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STATION: Lake Kutubu

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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1 of 1954/55.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. 1 of 54/55

Patrol Conducted by C.E.T. Terrell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AUGU, WAGE and NEMBI Valleys.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

R.P. & N.G.C. 7

Natives Carriers 20

T.N.M.O. 1

Duration—From 26/7/1954 to 5/8/1954

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 31/7/1953

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

Map Reference District Map 1:250,000. Sketch Map attached.

Objects of Patrol Augu Census, Consolidation of Influence, and Survey of Nipa airstrip.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8 / 8 / 1954

Officer in Charge. [Signature]

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ Nil

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

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

Annals of Native Affairs

30-18-66

7th September, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
KIBI.

LAKE KUTUBU Patrol Report No. 1/54-55

Acknowledgement is made of the above mentioned Report submitted by Mr. C. E. T. Terrell, Patrol Officer in Charge, LAKE KUTUBU, of his Patrol to the AUGU, WAGE and KIBI valleys.

The MACARIMA area was included, in a recent memorandum to His Honour the Administrator from myself, among a list of new Patrol Posts in the Territory, which were considered desirable, and for which it will be necessary to provide extra staff to man.

It was noted in this Report that the claims of HIPA were put forward against those of MACARIMA. It will therefore be necessary for you to decide and recommend finally which of these two sites is the best, considering all points of view, for this projected new Patrol Post.

I was glad to read of the good progress made with the construction of bridle-path type roads across the areas visited and the increased co-operation and friendliness of many of the people particularly in the AUGU valley.

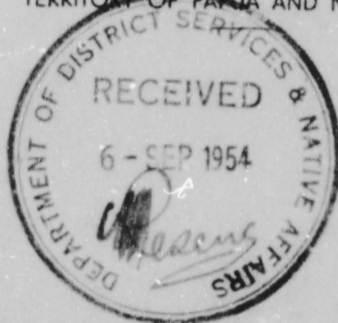
If a thing is to be done it should be done properly and therefore as Mr. Terrell indicated it would be unwise to intervene directly in the sporadic fighting proceeding in the KIBI valley until we are in a position to stop it and follow this action up, whenever it is necessary to apprehend and punish those who afterwards disturb the peace. The present staff position at Lake Kutuba precludes this for the time being, and it would be best to consolidate what has already been accomplished and expand our influence further afield gradually, until more staff becomes available and the new Posts opened up.

The sketch map will be copied and forwarded to KIBI and LAKE KUTUBU, as requested.

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director, D. P. S. & H. A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. 168/30-1/54

Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUBU S.H.D.

24th August, 1954.


The Director,
Dept. District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Subject:- Lake Kutubu Patrol Report No. 1-54/55

Attached are three copies of the above quoted Patrol Report, together with map. Could two copies of the latter be returned to this office please, after sun prints have been made, and one copy forwarded to the District Commissioner, Southern Highlands.

2. I regret the delay in the submission of this report. However on my return from patrol a considerable arrears of correspondence had accumulated, and some time was spent familiarizing myself with affairs which had occurred during my absence on leave.

3. Since the patrol was not of a strictly routine nature a rather condensed report was made out, sections on which I had nothing new to mention being omitted.


C. E. T. Terrell
Officer in Charge

c.c. D.C., S.H.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE KUTUBU PATROL REPORT No.1 of 54/55

CONDUCTED BY.....C.E.T.TERRELL, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED....AUGU, WAGE and NEMBI Valleys.

PATROL PERSONNEL..... Europeans:
C.E.T.Terrell, O.I.C.


Natives:
R.P. & N.G.C. - 7
T.N.M.O. - 1
Carriers - 20

DURATION.....26th July, 1954, to 5th August, 1954: - 11 days.

OPERATION OBJECTIVES.....(i) AUGU Census;
(ii) Consolidation of Influences;
(iii) Survey NIPA Airstrip site.

MAP REFERENCE.....District Map 1:250,000. Sketch map attached.

ATTACHMENTS.....Appendix "A" - Report on Police Personnel
Appendix "B" - Report on NIPA Survey
Appendix "C" - Map.


.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

8th August, 1954.

INTRODUCTION

Prior to his departure on leave, Mr. E.D. Wren, A.D.O., had proposed visiting the Agau and Wage/Nembi watershed areas, on his way through to Mendi where he desired to confer with the District Commissioner. However, due to a variety of reasons it was found that this was not possible, but it was considered most desirable that the native groups in the areas mentioned above should be visited, since word had been passed through that a patrol would be contacting them shortly, and that its objectives would number among other things, an inspection of the roads which are being cleared through the area by village labour under the guidance of Government personnel. Also considerable spontaneous interest had been shown by visitors from the north, in the installation of a patrol post and strip in their area. For these reasons, it was decided I should conduct a patrol to the area, and make a survey of Nipa (on the south western banks of the Nembi) with a view to ascertaining whether it was feasible to build a light aircraft strip there, given abundant labour.

On my last visit to this area, in August 1953 (Kutubu P/B No.1 of 53/54 refers), I reported that I considered that Magarima was a more likely site than Nipa for the projected WAGE Patrol Post. This opinion was advanced since I was under the impression that the station was due to be installed almost immediately after my visit, that a DC3 standard strip was required, and that the installation was to be carried out from Mendi. All these factors appear to have undergone review however, and as the final site for the Wage Patrol Post is still by no means established, I now give it as my considered opinion that Nipa should be the site for this station. A detailed report on the strip and station site is included in Appendix "B" of this report, but in recapitulation I would say that though the potential airstrip at Nipa is by no means as satisfactory as that at Magarima, there is a light aircraft strip there and in addition the site is ideally situated to effect the control of the entire Wage and Nembi Valleys, from the territorial border as far south as the Eravo River. The geographical situation of Magarima is such that the southern section of this area would be a trifle inaccessible, and could conceivably be neglected.

While this patrol was in the vicinity, yet another follow up visit was made to BEM, the village involved in the HARANJE fighting of April and May 1953, and which has always been so chary of our advances. With each successive visit, the contact achieved improves slightly, but is still nothing like adequate. However it seems most unlikely that these people will get themselves involved in any more feuds.

The opportunity was taken of doing a census check at Agau, which was wholly satisfactory. This community is now very stable, and when as much can be said for their Wage and Nembi neighbours, it will reflect no small accomplishment.

DIARY

Monday 26th July, 1954.

TAGE to KOPAKA Ck.

No.1

Timetable

Dep. TAGE	0755
Arr. TUBAGE Saw Camp.	0840
Cross Mubi Riv.	0915-0935
Halt KEGERE Rge.	1050-1110
Arr. KOPAKA Ck.	1235

Walking time: 4hrs 0mins.

An easy day's walk over a well known track, which has now been cleared, making for vastly easier walking. Carriers dragging somewhat, but not unduly. Const. KINAI reported that he had packed two tents before leaving, omitting a fly, so with Const. BIRUVA who had

supposedly assisted him, was sent back to Kutubu to bring back a replacement that night.

Full rations issued to all personnel.

Tuesday 27th July, 1954.

KOPAKA Ck. to AUGU

No. 2

Timetable.

Dep. KOPAKA Ck.	0705
Halt HARABI Ck.	0925-0945
Arr. MUIINGI Ck.	1015
Arr. AUGU	1200
<u>Walking time: 3hrs 35mins</u>	

The patrol made reasonably good time, travelling over the road which is vastly improved after its recent clearing, this section having been attended to by the Augu people. On arrival at Augu V/C Ginu reported all well, and he was instructed to advise everyone that the census would be checked tomorrow. He was also questioned on his whereabouts during the last few weeks when the roads were being cleared. His answers were most unsatisfactory, and taken in conjunction with earlier irresponsible actions of his, he was told that it is most unlikely that he will remain in possession of his uniform for much longer.

Talks were held with the locals over the recently reported fighting in the NEMBI Valley, and I was told that there were now two separate battles being waged, and that everyone was suspicious of everyone else. Some natives from the WAGE Valley had come to Augu a short while previously, bringing with them seven drums of rice which had been left in their villages by patrols conducted by Messers Smith and Clancy shortly after the Station at Kutubu was reopened in 1949. One or two of the drums were holed and the contents rotten, but the remainder were in excellent condition, the soldered lids having remained intact. They were left at Augu to be taken to Kutubu on the return journey.

Ample food bought during the afternoon from the usual crowd of men, women and children.

Wednesday 28th July, 1954.

AUGU

No. 3

Remained at Augu for the day, checking the census, and hearing the latest local gossip. A great improvement was noticed in the execution of the census, everyone co-operating very well. Very few absentees were noted, and a few new names were recorded. The female population outnumber the males here - and are not in the least averse to presenting themselves. It appears that roads are being built in all directions now, since the word has spread that if they build roads, a station will be installed in the Wage. There is a great demand for such a station, and all natives contacted were very interested in the idea.

Once again adequate food bought. I am attempting to wean these people off Mother of Pearl shell for their sweet potatoes, but it is remarkably difficult to break the habit which has ^{been} regularly fostered since the days of the first patrols through the Southern Highlands.

Thursday, 29th July, 1954.

AUGU to BEM

No. 4

Timetable

Dep. AUGU	0710
Halt Top PORIA Rge.	0920-0940
Cross WAGE Riv.	1005-1100
At HARANJE	1250-1335
Arr. BEM	1430
<u>Walking Time: 4hrs 10mins</u>	

A miserable days walk, with heavy mist and intermittent showers soaking everything. The track continues to be above expectations, however, and the leeches which are normally so bad on this stretch

scarcely put in an appearance. After a halt at Haranje to allow everyone to catch up, we moved on down to Bem. The track winds down in full view of the village, and as has happened in the past, we arrived to find a deserted village. Only two men and one woman were in occupation - which be it said - is as good a reception as we have ever been accorded at Bem, and they were promptly despatched with messages of good will to the rest of the inhabitants, who I knew would be far away. However they returned having got no response. The reason that these two - and eventually a third - had not also decamped, was that they were the family that supplied the pig as a good will offering on my last visit, and they must have decided that they had made their peace. The rest however still regard our protestations of friendship with dark suspicion. During the night it was reported to me that a few youths had come into the village, and I sent word that I would confer with them on the morrow. However they did not wait that long, and were away again before dawn. ~~The~~

Food sufficient for three days was brought in by natives from neighbouring villages, and ~~an~~ enough was bought for our needs for two days. In view of the friendliness of everyone else round here, it is rather difficult to account for the fear of the Bems.

Friday, 30th July, 1954.

BEM

No.5

Remained in camp for the day, while I again sent our envoys out to try and round up some of these people. To the eldest of the three I gave a knife, telling him to take it to the fight chief, show it to him, and tell him that it would be his if he came into camp. However the knife was returned to me, and I was told that the fight chief had taken himself off to friends down the Nemmbi. In the circumstances it might have been surprising that the knife was brought back, but I feel that the last thing these people want to do is further aggravate the Government. However in that context I would say that I had received word while still at Augu, that if I set foot in the village again, neither I, nor any of my party would escape alive.

During the day I visited the oil seepage just outside Bem, and was shown how the petrol vapour escaping from a vent in the ground could be ignited. When A.P.C. visited the seepage, they managed to get samples of a type of distillate, which I was shown in Moresby, but due to a recent dry spell, there was no flow from the seepage when I visited it.

Saturday 31st July, 1954.

BEM to NIPA

No.6

Timetable

Dep. BEM	0710
At POI'IA	0835-0850
At HALA	0955-1010
Arr. NIPA	1130
	<u>Walking time: 3hrs. 50mins.</u>

Travelling along the main Mendi road, the patrol made good time over the track which has recently been made. Under the circumstances, this was in an extremely good condition, in many places being 12 feet across, with the cane grass and knnai cleared right off it. For several stretches, it would be trafficable to jeeps, and the whole thing has been done pretty well entirely at the initiative of the locals. It is a good indication of just how much they do want a station in their area.

HALA was found to be virtually razed, the casuarinas ring-barked, gardens destroyed and houses burnt. Large stretches of cane-grass had also been burnt off, all as a result of the fighting between this group ^{and} that living at ABILD further south. Everyone from this area has cleared out, and the fighting must have been savage, though only two deaths are reported. One was that of a youth who was caught by the raiders from Abild, trussed up, and burnt alive over a fire. This is a rather startling development, and apparently there is no precedent for it in the area. The matter is dealt with more fully below.

On arrival at Nipa, most of the patrol personnel were put onto erecting camp, while I took a party of police and carriers to the North-western end of the flat area, where we erected a platform up a tall tree on the edge of the belt of scrub which bounds the kunai flat. When this was done, the party was set to clearing a preliminary traverse down the prospective strip, cutting out the cane grass and small trees.

When buying food in the evening, brought in by natives from the villages lying close to the camp, I passed on word that I would be gratified if everyone would come in from round about to help us with the traverses, and I was told that they would surely appear. Food for two meals was bought, though I had sent out word that I did not need it. A pig was brought in for sale, but the owner and I could not see eye to eye over the matter of price, so it was taken away again.

Sunday and Monday, 1st & 2nd August 1954.

KEM NIPA

Nos. 7, 8.

Two days were spent at Nipa, while traverses were cleared over a total length of 1200 yds. The first one had to be abandoned when we struck a series of hillocks after leaving the kunai, and a new one on a slightly different bearing was then completed, with lateral traverses of 75 yds. ~~was~~ cleared at each 100 yds mark along the main traverse. Unfortunately I did not have a chain with me, and the entire length had to be paced. Some time was spent on assessing the gradients of the strip, using a clinometer, with the final result showing a rise of about 3° from one end to the other.

Quite large parties of natives came in and a few even got on the end of knives and axes. For the most part however, they merely propped themselves up on their bows and arrows, and watched. The desire to watch people work does not seem to be ^{the} prerogative of civilized races. In view however, of the unsettled nature of the area, with battles being fought only a mile or two away, this caution in laying down arms is perhaps understandable.

Talks were held each evening, the three main points being (i) the prospective District Commissioner's visit, (ii) the possibility that a station will be established here, and (iii), that until that is a fait accompli, there can be no guarantee either that positive action will be taken in stopping fighting or that protection will be given to those desiring it. In relation to (iii), it was pointed out that it would be only a matter of time before ~~before~~ the Government was in a position to enforce a non-fighting ban, and in the meantime it would be a very good idea if the locals tried to stop the fighting themselves. I was told that they very much wanted a station here, and wanted fighting to stop. They said that if we told them what to do, they would build the strip themselves. When told that this would be unlikely, they said in that case they would all help in the work, and would not worry about pay, at least until the strip was finished. I have no reason to doubt that they do in fact want a strip very badly, and are beginning to feel a trifle neglected. My reception here has always been far more enthusiastic than that accorded me at MAGARIMA, and I feel that the job of building a strip and station here would be far easier than Magarima, since we would have the whole hearted co-operation of the natives.

Tuesday 3rd August, 1954.

NIPA to WAGE Riv.

No.9

Timetable

Dep. NIPA	0635
At MIJAKE	0840-0850
At. IA	1015-1040
At. HARANJE	1145-1220
Arr. WAGE Riv.	1345
	<u>Walking time: 6hrs Omins.</u>

Moving over a reputedly shorter track, we made our way East again, skirting the area which has been fought over, and discovered that this track is about half an hour longer than the other. Struck the main road at MIJAKE, and from there on retraced our footsteps through the heavy population area, before halting at Haranje. If the track were finished -

at the moment, due apparently to the fighting, and the mutual suspicion everyone has of everyone else, gaps have been left unmade between all the villages - walking in this area would indeed be a pleasure.

Camp was made on the Eastern bank of the Wage, so that we will not have the inevitable delay of crossing it in the morning, and would have been the case had we camped in the garden area just the other side of the river.

Full rations issued to all personnel.

Wednesday 4th August, 1954.

WAGE Riv. to MUBI Riv.

No.10

Timetable.

Dep. WAGE Riv.	0645
Cross AUGU Riv.	0825-0915
Halt HARABI Ck.	1055-1120
Halt KOPAKA Ck.	1320-1415
Arr. MUBI Riv.	1620

Walking time: 7hrs. 15mins.

Making reasonably good time, we walked steadily till 4.20 pm. and after a halt at KOPAKA camp site for lunch, made for the Mubi Riv. on the shores of which camp was made. From Kopaka on, hard steady rain fell, which did not ease off till after camp had been erected, and everybody arrived damp and miserable. AUGU was bypassed, though seven men who were coming to Kutubu anyway on a trading expedition, were told to bring the good rice with them. They caught up with the patrol en route, but then decided they would spend the night at Kopaka.

Rations issued.

Thursday 5th August, 1954.

MUBI Riv. to TAGE

No.11

Timetable.

Dep. MUBI Riv.	0700
Arr. Bridge site	0750
Arr. TUBAGE Pit-Sax	0925
Arr. TAGE	1010

Walking time: 3hrs 10mins.

Some time was spent trying to find somewhere to cross the flooded Mubi, and after several abortive attempts, we finally got across at the point I used on the way to Mendi last year. I was chagrined to see a favourite stick of mine which I had had for four years swept down stream when I stumbled and very nearly followed it, while trying to wade across at a spot ^{where} the current proved too swift. No other mishaps occurred however, and I went on ahead of the patrol, arriving at Kutubu in time for the morning radio schedule, when some urgent traffic was dealt with. During the afternoon I went across to Moro, to inspect work there, and stood the patrol down on my return.

END OF DIARY

SUMMARY

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1. NATIVE AFFAIRS
2. ROADS AND BRIDGES
3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH
4. VILLAGE OFFICIALS
5. CENSUS

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS

As mentioned earlier, two major wars are at present in progress in the WAGE/NEMBI watershed area. The first is in the country above the big backward bend in the Wage River, North of this patrol's line of march, and involves KANJE and various other villages on both sides of the river. This particular battle was not investigated closely. However more attention was paid to the one in the country just east of NIPA, and it appears that the HINJIBI clan from ABILD is mainly responsible. They are fighting North and South of their village, though the worst fighting has taken place at SANDARIP, HALA and PEMTA, the first two of these villages being visited by this patrol. The clan name of the occupants is NEMBI. It seems that this war started ~~some~~ some time ago, as an argument over land, but more recent bones of contention have been raised, involving those classical motives for fighting - pigs and women. The Nembis have so far come off a poor second, with their three main villages devastated, and two of their men dead. The Hinjibis are without casualties.

The fighting on the other side of ABILD, involves the natives of that village, and the HINJIPIJI people of MOMTA, MOMTE and SOA villages. Here the fighting has been much more desultory, and no casualties are reported, and very little damage. Probably because there is a clan relationship between the HINJIBIS and HINJIPIJIs.

No positive action was taken by this patrol in stopping the fighting. I was not equipped to take drastic police action - the only means by which there is any chance at all of stopping this kind of fighting - and my time was strictly limited. Moreover, due to the staff position at Lake Kutubu, I do not feel disposed to impose the word of the law in this area at the present time, when it is more than likely that the law will be broken again, and there is every chance that when it is, other commitments will prevent the necessary police action being taken. It is of course unfortunate that such is the case. When legal sanctions are imposed in this area, systematic patrolling, and where called for, immediate and unequivocal police action, will be necessary. This will be far more easily effected from a local station than from Kutubu or Mendi, each of which are up to three days walk away. It is for this reason that I feel that the establishment of a WAGE Patrol Post is not only timely, but overdue, if this area is to be brought under control in the near future.

From the point of view of native administration, I feel that the site should be at NIPA. Various other alternative sites have been examined, the two principal ones being KUVIVI and MAGARIMA. Kuvivi has apparently very poor prospects as an airstrip site, and also the population in the immediate vicinity is light, and at some distance from the strip. Magarima has the best potential airstrip, but is well North of the heavy population area, and is not well sited for the control of the Nembi Valley. Nipa has a mediocre strip, a good station site, is in the middle of the heavy population area, and is well sited for ~~the~~ patrolling up and down the Wage and Nembi Valleys. Also the natives round Nipa have shown most interest in the establishment of a post, and I feel would be more amenable to initial contact and control, than those round the other two sites. I feel the sooner a firm decision is made on this matter, and the establishment of a post commenced, the better, because the natives have had their hopes dashed on one previous occasion when I told them last July

that work would be starting very soon on the Magarima post which at that time had been selected as the station site. With the interest that has been shown in road building, apathy may result if the natives find that their efforts are not being acknowledged.

A note regarding the people of BEM. These natives, it will be recalled, have been nervous of Administration patrols since action was taken in May 1953 to stop the feud they had started with the HARANJE and AUGU people *, who are under Government control. No real contact was made either then or later, but though they are still nervous, I think they now realize the trouble incurred in opposing the Administration is not worth the gain, and their experience has been salutary. I feel they will be won round in time, and do not require any further specific attention.

* cf. KUTURU Patrol Report No.9 of 52/53.

2. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads travelled by this patrol show a decided improvement since the last time I crossed them. Nuclei of station personnel have been sent out for the past two months to organise village labour on the stretch between Kutubu and the Wage River, and word had been sent through to the people to the East of the Augu to the effect that the Mendi/Kutubu LofC could be improved and requesting their co-operation. This message was apparently construed as meaning that roads would be needed to establish a post, and without roads there would be no post. Where the road goes through scrub - ie. more or less all the way from Kutubu to Haranje - the road has been cleared to a width of about 10 feet, and steps have been put in on the steep hillsides. In the open area, a far more ambitious plan has been adhered to, and though the road is by no means regular, there are patches up to 12 feet wide, fully cleared, drained and cambered. Unfortunately very little regard has been taken of topography, and where there is a hill to be negotiated, the road has been cleared in a straight line up the side of it. However since this section was built entirely by the natives themselves, it is a remarkably good effort. There are several stretches as yet untouched, due to the fear of opening up the way too easily to raiding parties. In time of course, these will be dealt with.

I have no doubt now that a motor road could be built from Haranje through to Mendi, going via Nipa. However from Haranje to Kutubu the physical features are extreme, and a road could only be built at considerable expense and labour. It could not be treated as a village project.

I was also told that roads have been built in the direction of Magarima, starting from Augu, once again as a result of the belief that without roads there will be no post. These were not examined.

Work is now proceeding on the erection of a bridge across the Mubi, which is a timber construction and is, it is hoped, out of reach of all floods. Other bridges crossed, ie. those across the Wage and Augu Rivers are in their usual condition. They are cane structures, and are replaced on an average of twice a year, and frequently more often.

3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Under this heading there is little to report. Earlier in the year the area did not miss the prevailing colds and 'flu, and several of the recorded deaths at Augu were the result of pneumonia contracted at about the same time. However everyone seemed to be enjoying good health when we passed through, and apart from a few cuts, scratches and spear wounds, we were not called on for any medical attention.

One of the lads now at Kutubu undergoing preliminary Medical training was taken along as N.M.O. He - KAGIA - despite his limitations did a very good job in dealing with the health of the patrol personnel.

4. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

V/C GINU of Augu is the only Village Official in the area crossed by this patrol. For some time now he has been extremely lax in the execution of his duties, and has on several occasions been censured for his laxness. The matter came to a head when instructions were given regarding the construction of the road, and Ginu could not be located. Later on, after Const. MAUI had organised working parties, and work was proceeding, Ginu arrived and took a very cursory interest in proceedings before wandering off again. His dismissal will be recommended separately, and the instatement of IBANAI - HARO requested. The latter played a leading role in the road works, and construction of the Augu guest house, and has always been helpful.

5. CENSUS.

The check made by this patrol, was the first after the initial census of February, 1953, and was quite satisfactory. 9 deaths were noted, as against only 8 births. 4 of the deaths were old adults, who died round about the end of last year, it is believed, of pneumonia. About 12 new names were recorded. Women considerably outnumber men in this village, and most of the former are not at all shy about presenting themselves for the check, in marked contrast to most of the other highlands villages within the Kutabu Sub-District.

.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer.
Lake Kutubu,
S.H.D. Papua.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kutabu Patrol Report
No.1 of 54/55

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Police Personnel.

No.2244 Epl. HEWAKO (KAEWAKA)

11 days

Conduct and ability good. Recently promoted, and takes his duties seriously. An excellent bushman, and at his best on patrol.

No.3050 L/Cpl. OPAI

11 days

Also recently promoted. His conduct is good, and has become far more responsible since his promotion. A sound and reliable man.

No.5030 Const/Bug. JEUHNIA

11 days

A new arrival. Conduct good, but without any knowledge of bush work. His first patrol, and will improve with experience.

No.7448 Const. KINAI

11 days

Conduct and ability good. A trifle impetuous, and would get on better if he used his head occasionally. However is always cheerful, and does more than his share with a smile.

No.8044 Const. SIRUVA

11 days

Conduct and ability good. Is improving gradually. Has the unfortunate handicap of appearing surly but does whatever he is told conscientiously.

No.8351 Const. MAUI


11 days

Conduct and ability good. A local native, his home being in the area this patrol crossed. Seems to regard patrols as being designed specially for his convenience, and that he personally is responsible for the spread of Administration influence in his area. In the bush he has almost to be called to heel when there is a chance of shooting something. A trifle tiring but his linguistic accomplishments make him indispensable.

No.8352 Const. NATO

11 days

Conduct good, ability fair. Quiet, and perhaps a little dense. However is well intentioned, and does his best.


.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu,
S.H.D. Papua

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kutubu Patrol Report
No. 1 of 54/55

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Police Personnel.

No. 2244 Epl. HEWAKO (KAEWAKA)

11 days

Conduct and ability good. Recently promoted, and takes his duties seriously. An excellent bushman, and at his best on patrol.

No. 3050 I/Cpl. OPAI

11 days

Also recently promoted. His conduct is good, and has become far more responsible since his promotion. A sound and reliable man.

No. 5030 Const/Bug. JEUNIA

11 days

A new arrival. Conduct good, but without any knowledge of bush work. His first patrol, and will improve with experience.

No. 7448 Const. KINAI

11 days

Conduct and ability good. A trifle impetuous, and would get on better if he used his head occasionally. However is always cheerful, and does more than his share with a smile.

No. 8044 Const. SIRUVA

11 days

Conduct and ability good. Is improving gradually. Has the unfortunate handicap of appearing surly but does whatever he is told conscientiously.

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Conduct and ability good. A local native, his home being in the area this patrol crossed. Seems to regard patrols as being designed specially for his convenience, and that he personally is responsible for the spread of Administration influence in his area. In the bush he has almost to be called to heel when there is a chance of shooting something. A trifle tiring but his linguistic accomplishments make him indispensable.

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C.E.F. Tenrell
Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu,
S.H.D. Papua

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kutubu Patrol Report
No. 1 of 54/55

A P P E N D I X " B "

Report on NIPA Survey

SITUATION

Ref. Sketch Map Kutuba P/R No. 1-54/55.

Mt. ANIM .. 105°
Mt. AREP .. 11°
Mt. SONGO .. 244.5°

(These readings taken from mark 400 yds. from South-Eastern extremity of traverse.)

Bounded by the UR and MAGA Creeks, just North-West of their confluence with the Nembi River.

TRAVERSE - Longitudinal

Traverse commences at foot of small hill that rises out of swampy plain at the junction of the UR and MAGA Creeks. From the 00 yds. peg, the surface rises 0.33° to 100 yds. peg, bearing 308° MN., and running through light scrub and old garden ground. Thence 18 yds. at 0.00 rise follows to foot of small hill, which rises 5° to 200 yds. peg. Here light scrub ends, and the traverse runs through a kunai and spear grass plain, rising 0.66° to 358 yds., where stands a tree with platform erected 30 feet above ground level. Heavy scrub commences at this point, and traverse continues at 308° MN. with further rise of 1.6° to 1000 yds. peg. 1000 yds. to 1200 yds. consists of further scrub, and additional rise of 2.0°. At 1200 yds. scrub terminates, and a small knoll or ridge is struck, rising to 5.0° for 100 yds, before dropping away again on Northern side, and rising to higher ground on Southern. Limit of feasible operations on this traverse at 1200 yds.

TRAVERSES - Lateral

Lateral traverses cleared at 100 yds intervals at right angles to Longitudinal Travers, to 35 yds. each side of latter. 1000 to 1200 yds show slight incline to North, which can be filled. At 816 yds, gully commences, running across travers, to junction with UR Ck. This can be filled using earth take from mound North-West of lookout. On grass plain very little work required except levelling bumps.

APPROACHES

A strip made along this traverse would have to be for one way operations only, ie. from North-West, as Mt. ANIM range, which lies only half a mile from 00 yds mark bars approach. The strip could be swung to avoid this, but there are low hills at North-Western end lower and further away than the Anim Range.

CLEARANCES

Ranges rise all round the strip site to as much as 10°, but should not provide much hazard. With latitude, the approaches and clearances could probably be made to comply with B.C.A. regulations.

SURFACE

The surface of the ground is soft black loam which would have to be removed, possibly to a depth of one foot over the entire strip. The scrub to the North-West covers softer soil still, which however would probably compact reasonably well once it was cleared and drained.

CLIMATIC

Being at the bottom of a valley, morning mists could be expected to occur fairly frequently. The high ranges all round would probably make flying hazardous except in fine conditions. Rainfall would be somewhere in the vicinity of 100 inches per annum, and frequent long dry spells are experienced.

HOUSING AND STATION

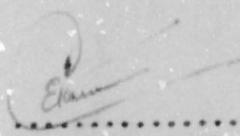
Excellent station sites exist right round the strip site, particularly on the South-Western extension of the spur on which KWATE Village is situated. Sufficient flat ground is available off the strip to allow of offices etc. being built without interfering with aircraft operations. All materials in good supply with the exception of millable timber, which would have to be cut from above the native garden and spear-grass line on the mountain sides.

LABOUR

Extremely heavy population live right round area, mostly within one days walk of site, and their attitude is very encouraging. Would certainly present themselves for work.

GENERAL

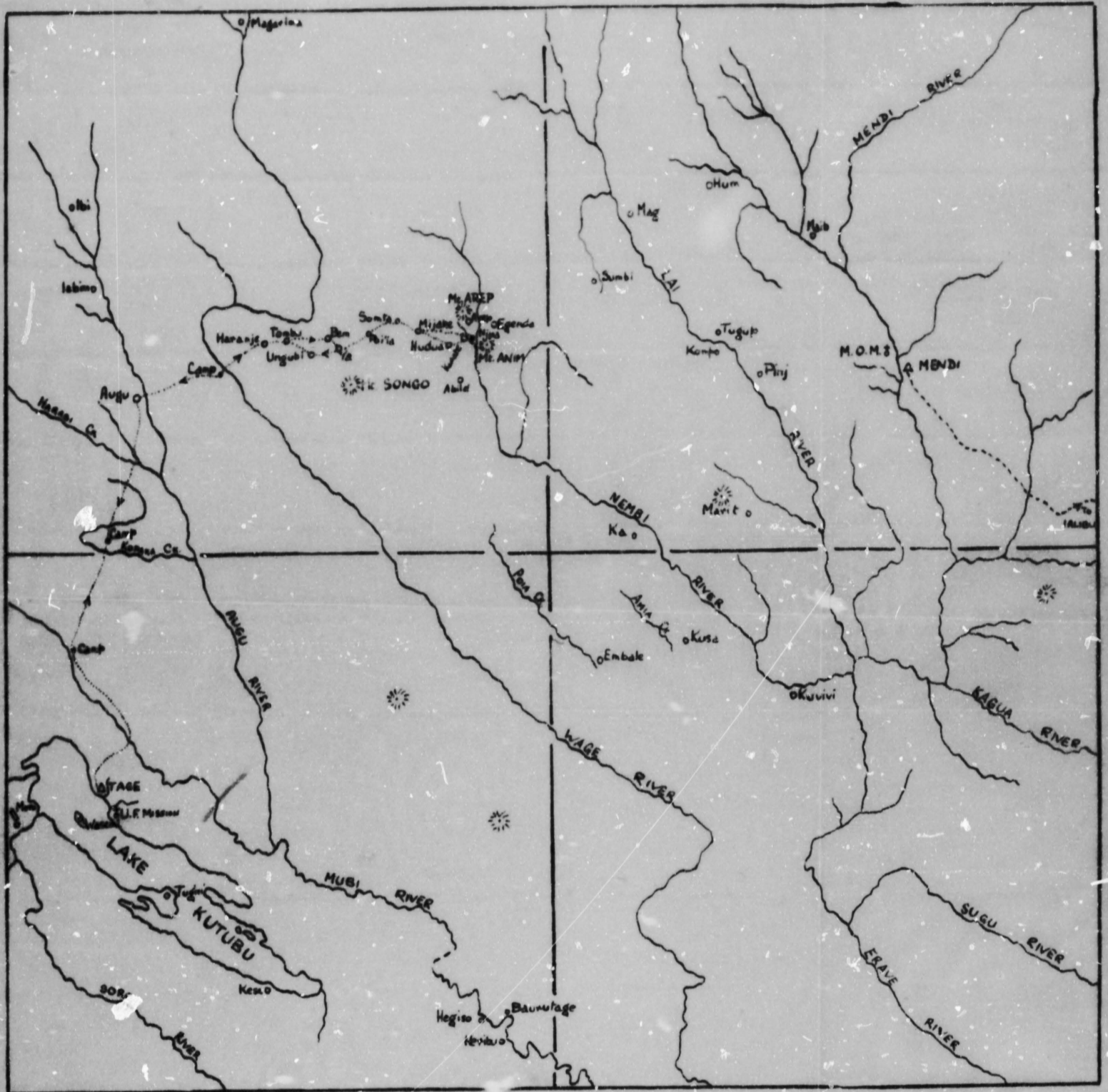
This strip site has serious limitations, and I consider it would take at least six months to build a Light Aircraft landing ground. It would not be suitable for expansion to DC3 standard without heavy expenditure. The local population are interested in the installation of a post in this area, and have volunteered to do the job themselves, if told what to do, or alternatively to work without pay on its installation, at least until the strip is complete, and aircraft land. They have indicated their willingness to sell whatever land is required, and the owners stated that it was never used. In conclusion I would say that I am very much in favour of establishing a post at NIPA.


