

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Tari

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1954 - 1955

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAGGAI.

PATROL REPORT OF: TARI SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 5 1954-1955 Number of Reports: 7

PERORT No: <i>Duplicate</i>	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	PI No
1 OF 1954/55	1-12	W.G. MURDOCH A/ADO	NORTH AND EAST OF TARI STATION.		22.7.54 - 6.8.54	
2 OF 1954/55	1-40	F.V. ESDALE	AIYENA - HURIK RIVERS		22.8.54 - 29.10.54	
3 OF 1954/55	1-11	W. CRELLIN A/ADO	TARI - LAKE KUTUBU ROAD		30.8.54 - 2.10.54	
4 OF 1954/55	1-13	G.H. BROWN CPO	ROAD FROM TARI TO LAKE KUTUBU		20.10.54 - 5.11.54	
5 OF 1954/55	1-6	F.V. ESDALE P.O	AGANA AND KAONI GRMS. 6 MILES		23.1.55 - 26.1.55	
6 OF 1954/55	1-18	F.V. ESDALE P.O	HAIBUGA MARSH.		8.2.55 - 22.3.55	
8 OF 1954/55	1-11	W. CRELLIN A/ADO	SOUTH EASTERN HURI BASIN.		29.6.55 - 23.7.55	

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1954/55

TARI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>TARI</u>		
1 - 54/55	W.G.Murdoch	North and East of Tari Station
2 - 54/55	F.V.Esdale & G.H.Brown	Aiyena - Huria Rivers Area
3 - 54/55	W.Crellin	Tari - Lake Kutubu Road
4 - 54/55	G.H.Brown	Road from Tari to Lake Kutubu and return
5 - 54/55	F.V.Esdale	Agana and Kacwi Groups, 6 Miles NNE of Tari Station
6 - 54/55	F.V.Esdale	Haibuga Marsh
8 - 54/55	W.Crellin	South Eastern Huri Basin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....TAR 1 -- 54/55.....

Patrol Conducted by.....W.G. MURDOCH a/A.D.O.....

Area Patrolled.....NORTH and EAST of Station.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....G.H. BROWN.....C.P.O.....

Natives.....14 Police 1 N.M.O. 35 Others.....

Duration--From...22/...7.../19.54...to...6.../8.../19.54.....

Number of Days.....16.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services.....OCTOBER/19.53. (part)

MedicalNIL..../...../19.....

Map Reference.....LAKE KUTURU.....1:250,000.....

Objects of Patrol.....investigate tribal fighting.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/10/1954

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 £.....

30-13-66

30-13-73

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
NSRI.

17th January, 1955

NSRI Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. F.V. Rodale, Patrol Officer, who accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer G.H. Brown, spent sixty-eight days patrolling the AITHEA-NUKIA area, together with sketch map and two pages of photographs, is acknowledged.

I am pleased indeed with the valuable work carried out on this Patrol toward increasing our influence with these somewhat aggressive people and persuading them to forego armed affrays as a method of settling disputes or wrongs imagined or otherwise.

Mr. Rodale with Mr. Brown's assistance, has achieved much on this Patrol and has submitted a most interesting and well-compiled Report. I will loan it to the Public Relations Officer with a view to recording the fine work that is being done by our field officers toward bringing settled living conditions to the native people of these new areas.

I will ask the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries to arrange a separate consignment of seeds for Tani, as requested.

Please return to JBS
to record in staff file
after Miss V-Jones is finished
with this report

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

19
1
55

30-13-68

11th October, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MURRI.

Patrol Report TARI No. 1 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. N. G. Murdoch, acting Assistant District Officer, concerning his Patrol to the north and east of TARI station, is acknowledged.

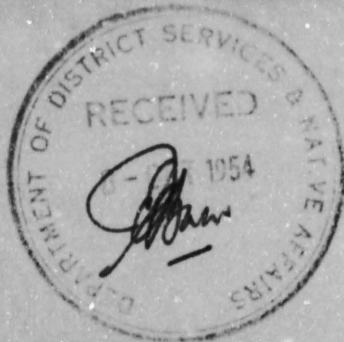
Mr. Murdoch used good judgement in handling the tense and difficult situation encountered, and the successful outcome of his efforts is most creditable.

