hr 10mins.

Wednesday 17th August, 1955.

AI'IU - MANU

No.17

Timetable.

Dep AI'IU 0740
Arr.MANU 0850

Very heavy rain had fallen last night and persisted well into this morning. Consequently the track was about 12inches

under water. The land is naturally flat and drainage is very slow. It was no surprise therefore, when the village of MANU was found to be perched on the top of a limestone pinnacle.

All the villagers had assembled when the patrol arrived but the census was not checked until about noon when the rain had eased off.

During the afternoon Constable SENGIO managed to shoot a pig, which was later found to belong to the local natives. This was despite the fact that he had taken a 'local' with him. Compensatory payments were made and the villagers invited to share in the ensuing feast. This they did.

A census evader from IOROGOBAL'IU was arrested shortly after the patrol arrived. He told me that he had been living here temporarily and had no intention of making a trip back to his village to have his name recorded.

Sufficient food was purchased for the patrol's needs.

Walking time - 1hr 10mins.

Thursday 18th August, 1955

MANU - ANUWABI

No.18

Timetable.

Dep.	MANU	0740
Arr.	ANUWABI	0835.

It had been decided that the patrol should go straight through to SAGARADIGI today and do the census of ANUWABI when the patrol returned. However the attack of dysentery with which I had been suffering for the last few days became acutely worse this morning and consequently the patrol pitched camp at ANUWABI.

This is the third village bearing the name ANUWABI, the other two having been deserted because of, in each case, the death of the headman. However it was found that there had also been a split in the group. The two major clans each going their separate ways. The SAGAMI clan has formed the hamlet of ANUWABI, whilst the NONOGA clan has formed the new hamlet of IGIBIU.

Two police and a guide were sent through to IGIBIU' to inform the villagers that the census would be checked tomorrow, but on arrival they found that the village had been deserted. The village pigs were still in the area and from what I was told it seems that the natives had only fled a few hours ago.

Recently an IGIBIU' man had killed two pigs belonging to an ANUWABI gentleman. The whole of the inhabitants had then partaken in the ensuing feast. As no compensation had been paid, they were probably more than apprehensive of what would happen to them when the patrol arrived.

A new communal house is in the process of erection here and the villagers are obviously taking a

great pride in the project. In comparison with other houses in the area it is a magnificent structure.

The food purchased this evening proved insufficient and was supplemented with the last of the carried sago.

Walking time - 55 mins.

Friday 19th August, 1955. ANUWABI - SAGARADIGI No.19

Timetable.

Dep.	ANUWABI	0700
Arr.	IGIBI'IU	0855
At.	KUMWANU Ck.	1000 - 1015
Arr.	SAGARADIGI	1120

On breaking camp the patrol again commenced ploughing through swamp. However after two-and-one-half hours we were able to leave this and travel along a well defined track over a series of low spurs until SAGARADIGI was reached.

Just as we arrived the roar of the Catalina was heard overhead heading south, presumably it had just left Kutubu.

The census was checked during the course of the afternoon. There have been a great number of migrations out to TAMADIGI from this village. The reason given was that due to the lack of mature sago-palms in the area, they had to migrate or face the possibility of a famine. The people of TAMADIGI offered them the use of one of their Sago swamps if they migrated. This offer was apparently irresistible and so more than half the population moved out.

Food in small quantities was purchased, but this had to be supplemented with rice.

Walking time - 4hrs 5mins.

Saturday 20th August, 1955. SAGARADIGI - TAMADIGI No.20

Timetable.

Dep.	SAGARADIGI	0645
Halt.	top KEMASA Rge.	0900 - 0915
Cross	MANU Ck.	1040
Arr.	TAMADIGI	1150.

On breaking camp the patrol moved steadily across numerous small limestone ranges until a halt was called on top of the KEMASA range. From here we again descended down into the valley proper, where the track proved to be both well-defined and firm. The MANU creek was crossed, the ascent of two small limestone ranges made, the KAIPU creek crossed, and the patrol found itself at the village of TAMADIGI.

This village has been shifted from the previous sight, which was further down the KAIPU creek to it's present more favourable one. On arrival the patrol was met by Village Constable LUEAKO and Village Councillor KARUGA. Their village

was then inspected. The new communal house, to which the finishing touches are just being made, is a magnificent structure, 45 yards long and by far the best of its kind in the area. Four young coconut trees have been planted near the front of the house. These were reportedly imported from the KEWA region of the Gulf District.

The villagers who had been out collecting food did not arrive back until late, so the census check was postponed until tomorrow.

Food sufficient for three meals purchased.

Walking time - 4hrs 50mins.

Sunday 21st August, 1955

AT TAMADIGI

No. 21

Police and carriers spent the day erecting a rest-house. As suitable timber could not be obtained in close proximity to the camp, this dwelling was not completed. However the villagers were told to complete it as soon as they have finished their communal house.

The census was checked this morning. It was found that the people previously of the hamlet of SEGARAWABU have moved further east across the SORO River. It was ascertained that the trip would take two-and-one-half days. As the patrol would have to return to TAMADIGI the total journey would take five days. I considered that since the patrol could not afford this time and as food would probably be unobtainable en route and as these people can (reportedly) be contacted within one day from KAPA village In the FOI's census sub-division, not to attempt the trip. Apparently they had been asked by the TAMADIGI Village Councillor and Constable to share in the construction of the new communal house, where it was hoped they would take up residence. This offer they rejected and asserted their independence by moving further east.

The people who had moved from SAGARADIGI are in a somewhat similar position. They too had been asked to share in the erection of the aforementioned dwelling, during construction of which, and on completion of which, they would be given food sufficient for their needs until they had a food supply of their own, and of course the communal house would be shared by them. Apparently they refused this and for some time wandered aimlessly around the area living on wild Sago and bush cabbage - from time to time they were given food by the people of Tamadigi. When they received news that a visit from a Government patrol was imminent they fled to the KEWA Region of the Gulf District.

Food, which consisted of Sago, pumpkins, yams, 'cabbage', mimia, pineapples, beans, Taro, fish, sago-grubs, and large prawns, was purchased in plenty. The patrol consequently feasted.

Monday 22nd August, 1955.

TAMADIGI - SAGARADIGI

No. 22

Timetable.

Dep. TAMADIGI 0655
Cross. MANU Ck. 0800
Halt. Top KUMASA Rge 0915 - 0930
Arr. SAGARADIGI 1145.

The patrol returned to SAGARADIGI over the same track as it had followed the day before yesterday. The return trip was done in a little faster time than previously.

Confronted with the fact, that the people from the village who had moved out to TAMADIGI were, in fact, not there, the villagers told me that all they knew was what they had previously reported and that they had not seen anyone from TAMADIGI for some time.

I was informed by these people that there is a track from here direct to the village of SORO. This will be used tomorrow rather than returning to ANUWABI, where there is also a track to SORO.

Once again very little food was available and full rice rations were issued. Several scrub Turkey's and cassowary's eggs were purchased providing another variation in the diet.

Walking time - 4hrs 35mins.

Tuesday 23rd August, 1955 SAGARADIGI - SORO

No. 23

Timetable.

Dep.	SAGARADIGI	0650
Halt.	Top IWA range	0815 - 0825
Cross	SORO River	1140 - 1225
Arr.	SORO	1230

Having broken camp, the patrol commenced at once to ascend the IWA range. After 1 hour 25 minutes hard climbing the top was reached and a halt called to regain our breaths. Continuing then almost due north the patrol walked along the top of this range, crossing numerous ridges. At about 1100 hours the descent was commenced down to the SORO River. The village was found to be on the other side of the river and as only one old canoe was available, the crossing took some time. The SORO river here is about forty yards wide, flowing at an estimated 4knots.

Camp was made whilst I inspected the village and conversed with the Village Constable FAGU. Here, as in many other places visited by this patrol, a new communal house is under construction.

The census was checked about 1600 hours when all the villagers had assembled.

Very little food was available and consequently half rice rations had to be issued.

Walking time - 4 hrs 45 mins.

Wednesday 24th August, 1955. SORO - TEGE

No. 24

Timetable.

Dep.	SORO	0655
Halt	top PUGAWASA rge.	0915 - 0930
Arr.	TEGE	1155

On leaving SORO the patrol followed up the course of the River of the same name for about one hour.

The track here led for the most part, through sago and pandanus swamps. From there, swinging to the north east we walked for a short way across flat country and eventually ascended the POUGAWAS range, the crest of which was reached about 0910 hours. Continuing then in a northerly direction the patrol climbed slowly along the top of this range until the descent was made to TEGE. As the journey straight through to Lake Kutubu would (reportedly) have taken us approximately ten hours and as one of the carriers has a badly swollen foot, it was decided to camp the night at TEGE, which is approximately half-way. Camp was made in the same spot as that used by Mr. Anthony and the A.P.C. Geologist Mr. Llŵelyn when they came to inspect the famous 'TEGE Oil Seepage'.

During the afternoon I, myself, went and had a look at this seepage. There was not a great deal of oil about except for a thin layer on top of the water in the hole dug by the A.P.C. party. I was told that natives regularly come through, both from Kutubu and the 'Fasu' to collect the oil, which is used to anoint their bodies on ceremonial occasions.

Full Rice rations issued.

Walking time - 4hrs 45mins.

Thursday 25th August, 1955

TEGE - KESE

No. 25

Timetable.

Dep. TEGE 0650
Halt. top SERA range 0820 -0835
Arr. LAKE KUTUBU 1110
Arr. KESE 1205.

As soon as camp was broken the patrol was faced with a very stiff climb to the top of the SERA Range. Having completed this successfully the patrol commenced climbing over numerous limestone ridges until a steep descent was made to the base of the range of which Mt. Kemenagi is the outstanding feature. This was ascended, more ridges were crossed, then a very steep descent made to the shores of the lake. Two canoes were awaiting our arrival following advice having been sent through earlier to the villagers of KESE of the patrol's imminent arrival. Three more canoes arrived shortly after and the patrol was ferried to the village of Kесе. It had been hoped that sufficient canoes would be available to take the party back to the station, but on arrival at the village I was informed that most of the people were at SAMAGA making sago. Constable HAMABU was then sent through to the station with a note for Mr. A.D.O. Moloney requesting canoes be sent down tomorrow to take the patrol back to the station.

The carriers and police spent the afternoon repairing the rest house and cleaning the camp site, which is on a ridge overlooking the two KESE villages. I took the opportunity of inspecting the village and conversing with Village Constable FASAGUBI.

Very little food available and full rice rations had once again to be issued. This was the last of the rice.

Walking time 4hrs 5mins.

Friday 26th August, 1955.

KESE - TAGE

No.26.

About 1000hrs the big station double canoe arrived equipped with a new outboard motor, which had arrived after my departure. On board were Mr. A.D.O. Meleney and Mr. P.O. Terrell.

Carriers and patrol gear was all loaded onto the canoe and the trip commenced back to the station. This took approximately one-and-one-half hours as opposed to approximately four hours without the engine.

On arrival at TAGE all patrol issues were collected and the patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

Maxwell B. Allwood
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Gadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu.
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT
28th August, 1955.

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION.

The initial and most important aim of this patrol was the complete revision of the census in the NAMO-URI and NAMO-HOU (that is the 'FASU') areas of the Lake Kutubu Sub-District. With the exception of two small groups of natives, whom the patrol could not contact, this object was accomplished.

The patrol was to consolidate the work done by previous patrols in these areas and also to obtain information relating to the suitability or otherwise of the area for the introduction of 'cash' crop agriculture, thereby enabling the Administration to introduce a money economy into the area and by so doing to raise the standard of living of the inhabitants.

A fourth but not unimportant object of the patrol was the selection of suitable applicants for the position of Village Constables, in those areas where the Administration has no direct representatives. No attempt was to be made to appoint Village Councillors.

On the whole, I consider the patrol to have been satisfactory in accomplishing, with minor exceptions, its direct objectives.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

These areas had not been visited by the Administration for approximately two years. (NAMO-HOU - Patrol No. 9 of 1952/53 - 15th May, 1953 and NAMO-URI - Patrol No. 3 of 1953/54 - 21st November, 1953.) However throughout the whole of this period men from these areas have been employed on the construction of the MORO Airstrip at Lake Kutubu. I would even go so far as to say that 60 per cent of the male population (excluding children of course) have at some time or another been so employed. In many instances these men were accompanied by their families.

From what was seen by this patrol and the general attitude of the people towards it, this has had a very beneficial effect. The people are beginning to settle down; to build better houses; to construct better gardens; to help their fellow man; to respect their health and to conciliate in disputes or rather to submit such disputes to the arbitration of the Administration.

In most instances the patrol was welcomed somewhat effusively and it was obvious that the people were at pains to do what they could to help us. In many instances posts, logs and stakes had been prepared, and an area cleared for the camp. This attitude was most obvious in those villages where either a Village Constable was in residence or where in the past patrols have passed through without staying the night. It was my intention to remain overnight at every village, but in some cases this was not feasible. good

There are, however, several contentious matters which I think should be discussed under this heading.

(i) Firstly the matter of compensatory payments which were to be made by the TIRIGI clan (former OTOMO River Group) to the HUGU clan (Lower Tari). The story behind this was related by Mr. Terrell in his Patrol Report No. 3 of 1953/54. Briefly it is this: In pre-Administration days, that is before the station was re-established at Lake Kutubu in 1949, these two groups became involved in a dispute in which two men from the HUGU clan were slain and eaten by the TIRIGIS. The HUGUs responded by killing 5 Tirigis. Further deaths occurred in the ensuing warfare, which did not cease until the return of the Administration. Both groups however agreed to pay compensation for the deaths that had occurred in the first onslaught.

It was obvious that something had gone wrong, as the TIRIGI clan had split into several groups, one of which migrated to HAINANA. On inquiry it was found that the Tirigis are somewhat frightened of the Lower Tari people, because they have been unable (by lack of trade) to finalize the payments. Apparently the Hugus had threatened to take action unless the payments were made.

They were told that the matter would be investigated by the next patrol to the Lower Tari and if, in the meantime anything untoward happened they were to report it at once to the Government station.

(ii) It was reported that the last census patrol on arriving at AUWABAI'IU village had discovered it to be deserted - the villagers apparently having fled on hearing of the patrol's approach.

This was inquired into and I was told, quite apologetically by the Headman of the village, that at the time some of the villagers were absent visiting the GEDOKO area and had been unable to return because of a broken bridge, the rest of the inhabitants fearing what would happen to them when the patrol arrived had fled.

These people were given a lecture on what was expected of them in the event of a Government patrol visiting the area and informed that such conduct would not be tolerated in future.

(iii) Throughout the whole of the area there is still a very strong belief in sorcery. Again the Native Regulations in this respect, were expounded to the assembled populace. In this area particularly this belief has a very tenacious grip upon the mind of all. It is a subject which these natives dislike discussing with Europeans, because, I think, of the white man's law. Possibly it helps these people explain the inordinate number of deaths which occurs in their area.

Several specific instances, however, were related to this patrol, of the practice of sorcery. These mainly concern the NAMO-GELOKO area and the villagers were told that action would be taken by the next patrol into that area.

3. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

(i) Kinship.

I have appended (Appendix "B") to this patrol report some notes I collected on the kinship structure of these people. These notes are probably subject to amendment in many respects, but they do give a general idea, rough though it may be, of the kinship system of the NAMO peoples.

I have confined myself to analysing only the simple family and clan structure of these natives. No attempt was made to discern cognatic or affinal relationships except in so far as they directly affected the simple family or clan structures.

(ii) General.

The houses and artifacts of these people have been described before and I have nothing to add but comments.

The communal houses for the most part have been renewed (or are in the process of replacement), since the last patrol visited the area. It is interesting to note that the new houses are generally much bigger and stronger than their predecessors. This was especially instanced at TAMADIGI village where the new structure is approximately forty-five yards long. (this Village has a population of 39). The principle has not changed and the houses are still divided into three sections - the verandah, mens' portion, and womens' quarters. Preference has been given to flat land situated on a slight rise rather than to the tops of limestone knolls. On the whole the interior of the dwellings were very clean, although it is more than probable that this was for the benefit of the patrol.

Steel goods have almost universally replaced stone implements, but, as with the Kutubuan, the stone 'pick' is still used in the making of sago. Stone axes adzes, bamboo knives etc. are still to be seen but their steel counterparts have relieved them of their uses. It is more than probable that the better houses seen are a direct result of the possession of, in some quantity, of steel axes and knives.

For the most part the artifacts of these people are similar to those of the Kutubuan. In dress too, the similarities are very marked. The calice rami is now worn very extensively and calice strips are worn by the women in preference to their bark-cloth cloaks.

It was interesting to note that there are a great number of 'fish-mouth' type drums distributed among the 'Fasu' villages. The design carved on them is, from memory, exactly similar to that on the Kutubuan specimens, which seems to confirm the fact that the Kutubuan imported them from this area. It is very likely too, that the cult associated with these drums (Kutubuan -Usanehabu) was adopted by the people of Lake Kutubu from the Namu tribe. However I may stand to be corrected on this point.

4. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The area traversed by the patrol can be divided into two distinct geographically areas. Firstly the NAMO-URI (the mountain region). This consists for the most part of limestone ranges, which in places are particularly rugged. This most difficult terrain crossed by the patrol was between (i) SISIBIA and HAINANA villages; (ii) between FASUBAISA and GUHUGUSIA villages; (iii) between SORO village and Lake Kutubu.

The second geographical area of which I speak is the NAMO-HOU (the valley region). This is a low narrow, swampy valley which lies close to the foothills of the IWA range, and which is literally studded with limestone pinnacles. This was described very aptly once before as a flooded limestone valley. During the wet season this valley is inundated with flood waters and is impassable.