.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu
S.H.D. Papua

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	
Salt lbs	15	1	2	1	5		6
Beads lbs	7			$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		5
Knives, 15" Bush ea	20				4		16
" 14" Beale ea	8				3		5
" 4" Bush ea	18			2	8		8
" Clasp ea	12				1		11
Mirrors, 6x8" ea	9			2	4		3
" 3x2" ea	12				2		10
Shell, M.O.P. ea	10				7		3
Rice lbs	240	50	110				80
Sugar lbs	15	3	8				4
Vegemite lbs	6	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$				$1\frac{1}{2}$
Matches bxs	36	8	24				4
Tobacco lbs	3	1	2				Nil
Tea lbs	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1				1



SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

PATROL ROUTE AND DIRECTION

VILLAGES ○ ACP

CAMPS ○ CAMP

ROUTE OF KUTUBU Patrol No 1 of 54/55

BY C. E. T. TERRELL P/O.

SCALE = 1:250,000

20. viii. 1954

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

LAKE KUTUBU

NO. 4 of 54/55

By: C.E.T.Terrell P.C.

To: AUGU, WAGE and NEMBI Valleys

168/30-1/54

Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUBU S.H.D.

24th August, 1954.


The Director,
Dept. District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Subject:- Lake Kutubu Patrol Report No. 1-54/55

Attached are three copies of the above quoted Patrol Report, together with map. Could two copies of the latter be returned to this office please, after sun prints have been made, and one copy forwarded to the District Commissioner, Southern Highlands.

2. I regret the delay in the submission of this report. However on my return from patrol a considerable arrears of correspondence had accumulated, and some time was spent familiarizing myself with affairs which had occurred during my absence on leave.

3. Since the patrol was not of a strictly routine nature a rather condensed report was made out, sections on which I had nothing new to mention being omitted.


C. E. T. Terrell
Officer in Charge

c.c. D.C., S.H.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE KUTUBU PATROL REPORT No.1 of 54/55

CONDUCTED BY.....C.E.T. TERRELL, Patrol Officer.

GENERAL AREA PATROLLED....ADGU, WAGE and NEMBI Valleys.

PATROL PERSONNEL.....Europeans:
C.E.T. Terrell, O.I.C.

Natives:
R.P. & N.G.C. - 7
T.N.M.O. - 1
Carriers - 20

DURATION.....26th July, 1954, to 5th August, 1954 - 11 days.

OPERATION OBJECTIVES.....(i) ADGU Census;
(ii) Consolidation of Influence;
(iii) Survey NIPA Airstrip site.

MAP REFERENCE.....District Map 1:250,000. Sketch map attached.

ATTACHMENTS.....Appendix "A" - Report on Police Personnel
Appendix "B" - Report on NIPA Survey
Appendix "C" - Map.

.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

5th August, 1954.

INTRODUCTION

Prior to his departure on leave, Mr. E.D. Wren, A.D.O., had proposed visiting the Angu and Wago/Nembi watershed areas, on his way through to Mendi where he desired to confer with the District Commissioner. However, due to a variety of reasons it was found that this was not possible, but it was considered most desirable that the native groups in the areas mentioned above should be visited, since word had been passed through the t a patrol would be contacting them shortly, and that its objectives would number among other things, an inspection of the roads which are being cleared through the area by village labour under the guidance of Government personnel. Also considerable spontaneous interest had been shown by visitors from the north, in the installation of a patrol post and strip in their area. For these reasons, it was decided I should conduct a patrol to the area, and make a survey of Nipa (on the south western banks of the Nembi) with a view to ascertaining whether it was feasible to build a light aircraft strip there, given abundant labour.

On my last visit to this area, in August 1953 (Kutaba P/9 No.1 of 53/54 refers), I reported that I considered that Magarima was a more likely site than Nipa for the projected WAGO Patrol Post. This opinion was advanced since I was under the impression that the station was due to be installed almost immediately after my visit, that a DCU standard strip was required, and that the installation was to be carried out from Mendi. All these factors appear to have undergone review however, and as the final site for the Wago Patrol Post is still by no means established, I now give it as my considered opinion that Nipa should be the site for this station. A detailed report on the strip and station site is included in Appendix "D" of this report, but in recapitulation I would say that though the potential airstrip at Nipa is by no means as satisfactory as that at Magarima, there is a light aircraft strip there and in addition the site is ideally situated to effect the control of the entire Wago and Nembi Valleys, from the Territorial border as far south as the Krave River. The geographical situation of Magarima is such that the southern section of this area would be a trifle inaccessible, and could conceivably be neglected.

While this patrol was in the vicinity, yet another follow up visit was made to BEM, the village involved in the BARANJE fighting of April and May 1953, and which has always been so chary of our advances. With each successive visit, the contact achieved improves slightly, but is still nothing like adequate. However it seems most unlikely that these people will get themselves involved in any more feuds.

The opportunity was taken of doing a census check at Angu, which was wholly satisfactory. This community is now very stable, and when as much can be said for their Wago and Nembi neighbours, it will reflect no small accomplishment.

DIARY

Monday 26th July, 1954.

TAGE to KOPAKA Cr.

No.1

Timetable

Dep. TAGE	0735
Arr. TUBAGE New Camp.	0840
Cross Nubi Riv.	0915-0935
Half KEBERE Hgo.	1030-1110
Arr. KOPAKA Cr.	1235

Walking times thru Quina.

An easy day's walk over a well known track, which has now been cleared, making for vastly easier walking. Carriers dragging somewhat, but not unduly. Const. NINAI reported that he had packed two tents before leaving, omitting a fly, so with Const. BIRVA who had

supposedly assisted him, was sent back to Kutubu to bring back a replacement that night.

Full rations issued to all personnel.

Tuesday 27th July, 1954.

KOPAKA CR. to AUGU

No. 2

Timetable.

Dep. KOPAKA CR.	0705
Halt HARADI CR.	0925-0945
Arr. WUINGI CR.	1015
Arr. AUGU	1200
	<u>Walking time: 3hrs 30mins</u>

The patrol made reasonably good time, travelling over the road which is vastly improved after its recent clearing, this section having been attended to by the Augu people. On arrival at Augu V/C Ginn reported all well, and he was instructed to advise everyone that the census would be checked tomorrow. He was also questioned on his whereabouts during the last few weeks when the roads were being cleared. His answers were most unsatisfactory, and taken in conjunction with earlier irresponsible actions of his, he was told that it is most unlikely that he will remain in possession of his uniform for much longer.

Talks were held with the locals over the recently reported fighting in the NEMDI Valley, and I was told that there were now two separate battles being waged, and that everyone was suspicious of everyone else. Some natives from the WAGE Valley had come to Augu a short while previously, bringing with them seven drums of rice which had been left in their villages by patrols conducted by Messrs Smith and Clancy shortly after the Station at Kutubu was reopened in 1948. One or two of the drums were holed and the contents rotten, but the remainder were in excellent condition, the soldered lids having remained intact. They were left at Augu to be taken to Kutubu on the return journey.

Ample food bought during the afternoon from the usual crowd of men, women and children.

Wednesday 28th July, 1954.

AUGU

No. 3

Remained at Augu for the day, checking the census, and hearing the latest local gossip. A great improvement was noticed in the execution of the census, everyone co-operating very well. Very few absentees were noted, and a few new names were recorded. The female population outnumber the males here - and are not in the least averse to presenting themselves. It appears that roads are being built in all directions now, since the word has spread that if they build roads, a station will be installed in the Wage. There is a great demand for such a station, and all natives contacted were very interested in the idea.

Once again adequate food bought. I am attempting to wean these people off Mother of Pearl shell for their sweet potatoes, but it is remarkably difficult to break the habit which has regularly fostered since the days of the first patrols through the Southern Highlands.

Thursday, 29th July, 1954.

AUGU to BEM

No. 4

Timetable

Dep. AUGU	0710
Halt Top PORIA Rge.	0920-0940
Cross WAGE Riv.	1005-1100
At HARANJE	1250-1335
Arr. BEM	1430
	<u>Walking Time: 4hrs 10mins</u>

A miserable days walk, with heavy mist and intermittent showers soaking everything. The track continues to be above expectations, however, and the leeches which are normally so bad on this stretch

scarcely put in an appearance. After a halt at Heranje to allow everyone to catch up, we moved on down to Ben. The track winds down in full view of the village, and as has happened in the past, we arrived to find a deserted village. Only two men and one woman were in occupation - which he it said - is as good a reception as we have ever been accorded at Ben, and they were promptly despatched with messages of good will to the rest of the inhabitants, who I knew would not be far away. However they returned having got no response. The reason that these two - and eventually a third - had not also decamped, was that they were the family that supplied the pig as a good will offering on my last visit, and they must have decided that they had made their peace. The rest however still regard our pretensions of friendship with dark suspicion. During the night it was reported to me that a few youths had come into the village, and I sent word that I would confer with them on the morrow. However they did not wait that long, and were away again before dawn. The

Food sufficient for three days was brought in by natives from neighbouring villages, and an enough was bought for our needs for two days. In view of the friendliness of everyone else round here, it is rather difficult to account for the fear of the Brax.

Friday, 30th July, 1954.

BHM

No.5

Remained in camp for the day, while I again sent our envoys out to try and round up some of these people. To the oldest of the three I gave a knife, telling him to take it to the fight chief, show it to him, and tell him that it would be his if he came into camp. However the knife was returned to me, and I was told that the fight chief had taken himself off to Frimona down the Komabi. In the circumstances it might have been surprising that the knife was brought back, but I feel that the last thing these people want to do is further aggravate the Government. However in that context I would say that I had received word while still at Anjo, that if I set foot in the village again, neither I, nor any of my party would escape alive.

During the day I visited the oil seepage just outside Ben, and was shown how the petrol vapour escaping from a vent in the ground could be ignited. When A.P.C. visited the seepage, they managed to get samples of a type of distillate, which I was shown in Moroty, but due to a recent dry spell, there was no flow from the seepage when I visited it.

Saturday 31st July, 1954.

BHM to NIPA

No.6

Timetable

Dep. BHM	0710
At POI'IA	0805-0850
At HALA	0900-1010
Arr. NIPA	1100
	<u>Walking time: Chrs. 50mins.</u>

Travelling along the main Mundi road, the patrol made good time over the track which has recently been made. Under the circumstances, this was in an extremely good condition, in many places being 12 feet across, with the cane grass and kumai cleared right off it. For several stretches, it would be trafficable to jeeps, and the whole thing has been done pretty well entirely at the initiative of the locals. It is a good indication of just how much they do want a station in their area.

HALA was found to be virtually razed, the casuarinas ring-barked, gardens destroyed and houses burnt. Large stretches of cane-grass had also been burnt off, all as a result of the fighting between this group ^{and} that living at ABILD further south. Everyone from this area has cleared out, and the fighting must have been savage, though only two deaths are reported. One was that of a youth who was caught by the raiders from Abild, trussed up, and burnt alive over a fire. This is a rather startling development, and apparently there is no precedent for it in the area. The matter is dealt with more fully below.

On arrival at Nipa, most of the patrol personnel were put onto erecting camp, while I took a party of police and carriers to the North-Western end of the flat area, where we erected a platform up a tall tree on the edge of the belt of scrub which bounds the kumai flat. When this was done, the party was set to clearing a preliminary traverse down the prospective strip, cutting out the cone grass and small trees.

When buying food in the evening, brought in by natives from the villages lying close to the camp, I passed on word that I would be gratified if everyone would come in from round about to help us with the traverses, and it was told that they would surely appear. Food for two weeks was bought, though I had sent out word that I did not need it. A pig was brought in for sale, but the owner and I could not see eye to eye over the matter of price, so it was taken away again.

Sunday and Monday, 1st & 2nd August 1934.

NIPA

No. 7, 8.

Two days were spent at Nipa, while traverses were cleared over a total length of 1200 yds. The first one had to be abandoned when we struck a series of hillocks after leaving the kumai, and a new one on a slightly different bearing was then completed, with lateral traverses of 75 yds. were cleared at each 100 yds mark along the main traverse. Unfortunately I did not have a chain with me, and the entire length had to be paced. Some time was spent on assessing the gradients of the strip, using a clinometer, with the final result showing a rise of about 3' from one end to the other.

quite large parties of natives came in and a few even got on the end of knives and axes. For the most part however, they merely propped themselves up on their bows and arrows, and watched. The desire to watch people work does not seem to be prerogative of civilized races. In view however, of the unsettled nature of the area, with battles being fought only a mile or two away, this caution in laying down arms is perhaps understandable.

Talks were held each evening, the three main points being (i) the prospective District Commissioner's visit, (ii) the possibility that a station will be established here, and (iii), that until that is a fait accompli, there can be no guarantee either that positive action will be taken in stopping fighting or that protection will be given to those desiring it. In relation to (iii), it was pointed out that it would be only a matter of time before ~~indefatigable~~ the Government was in a position to enforce a non-fighting ban, and in the meantime it would be a very good idea if the locals tried to stop the fighting themselves. I was told that they very much wanted a station here, and wanted fighting to stop. They said that if we told them what to do, they would build the strip themselves, when told that this would be unlikely, they said in that case they would all help in the work, and would not worry about pay, at least until the strip was finished. I have no reason to doubt that they do in fact want a strip very badly, and are beginning to feel a trifle neglected. My reception here has always been far more enthusiastic than that accorded me at NAGARISA, and I feel that the job of building a strip and station here would be far easier than Nagarisa, since we would have the whole-hearted cooperation of the natives.

Tuesday 3rd August, 1934.

NIPA to WAGE Riv.

No. 9

Timetable

Dep. NIPA	0635
At. MIJAKE	0640-0650
At. IA	1015-1040
At. NARANJO	1145-1220
Arr. WAGE Riv.	1245

Walking times Chrs Gains.

Moving over a reputedly shorter track, we made our way East again, striking the area which has been fought over, and discovered that this track is about half an hour longer than the other. Struck the main road at MIJAKE, and from there on retraced our footsteps through the heavy population area, before halting at Naranjo. If the track were finished -

at the moment, due apparently to the fighting, and the mutual suspicion everyone has of everyone else, gaps have been left unmade between all the villages - walking in this area would indeed be a pleasure.

Camp was made on the Eastern bank of the Wage, so that we will not have the inevitable delay of crossing it in the morning, and would have been the case had we camped in the garden area just the other side of the river.

Full rations issued to all personnel.

Wednesday 4th August, 1954.

WAGE Riv. to MUDI Riv.

No. 10

Timetable.

Dep. WAGE Riv.	0645
Cross MUDI Riv.	0835-0915
Salt HARARI CR.	1005-1130
Halt KOPAKA CR.	122 0-1415
Arr. MUDI Riv.	1630

Walking times Thru. 15mins.

Walking reasonably good time, we walked steadily till 4.30 pm and after an halt at KOPAKA camp site for lunch, made for the Mudi Riv. on the shores of which camp was made. From Harari on, hard steady rain fell, which did not ease off till after camp had been erected, and everybody arrived camp and miserable. AUMU was displaced, though seven men who were coming to Kutuba anyway on a trading expedition, were told to bring the good rice with them. They caught up with the patrol en route, but then decided they would spend the night at Kopaka.

Rations issued.

Thursday 5th August, 1954.

MUDI Riv. to WAGE

No. 11

Timetable.

Dep. MUDI Riv.	0700
Arr. Bridge site	0730
Arr. TUDAGE Pit-Saw	0925
Arr. WAGE	1010

Walking times Thru 10mins.

Some time was spent trying to find somewhere to cross the flooded Mudi, and after several abortive attempts, we finally got across at the point I used on the way to Mudi last year. I was chagrined to see a favourite stick of mine which I had had for four years except down stream when I stumbled and very nearly followed it, while trying to wade across at a spot the current proved too swift. No other mishaps occurred however, and I went on ahead of the patrol, arriving at Kutuba in time for the morning radio schedule, when some urgent traffic was dealt with. During the afternoon I went across to Sere, to inspect work there, and stood the patrol down on my return.

END OF DIARY

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SUMMARY

INDEX

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS
2. ROADS AND BRIDGES
3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH
4. VILLAGE OFFICIALS
5. CRISIS

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS

As mentioned earlier, two major wars are at present in progress in the NASH/NEMBI watershed area. The first is in the country above the big backward bend in the Naga River, North of this patrol's line of march, and involves KANGJE and various other villages on both sides of the river. This particular battle was not investigated closely. However more attention was paid to the one in the country just east of NIPA, and it appears that the HINJIBI clan from ABIB is mainly responsible. They are fighting North and South of their village, though the worst fighting has taken place at SANDANIP, MATA and NANTA, the first two of these villages being visited by this patrol. The clan name of the occupants is NEMBI. It seems that this war started over some time ago, as an argument over land, but more recent bones of contention have been raised, involving these classical motives for fighting - pigs and women. The Nembis have so far come off a poor second, with their three main villages devastated, and two of their men dead. The Hinjibis are without casualties.

The fighting on the other side of ABIB, involves the natives of that village, and the HINJIBILI people of NANTA, NEMTE and BOA villages. Here the fighting has been much more desultory, and no casualties are reported, and very little damage. Probably because there is a close relationship between the HINJIBIS and HINJIBILIS.

No positive action was taken by this patrol in stopping the fighting. I was not equipped to take drastic police action - the only means by which there is any chance at all of stopping this kind of fighting - and my time was strictly limited. Moreover, due to the staff position at Lake Kutub, I do not feel disposed to impose the word of the law in this area at the present time, when it is more than likely that the law will be broken again, and there is every chance that when it is, other commitments will prevent the necessary police action being taken. It is of course unfortunate that such is the case. When legal sanctions are imposed in this area, systematic patrolling, and where called for, immediate and unequivocal police action, will be necessary. This will be far more easily effected from a local station than from Kutabu or Mendi, each of which are up to three days walk away. It is for this reason that I feel that the establishment of a WAGE Patrol Post is not only timely, but overdue, if this area is to be brought under control in the near future.

From the point of view of native administration, I feel that the site should be at NIPA. Various other alternative sites have been examined, the two principal ones being KUVIVI and MAGERIMA. Kuvivi has apparently very poor prospects as an airstrip site, and also the population in the immediate vicinity is light, and at some distance from the strip. Magerima has the best potential airstrip, but is well North of the heavy population area, and is not well sited for the control of the Nombi Valley. Nipa has a mediocre strip, a good station site, is in the middle of the heavy population area, and is well sited for the patrolling up and down the Naga and Nombi Valleys. Also the natives round Nipa have shown most interest in the establishment of a post, and I feel would be more amenable to initial contact and control, than those round the other two sites. I feel the sooner a firm decision is made on this matter, and the establishment of a post commenced, the better, because the natives have had their hopes dashed on one previous occasion when I told them last July

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- 8 -

that work would be starting very soon on the Nagarina post which at that time had been selected as the station site. With the interest that has been shown in road building, apathy may result if the natives find that their efforts are not being acknowledged.

A note regarding the people of BEM. These natives, it will be recalled, have been nervous of Administration patrols since action was taken in May 1953 to stop the feud they had started with the HARANJE and AUGU people*, who are under Government control. No real contact was made either then or later, but though they are still nervous, I think they now realize the trouble incurred in opposing the Administration is not worth the gain, and their experience has been salutary. I feel they will be won round in time, and do not require any further specific attention.

* cf. KUTUBU Patrol Report No.9 of 52/53.

2. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads travelled by this patrol show a decided improvement since the last time I crossed them. Nacoi of station personnel have been sent out for the past two months to organize village labour on the stretch between Kutabu and the Wage River, and word had been sent through to the people to the East of the Augu to the effect that the Mendi/Kutabu LofC could be improved and requesting their co-operation. This message was apparently construed as meaning that roads would be needed to establish a post, and without roads there would be no post. Where the road goes through scrub - i.e. more or less all the way from Kutabu to Haranje - the road has been cleared to a width of about 10 feet, and steps have been put in on the steep hillsides. In the open area, a far more ambitious plan has been adhered to, and though the road is by no means regular, there are patches up to 12 feet wide, fully cleared, drained and cambered. Unfortunately very little regard has been taken of topography, and where there is a hill to be negotiated, the road has been cleared in a straight line up the side of it. However since this section was built entirely by the natives themselves, it is a remarkably good effort. There are several stretches as yet untouched, due to the fear of opening up the way too easily to raiding parties. In time of course, these will be dealt with.

I have no doubt now that a motor road could be built from Haranje through to Mendi, going via Nipo. However from Haranje to Kutabu the physical features are extreme, and a road could only be built at considerable expense and labour. It could not be treated as a village project.

I was also told that roads have been built in the direction of Nagarina, starting from Augu, once again as a result of the belief that without roads there will be no post. These were not examined.

Work is now proceeding on the erection of a bridge across the Mubi, which is a timber construction and is, it is hoped, out of reach of all floods. Other bridges crossed, i.e. those across the Wage and Augu Rivers are in their usual condition. They are cane structures, and are replaced on an average of twice a year, and frequently more often.

3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Under this heading there is little to report. Earlier in the year the area did not miss the prevailing colds and 'flu, and several of the recorded deaths at Augu were the result of pneumonia contracted at about the same time. Never everyone seemed to be enjoying good health when we passed through, and apart from a few cuts, scratches and spear wounds, we were not called on for any medical attention.

One of the lads now at Kutabu undergoing preliminary Medical training was taken along as N.M.C. No - NAGIA - despite his limitations did a very good job in dealing with the health of the patrol personnel.

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4. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

V/C GINU of Auga is the only village official in the area covered by this patrol. For some time now he has been extremely lax in the execution of his duties, and has on several occasions been censured for his laziness. The matter came to a head when instructions were given regarding the construction of the road, and Ginu could not be located. Later on, after Const. MAUI had organized working parties, and work was proceeding, Ginu arrived and took a very cursory interest in proceedings before wandering off again. His dismissal will be recommended separately, and the reinstatement of IBANAI - HANO requested. The latter played a leading role in the road works, and construction of the Auga guest house, and has always been helpful.

5. CENSUS

The check made by this patrol, was the first after the initial census of February, 1953, and was quite satisfactory. 9 deaths were noted, as against only 6 births. 4 of the deaths were old adults, who died round about the end of last year, it is believed, of pneumonia. About 12 new names were recorded. Many considerably younger men in this village, and most of the former are not at all shy about presenting themselves for the check, in marked contrast to most of the other highland villages within the Hutaba Sub-District.


.....
C.E.F. Farrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Hutaba,
S.H.D. Force

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kutaba Patrol Report No. 1 of 54/55

APPENDIX "B"

Report on NIPA Survey

SITUATION

Ref. Sketch Map Kutaba P/E No. 1 4/55.

Mt. ANIM .. 100°
Mt. AREP .. 11°
Mt. SONGO .. 244.5°

(These readings taken from mark 400 yds. from South-Eastern extremity of traverse.)

Bounded by the UR and MAMA Creeks, just North-East of their confluence with the Nambi River.

TRAVERSE - Longitudinal

Traverse commences at foot of small hill that rises out of swampy plain at the junction of the UR and MAMA Creeks. From the 00 yds. peg, the surface rises 0.33° to 100 yds. peg, bearing 300° M., and rising through light scrub and old garden ground. Thence 18 yds. at 0.60° rise follows to foot of small hill, which rises 5° to 200 yds. peg. Here light scrub ends, and the traverse runs through a humal and spear grass plain, rising 0.60° to 800 yds., where stands a tree with platform erected 30 feet above ground level. Heavy scrub commences at this point, and traverse continues at 300° M. with further rise of 1.0° to 1000 yds. peg. 1000 yds. to 1200 yds. consists of further scrub, and additional rise of 2.0°. At 1200 yds. scrub terminates, and a small knoll or ridge is struck, rising 2 5.0° for 100 yds, before dropping away again on Northern side, and rising to higher ground on Southern. Limit of feasible operations on this traverse at 1200 yds.

TRAVERSES - Lateral

Lateral traverses cleared at 100 yds intervals at right angles to Longitudinal Travers, for 35 yds. each side of latter. 1000 to 1200 yds show slight incline to North, which can be filled. At 818 yds, gully commences, running across travers, to junction with UR Cr. This can be filled using earth take from mound North-West of lookout. On grass plain very little work required except levelling bumps.

APPROACHES

A strip made along this traverse would have to be for one way operations only, i.e. from North-West- as Mt. ANIM range, which lies only half a mile from 00 yds mark bars approach. The strip could be swung to avoid this, but there are low hills at North-Western end lower and further away than the Anim Range.

CLEARANCES

Ranges rise all round the strip site to as much as 10°, but should not provide much hazard. With latitude, the approaches and clearances could probable be made to comply with B.C.A. regulations.

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SURFACE

The surface of the ground is soft black loam which would have to be removed, possibly to a depth of one foot over the entire strip. The scrub to the North-West covers softer soil still, which however would probably compact reasonably well once it was cleared and drained.

CLIMATIC

Being at the bottom of a valley, morning mists could be expected to occur fairly frequently. The high ranges all round would probably make flying hazardous except in fine conditions. Rainfall would be somewhere in the vicinity of 100 inches per annum, and frequent long dry spells are experienced.

HOUSING AND STATION

Excellent station sites exist right round the strip site, particularly on the South-Western extension of the spur on which KATE Village is situated. Sufficient flat ground is available off the strip to allow of offices etc. being built without interfering with aircraft operations. All materials in good supply with the exception of millable timber, which would have to be cut from above the native garden and spear-grass line on the mountain sides.

LABOUR

Extremely heavy population live right round area, mostly within one days walk of site, and their attitude is very encouraging, would certainly present themselves for work.

GENERAL

This strip site has serious limitations, and I consider it would take at least six months to build a light aircraft landing ground. It would not be suitable for expansion to FCS standard without heavy expenditure. The local population are interested in the installation of a post in this area, and have volunteered to do the job themselves, if told what to do, or alternatively to work without pay on its installation, at least until the strip is complete, and aircraft land. They have indicated their willingness to sell whatever land is required, and the owners stated that it was never used. In conclusion I would say that I am very much in favour of establishing a post at NIPA.

.....
C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu
S.N.D. Papua

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SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
LAKE KUTUBU

NO. 2 of 54/55

BY: C.E.T.Terrell P.O.

To: NEMBI and WAGE Valleys
Upper and lower MUBI
ERAVE and SAMBERIGI

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 30/1 - 648.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
M.H.D.I.

10th February, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Butaba P/A. 2-5/55.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of this report by Mr. C. E. T. Terrell. It is supported by census figures and a patrol map, copies of which would be appreciated.

2. Mr. Terrell must be complimented on the effort he has taken to record his patrol, he has left little to the imagination and presentation of the report is very creditable.

3. Diary.

A very detailed diary which makes amplification of his observations almost superfluous.

Native Affairs.

You have my report and recommendations for opening a station in the Nambi Valley. The area requires urgent attention and will be given it when staff is available.

KOKOMA and MUBI Rivers.

I do not agree with Mr. Terrell's observations. Apathy was very evident in the neglect of gardens, roads/tracks, bridges and housing when I passed through this area. If this attitude is a consequence of sophistication our Officers have been neglecting the area and much more work is necessary amongst these people where there has been so many patrols.

Medical and Health.

This area does need a Medical Assistant and the Director of Public Health is considering an appointment.

Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Terrell gives an interesting picture of the road potential of this particular area. Crossing the grain of the country will not be easy but must be done to link the Valley roads which will serve the extension of European settlement.

There is a large native population radiating on Nipa and considerable land available for alienation so roads will be necessary to develop these valleys.

Village Officials.

The appointment of such a large number of new councillors has set a task in guiding their activities. Assuming they heed the advice given them at the investitures this task will not be difficult but care must be taken to see that the insignia does not give them any weird ideas of their station.

Census.

This is the first revision since early 1953 and shows surprisingly little variation.

(over)

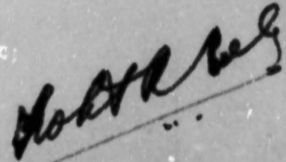
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4. Mr. Allwood, Cadet Patrol Officer, has submitted an interesting paper on his observations of the production and consumption of native crops in the Foli. The recording of his views has required him to take an interest in the people and I am very pleased with his research.

5. The objects of the patrol were satisfactorily accomplished and the report records a valuable and successful patrol.

6. Camping allowance claims by Mr. Terrell and Mr. Allwood are forwarded for your consideration, please.



(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE HUTABA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1954/55

Conducted by.....C.E.T. Ferrell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.....HUBBI and WAGE Valleys, Upper, Middle and Lower HUBBI River, HRAVE and SAMBINGI.

Patrol Personnel.....PERSONNEL

C.E.T. Ferrell, C.I.C.
Mr. B.B. Cole, P.O. Hutaba to Nipa
Mr. G. Cole, C.P.O. " " "
Mr. W.J. Brand, P.O. Hutaba to Habi River
Mr. H.B. Allwood, C.P.O. Habi River,
Hutaba P/P and returns

NATIVE


B.P. & H.G.C. 12 to Nipa
0 to Habi River
7 Habi to Hutaba P/P.
0 Hutaba to Hutaba.
H.M.C. & Trainee 2 to Nipa
1 for remainder.
Carriers Various.

Duration.....5th November, 1954 to 31st December, 1954.
(50 Days)

- Objectives.....
- (i) Inspection Nipa Airstrip site and escort of District Commissioner's party.
 - (ii) Extension and consolidation of influence in Hubbi and Wage Valleys.
 - (iii) Census revision and Administrative tour of P/W Census Sub-Division.
 - (iv) Inspection of Hutaba Patrol Post.

Map Reference.....Sketch Map Attached.

- Attachments.....
- Appendix "A" - Census Figures.
 - Appendix "B" - Sketch Maps
 - Appendix "C" - Anthropological Report by Mr. H.B. Allwood, C.P.O.


.....
C.E.T. Ferrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Hutaba, S.N.G. 24th January, 1955.

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- INDEX OF P/R 2-54/55 -

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INTRODUCTION

The patrol covered by this Report was really a composite of two scheduled patrols, the first stages of which were carried out by three combined patrols - viz. that led by the author, to which was attached a patrol under Mr. W. J. Brand, P.O., which had escorted Mr. H. S. Cole, D.C., from Erave to Kutuba, and finally the party accompanying the District Commissioner, including Mr. G. Oakes, C.P.O.

Mr. Cole arrived at Kutuba from Erave on Sunday 31st October, 1954, accompanied by Messrs. Brand and Oakes. During the following week, it was decided that I should conduct a patrol, escorting the District Commissioner to the projected station site in the Nambi Valley at NIPA, where a patrol from Wendi would rendezvous with the Kutuba party, and with which the D.C.'s party would return to Wendi after examining the Nipa site. It was further decided that Mr. Brand would accompany the Kutuba patrol back to the Middle Nubi, where a rendezvous was arranged with Mr. Allwood, who was to come through with the remainder of the Erave cargo waiting for transport at Kutuba. Mr. Brand would then return to Erave, together with the cargo, while the author and Mr. Allwood conducted the census revisions in the FOT'I and KOKOMA Sub-Divisions.

The objectives were all satisfactorily accomplished, with one addition being made to the itinerary. While at Nogiye, on the Middle Nubi, advice was received that contrary to expectations, Mr. H. D. Wren, A.D.C., had been posted away from Kutuba on his return from leave, and as a result the author decided to pay a visit to Erave to clear up various matters resulting from this information.

The patrol as a whole was quite satisfactory, all direct objectives being accomplished, with no untoward incidents barring a waterless bush camp on one occasion, and a capsize canoe on another. By the nature of the patrol, staff by no means remained constant, with police strength varying from 12 to 6, and carriers from 00 to 20. However all transfers of personnel and materials went without hitch.