I am glad to hear that the area appears to be quiet now, but upsets are likely to occur now and then among these people and those like them, for some time to come. As you mention active patrolling is the means to consolidate our influence in the TARI valley and these Patrols should, of course, always be of adequate strength, carefully planned and undertaken without haste and without the taking of undue risks.

(P/A) or

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director.

36/18/68



File No. 30/1 - 308.

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

4th October, 1954.

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

Patrol Reports - Tari 1 - 54/55.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the abovementioned report of a patrol conducted by Mr. W.G. Murdoch accompanied by Mr. G.H. Brown, C.P.O.

2. The patrol investigated reports of native unrest and Mr. T.W. Ellis of Madang was seconded to Tari for Station duties for the duration and his assistance was appreciated.
3. The patrol was successful in stopping tribal fighting and payment of compensations were supervised by Mr. Murdoch. Latest reports are that the areas are now quiet and a follow-up patrol is now operating in the HARO area.
4. Capable management of the patrol party by Mr. Murdoch obviously averted a clash with the natives thus stressing the need for experienced officers operating in this new country. It is also necessary for these patrols to be provided with a strong police escort to discourage any ideas of opposition.
5. Active patrolling to consolidate our influence in the Tari Valley is very necessary at this stage for HARO, MADABE and KAUI are within a few hour's walk of the station and is only one of the close areas in which unrest can flare up at short notice. These people must be trained to take their problems to patrols or the station for settlement and not resort to the bow and arrow to obtain satisfaction.
6. Further investigation is being made into reports of "famine" in the Tagari Valley and every effort will be made to prevent a recurrence.
7. The anthropological notes are very interesting and will be invaluable to officers new to the area.

(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2 - 184/54

Sub-District Office
TARI S.H.D.

30th Sept. 1954

The District Commissioner,
S.H.D.
MENDI

REPORT - TARI PATROL 1 - 54/55

Herewith the report of a Patrol by W.G. MURDOCH a/A.D.O. and G.H. BROWN C.P.O. to the areas NORTH and EAST of Sub-District Headquarters for the purpose of investigating Tribal fighting.

I am able to report that the Patrol was a success and all is reported to be quiet in the areas visited.

A Patrol is operating in the HARO area at present and it is hoped to be able to send a follow-up Patrol into the MADABE/KABI area before the end of the year.

The delay in submitting the Report is regretted. Two Patrols are operating from here and there is a heavy building programme under way on the Station.

W.G. Murdoch
a/A.D.O.
A.D.O. TARI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

TARI 1 - 54/55

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

CONDUCTED BY W.G.MURDOCH a/A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED NORTH and EAST of Station
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS G.H.BROWN C.P.O.
NATIVES 10 Police
1 N.M.O.
35 carriers etc.
DURATION FROM 22 July 1954
TO 6 August 1954
DAYS 16
Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO
LAST PATROL. DISTRICT SERVICES October 1953 (Part)
MEDICAL NIL
MAP REFERENCE LAKE KUTUBU 1:250,000

OBJECT OF PATROL Investigate Tribal fighting.

INTRODUCTION:

Tribal fighting has been taking place in the HARO Tribal area since late June but due to lack of experienced staff and the unexpected emergency conditions which had to be guarded against following the STRICKLAND River drownings, it was not possible to deal with this matter.

Another outbreak of fighting was reported on the 18th July, this time MADABE Tribal area. Assistance was asked for and on the 21st July, Mr. T.W.ELLIS from MADANG arrived. The Patrol departed the next day, Mr. ELLIS remaining on the Station.

There were three tense moments during the Patrol. The KAUI group prepared to attack the patrol and were only discouraged by the obvious non-aggressive actions of the Patrol; members of MADABE mounted an attack against KAUI and were stopped by shots fired over their heads; members of the HAIDIA group were suprised raiding on HARO ground and fled after firing two arrows at the Patrol.