The tracks for the most part are very poor, as is only to be expected in such an area. The construction of motor roads through any of this area would be almost impossible, definitely so when one considers the sparsity of the population. However, at this stage, I feel, they would serve no good purpose. The villagers in each area were requested to widen and clean the tracks now in use.

5. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

One of the objectives of this patrol was to try and determine what areas (if any) would be suitable for 'cash' crop production, that is for the production of rice, coffee or cocoa. In appendix "A" to this report I have dealt with each village in some detail. However, speaking generally, the area is not suitable for the production of these crops. In some areas sufficient rice could be grown for the needs of the people themselves, but could not be grown in export quantities. Similarly coffee and cocoa, in several small areas, could possibly be grown, but the areas are so small that it would be, I feel, economically impracticable. There is one area near the village of AUWABAI'IU where, if the soil proved sufficiently fertile (this I seriously doubt) would produce sufficient coffee or cocoa to support three or four small villages on an economic basis.

The NAMO valley proper is very swampy and subject to severe and frequent flooding, whilst the NAMO - Uri consists for the most part of rugged limestone ranges. My considered opinion is that 'cash' crop production in any part of this area would be economically impracticable.

I do suggest however that the people be encouraged to grow rice sufficient for their own needs, as this would at least add a few more vitamins to their very frugal repast.

The staple food in both areas is sago, although sweet potatoes are grown in some quantity in the URI region. The sago is augmented by cabbage, mimia, sugar cane, a very little taro and yam and in a very few areas bush cucumbers.

Issues of seed corn, peanuts, and soya beans were made to all groups and villages. Instructions were given as to the planting of the seed, the nurturing of the plants and the final harvesting of the crop.

The only stock in the area are pigs. At present there are only a very few of these - apparently they are afflicted with the same diseases as humans. However I was told that trading expeditions are being arranged to the Mount. BOSAVI area, where it is hoped pigs will be obtained. The quality of the animal seen by the patrol was surprisingly enough very good.

6. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The area as a whole, visited by this patrol is an unhealthy one. Especially the valley proper, which, as I have said before, is little more than a swamp. Pneumonia and malaria have between them, I would estimate, accounted for at least 80 per cent. of the deaths within the last two years. There have been 119 deaths since the last patrol to the area in 1953 and when this is compared with 61 births for the same period the result is very depressing indeed. It has been said before that these people are dying out and I can do nothing but confirm this most unfortunate fact.

The people themselves are becoming, naturally enough, very apathetic towards illness and death. They can see no reason for this inordinate number of deaths. The infant mortality rate, too, is very high and in some villages a 100 per cent. death rate for births within the period mentioned was recorded.

Although the people are somewhat apathetic in their attitude towards illness and death, they are beginning to realise the benefits that European medicine can provide. This was instanced by the fact that the sick presented themselves to this patrol without any hesitation. This included women too. Five cases of pneumonia, countless cases of malaria and a host of minor ailments were treated. All responded well to the treatment given.

The people dislike having to go to the Government station at Kutubu to obtain treatment. The journey in most cases necessitates two or more days hard travel across rugged terrain and is almost impossible for any person, who is really ill. I would therefore respectfully suggest that a medical patrol be made to this area at least every six months. If a European Medical Assistant is not available for Lake Kutubu then I suggest that one be loaned for this specific purpose.

Of course, the best method of dealing with the situation is to try and entice the natives to come to the station. To this end propaganda was spread throughout the area by this patrol. However as I said before this is in a great many instances impracticable.

Another suggestion, that I may be allowed to make, is that a Native Medical Orderly be permanently stationed at the Mere Airstrip where he could serve the twofold purpose

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Another suggestion, that I may be allowed to make, is that a Native Medical Orderly be permanently stationed at the More Airstrip where he could serve the twofold purpose

of attending to the medical requirements of the labour stationed there and also to those of the Name peoples, whose villages he could visit if necessary.

The health of the police and carriers was very good and nothing worse than cuts and abrasions had to be treated.

N.M.T. Koba who accompanied the patrol is very inexperienced and had but little idea of what was required of him.

The carriers who were all natives of the Name area and who were specifically employed for the purpose of carrying for this patrol, did an excellent job. They were untiring, uncomplaining and cheerful all the time. I have nothing but compliments for them.

7. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

This was the third census patrol carried out in this area, the initial census having been compiled in March, 1951. The villagers, on the whole, treated the matter of having their names recorded very seriously and the pre-dominating attitude was one of helpful co-operation.

In all there were four small groups whom the patrol was unable to contact. Firstly the FASUBAISA - GUHUGUSIA group, who apparently had not heard of the patrols intended visit. This is the second patrol that has been unable to contact these people, who, it seems, spend most of their time in the BOSAVI area.

Secondly the IGIBI'IU group, who undoubtedly fled upon hearing of the patrol's approach. This new hamlet was formed by a breakaway group from the Anuwabi village.

Thirdly a break-away group from the hamlet of SAGARADIGI, who, as yet, have no communal house of their own, nor, it seems, any fixed place of abode. These people have reportedly gone temporarily to the KEWA region of the Gulf district.

Fourthly the SOSAFERA (SAGERAWABU) group, who apparently have shifted further east across the SORO River. This patrol did not attempt to visit them as the journey would have taken approximately five days, when they can (reportedly) be reached in one day from KAPA village in the FOI'I census sub-division.

There are several reasons for the migrational trend apparent. (i) The SISIBI^A group split, one group formerly of WAMMAI'IU Village forming the new hamlet of KEWODIGI, whilst some of the TIRIGI clan migrated to HAINANA, KEWODIGI and to the FASU, (see Native Affairs). (ii) SONAGADIGI No.2 has been deserted, all the villagers migrating to SONAGADIGI proper. (iii) ANUWABI village split, some of the villagers migrating to MANU, some to SORO, whilst some formed the new hamlets of IGIBI'IU and ANUWABI. (iv) SAGARADIGI split because of lack of food in the area.

As was mentioned in the section dealing with Medical and Health, 119 deaths have occurred within the last two years. Of these approximately twenty five per cent.

come within the 0 - 13 years age bracket. The distressing fact will be noticed that the population has dropped from 871 recorded in the initial census to 798 recorded this check. This does not take into account the number of people who were not recorded at the initial census and who have been recorded since.

8. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In all, the area visited possesses four Village Constables and 1 Village Councillor. The Village Constables are PAGE of KAIPU, TIBIABORA of HEDINIA, LUBAKO of TAMADIGI, and FAGU of SORO. All these men seem to be doing a good job. I was most impressed with LUBAKO, who was the most recently appointed of the four, and who, supported by KARUGA the Village Councillor are making the village of TAMADIGI an example to the rest of the Namo area. He is a thorough gentleman, untiring and co-operative at all times. KARUGA had very little idea of what his duties were, although I knew that they had been carefully explained to him and to the Village Constable, when the former was invested with his insignia of office. The position of a Councillor was explained to the assembled populace of this village.

I have chosen three more men as likely applicants for the position of Village Constable in the NAMO area. They are:

(i) PUWARA - NAGE of SISIBIA Village. He is a younger brother of the acknowledged headman of the village, and possesses himself, quite a deal of authority in the Sisibia area. He is quiet, dignified and very pro-government in his attitude.

(ii) HEWAKO - IABERADIGI of HARASEBU Village. This man has been known to various Government officers at Lake Kutubu for a long time. On several occasions he has been responsible for organising 'Fasu' labour for work on the More Airstrip. He already has a good grasp of the policy of the Administration, besides which he speaks Motuan fluently. He is a nephew of the clan leader of the major clan in the Namo area and himself has a great deal of authority, and is respected, throughout the whole area.

(iii) WAI'IA - HWI'IA of SONAGADIGI Village. He has a certain amount of authority in the area and is a brother to the clan and Village leader. Is pro-Government in his attitude, but, nevertheless a spell of about six to nine months on the station before he is appointed, or at least, before he returns to his village in an official capacity, would do no harm.

It is more than obvious that Village Constables are not required in every village in this area, especially so when suitable applicants are very hard to find and the population very small. I suggest that the final disposition of Village Constables in the NAMO area be as follows:

<u>Villages.</u>	<u>Appointed V/C.</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Possible Applicant</u>
1. KAIPU KORUFA FASUBAISA	PAGA (KAIPU)		

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 2. | SISIBIA
SISIMA'A
HAINANA | PUWARA (SISIBIA) |
| 3. | IOROGOBAL'IU
HARASEBU
TATOGAI'IU
WAGIDUBU | HEWAKO (HARASEBU) |
| 4. | SONAGADIGI
SOSEBEDIGI | WAI'IA (SONAGADIGI) |
| 5. | AUWABAI'IU
HEBUAI'IU | ? |
| 6. | HEDINIA
AI'IU | TIBIABORA (HEDINIA) |
| 7. | ANUWABI
MANU
SORO
IGIBI'IU | FAGU (SORO) |
| 8. | SAGARADIGI
TAMADIGI. | LUBAKO (TAMADIGI) |

The four hamlets that HEWAKO would have under his immediate control have all stated their intention of building a big new communal house, on a site chosen between IOROGOBAL'IU and HARASEBU, where all four groups will reside together. At present there is a very small communal house at HARASEBU, which is very decrepit and due to fall down shortly. A new house had been commenced at HARASEBU but was not completed when the area became unfavourable because several deaths occurred during the construction of same.

No attempt was made by this patrol to select Village Councillors. The Village Council system was outlined briefly to the people, who were told that the Government would not consider appointing men to such positions until they had completely settled down in a given area, built good Communal houses and at least attempted to make reasonable gardens.

However, be that as it may, the patrol left the Village Registers for each particular village with the headman of that village in particular, and in the care of the villagers in general. (These books had previously been kept at the station.

It was carefully explained to all, the nature of the books and it was emphasised upon them that they were their own particular books and that they now had the responsibility of taking care of them.

The recipients of the Village Registers are listed below:

Village	Recipient	Village	Recipient.---
KAIPU	SASUWE - KENAI	KFWODIGI	SORA - LEI'IU
HAINANA	GUMIA - IBIRA	SISIBIA	LUFERAGU - NAGE
KORUPA	IAKARA - WARIMASA	IOROGOBAL'IU	KESEGABORO - SAGARIA
HARASEBU	KOGOMAI - HAUWAGA	AUWABAI'IU	HAGE - PUTU

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>RECIPIENT</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>RECIPIENT</u>
HEBUAI'IA	HEURI'IA-KOSIMANO	SONAGADIGI	KUMA-HWI'IA
AI'IU	AUWABORO-NAGENI	ANUWABI	HOGONOFATU-KANONA
MANU	HASIFASO-IUBI	SAGARADIGI	TABARE-KIPA
TAMADIGI	KURUGA-KEBO	SORO	KEANI-HAR

At all villages where it was possible, European rest-houses were commenced by the patrol police and carriers. In no instance were these completed, consequently the villagers were told to do so. In those villages where it was not possible for the patrol to commence construction, the villagers were requested to do so at the first opportunity.

Maxwell B. Allwood
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutuba.
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.
28th August, 1955.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA-

Lake Kutuba Patrol Report

No. 1 of 55/56.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Suitability of NANO area for Cash Crop Production.

KAIPU Village.

The land in the immediate vicinity of the village with the exception of areas of swamp and semi-swamp, seems to be very fertile. The water-table is very high and consequently if coffee or any similar crop was to be exploited in this area, systematic drainage would have to be the first consideration. Such crops could probably be grown on the slopes of the hills, where drainage problems would not be so great. One must remember too, that the whole area is covered in very dense rain forest. Areas suitable for such cultivation are very few and unfortunately very small. Rice could be grown much more easily, but mechanization would be needed to make the proposition an economic one.

KENODIGI and SISIRIA Villages.

Much the same applies to these two hamlets as to KAIPU. The water table is very high and the area covered in dense rain forest. Rice could probably be grown in sufficient quantities to support these small communities, the areas suitable for this crop being much larger.

SISINA'A and HAINANA Villages.

These two hamlets are both perched on small flat ridges three-quarters of the way up very rugged limestone ranges. For their own gardens the villagers have cleared small adjacent ridges. However this area is undoubtedly out of the question in regard to major 'cash' crop production.

KORUFA Village.

This is a relatively new village and consequently very little land has been cleared for garden purposes. However the area does appear to be suitable for the growing of rice, in small quantities, and if drained properly for coffee and cocoa as well. There are several large sago-swamps in the vicinity of the village, but the remainder of the area appears to be quite dry, though once again it is impossible to dig for more than 18" without striking water.

FASUBAISA and GUHUGUSIA Villages.

There is very little chance of introducing any form of economic crop in these two areas. Flat land is non-existent. On the sides of hills and ranges there is only a very thin layer of topsoil over the limestone base. The sub-soil, where it exists, is a reddish-brown clay of very high plasticity. About 15 minutes walk from GUHUGUSIA there is some flat land, but this is knee-deep swamp. The most

decisive factor of all is the lack of people. What people there are live a very itinerant life, but rarely visiting their communal houses.

IOROGOBAI'IU Village.

Here again this area would probably be suitable for rice growing. Most of it is marshy with intermittent Sage swamps and for any other crop would have to be considerably drained. The slopes of the surrounding hill, if erosion could be halted and the present soil built up, would, I think, grow coastal type coffee, but only in small quantities. I do not consider this locality suitable for the introduction of 'cash' crop production.

HARASEBU Village.

This area is much worse than IOROGOBAI'IU for whereas in the vicinity of that hamlet the ground is soft and marshy here it is knee deep swamp. As far as I could determine it could not be efficiently drained. What gardens the natives have made are in very small scattered areas of relatively dry ground.

AUWABAI'IU Village.

This area probably offers the best prospects for major agricultural undertaking of any other locality in the whole of the NAMO area. The ground is amazingly dry and firm. I am told by the 'locals' that it is never flooded. I am at a loss to know to whence the water drains. It is very difficult to try and assess the fertility of the soil. There is topsoil, which is a black loam, to a depth of about four inches below which the reddish brown clay is again struck. There is a large area of land here, possibly forty to fifty acres, that could be put under cultivation by the natives of the villages of HARASEBU, AUWABAI'IU, IOROGOBAI'IU, WAGIDUBU, and TATOGAI'IU, should the soil prove to be fertile.

HEBUAI'IA and SONAGADIGI Villages.

Both these villages are perched somewhat precariously on the tops of limestone pinnacles of which there are countless numbers in the vicinity. For the rest the surroundings are virtually swamp. I was informed that the area is at present particularly dry, which would mean that in the 'wet' seasons the whole area would be under water. The deepening of the AI'IU river, if this were practicable, would alleviate the problem to some extent. I do not suggest that any crop be even tried in this area.

HEDINIA Village.

Once again this area is very swampy and subject to snap floods, consequently I do not recommend the introduction of 'cash' crop agriculture in this area. There are a few small areas where I think rice could be successfully grown in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the inhabitants of this village.

(111)

AI'IU and MANU Villages.

AI'IU Village is situated on the only piece of dry ground in the vicinity, whilst that of MANU is perched on top of a limestone knoll. The rest of the surrounding areas are virtually swamp. I am of the opinion that nothing could be grown here save Sage.

ANUWABI and SAGARADIGI Villages.

Both these areas possess potential for coffee and cocoa growing. All the flat land in the vicinity of the villages is useless swamp, however the slopes of the surrounding hills could I feel, produce small quantities of the above. As the area is predominantly limestone there are consequently only small areas of cultivable land. Clearing and soil erosion would present the major obstacles.

TAMADIGI Village.

The flat areas in this region, although at first appear to possess potential for large agricultural enterprises become useless as soon as one realises the most distressing fact that the area is subject to very severe and frequent flooding. It is not unusual for the flood waters to rise to six or eight feet above the natural ground level. The slopes are the surrounding hills are of very rugged limestone, being the foothills of the IWA range.

SORO Village.

This village is situated in a type of gorge, where the SORO River flows between two limestone ranges. There are small areas of flat ground on either side of the river, but these are pandanus and Sage swamps. It is interesting to note that the red pandanus competes with Sage for first place as the staple of these villagers. The area is obviously useless for coffee, cocoa or rice.

Maxwell B. Allwood
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutuba.
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

28th August, 1955.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kutubu Patrol Report.

No. 1 of 55/56.

A P P E N D I X " B "

Notes on the Kinship Structure of the NAMO Tribe.

1. Simple Family.

(a) The Home.

Before beginning to try and understand the Kinship system of this community one must realise that there is no distinct residence for the family called 'home'. The only home these people have is the communal house in which men sleep at one end and women at the other. Truly each man usually has what can be termed a 'bush' house either on his hunting ground or near to his garden area. However this could not be termed a home. Sometimes the man may take his wife and/or some or all of his children with him to this small abode, but if a man has two wives he only takes one of them with him - never the two. I was unable to discover whether or not these people have a word in their language for the family group, although from what I was able to gather I can almost say for sure that there is not.

A newly married couple always return to take up residence at the village of the husband. There are however exceptions to this rule. On arrival at the communal house the husband takes up the sleeping place that he had always occupied, whilst the wife is given a place in the women's section with the other wives. The wife is not given any particular place, but one is selected at random by whoever is recognised as the Headman of the particular village concerned.

As soon as the marriage payments have been finalised, the man, (if he is from another village), arrives on an appointed day and takes his wife away to his own village where on arrival the marriage is confirmed by a feast and dance. Upon collecting his newly won bride the husband is bound to return to his own village without delay. If the man and woman are of the same village then on finalisation of the marriage payments, the state of matrimony is recognised by a feast.