The census revisions were particularly successful, with practically 100% attendance. The few absentees noted were all contacted at one stage or another, and those without adequate excuse were charged under the N.S. Ordinance. 12 natives are currently serving sentences at Kutuba imposed by the C.N.M., and these sentences should have a salutary effect on future attendance at census checks. Both census Sub-Divisions checked reveal a slight increase in overall population, but this increase would have been considerably bigger, had it not been for the pneumonia and influenza epidemics of November to January 1953.

The opportunity was taken of instituting unofficial councils in all villages, and all council members were invested with medals received earlier in the year. A list of appointments appears below in the appropriate section. The response to these appointments has been most gratifying, and completely vindicates any doubts there may be about the efficiency of unofficial councils. The first experiment in communal effort was made following the investiture of council members, and contracts were entered into between the Government and the villagers for the completion of the Kutuba land strip. Most satisfactory response was achieved, resulting in approximately 140 village men now working at Erave, with promise of more men in the near future. The policing of these contracts has been left largely to the natives themselves, and they have demonstrated that unoppressed natives can and will accept responsibilities if given the necessary leadership.

A report on the inspection of the Nipa Airstrip site has been submitted separately by the District Commissioner, so no detailed information will be included in this report on that subject.

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DIARY

Tuesday, 9th November, 1954.

TAGE to HOPANA

No.1

Timetable

Dep. TAGE
Cross MUDI Riv.
Halt KERRAS
Arr. HOPANA

0720
0840-0900
1030-1100
1215

Walking time:- Three 4 1/2 hours.

The patrol comprising Mr. R. H. Cole, B.C., Mr. W. J. Brand, P.O., Mr. G. Gales, and the author, accompanied by Cpl. HENSHAW, 1/Cpls. GPAL and BATANG and 8 constables, 24 Burf Carriers, 14 Semberiga, and 14 Kutabas, 4 personal cooks, N.M.O. LISTER and T.N.M.O. KASIA, together with various camp followers, left the station in good time for the shake-down march to Hopana, half way to Augu. The patrol moved well but was somewhat delayed crossing the Mudi River, just North of the station. We crossed by the bridge constructed by Cpl. MAUSE to replace two earlier efforts which lasted about a day each and deep flooding, which if not particularly convenient to foot traffic, is certainly unique. Starting at one end on a high bank, the bridge has a conventional appearance with a sweeping hump in the best suspension tradition. However half way across it ends as if cut off by a knife, and the rest of the crossing is effected by a vertical climb down a couple of sticks. The reason is that the other side of the Mudi River is regularly flooded, and there is no foundation on which to construct a decent bridge.

The track was in very good condition, and walking is vastly simplified where outcrops have to perpetually duck under fallen trees and so on. A halt was called at the top of the first range where some wild plants were experimented with. Though extremely acid, they are very refreshing, or so I found them. Various other members of the party though were not so enthusiastic after trying to get the taste out of their mouths for a day or two.

Camp made in good time at Hopana, and full rations issued to all hands. Height 3000' ASL.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1954.

HOPANA to AUGU

No.2

Timetable

Dep. HOPANA
Halt 1st Range
At HARABI Ck.
Arr. AUGU

0600
0730-0735
0840-0915
1030

Walking time:- Three 2 1/2 hours.

An early start made for a short days walk. The well cleared track has made a great deal of difference to walking time, reducing it about 2 hours. Having two officers at the tail of the patrol as well as two at the head also improves walking time.

On arrival at Augu camp was made, all officers sleeping in the rest house. An inspection was made of the various houses comprising the Augu group. In the afternoon talks were held with the men of the village, during which two men - IBINA and NIBA - were invested as councillors, being the head men of the two larger clans living at Augu. The District Commissioner passed on various comments, and particular stress was laid on the prospective roads scheme for this area.

Aspic food for the whole party was readily purchased from the very good natured people of this area. Wares were as much in evidence as always, with some of the younger generation absolutely irrepressible.

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Thursday 11th November, 1954.

AUGU to UNGUBI

No. 3

Timetable

Dep. AUGU	0020
Halt FORIA Rge.	0755-0815
Halt EBERA Rge.	1050-1125
At HARANJE	1200-1250
Arr. UNGUBI	1330

Walking times - 4 hrs 25 mins.

An early start made once again to allow time for crossing the two rivers on the days route. The bridges across the Agau river had recently been repaired, and was in fair condition. However that across the Wago was reported to be in poor shape, and as a result V/C IRANAI was given instructions take a party of villagers through and get it repaired before the patrol arrived. When the head of the patrol arrived at the Wago work was still in progress, and a halt of an hour was made there. When half the patrol was across, the District Commissioner and myself started up the range, halting at the top, and again at Haranje to allow the tail-enders to catch up. From Haranje the patrol moved over the usual route, through TOMBU to UNGUBI, where camp was made.

Heights: AUGU, 4750'; FORIA Range, 5000'; WAGO River 4850'; EBERA Range, 6470'; TOMBU, 6040'; UNGUBI, 6250'.

The patrol received a very good reception at Ungubi, with men women and children coming in to watch proceedings. Three times as much food as we needed was produced, and a lot had to be turned away. Talks once again held with the villagers, and again emphasis put on road works. In reply to queries as to when the new station would be established, the natives were told that when they saw a patrol equipped with all requirements, including wireless and airdrops going down to Nipa, and when the natives were told that work was being started on building the air-strip, that would be when the station would be established, and that no prognostications would be made on the approximate date. This information was greeted philosophically, but I was told that the sooner it was, the better these people would be pleased. It was suggested to them that some of the villagers might profitably accompany the Mendi patrol back, and get an opportunity to see what other stations in the highlands looked like, and in particular, what a motor road was. However they said that they would wait until they had their own station in their own area.

Friday 12th November, 1954.

UNGUBI to NIPA

No. 1

Timetable

Dep. UNGUBI	
At FORIA	0810
At HALA	0915-0935
Arr. NIPA	1035

Walking times 3 hrs 20 mins.

Following the well made track, the patrol made good time to SOMTA, where the track ends. A mix up occurred along the way with the patrol getting divided in the middle, and half going up to HALA and waiting for the other half which had gone direct to SANDANIP. At HALA an excellent view was obtained of the country round Nipa, and Nipa itself was visible. Fires were seen burning on the Kunai, which were later found to have been started by the Mendi patrol under Mr. L. Ford, P.O., who had arrived earlier the same morning. Considerable evidence of a recent flare up of the fighting in this area was noted, with razed houses, vandalised gardens, and cleared cane grass. Hala itself was heavily stockaded, and a handful of arrows were displayed, which were reported to have been fired at the defenders in the last day or two. This is the same war which was reported on in Kutaba P/R No. 1 of 54/55, and no attempt was made by this patrol to stop it, for the same reasons as detailed in that report.

On arrival at Nipa, we were greeted by Mr. Ford, who arranged a Guard of Honour for the District Commissioner. Discussions

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were held, after which work on surveying the strip site and collecting additional information was proceeded with.

Many natives came into camp during the afternoon, and adequate food was produced for the Hutaba party. The Mendi patrol issued rice. The question of selling land for the station was again raised with the land owners - KUMMAL CHIAL of KWATE, MAVIRI PAROH of AREP, and LUBIJ HAWI of HANAL - and as before they assured us that all land required would be sold, provided that not too much was asked for, and that the price was adequate. Assurances were made on these points.

NIPA height 5340' ASL.

Saturday 13th to Monday 15th November, 1954 NIPA No. 5-4

The combined patrols remained at Nipa for three days, while extensive survey work was done on the two main traverses cut. On Sunday, Messers Broad and Ford reported that they had found what they thought might be a better site on top of an adjacent spur. On Monday all personnel went to this site and cleared a traverse down its length. It was found to be shorter than Nipa - the mass of the site being FURIL - but might be made to do if for any reason Nipa is found to be inadequate. There may also be trouble with land purchases at FURIL. The natives have very clearly defined ideas as to just how much land they will sell, and they might not be prepared to part with enough to make the project feasible.

Food purchased for the most part in small lots. It was found that large traders would far more readily buy food, than small items for small lots. After the first burst of enthusiasm, the natives tended to keep away from what must have appeared as to be wild parties of people ploughing through the countryside doing incomprehensible things like digging little holes, and gazing at the countryside through "WILWIL", the term used in this language to describe anything that has glass in its composition. However I have no doubt that as soon as a serious start is made on the project, the natives will give enthusiastic support.

Sunday 16th November, 1954 NIPA to HIRIAP No. 5

Timetable

Dep. NIPA	0625
Arr. HIRIAP	0710
At ORATA	0800-0820
Arr. HIRIAP	0835

Walking time - 3 hrs 10 mins.

The Mendi patrol, including the District Commissioner, Mr. A.L. Ford, and Mr. G. Gakos left Nipa at about 0745, just as dawn was breaking. After their departure, a party of 25 surplus Hutaba carriers, escorted by I/Opl. SPAL and V/C IBANAL of AREP were despatched for Hutaba. The patrol left the camp site shortly afterwards.

We moved in a crooked round to the west of Nipa before moving south down the side of the TIDA Range. We passed through delightful countryside, very reminiscent of England, with neatly laid out gardens of different shades of green, clumps of casuarinas, sunken tracks and fences and secluded villages. A halt was called at ORATA in the heart of heavy population. This is one of the villages of the HINJIBI clan, that chiefly responsible for the fighting to the North East. The people were urged to stop fighting, but again it was pointed out that no positive sanctions were being made at that stage. The people were very friendly, and guided the patrol with every display of confidence. Not so however, the people of HIRIAP, a village on the side of the Tida range below PORAGUM. These were obviously ill at ease and attempted to get the patrol to move on. This attitude hardened by original intention of sleeping hereabouts. Talks were held with the locals, and I tried to find out what the reason for their malaise was. Beyond the fact that they were involved in fighting, there did not seem to be any real reason. However it did come out that they had heard the

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most hair-raising tales of the way patrols behaved, with murder, rape, arson and looting as common-places. A lot of time was spent trying to straighten out this impression, and they did appear to have more conscience when we had finished talking to them. This was the first patrol to camp in their village, but it would be interesting to know how they acquired their fear of Administration patrols. It was found that this was almost an isolated case.

Adequate food was brought in for our requirements, and a pig refused because the price demanded was exorbitant.

Wednesday 17th November, 1954.

MEHIF to ANUA

No.9

Timetable

Dep. MEHIF	0645
Halt ALAL Peak	0710-0730
At LU' Village	0810-0840
Arr ANUA	0945

Walking time - 3 hrs 15 mins.

Moving south, the patrol continued its progress over grass covered spurs running down from the VINA and SONGO Ranges. A halt was made shortly after leaving camp while the two officers climbed a small pinnacle to survey the surrounding area. A fine view was obtained and some time was taken obtaining compass fixes and taking photographs. The patrol then crossed a small range, leaving the Habi Valley, and moving into the POU'E Creek area. Lu' is the first POU'E Creek village, and some time was spent reassuring the occupants of our good intentions. They were nervous but only to begin with, and were soon all over the patrol. They too are involved in fighting with their neighbours further down the Valley, but this appears to be a very incursive form of warfare. They seldom fight for more than a day or two, and knock off as soon as anyone gets hurt. This is very typical of intra clan fighting, which appears to be regarded largely as a joke, and very little damage is done to either side. It is only the fighting between different clans that gets savage. Guides cheerfully accompanied us all the way, although to begin with they said they did not dare to because of the fighting.

The population density increased considerably as we got into the POU'E Valley, and at times we were passing through villages with occasional grounds every five minutes. The population for part of the area would be more dense than it is round Nipa.

Camp was made at ANUA, a village in the process of being rebuilt. Apparently it had been deserted for some time, but the occupants are now renovating the area. At times there were upwards of 100 men and boys in camp from the immediate vicinity, many of them unarmed. After they had overcome their shyness they were very friendly, and most appreciative of the talks I had with them in one of the adjacent houses.

Plenty of food bought for small articles of trade. Cleaned shell was asked for, but as we had none of it, it had to be refused. A few women came in to sell food, a thing I was pleased to note.

* Several photographs appear further on in the body of this report. Unfortunately the shots taken at this stage of the patrol were all in colour, which renders them unsuitable for inclusion in a patrol report.

Thursday 18th November, 1954.

ANUA to AJ

No.10

Timetable

Dep. ANUA	0930
At ARCO	0705-0715
At PUE	0740-0700
At FANEMALA	0825-1010
Arr. AJ	1100

Walking time - 3 hrs 30 mins.

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The patrol moved on down the Eastern side of the Kou's Creek, still passing through heavy population. A break occurred in the population between PUN and HUN, and an hour and twenty minutes of walking elapsed before we again struck the dense and closely packed villages. HUN is the first village of the KANGWALA group, which forms an extensive pocket.

The country hereabouts is most inhospitable, and one wonders why it is there is such a heavy population. Jagged limestone pinnacles crop up throughout the valley, and all the ranges - many of them completely cleared and grass covered - give a serrated broken aspect to the sky line. The Kou's creek itself, which appears to rise on the south western slopes of Mt. SONGO, runs in a boulder strewn bed, with gorges along its length. It disappears underground a little further down its length, and no one seems to know where it reappears, though they did say they thought it joined the Nubi. The tracks as a whole were very good, and considering the type of country crossed, the gradients encountered were surprisingly easy. Only one stretch gave us any cause for concern, and that was the climb from the Kou's Cr., after crossing it below KANGWALA, up to the village of AJ, perched on the end of the TIDA range. The climb was near vertical, and somewhere between 1500 and 2000 feet. However the effort was amply rewarded when we reached the top and found a view that far surpasses anything I have seen in the Territory. It was possible to see the whole breadth of the Southern Highlands District, with Mts. MURRAY, KEFELIA, YALINU and GILWE ~~standing~~ standing out clearly, and the intermediate river systems easily definable. Some time was spent photographing this sweep of country and we were able to fix our position accurately. The view itself would be worth many miles travel.

A large concourse of natives came into camp during the afternoon, and talks were again given on the usual subjects. Once again they were well received, and one often wonders just how much of it really does penetrate. I feel that if there were not so many outside factors involved - pride, fear of what the other group will do, enmity, and sheer highspiritedness - much of the internecine fighting in this area would die out surely with the spread of new ideas.

Food had to be turned back at the afternoon market, and one pig was offered. However the owner - also the village headman would not lower his price from 4 Pearl Shell and one Am. Against my normal practice I had offered him one of each. He took the pig away sorrowfully.

Friday 10th November, 1934.

AJ to PUN

No. 11

Timetable

Dep. AJ	0700
Cross WAGE River	0845-1135
At UBIWANE	1200-1215
Arr. PUN	1240

Walking times - thru ~~the~~

The patrol moved due west on breaking camp, heading away from the dense population area, and into a belt of scrub grass and forest extending over the top of the Tida Range. A sharp descent followed, through heavy scrub and round vertical limestone cliffs, to the Wage River, which the patrol took some time to cross by means of the very rickety cane bridge. We then moved up a steep hill side, strangely enough heavily cultivated, reaching the top on which is situated UBIWANE village. The only reasonable camp site was reported to be at PUN so we moved on there for the night. This area forms one of the scattered pockets of population in the Middle Wage Valley. There is no comparison between this and the Nubi Valley, though these people are the same type with the same culture. They reported that they are not involved in any fighting at present and these settlements down the Wage appear to form trading outposts of the Nubi/Nubi trade route. There are numerous tracks leading across from the Wage to the Nubi, and we were earnestly recommended to take one of the tracks

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loading across from near Pain. In the light of future experience, I wish we had. Only about twenty natives came into camp to sell food, and the population as a whole is very light here.

Adquanto food was bought from those who did come in, and the usual talk was well received.

Tuesday, 20th November, 1954.

PAIN to Bush Camp

No. 12

Timetable

Dep. PAIN	0700
Halt NEBELA	0810-0825
Halt above MARANDA	1125-1205
Halt Bush House	1300-1340
Halt Top Mt. CASTLE	1300-1320
Arr. Camp	1810

Walking times - thru going.

The KORIABO Village Constable, who accompanied the patrol was sent off at dawn with a local guide and a mail bag to be taken through to Kutaba, making arrangements with Mr. Allred to meet the patrol at Hagiso in three days time. It was intended at that stage to follow the Wago down to MARANDA which as far as could be judged was the next point of population along the river, and from there obtain guides to lead the patrol through to IFIGI on the Mabi River, from where the patrol would move upstream to ISBISA, to meet the party from Kutaba. However for reasons which will appear, this scheme went awry.

Some trouble was experienced in getting men to guide the patrol in the direction I wanted to go, since they said that though they were not fighting them, they were afraid of the Maranda people as old death payments had not been settled, and a party going through their country might be ambushed. Eventually two men and a youth were induced to accompany the patrol, and we moved off through heavy scrub, following along one shoulder of the ridge above the Wago. Progress was hampered by heavy overgrowth on the track, which obviously was not much used. While on the way, the V/C sent off that morning, returned saying that his guide had run away.

At Nebela, which consists of overgrown gardens and a deserted village, two of our guides refused to come any further, saying that this was Maranda land and they were in danger. They were allowed to go. The youth however elected to remain for a little further, and belaboured manfully in an endeavour to make contact with some of the locals. No one appeared however, so we set off again halting for lunch above Maranda, which also was found to be deserted. The occupants appear to have moved across the river to a new site at OPELIA, though our guide said that some of them lived further west. His word was taken for it, and he was released with a small present. The patrol then followed the track which had been pointed out, passing several deserted bush houses, but finding no sign of any occupants. Nor was there any water to be found. This area is all broken limestone, and water appears to seep away underground, at all times except for the seasonal rains, when all the low lying areas are inundated. As there seemed no hope of contacting any natives, and no water near camp, we decided to push on over the range of which Mt. Castle forms the salient point. This we proceeded to do, though not long after leaving the lower area of grass and scrub-plantation cultivation, we came to the end of the track we were following, which turned out to be merely a hunting track, surrounded with traps of various sorts, including literally hundreds of native rat traps. At the end of the track we proceeded to cut straight up the side of the range, on a previously set compass course. The top of the range was reached at 4 pm. and we were still no nearer a camping site than we had been to begin with. The drop down the other side then ensued, and incredibly rugged country was encountered; the whole range gives the appearance of being a mass of limestone boulders hurled together haphazardly, with deep fissures and crevasses and vertical walls to be negotiated on every turn. Now the carriers managed it I have no idea. Progress was appallingly slow. ^{but there was nothing for}

it but to keep going till he found somewhere flat enough to pitch camp. When darkness began to fall, we decided we were not going to find a camp site so a camp of sorts was made under and round the limestone boulders. It had to be put up by the light of a pressure lantern, and a miserable night ensued for everyone with no water and no food. The one night it was needed, rain refused to fall.

Sat November, 1934, Monday

Bush Camp to IBU Cr. No.13

Timetable

Dep. Camp	0646
Halt Spring	0930-1130
Arr. IBU Cr.	1220-1230
Arr. camp	1300
<u>Walking time - 6 hrs 54 mins.</u>	

Leaving our miserable camp, we moved on down the mountain side, skirting more extremely precipitous country, and at last coming to a small spring. A halt was called immediately and a large meal prepared for everyone. After which the patrol moved off rather more sluggishly, but in vastly better temper. Our troubles now appeared to be at an end, because while scouting around during the halt, a small track was found which we followed down, eventually striking the head of the IBU Cr. At 1300 we reached a rather larger track which was investigated by Cpl. Hauke and a Constable, with negative results, beyond the fact that it led in the wrong direction. A little further on we came to a look out on a low spur, from which could be seen the lake, with the station bearing practically due west. This meant we had come out rather further north than we had intended, but nevertheless was a very welcome lead north. Shortly afterwards it started to rain, and soon we were walking in an absolute deluge; a brief halt was called in a couple of bush huts, but as it did not look like easing off the patrol roved on down the IBU Creek which we had been following on and off since first striking it. This creek we had to cross in a series of fords, each one of which got deeper and deeper as the ft rain caused the level to rise. Soon the river was in spate, and we decided to camp on a bend in the river. However by that time it was necessary to fell a tree to get across, the first one breaking in the middle. At times the creek had been rising at an inch a minute, and it rose close on five feet in the two hours it took the patrol to get across. At one point further upstream, carriers were almost washed away at a ford the leaders of the patrol had crossed in calf deep water. Still no natives contacted, but numerous signs of habitation in the area. The camp was erected at an old bush house site.

Full rations issued to all hands.

Monday 20th November, 1934.

IBU Cr to DAURU No.14

Timetable

Dep. Camp	0720
Arr. DAURU Riv.	0800
At HAITAJU	1005-1030
At Canoe Landing	1215-1215
Arr. DAURU	1300
<u>Travelling time - 5 hrs 40 mins.</u>	

Having roughly South East we walked over an overgrown track coming out at the Dauru River, a branch of the Mubi. This point was obviously the embarkation point, but there were no canoes which led us to assume that everyone had gone down stream to be present for the census check at Dauru Village. This turned out to be correct. We then cut on down stream, along a still fainter pad, eventually arriving at a garden house - HAEADU - where we found one man with a badly crippled leg, who could not attend the census. There were a couple of small canoes tied up there, and these were tied together to make a raft. The two officers and various paddlers were then taken on board, and the patrol under Cpl. Hauke told to follow the river down, and we would send canoes up stream as we found them.

This was duly effected, and Mr. Brand and myself waited the track leading over the small range, under which both the Mubi and the Naura flow. We very nearly found ourselves disappearing under round when we took the wrong turning on one occasion, and the combined efforts of both officers and our only other crew member - Mr. Brand's cook - were only just adequate to get us back upstream to the right turn off. After waiting for some time for the tail of the patrol to catch up, I decided to move ahead and arrange camp and canoe on the other side of the range where the river was again navigable. This was duly done, and the last of the patrol arrived at Naura just after dark.

Due to the lateness of our arrival, and the fact that as far as the villagers were concerned we arrived from the wrong direction, and they had had no warning, no food was purchased, and the last of our carried rice was issued, and some food the villages presented the patrol with was also distributed. V/C HARE of Bourutage greeted the patrol.

Tuesday 23rd November, 1954.

HEBUI to HEBISO

No. 15

Timetable

Dep. HEBUI	0915
Arr. HEBUTABE	0925
Arr. HEBISO	0955.

Travelling time - 40 mins.

Breaking camp in an incessant drizzle, we moved up down the Naura to its junction with the Mubi at Bourutage, then up the Mubi to HEBISO, where camp was made in steady rain. A runner with mail was despatched in the early morning to go straight through to Kutubu, arranging with Mr. Allwood to come through on Thursday, sending the Erave cargo ahead of him. Arrangements were made for carriers to pick up the gear, and instructions given that the census check for the area would start on Friday. A quantity of food sufficient for several days was purchased, and the party stood down to get tidied up after three very hard days.

Wednesday 24th November to Friday 26th, 1954.

HEBISO

No. 16
No. 18

Three days were spent at HEBISO, during which all the cargo to be moved through to Erave was assembled and checked. Also received were some welcome personal effects and mail. Mr. Allwood duly arrived on Thursday, together with a personally owned outboard motor, which was quickly fitted to one of the Government canoes, and given a test during which it was found to be most satisfactory.

A rest house was started at HEBISO, assistance being given by patrol personnel to begin with. The HEBISO, Bourutage, and Bourutage censuses were revised on Friday, and Councillors appointed at each village. Instructions were also given regarding the maintenance of villages and their environs, and the upkeep of Rest Houses, extent and to be built.

Mr. Brand took a load of cargo down to Igigi on Friday, and got a tent erected to be used as a temporary store.

Saturday 27th November, 1954.

HEBISO to IPICI

No. 19

Timetable

Dep. HEBISO	0800
At HEBUIHU	0820-1115
Arr. IPICI	1210

Travelling time - 1hr. 10mins.

Leaving Mr. Brand to get the patrol embarked on a flotilla of canoes, Mr. Allwood and myself went ahead to Horibu where the census was checked, Councillors appointed, and instructions given regarding the erection of a rest house, and the movement of the final load of Erave cargo. During the course of proceedings, the canoe flotilla with the patrol on board went past, Mr. Brand waiting for the proceedings at Horibu to end. With his canoe in tow, the patrol then moved on downstream party

making unprecedented time. Great interest was taken by all natives in the outboard.

On arrival at Ipiqi, a visit was made to the U.F. Mission Station at ORARANA. The Resident Missionary and his wife were absent, but they had forwarded a request that if possible I check up to see that all was in order. The Native Pastor duly conducted me round the establishment.

Adequate food for three days was purchased, mostly from Doghari people who came up since many of the Ipiqi men are away working on the New airstrip.

Stores were sorted during the afternoon, and mail from Natabu also arrived.

Sunday 28th November, 1954.

IPIGI

No. 30

Eventide Mr. Brand's party, some 80 strong moved off from Ipiqi during the morning. All officers moved down to the Sgt HARMAGI'U road in the canoe and motor, and good time was made once again. After leaving Mr. Brand, a very fierce battle ensued between the rapids a little way up stream and my outboard. Eventually the rapids won, and the engine was cut while the canoe was pulled up along the side of the river. On our return to Ipiqi, the census was revised, and a start made on the contractual labour system mentioned above. Those detailed by the six Village headmen as the first contingent were given instructions to wait until a policeman was sent through who would collect all the villagers, and take them through to the station. This was to be the pattern for most of the rest of census revisions in the Middle Nubi.

LINE UP OF WOMEN AT THE BARRI-TAGE CHURCH CHURCH

Monday 29th November, 1954.

IPIGI

No. 31

During the morning a party of police and both officers went down stream to DOGGHARI where the census was revised, and two Councillors invested. A report that a murder had been committed by men from this village was investigated, but found to be without foundation. It had been proposed to go through and do the IRAGARU census on return from Doghari, but it was too late when we finally got back.

Preparations were made during the evening to move the patrol through to BIRAGA, and word sent through to that effect. Food purchased earlier was found to be adequate for our requirements, and more which was offered had to be refused.

THE MEN AT IRAGARU

Tuesday 30th November, 1954.

IPIGI to PINAGA

No. 32

Visible

Dops. IPIGI
At. IRAGARU
Ac. TUBUKU
App. PINAGA

0745
0815-1010
1400-1410
1450

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The patrol moved through direct to the normal camp site at PIMAGA, while Mr. Allwood and myself went off to Kraghugh where the census was revised. Four Councillors were appointed at this village, to look after the requirements of its 204 people. A very good attendance was noted, with no absentees.

On arrival at Pimaga, the Village constable from that village and HANNAI'IU greeted the patrol and reported all well. The HANNAI'iu men's house is being rebuilt, and progress was examined. The Rest House was found to have been recently renovated, and quite comfortable.

A NEW COUNCIL APPOINTMENT COMPLETE WITH ISSUES.

Carriers were camped in the Pimaga men's house, while the rest of the party went under canvas round the rest house. Adequate food purchased for one day.

Mr. Allwood visited the men's house during the evening to find out what all the singing was about, and to discuss various matters with the occupants. On return he was suffering from a very severe attack of tooth-ache, which eased off somewhat after treatment with iodine.

Wednesday and Thursday, 1st & 2nd December, 1954. PIMAGA No. 23
24.

Two days were spent at Pimaga, during which the four villages of the Nahi hinterland were visited and the census revised. Instructions were given for the construction of rest houses at Tambah and Gengaira, to serve the direct Kutabu/Ipigi and Kutabu/Kafa roads. The arrangements for labour for strip work with the HANNAI'iu people were pending until their men's house is finished.

A garden was built round the Pimaga rest house by patrol personnel and planted with corn and other seed. Corn was also distributed to all villages for planting.

Adequate food was purchased for the patrol for its entire stay, mostly with small trade items, and members of the police detachment bought a small pig for themselves.

THE HANNAI'IU MEN'S HOUSE

Friday 3rd December, 1954. PIMAGA to HANNAI'IU No. 25

Timetable

Dep. Pimaga	0710
At IPIGI	0830-0910
At DOGBARI	0940-0945
Arr. HANNAI'IU	1105

Travelling times - 3 hrs 15 mins.

Sending the body of the patrol overland direct to the HANNAI'IU river-crossing, both officers moved through to Ipigi, where gear which had been left over was checked, and that not required on the downward journey was stored while the remainder loaded onto a canoe. We then moved on downstream, stopping briefly at Dogbari, and on reaching the HANNAI'iu track, passed into service some natives we found there to

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carry the gear we had brought through to the village. On arrival it was found that not all the people were assembled due to a mix up over the date for the census revision, so instructions were issued that the check would take place on the morrow. The body of the patrol arrived shortly after we did, and camp was erected on the site of the rest-house to be built here, a short distance from the man's house.

Talks were held with V/Co GINA and AGHINAKA of Haruhia and Iouai respectively, the latter assuring me that the people of his area were all assembled at Iouai hamlet, so arrangements were made for the patrol to move through there tomorrow.

Injections were given to two youths suffering from Yaws, and they were told to go through to the Mission establishment for further treatment.

FAMILY GROUP

Food carried through from Ipigi, augmented by some purchased locally was more than enough for the requirements of the patrol, and three bundles of mats were given to the Village Constable, to be returned to future patrols.

Monday 4th December, 1944.

HARAHUI'IU to IOUAI No. 13

Timetable

Dep. HARAHUI'IU	1110
Arr. HAGO' HAV.	1140
At WADOMA	1230-1245
Arr. IOUAI (Yihivibi)	1250

Travelling time - Mr. Spence

Camp was broken a little after dawn, and the body of the patrol moved through to the largest of the IOUAI hamlets - YIHIVIBI - where the party was to spend the night. The two officers and a small party remained behind at HARAHUI'IU where the census was checked, and contacts arranged with the villages after appointment of Councillors.

During the course of proceedings, Const. GINI arrived with word that one of the pack carriers being used by the patrol had run away. He was told not to worry as the carrier would certainly be picked up at the lake. This duly occurred.

With the census complete my party walked on through to Iouai, where once again it was found decided to postpone the census till the morrow as many of the people were out gathering food. Most of them arrived during the afternoon, but a heavy rain storm then made it impossible to do the check.

CONGREGATION OF WOMEN OUTSIDE ONE OF THE ERAGAHU'U WOMEN'S HOUSES

Arrangements made for Cpl. Haroko and a constable to return to Huhia tomorrow, collecting villagers for strip work on the way. Mail also prepared for the returning party.

All the food we needed was readily purchased from the assembled people.

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Monday, 24th December, 1954.

YONKAI to SIKERU

No. 27

Timetable

Dep. YONKAI 1130
Arr. STRAWY (Sakura) 1230

Walking time - 1hr 30mins.

The body of the patrol moved through to the principal hamlet of the No.1 (Northern) SIKERU group, where camp was created. The census was compiled at least by the officers, which was an extended process, due to the fact that this village hamlet had been effectively abandoned for three years. On the last census patrol very poor co-operation was received from these people.

On arrival at Sakura, many of the people were found to be busy collecting food, but they all drifted in during the afternoon, and the census was revised in the early evening. This village is the third on the group this side of the Sakura River, referred to by the Japs as "YONKAI", and included in the Sakura census sub-division. Reports were received of further uncontacted groups in the area between the No.1 and No.2 Sakura villages, and the next patrol through this area should investigate these reports. It is unlikely that there would be more than fifty or so people in these groups, but they should

KIPAI VILLAGE

be visited. Some time was also spent finding out what population there is to the North of the Sakura and Hsuu Rivers.

The people of this area did not have enough food to spare for the patrol's requirements, and what little was purchased was augmented with rice.

Monday, 25th December, 1954.

SIKERU to TELONGO

No. 28

Timetable

Dep. SIKERU 0835
Halt at Hsuu Camp 0845-0900
At No.1 Camp 1145-1240
At ASUMARI 1410-1430
Arr. TELONGO 1905

Walking time - 1hr 30mins.

As far as ASUMARI the patrol moved well, keeping up with normal walking times. However from there on the carriers began to drag badly and the last of them arrived in camp two hours after the vanguard. This was Lt. Hunt's second camp on his recent trip down, his party being slowed down by the wives of various police of the 1st Co detachment who the patrol escorted through.

Camp was made in rather pleasant surroundings, in the old garden area which comprises this spot. Walking had been made heavy along the way by the residues of mud and hastily burnt brushwood and timbered concourse. Rice issued to all members.

YONKAI SIKERU TELONGO

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Tuesday, 7th December, 1944.

TEISOBO to FOME

No. 20

Itinerary

Dep. TEISOBO	0630
Arr. No. 2 Camp (Espace)	0810
At WALA	1115-1135
At IANERIDDI	1315-1335
Arr. FOME	1400

Walking time - approx 40 mins.

Breaking camp in good time, the patrol walked steadily, arriving at the station at FOME (Brave Patrol Post) at 1400. The patrol was greeted by Maseoro, Brand and Pottasny, who it was half expected would have left on a scheduled patrol. Their departure however had been delayed.