Compensation for those killed in the fighting has been paid to the next-of-kin and latest reports are that all is quiet in the two areas.

The men named as the immediate causes of the present fighting have fled the area so no arrests were made. It is anticipated that in due course they will return, when they will be arrested.

DIARY

Thursday 22/7/54 Left Station at 1005 hrs with G.H. BROWN C.P.O. Interpreter TAIABE, 14 Police, N.M.O. MUKU and 34 carriers.

After 3½ hours came to the TEBI River where it forms a border between the MADABE and KAUI lands. TAIUI Natives on opposite side of valley very excited. Camped on MADABE side of River. Go-between found and message sent to KAUI.

Fri 23rd Quiet night.

Four Natives of KAUI approached camp and negotiations started.

Sat 24th Negotiations continued. Messengers crossing to KAUI were attacked by Natives of MADABE and TOANDA. An attack on KAUI was prevented by two shots fired over the heads of the attackers.

Sun 25th Broke camp and shifted to TIBITIBI, TOANDA ground. Time 2 hrs 10 mins.

Mon 26th Inspected possible sites for a Rest House. Commenced construction of a Rest House. Negotiations continued.

Tues 27th Continued work on Rest House.

Wed 28th Negotiations at standstill due non-co-operation of MADABE.

Thurs 29th Moved to AGURUPA a MADABE ground; 1 hour.

Fri 30th MADABE assembled pigs to compensate relatives of NDUGU of TOANDA killed in fighting. Relatives of NDUGU accepted pigs.

Patrol moved to KORE 5½ hours. Intervening country very thinly populated, gardens insufficient to feed the Patrol.

Sat 31st A.D.O. Visited Station.

Sun 1st August Broke camp and moved to IOPARU; HARO ground. 5 hours.

Encountered an HAIDIA raiding party burning HARO houses. Two arrows fired at Patrol after which raiding party fled. Party too frightened to parley with Patrol.

Mon 2nd Negotiations opened. C.P.O. to Station and return.

Tues 3rd Further negotiations. Situation quiet.

Wed 4th waiting.

Thurs 5th C.P.O. returned to Station. Further negotiations and first payments made.

Fri 6th Further compensation payments made. Judged situation stable so returned to Station

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

KAUI V MADABE A young man RANGABE of KAUI is staying with AGIUA of KORANDA. At the instigation of AGIUA (who has a quarrel with the group MADABE, reasons not clear) RANGABE shot a pig belonging to IABE of MADABE. Following the outcry over the death of the pig, RANGABE and his brother IGIBE paid two pigs and a string of GIRIGIRI as compensation. AGIUA then told the brothers to demand back the compensation and to tell IABE to take the matter up with him, AGIUA. Quarrelling started and this was followed by fighting in which NDOGU of TOANDA was killed. Fighting then became general with several Natives being wounded and a number of houses burnt.

Upon the arrival of the Patrol it was found that the Natives on both sides were in a state of armed watchfulness, that is, sentries were posted at vantage points and a "mobile reserve" remained within call. Upon the Patrol being sighted by the KAUI a hord of armed men began to pour down the KAUI side of the TEBI Valley. The patrol halted and by dint of much shouting the KAUI were induced to return to the top of their hill and remain there. Negotiations at long distance finally resulted in the KAUI spokesmen visiting the Patrol's camp, while a party was proceeding to the KAUI area it was attacked by a raiding party of Natives from TOANDA and MADABE. These also began an attack on the KAUI. The attack broke up and the aggressors fled when two shots (at 500 yards) were fired over their heads by the writer.

The Patrol moved to TIBITIBI where the relatives of NDOGU live and while Rest House buildings were built on a prominent knoll, negotiations continued. A stalemate resulted when MADABE were slow in collecting the pigs to be paid as compensation for NDOGU's death. The deadlock was quickly resolved when the Patrol moved and camped near a MADABE headman's house.

Reports from the area since indicate that compensation, "fifteens" of pigs have been handed over and all is quiet.