The simple family do not eat together. The father and his sons eat in their own particular portion of the long house with the rest of the men of the village, whilst the mother, young sons, and daughters eat in the other part of the house with the women of the village.

The husband and wife or either may at any time visit the village of the wife, where they will be made welcome and treated as guests.

(b) The Domestic and Economic Pattern.

Let us first consider the husband and father. He is responsible (i) for the rough work in the gardens e.g. the cutting down and burning of big trees; (ii) for the cutting down of Sago palms and the removing of the hard outer casing from same.; (iii) with the other men of the village for the repairing of the communal house and of the womens' retiring houses.; (iv) for the making of food bowls and other cooking utensils; (v) for hunting-the provision of meat; (vi) the gathering of firewood.

The wife and mother is responsible for (i) the care of the children; (ii) the making of clothes for herself and the children; (iii) the care of the pigs; (iv) most of the gardening; (v) the cooking of all food; (vi) the actual making of sago.

The children from the time they can walk are taught the various task which will later fall to them. I noted below the chores, or at least some of them, of children at different ages:

- 3 - 5 year old girl - begins to break up ground with a small stick.
- 3 - 5 year old boy - is given a small knife and taught to cut up small sticks.
- 5 - 7 year old girl - starts to cook food - sago, helps mother in the making of sago, watches and helps mother beat bark cloth.
- 5 - 7 year old boy - Begins to learn to build, helps father in the garden, given small bow and arrows, learns to care for dogs.
- 7 - 11 year old girl- becomes responsible for the making of a small amount of Sago, begins to take care of pigs, makes own clothes, cooks some food.
- 7 - 11 year old boy - Boy accompanies father on hunting trips, gradually taught to use full size bow and arrow, helps father in the garden, helps in the repairing of houses.

After eleven years of age a girl is either married or otherwise takes on fully some of the duties of her mother. The boy too, must now begin to do things for himself. He is considered to be a 'youth' and unless he does his share of the work in the village he is very much frowned upon.

Women have their own individual ownership rights over all manner of objects. Although they do not in most circumstances inherit articles, they do come by them in a number of ways - handed down from mother to daughter, given as a gift by the father or brother or husband, etc. These goods are considered to be her own and she may do what she likes with them. On marriage she takes all these with her to her husband's village. However if she happens to own any land, trees etc. these are reverted to the ownership of her father or kinsmen. The husband however does use his wife's property as I will explain in a later section.

(iii)

Children too acquire various articles in much the same way as the women, except that in the case of a male child he may inherit his fathers property if the latter dies.

These articles may be borrowed for festive occasion, or to pay some debt etc. but they must be returned to the owner as some later time. This even extends to the borrowing of Sage palms and garden produce.

(c) Relations between husband and wife.

A man must be at least twenty years of age (a male adult) before he takes his first ^{wife} (the figure I have quoted is based solely upon my own personal observation). However the wife may be of any age. Child marriage is practised in this area. In some cases I have seen the husband has been about thirty or forty years of age whilst his wife is no more than ~~more~~ eight or nine years of age. However in these cases sexual intercourse is prohibited before the girl has reached full maturity. It is usual for the parents of a boy and girl to arrange a betrothal of the two whilst they are still young e.g. boy 14 - girl 6. In these cases a betrothal price is paid by the parents of the boy to those of the girl. If the engagement is broken then this is returned.

A woman is usually about seventeen or eighteen years of age before her first pregnancy, whilst the man is usually between twenty-five and thirty before he first becomes a father. The period between pregnancies is a very difficult thing to try and assess - usually two years or more, but in isolated cases it may be less. During the last four months before the birth of the child and for three to four months thereafter, the wife is secluded in one of the womens' retiring houses and sexual intercourse during this period is strictly prohibited. For about two months ~~are-th~~ after the birth of the child the mother is held in absolute terror by the men of the village, who will avoid her at all costs, refusing to cross a path that she has just walked upon.

Although the husband does not theoretically have any claim over his wife's goods and chattels, in actual fact he has. If he needs anything that his wife possesses he firstly asks her for it, if she refuses to give it to him then he may take it. The wife can do nothing about it. He may or may not replace it later but this, of course depends on the individual. The wife has no claim whatsoever over the possessions of her husband. The woman whom a man weds is his particular property and he may do what he likes with her (within reason of course). However if a man continually commits offences against his wife (e.g. continual assault, adultery etc.), then the wife's fathers brother or the wife's mother's brother (NB), may make a stand on behalf of the wife.

The main causes for quarelling between the husband and wife are the wife's laziness, husband's laziness, adultery, taking of wife's goods. These quarrels usually end with the wife getting a good thrashing from her husband.

A man may divorce his wife for continual adultery or for refusal to work, although the latter is usually treated with contempt by the husband who takes all his wife's possessions and buys another wife. In this community broken marriages are, again, a rarity.

A woman cannot legally divorce her husband. The desertion of a husband by the wife is not sanctioned by the community. In several instances where this happened the wife was literally dragged back to her husband by her kinsmen who would not tolerate such outrageous conduct.

If a man dies and:

- (i) his widow is old, she is taken care of by ~~an~~ her male adult children. If she has no children, then in most cases the husband's kinsmen will take care of her;
- (ii) his widow is still capable of childbearing, the duty of marrying her falls onto the husband's elder brother. If he does not want the woman then she is free to marry any man of her choice, although the brother's refusal to marry her is very much frowned upon. Provided the deceased husband has an elder brother, younger brothers are under no circumstances permitted to marry her. If however, the husband has no elder brothers then the younger brothers may marry her.
- (iii) his widow is past childbearing age and has young children, she will be looked after by one of her husband's kinsmen, who will adopt the children. She can if she so desires return to her own kinsmen.

If a wife dies before bearing any children, then the wife's kinsmen are bound to give the wife's sister (if she has an unmarried one) in matrimony to the aggrieved husband. Marriage payments have still to be made.

The relationship between co-wives is usually one of friendly co-operation. They have distinct duties towards their separate children for whom they cook, provide clothes etc. The cooking for the husband is shared. Sometimes each may be given a separate garden to tend but this again is unusual.

A man if he so desires may marry two sisters. There are no obligations in this respect however. In any case, except where the wife refuses to work for the husband, the latter must ask her permission before wedding another.

(d) Relations between Parents and Children.

The parents, in particular the father, has an obligation to provide food for his children. The son as a member of the village or more specifically the clan has a right to the use of the Communal house, thereby relieving his parents of the obligation to provide shelter. Similarly of course for the daughter until she weds.

(v)

As soon as a daughter marries then the parents are relieved of the obligation of providing her with food, which then devolves upon the husband. The son is in a very different position in that theoretically the parents must provide food for him until he acquires a garden of his own. As sage, for the most part, is the staple of the people this takes some time. From observation the son begins to produce sufficient food for himself about the same time as he marries. At about the age of ten years he begins to plant his own sage-palms - under the supervision of his father. These are considered to be his own palm. Usually, I have found, there is a tendency when the family garden is being made for the mother to set aside a small portion for the unmarried sons.

When the parents become too old to build their own gardens, it is the bounden duty of the married sons to provide them with food.

When a son is born a father gives him a small gift, or rather this is done when the son is named (at about 3 months). This in a great number of instances takes the form of a Mother of Pearl Shell, beads, cowrie shell etc. The gift is not a large one, but it does seem to serve the purpose of legalising the birth. I mean by that, that it is the father's way of affirming to his fellow clansmen that the boy is his son. So too in respect of a daughter, although the duty here usually falls upon the mother. Nor in fact, is the procedure obligatory, it being something that concerns the parents themselves. I might mention here too, that the father's elder brother usually provides a gift as well.

The betrothal price '~~Fal~~laganabu' is paid by the father of the son to the prospective brides father. The transaction is one between them and no one else. This is not a large payment.

The bride price is a different matter. This concerns a total of four clans. The bride's mother's and father's respective clans and the bridegroom's father's and mother's clans. It is the duty of the father of the prospective bridegroom to approach his own kinsmen and those of his wife with a view to obtaining from them contributions towards the bride-price '~~Hinamo~~'iou - Galagalabu'. He himself is expected to provide the major portion, the son contributing if he is able. When the payment is made the father of the bride, distributes it to his own kinsmen and to those of his wife.

The authority of the father over his children is much the same as that found anywhere. Filial disrespect is very much frowned upon. The father has but little to do with his daughters, as they live permanently with their mother until marriage. This does not however decrease his paternal affection for his daughter. The daughter is to the mother as the son is to the father. Between mother and daughter and between father and son there are very strong emotional ties. The son lives with his mother until he is about two years of age, when he is taken into the men's portion of the communal house where he shares his fathers hearth.

As the son grows up, reaches maturity and finally marries, the emotional relationship between father and son lessens to some extent, but nevertheless the son always professes respect for his father, from whom he has 'learned to live'.

If the father dies it is usual for his sons to be adopted by his brothers or other kinsmen, whilst the daughters stay with the mother and are either adopted by the man she marries or if she does not remarry, then by the mother's kinsmen or deceased father's kinsmen, depending on whether or not she returns to her own village. If a son is under about four years of age and the mother returns to her own village, he, in most cases, will accompany her, to return, when he reaches adolescence or marries, to his father's village. Of course, there are exceptions to the above.

(e) Relations between Siblings.

The elder brother, for the most part, has a great deal of influence over his younger brothers. This is especially marked between the eldest brother and the other brothers irrespective of seniority. There is, to some extent, jealousy between them. The firstborn son of a man is his natural heir. From what I was able to gather through a father will, when he begins to reach old age, begin to parcel out gifts to each of the younger sons e.g. land, Sage trees, Shabl etc. in order that when he dies each will have at least some portion of their father's wealth. Besides this it is the bounden duty of the eldest son of a deceased father to give to each of his other brothers, no matter whether they be full brothers or half-brother, when they marry some portion of his inheritance. This duty is watched over by the father's brother and the father's dead spirit. Quarrels sometimes arise between brothers but are, for the most part, amicably settled. I know of one instance though where a younger brother because of a quarrel with his elder brother had gone to live in another village. These cases however are rare.

It is very difficult to try and judge the relationship that exists between brother and sister, because on the one hand the men feel they are lowering their dignity to discuss the subject, whilst the women are so shy and retiring that it is difficult to converse properly with them. Brothers and sisters play together often, until they reach the age of about six years, when apparently the boy begins to realise the subordination of women in general, undoubtedly due to talks his father has given him and also to his observing the treatment of women by adult males. The sister from the time she is about eight years of age is ripe for marriage and when this takes place and she goes to live in the village of her husband, little further social intercourse takes place between her and the brother. If one visits the village of the other then they treat one another as friends and (on the surface) nothing more. It is noticeable however that the brother will often assist his married sister if she gets into any kind of trouble.

2. CLAN STRUCTURE.(a) The Clan.

The social structure of these people is based on the clan, which is unilateral being patrilineal. The clan is essentially exogamous, whilst marriage is patrilineal, in so far as it is usual for a woman to marry a man who lives who does not live in her own village and for her to take up residence in his village. I have however seen exceptions to this rule. The clan is regulated by a set of primitive sanctions. If these are incurred then the punishment is usually severe, so much so that in pre-administration days the death of the offender was not uncommon. It is difficult to say for sure, but I am of the opinion that a man can not under any circumstance be expelled from his clan, but he may be expelled from the communal house of his clan. The native word for clan is 'Aboura-ila' (lit. People tree).

I am informed that before the administration entered this area each clan lived in a separate village. In no instance did two clans reside together, although various family groups from different clans may have taken up residence in the village or hamlet of another. However today this has broken down very much and it is not unusual to find members of three or four clans living together in the one communal house, and all speaking of the village as their own. Below I have listed the place names and resident clan names of villages in this area in days gone by. Some of these villages have now been deserted and in all cases the site of the village has been moved, but in most cases the place name has been kept. Also I have put beside each its 'totemic' symbol. This use of these totems (except for the purpose of 'visiting cards') still remains in my mind a mystery. I did not have time to inquire fully into this aspect of the subject.

<u>Village name</u>	<u>Clan name</u>	<u>Totem.</u>
Kaipu	Kaipu	leaf of IOU'IA tree.
Sekofani	Sekofani	" " SAMARI tree.
Sisibia	Sebere	" " SOGOMA tree.
Otona	Otona	" " UNABA tree.
Mere	Tiriqi	GOI'IARI snake.
Kewedigi	Nagaru	leaf of DURU tree.
Sisima'a	Otona (above)	
Hainana	Iabiri	" " NOGNA tree
Kerufa	Kaipu (above)	
Fasubaisa	Wani'iabore	Bamboe.

<u>Village name</u>	<u>Clan name</u>	<u>Toten.</u>
Ieregebai'iu	Guni'hia	leaf of SOSOBIA tree.
Harasebu	Sanamai'ia	Red pandanus.
Hebuku	Kebuku	leaf of SABAGO tree.
Wagidubu	Wagidubu	bird of paradise.
TATogai'iu	Tatogai'iu	Banana.
Auwabai'iu	Ubuku	leaf of SORA tree.
Nari	Nari	Leaf of HAGENAMU tree.
Hebuai'ia	Hebuai'ia	PAI'IE bird.
Senagadigi	Kowai	leaf of GERABU tree.
Gema	Gema	Red pandanus.
" No. 2	Kigiri	Sage.
Iaferaga	Iaferaga	Leaf of KAUWIRIGA tree.
Seseshadigi	Kowai (above)	
Hedinia	Hedinia	leaf of Muri Tree
Ai'iu	Ai'iu	" " KANOMAI tree.
Manu	Sugurihabe	'bush' pandanus.
Sero	Sero	leaf of NAWASA tree.
Anuwabi	Nonokwa	'bush' pandanus.
Tamadigi	Sugurihagu	leaf of 'time' tree.
Sagaradigi	Kamasi	leaf of GURIA'ARO tree.
Segerawabu	Kaipu Hou	?

(b) Clan Leadership.

Each clan has its acknowledged headman 'Absura-Sisima'a (lit. people above or topmost.) - possible but free translation may be 'the head of the people'. not being conversant with this language I cannot say for sure. His position is based upon a number of things:- seniority, age, personality, wealth and knowledge of his area and the laws of his particular clan. The position is not a distinctive one, in that two men may at the same time be recognised as headman, one could almost call them a 'council of elders'.

The headman is responsible for the organising of men of the clan for such tasks as the repairing of the communal house, construction of communal garden etc.

(ix)

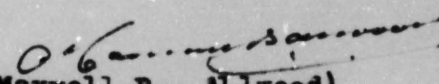
He is also the mediator in intra-clan disputes. Clan war leaders do not now exist, but from information elicited from the people, it seems that he was not usually the head of the clan but a man selected by popular opinion because of his strength and skill in battle. This selection of course had to be confirmed by the actual headman.

(c) The Clan and the Village.

As I said before, in times gone by each clan had its own village. Now however it is usual, because, I think, of the depopulation of the area, for two or more clans to reside in the one village, sharing one communal house. It does not appear certain which clan takes the precedence in the village (if any do), the original clan although in a minority or a foreign clan in a majority. In times of sickness or in the event of the two clan be unable to agree it is usual for the village group to split back into the original clans each then going to another area, possibly to return in five years to the area where they resided before.

(d) Clan Membership.

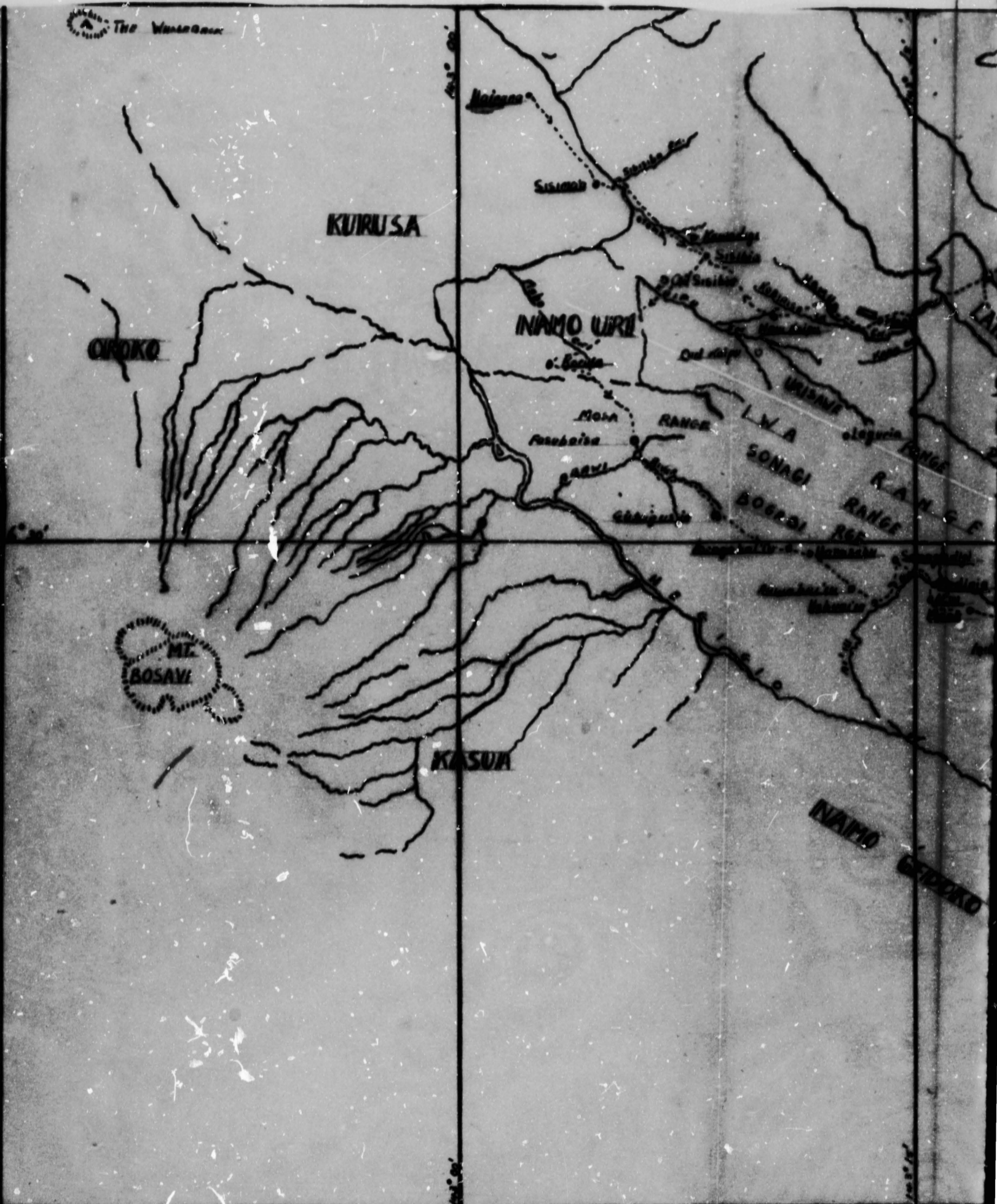
Each person is born into the clan of his father, and remains a member of that clan for the rest of his life. A child from another clan may be adopted by a family, but he only temporarily holds membership of that families clan, reverted back to his own clan as soon as he leaves that family, or gets married. Children born out of wedlock are a rarity in this area and in the absence of acknowledged cases I cannot discuss the subject concerning their clan membership.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu,
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

29th August, 1955.