Frequent halts along the way were made to avail ourselves of the numerous wild figs and wild raspberries which abound in the old garden clearings and grass patches along the road from Teisoero.

THE RESIDENT M. S. GIBSON'S HOUSE - ORALANA

The patrol was stood down on arrival, and arrangements made for rationing. Const. OVUSA, who ran a splinter into his foot was treated and hospitalized.

Wednesday 8th to Wednesday 15th December, 1944.

BRAVE Patrol Post.

No. 30 to 37

A week was spent at Brave during which time various matters were dealt with, and some outstanding correspondence cleared up. It had been hoped that I would be able to visit Mendi, to discuss recent developments with the District Commissioner, but lack of aircraft at the appropriate times prevented this. Three aircraft arrived during this period, firstly one carrying Capt. Gibson and B.A.I. Galliano, when the strip was reopened to Normans operations, and the second two bringing in cargo.

The departure of the patrol was delayed by the non arrival of mail runners, and police I had sent through to Kutubu.

THE AID POST AND SCHOOL - ORALANA

Native personnel of the Kutubu patrol were engaged in assisting in various jobs at Brave, including the clearing of the main site for the new residence.

Final arrangements were made for both patrols to leave Brave on Thursday the 10th, that under Mr. Brand to visit the SUGU, KAGUA and MENDI areas, while the Kutubu one to proceed through the Sumbiri, into the Pui'i and so back to Kutubu. Mail runners still had not arrived on Wednesday, and instructions were left for them to come through to Sumbiri on arrival, where we would wait for them. Const. OVUSA had to be left at Brave due to his bad leg.

VIEW ACROSS THE SANDERIDGE FROM WARTANORA

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Thursday, 10th December, 1954.

PURE to SANHILLI

No. 20

Timetable

Dep. PURE
At HUSAI'INGINU
At HUSAI'INGINU
Arr. SANHILLI

0745
0820-0845
1000-1030
1305

Walking time thru country

Both patrols left Base Patrol Post together, going our separate ways from the end of the airstrip. We proceeded south over a well cleared track to the Ihori Cl., where a short halt was made while the bridge across the stream was repaired. After a second halt at the top of the BU Range, the patrol moved straight on down to Sandilli, where we found virtually every one away. After such peeling most of the people were in, and the afternoon was spent discussing the site for the new village to be built here. All the head men of the village were present, and a lively debate conducted. At the final analysis, three of the elders were in favour of one site and two in favour of the other. I therefore made the final decision in favour of a site already selected near HIGORDANI, one of the hamlets of this group, and all present said they were glad the sore point had at last been cleared up.

THE HAITIANGA WOMEN'S HOUSE

Adequate food for 24 hours was purchased from the people when they had all assembled. The Village Constable who was suffering from pneumonia was treated with penicillin, and told to prepare himself for a trip to Base on the 17th. He was not keen on the idea but I remained adamant.

Friday, 17th December, 1954.

SANHILLI to HAITIANGA

No. 20

Timetable

Dep. SANHILLI
At HUSAI'INGINU
At HAITIANGA
Arr. HAITIANGA

0845
0920-0945
1045-1055
1305

Walking time thru country

At 0830 hrs. Const. INGITA arrived with the long needed mail. He reported that he had been held up along the way by Const. HAITIANGA, who developed some sort of fever, and just could not catch up with the patrol the previous day; he had slept at Husai'inginu. Urgent mail was answered, and then the patrol broke camp. Const. Ingita was told off to escort the Village Constable back to the station, and four villagers were detailed to carry the litter.

At Husai'inginu, a short halt was called while acting on suspicion I had the men's house closed and was interested and pleased to find HAITIANGA inside. He had escaped from custody over a year ago, and had managed to evade all attempts at re-arrest. He apparently had not known that a patrol was close at hand on this occasion, and had to be taken from a sleep dragged

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HAITIANGA HOUSE

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with hotel etc. He put up a most weoful wail as the handcuffs were put on him. From here, the patrol moved over the well defined track to ~~Wahimara~~, where camp was erected on an old site behind the village in the adjacent hills.

Discussions were held with the locals regarding the patrol's future itinerary, and after a reinstatement food sufficient for our needs, including pineapples and corn was bought.

Saturday 18th December, 1964.

WASHAMARA to KOBARA No.40

Timetable

Dep. WASHAMARA	0045
Arr. PAGOBEI Paslet	0740
Arr. Crest YANOELOMA	
Range	1100
Arr. KOBARA	1625

Walking time - One Day.

Half an hour after leaving the Washamara, we reached a branch in the track, and on the advice of the guides took the newer of the two, as it was reported to be shorter than the road going via HAUBARI. This was eventually found to be a slight error of judgment, and we seemed to spend the day being told it was a little further.

Along the way my dog was turned on by a Gannaway, which succeeded in opening up the side of 'Barty's' stomach. A halt was called while he was patched up, and a litter made in which to carry him. This further held up the patrol along the way.

Carriers were camped in the village Lang House, while tents were erected in a steady drizzle for the officers and police. Adequate food was purchased after a slow beginning. The village is very dilapidated, and the men's house in very poor condition. The inhabitants claim that many of their number died in last year's epidemic. This village is in neither of the census Sub-Divisions checked by this patrol, and will be revised from Eraso.

Sunday 19th December, 1964.

KOBARA to SISHA'A No.41

Timetable

Dep. KOBARA	0705
At KAHUI	1630-1645
Arr. SISHA'A	1800

Walking time - One Day.

After yesterday's grind, the walk today was quite a cinch, and the patrol moved well, though we were still held up by having to carry the dog. The SHIA Creek was crossed by a series of logs in the form of a jam, just above its junction with the HUKI Ck. which we had been following most of the way from KOBARA. The Huki River was reached just opposite Kahui hamlet, and the patrol was ferried across by lashed canoes. Word was sent out for the locals to come in for the census revision, which was effected after the body of the patrol had been sent off to erect camp at SISHA'A. However they were held up along the way by a badly overgrown track and the dog's litter, and the party which had been doing the census caught up ~~along the way~~.

PART OF THE PATROL CROSSING THE
RIVER AT KAHUI

Camp was pitched near the table-down Sisha'a men's house, in steady rain.

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A native - **NOBABA** - one time Government Interpreter, who was picked up near **Samilli** for service as interpreter for the **Sacharigi** leg of the patrol, was dispatched to **SABUDA** (No. 2 Sabura) to assemble the people for the census check scheduled for tomorrow. Word was also sent out to the **Sisim'a** people, most of whom came in during the evening, though the village was deserted when we arrived. Very little food appeared to be available, and the natives were told to keep it till tomorrow. Rice was incant all round.

Monday 20th December, 1954.

SISIMA'A

No. 42

The patrol remained in camp, while both officers went with a small party down stream to the No. 2 Sabura group. The people were all found to be assembled, and the census was quickly completed. A councillor was invited for the group before our party returned to camp. On arrival the **Sisim'a** census was checked, after which instructions were given regarding the village's maintenance, and here too the **Seekan** was singled out for appointment as Councillor.

Plans were made to send 'Nasty' to the U.F. Mission station tomorrow, but in the evening he was so much recovered that it was decided to walk him. To have had to carry him down to the lower end and then all the way back would have been an unnecessary effort.

Tuesday 21st December, 1954.

SISIMA'A to OTU

No. 43

Timetable

Dep. SISIMA'A	0630
Half top ARHABO Rgs. 1905-1905	
Half top D. NIYIU	1220-1300
Arr. OTU	1400

Travelling time - 4hrs 45mins.

After breaking camp, a halt was called three-quarters of an hour away to hold a kit inspection. It had been reported that two **Pearl Shell** and some pig meat were stolen from a house while the occupant was attending the census check. Nothing was revealed in the kit inspection, and the occupant said that honour was satisfied.

The patrol then climbed steeply up the **ARHABO** Range, resting for a while at the top, before dropping down the other side. The going was far better than had been anticipated, and we were back at the **Habi** at 1215. For much of the way down we had followed the **MASHA** Cr., a peculiar feature with its bed of growing limestone and calcinated stumps and logs. Masses of uncalcinated limestone had to be skirted, but for most of the way we angled down across the side of the range.

We reached the **Habi** opposite the now deserted village of **Dobiya**, and the family we found near by were told to go down to **Otu** to be present for the census. We then followed the **Habi** down stream, passing through one or two gardens before coming out at **OTU** where camp was made. This is a new village, the old site just across the river having been left when the sun's house collapsed. More than enough food was purchased from the villagers who had by that time assembled in response to word sent out regarding the census. This letter was postponed till the morning to allow every-one to get in ink time.

'Nasty' suffered no ill effects from what all in all was a fairly hard day's walk.

Wednesday 22nd December, 1954.

OTU to **ENBA**

No. 44

Timetable

Dep. OTU	1015
Arr. HABIGI	1120
Arr. TOGONI'LAGU	1140
Arr. ENBE	1225
Arr. KIKIKISU	1335
Arr. KANABAKHA	1400

Travelling time - 4hrs 45mins

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Sending the patrol on ahead in a fleet of canoes lashed together last night and this morning, Mr. Allison and I remained behind, checking the UTO census before moving on down stream in a large single canoe. We caught up with the patrol at FUTOHUYU (Kakemon) hamlet, where they were waiting being unsure of the rapids ahead. As a result they were sent round by the track while my canoe followed the river down, finding the rapids quite negotiable.

At Inara details of our itinerary were passed on to the three Poi'i village constables who greeted the patrol at this point, and they were told to make sure that all the villagers knew when they were going to be censused.

Arrangements were made for a party to visit the Beaver Falls on the morrow, after which the census was to be recorded.

Food - mostly bananas - was supplied in plenty, and a few coconuts from the three trees which grow here were very welcome.

TOP OF THE BEAVER FALLS

Thursday 23rd December, 1954.

KAWAKABUA

No. 43

A small party left camp at 1100 to visit the Beaver Falls, after the census had been compiled. The census was done first following a request that it should be so, to allow the women to go to their gardens for the day. Some time was spent sorting out just who is the local - heading - there seems to have been some confusion on this count in the past, and after it had been firmly established that he was in fact the chief, SOHAI, a pre-war council appointee was re-invested with insignia, and the usual talk on Council functions delivered.

The party visiting the Falls spent two hours in the area, during which a new track was prospect-ed down an old landslide, which it was found would bring one right down to the river itself. Half way down a shelf was discovered, from a point along which a magnificent view of the whole drop of the falls was visible. Unfortunately it was soaked in spray and impossible to take any photographs from. The view so obtained caused us to review my original estimate of the height of the vertical drop, and I now consider they would be no more than 250', with another drop of maybe 50' in a series of rapids just below the Falls proper. Nonetheless it was still a magnificent spectacle, with the river in high flood.

THE GORGE BELOW THE BEAVER FALLS

On return to camp, more food was produced, catering for our requirements. The steady rain which had persisted all afternoon did not ease up, lifting the level of the river still further.

Friday 24th December, 1954.

KARA to HIKENOU

No. 46

Timetable

Dep. KAWAKABUA
At KADOU (Yunaga)
Arr. HIKENOU

0735
0830-1035
1145

Travelling time - Chrs 55mins.

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Loading the carriers with a police escort ahead of the patrol, to move up stream by road and canoe, Mr. Allwood and myself compiled the census of YUMABA (Kadaba) before moving on up to do the Kelenau census. Representations were made at Kadaba for a Village Constable to be appointed to the village, and this has been recommended separately. One agent was noted at Kadaba, and he was later arrested at Kelenau.

Camp had been erected at Kelenau when we arrived. V/C Palaga of this village requested that he be relieved of his duties, due to his age, and this too has been recommended, and an alternative appointment suggested.

More food than we required was readily available, after buying which both officers settled in to trying to achieve a Christmas atmosphere. A difficult foot in the surroundings, but the small wireless we carry helped.

Saturday, 28th December, 1964 (Christmas Eve) KIKINOU to SOROTAGE No. 47

Timeline

Dep. KIKINOU	0705
At KODE	0830-1110
At YOGORI'IABU	1245-1345
Arr. SOROTAGE	1835

Travelling time:- thru 48hrs.

Once again the patrol straggled up stream, with the carriers and census recording parties arriving in camp at such the same time. The KODE and YOGORI'IABU censuses were compiled en route for SOROTAGE, which itself was checked while camp was being erected.

While at Yagbi'Iabu, V/C IABANG of TANADIGI in the HABI area North west of the Habi arrived in and reported, having heard of the patrol's arrival, and wishing to know whether we proposed visiting his area. He was informed not and asked what the tracks were like. He

THE HABI/KODE JUNCTION AT SOROTAGE

rolled his eyes and said "floods" and pointed somewhere over his head. This of course is the flood season for the area.

Adequate food was bought mostly for small items.

Sunday 29th December, 1964.

SOROTAGE to KAPA No. 48

Timeline

Dep. SOROTAGE	0705
Top HAUKUTANI Range	1015-1045
At ADININI	1355-1500
Arr. KAPA	1645

Travelling time:- thru 48hrs.

Leaving camp, the patrol moved upstream to the KAPA track further up the shore. This we followed, crossing HAUKUTANI Range - the name used here for the western end of the ANGRADO Range - which involved a very stiff climb, though not as severe as expected. Previous patrols had made a clearing on top of the range, but due to the swirling clouds unfortunately no sort of view was obtainable. Passing the mouth of a track which leads direct to Keta, we pressed on following the Aginien road, eventually arriving at the Habi, where we were greeted by roddy canoes and lashed canoes which had heard word of the patrol's coming. A pleasant surprise. The Aginien census was then checked, while the patrol went ahead to make camp at Keta.

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Monday 27th December, 1954.

NOTA

No. 49

The Note census was completed during the morning, while patrol personnel were given a chance to get reorganized after another hectic night. A branch broke off a tree above one of the tents, more or less demolishing it, though fortunately without damaging any of the inhabitants.

V/C HAINA also asked to be relieved of his duties due to a chronically bad leg. This recommendation is being considered. The request was made when it was too late to do anything about selecting a successor. Instructions were left regarding the

THE NOTA BUILT HOUSE

construction of a police barracks on a site near the rest house, and for generally tidying up the village, which though not as bad as some, is much worse than it should be. There is a plan afoot to shift the village to another site, off the limestone pinnacle on which it is now situated.

Adequate food for the patrol's stay was available.

Tuesday 28th December, 1954.

NOTA to IPIGI

No. 50

Itinerary

Dep. NOTA	0625
Top HUNE KANE Rge.	0635-0650
Top SCHAI Rge.	10-10
Arr. GENTARAIPU	1130
At. U.F. Mission	1420-1010

Walking time:- One 20mins.

The three ranges crossed during the course of the day's walk provide quite an obstacle, but not nearly as bad as we had been led to believe by earlier reports. A halt was called shortly before reaching the mission establishment at Graham, where the officers in response to an invitation received along the track called in to discuss various matters with Mr. Donaldson and his wife. The patrol marched through, and camp was erected at Ipigi.

Later on arrival at camp a carrier who had opened up a vein on his foot while cutting firewood was attended to, and two stitches put in the wound. Food, though not asked for, was brought in and duly purchased.

Wednesday 29th December, 1954.

IPIGI

No. 51

With a detachment of police, both officers proceeded upstream in the motor-equipped canoe, calling at BAURU and HEGISO to arrest various gentlemen who had not been present at the census check. One Iseako was sent downstream to collect another man, but he was reported to have fled. (He was later brought in by the Village Headman of HARAIBU'U.) As a Court for Native Matters was convened in the afternoon on return to camp, and those found guilty of census evasion were duly sentenced.

Food was once again found to be adequate against expectations. Plans made for the patrol to move through to the lake tomorrow, and word sent ahead to warn the people of Kane and Tugiri.

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Thursday 20th December, 1954.

IPIGH to KENE

No. 30

Timetable

Dep. IPIGH	0800
At ISA	1010-1030
At SAMBA Landing	1200-1400
Arr. KENE	1400

Travelling time - 3 hrs 40 mins.

The plan made for tomorrow today was to have taken us through to Tugiri, but this had to be revised due to various hold-ups along the way. Shortly after leave, we caught up with a party including Sister J. Harrison of the U.F. Mission, which was going through to Tatcha from Graham. To avoid giving them the doubtful pleasure of walking in our mud, the two parties kept together as far as the canoe landing, where Government canoes were waiting as well as the Mission launch and Mr. Robb. The mission party departed while the patrol was being ferried

KENE FROM THE CANOE SITE

down the Samba Cl. to the double canoe. With Mr. Aliwood, I embarked on the new Government launch and with the outboard motor moved through to Kene where the canoe was checked. The patrol arrived late in the afternoon after taking an inordinately long time to ferry down the Creek, no camp was made at the first house above the village of Kene.

The last of the carried rations were issued to patrol personnel and the paddlers who came through with the canoe.

Friday 31st December, 1954.

KENE to TAMB

No. 33

Timetable

Dep. KENE	0800
At TUGIRI	0900-1000
At WASENI	1110-1400
At ISU	1400-1440
Arr. TAMB	1500

Travelling time - 1 hr 50 mins.

The patrol was sent off direct for the station from Kene, while both officers proceeded to check the Tugiri and Wasseni canoes. Travelling time on the lake was vastly reduced by using the outboard motor, and its convenience is inestimable. However a few minutes after leaving Wasseni for the return journey we ran out of petrol and had to make for the Mission to get enough to see us home. On arrival it was found that the patrol had been in some time, and Sgt. Major SAMP reported all well during the absence of the patrol.

THE WASENI LONG HOUSE

END OF DIARY

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

A. Waco/Norbi Valleys

The natives of the WACO and NORBI Valleys, who have been contacted on recently (ref. Kutaba P/R No. 1 of 24/53) show faint signs of responding to Administration advice regarding the termination of their age old internecine strife. Along the direct route from WACO to NIPA the effect of recent and fairly numerous patrols does appear to be having a satisfactory effect, and a better appreciation of Administration objectives does seem to be permeating. This is not to say for one moment that the fighting in the area is any less serious than heretofore. However the Administration, as represented by patrol parties is regarded as a force over and above the capabilities of the native population, and as such is to be reckoned with. In the villages entered just on leaving the tree line on the KIBERA Passage -- HARANJE, YOMBU, UNGUBI, IA etc. -- the people as a whole welcome patrols, women included, and this definitely represents a step in the right direction. These people are not currently engaged in active warfare; they merely supply warriors to various of their allies farther south, who are involved in the HINJIBI/HINJIPANI war.

This fight involves most of the villages East of NIPA, and is having a most unfortunate effect on the life of the people, with the women and children away in semi-permanent hiding, and the men on continual guard against sneak attacks. All villages are heavily defended, and much damage was observed in gardens and one or two villages, notably HALA. Only one further death is reported resulting from the fighting, but the number of dead is no measure of the adverse effect on village life resulting from this type of warfare. This particular fight is unlikely to be terminated by advice given by patrols. The opposing sides may arrange a peace themselves, or the war may just fade away into a state of armed truce, but the only way it can be stopped permanently is by stationing a party in the area and forcing the combatants to obey strictures to be imposed. For reasons detailed earlier, these strictures will not be imposed until such time as they can be enforced -- i.e. until there is a station in the area. My recommendations on this matter have been made separately, but I do not need most urgently that staff be made available for the installation of a post in the area.

Further down the Norbi Valley, and in the WOU'S Ch. Valley -- areas which have not received such attention from patrols -- the response by the people to the coming of the patrol was for the most part very satisfactory. In practically all cases some signs of nervousness were manifest to begin with, but these soon wore off, and in the talks which were held in each village, very spontaneous approval was given to Administration objectives as outlined. It must be admitted however that this enthusiasm was for the most part confined to the older and more responsible elements of the villages and generally the young bloods maintained a non-committal silence. I still feel however that when plans visualized for the area can be brought into effect, and concentrated attention given to these people, it will not be a difficult job to bring them under control. Given two Patrol Officers for the job, in a year from the date of arrival in the area, I think a station could be established with an operable airstrip, an impressive start made on roads, and a fair measure of control established.

B. Lokosa and Nubi Rivers

The native situation in the whole of the Nubi Valley is quite satisfactory. Previous patrols through the area have remarked on what has been termed a "air of apathy" to be found in the Middle Nubi. I tend to take exception to this description. The natives are by no means apathetic. It would be far more accurate to describe them as showing signs of sophistication, which is not to be wondered at considering the number of patrols which have been through the area in recent months, and the obligations imposed both by the establishment of the post at Travo, with its concomitant overland lines of communication, and by the development of the Lake Kutaba landstrip. The arrival of Europeans in many of the

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Villagers is far from a novelty, and if the natives show signs of being blasé about them, who is to blame them? Most of the parties going through have travelled overland solely because it is the only way to get to Erave, and not to visit the people in between. When asked to assemble, these people do so willingly - the near 100% census attendance is evidence of this - and in a population of 2500, where only twelve villful absentees are found it can scarcely be claimed that the people are recalcitrant or unco-operative. I for one do not blame them for not letting itinerant parties upset their day to day routine. In the Highland areas of the District, patrols are still a novelty; here they are not.

In the Lower Mabi, where patrols have not been so numerous, much of the "Blaze" still has not worn off the natives, and the patrol was greeted with the typical excitement extended to patrols into recently opened areas. Here too the tenor of life is very crude, and no acts of violence were reported.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A. Fu'u/Mabi Valleys.

The people in this area live chiefly on the sweet potato, augmented by various other garden produce, including sugar cane, taro, yams, a type of spinach, various other cabbages, beans and a little recently introduced corn. Gardens are well made and carefully tended, though the habit of building them often on near vertical slopes can cannot be regarded as good agricultural practice. Food was observed to be in plenty. The lean period of the year is now over, and the new gardens planted in the second and third quarters of the year are producing. Pandanus of both varieties are planted in gardens as well as the other crops mentioned above, and these further supplement the diet.

Livestock consists exclusively of pigs on which an exceptionally high value is placed. Reference has been made to the occasion when the patrol was offered a pig in exchange for 4 Pearl Shell and an axe, and this would appear to be the standard rate of exchange, at any rate in the Fu'u's area. Further North in the Mabi, the value is a little lower but even so it is virtually impossible to buy a pig of reasonable proportions for the large trade items.

Birds in the diet are augmented by various types of small game hunted in the forest. Bats, possums, cassowaries, and various other rodents and marsupials are all included in the diet when available.

B. Mabi and Tokona Rivers.

Reference was made to the apparent "undernourishment" of the Mabi "riverside dwellers" in an earlier report. This possibility was checked during the course of this patrol, and particular note was made of the food potential of the area. In the attached anthropological notes there is a quotation from P. H. Williams's "The Natives of Lake Kutubu", in which reference is made to the "amazingly fertile banks of the Mabi". I have no reason to differ from this opinion. I regard this area as one of the most fertile in the District with a potential as yet scarcely touched. Cassava there is of course in abundance. In addition pandanus, breadfruit, true cabbage and numerous other trees with edible fruit are hand planted and cultivated, and the areas without this form of cultivation are few indeed. Also regular gardens are very numerous, and all the Highland crops are grown, though sweet potatoes do not take the important position in the dietary scale of these people that they do elsewhere, yam being the staple.

In addition to the edible crops mentioned here, the Tiganu Oil tree is hand cultivated throughout the area, and the Mabis are recognised as past masters at the art of obtaining its oil, which is used extensively as trade.

The pigs of this area are neither so healthy nor as well cared for as those in the Highlands. Their value in the monetary system

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system is much the same as in the Bushi. This is the only score on which an unfavourable comparison between these people and the Highlanders can be made. However the game which abounds in the scrub and the fish and prawns obtained from the rivers and creeks compensate for any loss of protein resulting from the low quality of the pigs.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Resulting from the above remarks on Agricultural potential, I would say here that the Bushi people cannot be regarded as being undernourished. I will go so far as to say that there is less undernourishment in the Bushi than there is in the Highlanders, where the extended abdomen - a manifestation of one form of vitamin deficiency - is such a part of the scene. The dilated abdomen also occurs on the Bushi, but is confined almost entirely to children, and appears to become compensated for as the child gets older. The Bushi native is physically not so robust as the Highlander, being built more slenderly, and with a wiry physique.

As much for the general physical condition of the Bushi and Highland natives. The general standard of health does not compare so favourably between the two groups. In the Waga and Bushi Valleys, there appears to be very little sickness, though the people are susceptible to the pneumonia and influenza scourges which periodically ravage this area. It may be that the sick do not appear before patrols of this type, but very few sick people were seen, the most serious complaints being wounds received in fighting and abrasions of various sorts.

In the Bushi the picture alters, and we find a population generally beset by pneumonia, influenza and malaria. Evidence was also found of yaws and tropical ulcers, and some filariasis is incident. The most common disease is sipox or tinea, and this is particularly prevalent in the Lower Bushi, where it would be no exaggeration to say that 50 to 60% of the inhabitants suffer from it. In the Middle Bushi it is not so common, and has been partially halted by treatment given at the Mission and Government aid posts.

The census check carried out by this patrol reveals that between seventy and eighty people died during the pneumonia and influenza epidemics in the Bushi and Lokoma areas in November to January 1951/52, their deaths being reported to have resulted from the sickness. There were probably many more deaths which resulted from the same source and were not reported as such. Approximately 38 infants were found to have been born between this patrol and the last, who died before their names could be recorded. There were almost certainly others of which I was not told. Many of these deaths may be attributed to the same epidemic. The infant mortality rate is high - 84 children died between the ages of 0 and 4 years; 208 births were recorded, against 248 deaths in all age groups. 8 deaths of females in childbirth were noted.

I feel that these figures are unnecessarily high and could be reduced were a Medical Assistant available for work in the Sub-District. There is no doubt that the figures mentioned above would have been considerably higher had the three medical aid posts in the area not been functioning, and with a European working full time on attending to health matters in the area, a far more balanced picture of births and deaths should materialize.

EDUCATION

There are now three schools functioning in the Sub-District - 2 Village Schools run by the U.P. Mission, and a Village Higher School at the Government station. It is hoped that another in the last category will be started at Bravo shortly.

All schools report satisfactory progress, and attendance has been reasonable. The Bushi Mission school claims to have four

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or five pupils who can read or write anything in their own language, and the Kutuba schools claims three more. The Government school - where the teaching medium is Motema and English, as opposed to the vernacular in the mission schools - has not been functioning as long and cannot make the same claims.

Regular attendance at school was stressed in all villages where attendance is possible. The figures shown in the Census Analysis do not give an accurate picture of attendance, as the census was compiled during vacation, and most pupils excepting those at the Government school were back in their villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Amongst the objectives of this patrol was an endeavour to find a route whereby Kutuba can be linked with the Highland's road system. It was originally thought that the best way to do this would be to route the road via the Erave Patrol Post, and thence to Laliba and Bagon. It is still obvious that when as far as terrain is concerned, this would be the most practical method. However, a stretch of three day's walking exists between the Nubi River and Erave, with virtually no population, and this is an almost insuperable obstacle. The plan now formed is to build a road via Augu, into the Nubi Valley and Nipa, from where a road to Nendi, though not simple, would be possible. From Kutuba to Augu there is no population and the country is considerably broken. From Augu to the Nola area there is scattered population and the huge gorge to negotiate. Once into the Nubi and Nola area, the terrain is good for road work, and beyond that there is scattered population and moderately broken terrain as far as the Lai. The Lai/Nendi watershed could probably be negotiated further up stream, where it is understood the divide between the two rivers is virtually non-existent. From Augu downwards the range is very precipitous. The heavy population of the Nubi area could be used for the road from Nipa to Augu. South of Augu the road will have to be built slowly, over a number of years, using what labour is available. The whole project must needs be a long one, and without machinery could probably not be completed in under ten years.

In the Nubi Valley, roads will present no serious problem. The terrain, though broken, is suitable for road work, and the population is particularly dense in most areas. Roads to KUVIVI and NALARIMA could be put in comparatively quickly, and in the lower stretches of the Valley, the native have already indicated their willingness to build motor roads. The roads so built would open up considerable areas for European settlement.

While moving across from the Fou'e Cl. to the Nubi River, road works were again in mind, but this stretch would be practically impossible to cross. The patrol certainly did not take the easiest route, but not withstanding that, the physical features in the area would prevent anything but a fully equipped construction unit from building roads.

A road connecting Erave, through the Sasberigi, with the Lower Nubi is also out of the question, due once again to the lack of population. No trouble however would be encountered between Ipigi and the lake, with the exception of the stretch leading down into the Sersala swamp at the south eastern end of the lake.

Plans ^{are} now under way for the construction of a road connecting Kutuba and Nipa, and another from Erave to Laliba. A cross link joining the Nipa/Savivi road to the Erave/Laliba road and also the road running down the Nendi Valley, will be possible when the time arrives.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

As mentioned earlier, Village Councillors have been appointed to all villages in the Fou'i and Kokoza River census Sub-Divisions, and a list appears hereunder of the appointments made.

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NAME	VILLAGE	DATE APPOINTED	REMARKS
KARUGA NEPOLO	TANADIGI	20.10.54	
KARARUPORU PINA	WASEI	15.10.54	
PAIASE ICHIBAO	TUHERE	15.10.54	
KAIKAI TOROGE	KONE	15.10.54	
LIDABU	SHANEDA	30.10.54	
YIIRA HAN	KASU	10.11.54	Chairman ANRU Group.
KEDA TEIA	AMBU	10.11.54	
IRISAKUJI TABI	HEKISO	23.11.54	
TORIKU SA'O	HAHUTAGE	23.11.54	
SANINAI'IU SUSA'ARU	HEKIBU	27.11.54	
ANINU OIWAGO	TOSHIKURU	2.12.54	
KARINU KANINA	GHAGAITU	2.12.54	
HARUYAKUJI SIADUJU	PIKAGA	30.12.54	
KURO GADI	DANNAI'IU	1.12.54	C'man DANNAI'IU Gp.
DARUNA OIUNABU	DANNAI'IU	1.12.54	
NERA HANINI	DANNAI'IU	1.12.54	
KUHI'IA TANANA	IPIGI	28.11.54	
PARABU POIMABU	EHAGAIRUGU	30.11.54	C'man EHAGAIRUGU Gp.
KOSAIKURU HIBERU	EHAGAIRUGU	30.11.54	
AKIJI IASU	EHAGAIRUGU	30.11.54	
NOHAGINI ANAPA	EHAGAIRUGU	30.11.54	
YIYINENA ANIYU	DOGHANI	20.11.54	C'man DOGHANI Gp.
KOIYUNENA KUI'I	DOGHANI	20.11.54	
HEKIBU YAKUJAI	HAKAIKI'IU	3.12.54	
AU KURUGA	IGUNSI	3.12.54	KABANA Hamlet
FUYUKIWA WAGIA	IGUNSI	3.12.54	YIKIBIDI Hamlet
KAJI HANNA	IGUNSI	3.12.54	KOJIAKO Hamlet
NANNA YINU	SUPUNU No.1	3.12.54	GIKAWI Hamlet
KAKIA HADIDORO	SUPUNU No.2	20.12.54	HANUA Hamlet
TORONA KUI'IA	SISINA'A	20.12.54	
YIYINENA KONE	OTO	21.12.54	C'man SISINA'A Gp.
SOTAI DATIRA	HADKAKURU	23.12.54	KANA Hamlet
KAKIJI HIBADA	KADOKU	24.12.54	YUSHA Hamlet
IRIACI NEPACHO	HEKIDOKU	24.12.54	Pre-war Appointment.
PERAKUNA GEFANO	AKININU	25.12.54	C'man KATA Gp.
KAGAINYA KURU	KOTA	27.12.54	
KANUJI AIYINI	KONE	6.1.55	Ex Village Const.

Various recommendations for Village Constable appointments have been made separately, though briefly they are:-

NAME	VILLAGE	REMARKS
KESHA KUI'IU	OTO	New Appointment
KARANO HEDERAKAIKI	KADOKU	New Appointment
KAKIJI AIYINI	KONE	Resignation
IRIHAI KAI'IA	KONE	Replacement of SAIRIJI

The Village Constables now in the Area perform their duties for the most part satisfactorily. Some procepting is necessary occasionally, and the three lower Kabi appointments were brought back to the station, which they had not visited since shortly after the last patrol to the area.

When the Council appointments were being made, care was taken to stress that no new authority was being granted by virtue of the fact that they were being presented with medals. The respective spheres of influence of these men and the Village Constables was described, it being mentioned that the village headman - now invested with insignia - was indeed the head of the village, and not the constable. This sank in surprisingly well. Briefly, it was explained that the V/C is executive in

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matters dealing with the Administration, while the Councillor is Legislative on village matters, and advisory where the Administration is concerned.