HARO V POROBU Following earlier friction between the POROBU group and the ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ group (about two years ago), the POROBU's told the HARO group to close a certain road to the TORENA. The HARO did this and in the brawl that followed between HARO and TORENA, a female child from the group ROMO was killed. HARO paid the compensation due to the relatives of the child.

Fighting became general and two allies of TORENA were killed by the combined POROBU-HARO force. Compensation for these two was paid by TORENA.

Following the cessation of the fighting HARO demanded that POROBU replace the compensation handed over for the dead child, arguing that as the child had died in fighting following on the HARO compliance with the POROBU request, it was POROBU's duty to repay HARO for making the compensation for the child. POROBU refused.

^{pig} In June this year, two young men of HARO shot a POROBU. The owner of the pig, IABE, followed the two men back to their own land and quarrelled with them. Fighting followed and three men were killed:

- HAIKO of TABAMU an ally of HARO
- UANDIDIA UABIAGO " " POROBU
- MADIABE " HAIDIA " " POROBU.

When the Patrol entered the area no compensation had been paid for the loss of any of these men and the group HAIDIA was raiding in the HARO- POROBU gardens as an expression of their impatience at the delay in making compensation for MADIABE.

4 5
NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

The Patrol remained in the HARG area until the payment of compensation had commenced and then returned to the Station. Word has been received since that the quarrel is almost settled.

The other areas passed through appeared to be quiet although it was evident that news of the fighting had caused slight apprehension everywhere. This is understandable when it is realised that fighting alliances are very widespread and it is more than probable that every group is represented on one side or the other in any substantial fighting.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Sufficient food for the Patrol's needs was purchased at all camps.

Pigs were reported to be dying at all places from anthrax and pneumonia.

Sufficient vegetable seed was available for distribution and some was brought back from the Patrol.

While at TIBITIBI, informants said that TIBITIBI and other areas NORTH of the PORAM ridge were the alternative areas for the AIENA River people in time of famine. Questioned about the famine informant and others said that at times the TAGARI Valley experienced famine conditions. The course of the famine is that near TAMBERA and in the DUNA area the gardens failed to produce and the people moved out of those areas into the general area between the TAGARI River and the HUMPHRIES Range. Following the famine in the outlying areas the inner area also experienced a food shortage and a general evacuation to places as far away as WABAGA tookplace. The people remained in these far areas until the famine ended and the gardens were producing again.

The description of the crop failure is that the sweet potatoes were very thin and fibrous and that the leaves died off sometimes leaving only a few tops. Food consisted of leaves, shoots and bark and anything that could be bought with pigs or GIRIGIRI.

A bystander remarked, when a pit being dug filled with water from a spring, "That is how the water comes up in the gardens in the famine time". This would indicate that a possible cause of the crop failure is abnormally heavy rains resulting in waterlogging of the soil.

The last famine in the area is reported to have occurred about 1943, this being the time that "MASTA DANNY (Mr. D. DEARY) CAME HERE".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

N.M.O. MUKU carried out his duties proficiently.

The majority of treatments given were for sores and cuts and for osteomyelitis following arrow wounds.

A carrier who gashed his foot badly had to have stitches inserted in a tendon as well as the skin. He has since healed very nicely.

No infectious diseases were encountered.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Native tracks were followed throughout.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are no village officials in the area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

GENERAL Moga: "MOGA" is the general term given to the payment of pigs to the relatives of a person killed in fighting. Payment may be made for either males or females, adults or children.

The compensation is shared by the father's group and the mother's group. The "father's group" consists of the blood and classificatory fathers and brothers of deceased and the "mother's group" of the mother's male kin. In each case it is the male relatives who receive the compensation.

The payment is made ^{by} the actual killer and the person or persons who caused the fight. Allocation of responsibility varies.

1. If a traditional enemy is killed 2 or 3 units by the killer 3 or 4 by the "cause".
2. If deceased belongs to a friendly group, 2 or 3 by killer, 7 or 8 by the "cause".