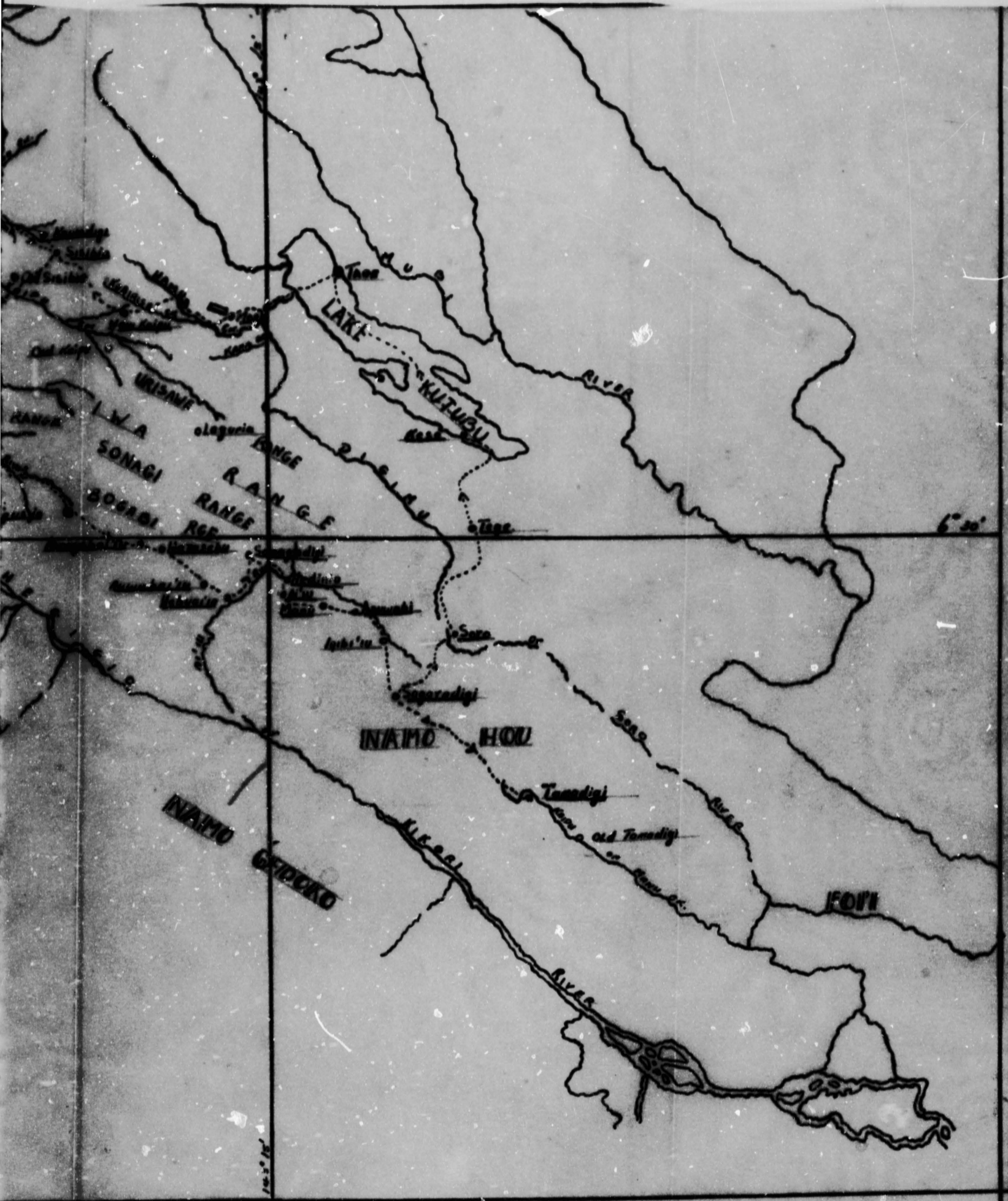
THE WINDY



- Kasa* • Patrol Camps
- Sisibia* • Occupied Villages
- Fasubisa* • Other Villages
- Patrol Route

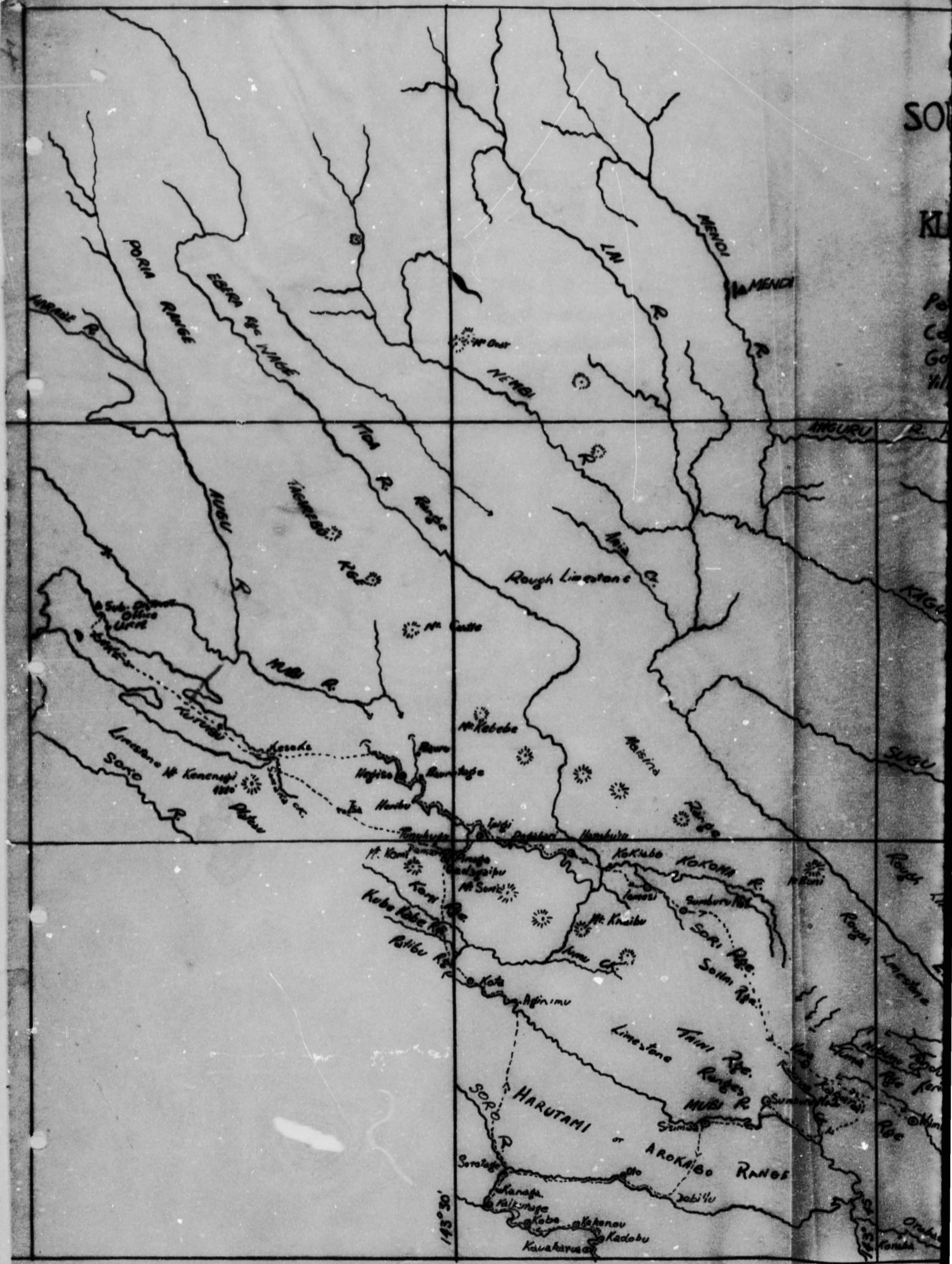


SCALE 1:250,000



SCALE 1-250,000

Prepared for Patrol 1 of 1922/26
 Based on Aerial surveys carried out by R.P.G
 and on maps compiled by Champion and
 Robinson and subsequent patrols.
 O. Cameron, C.P.O.
 Lt. H. H. H. 29th August, 1925.



SO

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KIGA

SUGU

Rough

Rough Limestone

Limestone





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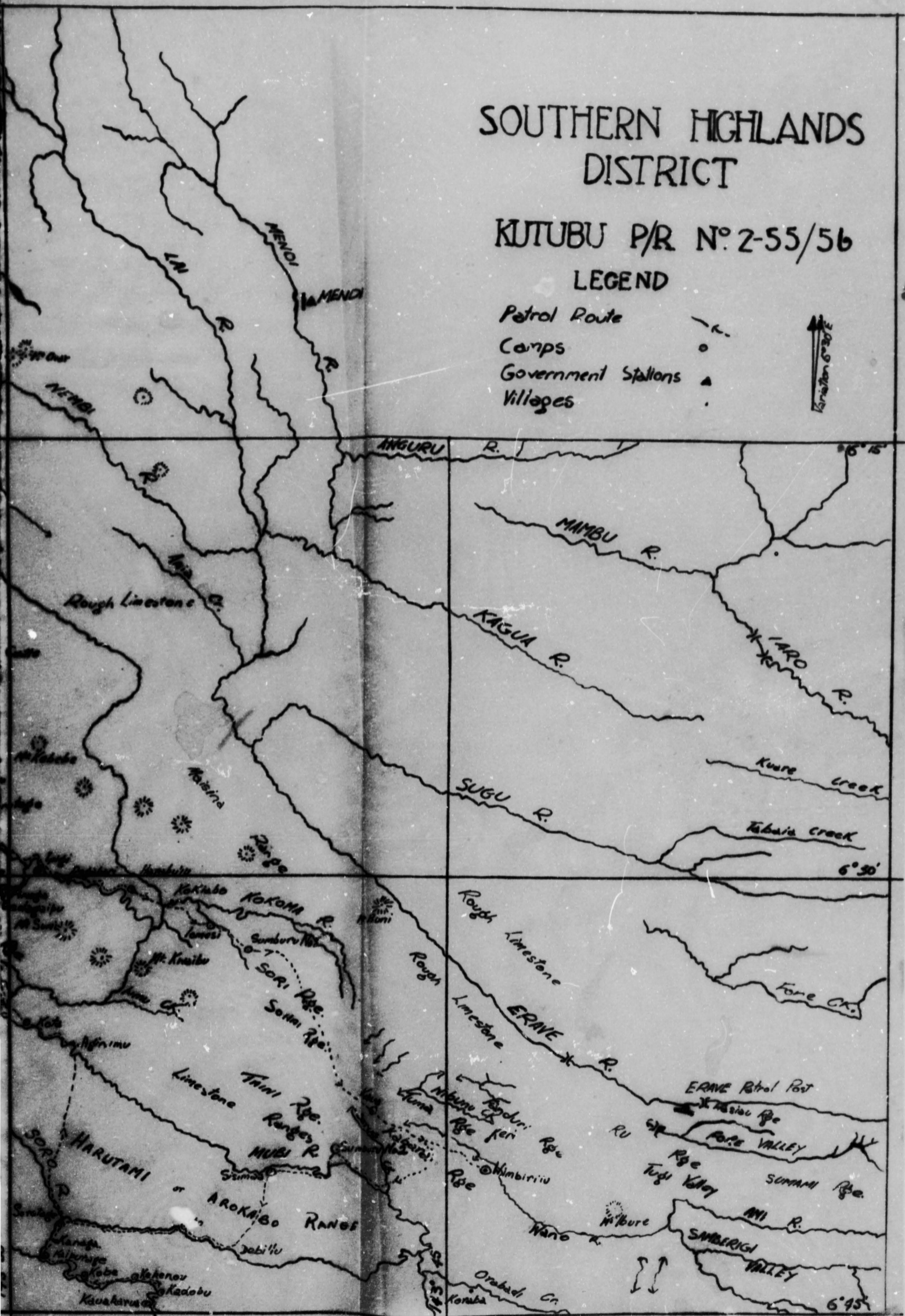
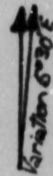
Oruba

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

KUTUBU P/R N° 2-55/56

LEGEND

- Patrol Route 
- Camps 
- Government Stations 
- Villages 





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by M.B. Allwood, Patrol Officer-r.

Area Patrolled FOI'I and KO OMA River Census Sub Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

N.P.&.N.G. Const. 7

Natives CAKESIA 20

Health 1 (N.M.O. Para)

Duration—From 3/10/1955 to 28/10/1955

Number of Days Twenty-three (23)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 31/12/1954

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

Map Reference Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol Census revision and consolidation of Administration influence

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/11/1955

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Population

Year.....1947

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In	Out		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F		
<u>FOI'I CENSUS SUB DIVISION.</u>																				
HA-RAKUI'IA	8.10.55	2	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	3
AGINIMU	24.10.55	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	9	1	4
KOTA	25.10.55	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-
SISIMA'A	15.10.55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
OTO	18.10.55	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
SOROTAGE	23.10.55	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
TOGOBI'I'IA	22.10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KORE	21.10.55	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	5	8
POFOFIYU	20.10.55	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
YUMAGA	18.10.55	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1
KAWAKURUA	13.10.55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
KAHUI	15.10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	5
TOTALS		10	8	7	2	2	4	2	-	1	2	-	3	14	11	1	16	3	21	32
KAIPUTARE	22.10.55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	3
<u>HEMELI</u> (formerly SAGARA'ABU - NANO Census Sub Division)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS		12	8	7	2	2	4	2	-	2	2	-	3	20	13	1	16	3	28	35
<u>KOKOMA CENSUS SUB DIVISION.</u>																				
SOMBURUN No. 1	10.10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	3
SOMBURUN No. 2	14.10.55	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
IGIESTI	1.10.55	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	10	1	3
KAUA	12.10.55	INITIAL CENSUS																		
WIBIRI'IU	13.10.55	INITIAL CENSUS																		
TOTAL		2	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	6	-	13	-	1	6

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
	M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M + F	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
2		2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	20	4	30	4-	38	25	32	31	137		
9		1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	10	1	10	3-	12	7	19	11	49		
2		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	4	10	2	10	4-	11	14	13	17	57	
-		6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	8	3-	1	2	7	8	18		
2		-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	3	24	4	24	4+	16	12	21	23	78	
2		-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	3	11	1	11	5-	10	9	9	14	44	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	3	3	8		
-		5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	5	16	-	16	4	10	7	13	13	53	
-		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	7	15	1	15	4+	11	13	12	17	54	
-		-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	2	17	-	17	3+	10	9	11	17	53	
1		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	5	-	4	3-	5	6	8	6	27	
-		7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
13		21	32	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	150	45	135	10	154	-	124	115	153	167	578	
3		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	8	-	8	2	9	5	7	9	30	
16		28	35	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	157	48	163	10	162	4	133	120	160	176	608	
3		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	6	-	7	3+	7	6	9	7	29	
-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	8	4	4	5	8	10	28	
10		1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	32	26	22	1	24	3	27	15	32	24	98	
3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3	-	3	5-	3	5	3	3	14	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	1	17	-	17	3	6	7	20	17	50	
13		1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	62	13	56	1	59	-	47	38	72	61	219	

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
RICE lbs	150	30	90	-	-	-	-	30
WHEATMEAL lbs	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAT tins	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEGETABLES lbs	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MATCHES boxes	144	30	30	-	21	-	-	63
TOBACCO sticks	110	90	30	-	-	-	-	-
AXES ea	4							4
TOMAHAWKS "	2							2
BEADS, assorted lbs	4				3	1		-
SALT "	6				5	1		-
PAINT, fa. ce. red "	2				2			-
CALICO, coloured yds	20				20			4
HOOKS, fish ea	24				20			4
LINES, fish yds	40				35			5
KNIVES, 15" bush ea	27							27
" 16" Beale "	3				3			-
" 15" " "	3				3			-
" 8" " "	15				13			2
" 6" " "	12				12			"
KEROSENE gall	2	1						1

XII MA.30-18-11

10th December, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MEHETI.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1955/56 - MR. M. B. ALLWOOD.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.
2. Mr. Allwood writes a lucid report and seems to have carried out a competent patrol.
3. The sections relating to health will be passed to P.H.D. to reinforce your earlier discussions with Dr. May. One cannot help suspecting that some disease factor is now operating which did not exist prior to European contact. It could be the spread of malaria, consequent on greater freedom of movement, accompanied by introduced respiratory diseases which, whilst not fatal to coastal natives, can have devastating effects on "new" people. The point being made is that if the current rate of apparent decline had been maintained in the past, the population would have died out.
4. The patrol map has been sent to Lands Department for copies, which will be forwarded to you.
5. Mr. Allwood's recommendations (p.18) that tree cash crops be experimented with is sound. Cacao does best at up to 1,000 feet a.s.l., but trial plots should be tried with coffee. It is important to give these people new interests.