POPULATION AND CENSUS

An overall rise of 24 was revealed for the Poi's census Sub/Division in this check, while in the Kokona Sub/Division a rise of 88 appears, due to the fact that IGESSI was not included in the figures submitted for the census revision of 1954/55. In the second sheet of the Poi's Village Population Register it will be noted that two villages have been excluded, and a new one included. This is due to the fact that the people of SISENGI now live in the same village as the SISEMA'S and they no longer differentiate between the two groups. KAMBI heretofore has now formed a separate group, and as such has been extracted from the SISEMA'S figures and included as a new village. DEBI'U village has also ceased to exist, the occupants now living at OTU.

The reason for the rise in population, which has occurred in spite of more deaths being recorded than births, is that several new houses were entered, and inward migrations from outside the Sub-Divisions have exceeded those going outwards.

No census has been attempted in the WAGE or NEMBI Valleys to date, but estimates of areas crossed by this patrol are:

WAGE and NEMBI Area	2000
Middle NEMBI	1000
POI'S Area	2000
Middle WAGE	500
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>5500</u>

Head-counts were made in most villages, though this is a most unsatisfactory method of estimating, since the patrol is always followed from village to village in "safe" areas, while those who are not abundantly able to take care of themselves keep well out of the way. However in the Kambi and Poi's Ch. areas it was unusual if there were less than 100 men and youths in camp, and the villages are very closely interspaced. In the Wage Valley however the picture changes, and there are only scattered pockets of people down the valley. The figure given above includes all groups in the valley from where this patrol crossed it above KAMBI, to where we left it at SISEMA'S and SISEMA'S. Due to the inaccessibility of these people, and their small numerical strength, I think it inadvisable that they be given concentrated attention. There may be another 400 of them in the lower Wage area, but when the more populous areas to the North and east are brought under control, the process will seep through to the Wage.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The attached survey on aspects of the Poi's culture was prepared by Mr. M.B. Allwood, C.P.O., during the course of the patrol, for submission to the District Commissioner as the first of a series of quarterly papers on various aspects of native life. As it deals with the area covered by this patrol, it is included herewith.

MISCELLANEOUS

The two Unevangelized Fields Stations situated in the area covered by this report, are satisfactorily established, and operating smoothly. Mr. Donaldson of BRANNA was absent when this patrol was on its outward journey, but various matters were discussed when we were on our way back. No complaints were made, and such comments as are necessary have been made elsewhere.

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- 25 -

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT

At the moment, there is no European private enterprise operating in this area. However attention was paid to the possibility of future development by Europeans, particularly in the Mumbi Valley. Although the population there is for the most part dense, there appears to be patches of more or less unoccupied land, which would be readily accessible to Nipa by motor road, and could probably be alienated at a later stage. Earlier reports on the MUVIVI area indicate that there is much unused land there, and the author's own observations confirm that such land would be available round MUMBARIMA and elsewhere in the Upper Waga. This country would be well suited for plantation crops such as tea, cocon, coffee, passion fruit etc., and with communications established much could be done in developing the area.

The Waga area is not so favourable, due to its more broken terrain, and the difficulty of access.

The timber stands of the Lake Hutaba area, and in the tract of country between the Mubi River and the Sankorigi offer a ready made industry if surface communications can be established. The produce of timber mills in this area could feed the wood hungry Highlands Districts, and at the same time provide an opportunity for the advancement of the natives in this area. All varieties of timber are available, from hard woods which will chip an axe to excellent stands of pine and cedar. Pulp woods there are in abundance. The area will have an extremely bright future as soon as roads are built.


MAP

The attached map is a modification of the 1:250000 District Map, with the Patrol's route indicated. Projected road links have also been added. The map is substantially the same as that submitted with Brave Patrol Report No.1 of 24/33, and one copy only is forwarded.

POLICE

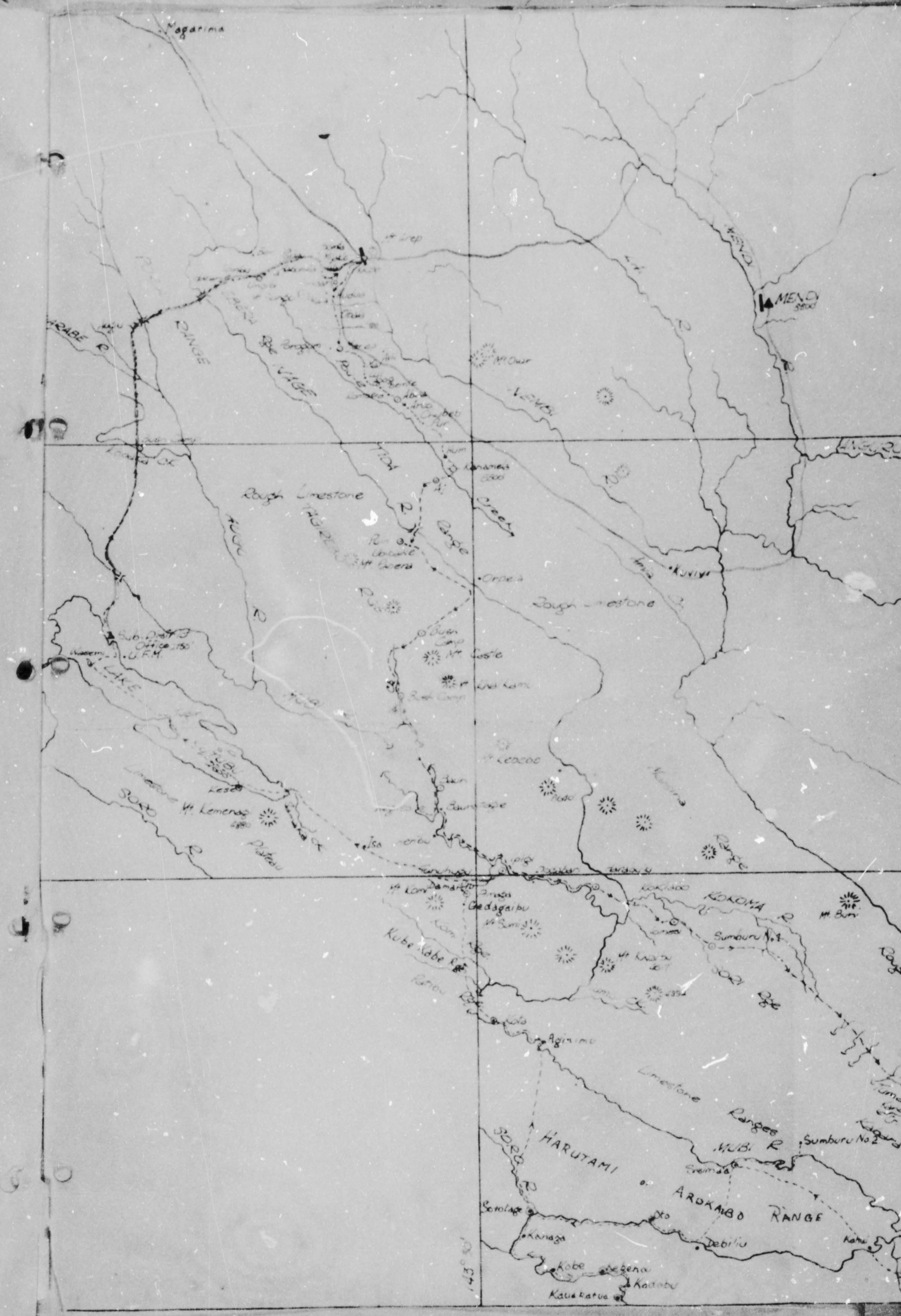
Under the terms of Police Circular H2206-21/17-54 of 17.12.54, a report on police personnel is no longer required with patrol reports, and the requisite details will be forwarded separately. Those of the Hutaba Detachment accompanying the patrol were:-

Reg. No. 2044	Cpl. HOSAGO
" " 3050	1/Cpl. OPAI
" " 1770	Const. OVUGA
" " 7707	" GIMI
" " 7443	" KIRAI
" " 7000	" FOKU
" " 8351	" MARI


C.M.F. Ferrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Hutaba, B.M.B.






24th January, 1955.

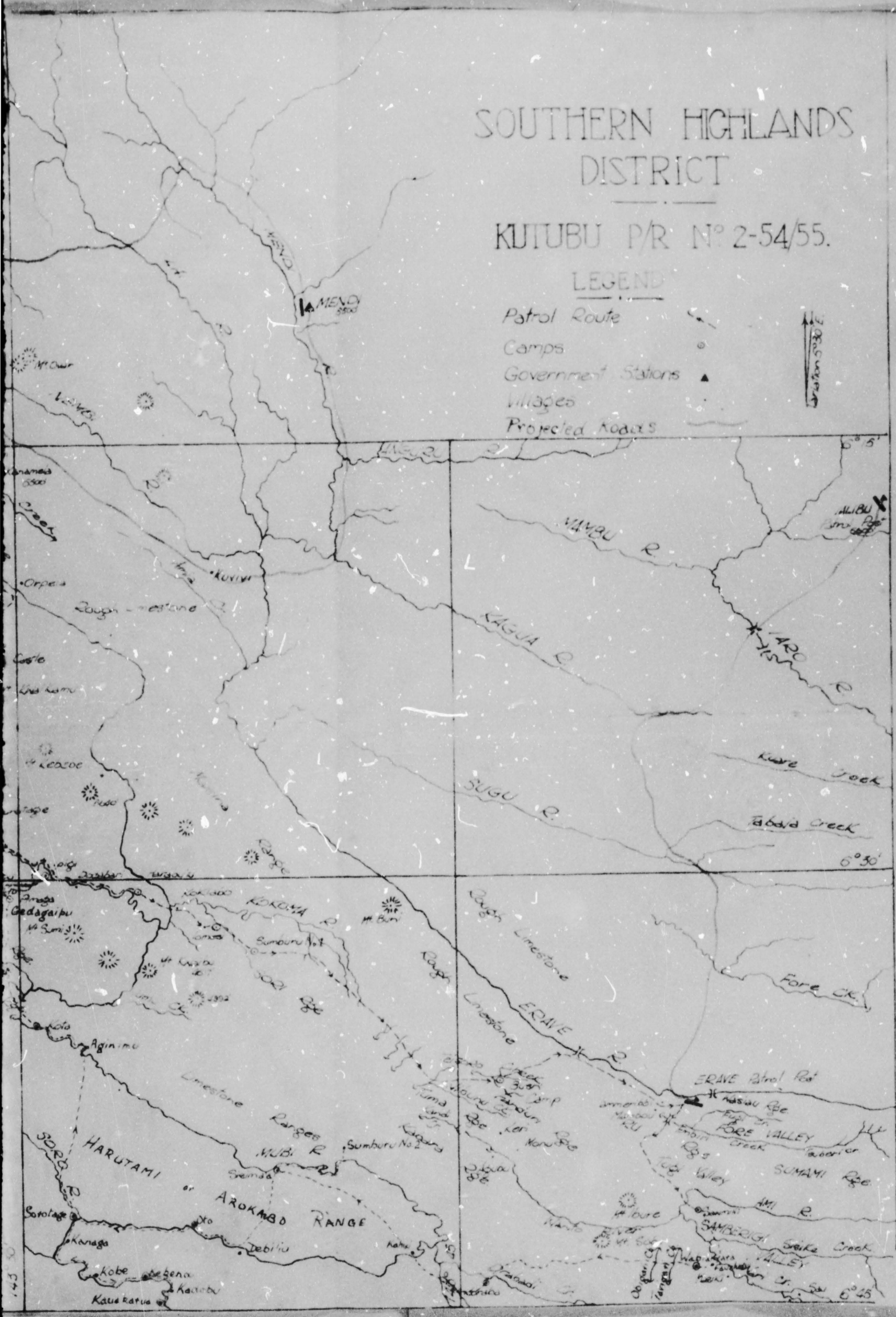
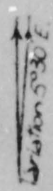


SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

KUTUBU P/R N° 2-54/55.

LEGEND

- Patrol Route 
- Camps 
- Government Stations 
- Villages 
- Projected Roads 



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE KUTUBU PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1954/55

Conducted By.....C.E.T.Terrell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.....NEMBI and WAGE Valleys, Upper, Middle and Lower MUBI River, ERAVE and SAMBERIGI.

Patrol Personnel.....EUROPEANS

C.E.T.Terrell, O.I.C.
Mr. R.R. Cole, D.C., Kutubu to Nipa.
Mr. G. Oaks, C.P.O., " " "
Mr. W.J. Brand, P.O. Kutubu to Mubi Riv.
Mr. M.B. Allwood, C.P.O., Mubi River,
Erave E/P and return.

NATIVES

R.P. & N.G.C.	12 to Nipa
	9 to Mubi Riv.
	7 Mubi to Erave P/P.
	6 Erave to Kutubu.
N.M.O. & Trainee	2 to Nipa
	1 for remainder.
Carriers	Various.

Duration.....9th November, 1954 to 31st December, 1954.
(53 days)

Objectives.....(i) Inspection Nipa Airstrip site and escort of District Commissioner's party.
(ii) Extension and consolidation of influence in Nembu and Wage Valleys.
(iii) Census revision and Administrative tour of Foi'i Census Sub-Division.
(iv) Inspection of Erave Patrol Post.

Map Reference.....Sketch Map Attached.

Attachments.....Appendix "A" - Census Figures.
Appendix "B" - Sketch Map.
Appendix "C" - Anthropological Report by Mr. M.B. Allwood, C.P.O.

.....
C.E.T.Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu, S.H.D. 24th January, 1955.

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INTRODUCTION

The patrol covered by this Report was really a composite of two scheduled patrols, the first stages of which were carried out by three combined patrols - viz. that led by the author, to which was attached a patrol under Mr. W.J. Brand, P.O., which had escorted Mr. R.R. Cole, D.C., from Erave to Kutubu, and finally the party accompanying the District Commissioner, including Mr. G. Oakes, C.P.O.

Mr. Cole arrived at Kutubu from Erave on Sunday 31st October, 1954, accompanied by Messrs. Brand and Oakes. During the following week, it was decided that I should conduct a patrol, escorting the District Commissioner to the projected station site in the Nembi Valley at NIPA, where a patrol from Mendi would rendezvous with the Kutubu party, and with which the D.C.'s party would return to Mendi after examining the Nipa site. It was further decided that Mr. Brand would accompany the Kutubu patrol back to the Middle Mubi, where a rendezvous was arranged with Mr. Allwood, who was to come through with the remainder of the Erave cargo waiting for transport at Kutubu. Mr. Brand would then return to Erave, together with the cargo, while the author and Mr. Allwood conducted the census revisions in the FOI'I and KOKOMA Sub-Divisions.

The objectives were all satisfactorily accomplished, with one addition being made to the itinerary. While at Hegiso, on the Middle Mubi, advice was received that contrary to expectations, Mr. E.D. Wren, A.D.O., had been posted away from Kutubu on his return from leave, and as a result the author decided to pay a visit to Erave to clear up various matters resulting from this information.

The patrol as a whole was quite satisfactory, all direct objectives being accomplished, with no untoward incidents barring a waterless bush camp on one occasion, and a capsized canoe on another. By the nature of the patrol, staff by no means remained constant, with police strength varying from 12 to 6, and carriers from 60 to 20. However all transfers of personnel and materials went without hitch.

The census revisions were particularly successful, with practically 100% attendance. The few absentees noted were all contacted at one stage or another, and those without adequate excuse were charged under the N.R. Ordinance. 12 natives are currently serving sentences at Kutubu imposed by the C.N.M., and these sentences should have a salutary effect on future attendance at census checks. Both census Sub-Divisions checked reveal a slight increase in overall population, but this increase would have been considerably bigger, had it not been for the pneumonia and influenza epidemics of November to January 1953.

The opportunity was taken of instituting unofficial councils in all villages, and all council members were invested with medals received earlier in the year. A list of appointees appears below in the appropriate section. The response to these appointments has been most gratifying, and completely vindicates any doubts there may be about the efficacy of unofficial councils. The first experiment in communal effort was made following the investiture of council members, and contracts were entered into between the Government and the villagers for the completion of the Kutubu land strip. Most satisfactory response was achieved, resulting in approximately 140 village men now working at Moro, with promise of more men in the near future. The policing of these contracts has been left largely to the natives themselves, and they have demonstrated that unsophisticated natives can and will accept responsibilities if given the necessary leadership.

A report on the inspection of the Nipa Airstrip site has been submitted separately by the District Commissioner, so no detailed information will be included in this report on that subject.

DIARY

Tuesday, 9th November, 1954.

TAGE to KOPAKA

No.1

Timetable

Dep. TAGE	0720
Cross MUBI Riv.	0840-0920
Halt KEGERE	1030-1100
Arr. KOPAKA	1215

Walking time:- 3hrs 40mins.

The patrol comprising Mr.R.R.Cole, D.C., Mr.W.J. Brand, P.O., Mr.G.Oakes, and the author, accompanied by Cpl. HEWAKO, L/Cpls. OPAL and BATANG and 8 constables, 24 Huri Carriers, 14 Samberizis, and 14 Kutubus, 4 personal cooks, N.M.O. LISTER and T.N.M.O. KAGIA, together with various camp followers, left the station in good time for the shake-down march to Kopaka, half way to Augu. The patrol moved well but was somewhat delayed crossing the Mubi River, just North of the station. We crossed by the bridge constructed by Cpl. AKURO to replace two earlier efforts which lasted about a day each and deep flooding, which if not particularly convenient to foot traffic, is certainly unique. Starting at one end on a high bank, the bridge has a conventional appearance with a sweeping hump in the best suspension tradition. However half way across it ends as if cut off by a knife, and the rest of the crossing is effected by a vertical climb down a couple of sticks. The reason is that the other side of the ~~bridge~~ River is regularly flooded, and there is no foundation on which to construct a decent bridge.

The track was in very good condition, and walking is vastly simplified where one doesn't have to perpetually duck under fallen trees and so on. A halt was called at the top of the first range where some wild plums were experimented with. Though extremely acid, they are very refreshing, or so I found them. Various other members of the party though were not so enthusiastic after trying to get the taste out of their mouths for a day or two.

Camp made in good time at Kopaka, and full rations issued to all hands. Height 3400' ASL.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1954.

KOPAKA to AUGU

No.2

Timetable

Dep. KOPAKA	0630
Halt 1st Range	0720-0735
At HARABI Ck.	0845-0915
Arr. AUGU	1035

Walking time:- 3hrs 20mins.

An early start made for a short days walk. The well cleared track has made a great deal of difference to walking time, reducing it about 2 hours. Having two officers at the tail of the patrol as well as two at the head also improves walking time.

On arrival at Augu camp was made, all officers sleeping in the rest house. An inspection was made of the various houses comprising the Augu group. In the afternoon talks were held with the men of the villagg, during which two men - IBIRA and KEBA - were invested as councillors, being the head men of the two larger clans living at Augu. The District Commissioner passed on various comments, and particular stress was laid on the prospective roads scheme for this area.

Ample food for the whole party was readily purchased from the very good natured people of this area. Women were as much in evidence as always, with some of the younger generation absolutely irrepressible.

Thursday 11th November, 1954.

AUGU to UNGUBI

No.3

Timetable

Dep. AUGU	0620
Halt PORIA Rge.	0755-0815
Halt EBERA Rge.	1050-1125
At HARANJE	1200-1250
Arr. UNGUBI	1330
<u>Walking time:- 4hrs 25mins.</u>	

An early start made once again to allow time for crossing the two rivers on the days route. The bridge across the Augu river had recently been repaired, and was in fair condition. However that across the Wage was reported to be in poor shape, and as a result V/C IBANAI was given instructions to take a party of villagers through and get it repaired before the patrol arrived. When the head of the patrol arrived at the Wage work was still in progress, and a halt of an hour was made there. When half the patrol was across, the District Commissioner and myself started up the range, halting at the top, and again at Haranje to allow the tail-enders to catch up. From Haranje the patrol moved over the usual route, through TOMBU to UNGUBI, where camp was made.

Heights: AUGU, 4750'; PORIA Range, 5900'; WAGE River 4850'; EBERA Range, 6470'; TOMBU, 6040'; UNGUBI, 6250'.

The patrol received a very good reception at Ungubi, with men women and children coming in to watch proceedings. Three times as much food as we needed was produced, and a lot had to be turned away. Talks once again held with the villagers, and again emphasis put on road works. In reply to queries as to when the new station would be established, the natives were told that when they saw a patrol equipped with all requirements, including wireless and airdrops going down to Nipa, and when the natives were told that work was being started on building the air-strip, that would be when the station would be established, and that no prognostications would be made on the approximate date. This information was greeted philosophically, but I was told that the sooner it was, the better these people would be pleased. It was suggested to them that some of the villagers might profitably accompany the Mendi patrol back, and get an opportunity to see what other stations in the highlands looked like, and in particular, what a motor road was. However they said that they would wait until they had their own station in their own area.

Friday 12th November, 1954.

UNGUBI to NIPA

No.4

Timetable

Dep. UNGUBI	0630
At POI'IA	0755-0810
At HALA	0915-0935
Arr. NIPA	1035
<u>Walking time:3hrs 20mins.</u>	

Following the well made track, the patrol made good time to SOMTA, where the track ends. A mix up occurred along the way with the patrol getting divided in the middle, and half going up to HALA and waiting for the other half which had gone direct to SANDARIP. At HALA an excellent view was obtained of the country round Nipa, and Nipa itself was visible. Fires were seen burning on the Kunai, which were later found to have been started by the Mendi patrol under Mr.L.Ford, P.O., who had arrived earlier the same morning. Considerable evidence of a recent flare up of the fighting in this area was noted, with razed houses, vandalized gardens, and cleared cane grass. Hala itself was heavily stockaded, and a handful of arrows were displayed, which were reported to have been fired at the defenders in the last day or two. This is the same war which was reported on in Kutubu P/R No.1 of 54/55, and no attempt was made by this patrol to stop it, for the same reasons as detailed in that report.

On arrival at Nipa, we were greeted by Mr. Ford, who arranged a Guard of Honour for the District Commissioner. Discussions

were held, after which work on surveying the strip site and collecting additional information was proceeded with.

Many natives came into camp during the afternoon, and adequate food was produced for the Kutubu party. The Mendi patrol issued rice. The question of selling land for the station was again raised with the land owners - KUBUWAL CHIAL of KWATE, MAVIRI PAROM of AREP, and LUBIJ HAWI of MANAL - and as before they assured me that all land required would be sold, provided that not too much was asked for, and that the price was adequate. Assurances were made on these points.

NIPA height 5340' ASL.

Saturday 13th to Monday 15th November, 1954. NIPA Nos.5-7

The combined patrols remained at Nipa for three days, while extensive survey work was done on the two main traverses cut. On Sunday, Messers Brand and Ford reported that they had found what they thought might be a better site on top of an adjacent spur. On Monday all personnel went to this site and cleared a traverse down its length. It was found to be shorter than Nipa - the name of the site being PURIL - but might be made to do if for any reason Nipa is found to be inadequate. There may also be trouble with land purchases at Puril. The natives have very clearly defined ideas as to just how much land they will sell, and they might not be prepared to part with enough to make the project feasible.

Food purchased for the most part in small lots. It was found that large trade items would far more readily buy food, than small items for small lots. After the first burst of enthusiasm, the natives tended to keep away from what must have appeared as to be wild parties of people ploughing through the countryside doing incomprehensible things like digging little holes, and gazing at the countryside through "WIJWIJ", the term used in this language to describe anything that has glass in its composition. However, I have no doubt that as soon as a serious start is made on the project, the natives will give enthusiastic support.

Tuesday 16th November, 1954. NIPA to MEREP No.8

Timetable

Dep. NIPA	0625
Arr. HUDUA	0710
At OBALA	0800-0820
Arr. MEREP	0855
	<u>Walking time:- 2hrs 10mins.</u>

The Mendi patrol, including the District Commissioner, Mr. A.L. Ford, and Mr. G. Oakes left Nipa at about 0545, just as dawn was breaking. After their departure, a party of 25 surplus Kutubu carriers, escorted by L/Cpl. OPAI and V/C IBANAI of AUGU were despatched for Kutubu. The patrol left the camp site shortly afterwards.

We moved in a crescent round to the west of Nipa before moving south down the side of the TIDA Range. We passed through delightful countryside, very reminiscent of England, with neatly laid out gardens of different shades of green, clumps of casuarinas, sunken tracks and fences and secluded villages. A halt was called at OBALA in the heart of heavy population. This is one of the villages of the HINJIBI clan, that chiefly responsible for the fighting to the North East. The people were urged to stop fighting, but again it was pointed out that no positive sanctions were being made at that stage. The people were very friendly, and guided the patrol with every display of confidence. Not so however, the people of MEREP, a village on the side of the Tida range below PORAGUM. These were obviously ill at ease and attempted to get the patrol to move on. This attitude hardened my original intention of sleeping hereabouts. Talks were held with the locals, and I tried to find out what the reason for their malaise was. Beyond the fact that they were involved in fighting, there did not seem to be any real reason. However it did come out that they had heard the

most hair-raising tales of the way patrols behaved, with murder, rape, arson and looting as common-places. A lot of time ~~of~~ was spent trying to straighten out this impression, and they did appear to have more confidence when we had finished talking to them. This was the first patrol to camp in their village, but it would be interesting to know how they acquired their fear of Administration patrols. It was found that this was almost an isolated case.

Adequate food was brought in for our requirements, and a pig refused because the price demanded was exorbitant.

Wednesday 17th November, 1954.

MEREP to ABUA

No.9

Timetable

Dep. MEREP	0645
Halt ALAL Peak	0710-0730
At LUI Village	0810-0840
Arr ABUA	0945

Walking time:- 2hrs 10mins.

Moving south, the patrol continued its progress over grass covered spurs running down from the TIRA and SONGO Ranges. A halt was made shortly after leaving camp while the two officers climbed a small pinnacle to survey the surrounding area. A fine view was obtained and some time was taken obtaining compass fixes and taking photographs*. The patrol then crossed a small range, leaving the Nembi Valley, and moving into the POU'E Creek area. Lui is the first Pou'e Creek village, and some time was spent reassuring the occupants of our good intentions. They were nervous but only to begin with, and were soon all over the patrol. They too are involved in fighting with their neighbours further down the Valleys, but this appears to be a very innocuous form of warfare. They seldom fight for more than a day or two, and knock off as soon as anyone gets hurt. This is very typical of intra clan fighting, which appears to be regarded largely as a joke, and very little damage is done to either side. It is only the fighting between different clans that gets savage. Guides cheerfully accompanied us all the way, although to begin with they said they did not dare to because of the fighting.

The population density increased considerably as we got into the Pou'e Valley, and at times we were passing through villages with ceremonial grounds every five minutes. The population for part of the area would be more dense than it is round Nipa.

Camp was made at ABUA, a village in the process of being rebuilt. Apparently it had been deserted for some time, but the occupants are now renovating the area. At times there were upwards of 150 men and boys in camp from the immediate vicinity, many of them unarmed. After they had overcome their shyness they were very friendly, and most appreciative of the talks I had with them in one of the adjacent houses.

Plenty of food bought for small articles of trade. Cleaned shell was asked for, but as we had none of it, it had to be refused. A few women came in to sell food, a thing I was pleased to note.

* Several photographs appear further on in the body of this report. Unfortunately the shots taken at this stage of the patrol were all in colour, which renders them unsuitable for inclusion in a patrol report.

Thursday 18th November, 1954.

ABUA to AJ

No.10

Timetable

Dep. ABUA	0650
At ARCO	0705-0715
At PUR	0740-0750
At KANEMALA	0925-1010
Arr. AJ	1100

Walking time:- 3hrs 5mins.

The patrol moved on down the Eastern side of the Pou'e Creek, still passing through heavy population. A break occurred in the population between PUR and HUM, and an hour and twenty minutes of walking elapsed before we again struck the dense and closely packed villages. Hum is the first village of the KANEMALA group, which forms an extensive pocket.

The country hereabouts is most inhospitable, and one wonders why it is there is such a heavy population. Ragged limestone pinnacles crop up throughout the valley, and all the ranges - many of them completely cleared and grass covered - give a serrated broken aspect to the sky line. The Pou'e creek itself, which appears to rise on the south western slopes of Mt. SONGO, runs in a boulder strewn bed, with gorges along its length. It disappears underground a little further down its length, and no one seems to know where it reappears, though they did say they thought it joined the Nembi. The tracks as a whole were very good, and considering the type of country crossed, the gradients encountered were surprisingly easy. Only one stretch gave us any cause for concern, and that was the climb from the Pou'e Ck., after crossing it below Kanemala, up to the village of AJ, perched on the end of the TIDA range. The climb was near vertical, and somewhere between 1500 and 2000 feet. However the effort was amply rewarded when we reached the top and found a view that far surpasses anything I have seen in the Territory. It was possible to see the whole breadth of the Southern Highlands District, with Mts. MURRAY, KEREJA, IALIBU and GILUWE ~~standing~~ standing out clearly, and the intermediate river systems easily definable. Some time was spent photographing this sweep of country and we were able to fix our position accurately. The view itself would be worth many miles travel.

A large concourse of natives came into camp during the afternoon, and talks were again given on the usual subjects. Once again they were well received, and one often wonders just how much of it really does penetrate. I feel that if there were not so many outside factors involved - pride, fear of what the other group will do, excitableness, and sneer highspiritedness - much of the internecine fighting in this area would die out merely with the spread of new ideas.

Food had to be turned back at the afternoon market, and one pig was offered. However the owner - also the village headman would not lower his price from 4 Pearl Shell and an Are. Against my normal practice I had offered him one of each. He took the pig away sorrowfully.

Friday 19th November, 1954.

AJ to PUIN

No. 11

Timetable

Dep. AJ	0700
Cross WAGE River	0945-1135
At UBIBAWE	1205-1215
Arr. PUIN	1240
	<u>Walking time: 3hrs 25mins.</u>

The patrol moved due west on breaking camp, heading away from the dense population area, and into a belt of cane-grass and forest extending over the top of the Tida Range. A sharp descent followed, through heavy scrub and round vertical limestone cliffs, to the Wage River, which the patrol took some time to cross by means of the very rickety cane bridge. We then moved up a steep hill side, strangely enough heavily cultivated, reaching the top on which is situated UBIBAWE village. The only reasonable camp site was reported to be at PUIN so we moved on there for the night. This area forms one of the scattered pockets of population in the Middle Wage Valley. There is no comparison between this and the Nembi Valley, though these people are the same type with the same culture. They reported that they are not involved in any fighting at present and these settlements down the Wage appear to form trading outposts of the Mubi/Nembi trade route. There are numerous tracks leading across from the Wage to the Mubi, and we were earnestly recommended to take one of the tracks

leading across from near Pulin. In the light of future experience, I wish we had. Only about twenty natives came into camp to sell food, and the population as a whole is very light here.

Adequate food was bought from those who did come in, and the usual talk was well received.

Saturday, 20th November, 1954.

PULIN to Bush Camp

No. 12

Timetable

Dep. PULIN	0700
Halt HEBELA	0810-0825
Halt above MARANDA	1125-1205
Halt Bush House	1300-1340
Halt Top Mt. CASTLE	1600-1620
Arr. Camp	1810

Walking time:- 9hrs 0mins.

The KOKIRO Village Constable, who accompanied the patrol was sent off at dawn with a local guide and a mail bag to be taken through to Kutubu, making arrangements with Mr. Allwood to meet the patrol at HEGISO in three days time. It was intended at that stage to follow the Wage down to MARANDA which as far as could be judged was the next pocket of population along the river, and from there obtain guides to lead the patrol through to IFIGI on the Mubi River, from where the patrol would move upstream to HEGISO, to meet the party from Kutubu. However for reasons which will appear, this scheme went amiss.

Some trouble was experienced in getting men to guide the patrol in the direction I wanted to go, since they said that though they were not fighting them, they were afraid of the Maranda people as old death payments had not been settled, and a party going through their country might be ambushed. Eventually two men and a youth were induced to accompany the patrol, and we moved off through heavy scrub, following along one shoulder of the ridge above the Wage. Progress was hampered by heavy overgrowth on the track, which obviously was not much used. While on the way, the V/C sent off that morning, returned saying that his guide had run away.