If deceased does not die immediately then the MOGA is paid after death, and if the actual killer is not known then the cause of the fight is liable.

When several men are killed in the fighting then the compensation is generally limited to 2 units each.

The principal groups engaged in the fight are responsible for the compensation when members of allied groups are killed.

The blood and classificatory fathers, brothers and nephews of the man making the MOGA assist him to gather the payment.

The "unit" consists of 15 pigs or their equivalent, each "15" of pigs MUST contain one female adult pig which has farrowed at least once and one male entire adult pig. The rest of the "15" may be made up of smaller pigs. GIRIGIRI, and large stone tomahawks are allowed in lieu of pigs to make up the number. Payment is made 2 or 3 units immediately and the balance when sufficient pigs have been bought or bred to make up the number required.

Should the relatives of the deceased indicate that they wish to continue the feud then the "cause" will kill four pigs and send the flitches to the "funeral" of the deceased. Otherwise he will commence the MOGA payments.

Some prices: An average sized sow or boar - 1 iron or stone axe, or 1 Goldlip Shell, or, 1 large bundle of salt, or 3 x 15 GIRIGIRI.

A sow past farrowing or a boar with large tusks - 1 female pig, 1 male pig and 1 small pig. (three pigs)

A small pig - 1 gourd, or, 1 large bundle of arrows, or, 2 string(net)bags, 1 for a man 1 for a woman

x Four GIRIGIRI = 1 HURI "sporrán" or a bundle of cured tobacco from good ground.

In HURI counting 15 is the unit of reckoning; two GIRIGIRI are counted as "one" i.e. 3 x 15 GIRIGIRI is 90 shells. GIRIGIRI is the only item so counted.

Pig prices have become slightly inflated since the introduction of more axes and pearlshell.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (COP?)Trading

ITEM	ROUTE INTO AREA	EXCHANGED FOR
GIRIGIRI	WABAGA via UPPER WAGE "EKARA" Rd	pigs
"	MENDI " Middle " "KEREPA" Rd	"
GOLDEIP	"TUTUBU" " TAMBERA	pigs & GIRIGIRI
VEGETABLE OIL "MBAGUA" (TIGASO)	TUGUBA via MANANDA	3 gourds = 2 pigs 1 lge " = 1 "
MINERAL OIL "TORA"	DUNA	1 lge gourd = 1 pig

SPECIALS

SALT WABAGA and PORGERA oil or pigs
the PORGERA salt is described as "strong"

TRADING

STONE AXES HAGEN via WABAGA pigs, oil and arrows

FEATHERS traded indiscriminately

Sexual intercourse:

Copulation before marriage is frowned upon and any young "lady" who is too free with her favours is regarded as a harlot.

Copulation is forbidden a for the first six to eight months after marriage,
b for five days after the onset of the menstrual period,

c while a wife is pregnant and before a child is able to walk, talk and eat unassisted to
d prior/or during certain ceremonial occasions.

a The first months of married life are regarded as a probationary or trial period and if at any time during that period the woman returns to her people then the marriage payment is returned in full. Should sexual intercourse take place and the woman return to her people, part of the payment is forfeited.

b The penalty is a wasting away and death for the offending male.

c The child will die

d The desired outcome will not be obtained or the offender will become sick.

Distribution of tasks Men and women: Care for pigs, replant gardens, cook own food,

Men: Clear forest and break ground, plant trees,

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (CONT)

Distribution of tasks "men" (cont)

plant everlasting flowers (for wigs), dig ditches, fight, split firewood, build houses.

women: Care for children, bulk of garden maintenance, provide kunai for thatching.

Carrying: Men when sick will be carried by any men; women when sick will be carried by other women or by married men only. Men other than a woman's husband are very reluctant to assist in carrying her as they are likely to become objects of scorn.

ARTIFACTS

None collected.

MISSIONS

No Missions are operating in the areas covered.