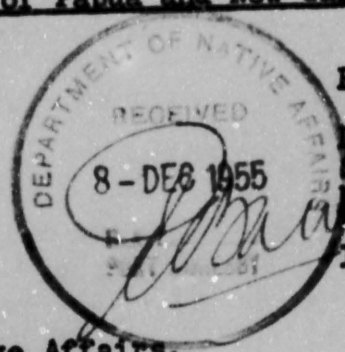
MA
2/11

J. X. McCarthy
(J. X. McCarthy)
Director.

30/15/11 ✓

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

RRC:VHG



File No: 30/1 - 637.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

1st December, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R. Kutubu No.2 - 1955/56
Mr. M. B. Allwood.

Mendi memo. 30/1-596 of 25th November, refers.

2. Patrol map is forwarded herewith, may six sun prints be run off and returned, please.

Robert R. Cole
(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

RRC:vHG

File No: 30/1 - 596.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MUNDI.

25th November, 1955.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

P/B. Kutubu No. 2 - 1955/56
Mr. M. B. Allwood.

The report is acknowledged and I congratulate Mr. Allwood on the painstaking manner in which he conducted his patrol.

2. A patrol map did not accompany the report, please forward.
3. Several aspects of the method in which Mr. Allwood organised his work is to be especially commended and it reflects the interest he has taken in his instruction and an obvious effort to understand the people.

The almost 100% roll up for census is, to a large degree, the result of giving ample notice of your itinerary. This is essential, for the people have their domestic chores which must be organised and unannounced visits only cause confusion and short tempers.

I am pleased to see use was made of all rest houses. It must be very frustrating for natives to see no use being made of a building erected for our particular benefit. It is wise to spend additional time by making use of rest houses, and compliments on construction should be made if warranted.

4. The WIMBIRI'IU people could have migrated from the Lower SUGU and further investigation may show they still claim land rights in that area. It is worth following up.
5. I agree we have a depressing medical problem in this and other areas of your Sub-District and your case was discussed with Dr. May.

In all probability a European Medical Assistant will be posted to Kutubu about February of next year and his surveys may help us to find a solution.

6. C e n s u s .

(a) You are referred to District Instruction No. 4 of 18th August, 1954, and D.D.S. & N.A. Circular Memorandum No. 87 of 14th May, 1955.

"Census Sub-Divisions will in future be known as Census Divisions"

"Rechecks of Census will be (recorded) exactly in the same order or sequence (each time) to facilitate comparison and each census patrol will mark the Division (boundary) on a 4 mile to 1 inch map submitted to this office"

(b) It is essential that these instructions be observed for recheck sheets are overlayed on the original sheets for comparison. This means village names must be on exactly the same lines of the Village Population Register sheet on each occasion census is recorded. The sequence must be the same each time.

(OVER)

(2).

30/18/11 ✓

(c) I cannot reconcile the FOI'I figures for Patrol 8-52/53 recorded 2,482 population and Patrol 2-54/55 recorded 2,506 population. This patrol records 608 only and fourteen villages (WASEMI to DOGABARI) are missed.

The enclosed sheets show the correct sequence and you are required to fill in the missing statistics before the recheck of population is considered complete.

Please return three copies.

(d) It is noted your patrol instructions required the patrol to start at NARABU'IA which permitted only half the Census Division to be rechecked. Village Population Registers are not required until the complete Division is revised.

(e) KOKOMA figures are accepted.



Robert R. Cole
(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

MINUTE to :-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For information, please.

Mr. Allwood's Camping Allowance Claim is attached.

Robert R. Cole
(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955/56

Govt. Form - 3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F						
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Males		Females		M		F		M		F															
<u>KONOMA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION</u>																																					
SUNBUANNOI	10.10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	2	6	-	7	31	7	6	9	7	29
SUNBUANNOI	14.10.55	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	-	8	4	4	5	8	10	28
LOMESI	9.10.55	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	10	9	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	6	23	1	24	3	27	15	32	24	98
KIARA	12.10.55	Initial Census																																			
WIMBANI'U	13.10.55	Initial Census																																			
TOTALS		2	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	7	6	-	13	14	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	62	13	56	1	59	-	47	38	20	61	219

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

LAKE KUTUBU No. 2 of 1955/56

CONDUCTED BY: M. B. Allwood, Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED: i. LOWER MUBI RIVER
ii. KOKOMA RIVER.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

Europeans -

M.B.Allwood, O.I.C.

Natives.

R.P.&.N.G.Const..... 7

Health 1 (N.M.O. PARU)

Interpreter 1 (GIRIGI)

Carriers 20

DURATION: 6th October, 1955 to 28th October, 1955 - 23 days

OBJECTS: Complete Revision of Census.
Consolidation of Administration influence.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketch map attached.

Maxwell B. Allwood
.....
(Maxwell B. Allwood)

Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu.

31st October, 1955

30/1

Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUBU.

4th October, 1955.

Mr. C.P.O. Allwood,
Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUBU.

Patrol Instructions - Patrol No. 2 - 1955/56

You are required to conduct a patrol of the Lower FOI'I and KOKOMA River census sub divisions of this sub district, leaving this headquarters on Thursday 6th October.

Cpl OPAI, Constable HAMABU, N.M.O. PARU and Interpreter GIRIGI have been detailed to accompany you and you will select a further five constables from the Kutabu detachment.

Carriers have been sent for from the area to be patrolled and will be here tomorrow morning.

Your patrol route will be to the Mubi via HEGISO and the patrol will start at HARABU'IA, thence SUMBURU No.1, SUMBURU No.2, SISIMA'A, KAHUI, OTO, KAUAKAURUA, KEKENOU, SOROTAGE, KOTA, SAGARAWABU, KESE visiting all intermediate villages.

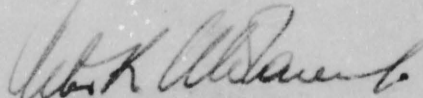
Little is known of the area between the two SUMBURU villages but it is thought that there may be one or two small hamlets who have not had a census before. If this assumption is correct please record the initial census. All village registers at present held on the station will be left with the village or group concerned.

Mr. Terrell compiled a very good map on his last patrol to the area and you should take a copy of this making any alterations that you think necessary.

From previous reports I believe that the Mubi is rather fertile so you may take peanuts and European vegetable seeds from this office for distribution.

If possible I would like you to encourage two youths and two children to come to Kutabu at Christmas for schooling. The youths for medical training and the children for our Village Higher School.

The trip should take three weeks at the outside but do not hurry at the expense of a thorough patrol.


(P.K. Moloney) a.p.d.b.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday, 6th October, 1955 TAGE - HEGISO

No.1

Timetable.

Dep. TAGE	0915
At KESEKE Ck.	1105 - 1240
At. SEGEME	1515 - 1555
Arr. HEGISO	1645

There was a slight delay at the station this morning, whilst the carriers, who had only arrived in late yesterday afternoon, were organised. The patrol then boarded the large outboard motor - powered double canoe and a quick trip was made down the lake. Some time was taken ferrying stores and personnel up the Keseke Creek.

Moving as a body the patrol climbed to the top of a ridge overlooking the lake, crossed several more small ridges and then descended to the canoe landing at SEGEME, where canoes were assembled awaiting our arrival. There was another short delay here whilst the canoes were lashed together. The patrol then moved downstream to HEGISO village where camp was made.

Food comprising Sago, bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, cucumbers, 'cabbage', sugar cane, and pumpkins was available in plenty. Sufficient purchased for 3 meals.

Travelling Time - 5hrs 15 mins.

Friday 7th October, 1955 HEGISO - IPIGI

No.2

Timetable.

Dep. HEGISO	0815
At. BAURUTAGE	0830 - 0935
At. HERRIBU	1000 - 1105
Arr. IPIGI	1250

The bulk of the patrol was sent ahead to IPIGI with instructions to make camp, whilst myself, N.M.O PARU N.M.T. HAGU, Interpreter GIRIGI and one Constable undertook an inspection of HEGISO Village and a complete medical check of the villagers. This having been completed the party moved on to BAURUTAGE and thence to HERRIBU, where similar inspections were carried out. We then moved steadily downstream to IPIGI.

During the afternoon at the invitation of Mr. Donaldson, the Missionary in Charge, I visited the Unevangelised Fields Mission Establishment at OROKANA where various matters were discussed.

Food was once again easily obtainable.

Travelling time - 1hr 25 mins.

Saturday 8th October, 1955 IPIGI - HARABU'IU

No. 3

Timetable:

Dep. IPIGI 0730
At. DOGOBARI 0815 - 0910
Arr. HARABU'IU 1015

Before breaking camp a thorough inspection and medical check was carried out. The patrol then embarked on a flotilla of canoes and proceeded downstream to the village of DOGOBARI. From here the bulk of the patrol was sent ahead to pitch camp at HARABU'IU, whilst I with a small party carried out an inspection of the villagers and their village. Embarking once again in canoes the party moved down the river, crossing a series of rapids, to arrive at the HARABU'IU canoe landing. From here a fifteen-minute walk brought us out at the village of that name, where camp was being erected.

During the course of the afternoon Village Constable GIWA reported in to inform me that all the villagers had assembled, the census was then checked. A medical inspection was made and several were treated for minor ailments.

Sufficient food was purchased for the patrol's needs.

Travelling time - 1hr 40 mins.

Sunday 9th October, 1955

HARABU'IU - IOMESI

No. 4

Timetable:

Dep. HARABU'IU 0700
Cross WAGE Rv. 0735 - 0830
At KOKIABO 0840 - 1000
Arr, IOMESI 1020

Upon breaking camp the patrol moved for a short distance over a good track to the WAGE River. As only one small canoe was available stores and personnel had to be relayed across the river and for a short distance up the KOKOMA River to the canoe landing near KOKIABO.

Myself and a small party remained for some time at KOKIABO, where we were met by Village Constable AGEHAMUKA, whilst the remainder of the patrol went straight through to IOMESI (Waruma), where we were to spend the night.

After having been told that most of the KOKIABO people had assembled I attempted to revise the census. This was not successful so everyone was told to go through to IOMESI where another attempt would be made. During the afternoon the complete census was checked, not however, without difficulty. The whole thing was made more difficult by the fact that two interpreters had to be used because of the change from the FOI'I language.

Food was readily purchased from the assembly.

Travelling time - 1 hr 20 mins.

Monday 10th October, 1955 IOMESI - SUMBURU

No.5

Timetable.

Dep. IOMESI	0710
Arr. SUMBURU No.1	0840

On leaving camp the patrol moved steadily over a slushy track to the small hamlet of GIRAWI (Sumburu). Shortly after leaving IOMESI the patrol was met by Const. ENDAHIPS who was taking the Brave mail through to Kutubu.

On arrival at camp it was found that, with the exception of one old man, the village was deserted. He volunteered the information that everyone was away at their gardens and would be in later. During the course of the afternoon most of the villagers arrived and the census was checked.

IABUSI, who had recently been repatriated from BOMANA gaol after serving a 12 months sentence for murder, did not present himself. Two police constables were then sent off to his gardens to try and locate him. They reported back just on dusk to say that they could find no trace of him.

I could obtain no information as to whether a track exists from here to the No. 2 Sumburu hamlet. However V/C GIWA of HARABU'IU says that he knows of a track that goes in that general direction and offered to accompany the patrol. It is obvious that there is a track but the villagers are afraid, for some reason, to show it to the patrol.

A little food purchased but this had to be augmented with rice.

Walking time - 1 hr 30 mins.

Tuesday 11th October, 1955 SUMBURU - KAUA

No.6

Timetable.

Dep. Sumburu	0630
Top MOGAGI Rge.	0745 - 0800
Top SORI Rge.	1100 - 1130
Top SOHAI Rge.	1245 - 1300
Arr. KAUA	1610

Before leaving camp this morning a debate ensued among the locals as to whether or not one of them would accompany the patrol. Eventually it was decided that one youth would come with us as far as the first camp.

On breaking camp the patrol ascended to the crest of the AGA Range, after descending which a stiff climb was made to the top of the MOGAGI Range where a halt was called to allow the carriers, who were dragging rather badly, to catch up. Leaving this, the patrol again descended steeply to the floor of what could be called a narrow valley. This was followed along for some time crossing numerous ridges in the process. The ascent of

the SORI Range and the one that followed it up to the crest of the SOHAI Range were almost heart-breaking, as the faint track we were following led up the almost vertical walls of these ranges. Leaving the top of Sohail range a long descent was made, to what appeared to be another narrow valley, numerous ridges were again crossed until the patrol arrived at a very wide road (approximately 20 ft.). This was followed for about 45 minutes until we reached the village of KAUA, which appeared to be deserted. Camp was pitched nearby whilst the carriers continued to file in for the next hour.

The terrain cross today was most inhospitable, consisting solely of limestone ranges and ridges. Very little water could be found along the track due, I presume, to underground seepage. The village consists of two small houses after the style of those at the first Sumburu hamlet and a very long women's house. It is situated on the top of a limestone ridge.

Our guide, together with two police constables, was sent out to try a contact the locals. After a short while several came in but asked to be excused for a short time so they could gather food.. About 1830 hrs quite a few people came into camp, including women. The patrol will remain here tomorrow to try and contact all the people of this village, census them, and try to determine if any other villages exist in the area.

A little food was purchased but, nevertheless, full rice rations had to be issued.

Walking time - 8 hrs 05 mins.

Wednesday 12th October, 1955

AT KAUA

No.7

Gimtabaha. The stay at this village did not prove as fruitful as had been hoped. This morning a small party and myself scoured the locality in the vicinity of KAUA but found only one small bush house containing two women, who accompanied us back to camp.

On returning to camp all the villagers were assembled, takks given and questions asked, with a view to determining whether or not further population existed in the area. Apparently from what I was told there is another small hamlet about 3 - 4 hours walk east of here, and in fact several of those assembled belong to it. These were very anxious that the patrol should visit their village and offered to guide us to it. The population (consisting of 14 persons) was then censused.

Several cases of tropical ulcers were treated at the camp and asked to accompany the patrol tomorrow so that further treatment could be given. This they promised to do.

Once again a little food was bought but this had to be supplemented with full rice rations.

Thursday 13th October, 1955

KAUA - WIMBIRI'IU

No.8

Timetable.

Dep. KAU A 0640
Top IANODINI Rge 0850 - 0905
Arr. WIMBIRI'IU 0955

Today's walk proved much pleasanter than had been previously anticipated. The limestone was not so much in evidence and one steep climb only had to be made - that to the crest of the IANODI-NI Range. For the most part the patrol walked along the tops of a network of ridges. About 15 minutes walk from WIMBIRI'IU village the patrol came upon a beautiful stand of pine trees which extended to and past that village.

From the village, which is situated on the top of a high ridge an excellent view of the surrounding countryside is obtainable. The village of KERI can be seen planted on the side of the TUMA Range. The village here consists of one large mens' house and two very large womens' houses on each side of it. Three small womens' houses can be seen in the bush not very far from the main village.

During the course of the day quite a few of the local inhabitants arrived in and at about 1530 hrs the recording of the initial census was attempted. This was made difficult by the absence of a good interpreter, Constable HAMABU officiating, using, strangely enough, by way of medium, the Mendi language. Although fifty names were recorded here, I feel that there are quite a lot unrecorded. I base this assumption on the fact that the building of the village, which is not a small one, would have required the services of more than twenty males; secondly items of clothing etc were found at each place in the mens' house; thirdly the number of pigs seen in the vicinity of the village. The pigs here are obviously well looked after some weighing I should estimate 250lbs.

Little food was offered to the patrol and full rice rations were once again issued. Walking time - 3 hrs.

Friday 14th October, 1955

WIMBIRI'IU - SUMBURU No.2

No.9

Timetable.

Dep. WIMBIRI'IU 0620
Halt Top BOWAGE Rge. 0910 - 0930
Cross SARUA Creek 1040 - 1110
Arr. SUMBURU No.2 1230

The patrol on breaking camp moved back over the track it had followed yesterday for 2hrs 15 mins. Immediately after branching off we were thrown back again into rather precipitous limestone country. Numerous small ridges were crossed, but the climb to the crest of the BOWAGE Range was the only difficult one of the day. After crossing the SARUA creek, which is quite a substantial stream, by means of one dilapidated canoe, the patrol followed along

the bank of the MUBI River until SUMBURU No. 2 (Sarua) was reached. Camp was made a little way from the village on the flats near the Mubi itself.

During the afternoon most of the villagers arrived in and the census was checked. A messenger was then sent off to SISIMA'A to inform those people that the patrol will visit them tomorrow.

A messenger was sent off to OTO as well, advising them of our itinerary. Insufficient food was bought and rice enough for 1 meal had to be issued.

Walking time - 5 hrs 20 mins.