At Hebela, which consists of overgrown gardens and a deserted village, two of our guides refused to come any further, saying that this was Maranda land and they were in danger. They were allowed to go. The youth however elected to remain for a little further, and bellowed manfully in an endeavour to make contact with some of the locals. No one appeared however, so we set off again halting for lunch above Maranda, which also was found to be deserted. The occupants appear to have moved across the river to a new site at ORPEIA, though our guide said that some of them lived further west. His word was taken for it, and he was released with a small present. The patrol then followed the track which had been pointed out, passing several deserted bush houses, but finding no sign of any occupants. Nor was there any water to be found. This area is all broken limestone, and water appears to seep away away underground, at all times except for the seasonal ~~seasonal~~ floods, when all the low lying areas are inundated. As there seemed no hope of contacting any natives, and no water for camp, we decided to push on over the range of which Mt. Castle forms the salient point. This we proceeded to do, though not long after leaving the lower areas of grass and semipermanent cultivation, we came to the end of the track we were following, which turned out to be merely a hunting track, surrounded with traps of various sorts, including literally hundreds of native rat traps. At the end of the track we proceeded to cut straight up the side of the range, on a previously set compass course. The top of the range was reached at 1 pm. and we were still no nearer a camping site than we had been to begin with. The drop down the other side then ensued, and incredibly rugged country was encountered; the whole range gives the appearance of being a mass of limestone boulders hurled together haphazardly, with deep fissures and crevasses and vertical walls to be negotiated on every turn. How the carriers managed it I have no idea. Progress was appallingly slow, but there was nothing for

it but to keep going till he found somewhere flat enough to pitch camp. When darkness began to fall, we decided we were not going to find a camp site so a camp of sorts was made under and round the limestone boulders. It had to be put up by the light of a pressure lantern, and a miserable night ensued for everyone with no water and no food. The one night it was needed, rain refused to fall.

21st November, 1954. Sunday.

Bush Camp to IBU Ck. No.13

Timetable

Dep. Camp.	0640
Halt Spring	0930-1130
Arr. IBU Ck.	1225-1230
Arr. camp	1500

Walking time:- 5hrs 25mins.

Leaving our miserable camp, we moved on down the mountain side, skirting more extremely precipitous country, and at last coming to a small spring. A halt was called immediately and a large meal prepared for everyone. After which the patrol moved off rather more sluggishly, but in vastly better temper. Our troubles now appeared to be at an end, because while scouting around during the halt, a small track was found which we followed down, eventually striking the head of the IBU Ck. At 1305 we reached a rather larger track which was investigated by Cpl. Hewako and a Constable, with negative results, beyond the fact that it lead in the wrong direction. A little further on we came to a look out on a low spur, from which could be seen the Lake, with the station bearing practically due west. This meant we had come out rather further north than we had intended, but nevertheless was a very welcome land mark. Shortly afterwards it started to rain, and soon we were walking in an absolute deluge; a brief halt was called in a couple of bush huts, but as it did not look like easing off the patrol moved on down the Ibu Creek which we had been following on and off since first striking it. This creek we had to cross in a series of fords, each one of which got deeper and deeper as the rain caused the level to rise. Soon the river was in spate, and we decided to camp on a bend in the river. However by that time it was necessary to fell a tree to get across, the first one breaking in the middle. At times the creek had been rising at an inch a minute, and it rose close on five feet in the two hours it took the patrol to get across. At one point further upstream, carriers were almost washed away at a ford the leaders of the patrol had crossed in calf deep water. Still no natives contacted, but numerous signs of habitation in the area. The camp was erected at an old bush house site.

Full rations issued to all hands.

Monday 22nd November, 1954.

IBU Ck to BAURU No.14

Timetable

Dep. Camp.	0720
Arr. BAURU Riv.	0800
At HAHABU	1005-1050
At Canoe Landing	1215-1615
Arr, BAURU	1800

Travelling time:- 5hrs 20mins.

Moving roughly South East we walked over an overgrown track coming out at the Bauru River, a branch of the Mubi. This point was obviously the embarkation point, but there were no canoes which led me to assume that everyone had gone down stream to be present for the census check at Bauru Village. This turned out to be correct. We then cut on down stream, along a still fainter pad, eventually arriving at a garden house - HAHABU - where we found one man with a badly crippled leg, who could not attend the census. There were a couple of small canoes tied up there, and these were tied together to make a raft. The two officer and various paddlers were then taken on board, and the patrol under Cpl. Hewako told to follow the river down, and we would send canoes up stream as we found them.

This was duly-effected, and Mr. Brand and myself waited at the track leading over the small range, under which both the Mubi and the Bauru flow. We very nearly found ourselves disappearing underground when we took the wrong turning on one occasion, and the combined efforts of both officers and our only other crew member - Mr. Brand's cook - were only just adequate to get us back upstream to the right turn off. After waiting for some time for the tail of the patrol to catch up, I decided to move ahead and arrange camp and canoes the other side of the range where the river was again navigable. This was duly done, and the last of the patrol arrived at Bauru just after dark.

Due to the lateness of our arrival, and the fact that as far as the villagers were concerned we arrived from the wrong direction, and they had had no warning, no food was purchased, and the last of our carried rice was issued, and some food the villages presented the patrol with was also distributed. V/C HARE of Baurutage greeted the patrol.

Tuesday 23rd November, 1954.

BAURU to HEGISO

No.15

Timetable

Dep. BAURU	0915
Arr. BAURUTAGE	0925
Arr. HEGISO	0955.

Travelling time:- 40mins.

Breaking camp in an incessant drizzle, we moved up down the Bauru to its junction with the Mubi at Baurutage, then up the Mubi to Hegiso, where camp was made in steady rain. A runner with mail was despatched in the early morning to go straight through to Kutubu, arranging with Mr. Allwood to come through on Thursday, sending the Erave cargo ahead of him. Arrangements were made for carriers to pick up the gear, and instructions given that the census check for the area would start on Friday. A quantity of food sufficient for several days was purchased, and the party stood down to get tidied up after three very hard days.

Wednesday 24th November to Friday 26th, 1954.

HEGISO

No.16
No.18

Three days were spent at Hegiso, during which all the cargo to be moved through to Erave was assembled and checked. Also received were some welcome personal effects and mail. Mr. Allwood duly arrived on Thursday, together with a personally owned outboard motor, which was quickly fitted to one of the Government canoes, and given a test during which it was found to be most satisfactory.

A rest house was started at Hegiso, assistance being given by patrol personnel to begin with. The Hegiso, Bauru, and Baurutage censuses were revised on Friday, and Councillors appointed at each village. Instructions were also given regarding the maintenance of villages and their environs, and the upkeep of Rest Houses, extant and to be built.

Mr. Brand took a load of cargo down to Igigi on Friday, and got a tent erected to be used as a temporary store.

Saturday 27th November, 1954.

HEGISO to IPIGI

No.19

Timetable

Dep. HEGISO	0800
At HERIBU	0823-1117
Arr. IPIGI	1210

Travelling time:-1hr. 16mins.

Leaving Mr. Brand to get the patrol embarked on a flotilla of canoes, Mr. Allwood and myself went ahead to Heribu where the census was checked, Councillors appointed, and instructions given regarding the erection of a rest house, and the movement of the final load of Erave cargo. During the course of proceedings, the canoe flotilla with the patrol on board went past, Mr. Brand waiting for the proceedings at Heribu to end. With his canoe in tow, the patrol then moved on downstream party

making unprecedented time. Great interest was taken by all natives in the outboard.

On arrival at Ipiigi, a visit was made to the U.F. Mission Station at ORAKANA. The Resident Missionary and his wife were absent, but they had forwarded a request that if possible I check up to see that all was in order. The Native Pastor duly conducted me round the establishment.

Adequate food for three days was purchased, mostly from Dogabari people who came up since many of the Ipiigi men are away working on the Moro airstrip.

Stores were sorted during the afternoon, and mail from Kutabu also arrived.

Sunday 28th November, 1954.

IPIGI

No.20

Timetable Mr. Brand's party, some 80 strong moved off from Ipiigi during the morning. All officers moved down to the ~~Ipiigi~~ HARABUI'IU road in the canoe and motor, and good time was made once again. After leaving Mr. Brand, a very fierce battle ensued between the rapids a little way up stream and my outboard. Eventually the rapids won, and the engine was cut while the canoe was pulled up along the side of the river. On our return to Ipiigi, the census was revised, and a start made on the contractual labour system mentioned above. Those detailed by the ~~fix~~ Village headmen as the first contingent were given instructions to wait until a policeman was sent through who would collect all the villagers, and take them through to the station. This was to be the pattern for most of the rest of census revisions in the Middle Mabi.

LINE UP OF WOMEN AT THE BAURU-TAGE CENSUS CHECK

Monday 29th November, 1954.

IPIGI

No.21

During the morning a party of police and both officers went down stream to DEGOBARI where the census was revised, and two Councillors invested. A report that a murder had been committed by men from this village was investigated, but found to be without foundation. It had been proposed to go through and do the ERAGAHUGU census on return from Dogobari, but it was too late when we finally got back.

Preparations were made during the evening to move the patrol through to BIMAGA, and word sent through to that effect. Food purchased earlier was found to be adequate for our requirements, and more which was offered had to be refused.

THE MEN AT ERAGAHUGU

Tuesday 30th November, 1954.

IPIGI to PIMAGA

No.22

Timetable

Dep. IPIGI	0745
At. ERAGAHUGU	0815-1310
At. TUNUHUGU	1400-1410
Arr. PIMAGA	1430

The patrol moved through direct to the normal camp site at PIMAGA, while Mr. Allwood and myself cut off to Eragahugu where the census was revised. Four Councillors were appointed at this village, to look after the requirements of its 204 people. A very good attendance was noted, with no absentees.



A NEW COUNCIL APPOINTMENT COMPLETE WITH MEDAL

On arrival at Pimaga, the Village constable from that village and DAMMAI'IU greeted the patrol and reported all well. The Dammai'iu mens house is being rebuilt, and progress was examined. The Rest House was found to have been recently renovated, and quite comfortable.

Carriers were camped in the Pimaga men's house, while the rest of the party went under canvas round the rest house. Adequate food purchased for one day.

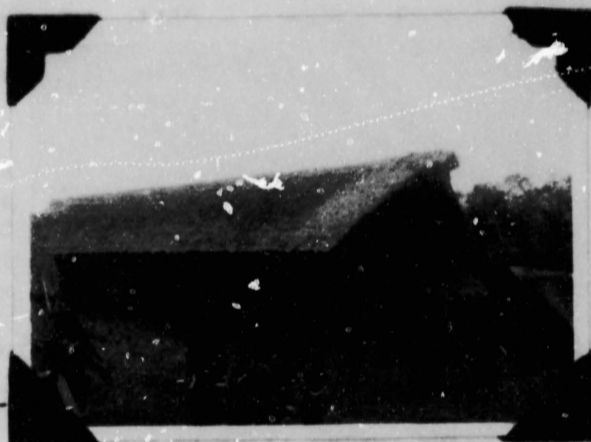
Mr. Allwood visited the men's house during the evening to find out what all the singing was about, and to discuss various matters with the occupants. On return he was suffering from a very severe attack of tooth-ache, which eased off somewhat after treatment with iodine.

Wednesday and Thursday, 1st & 2nd December, 1954.

PIMAGA

Nog. 23
24.

Two days were spent at Pimaga, during which the four villages of the Mubi hinterland were visited and the census revised. Instructions were given for the construction of rest houses at Tunuhugu and Getagaipu, to serve the direct Kutubu/Ipigi and Kutubu/Kafa roads. The arrangements for labour for strip work with the Dammai'iu people were pending until their men's house is finished.



A garden was built round the Pimaga rest house by patrol personnel and planted with corn and other seed. Corn was also distributed to all villages for planting.

THE ERAGAHUGU MEN'S HOUSE

Adequate food was purchased for the patrol for its entire stay, mostly with small trade items, and members of the police detachment bought a small pig for themselves.

Friday 3rd December, 1954.

PIMAGA to HARABUI'IU

No. 25

Timetable

Dep. Pimaga	0710
At IPIGI	0850-0910
At DOGOBARI	0940-0945
Arr. HARABUI'IU	1105
	<u>Travelling time:- 3hrs 15mins.</u>

Sending the body of the patrol overland direct to the HARABUI'IU river-crossing, both officers moved through to Ipigi, where gear which had been left over was checked, and that not required on the downward journey was stored while the remainder loaded onto a canoe. We then moved on downstream, stopping briefly at Dogobari, and on reaching the Harabui'iu track, pressed into service some natives we found there to

carry the gear we had brought through to the village. On arrival it was found that not all the people were assembled due to a mix up over the date for the census revision, so instructions were issued that the check would take place on the morrow. The body of the patrol arrived shortly after we did, and camp was erected on the site of the rest-house to be built here, a short distance from the men's house.

Talks were held with V/Cs GIWA and AGENAMUKA of Harabuiſiu and Iomesi respectively, the latter assuring me that the people of his area were all assembled at Iomesi hamlet, so arrangements were made for the patrol to move through there tomorrow.

Injections were given to two youths suffering from Yaws, and they were told to go through to the Mission establishment for further treatment.

FAMILY GROUP

Food carried through from Ipigi, augmented by some purchased locally was more than enough for the requirements of the patrol, and three bundles of sago were given to the Village Constable, to be returned to future patrols.

Saturday 4th December, 1954.

HARABUI'IU to IOMESI No.26

Timetable

Dep. HARABUI'IU 1110
Arr. WAGE Riv. 1140
At WARUMA 1230-1245
Arr. IOMESI (Yikiribi) 1250

Travelling time:- 1hr. 25mins.

Camp was broken a little after dawn, and the body of the patrol moved through to the largest of the IOMESI hamlets - YIKIRIBI - where the party was to spend the night. The two officers and a small party remained behind at HARABUI'IU where the census was checked, and contracts arranged with the villages after appointment of Councillors.

During the course of proceedings, Const. GIMI arrived with word that one of the Huri carriers being used by the patrol had run away. He was told not to worry as the carrier would certainly be picked up at the Lake. This duly occurred.

With the census complete my party walked on through to Iomesi, where once again it was ~~fixed~~ decided to postpone the census till the morrow as many of the people were out gathering food. Most of them arrived during the afternoon, but a heavy rain storm then made it impossible to do the check.

CONGREGATION OF WOMEN OUTSIDE ONE OF THE ERAGAHUGU WOMEN'S HOUSES

Arrangements made for Cpl. Hewako and a constable to return to Kutubu tomorrow, collecting villagers for strip work on the way. Mail also prepared for the returning party.

All the food we needed was readily purchased from the assembled people.

Sunday, 5th December, 1954.

IOMESI to SUMBURU

No.27

Timetable

Dep. IOMESI 1130
Arr. GIRAWI (Sumburu) 1250

Walking time:-1hr 20mins.

The body of the patrol moved through to the principal hamlet of the No.1 (Northern) SUMBURU group, where camp was erected. The census was compiled at Iomesi by the officers, which was an extended process, due to the fact that this village has not been effectively censused for three years. On the last census patrol very poor co-operation was received from these people.

On arrival at Sumburu, many of the people were found to be away collecting food, but they all drifted in during the afternoon, and the census was revised in the early evening. This village is the third on the group this side of the Mubi River, referred to by the Foi'i as "FOREBA", and included in the Kokoma census Sub-Division. Reports were received of further uncensused groups in the area between the No.1 and No.2 Sumburu villages, and the next patrol through this area should investigate these reports. It is unlikely that there would be more than fifty or so people in these groups, but they should

IPIGI VILLAGE

be visited. Some time was also spent finding out what population there is to the North of the Kokoma and Erave Rivers.

The people of this area did not have enough food to spare for the patrol's requirements, and what little was purchased was augmented with rice.

Monday, 6th December, 1954.

SUMBURU to TEISORO

No.28

Timetable

Dep. SUMBURU 0635
Halt at Bush Camp 0845-0900
At No.1 Camp 1145-1240
At ASUMARI 1410-1420
Arr. TEISORO 1905

Walking time:- 7hrs 20mins.

As far as ASUMARI the patrol moved well, keeping up with normal walking times. However from there on the carriers began to drag badly and the last of them arrived in camp two hours after the vanguard. This was Mr. Brand's second camp on his recent trip down, his party being slowed down by the wives of various police of the Erave detachment who the patrol escorted through.

Camp was made in rather pleasant surroundings, in the old garden area which comprises this spot. Walking had been made heavy along the way by the residue of mud left by recent flooding, and the track had not been improved by Mr. Brand's concourse. Rice issued to all members.

PART OF THE U.F. MISSION ESTABLISHMENT AT CRAKANA

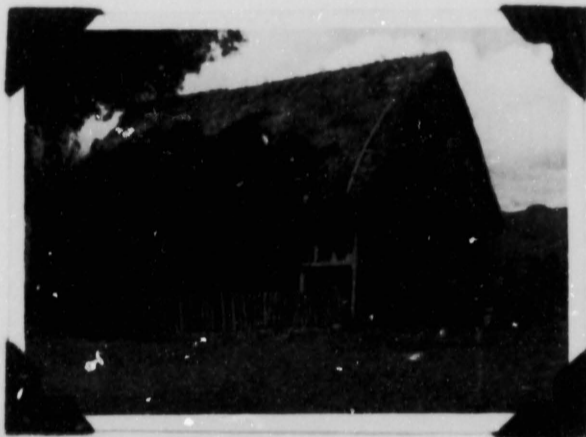
Tuesday, 7th December, 1954.

TEISORO to FORE

No.29

Timetable

Dep. TEISORO	0630
Arr. No.2 Camp(Kopare)	0810
At WALA	1115-1125
At IAMERIBBI	1315-1320
Arr. FORE	1400
<u>Walking time:- 6hrs 40mins.</u>	



THE RESIDENT MISSIONARY'S HOUSE - ORAKANA

Breaking camp in good time, the patrol walked steadily, arriving at the station at FORE (Erave Patrol Post) at 2pm. The patrol was greeted by Messers. Brand and Battemby, who it was half expected would have left on a scheduled patrol. Their departure however had been delayed.

Frequent halts along the way were made to avail ourselves of the numerous wild figs and wild raspberries which abound in the old garden clearings and grass patches along the road from Teisoro.

The patrol was stood down on arrival, and arrangements made for rationing. Const. OVUGA, who ran a splinter into his foot was treated and hospitalized.

Wednesday 8th to Wednesday 15th December, 1954.

ERAVE Patrol Post.

Nos. 30 to 37

A week was spent at Erave during which time various matters were dealt with, and some outstanding correspondence cleared up. It had been hoped that I would be able to visit Mendi, to discuss recent developments with the District Commissioner, but lack of aircraft at the appropriate times prevented this. Three aircraft arrived during this period, firstly one carrying Capt. Gibbes and D.A.I. Galliano, when the strip was reopened to Norseman operations, and the second two bringing in cargo.



THE AID POST AND SCHOOL - ORAKANA

The departure of the patrol was delayed by the non arrival of mail runners, and police I had sent through to Kutubu. Native personnel of the Kutubu patrol were engaged in assisting in various jobs at Erave, including the clearing of the site for the new residence.

Final arrangements were made for both patrols to leave Erave on Thursday the 16th, that under Mr. Brand to visit the SUGU, KAGUA and MENDI areas, while the Kutubu one to proceed through the Samberigi, into the Foi'i and so back to Kutubu. Mail runners still had not arrived on Wednesday, and instructions were left for them to come through to Sawmilli on arrival, where we would wait for them. Const. OVUGA had to be left at Erave due to his bad leg.



VIEW ACROSS THE SAMBERIGI FROM WADIAMARA

Thursday, 16th December, 1954.

FORE to SAWMILLI

No.38

Timetable

Dep. FORE	0750
At EMBERI Ck.	0820-0840
At KUSAI'IEGIBU	1200-1220
Arr. SAWMILLI	1305

Walking time:- 4hrs 15mins.

Both patrols left Erave Patrol Post together, going our separate ways from the end of the airstrip. We proceeded south over a well-cleared track to the Emberi Ck., where a short halt was made while the bridge across the stream was repaired. After a second halt at the top of the RU Range, the patrol moved straight on down to Sawmilli, where we found virtually every one away. After much yelling most of the people came in, and the afternoon was spent discussing the site for the new village to be built here. All the head men of the village were present, and a lively debate eventuated. At the final analysis, three of the elders were in favour of one site and two in favour of the other. I therefore made the final decision in favour of a site already selected near MOGOREARI, one of the hamlets of this group, and all present said they were glad the sore point had at last been cleared up.



THE WABIAMARA MEN'S HOUSE

Adequate food for 24 hours was purchased from the people when they had all assembled. The Village Constable who was suffering from pneumonia was treated with penicillin, and told to prepare himself for a trip to Erave on the morrow. He was not keen on the idea but I remained adamant.

Friday, 17th December, 1954.

SAWMILLI to WABIAMARA No.39

Timetable

Dep. SAWMILLI	0845
At BUAREGI	0920-0925
At FAUAHARI	1045-1050
Arr. WABIAMARA	1155

Walking time 2hrs 50mins

At 0630 hrs. Const. INGITA arrived with the long awaited mail. He reported that he had been held up along the way by Const. KAIARI, who developed some sort of fever, and just could not catch up with the patrol the previous day; he had slept at Kusai'iegibu. Urgent mail was answered, and then the patrol broke camp. Const. Ingita was told off to escort the Village Constable back to the station, and four villagers were detailed to carry the litter.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME HOUSE

At Buaregi, a short halt was called while acting on suspicion I had the men's house closed and was interested and pleased to find PAGARI IAUIA inside. He had escaped from custody over a year ago, and had managed to evade all attempts at re-arrest. He apparently had not known that a patrol was so close at hand on this occasion, and had to be woken from a sleep drugged

with betel nut. He put up a most woeful wail as the handcuffs were put on him. From here, the patrol moved over the well defined track to Wabiamara, where camp was erected on an old site behind the village in the adjacent hills.

Discussions were held with the locals regarding the patrol's future itinerary, and after a rainstorm food sufficient for our needs, including pinapples and corn was bought.

Saturday 18th December, 1954.

WABIAMARA to KORABA No.40

Timetable

Dep. WABIAMARA	0645
Arr. PAGOREGI Hamlet	0740
Arr. Crest TANGELOMA	
Range	1100
Arr. KORABA	1655
<u>Walking time:- 8hrs 50mins.</u>	

Half an hour after leaving ~~the~~ Wabiamara, we reached a branch in the track, and on the advice of the guides took ~~what~~ the newer of the two, as it was reported to be shorter than the road going via HAUAHARI. This was eventually found to be a slight error of judgement, and we seemed to spend the day being told it was a little further.

Along the way my dog was turned on by a Cassowary, which succeeded in opening up the side of 'Rusty's' stomach. A halt was called while he was patched up, and a litter made in which to carry him. This further held up the patrol along the way.

Carriers were camped in the village Long House, while tents were erected in a steady drizzle for the officers and police. Adequate food was purchased after a slow beginning. The village is very dilapidated, and the men's house in very poor condition. The inhabitants claim that many of their number died in last year's epidemic. This village is in neither of the census Sub-Divisions checked by this patrol, and will be revised from Erave.

Sunday 19th December, 1954.

KORABA to SISIMA'A No.41

Timetable

Dep. KORABA	0705
At KAHUI	1030-1245
Arr. SISIMA'A	1530
<u>Walking time:- 6hrs 0mins.</u>	

After yesterday's grind, the walk today was quite a sinecure, and the patrol moved well, though we were still held up by having to carry the dog. The ARIA Creek was crossed by a series of logs in the form of a jam, just above its junction with the ~~Mubi~~ KEEI Ck. which we had been following most of the way from KORABA. The Mubi River was reached just opposite Kahui hamlet, and the patrol was ferried across ~~by~~ lashed canoes. Word was sent out for the locals to come in for the census revision, which was effected after the body of the patrol had been sent off to erect camp at SISIMA'A. However they were held up along the way by a badly overgrown track and the dog's litter, and the party which had been doing the census caught up ~~along the way~~.

PART OF THE PATROL CROSSING THE MUBI AT KAHUI

Camp was pitched near the tumble-down Sisima'a men's house, in steady rain.

A native - SOG HOBA - one time Government Interpreter, who was picked up near Sawmilli for service as interpreter for the Samberigi leg of the patrol, was despatched to SAURUA (No.2 Sumburu) to assemble the people for the census check scheduled for tomorrow. Word was also sent out to the Sisima'a people, most of whom came in during the evening, though the village was deserted when we arrived. Very little food appeared to be available, and the natives were told to keep it till tomorrow. Rice was issued all round.

Monday 20th December, 1954.

SISIMA'A

No.42

The patrol remained in camp, while both officers went with a small party down stream to the No.2 Sumburu group. The people were all found to be assembled, and the census was quickly completed. A councillor was invested for the group before our party returned to camp. On arrival the Sisima'a census was checked, after which instructions were given regarding the village's maintenance, and here too the Headman was singled out for appointment as Councillor.

Plans were made to send 'Rusty' to the U.F. Mission station tomorrow, but in the evening he was so much recovered that it was decided to walk him. To have had to carry him down to the Lower Mubi and then all the way back would have been an unnecessary effort.

Tuesday 21st December, 1954.

SISIMA'A to OTO

No.43

Timetable

Dep. SISIMA'A	0650
Halt top AROKABO Rge.	1005-1025
Half Opp. DEBIYIU	1220-1300
Arr. OTO	1400
<u>Walking time:- 5hrs 15mins.</u>	

After breaking camp, a halt was called three-quarters of an hour away to hold a kit inspection. It had been reported that two Pearl Shell and some pig's meat were stolen from a house while the occupant was attending the census check. Nothing was revealed in the kit inspection, and the complainant said that honour was satisfied.

The patrol then climbed steeply up the AROKABO Range, resting for a while at the top, before dropping down the other side. The going was far better than had been anticipated, and we were back at the Mubi at 1215. For much of the way down we had followed the MASIA Ck., a peculiar feature with its bed of growing limestone and calcinated stumps and logs. Exposures of harder limestone had to be skirted, but for most of the way we angled down across the side of the range.

We reached the Mubi opposite the now deserted village of Debiyu, and the family we found near by were told to go down to OTO to be present for the census. We then followed the Mubi down stream, passing through one or two gardens before coming out at OTO where camp was made. This is a new village, the old site just across the river having been left when the men's house collapsed. More than enough food was purchased from the villagers who had by that time assembled in response to word sent out regarding the census. This latter was postponed till the morning to allow every-one to get in in time.

'Rusty' suffered no ill effects from what all in all was a fairly hard day's walk.

Wednesday 22nd December, 1954.

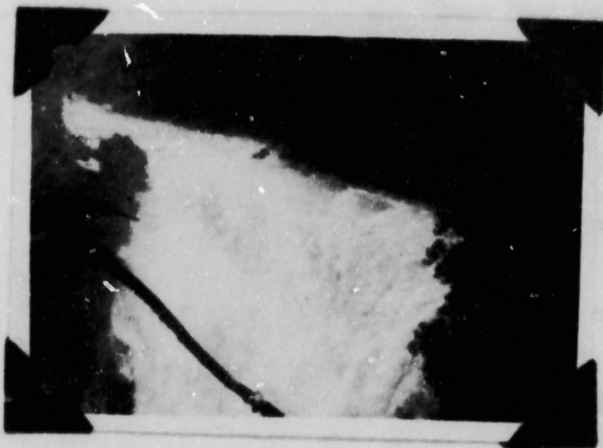
OTO to KARA

No.44

Timetable

Dep. OTO	1015
Arr. MASIGI	1120
Arr. TOGOBI'IABU	1140
Arr. KOBE	1225
Arr. KEKENOU	1255
Arr. KAWAKARUA	1400
<u>Travelling time:- 3hrs 45mins.</u>	

Sending the patrol on ahead in a fleet of canoes lashed together last night and this morning, Mr. Allwood and I remained behind, checking the OTO census before moving on down stream in a large single canoe. We caught up with the patrol at FOFOMIYU (Kekenou) hamlet, where they were waiting being unsure of the rapids ahead. As a result they were sent round by the track while my canoe followed the river down, finding the rapids quite negotiable.



TOP OF THE BEAVER FALLS

At Kara details of our itinerary were passed on to the three Foi'i village constables who greeted the patrol at this point, and they were told to make sure that all the villagers knew when they were going to be censused.

Arrangements were made for a party to visit the Beaver Falls on the morrow, after which the census was to be recorded.

Food - mostly bananas - was supplied in plenty, and a few coconuts from the three trees which grow here were very welcome.

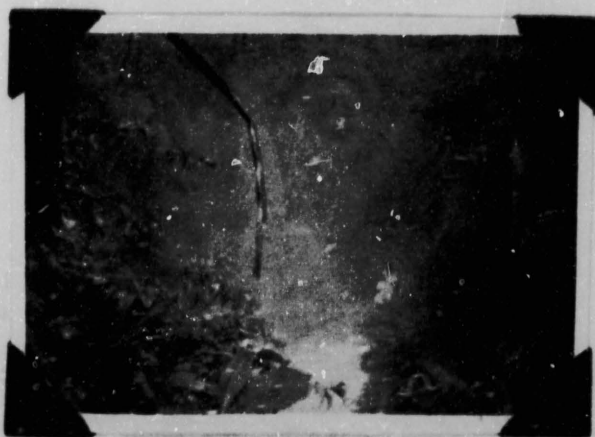
Thursday 23rd December, 1954.

KAWAKARUA

No.45

A small party left camp at 1100 to visit the Beaver Falls, after the census had been compiled. The census was done first following a request that it should be so, to allow the women to go to their gardens for the day. Some time was spent sorting out just who is the local headman - there seems to have been some confusion on this count in the past, and after it had been firmly established that he was in fact the chief, SOHAI, a pre-war council appointee was re-invested with insignia, and the usual talk on Council functions delivered.

The party visiting the Falls spent two hours in the area, during which a new track was prospected down an old landslide, which it was found would bring one right down to the river itself. Half way down a shelf was discovered, from a point along which a magnificent view of the whole drop of the falls was ~~possible~~ ^{obtainable}. Unfortunately it was soaked in spray and impossible to take any photographs from. The view so obtained caused me to review my original estimate of the height of the vertical drop, and I now consider they would be no more than 250', with another drop of maybe 50' in a series of rapids just below the Falls proper. Nonetheless it was still a magnificent spectacle, with the river in high flood.



THE GORGE BELOW THE BEAVER FALLS

On return to camp, more food was produced, catering for our requirements. The steady rain which had persisted all afternoon did not ease up, lifting the level of the river still further.

Friday 24th December, 1954.

KARA to KEKENOU

No.46

Timetable

Dep. KAWAKARUA	0735
At KADOBU (Yumaga)	0820-1035
Arr. KEKENOU	1145
<u>Travelling time:- 2hrs 55mins.</u>	

Sending the carriers with a police escort ahead of the patrol, to move up stream by road and canoe, Mr. Allwood and myself compiled the census of YUMAGA (Kadobu) before moving on up to do the Kekenou census. Representations were made at Kadobu for a Village Constable to be appointed to the village, and this has been recommended separately. One absentee was noted at Kadobu, and he was latter arrested at Kekenou.

Camp had been erected at Kekenou when we arrived. V/C Pahagu of this village requested that he be relieved of his duties, due to his age, and this too has been recommended, and an alternative appointment suggested.

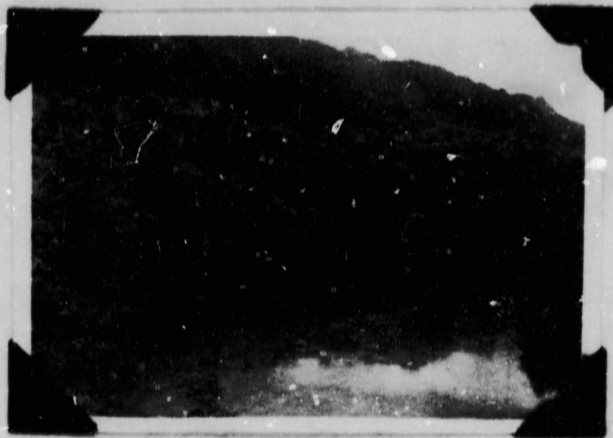
More food than we required was readily available, after buying which both officers settled in to trying to achieve a Christmas atmosphere. A difficult feat in the surroundings, but the small wireless we carry helped.

Saturday, 25th December, 1954 (Christmas Day) KEKENOU to SOROTAGE No.47

Timetable

Dep. KEKENOU	0725
At KOBE	0850-1110
At TOGOBI'IABU	1245-1345
Arr. SOROTAGE	1535

Travelling time:- 4hrs 50mins.



THE MUBI/SORO JUNCTION AT SOROTAGE

Once again the patrol shuttled up stream, with the carriers and census recording parties arriving in camp at much the same time. The KORE and TOGOBI'IABU censuses were compiled en route for SOROTAGE, which itself was checked while camp was being erected.

While at Togobi'iahu, V/C LUBAKO of TAMADIGI in the NAMO area North west of the Mubi arrived in and reported, having heard of the patrol's arrival, and wishing to know whether we proposed visiting his area. He was informed not and asked what the tracks were like. He

rolled his eyes and said "floods" and pointed somewhere over his head. This of course is the flood season for the area.

Adequate food was bought mostly for small items.

Sunday 26th December, 1954.