My husband

7335	"	...	...
7336	"	...	...
7337	"	...	...
7338	"	...	...
7339	"	...	...
7340	"	...	...
7341	"	...	...
7342	"	...	...
7343	"	...	...
7344	"	...	...
7345	"	...	...
7346	"	...	...
7347	"	...	...
7348	"	...	...
7349	"	...	...
7350	"	...	...
7351	"	...	...
7352	"	...	...
7353	"	...	...
7354	"	...	...
7355	"	...	...
7356	"	...	...
7357	"	...	...
7358	"	...	...
7359	"	...	...
7360	"	...	...

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING TARI PATROL 1 - 54/55

Although only 14 Police were with the Patrol at any one time most of the members of the TARI Detachment spent some time with the Patrol.

6701 L/Cpl IFUNGA: Slowly improving as he gains experience as an N.C.O.

J 1256 L/Cpl OGOKIFAIFA: (On loan from GOROKA Detachment) I found this man most efficient during the time he was with the Patrol and later on the Station he maintained his standard. I do not know his history but on his showing with this Detachment I was suprised to learn that he was only a Lance- and not a full Corporal.

6972 Const LOMAN: Satisfactory.

7232 " MARAKI: Satisfactory.

6545 " VIACHEMBI: Has to be watched. Unreliable with women.

7447 " HANDARI: Satisfactory

7449 " ORIDE: work satisfactory ,conduc. fair.

7643 " KAMAN: Satisfactory

7800 " HERO: "

7605 " GERAHU: "

8200 " OPEHMA: Fair.

8226 " KANO: "

8316 " KABEHO: Satisfactory

8480 " WAHOPI FAIR

8482 " PERANO Satisfactory

8490 " DOM "

8492 " MANAPE "

8493 " ~~KANKAFI~~ KANKAFI: Satisfactory

8494 " WEMEN Satisfactory

8514 " KOTOME "

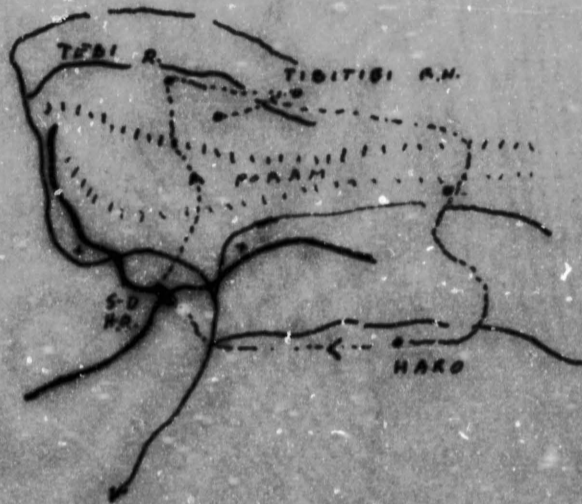
8755 " KIRIMAL "

8754 " GUNUA Fair

8759 " KOKOTA Satisfactory

8779 " GEGU "

M. G. Good



P.A. TABI 10-20/20
 S.D. ROAD ———
 PATHS ———
 SCALE 1" = 1 M.
signed [unclear] 1/20



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. TARI 2-54/55.

Patrol Conducted by F.V. Esdale
G.H. Brown

Area Patrolled AIYEMA-HURIA RIVERS AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 40

Duration—From 23/8/1954 to 29/10/1954

Number of Days 68

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1954 (part) 9/53 (part)

Medical 3/1954 (part)

Map Reference Based on District Map 1" to 4 miles.

Objects of Patrol Instructions attached inside.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

3/1/1955

[Handwritten 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 £.....-

Removal of ...

36/15/73

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 545.

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

3rd January, 1955.

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

Tari P/R. No.2 - 54/55.

The report in triplicate is attached, please.

2. This has been a particularly valuable patrol and one which was very badly needed at Tari. As mentioned in my comments on Tari P/R.7 - 53/54 we must endeavour to contact these people on some occasions other than during Police investigations or we will lose their confidence and be viewed as hunters-of-trouble only.