Saturday 15th October, 1955 SUMBURU No.2 - SISIMA'A No.10

Timetable.

Dep	SUMBURU	0710
Cross	MUBI Rv.	0720 - 0750
Arr.	SISIMA'A	0905

Insufficient canoes were available to take the patrol through to Sisima'a by river, so all personnel, with the exception of a small party who manned the two canoes that had been brought through for our use, moved overland. After crossing the Mubi by means of canoe, the patrol literally cut its way through to the village, crossing intermittent Sago and pandanus swamps.

On arrival the villagers were found to have assembled and so the census was checked whilst camp was being made. I was here informed that the village of KAHUI which the patrol was to have visited tomorrow has been deserted following the murder of one of the elders (Kutubu C.P.S. No. 1 of 55/56). These people have apparently migrated to the KAPA area.

Food consisting of pandanus, sago, pit-pit, sugar-cane, taro, sweet potatoes and cabbage sufficient for the patrols' needs was purchased.

Walking time - 1hr 25 mins.

Sunday 16th October, 1955 SISIMA'A - OTO No.11

Timetable.

Dep.	SISIMA'A	0635
Halt top	AROKABO Rge	0835 - 0900
Halt opp.	DEBIYIU	1030 - 1100
Arr.	OTO	1200

After breaking camp, the patrol moved over flat swampy country for about 20 minutes until the AROKABO Range was reached. A long grind then ensued to the crest of this range where a halt was called to allow everyone to regain their breaths. Descending then, following for most of the way the MASIA Ck, the patrol reached the MUBI River again about 1020 hrs and continued along its course for an hour until arriving at the village of OTO.

The patrol was here met by Village Constable DEGA (a new appointee) who reported that not all the populace had assembled, as some were still out gathering food. He

was instructed to try and get everyone together as soon as possible.

Everyone arrived in by 1530 hrs and the census was taken, after which food adequate for two days was purchased.

This village has become somewhat dilapidated within the last year. One of the womens' houses has fallen in at both end, only the centre now remaining habitable. Instructions were given as to its renewal and to the cleaning up of the village generally. A case was also stated in favour of building a small road from the village to the canoe landing on the river.

Walking time - 4hrs 30 mins.

Monday 17th October, 1955

OTO - KARA

No.12

Timetable.

Dep OTO	0820
At SOROTAGE	0910 - 0920
At TOGOBIABU	0945 - 0955
At KOBE	1050 - 1120
At KEKENOU	1150 - 1200
Arr. KAWAKARUA	1310

Our departure this morning was delayed somewhat whilst the canoes were lashed together in pairs for the trip down-stream. The level of the river is very high after the recent heavy rains, but nevertheless all the rapids were negotiated without mishap. The patrol carriers most of whom are good canoe men were at home on this their own river.

The bulk of the patrol was sent ahead to erect camp at KAWAKARUA whilst I with a small party visited each village on the way down to advise of the patrol's itinerary.

Not all the villagers had arrived in when I arrived in camp, so it was decided to postpone the census check until tomorrow to give all a chance to be present.

Sufficient food had been purchased yesterday for the patrol's needs today, so nothing but a little bamboo was purchased.

Travelling time - 4 hrs 10 mins.

Tuesday 18th October, 1955

AT KAWAKARUA

No.13

As everyone had assembled, the census was revised early this morning.

At about 0900 hrs a small party including myself set out to visit the BEAVER FALLS returning to camp at 1230. I had visited these falls once previously but on that occasion the sky had been overcast and the weather generally miserable. However, today the weather was beautiful and the level of the river high. Having reached the main falls it was decided to try and get a little further south around the bend in the river to see if there were any further fall. After angling across the side of the gorge for about 20 minutes the party came to a spot about 100 ft. above the river and just north

of another set of falls, dropping about 50 - 70 ft. There is also another small fall just above the major one.

Food in plenty was purchased, the larger trade items being in demand.

Wednesday 19th October, 1955 KAWAHARUA - KADOBU

No.14

Timetable.

Dep. HARA 0655
Arr KADOBU 0800

Upon breaking camp the patrol moved steadily upstream until the village of KADOBU was reached.

This village has been completely demolished and the only building now left standing on the site is the rest-house. Most of the villagers are living near by in small family houses. Posts and logs are now being stacked ready to commence the re-building of the new village.

During the afternoon all the villagers arrived and the census was checked. Food in plenty was once again brought in and sufficient purchased for the patrols needs. Beads and salt were in favour today as trade.

Travelling time - 1 hr 05 mins.

Thursday 20th October, 1955

KADOBU - KEKENOU

No.15

Timetable.

Dep. KADOBU 0700
Arr. KEKENOU 0920

It was decided to move the whole patrol upstream in the canoes rather than walk as most of the carriers are good paddlers and know the river. It was a battle against the rapids most of the way but the patrol eventually arrived at its destination without incident.

The villagers had all assembled prior to the patrols arrival, so after inspecting the village the census was revised. These people had, like so many of the other villages so far visited, cut stakes and posts ready for our use. They have also built here a very nice and comfortable rest house overlooking the river.

Food consisting of sago, pit-pit, pandanus, breadfruit, "cabbage", bamboo shoots, bamboo, taro, bananas, was purchased with beads and salt in adequate quantities for our immediate needs.

Friday 21st October, 1955

KEKENOU - KOBE

No.16

Timetable.

Dep. KEKENOU 0705
Arr. KOBE 0815

Once again the patrol shuttled upstream to arrive at KOBE Village at 0815 hrs. Before commencing this morning some of the police and carriers were detailed off to relash the canoes, because on inspection yesterday afternoon it was found that some of the cane ropes had frayed badly.

Camp was made on a small rise overlooking the river and about two hundred yards from the village. This area had been cleared by the villagers and a rest-house erected. The rest-house is by far the best in the area having three rooms, two of which are approximately 10 x 6' and the other 12 x 10'. It has been very strongly made and the villagers were complimented on their effort.

Village Constable INAHAI (another new appointee) who had accompanied the patrol down from OTO was sent out to assemble his villagers. He reported back at 1000 hrs and the census was compiled.

Once again plenty of food was available at the evening's market.

Travelling time - 1hr 10 mins.

Saturday 22nd October, 1955 KOBE - KAIPUTAGE No.17

Timetable.

Dep. KOBE 0900
Arr. KAIPUTAGE 1030
At GUNUDUBUBO 1045 - 1100
Arr. KAIPUTAGE 1110

There was a delay in breaking camp today when it was found that two of the carriers had run away. A search was made for them but it proved unsuccessful. L/Cpl OPAI CONSTS HAMABU and GIMI were detailed off to further the search, whilst the patrol moved upstream. I had been informed that the people of SAGARAWABU hamlet in the NAMO area, whom I had been unable to contact whilst conducting a patrol in that area in August of this year, had not taken up residence near KAPA but at the mouth of the KAIE Creek. The patrol was left at a clearing near the mouth of this creek myself and a small party ventured up the stream to try and contact these people. After approximately fifteen minutes paddling we came upon a small clearing containing one house. Fortunately the headman was there and after questioning, told me that most of his people were living nearby. He was told to try and assemble them whilst the party proceeded back to KAIPUTAGE where camp was made. These people had all assembled by 1300 hrs and the census was checked.

I then took a small party upstream to the village of TOGOBI'IABU where the census for these people was revised. The party, returning to camp at about 1530 hrs, found no sign of OPAI and his party. With a small party I returned to KOBE to try and find them. Just before reaching KOBE this party was seen to be paddling upstream from the direction of KEKENOU. OPAI reported that he had had no success, although a thorough search had been carried out. We then returned to camp arriving about 1750 hrs.

Sufficient food purchased for the patrols needs.

Sunday 23rd October, 1955 KAIPUTAGE - SOROTAGE No.18

Timetable.

Dep. KAIPUTAGE 0705
At TOGOBI'IABU 0800 - 0815
Arr. SOROTAGE 0930

Once again on breaking camp the patrol embarked on the canoe fleet and paddled upstream to SOROTAGE (MASIGI)

hamlet which is perched on a ridge overlooking the MUBI and SORO River Junction.

Camp was erected at the conclusion of which task the Village Counciller FERAMENA reported that all his villagers had assembled. The census was then checked and and talks held with the villagers.

Plenty of food was once again available and some had to be turned away.

Travelling time - 2 hrs 10 mins.

Monday 24th October, 1955 SOROTAGE - AGINIMU No.19

Timetable.

Dep. SOROTAGE	0630
At. Canoe landing	0700 - 0710
Halt. top HAURUTAMI Rge.	0915 - 0945
Arr. AGINIMU	1310

Leaving camp the patrol moved up the SORO River for thirty minutes until the KAPA track was reached. This was followed, the ascent of the HAURUTAMI or AROKABO Range made where a halt was called to give everyone time to regain their breaths. Continuing then, the patrol crossed several ridges, angled down the side of the range for some time and eventually arrived again at the MUBI River at 1310 hrs. Two canoes came across from the village of AGINIMU to meet us and the patrol was ferried upstream a short distance in these.

The census was checked during the afternoon, when all the villagers eventually arrived in.

Village Constable MENA who has accompanied the patrol from Kutubu was sent off yesterday to advise the people in both this and KOTA hamlets of the patrols imminent visit. He arrived in camp at about 1800 hrs and reported all well.

Food sufficient for our needs purchased.

Travelling time - 5 hrs 10 mins.

Tuesday 25th October, 1955 AGINIMU - KOTA No.20

Timetable.

Dep. AGINIMU	0810
Arr. KOTA	1015

There was a delay this morning whilst the canoes, which had been brought down from KOTA last night were lashed together in pairs. This task having been completed the patrol embarked and moved steadily upstream to the village of KOTA.

The village here is very decrepit and the people have all moved out to their garden houses preparatory to its demolition and reconstruction. The proposition was put forward that the new village be built on the flat ground near the river, rather than the limestone pinnacle on which it is now perched.

The villagers all assembled at the camp site about noon and the census was checked. Once again food in

plenty was available for the patrol.

Travelling time - 2hrs 05mins.

Wednesday 26th October, 1955. KOTA - PIMAGA No.21

Timetable.

Dep.	KOTA	0635
Halt top KUBE KABE Rge.		0910 - 0930
Halt top SOHAI Rge.		1030
Arr. GETAGAIPU		1125
Arr. PIMAGA		1135

Today the patrol clambered over the three ranges which separate the Lower from the middle Mubi people. The carriers kept up particularly well in what, all in all, could be called a fairly hard days walk. The major obstacle in crossing these ranges is the psychological one.

Camp was pitched near the rest-house here. A tent was erected for myself as I considered the aforementioned dwelling to be unsafe. It was later demolished. It had been standing for about four years and had managed to acquire a 30 degree lean and this together with the fact that it swayed violently when anyone entered was frightening.

The villages of PIMAGA and DAMMAI'IU were both deserted when the patrol arrived, but quite a few of the villagers arrived in during the afternoon. Word was sent out that inspections and medical checks would be made in all villages tomorrow.

Although not asked for, a little food was brought in and duly purchased. This had to be augmented with rice.

Walking time 4hrs 50 mins.

Thursday 27th October, 1955 AT PIMAGA No.22

The patrol remained in camp today, the carriers and police clearing an area for the new rest-house, whilst I with a small party visited the villages of GETAGAIPU, ERAGAHUGU, TUNUHUGU, DAMMAI'IU, finally arriving back at PIMAGA at about 1530 hrs. At all villages inspections and medical checks were carried out and talks held with the villagers. Instructions were given to each village about the maintenance of tracks in the area, some of which are in a deplorable condition. Each village was given its own particular portion of road to look after.

Whilst at ERAGAHUGU an invitation was received from Mr. Donaldson to visit his establishment at OROKANA. This was accepted and a pleasant hour was spent there chatting with the missionaries.

Although once again food had not been requested it was duly brought in and consequently purchased. It was, however insufficient for our needs and had to be augmented with rice.

Friday 28th October, 1955

PIMAGA - TAGE

No. 23

Timetable.

Dep. PIMAGA 0700
Halt KUBIABUSA 0910 - 0930
At SAMAKA 1100 - 1255
Arr. TAGE 1510

7
Leaving camp the patrol crossed several low spurs and then followed along a very pleasant track until the SAMAKA sago swamp was reached. This was negotiated without much difficulty and the party settled down to wait for the canoes which had been requested yesterday. Mr. D.C. Cole and Mr. A.D.O. Moloney arrived about 1245 in the small government launch, followed by two large canoes. An uneventful trip was then made up the lake to the station at TAGE.

The carriers and police arrived in later in the afternoon and the patrol was stood down.

Travelling time - 5hrs 55 mins.

END OF DIARY

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was undertaken on instruction received from the Assistant District Officer, Lake Kutubu - a copy of which is attached hereto.

The primary objective of the patrol was the complete revision of the census for the Lower MUBI River and KOKOMA River areas. The census for HARABU'IU village in the middle MUBI River area was also to be checked. Although the patrol passed through all villages in the Upper and Middle Mubi River areas, little work was done there, with the exception of Village inspections and medical checks. It is believed that another patrol is to visit these people in the near future. Almost a 100 per cent attendance was recorded in most villages and of the absentees, they were either later sighted by the patrol or valid excuses tendered for them.

Information had been gathered by patrol No.2 -54/55 led by Mr. C.E.T.Terrell and accompanied by myself to the effect that a small population existed between SUMBURU No.1 (GIRAWI) and SUMBURU No. 2 (SARUA) villages, an area previously unvisited by patrol. This patrol was therefore instructed to traverse that area in an attempt to discover whether, in fact, any people did live in this locality, and if so, to contact them and record an initial census for their villages. It was found that two small hamlets did exist and consequently the names of the people in these were recorded.

The patrol was also to try and encourage two children and two youths to come to Kutubu at Christmas - the youths for medical training and the children for schooling. See 'Medical and Health' and 'Education'.

The patrol, as a whole, was very satisfactory, and successful to the extent where all direct objectives were accomplished with no untoward incidents.

The patrol took slightly longer than had been anticipated. This was due to the fact that new rest-houses had been built in nearly every village and it was my intention, where feasible, to sleep in each one.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole of the area visited seems to be quite satisfactory. In the Upper and Middle Mubi River area the villagers, although they had been told that this patrol would not check their census, had nevertheless all assembled at their villages when the patrol passed through. Talks were consequently held, but no complaints were made nor any acts of violence reported. The villagers here seem to be living fairly contentedly.

Similar remarks apply to the Lower Mubi with one exception which will be detailed later. For the most part the patrol was made welcome at all hamlets visited and the villagers were very co-operative, as displayed by the fact,

that posts and logs had been made ready for the patrol before its arrival. Rest-houses too, have been constructed in all villages, most of which are very comfortable. Again co-operation was shown in the amount of food offered to the patrol, although this could be attributed to the fact that the carriers being used by the patrol were locals. Again attendance at census was almost 100 per cent.

The patrol was advised by five of the villages that they intended to demolish their villages in the near future and re-build them. Two other villages had been recently completed. However, be that as it may, the fact still remain that the villages as seen by this patrol were generally in a frightful condition. In some a belated attempt had been made to clean them prior to the patrol's arrival, whilst in others nothing at all had been done. Instructions were left with each village as to the cleaning of the village and as to the cutting of the grass in the immediate vicinity. It was stressed on all Villages Constables that it was within their province to see that these instructions are carried out.

One murder has taken place since the last visit of a Government patrol, that of GAMOGO of KAHUI Village. The alleged murderers who are from the villages of KORABA, and HANAHARI in the Samberigi area were apprehended some time ago and have now been committed to take their trial before the Supreme Court.

The major repercussion that this murder has had is that the village of KAHUI has now been deserted, the inhabitants migrating to the KAFA area. About half of the SISIMA'A people have moved out of the area as well. A certain tenseness is apparent in this particular area because of the murder. The people told me that they left the locality because they thought reprisals might be made because of their assistance in the apprehension of the murderers. All were told that they now had Government protection and if anything untoward happened they were to report it at once.

As was mentioned previously two villages, previously unvisited by patrols, were found by this patrol in the KOKOMA River census sub-division. They are KAUA and WIMBIRI'IU in both of which the initial census was recorded. These people made the patrol very welcome and were at pains to do all they could to help and on the whole seemed pleased to have the patrol visit them.

3. ANTHROPOLOGY

The people of the Lower Mubi ~~area~~ (called locally FOI'I ~~asa~~ opposed to Mubi and Kutubu) speak the same language and have an exactly similar culture to the Lake Kutubu people, of whom so much has already been written. There was insufficient time on this patrol to make any study at all of culture change with the exception of noting a few of the more obvious changes in physical culture.

There has been no change made in the design of the houses of the village which still contains its mens' house "aa" and ~~some~~ Womens' houses "kasera". Neither have the canoes changed from those used decades ago. Steel implements have for the most part replaced stone, except in such items as the 'wasa' (Sago-scraper), Wabu'ia' (bark cloth beater) etc. for which the European has been unable to provide acceptable substitutes. Bone implements too, such as the 'Viribu' and 'Pagebo' (pandanus fruit splitter and gouge) are still in universal use. Bark cloth has to some extent now been replaced with calico. The areas, however, not very wealthy and, although most of the substitutes the European has to offer for their own meagre artifacts have been obtained, their numbers are limited.

The KOKOMA River area offers new grounds for anthropological study. The first question that would have to be asked though is - from whence did this small scattered population come originally. The language and cultures of these people, from surface observations, are in no way similar to that of their neighbours the Foi'i.