SOROTAGE To KAFA No.48

Timetable

Dep. SOROTAGE	0705
Top HAURUTAMI Range	1015-1045
At AGINIMU	1355-1500
Arr. KOTA	1645

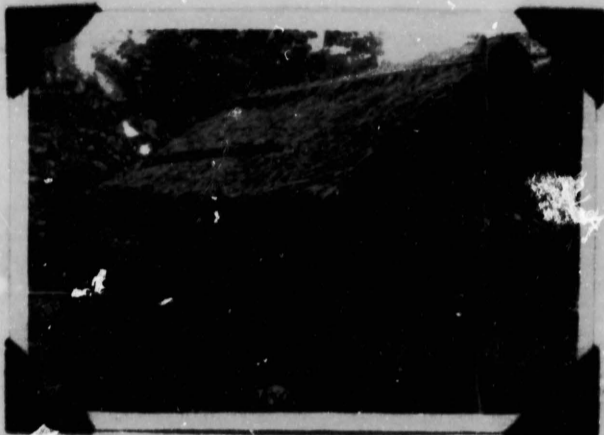
Travelling time:- 6hrs 45mins.

Leaving camp, the patrol moved upstream to the KAFA track further up the Soro. This we followed, crossing HAURUTAMI Range - the name used here for the western end of the AROKABO Range - which involved a very stiff climb, though not as severe as expected. Previous patrols had made a clearing on top of the range, but due to the swirling clouds unfortunately no sort of view was obtainable. Passing the mouth of a track which leads direct to Kota, we pressed on following the Aginimu road, eventually arriving at the Mubi, where we were greeted by ready manned and lashed canoes which had heard word of the patrol's coming. A pleasant surprise. The Aginimu census was then checked, while the patrol went ahead to make camp at Kota.

Monday 27th December, 1954.

KOTA

No.49



THE KOTA REST HOUSE

The Kota census was compiled during the morning, while patrol personnel were given a chance to get reorganized after a rather hectic night. A branch broke off a tree above one of the tents, more or less demolishing it, though fortunately without damaging any of the inhabitants.

V/C BAIKA also asked to be relieved of his duties due to a chronically bad leg. This recommendation is being considered. The request was made when it was too late to do anything about selecting a successor. Instructions were left regarding the

construction of a police barracks on a site near the rest house, and for generally tidying up the village, which though not as bad as some, is much worse than it should be. There is a plan afoot to shift the village to another site, off the limestone pinnacle on which it is now situated.

Adequate food for the patrol's stay was available.

Tuesday 28th December, 1954.

KOTA to IPIGI

No.50

Timetable

Dep. KOTA	0625
Top KUBE KUBE Rge,	0925-0950
Top SOHAI Rge.	1040
Arr. GETAGAIPU	1150
At. U.F. Mission	1420-1610
	<u>Walking time:- 6hrs 30mins.</u>

The three ranges crossed during the course of the day's walk provide quite an obstacle, but not nearly as bad as we had been led to believe by earlier reports. A halt was called shortly before reaching the mission establishment at Orakana, where the officers in response to an invitation received along the track called in to discuss various matters with Mr. Donaldson and his wife. The patrol marched through, and camp was erected at Ipiigi.

Later on arrival at camp a carrier who had opened up a vein on his foot while cutting firewood was attended to, and two stitches put in the wound. Food, though not asked for, was brought in and duly purchased.

Wednesday 29th December, 1954.

IPIGI

No.51

With a detachment of police, both officers proceeded upstream in the motor-equipped canoe, calling at BAURU and HEGISO to arrest various gentlemen who had not been present at the census check. Cpl. Hewako was sent downstream to collect another man, but he was reported to have fled. (He was later brought in by the Village Constable of HARABUI'U.) An A Court for Native Matters was convened in the afternoon on return to camp, and those found guilty of census evasion were duly sentenced.

Food was once again found to be adequate against expectations. Plans made for the patrol to move through to the Lake tomorrow, and word sent ahead to warn the people of Kese and Tugiri.

Thursday 30th December, 1954.

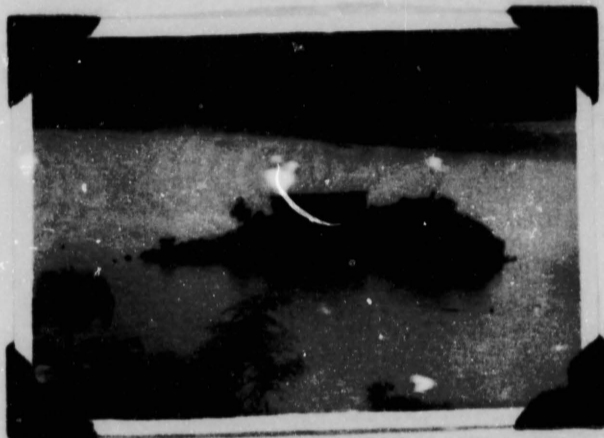
IPIGI to KESE

No. 2

Timetable

Dep. IPIGI	0655
At ISA	1010-1025
At SAMAKA Landing	1255-1425
Arr. KESE	1450

Travelling time:- 5hrs 45mins.



KESE FROM THE CAMP SITE

The plan made for movements today was to have taken us through to Tugiri, but this had to be revised due to various hold-ups along the way. Shortly after leaving ISA, we caught up with a party including Sister J. Harrison of the U.F. Mission, which was going through to Kutubu from Orakana. To avoid giving them the doubtful pleasure of walking in our mud, the two parties kept together as far as the canoe landing, where Government canoes were waiting as well as the Mission launch and Mr. Robb. The mission party departed while the patrol was being ferried

down the Samaka Ck. to the double canoe. With Mr Allwood, I embarked on the new Government launch and with the outboard motor moved through to Kese where the census was checked. The patrol arrived late in the afternoon after taking an inordinately long time to ferry down the Creek, so camp was made at the Rest House above the village of Kese.

The last of the carried rations were issued to patrol personnel and the paddlers who came through with the canoes.

Friday 31st December, 1954.

KESE to TAGE

No.53

Timetable

Dep. KESE	0823
At TUGIRI	0906-1035
At WASEMI	1113-1408
At INU	1425-1447
Arr. TAGE	1500

Travelling time:- 1hr 51mins.



THE WASEMI LONG HOUSE

The patrol was sent off direct for the station from Kese, while both officers proceeded to check the Tugiri and Wasemi census. Travelling time on the Lake was vastly reduced by using the outboard motor, and its convenience is inestimable. However a few minutes after leaving Wasemi for the return journey we ran out of petrol and had to make for the Mission to get enough to see us home. On arrival it was found that the patrol had been in some time, and Sgt. Major SAFE reported all well during the absence of the patrol.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A. Wage/Nembi Valleys

The natives of the WAGE and NEMBI Valleys, who have been commented on recently (ref. Kutubu P/R No.1 of 54/55) show faint signs of responding to Administration advice regarding the termination of their age old internecine strife. Along the direct route from AUCU to NIPA the effect of recent and fairly numerous patrols does appear to be having a satisfactory effect, and a better appreciation of Administration objectives does seem to be permeating. This is not to say for one moment that the fighting in the area is any less serious than heretofore. However the Administration, as represented by patrol parties is regarded as a force over and above the capabilities of the native population, and as such is to be reckoned with. In the villages entered just on leaving the tree line on the EBERA Range - HARANJE, TOMBU, UGUBI, IA etc. - the people as a whole welcome patrols, women included, and this definitely represents a step in the right direction. These people are not currently engaged in active warfare; they merely supply warriors to various of their allies further south, who are involved in the HINJIBI/HINJIPIJI war.

This fight involves most of the villages East of NIPA, and is having a most unfortunate effect on the life of the people, with the women and children away in semi-permanent hiding, and the men on continual guard against sneak attacks. All villages are heavily defended, and much damage was observed in gardens and one or two villages, notably HALA. Only one further death is reported resulting from the fighting, but the number of dead is no measure of the adverse effect on village life resulting from this type of warfare. This particular fight is unlikely to be terminated by advice given by patrols. The opposing sides may arrange a peace themselves, or the war may just fade away into a state of armed truce, but the only way it can be stopped permanently is by stationing a party in the area and forcing the combatants to obey strictures to be imposed. For reasons detailed earlier, these strictures will not be imposed until such time as they can be enforced - ie. until there is a station in the area. My recommendations on this matter have been made separately, but I do ~~not~~ ask most urgently that staff be made available for the installation of a post in the area.

Further down the Nembi Valley, and in the POU'E Ck. Valley - areas which have not received much attention from patrols - the response by the people to the coming of the patrol was for the most part very satisfactory. In practically all cases some signs of nervousness were manifest to begin with, but these soon wore off, and in the talks which were held in each village, very spontaneous approval was given to Administration objectives as outlined. It must be admitted however that this enthusiasm was for the most part confined to the older and more responsible elements of the villages and generally the young bloods maintained a non-committal silence. I still feel however that when plans visualized for the area can be brought into effect, and concentrated attention given to these people, it will not be a difficult job to bring them under control. Given two Patrol Officers for the job, in a year from the date of arrival in the area, I think a station could be established with an operable airstrip, an impressive start made on roads, and a fair measure of control established.

B. Kokoma and Mubi Rivers.

The native situation in the whole of the Mubi Valley is quite satisfactory. Previous patrols through the area have remarked on what has been termed a "air of apathy" to be found in the Middle Mubi. I tend to take exception to this description. The natives are by no means apathetic. It would be far more accurate to describe them as showing signs of sophistication, which is not to be wondered at considering the number of patrols which have been through the area in recent months, and the obligations imposed both by the establishment of the post at Erave, with its concomitant overland Lines of Communication, and by the development of the Lake Kutubu landstrip. The arrival of Europeans in many of the

villages is far from a novelty, and if the natives show signs of being blasé about them, who is to blame them? Most of the parties going through have travelled overland merely because it is the only way to get to Erave, and not to visit the people in between. When asked to assemble, these people do and willingly - the near 100% census attendance is evidence of this - and in a population of 2506, where only twelve willful absentees are found it can scarcely be claimed that the people are recalcitrant or unco-operative. I for one do not blame them for not letting itinerant parties upset their day to day routine. In the Highland areas of the District, patrols are still a novelty; here they are not.

In the Lower Mubi, where patrols have not been so numerous, much of the "Bloom" still has not worn off the natives, and the patrol was greeted with the typical excitement extended to patrols into recently opened areas. Here too the tenor of life is very even, and no acts of violence were reported.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A. Wage/Nembi Valleys.

The people in this area live chiefly on the sweet potatoe, augmented by various other garden produce, including sugar cane, taro, mimia, a type of spinach, various other cabbages, beans and a little recently introduced corn. Gardens are well made and carefully tended, though the habit of building them often on near vertical slopes cannot be regarded as good agricultural practice. Food was observed to be in plenty. The lean period of the year is now over, and the new gardens planted in the second and third quarters of the year are producing. Pandanus of both varieties are planted in gardens as well as the other crops mentioned above, and these further supplement the diet.

Livestock consists exclusively of pigs on which an exceptionally high value is placed. Reference has been made to the occasion when the patrol was offered a pig in exchange for 4 Pearl Shell and an axe, and this would appear to be the standard rate of exchange, at any rate in the Pou'e Ck. area. Further North in the Nembi, the value is a little lower but even so it is virtually impossible to buy a pig of reasonable proportions for two large trade items.

Proteins in the diet are augmented by various types of small game hunted in the forest. Rats, possums, cassowaries, and various other rodents and marsupials are all included in the diet when available.

B. Mubi and Kokoma Rivers.

Reference was made to the apparent "undernourishment" of the Mubi "riverside dwellers" in an earlier report. This possibility was checked during the course of this patrol, and particular note was made of the food potential of the area. In the attached anthropological notes there is a quotation from F.E. William's "The Natives of Lake Kutubu", in which reference is made to the "amazingly fertile banks of the Mubi". I have no reason to differ from this opinion. I regard this area as one of the most fertile in the District with a potential as yet scarcely touched. Sago there is of course in abundance. In addition pandanus, breadfruit, tree cabbage and numerous other trees with edible fruit are hand planted and cultivated, and the areas without this form of cultivation are few indeed. Also regular gardens are very numerous, and all the Highland crops are grown, though sweet potatoes do not take the important position in the dietary scale of these people that they do elsewhere, sago being the staple.

In addition to the edible crops mentioned here, the Tigaso Oil tree is hand cultivated throughout the area, and the Mubis are recognised as past masters at the art of obtaining its oil, which is used extensively as trade.

The pigs of this area are neither as healthy nor as well cared for as those in the Highlands. Their value in the monetary

system is much the same as in the Nembi. This is the only score on which an unfavourable comparison between these people and the Highlanders can be made. However the game which abounds in the scrub and the fish and prawns obtained from the rivers and creeks compensate for any loss of protein resulting from the low quality of the pigs.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Resulting from the above remarks on Agricultural potential, I would say here that the Mubi people cannot be regarded as being undernourished. I will go so far as to say that there is less undernourishment in the Mubi than there is in the Highlands, where the extended abdomen - a manifestation of one form of vitamin deficiency - is such a part of the scene. The dilated abdomen also occurs on the Mubi, but is confined almost entirely to children, and appears to become compensated for as the child gets older. The Mubi native is physically not so robust as the Highlander, being built more slenderly, and with a wiry physique.

So much for the general physical condition of the Mubi and Highland natives. The general standard of health does not compare so favourably between the two groups. In the Wage and Nembi Valleys, there appears to be very little sickness, though the people are susceptible to the pneumonia and influenza scourges which periodically ravage this area. It may be that the sick do not appear before patrols of this type, but very few sick people were seen, the most serious complaints being wounds received in fighting and abrasions of various sorts.

In the Mubi the picture alters, and we find a population generally beset by pneumonia, influenza and malaria. Evidence was also found of yaws and tropical ulcers, and some filariasis is incident. The most common disease is sipoma or tinea, and this is particularly prevalent in the Lower Mubi, where it would be no exaggeration to say that 50 to 60% of the inhabitants suffer from it. In the Middle Mubi it is not so common, and has been partially halted by treatment given at the Mission and Government aid posts.

The census check carried out by this patrol reveals that between seventy and eighty people died during the pneumonia and influenza epidemics in the Mubi and Kokoma areas in November to January 1953/54, their deaths being reported to have resulted from the sickness. There were probably many more deaths which resulted from the same source and were not reported as such. Approximately 38 infants were found to have been born between this patrol and the last, who died before their names could be recorded. There were almost certainly others of which I was not told. Many of these deaths may be attributed to the same epidemic. The infant mortality rate is high - 84 children died between the ages of 0 and 4 years; 208 births were recorded, against 248 deaths in all age groups. 8 deaths of females in childbirth were noted.

I feel that these figures are unnecessarily high and could be reduced were a Medical Assistant available for work in the Sub-District. There is no doubt that the figures mentioned above would have been considerably higher had the three medical aid posts in the area not been functioning, and with a European working full time on attending to Health matters in the area, a far more balanced picture of births and deaths should materialize.

EDUCATION

There are now three schools functioning in the Sub-District - 2 Village Schools run by the U.F. Mission, and a Village Higher School at the Government station. It is hoped that another in the last category will be started at Erave shortly.

All schools report satisfactory progress, and attendance has been reasonable. The Mubi Mission school claims to have four

or five pupils who can read or write anything in their own language, and the Kutubu schools claims three more. The Government school - where the teaching medium is Motuan and English, as opposed to the vernacular in the mission schools - has not been functioning as long and cannot make the same claims.

Regular attendance at school was stressed in all villages where attendance is possible. The figures shown in the Census Analysis do not give an accurate picture of attendance, as the census was compiled during vacation, and most pupils excepting those at the Government school were back in their villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Amongst the objectives of this patrol was an endeavour to find a route whereby Kutubu can be linked with the Highland's road system. It was originally thought that the best way to do this would be to route the road via the Erave Patrol Post, and thence to Ialibu and Hagen. It is still obvious that as far as terrain is concerned, this would be the most practical method. However, a stretch of three day's walking exists between the Mubi River and Erave, with virtually no population, and this is an almost insuperable obstacle. The plan now formed is to build a road via Augu, into the Nembi Valley and Nipa, from where a road to Mendi, though not simple, would be possible. From Kutubu to Augu there is no population and the country is considerably broken. From Augu to the Wela area there is scattered population and the Wage gorge to negotiate. Once into the Nembi and Wela area, the terrain is good for road work, and beyond that there is scattered population and moderately broken terrain as far as the Lai. The Lai/Mendi watershed could probably be negotiated further up stream, where it is understood the divide between the two rivers is virtually non-existent. From Mag downwards the range is very precipitous. The heavy population of the Nembi area could be used for the road from Nipa to Augu. South of Augu the road will have to be built slowly, over a number of years, using what labour is available. The whole project must needs be a long one, and without machinery could probably not be completed in under ten years.

In the Nembi Valley, roads will present no serious problem. The terrain, though broken, is suitable for road work, and the population is particularly dense in most areas. Roads to KUVIVI and MAGARIMA could be put in comparatively quickly, and, in the lower stretches of the Valley, the natives have already indicated their willingness to build motor roads. The roads so built would open up considerable areas for European settlement.

While moving across from the Pou'e Ck. to the Mubi River, road works were again in mind but this stretch would be practically impossible to cross. The patrol certainly did not take the easiest route, but not withstanding that, the physical features in the area would prevent anything but a fully equipped construction unit from building roads.

A road connecting Erave, through the Samberigi, with the Lower Mubi is also out of the question, due once again to the lack of population. No trouble however would be encountered between Ipigi and the Lake, with the exception of the stretch leading down into the Samaka swamp at the south eastern end of the Lake.

Plans ^{are} now under way for the construction of a road connecting Kutubu and Nipa, and another from Erave to Ialibu. A cross link joining the Nipa/Kuvivi road to the Erave/Ialibu road and also the road running down the Mendi Valley, will be possible when the time arrives.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

As mentioned earlier, Village Councillors have been appointed to all villages in the Foi'i and Kokoma River census Sub/Divisions, and a list appears hereunder of the appointments made.

NAME	VILLAGE	DATE APPOINTED	REMARKS
KARUGA KEPOKO	TAMADIGI	20.9.54	
KAGARUFORE FINA	WASEMI	15.10.54	
PAIARE IGIMABO	TUGIRI	15.10.54	
HAHAU TOSEWE	KESE	15.10.54	
LIBARU	MANANDA	30.10.54	
IBIRA HAR	HUGU	10.11.54	Chairman AUGU Group.
KEBA TEIA	AUGU	10.11.54	
IRISABURI TARI	HEGISO	26.11.54	
TOREBU KA'O	BAURUTAGE	26.11.54	
SABIWAI'IU SESA'ABU	HERIBU	27.11.54	
AKURU GIWAGO	TUNUHUGU	2.12.54	
KARINU WANIMA	GEDAGAIPU	2.12.54	
HARIYABUYU SIABUYU	PIMAGA	30.12.54	
KORO GADI	DAMMAI'IU	1.12.54	C'man DAMMAI'IU Gp.
DABURA OIUMABU	DAMAI'IU	1.12.54	
SERA HASIKI	DAMMAI'IU	1.12.54	
KUBI'IA TANAWA	IPIGI	28.11.54	
PARABU POIMABU	ERAGAHUGU	30.11.54	C'man ERAGAHUGU Gp.
KOSAHUGU BEREBI	ERAGAHUGU	30.11.54	
ABUSI IAMO	ERAGAHUGU	30.11.54	
KORAGINI ARAFA	ERAGAHUGU	30.11.54	
YIYIMENA AREYE	DOGOBARI	29.11.54	C'man DOGOBARI Gp.
KOIYUMENA SEI'I	DOGOBARI	29.11.54	
HESIBU TAUBUGAI	HARABU'IU	3.12.54	
AU KEBURE	IOMESI	5.12.54	WARUNA Hamlet
FUPUTIUBA WAGIA	IOMESI	5.12.54	YIKIMIBI Hamlet
KABU NABEA	IOMESI	5.12.54	KOKIABO Hamlet
NARUA TEMU	SUMBURU No.1	5.12.54	GIRAWI Hamlet
WARIA HADIBORO	SUMBURU No.2	20.12.54	SAURUA Hamlet
TEJEMA SOI'IA	SISIMA'A	20.12.54	
YIYIMENA MESE	OTO	21.12.54	C'man SISIMA'A Gp.
SOHAI BATIRA	KAUWAKARUA	23.12.54	KARA Hamlet
BADERI SIRABA	KABOBU	24.12.54	YUMAGA Hamlet
EBAMI MEFAGOBO	KEKENOU	24.12.54	Pre-war Appointment.
FERAMENA GEFANE	AGINIMU	26.12.54	C'man KAPA Gp.
GAGAINYA BUDU	KOTA	27.12.54	
SABUGI AIYINI	KOBE	6.1.55	Ex Village Const.

Various recommendations for Village Constables appointments have been made separately, though briefly they are:-

NAME	VILLAGE	REMARKS
DEGA SEI'IU	OTO	New Appointment
WARAGO MEMENAMABU	KABOBU	New Appointment
SABUGI AIYINI	KOBE	Resignation
INTHAI BAI'IA	KOBE	Replacement of SABUGI

The Village Constables now in the Area perform their duties for the most part satisfactorily. Some prompting is necessary occasionally, and the three Lower Mubi appointees were brought back to the station, which they had not visited since shortly after the last patrol to the area.

When the Council appointments were being made, care was taken to stress that no new authority was being granted by virtue of the fact that they were being presented with medals. The respective spheres of influence of these men and the Village Constables was described, it being mentioned that the village headman - now invested with insignia - was indeed the head of the village, and not the constable. This sank in surprisingly well. Briefly, it was explained that the V/C is executive in

matters dealing with the Administration, while the Councillor is Legislative on village matters, and advisory where the Administration is concerned.

POPULATION AND CENSUS

An overall rise of 24 was revealed for the Foi's census Sub/Division in this check, while in the Kokoma Sub/Division a rise of 98 appears, due to the fact that IOMESI was not included in the figures submitted for the census revision of 1952/53. In the second sheet of the Foi's Village Population Register it will be noted that two villages have been excluded, and a new one included. This is due to the fact that the people of SISIBOGI now live in the same village as the SISIMA'As, and they no longer differentiate between the two groups. KAHUI hamlet however has now formed a separate group, and as such has been extracted from the SISIMA'A figures and included as a new village. DEBI'IU village has also ceased to exist, the occupants now living at OTO.

The reason for the rise in population, which has occurred in spite of more deaths being recorded than births, is that several new names were entered, and inwards migrations from outside the Sub-Divisions have exceeded those going outwards.

No census has been attempted in the WAGE or NEMBI Valleys to date, but estimates of areas crossed by this patrol are:

WELA and NIPA Area	2000
Middle NEMBI	1500
POU'E Ck. Area	2500
Middle WAGE	600
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6600</u>

Head-counts were made in most villages, though this is a most unsatisfactory method of estimating, since the patrol is always followed from village to village in "safe" areas, while those who are not abundantly able to take care of themselves keep well out of the way. However in the Nembi and Pou'e Ck. areas it was unusual if there were less than 100 men and youths in camp, and the villages are very closely interspaced. In the Wage Valley however the picture changes, and there are only scattered pockets of people down the valley. The figure given above includes all groups in the valley from where this patrol crossed it above KAWARI, to where we left it at ORPEI'IA and MARANDA. Due to the inaccessibility of these people, and their small numerical strength, I think it inadvisable that they be given concentrated attention. There may be another 400 of them in the ~~Lower~~ Lower Wage area, but when the more populous areas to the North and east are brought under control, the process will seep through to the Wages.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The attached essay on aspects of the Foi's culture was prepared by Mr. M.B. Allwood, C.P.O., during the course of the patrol, for submission to the District Commissioner as the first of a series of quarterly papers on various aspects of native life. As it deals with the area covered by this patrol, it is included herewith.

MISSIONS

The two Unevangelized Fields Missions situated in the area covered by this report, are satisfactorily established, and operating smoothly. Mr. Donaldson of ORAKANA was absent when this patrol was on its outwards journey, but various matters were discussed when we were on our way back. No complaints were made, and such comments as are necessary have been made elsewhere.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT

At the moment, there is no European private enterprise operating in this area. However attention was paid to the possibility of future development by Europeans, particularly in the Nombi Valley. Although the population there is for the most part dense, there appears to be patches of more or less unoccupied land, which would be readily accessible to Nipa by motor road, and could probably be alienated at a later stage. Earlier reports on the KUVIVI area indicate that there is much unused land there, and the author's own observations confirm that such land would be available round MAGARIMA and elsewhere in the Upper Wage. This country would be well suited for plantation crops such as tea, cocoa, coffee, passion fruit etc., and with communications established much could be done in developing the area.

The Wage area is not so favourable, due to its more broken terrain, and the difficulty of access.

The timber stands of the Lake Kutubuz area, and the tract of country between the Mubi River and the Samberigi offer a ready-made industry if surface communications can be established. The produce of timber mills in this area could feed the wood hungry Highlands Districts, and at the same time provide an opportunity for the advancement of the natives in this area. All varieties of timber are available, from hard woods which will chip an axe to excellent stands of pine and cedar. Pulp woods there are in abundance. The area will have an extremely bright future as soon as roads are built.


MAP

The attached map is a modification of the 1:250000 District Map, with the Patrol's route included. Projected road links have also been added. The map is substantially the same as that submitted with Erave Patrol Report No.1 of 54/55, and one copy only is forwarded.

POLICE

Under the terms of Police Circular H2296-21/1N-54 of 17.12.54, a report on police personnel is no longer required with patrol reports, and the requisite details will be forwarded separately. Those of the Kutubu Detachment accompanying the patrol were:-

Reg. No.2244	Cpl. HEWAKO
" " 3050	L/Cpl. OPAI
" " 7779	Const. OVUGA
" " 7797	" GIMI
" " 7448	" KINAI
" " 7093	" POKU
" " 8351	" MAUI


C.E.T. Terrell
Patrol Officer

Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

24th January, 1955.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/55

APPENDIX "A" KUTUBU PATROL No. 2 of 34/55

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				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 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		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	M	F										
<u>FOI CENSUS</u>		<u>SUB-DIVISION</u>																																									
WASEMI	31.12.54	4	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	7	-	3	15	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	32	36	18	46	3	47	1.7	49	45	25	47	186
TUGIRI	"	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	8	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	26	10	30	2	33	1.2	21	20	20	30	98		
KESE	30.12.54	8	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	5	15	15	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	11	29	13	34	4	36	1.6	26	26	25	39	123		
HEGISO	26.11.54	5	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	8	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	19	31	5	39	1.7	36	37	38	34	147		
BAURUTAGE	"	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	-	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27	11	28	8	25	1.8	36	21	51	34	122		
BAURU	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	6	1	6	1.7	12	7	15	6	40		
HERIBU	27.11.54	8	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	1	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	17	28	5	25	1.6	36	25	38	29	128		
TUNUHUBU	2.12.54	3	7	1	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	9	16	6	16	2.0	22	13	19	18	71		
GETAGAIRU	"	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	8	21	8	17	1.9	19	16	16	24	74		
PIMABA	1.12.54	2	8	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	9	19	5	18	2.2	23	24	17	18	86		
DAMMA'IU	"	13	12	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	5	14	-	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	61	28	71	5	69	2.8	100	72	63	73	318		
IPICU	28.11.54	4	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	30	17	32	12	30	2.2	35	34	33	37	139		
ERAGAHUBU	30.11.54	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	55	16	45	11	49	4.1	47	50	57	50	204		
DOOSBARI	29.11.54	4	5	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	3	6	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	18	36	4	49	2.3	32	36	39	42	153		
HARBU'IU	3.12.54	4	9	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	4	8	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	15	30	9	30	2.1	40	40	32	35	145		
Grand Total		77	77	7	12	7	13	8	16	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	3	49	47	5	39	77	39	80	44	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	269	456	269	473	88	498	533	466	467	513	2034

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/55 APPENDIX "A" KUIURU PATROL No. 2 of 1954/55

Govt. Print.—3557/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				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 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		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																																	
<u>FOI CENSUS SUB DIVISION CONTINUED</u>																																								
Canid Inua		71	77	7	12	7	13	8	16	3	2	4	3	49	47	5	39	77	39	80	44	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	269	456	209	473	89	488	533	466	467	538	2034	
AGINIMU	26.12.54	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	5	10	3	11	3.1	11	9	14	10	43
KOTA	27.12.54	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	3	9	2	9	3.5	11	15	15	10	53
SISIMA'A	20.12.54	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	12	1	13	2.2	3	7	11	12	33
SISIBO'OI		Incorporated in Sisima'a Lines. KAHUI Hamlet extracted.																																						
DEB'INU		Incorporated in OTO Lines. Low contains one group.																																						
OTO	22.12.54	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	6	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	2	18	4	19	3.8	20	10	15	19	68	
SORDA'AI	25.12.54	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	2	9	4	10	4.1	12	7	10	12	42
TOGORI'ABU	"	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1.0	-	2	4	3	9			
KOBC	"	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	6	16	6	17	3.5	19	16	19	68		
FOFOMIYU	24.12.54	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	3	15	2	15	4.0	12	17	13	16	58
YUMAGU	"	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	3	16	3	17	3.5	12	14	17	16	59
KADAKARUA	23.12.54	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	4	1	4	2.1	6	6	9	5	26
KAHUI	19.12.54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	1	2	0.9	2	2	6	3	13
GRAND TOTAL:		93	99	9	15	12	16	10	17	5	4	6	5	55	61	8	59	100	60	104	52	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	311	585	246	587	115	608	641	567	597	638	2506	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/55 APPENDIX "A" KUTUBU PATROL No. 2 of 1954/55

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL											
				AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults																								
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13					Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females		M	F	M	F	M	F	M
		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	M	F	M							
<u>KOKOMA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION</u>																																									
SUMBURU No 1	5.12.54	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	5	4	3.4	8	5	10	6	29		
SUMBURU No 20	20.12.54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	10	1	11	1.9	3	6	8	12	31	
LOMESI	5.12.54	5	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	6	20	5	21	2.4	25	16	30	20	91	
TOTAL		7	7	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	13	12	-	-	9	12	10	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45	10	35	7	36	36	27	49	38	151		
Estimated additional unenumerated in various pockets East of Kibi River and West of latitude 143° 45' E																																									
GRAND TOTAL																																									
201																																									



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. 2 of 54/55

Patrol Conducted by C.E.T. Terrell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled NEMBI and WAGE Valleys, Upper and Lower MBI, ERAVE and SAMBERIGI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Various

Natives Various

Duration—From 9 / 11 / 1954 to 31 / 12 / 1954

Number of Days 53

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Various / / 19

Medical / / 19 N11

Map Reference Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol (i) Inspection of Nipa Airstrip, (ii) Consolidation of Nembi and WAGE Valleys, (iii) Foi'i Census Revision and Administrative Tour.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/ ✓ 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 Popu

Year.....1954/55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIG ⁹⁴		
				0-1 M.h.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
FOI'I Census S/Division.																		
WASEMI	31.12.54	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	7
TUGIRI	31.12.54	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	5	8
KESE	30.12.54	8	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	11	9	-	-	5
HEGISO	26.11.54	5	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	2
BAURUTAGE	23.11.54	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	2	5
BAURU	26.11.54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	-	1	1
HERIBW	27.11.54	8	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	1	3
TUNUHUGU	2.12.54	3	7	1	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
GETAGAIPU	2.12.54	4	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
PIMAGA	1.12.54	2	8	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
DAMMAI'IU	1.12.54	13	12	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	5	14
IBIGI	28.11.54	4	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	3	5
ERAGAHUGU	30.11.54	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	8
DOGBARI	29.11.54	4	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	3	6
HARABUI'IU	3.12.54	4	9	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	4	8
AGINIMU	26.12.54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
KOTA	27.12.54	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SISIMA'A	20.12.54	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2
SISIBOGI	Incorporated in SISIMA'A figures. KAHUI Hamlet Extracted.																	
DEPI'IU	Incorporated in OTO figures. New comprises one Village.																	
OTO	22.12.54	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	6
SEROTAGI	25.12.54	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	4
TOGOBI'IABU	25.12.54	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
KOBE	25.12.54	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
POFOMIYU	24.12.54	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
YUMAGA	24.12.54	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	5
KAWAKARUA	23.12.54	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
KAHUI	19.12.54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
TOTAL		95	99	9	15	12	16	10	17	5	4	6	5	55	61	8	59	100
KOKOMA Census S/Division																		
SUMBURU No.1	5.12.54	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	5
SUMBURU No.2.	20.12.54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	2
IOMESI	5.12.54	5	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	11	9	-	2	5
TOTAL		7	7	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	13	12	-	9	12

on Register

Area Patrolled...FO...and...KOKOMA...GASAMA...S/Division...

IONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F
-	3	15	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	32	36	18	46	3	47	1.7	49	45	25	47	186
-	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	26	10	30	2	33	1.2	21	20	20	30	98
15	15	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	11	28	13	34	4	36	1.6	26	26	25	38	123
8	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	19	31	5	38	1.7	36	37	38	34	147
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27	11	28	8	25	1.8	36	21	31	34	122
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	6	1	6	1.7	12	7	15	6	40
4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	17	28	5	25	1.6	36	25	38	29	128
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	8	16	6	16	2.0	22	13	18	18	71
1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	8	21	8	17	1.9	18	16	16	24	74
-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	9	19	5	18	2.2	23	24	17	18	86
-	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	61	28	71	5	69	2.8	100	72	63	73	318
3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	30	17	32	12	30	2.2	35	34	33	37	139
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	55	16	45	11	49	4.1	47	50	57	50	208
1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	18	36	4	49	2.3	32	36	39	42	153
1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	32	15	30	9	30	2.1	40	40	32	33	145
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	5	10	3	11	3.1	11	8	14	10	43
-	1	2	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	3	9	2	9	3.5	11	15	15	10	58
5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	12	1	13	2.2	3	7	11	12	33
6																					
4																					
1																					
2																					
2																					
5																					
-																					
1																					
100																					
-																					
5																					
2																					
5																					
12																					
7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	6	20	6	21	2.4	25	16	30	20	91
10	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45	10	35	7	36		36	27	48	38	151
50	104	52	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	311	585	240	587	115	608		641	567	597	638	2506
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	5	-	4	3.4	8	5	10	6	29
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	10	1	11	1.8	3	6	8	12	31

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	
Beads, Asstd.	lbs 9	-	-	1	8	-	Nil
Mirrors, 6x4"	ea 9	-	-	9	7	-	Nil
" 3x2"	ea 12	-	-	-	9	-	3
Knives, Clasp	ea 14	-	-	-	8	-	6
" 6"	ea 24	-	-	6	13	-	5
" 102	ea 2	-	-	-	2	-	Nil
" 12"	ea 8	-	-	-	8	-	Nil
" 15"	ea 25	-	-	3	7	-	15
Axes, 4	ea 4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tomahawks	ea 6	-	-	2	6	-	1
Bangles	ea 12	-	-	-	9	-	3
Shell, MOP	ea 12	-	-	4	8	-	Nil
Lines, Fish	ea 5	2	-	-	-	-	2 1
Screws	gr 1	-	-	-	-	-	1 Nil
Plates, Boot	ea 36	-	-	-	-	-	36 Nil
Nails, 3"	lbs 3	-	-	-	-	-	1 2
Batteries 1.5v	ea 13	13	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ammunition, .303	rds 222	12 1/2	-	-	-	-	30 180
" .38	rds 36	-	-	-	-	-	36 Nil
Paint, Face	lbs 1	-	-	-	1	-	Nil
Kerosene	gal 4	1	1	-	-	-	2 Nil
Rice	lbs 598	212	386	-	-	-	Nil
Margarine	lbs 28	10	18	-	-	-	Nil
Matches	bxs 134	36	60	-	38	-	Nil
Meat	lbs 183	76	107	-	-	-	Nil
Tobacco	lbs 11 1/2	6	5 1/2	-	-	-	Nil
Wheatmeal	lbs 139	47	92	-	-	-	Nil
Salt	lbs 25	4	2	3	16	-	Nil
Sugar	lbs 35	15	20	-	-	-	Nil
Tea	lbs 6	3	3	-	-	-	Nil
Vegetable	lbs 6	6	3	-	-	-	Nil

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30-13-78 ✓

26th February, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MBI.

LAKE KIBERRI Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

Mr. Terrell has submitted a most interesting and instructive report. He is to be commended on his work.

It would appear that the opening of a station in the Numbi Valley is necessary but the staff situation at the moment is not very good. As soon as we are able to do so, you can be sure that your District will receive additional Officers.

I agree with your remarks regarding the KOKOMA and MBI river areas.

I shall be glad to hear of the appointment of a European Medical Assistant to the area.

Roads are a very important link in these areas.

Mr. Allwood's paper is very interesting and will be forwarded to Mr. Julius.

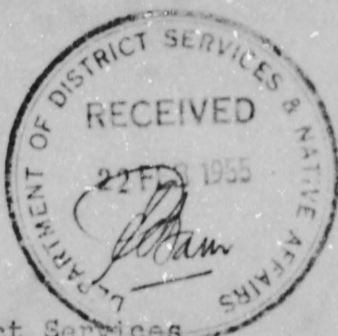
The Patrol was evidently very successfully accomplished and all concerned are congratulated on their work. A copy has been forwarded to His Honour the Administrator.

Copies of items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

Claims for camping allowances are being attended to.

A. R. R.
MBI

30/18/78 ✓
Territory of Papua and New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 648.

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

10th February, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

Kutubu F/R. 2-54/55.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of this report by Mr. C. E. T. Terrell. It is supported by census figures and a patrol map, copies of which would be appreciated.

2. Mr. Terrell must be complimented on the effort he has taken to record his patrol, he has left little to the imagination and presentation of the report is very creditable.

3. Diary.

A very detailed diary which makes amplification of his observations almost superfluous.

Native Affairs.

You have my report and recommendations for opening a station in the Nembi Valley. The area requires urgent attention and will be given it when staff is available.

KOKOMA and MUEI Rivers.

I do not agree with Mr. Terrell's observations. Apathy was very evident in the neglect of gardens, roads/tracks, bridges and housing when I passed through this area. If this attitude is a consequence of sophistication our Officers have been neglecting the area and much more work is necessary amongst these people where there has been so many patrols.

Medical and Health.

This area does need a Medical Assistant and the Director of Public Health is considering an appointment.

Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Terrell gives an interesting picture of the road potential of this particular area. Crossing the grain of the country will not be easy but must be done to link the Valley roads which will serve the extension of European settlement.

There is a large native population radiating on Nipa and considerable land available for alienation so roads will be necessary to develop these valleys.

Village Officials.

The appointment of such a large number of new councillors has set a task in guiding their activities. Assuming they heed the advice given them at the investitures this task will not be difficult but care must be taken to see that the insignia does not give them any weird ideas of their station.

Census.

This is the first revision since early 1953 and shows surprisingly little variation.

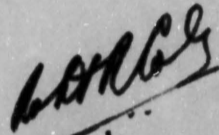
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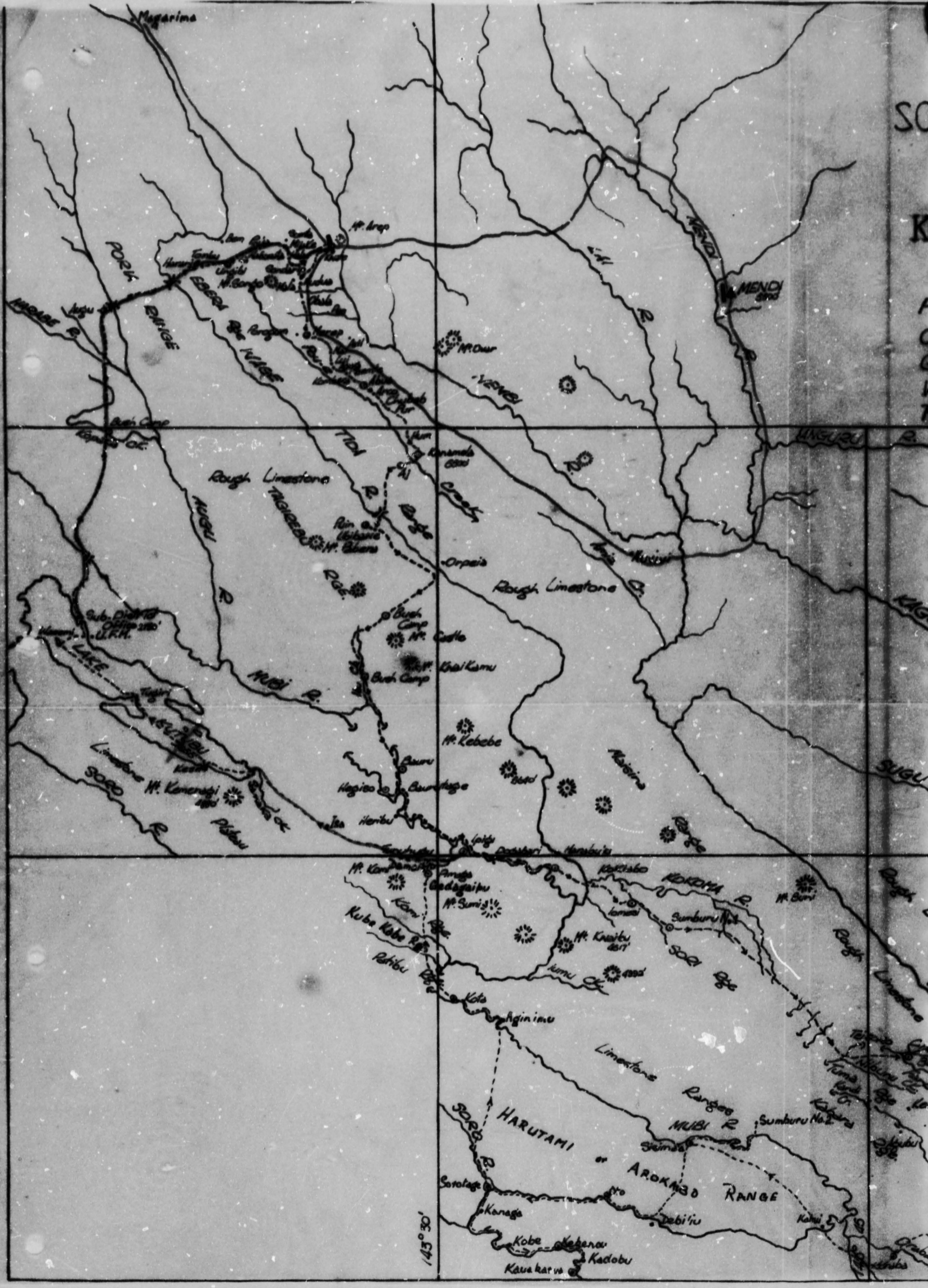
4. Mr. Allwood, Cadet Patrol Officer, has submitted an interesting paper on his observations of the production and consumption of native crops in the Foid. The recording of his views has required him to take an interest in the people and I am very pleased with his research.

5. The objects of the patrol were satisfactorily accomplished and the report records a valuable and successful patrol.

6. Camping allowance claims by Mr. Terrell and Mr. Allwood are forwarded for your consideration, please.



(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.



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




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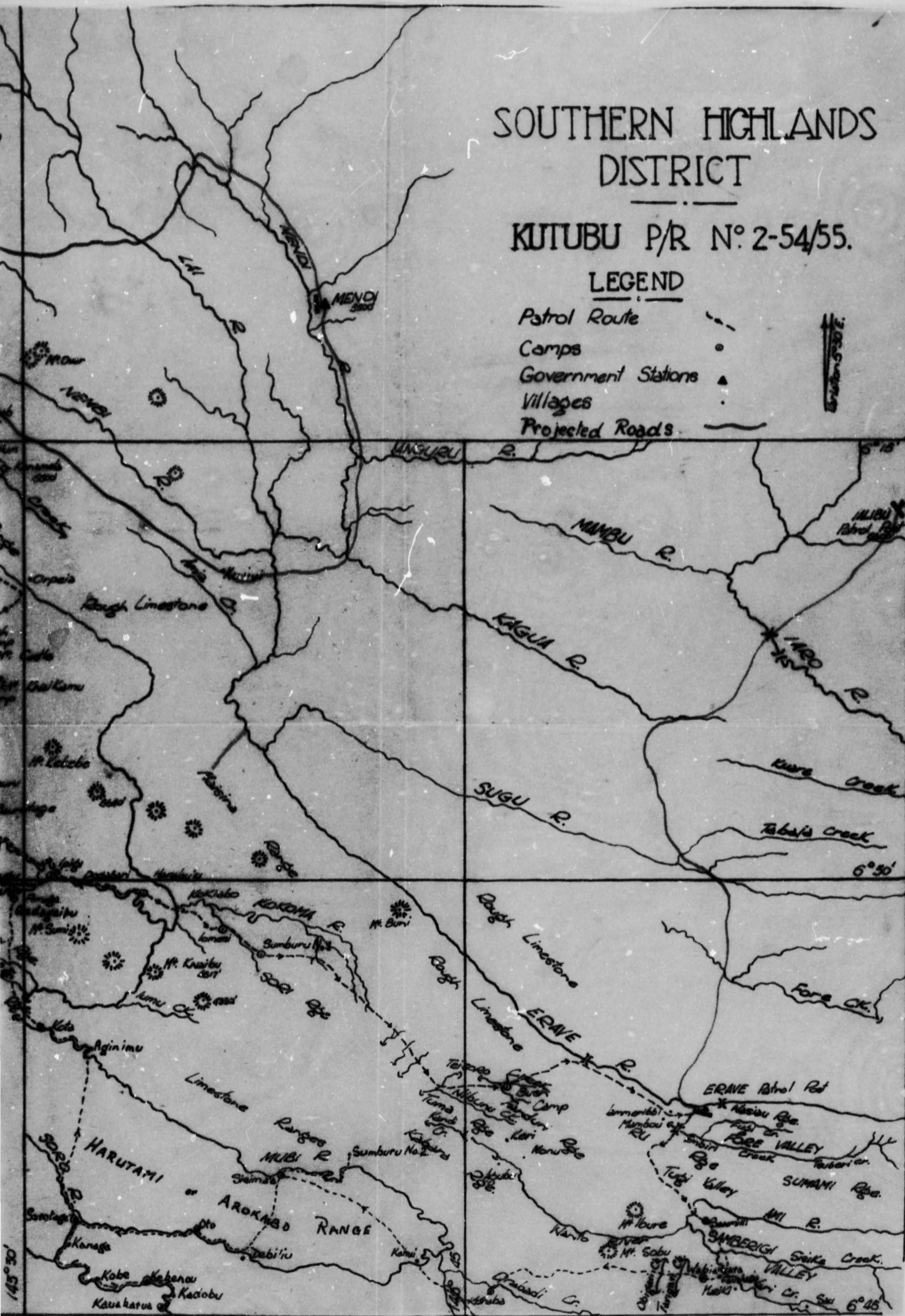
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SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

KUTUBU P/R N° 2-54/55.

LEGEND

- Patrol Route 
- Camps 
- Government Stations 
- Villages 
- Projected Roads 



A THESIS

ON

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF NATIVE SUBSISTENCE CROPS

LAKE KUTUBU, UPPER AND MIDDLE MUBI PEOPLES.

A brief apology must be made for using the word thesis in the above heading. However, that is what this essay is supposed to resemble. Whether it does or not is a matter left entirely to the discretion of the reader.

It is a correlation of information obtained from various sources, namely; the late Mr. F.E. Williams Anthropological report on "The Natives of Lake Kutubu"; from my own observations whilst on a recent patrol to the Mubi River area; from conversations with members of the Native Constabulary stationed at Lake Kutubu; native Interpreters; and villagers.

It was intended to keep this document on a purely impersonal basis, however I can make no excuse for any passages where the imperative 'I' creeps in. It is almost impossible to keep such reports on that perfect impersonal basis.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The country in the immediate vicinity of the Lake is very rugged, dropping sheer in many places for hundreds of feet to the water's edge. There is, in fact, with several notable exceptions, very little land that can be called flat. The exceptions are: Both ends of the Lake, which for all intents and purposes may be called swamp; the area, very little actually around the Government station: the island of Wasemi; and a very few small areas on the banks of the Lake.

The banks of the Mubi River are, except for swamp areas, which, as can be expected, are numerous, very fertile.

The late Mr. F.E. Williams in his book, "The Natives of Lake Kutubu", describes the Mubi area so:-

"It's banks are amazingly fertile, with abundant sago palms and magnificent clumps of bamboo. Breadfruit and other useful trees indicate that the ground has all been cultivated, and there are scores of little gardens and many brown-thatched houses to be seen on either side as one paddles downstream.

When I first embarked on the River Mubi, on a fine clear morning, I thought it presented one of the richest and most beautiful views I had ever seen in Papua - exuberant greens, blazing sunshine and a blue sky with vast cumulus clouds."

The area around the inland Mubi villages consists of a few areas of swamp, a little rugged limestone and quite a deal of apparently fertile land.

The area, (Mubi and Kutubu) as a whole is a very wet one, the annual rainfall being in the vicinity of 200 inches. The actual climate is very temperate the temperature throughout the day varying very little. The average daily temperatures would be approximately 65 deg. F at 6a.m., 70 deg F at 9a.m. 75 deg. F at 12 noon, the same at 3.p.m and 65deg F at 6.p.m. The average throughout the year varies very little. On the Mubi River, moreso than on the Lake itself, morning fogs and mists are very prevalent throughout most seasons, especially so during the latter half of the year.

A little should be said at this stage with reference to soils. The Mubi River and Lake are blessed (or otherwise) with very similiar types of earth. Although it is very noticeable that there is only a comparatively thin layer of topsoil in the regions around the Lake

The topsoil to 6" in depth appears very fertile, being of a rich black humus type substance. The sub-soil which extends for a depth of 9 to 12" below the topsoil, is light brown in colour. On exposure to sunlight for any period of time becomes hard and brittle. Below this at a depth of about 12 to 15" is found a yellowish brown clay of very high plasticity.

2. The below are notes on some aspects of village life, which, although their reason for inclusion will not at present be apparent, they do provide background to this subject.

There are three villages on the Lake, namely: WASEMI, TUGIRI, and KESI and ten villages in what is commonly known as the Upper and Middle Mubi River areas. All except five of these villages are on the River itself. The exceptions PIMAGA, TUNUHUGU, GEDAGAIPU, and DAMMAI'IU are about 3-4 miles inland from the river, whilst the other ERAGAHUGU, is about half a mile inland. The total population of the Lake is approximately 400 whilst that of the Mubi is about 1500. This is excluding the village of HARRABU'IU.

In the area being considered the men are supreme - or so they like to think themselves. However the social life of the village centres around the male population and the female can only be considered as the worker of the village

The most outstanding feature of the village is the Men's House (aa), being approximately 200ft. in length and about 25ft wide. The floor space inside is divided on either side by hearths into sleeping places. All the men of the village live in this house, while their wives, young children (male and female), single girls and widows live in a number of small women's houses (Kanya) ranged in a line on one or both sides and facing the men's house.

At some distance behind the women's houses are the women's retiring houses (kasera). these are occupied by the women during (1) monthly periods, (2) childbirth, and (3) first few days seclusion as widows.

are planted
cleared
breadfruit

A lot of the villager's time is spent away at his 'country residence' (either garden-house or hunting-lodge). Here both men and women live in the same house, however the house is divided in the middle, males sleeping at one end and females at the other.

The canoes in use both on the Lake and the Mubi River are rather small dug-outs, with high, blunt bows and a rounded stern. These are made from the waria tree.

3. The following crops are now being produced by these people. The numerity of the crops illustrates the fact that the natives of this areas like a varied diet. There are apparently no foods that are ritually important. To the Kutubuan native the only reason food is grown is to be eaten. The main varieties are Sago, Various kinds of cabbages - gagana, which is a very tall large leafed variety, harase which is very short, gurabaio has longish stalks and veriveri which has edible leave foliage and grows to a plant very similar to runner beans. Other crops are sweet potatoe, bananas Sugar cane,, red and white Pandanus, Breadfruit, native Asparagras, yams, cucumbers, melons and pumkins.

B. THE CULTIVATION OF THE CROPS.

1. The main crop, if indeed it could be termed that is Sago. This is the staple food of these people, always has been and probably always will be.

No particular season has been chosen for it's planting and as far as can be determined the seasonal changes, such as they are, have no effect upon it whatsoever. It is planted whenever the native concerned can gather together sufficient energy for the undertaking. It grows in areas of swamp and does particularly well consequently in this area, being as wet as it is.

The average yield of Sago from a good tree would be approximatel, 300 - 350 lbs. Each man has his own trees, in the community area, but to determine just how many each many^{of} would be very difficult.

The method of making Sago has nothing distinctive about it. Two midribs are laid end to end on trestles so that their widespreading butts form a trough for the pith. One of the midribs is given a slightly downward tilt so that the water which is used in the process may drain slowly off at the thin end which has the natural form of a spout. The pith is beaten with a stick, water being added from time to time, whereby the actual Sago is seperated out and carried down in suspension. Having passed through a strainer (in the form of an arera bag) fixed near the end of the midrib, the stream falls into a tank of palm spathe where the Sago solidifies into a block. When the day's work is over this block is broken up into lumps and packed into a large arera, or else compressed into a cylindrical package (kwi-boroka) about 3ft long which is neatly bound with Sago leaves.

The remainder of the crops or most of them are plante d at the same time in an area of land that has just bee cleared for the purpose. Pandanus both red and white and Breadfruit

too are planted at the same time as the sweet potatoes etc., and remain there in the garden as the property of the planter after the rest of the garden has reverted back to bush.

2. The gardening cycle is as follows: (1) the cutting of undergrowth and preliminary clearing (done by women); (ii) the felling or ring - barking of trees; (iii) the fencing (made), with short palings; (iv) Clearing and burning - the fallen trunks are dragged aside and heaped against the fence; branches, leaves and undergrowth are burnt; (v) planting - the digging stick, asu, is of palm or wood, about 3ft. long.

Garden areas under cultivation are usually quite difficult to find. They are usually not in close proximity to the village or to one another. It has become the practice since first European contact to cultivate large areas of land at the one time. Most of the village working on a co-operative basis, each having their own plot within the larger village plot. Still a lot of the men still cultivate their own land as well as the Village common plot.

The gardens, although not well looked after, do now receive some attention. The weeds are dug out every now and again and the ground loosened around the plants. This work is done by the women. It is noticeable that as soon as the crop is ready for harvesting, nothing further is done to the garden. These people do not store food but gather it when it is needed.

3. As has been said before almost every man in the village owns his own plot of land. Even immigrants soon acquire their own land. However it is rarely nowadays, that a man will make a garden on his own land. Either he makes it in the community garden or else he makes a garden on someone else's land, which at the time is not being used and of the whole is either more fertile than his own or closer to the village. When using someone's else's land for the purposes of gardening, it is essential that a gift of food be given to the owner when the crop is being harvested.

When the community garden is to be built, it is usually the village chief or chiefs (the wealthiest men of the village) who institute the idea. An area of land is chosen and permission of the owner is asked to use it. As many people then as wish may take part in the building of the garden. When the whole of the area has been cultivated it is split up into plots and one given to each of the helpers. The village elders always receive the biggest plots. If the owner of the land desires it he is also given a plot of the cultivated area. The plots are then tended by their respective owners until all the crop or crops have been harvested. Trees such as Bananas, Breadfruit and Pandanus always remain the property of the planter and never become the property of the owner of the land. For instance if a man planted a Breadfruit tree on another man's land and after some years it was cut down by the owner of the land, the owner would be breaking a village law and would be required to pay a certain amount of compensation to the actual owner of the tree. If he were not alive then the compensation would be payable to his sons.

If a man obtained the help of any person or persons in the clearing or cultivating of his garden area, he would be required to give those helpers some of the harvested crop.

Most of the gardening work is done by the women. Only in the first stages of cultivation is the clearing of the land done by the men. Thereafter all the work of planting tending and harvesting the crops is left to the women.

4. There is a very matter-of-factness in the way an area is cultivated. There is no apparent ritual to such procedures. In the building of the common garden however, although undertaken by the people on the advice of the village elders, is usually under the leadership of an individual, the 'Kusa' ~~who~~ who is said to possess certain magic, which he uses on behalf of all concerned and who is said to take the lead by planting the first sweet potato.

Although no actual totemic cults can be associated with any crops, certain plants have a totemic significance in that they are used in themselves as totems. Each Amindoba (a clan) has its own totems, usually a major one and several minor ones. The four Amindoba of Herebu were given by the late Mr. F.E. Williams and I see no reason why they should not be used here. Kwidibo; Kwi (sago) together with tombi (a-fish) (a banana), mare (a banana), yakabo (a bird), yataso (a bird), Tawa (a wallaby) wasago (a fish); Momahuhu; yakwai (a bird of paradise together with dameni - hua (a bird), savesigiri (a bird), kamogu gurinobo (a cuscus), agira tabura (red sweet potato), magi senaga (a sugar cane), tugaro (a bean), gakana (a "cabbage") gari (prawn), nafa (a fish); Kibidobo; patamu (a kind of tree), together with eka (a taro) baragi (a cucumber), hamano (a yam), agira siakaro (white sweet potato), eraro (a banana), irihuba (a fish), tai (a bird), kumaka (rock dwelling marsupial); Hainyadobo; Hainya (a cabbage) together with hiwi (wild edible plant), bako (small burrowing marsupial), tabura hua (scrub hen) barubami (a fish), isakami (red prawn).

Each of the other villages has a similar array of totems and it often leads to confusion especially in respect of the minor ones. Some species appear more than once claimed by different clans whilst the same clan in different villages may be found to have a very variable list.

I again quote from Mr. F. E. Williams:

"The main totems in all cases examined, proved to be regarded as ancestors. Any clan, in any village, will be able to count back the ancestors of its local leader for half a dozen generations, the last of them being the totem himself. Thus for Kwi-dobo (Sago clan) Heno of Herebu gives the following: himself, son of Korabe, son of Orave, son of Wabirabo, son of Eregasai, son of Karoba, son of Foreabe, who was born from a Sago shoot."

It is very difficult to allot any meaning or function to the totems. There is no evidence that the members of any clan exercise any magical control over their totem species. Asked what he did about sago a prominent member of

the Kwi-dobo clan replied "I eat it!"

However there is a real use for these totems. It is a recognized practice to leave a piece of your totem, after the style of a visiting card, to show, that you have done something or been somewhere. In this capacity it is called "senega". Thus if you take a piece of meat as a present to a man in his garden house and find it unoccupied you hang the meat up and leave your senega. Then he knows who he has to thank. Or, if you help yourself to a friend's sweet potatoes, or other food, you tie some leaves together nearby to attract his attention and attach your senega. Then he knows that it is but a merely friendly appropriation and not theft.

C. THE NATIVE CALENDAR

The native recognize a series of seasons which are very well defined. They are not based on lunar months but on the ripening of various fruits. They are:-

1. Abari - Hasi: the time of ripening of the red pandanus (abari). This begins about the middle of December and finishes about the middle of January, lasting in all for about one month.

2. Anumu - Hasi: the time of ripening of arumu (the plant known as N.G. Asparagus). This begins about the middle of January and finishes about the middle of February, lasting too for approximately one month. The weather throughout is very pleasant. There is not a great deal of rain and the sun shines almost continually. The prevailing winds are north west.

3. Waria - Hasi: the time of fruiting of the waria tree, which is the tree used for the making of canoes. The fruit is a small indelible berry. This season lasts for about two months, commencing in the middle of February and lasting until the middle of April. The weather continues to be very pleasant and the prevailing winds are south - west.

4. Pango - Hasi; the time of ripening of the pango fruit. This is not eaten by humans but is used as bait in animal traps. This is the commencement of the hunting season. It lasts for about three months, from April until July. There is very little wind but the weather generally tends to deteriorate towards the end of the season.

5. Me.-hasi (lit. bush time) This is the worst period of the year especially so in October, November and September, when the winds are very fierce and the rain falls almost unceasingly. The weather is very cold and on the whole very miserable. This is the hunting season. Very few people venture out onto the Lake between say 10a.m and 4p.m. during this season because of the winds which are likely to spring up at any minute at gale force. This is the period too during which a lot of deaths occur through pneumonia.

D. THE CONSUMPTION OF THE CROP.

1. It would be very difficult indeed ever to try and assess the nutritive value of the Kutubuan crops. This

is a matter for an expert and I do not feel qualified to discuss it at length. However one thing is certain and that is that the Kutubuans have a very balanced diet. Sago is the basis of most meals with cabbages, bananas, breadfruit, red pandanus, sweet potato etc to go with it. Also they eat quite an amount of fish which are caught in the Lake. This is on the whole their best supply of fresh meat food, although during the latter half of the year a lot of hunting is done. These people hunt only for the pleasure of eating their catch. There is no sport whatsoever attached to hunting.

It would also be difficult to judge just how much vegetable food one native eats per day. A very rough estimate would be between 3-4lbs, but as I say this is only a very rough estimate.

2. There are three methods of cooking and they are: (i) in the open fire, as of sweet potatoes, palm shoots etc; (ii) baking in green internodes of bamboo as of Sago; (iii) the hot stone oven (saiyabu), which is used mainly for the cooking of meat.

Most of the cooking is done by the women in their small houses and then distributed among the family. However it is very noticeable that some raw Sago is kept in the men's house by each of the men to be cooked in the hearths if they get hungry.

There are no set times for meals. If a native wishes to eat he just eats provided of course he has something to eat. It is usual for a native to eat on his own, the men eating in the men's house and the women in their small houses. Although a native eats on his own it is usually considered "good manners" to offer some of his food to any who may be near at the time especially so if it is a relation.

There are no actual tabus on the eating of any of the various types of food imposed on any individual or any group of individuals, although there are several temporary tabus. For instance a pregnant woman when the time for birth of her child is drawing near is not allowed to eat Red pandanus sweet potato, fish or other meat and if she is at all ill is not allowed to eat Taro. A widow is not supposed to eat anything at all, until her husband has been placed on his burial stand.

3. The Kutubuan and Mubi natives are not naturally generous with their food in that they do not give it away for no purpose at all. Visiting natives from other villages are always made welcome and are given food throughout the length of their stay. But if a native comes for the specific purpose of obtaining food, he is quickly shown the exit door.

The Kutubuan has what could almost be termed a 'mania' for feasts and dances. There are feasts for the opening of a new men's house, and for various reasons throughout its construction; marriages; funeral; and for various other reasons equally obscure to themselves as to the outsider.

I will take the feast at the opening of a men's house as a typical example of a 'dance'.

Visitors are invited from all over the countryside. If the 'dance' was to be held at Wasemi invitations would be issued usually to the nearer Fasu villages, the Mubi, Foi'i and Augu villages to attend. The visitors would then bring with them a great amount of food, sago, cabbages, bananas etc which are given to the officiating village and are in fact eaten by all during the proceedings. A great number of pigs are also brought to the 'dance'. Some of these are given to the village to be killed and eaten during the feast, but the rest are traded for shell, steel etc. This particular feast last almost two days.

4. The Kutubuan holds no belief that the spirit of a deceased can in any way affect his crops. However a food offering is always placed on the burial stand for the dead. They realise that the dead do not eat the food but they place it there to be sure that the "spirit of the dead" will look kindly upon them and not afflict them in any way.

By far the commonest agents of disease are the spirits of the dead. Under a variety of names (aminterare, yesibu, etc) they are said to "strick-e" the victim, whereupon he becomes ill (the precise method of their attack is not specified). The spirit of any dead man is a danger; but it specially those of the deceased relatives of one's abia (maternal uncle) who are to be feared. By standing in a class of their own the most dangerous of all are the spirits of the slain.

The Kutubuans have a lot of stories concerning food in one way or another, but as Mr. Williams has dealt with quite a few of them and time is short I do not feel disposed to repeat any of them here.

B. EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN CONTACT.

European contact has had very little effect upon the production or consumption of food among these people. Very few new crops have been introduced to the Kutubuan's already very imposing list of foods. Maize together with a European type of cucumber, melons, beans & pumpkins have been introduced but as yet are only being grown in small quantities. So that on the whole the people are still eating the same type of foods as they probably did centuries ago.

The construction of the community-garden has been made easier by the introduction of steel tools. Spades or shovels have not been as yet ~~been~~ introduced into the native community as the native have to date no money economy with which to purchase them.

The methods of cooking have not altered to any great extent. The three methods mentioned above are still used. However it is noticeable that some natives have procured tins of various shapes and sizes and some of the cooking is now done in these using them as types of boilers.

One aspect that is noticeable is that the natives now look after their gardens now to a greater extent than they did before European contact. This has probably been brought about by the example set at the Government station and the effect upon casual labour working on the station.

F. CONCLUSION.

The Kutubuan native obviously produces enough food for his own purposes and is not as yet interested in producing crops for any other reason. He has not as yet been called upon to produce a "cash" crop, although it is believed that he soon will be and it will be interesting to see the result. I am very confident that the Kutubuan will make a success of any agriculture undertaking. He is not naturally lazy and is in fact quite a willing worker provided he has the necessary incentive.

He is not undernourished, never has been and never will be as far as I can determine. It is not fair to compare his physique to that of the sturdier and stouter highland native. The physical appearance of the Kutubuan native may give the unobservant mind the impression that he is undernourished. Kutubu or the Mubi River area has never suffered what can be termed a famine and this area therefore cannot be compared with the other Highlands centres where the native depends for his staple food on sweet potato of which at various times of the year there are mild famines. Sago in this area abounds in plenty and while it does the natives will never want for food.

Maxwell B. Allwood
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Cadet Patrol Officer.

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