This patrol operated for 68 days in an area "within six ~~hand~~ walking hours" of the Station; it was an unspectacular patrol, to be sure, if compared with other Tari patrols but I also consider that it has probably done more to establish friendly relationships than any of the others. Such relations was and still is a neglected phase of our Tari Administration, neglected because of pressure of other duties and lack of staff but it is now paramount in our extension programme.

3. The second paragraph under "Native Affairs" will be thoroughly investigated during my next inspection within a few weeks.

4. Mr. Crellen reports the patrol obviously gained the confidence of the people through which it worked for they are getting more visits to the Station and requests to arbitrate in their disputes.

5. The question of additional Rest Houses must be examined carefully for we do not want them in areas where they will not be regularly used and the suggestion of an additional three between the PIWA and ARUA rivers appears unnecessary.

6. When the motor cycles are received at Tari supervision of their road programme should be much easier.

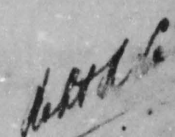
7. May a separate consignment of seeds be forwarded from Yates to Tari, please, these natives are great agriculturalists and the introduction of temperate climate seed should spread very quickly.

At present Tari is supplied from the Mendi parcel and must be considered with Erave and Jalibu. There is insufficient in the one parcel to cater for the four areas.

8. Mr. Esdale and Mr. Brown have spent considerable time in investigating the kinship system and it must give them a better appreciation of the people amongst whom they are working.

9. A well conducted and very valuable patrol.

10. Camping Allowance claims for both officers are attached.


(Rcvt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

30 - 159 - 54.

Sub-District Office,
TARI. S.H.D.

21st August, 1954.

Mr. F. Esdale P.O.
TARI. S.H.D.

PATROL - TARI 2-54/55.

As previously discussed please prepare to leave on Patrol on Monday, 23rd August.

Mr. G. H. Brown C.P.O. will accompany you. I suggest you make full use of his local knowledge when making your plans however your decision in any matter will be final.

The object of your Patrol will be to consolidate Administration influence paying particular attention to the building of Rest Houses, surveying road routes and recording and settling disputes.

REST HOUSES- One at HANGAPO, one at PAI PA or thereabouts. Other Rest Houses may be built at your discretion.

When building Rest Houses construct Police Barracks, carriers quarters, R.H. and cook houses together with the usual outbuildings.

Avoid building where only casuarinas are available for timber. Use timber from primary forest only.

ROADS - The general plan of the roads in the area to be patrolled is: a road from HANGAPO towards the foothills of the HUMPHRIES Range, the road to follow the tops of the ridges between the PIWA and ANGARIA Rivers; a road from TAURI towards the HUMPHRIES Range following generally the left or southern bank of the ARUA River; a road connecting the two a/m roads and running generally along the Eastern edge of the population in the TEBI Basin.

During the course of this patrol mark the trace of the HANGAPO Road and indicate it to the Natives concerned. Examine the terrain with a view to putting in the trace of the rest of the road system at a later date.

DISPUTES - There is considerable tension in the area between the AIYENA and PIWA Rivers following the recent fighting in the TUGURI area. Visit all groups concerned and do not leave the area until all matters have been settled.

Generally visit all groups in the area concerned and record any complaints. Settle as many as is possible.

GENERAL - In succession visit all groups in the areas bounded by 1. AIYENA and PIWA Rivers, 2. PIWA and ARUA Rivers, 3. ARUA and HUPIA Rivers.

Record major and minor social and political groups and their boundaries. This is to be Mr. BROWN's particular task.

Investigate the nature of the groupings and give your opinion of the correct classification of the groups.

Be prepared to spend at least three weeks on this Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Advise any young men that work is available on TARI Strip on a day-to-day basis for periods of 30 days.

Enforce the Sub-District rule that no strung bows are to be carried near a patrol or on a Government Road.

Should fighting break out in the Patrol Area obtain confirmation and proceed to the fight area. Make camp and send for the parties concerned. Settle the dispute and finally, arrest the men causing the flare-up. It is seldom that more than two or three men are the cause of a y ou tbreak of fighting

Mr. YELLIAND E.M.A. may join the Patrol within the next fortnight. After he joins you, regulate the progress of your Patrol to suit his requirements. Render him every assistance in order that his survey may be as complete as possible.