The villagers of WIMBIRI'IU told me that they had come from an area across the Erave river, possibly it could have been the Lower Sugu. This migration had taken place within the last twenty years and was brought about, they say, when the Kagua people raided and burnt their villages. This was not apparently the first time it had happened, but climaxed a situation which had been barely tolerable for generations. The first group to move out were those now occupying GIRAWI (Sumburu No.1) hamlet.

4. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health position in the Lower Mubi and for that matter the whole of the area visited by this patrol is anything but good. Admittedly very little sickness was evident whilst the patrol was in the locality. However, one has only to glance at the census figures to realise what the true position is. Seventy six persons died during a period of ten months that had elapsed since the last patrol to the area. When this is compared with the number of births - twenty five - for the same period, the result is very depressing. Again of these twenty five births it was recorded that eleven died before reaching the age of one month and there were probably more children born who died soon after birth that the patrol was not told of.

The main sickness here is pneumonia, aggravated by malaria with which the area is riddled. No attempt was made to obtain a spleen rate percentage, but it would not, I think, be an exaggeration to say that seventy per cent of the population have enlarged spleens. Several cases of dysentery were reported whilst there have also been cases of filariasis. Tropical ulcers and isolated cases of yaws were also apparent. Again approximately sixty per cent of the people are suffers from tinea (sipoma).

The lower Mubi cannot be compared with the other Mubi area where medical attention is available at the Mission station, of which the people, by and large, are availing themselves. Mr. Donaldson has now acquired an outboard motor and with engine driven transport, will be able to do more medical work in the Middle Mubi. However this does not apply to the Lower Mubi where, if the people wish to receive treatment, they are faced with a two or three day walk to the aid-posts at government or mission establishments. In this and in their standard of health generally they may be compared with the people of the NAMO division of this sub-district (Patrol Report 1 of 55/56). The recommendations made in that patrol report are equally applicable to this area.

One further aim of this patrol was to try and encourage two youths to come to Kutubu at Christmas for medical training at the Government aid-post, having in mind that at some time in the future they may be able to further their training at the Native Medical Trainee School IDUABADA. ~~FERRANA~~ of ~~and~~ ~~FOGA~~ of ~~KERNOU~~ were selected. They are both orphans and seem to be very intelligent lads.

This patrol was accompanied by Native Medical Orderly PARU - KOUSA who did an excellent job in attending to all the medical needs of the patrol staff and villagers generally. His presence was invaluable.

The carriers who were all locals of the Lower Mubi area and who were specifically employed for this patrol, carried out their duties satisfactorily. They were, on the whole, very small and not very strong, consequently their standard of carrying was poor. But for all that they tried to do their best.

5. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

As has been pointed out by previous patrols, the areas visited are very fertile. However the native has not taken as much advantage of this fact as would be expected, mainly because his staple food is Sago, which abounds in all parts of the area. Consequently he lacks incentive to build and maintain large gardens. Whether or not if he did have sufficient incentive he would become agriculturally minded is a moot point. Small gardens are found dotted all around the Mubi River flats owned, in the main, by individual families; communal gardening not being undertaken to any great extent.

Again once a garden has been made the native has a tendency to neglect it to some extent. Weeding is carried out perfunctorily and the crops allowed to thrive as best they can, despite the fact that, generally, the native lives on or near his garden land.

Among the crops of the Mubi River native are: pandanus, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, pit-pit, yams, taro, bananas, tree cabbage, sugar-cane and the inevitable sago. Protein is added to his meal by sago grubs, prawns, fish, pig and various game caught in the scrub and bush.

The area, I feel, offers excellent opportunity for the growing of Cocoa, coffee and rice. With the aid of the Administration these crops could be exploited for and by the native. European exploitation of the agricultural potential of the area would at this stage be uneconomical due to transport and communication difficulties.

The only livestock in the area is, of course, the pig and in view of what has been said about this undernourished, under-developed animal by previous patrols, further remarks would be superfluous. It was, though, very pleasing to note the outstanding size and quality of the pig in the villages of WIMBIRI'IU and KAUA.

Passionfruit seeds and peanuts were distributed to all groups and villages by this patrol and advice given as to the planting, tending and harvesting of the crops.

6. EDUCATION.

There is one school in the area visited - that conducted by the Unevangelised Fields Mission at OROKANA. This caters for children in the Upper and Middle Mubi villages, but has not, as yet, been able to entice any children from the lower Mubi to attend. All teaching in this school and its sister school at Kutubu is done in the vernacular, no effort having been made to teach English.

The only other school in the Sub-District is the Village Higher School at Lake Kutubu. This has likewise been unable in the past to enrol children from the lower Mubi. Two young lads were brought back by this patrol from the KAPA region to commence school in the new year. Both are at present learning to speak Motuan prior to commencing their studies, as this is the medium of instruction used in the school. They are NOGIMEA -HAI'IA and BOGO - EONE.

7. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Little need be said about the topography of the area crossed as it has been described fully in previous patrol reports. For the most part it consists solely of limestone ranges, with the notable exception of the so-called Mubi Valley. In the Lower Mubi River region the areas of flat or semi-flat land are not so extensive as in the Middle Mubi, being confined to the river 'flats'.

The area between the two Sumburu hamlets consists solely of rugged, almost precipitous, limestone ranges, whilst the whole of the areas covered in dense rain-forest.

The general means of inter-village communication is by canoe, consequently tracks, although in existence, are very poor indeed and in many instances have to be re-cut when used. Where it was thought necessary the villagers were instructed to improve the tracks and maintain them. However, in a great number of cases, this task assumes almost gargantuan proportions when one considers the terrain and the small population.

Motor transport roads are, as yet, non-existent. A road connecting IPIGI with the Lake could be built with very little difficulty and I feel would prove an asset in the future. Village labour from the Upper and Middle Mubi could be used. The only difficult stretch would be the crossing of the SAMAKA sago swamp. The connecting of the lower Mubi area with the lake remains at present an impracticable task due to the inhospitability of the terrain and the lack of population. Further more such a road could serve no purpose.

8. MISSIONS.

The only mission established in the area is the Unevangelised Fields Mission, which has a station at OROKANA on the Middle Mubi River. This station has at present a European staff of four and was visited twice by myself during the course of the patrol, both times at the invitation of Mr. R. Donaldson, the Missionary in charge. No complaints were made and the whole establishment seems to be functioning smoothly. Such comments as are necessary have been made elsewhere in this report.

9. MAP

The sketch map accompanying this Patrol Report is a modification of the 1:250,000 District Map. It is essentially the same as that submitted with Lake Kutaba Patrol Report No. 2 of 54/55, with the exception that several new place names have been added. Only one copy is forwarded.

10. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Four new Village Constables have been appointed to the Lower Mubi since the last patrol. They are DEGA of OTO, MENA of KAPA, WARAGO of KADOBU and INIHAI of KOBE. All of these men accompanied the patrol for some part of the trip, MENA staying with the patrol for the entire period. DEGA and INIHAI are both very willing and energetic besides which they seem to have a good grasp of what is expected of them. The other two give the appearance of being out of their depth in their new position, but this will probably disappear once they settle down. For the rest the Village Constables in the area carry out their duties satisfactorily.

The KEKENOU Village Constable died shortly before the patrols arrival, but, as yet, no new appointment has been recommended.

I suggest that the next patrol to the KOKOMA River division try to select an applicant for the position of Village Constable for the WIMBIRI'IU - KAUA area. He could also control the SARUA hamlet. As this was the first patrol to the former two hamlets no selection was made.

Village Councillors were appointed to most villages by Patrol No. 2 of 1954/55. These men all seem to understand fully their position and I have little to say about them. For the most part they have become much more co-operative and helpful since their appointment. It is believed that a Council meeting is to be held at Kutubu soon after Christmas.

11. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

A decrease of 39 was revealed for that portion of the FOI'I Census Sub-Division checked by this patrol. This does not include the former hamlet of SAGARAWABU, the inhabitants of which are now living in the FOI'I. This decrease can be attributed, on the one hand, to the great number of deaths recorded, and on the other hand, to the several migrations out of the area both to unchecked parts of the sub division and out of the subdivision.

The KOKOMA Census Sub Division reveals a much prettier picture with an overall increase of 68 recorded. 64 new names were recorded in the hamlets of KAUA and WIMBIRI'IU. For the rest the increase can be attributed to migration into the sub division from outside and to new names recorded by this patrol. It will be seen from the figures in the migratory columns for this sub division that 27 persons migrated in as opposed to 7 who migrated out. The outstanding balance is then made up by the deaths recorded.

As mentioned earlier the village of KAHUI has now ceased to exist, several of the former inhabitants moving into the KORABA area and the remainder migrating to take up residence with the KAFA group. An inordinate number of migrations out of SISIMA'A were recorded, for the same reason as the KAHUI hamlet was deserted. Most of these are now living at either OTO or KAFA.

The inhabitants of the former hamlet of SAGARAWABU were reported to have moved across the SORO River from the NAMO area. They were found by this patrol to be living in a small hamlet at the mouth of the KAIPU creek. The census check of the village revealed that 9 persons (8 of whom were in the 13 and over age bracket) had died, whilst the others had migrated out - some to the KEWA Region of the Gulf District.

Taking the areas, where the census was revised by this patrol, as a composite whole, the following facts are revealed.

That a total of 76 persons died of whom 20 were under 1 year of age. This can be opozed to the 25 births recorded for the same period - 10 months!

That eleven men are at present employed outside the District. It was reported that these are employed by the Aust. Petroleum Company in the Gulf District. Apparently several months ago either a survey team or a recruiter was in the Kewa Region of that District and sent up several of the local natives into the lower Mubi area to try and entice some of the Mubis to return with them to Kikori. The village elders were apparently against these men leaving their villages but could do nothing about it, when the appeal of the coast had such a tenacious hold.

That 9 youths are now employed inside the District, all of whom are working at the Government station.

12. POLICE.

Members of the Lake Kutubu detachment who accompanied this patrol were:

3050	LCPL	OPAI
7093	Const.	FOKU
7095	"	SENGOJO
7747	"	HAMABU
7797	"	GIMI
8357	"	MAUI
9008	"	TIA

Maxwell B. Allwood
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

~~3rd November, 1955.~~
3rd November, 1955.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by M. B. ALLWOOD, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled (i) Kutubu to Erave, (ii) Upper & Middle Mubi River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. F. Jenkins (Kutubu to Erave)
Mr. J. W. Griffiths (Kutubu to Erave)

RP&NG Const. 6
Natives.. Health

Duration—From 23/1/1956 to 16/2/1956 Carriers 65

Number of Days Twenty - Five (25)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28/10/1955

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

Map Reference Kutubu P.R. No. 2 - 54/55

Objects of Patrol (i) Provide escort for A.P.C. Surveyors from Kutubu to Erave.
(ii) Complete Revision of Census.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/5/1956

District Commissioner

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

Dif
P/A

Village Population

Year..... 1956/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				In		Out	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
HEGISO	15.2.56	6	6	1	1			2							1	3	9	5	1	1	2
BAURUTAGE	"	3	3	1	1					1	1				7	4	1	4	1	2	
BAURU	"	-	2												4	1		2	1	3	
HERIBU	14.2.56	3	3	1	2	1			1		1				5	6	4	2	2	3	
IPIGI	10.2.56	3	6		1		1								3	1	5	2	5	9	
TUNUHUGU	13.2.56	2	2													1			7	9	
GETAGAIPU	12.2.56	4		3												2			3		
DAMMAI'IU	13.2.56	5	4			1	1	1	1						1	6	3	2	2	8	1
PIMAGA	12.2.56	1	2													1	1	1		1	
ERAGAHUGU	11.2.56	6	2			1									1	1	4	2	5	3	
DOGABARI	9.2.56	6	1	2		1					1		1	2	4		4	3	5	2	
6																					
TOTALS		39	31	8	5	4	1	3	1	1	3		1	23	30		36	4	29	47	5

Population Register

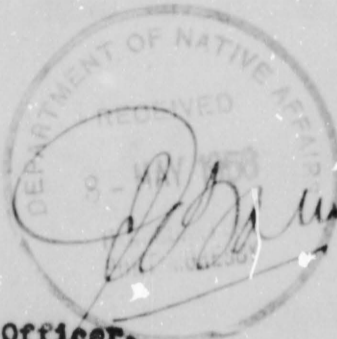
Area Patrolled... UPPER & MIDDLE MUBI RIVER

MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
In	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child Bearing AGE	Child		Adults		M + F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M			F
9	1	2									16	42	20	36	3	38	3.8	33	41	48	41	163	
1	1	2									18	28	13	28	1	28	3.5	30	23	30	34	117	
	1	3									5	11	5	5	1	5	4.3	9	8	13	5	35	
4	1	3									17	30	14	29	1	31	3.5	34	32	33	30	119	
5	5	9									18	36	15	36	4	36	3.8	29	30	39	41	139	
	7	9						1			5	20	4	16		17	3.0	12	6	22	18	59	
	3							1			6	20	6	21	2	22	4.6	12	14	20	21	68	
8	2	8	1		1			4			43	89	31	76	7	75	4.1	81	67	91	79	324	
1		1									14	21	9	20	2	20	4.0	20	25	24	22	91	
4	5	3						1			19	62	20	45	5	48	4.7	38	49	66	60	214	
4	3	5	2								23	38	17	41	5	45	4.0	32	31	41	47	153	
36	29	47	5		1			7			184	397	154	353	31	365		350	315	427	398	1482	

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

30/1/56 ✓

File No:- 30/1 - 1193.



District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

1st. May, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

P/R. Kutubu 3 - 1955/56.

Report and memo 61-30/1 of 3rd. March, 1956, are acknowledged. These were received on Saturday 28th. April, 1956.

2. You are referred to District Circular Instruction 1/7 - 539 of 15th. November, 1955, and DDS. Circular Instruction 217 of 14th. October, 1955, regarding the form in which reports should be submitted. Appendices, as required, were not forwarded and I have had these prepared to enable me to submit them to interested Officers.

3. Census figures are interesting but incomplete and I await a reply to paragraph 6 of my memo 30/1 - 596 of 25th. November, 1955.

The villages of WASEMI, TUGIRI and KESE need to be rechecked before the FOI'I Census Division is complete. Please have these checked and then submit the complete figures for the Census Division.

4. It is noted that Mr. Allwood claimed camping allowance for the period he was at Erave Patrol Post. You were at Erave when the patrol arrived and are conversant with accommodation, situation. If the claim is correct as stated I suggest you cover it with an explanatory memo, and send it direct to Headquarters.

As the Senior Officer of Lake Kutubu Sub-District you have authority and should sign the certificate to support the claim.

Incidentally I prefer both certificates to be typed on the actually contingency itself (on the reverse side if necessary).

5. The documents on "Medical and Health" have been referred to the District Medical Officer and he is preparing to visit you by the first aircraft.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

[Signature]
(Rosa R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

For information, please.

Two copies of the report herewith. The Camping Claim will be forwarded direct from Kutubu.

[Handwritten initials: D/H, P/A, G...]

[Signature]
Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

LAKE KUTUBU No. 3 of 1955/56.

CONDUCTED BY: M. B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: KUTUBU - ERAVE.
UPPER & MIDDLE MUBI RIVER.

PATROL PERSONNEL: Europeans -
M.B. Allwood, O.I.C.
J.F. Jenkins (Kutubu to Erave)
J. W. Griffiths(" ")
Natives.
R.F. & N.G. Const..... 6
Health 1
INTERPRETER 1 (BAIKI)
Carriers 65.

DURATION: 23rd January, 1956 to 16th February, 1956 - 25 days

OBJECTS: Provide escort for A.P.C. Surveyors from Kutubu to Erave.
Complete Revision of Census.

Maxwell B. Allwood
.....
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu.

19th February, 1956.

.....

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was undertaken on verbal instructions received from the Assistant District Officer, Lake Kutubu.

The main task of the patrol was to provide escort and carriers for Messrs Jenkin and Griffiths of the Australasian Petroleum Company, who were moving through to the Patrol Post at Erave to carry out Astro Fixing work in that area. The patrol was only undertaken when it had been found impossible to arrange movement by air.

As the patrol had to return through the Mubi River area to Lake Kutubu, it was thought an excellent opportunity to revise the census in those villages not previously done by Kutubu Patrol No. 2 of 1955/56. Once again in this area an almost 100 per cent attendance at census was recorded. Most of the few absentees were either sighted later by the patrol or valid excuses offered for them.

The opportunity was also taken to look into the health position of the natives in the area following a recent pneumonia epidemic, especially the three villages in the Upper Mubi River region.

Except for an initial lack of carriers, the patrol, as a whole, was very satisfactory and successful to the extent where all direct objectives were accomplished with no untoward incidents.

PATROL DIARY:

Monday, 23rd January, 1956 TAGE - HEGISO No. 1

Timetable.

Dep.	TAGE	0805
At	KESIKE	1045 - 1220
At	SEGEME	1650 - 1720
Arr.	HEGISO	1835.

A most frustrating day with almost everything going wrong from the start. The trip from the station to the end of the lake was reasonable fast, the outboard equipped double canoe being used. Just before reaching the end Cpl. HEWAKO was met coming towards the station and he informed us that he had only been able to get 16 carriers from the Mubi area. This made our total strength 35 to carry 65 odd loads.

The Kesike creek was found to be negotiable to only the smallest of canoes owing to the present low level of the lake. Soon after arriving the carriers commenced ferrying the stores along the track.

On arrival at SEGEME the first load of stores was ferried down stream to HEGISO with Messrs Griffiths and Jenkins, whilst I returned along the track to find the carriers.

Eventually everyone and everything arrived at camp. As it was dark when camp was made, all the carriers

were allowed to sleep in the village communal house.

Food consisting of Sago, Bananas and Cabbage was purchased about 11p.m. All hands were issued with rice and wheatmeal.

Travelling Time - 7hrs 45 mins.

Tuesday 24th January, 1956 HEGISO - DOGABARI No. 2

Timetable:

Dep. HEGISO	0950
At. BAURUTAGE	1020 - 1040
At. HERIBU	1100 - 1115
At. TUNUHUGU	1230 - 1245
At. DAMMAI'IU	1305 - 1405
At. GETAGAIPU	1410 - 1425
At. ERAGAHUGU	1540 - 1555
At. IPIGI	1610 - 1625
Arr. DOGABARI	1655.

The start this morning was delayed whilst everything was organised after yesterday's trial. The carriers and police were then sent ahead to make camp, whilst, in company with the two A.P.C. surveyors, Cpl. HEWALO and Interpreter BAIKI, I visited most of the villages in the area in an attempt to recruit more carriers. Another thirty carriers were added to patrol strength without any difficulty - in fact, the lads were very keen to accompany us and several offers of assistance had to be rejected.

All villagers were informed that the census would be revised on the patrols return from Erave.

On arrival at DOGABARI it was found that camp had been made satisfactorily just opposite the village, where a new rest house has been built. The C.I.C. of the Police Post in the area, Constable IAMA reported in and advised that all was well.

Sago, Bananas, 'pit-pit', sweet potatoes, 'Cabbage', pandanus and bamboo-shoots were purchased in plenty.
Travelling Time - 4 hrs 35 mins.

Wednesday 25th January, 1956 DOGABARI - SUMBURU No. 3

Timetable:

Dep. DOGABARI	0655
At. HARABUI'IU	0810 - 0820
At. WAGE Rv.	0920 - 1115
Arr. SUMBURU	1340

It had been intended to try and get through to Camp No. 1, so accordingly the whole party embarked on canoes to lessen walking time. The rapids just above HARABUI'IU were negotiated without difficulty.

Although the track was in relatively good condition, with a few minor exceptions, the carriers lagged very badly arriving into camp at Sumburu up to an hour after the European party.

A little food was purchased. Nevertheless full rice rations had to be issued.

Travelling time - 4 hrs 40 mins.

Thursday 26th January, 1956 SUMBURU - ASIMALA No. 4

Timetable:

Dep.	SUMBURU	0650
Arr.	CAMP No.1	0835
At	KU'IU	1030 - 1230
Arr.	ASIMALA	1410

Heavy rain this morning delayed the start of the walk. Leaving camp the patrol moved over a faint track for about an hour until the track widened, after which walking became comparatively pleasant.

Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Jenkins volunteered to walk in the middle and end of the carrier line. Even so the carriers dragged very badly, so much so that a spell of two hours had to be called to allow everyone to catch up. Consequently the patrol moved only as far as Asimala today. It would not have been feasible to have continued on to TEISORO considering the exhausted state of the carriers.

Rice and wheatmeal issued sufficient for three meals.

Walking time - 6 hrs 20 mins.

Friday 27th January, 1956 ASIMALA - ERAVE No. 5

Timetable:

Dep.	ASIMALA	0630
At.	TEISORO	0810 - 0830
Arr.	ERAVE	1625.

After breaking camp the patrol climbed, steeply in places, to the crest of the range. A slushy track was encountered after descending, and continued to Teisoro, where a short halt was called. The next several hours were spent negotiating limestone ridges. Another halt was made at 1420 hrs to allow the stragglers to catch up. The patrol then moved on to ERAVE, halting briefly at the Unevangelised Fields Mission establishment to pay respects.

The party was met at the Government station by Mr. Brian Corrigan, who has but recently taken up duties as the Officer in Charge here.

Walking Time - 7 hrs 50 mins.

Saturday 28th January, 1956 to AT ERAVE No. s6-15
Monday 6th February, 1956.

The delay at ERAVE was due to unfortunate circumstances, which had not been anticipated. Mr. A.D.O. Moloney who was at Mendi for a District conference had hoped to be able to fly down to Erave to join the patrol. This was not possible because of the number of times both Mendi and Erave airstrips were closed during the period.

The party had been advised to take only sufficient food for the trip down as there was to be a drop the day after arrival. On arrival it was found that this had been postponed until Sunday. On Sunday the Catalina aircraft was unable to locate the station due to weather and the airdrop was again postponed until Thursday. The result was similar on Thursday, except that the Catalina mistook IALIBU for Erave and was proceeding to drop at that station when he

was advised of his error. Radio advice was then received that a Norseman aircraft would bring in the supplies from GOROKA on Tuesday or Wednesday. This arrangement was again altered and consequently it was decided that the patrol would move off.

Tuesday 7th February, 1956 ERAVE - ASIMALA No. 16

Timetable:

Dep.	ERAVE	0700
At.	TEISORO	1305 - 1330
Arr.	ASIMALA	1510

Leaving the station at 0700 hrs the patrol returned over the same track as it had followed on the trip down. The walk was without incident, camp being made at 1510 hrs.

Rice issued to all hands.

Walking time - 7 hrs 10 mins.

Wednesday 8th February, 1956 ASIMALA - SUMBURU No. 17

Timetable:

Dep.	ASIMALA	0650
At.	KU'IU	0825 - 0840
At.	CAMP No.1	1030 - 1100
Arr.	SUMBURU	1345.

Leaving Camp at 0650 hrs the patrol again continued back along its own tracks to the Sumburu hamlet which was reached at 1345 hrs.

A little food was purchased, mainly with cowrie shell but this had to be supplemented with full rice rations. A pig was offered for sale and this was purchased with an axe.

Walking time - 6 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday 9th February, 1956 SUMBURU → DOGABARI No. 18

Timetable:

Dep.	SUMBURU	0650
At.	IOMESI	0815 - 0840
At.	WAGE Rv.	0905 - 0930
At.	HARABUI'I	1040 - 1110
Arr.	DOGABARI	1250

Breaking camp at ~~1000~~ 0650 hrs, the patrol proceeded on to the former camp site at DOGABARI. Most of the carriers were sent overland from HARABUI'IU, whilst I with some of the Mubi carriers took the canoes, which we had left on the downward journey, back up the rapids. A short halt was also called at IOMESI where medical treatment was given to some of the ailing.

During the course of the afternoon the populace assembled at the village and the census was checked.

Plenty of food was available and sufficient purchase for 3 meals.

Travelling time - 5 hrs 0 mins.

Friday 10th February, 1956 DOGABARI - IPIGI No. 19
Timetable:

Dep. DOGABARI 0750
Arr. IPIGI 0855

The party embarked at 0750 hrs and the flotilla of canoes moved up to the village of IPIGI, arriving at 0855.

I took the opportunity of visiting Mr and Mrs Donaldson at the Unevangelised Fields Mission station at OROKANA, whilst camp was being made. All was reported to be well.

All the villagers arrived in by midday and a successful attempt was made at the census revision.

Once again plenty of food was present for sale.

Travelling time - 1 hr 05 mins.

Saturday 11th February, 1956 IPIGI - ERAGAHUGU No. 20

Today's was only a very short walk to the village of ERAGAHUGU. A rest house has been built here and it was thought a good opportunity to sleep in it.

The inhabitants had all assembled when we arrived at 0845 hrs, so there was no delay in checking the census.

Food consisting of Sago, bananas, pit-pit, 'mimia' bought in sufficient quantities for the patrol's immediate needs.

Travelling time - 20 mins.

Saturday 12th February, 1956 ERAGAHUGU - PIMAGA No. 21

Timetable:

Dep. ERAGAHUGU 0740 h
Arr. PIMAGA 0900

Camp was broken at 0740 hrs and the patrol moved up to PIMAGA Village passing through GETAGAIPU en route, arriving at 0900 hrs.

The Pimaga Villagers all assembled shortly after the patrol's arrival and the census was checked. Later in the day the Getagaipu census was revised.

Sufficient food was purchased at the evenings market for two days.

Walking time - 1 hrs 20 mins.

Monday 13th February, 1956 AT PIMAGA No. 22

The patrol remained at PIMAGA today to complete the census revision for all groups in the area. That for DAMMAI'IU was attempted successfully this morning. This being the biggest village in the area (324) the task was necessarily a lengthy one. That for TUNUHUGU was completed this afternoon.

A little food was purchased to supplement that bought yesterday.

Tuesday 14th February, 1956 PIMAGA - HERIBU No. 23

Timetable:

Dep. PIMAGA 0710
Arr. HERIBU 0845

Leaving camp at 0710 the patrol followed a different track to that of the downward journey. This was a much better track as it ran along the sides of ridges rather than along the floor of the valley.

Arriving at HERIBU at 0845 we found that several of the men had gone up to HEGISO, where a man was reported to have died last night. However they arrived back shortly before midday and the census was immediately checked.

Food mainly Sago, 'Pig-pit' and 'cabbage' was bought with beads and salt, sufficient for our needs.

Walking time - 1 hr 35 mins.

Wednesday 15th February, 1956 HERIBU - HEGISO No. 24

Timetable:

Dep. HERIBU 0730
AT. BAURUTA GE 0815 - 1040
Arr. HEGISO 1115.

The patrol again embarked on the canoe fleet and moved up stream on the last leg of the journey. Shortly after arrival at BAURUTAGE it was found that all the villagers had assembled and consequently the census check was made, after which the party moved up to HEGISO where camp had been made. All were present at Hegiso on arrival and the census checked.

Plenty of food was available for the patrol, most of which was purchased with salt, beads, fish hooks and lines.

Several of the police were sent out in the afternoon to hunt. They arrived back some time before nightfall with a large wild pig - a welcome addition to the diet.

Travelling time - 1 hr 20 mins.

Thursday 16th February, 1956 HEGISO - TAGE No. 25

Timetable:

Dep. HEGISO 0625
Arr. SEGEME 0815
At. KESEKE 1030 - 1205
Arr. TAGE 1355

The canoes were again used to transport the patrol as far as the landing at SEGEME. The walk across to KESEKE was quick and uneventful, except for a few who were ill and lagged badly. On arrival it was found that the canoes from the station were awaiting us. After paying off the Mubi carriers, the patrol moved through to the station, where the patrol was stood down.

Travelling time - 5 hrs 55 mins.

END OF DIARY.

SUMMARY.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole of the area visited by this patrol appears to be very satisfactory. For the most part this region is very quiet, very few breaches of the Native Regulations being reported or observed. The only crime of which the people could be accused is apathy, which is very evident, caused possibly by the great number of patrols which have visited the area since the Administration reopened the Lake Kutubu station. Then again it could be caused by the amount of sickness in the area, there having been three life-taking pneumonia epidemics during the past two years. Apathy was shown by the fact that the people were unwilling to carry for this patrol, also they are unwilling to build roads. It must be admitted though that whilst a patrol is in the area the natives are most co-operative. Rest houses have been built in most villages, the villages were cleaned before the patrols arrival and further the attendance at the census revision was almost, as was stated earlier, one hundred per cent. It must be pointed out too that this attitude is not solely shown towards the administration but towards the Mission operating in the area as well and is possible inherent in the make-up of the people. As to whether if these people were given some incentive or, should one say, goal towards which to work, the position would improve or not, is a point which I do not feel disposed to debate. Whether the attitude would change if the medical position in the area was improved is another moot point. The benefits of the Administration in the fields of Health and Education are accepted benignly yet with a certain reserve.

A new village is under construction at IPIGI, where the finishing touches are being put to the new communal house. Also posts and logs are being stacked at BAURUTAGE and at DOGABARI prior to the old villages being demolished.

IABUSI, a one time murderer, who served a 12 months sentence in Port Moresby recently and was gaoled again less than three months ago was reported to have escaped from prison at ERAVE. Although a concentrated search for him was made at SUMBURU by this patrol no trace could be found of him.

2. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nothing new of interest was recorded in this field. So much has been written of these people by the late Dr. F. E. Williams and post-war Administration officials that further remarks would seem superfluous.

3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Medical and Health position in the area could only be called shocking. Despite the fact that a Mission runs an aid post in the area, and is within two or three hours travel of all villages, the position is tending to become increasingly worse. Eighty deaths were recorded at this census check of whom fifty three were in the 'over 13 years' bracket. Again looking back to our figures we find that there were seventy births in the same period of whom eighteen died before they reached the age of one year.

- 5 -

Admittedly, the position is not as grim as that in either the Lower Mubi or Namo areas of this sub district. Even so it is bad enough to warrant immediate attention. The work being done by the Mission aid post is restricted by the fact that that post is staffed only by one Missionary and his wife and is not sufficient to cope with the innumerable medical problems that the area presents. In 1953 Mr. Yelland paid a short visit to the area and gave as his opinion that the people suffered badly from worms. This plus the fact that malaria is rife in the area must lower the resistance of the people to other ills which a normal healthy people would take in their stride. The fact that a normal Mubi man dies within approximately three days after the first signs of pneumonia (or influenza) are evident is proof enough that the resistance of the people to this particular virus is absolutely zero.

One thing which would probably help to improve the position is the eventual posting of Native medical Assistants to most villages in the area. There are at present three lads being trained at IDJABADI for this work and they should be returning within the next month to this station from where they will proceed to their villages. If more lads could be sent out for training, and there are more than enough available, it would be at least one step in the right direction. This is a suggestion only of course and is supplementary to the posting of a European Medical Assistant to the area.

The carriers, a mixture of Namo and Mubi men, were anything but satisfactory. Their standard of carrying was very poor. Apart from a few cases of fever and the usual number of cuts and bruises, the health position was very good. ?

4. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

There is nothing new of interest to note under this heading and your attention is drawn to those remarks made in Patrol Report No. 2 of 1955/56.

5. EDUCATION.

There is one school in the area, that conducted by the Unevangelized Fields Mission at OROKANA. According to the Missionary in charge attendance here is very poor, there being apparently a regular attendance of less than twenty. All teaching is done in the vernacular, even though the school has been operating for about five years. After this period of time it seems inconceivable that there are no children to whom English could be taught. Possibly the teaching of English would provide the incentive which is apparently lacking.

Two boys were brought back by this patrol to commence schooling at the Village Higher School at the Government Station. These two lads had previously been attending the mission school but had run away

6. MISSIONS.

The only mission established in the area is the Unevangelised Fields Mission, which has a station at OKOKANA on the Mubia River. The European staff at this station has dwindled to two since the last patrol to the area, they being Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson. This station was visited by myself during the course of the patrol at the invitation of Mr. R. Donaldson the Missionary in Charge. No complaints were made and the whole establishment seems to be functioning smoothly. Such comments as are necessary have been made under the relative headings in this patrol report.

7. MAP

No sketch map accompanies this Report as maps of this area have been submitted numerous times before. There are no new features to include nor any new place names. Please refer to Lake Kutubu P. R. No. 2 of 1954/55, 2 of 1955/56. Erave P. R.s Nos. 2 of 1954/55, 10 of 1952/53, and 2 of 1955/56.

8. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No new Village Constables have been appointed to the area since the last census revision nor have there been any deaths or resignations. Most of the Constables in the area seem to be carrying out their duty satisfactorily. It is noticeable though that none of these officials seems to have very much influence over the older men of the village and I would say that the only time that these Constables get any co-operation from the elders (in their official capacity) is when there is a Government Officer in the area to back up their authority. I should ask that the resignation of the Village Constable for DOGABARI be requested as soon as a replacement has been found. He is an outstanding example. He has very little natural authority in his village and gets absolutely no co-operation from his villagers.

Village Councillors were appointed to most villages by Patrol No. 2 of 1954/55. These men all seem to understand fully their position and I have little to say about them. For the most part they have become much more co-operative and helpful since their appointment.

9. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

A slight decrease was revealed for that portion of the FOI'I Census Division which was checked by this patrol. This decrease can be attributed to the number of deaths recorded by the patrol, this is then almost balanced by the number of births and migrations into the area from previously checked parts of the division.

As was mentioned earlier a total number of 80 persons died of whom eighteen were under one year of age. This is opposed to the 70 births recorded for the same period. Looking at the migratory columns one finds that 85 persons were recorded as moving in whilst only 76 moved out.

Agsein one finds that only one person is employed outside the District, whilst only five are employed inside the District. Also seven male children were reported as absent at school. This is not indicative of the total number that attend the mission or Government schools because at the time the census was revised most of the schoolchildren were at home in their villages.

10. POLICE.

Members of the Lake Kutubu detachment who accompanied this patrol were:

- | | | |
|------|--------|---------|
| 2244 | Cpl. | HEWAKO |
| 7093 | Const. | SENGISO |
| 7763 | " | JARADA |
| 8352 | " | NATO |
| 8386 | " | KEME |
| 9007 | " | TUMBI |

Maxwell B. Allwood

(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu S.H.D.
25th February, 1956.

ation Register

Area Patrolled... UPPER & MIDDLE MUBI RIVER

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	1	2								16	42	20	36	3	38	3.6	33	41	48	41	163
1	2									18	28	13	28	1	28	3.5	30	23	30	34	117
1	3									5	11	5	5	1	5	4.2	9	8	13	5	35
1	3									17	30	14	29	1	31	3.5	34	32	33	30	119
5	9									18	36	15	36	4	36	3.8	29	30	39	41	139
7	9							1		5	20	4	16		17	3.0	12	6	22	18	59
0	3							1		6	20	6	21	2	22	4.6	12	14	20	21	68
2	8	1		1				4		43	89	31	76	7	75	4.1	61	67	91	79	324
	1									14	21	9	20	2	20	4.0	20	25	24	22	91
5	3							1		19	62	20	45	5	48	4.7	38	49	66	60	214
3	5	2								23	38	17	41	5	45	4.0	32	31	41	47	153
20	47	5		1				7		184	397	154	353	31	365		330	316	427	393	1482