<u>Patrol consisted by:</u>	E.V. Endara, Patrol Officer.
	S.H. Brown, Cadet Patrol Officer.
<u>Patrol accompanied by:</u>	Reg. No. 8825 Const. VATA.
	" 6312 " LOMI.
	" 7447 " KAWARI.
sg d . (W.G. Murdoch)	a/A.D.O.
	A.D.O. TARI.
	" 8100 " KAWARI.
	" 6194 " WAKI.
	" 8814 " ROTANE.
(23/8/54 to 11/9/54 only)	" 7125 L/Opt. JAKIYARA.
	" 8725 Const. KAWARI.
	" 8779 " WAKI.

One Native Medical Officer, ...
Interpreters ...

Location of Patrol: ...
Last Patrol to the Area: ...
Last Medical Patrol: ...
Object of Patrol: ...
Remarks: ...

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

17th November, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI Patrol Report No. 2 - 54/55.
Patrol to the AIYENA HURIA River Area.

Patrol conducted by: F.V.Esdale, Patrol Officer.
G.H.Brown, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol accompanied by:

Reg. No.	2325	Const.	VAIDA.
"	"	"	LOMAN.
"	"	"	HANDARI.
"	"	"	KAREHO.
"	"	"	MANAPE.
"	"	"	KANKAFI.
"	"	"	WIEMEN.
"	"	"	KOTUME.
(23/8/54 to 11/9/54 only)	"	L/Cpl	OGOKIFAIFA.
"	"	Const.	KIRIMAI.
"	"	"	GEGU.

One Native Medical Orderly - MUGU.

Interpreters TADIABE, HAMOKO, TONGORA
at different times.

Duration of Patrol: 23rd August, 1954
to
29th October, 1954. 68 days.

Last Patrol to the Area: July, 1954. Patrol No. 1 - part.
November, 1953. Patrol No 4 - part.

Last Medical Patrol: March, 1954. Part.

Objects of Patrol: Instructions attached.

Attached: Appendix "A" - Clan Groups.
Appendix "B" - Report Patrol Personnel.
Appendix "c" - Map.

Introduction:

As can be seen from the accompanying map, the area patrolled was not an extensive one, and the patrol lasting sixty-eight days, it can be seen that it was rather a leisurely one as regards the amount of walking done.

Mr. Brown accompanied the patrol from the 23rd of August to the 24th September, at which date he was recalled to the station due to pending staff changes. He did not remain in the patrol.

The patrol made two movements on receipt of instructions from the Assistant District Officer, TARI.

(a) Whilst at TABUDA, on the ARUA River, instructions were received to proceed immediately to the TAURI area, (junction of the HURIA and DAGIA Rivers) to investigate tribal fighting in that area.

(b) Whilst at TARONDA, on the ARUA River, instructions were received to proceed to KOMIA, in the foothills between the PIWA and ARUA Rivers, to investigate a small outbreak of fighting there.

DIARY.Monday, 23rd August.

General instructions to police. Departed TARI station 0945 hrs. passing pitsaw camp 1000 hrs, then along made road, crossing TEBI and AIYENA Rivers. Arrived Methodist Overseas Mission 1030 hrs. Departed Mission 1130 hrs, to head of made road at 1200 hrs. Arrived HANGAPO 1215 hrs.

Sent out word for people to bring in building materials for Rest House buildings.

Labour clearing ground. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 24th August.

Work commenced on Rest House. All posts, studs, and rafters put in by 1500 hrs. when heavy rain stopped work. Informal discussions with village people during the day.

Abundant supply of food purchased, including European vegetables.

Retreat at 1800.

Wednesday, 25th August.

Many village people in with timber, rope, cane grass. Kunai grass brought in by women, to whom payment was made. Rest House completed except for flooring.

Ample food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 26th August.

Rest House completed. Framework of round police house and walls completed. Start made on labour quarters.

Many people in helping with building.

Food purchased.

Retreat 1800 hrs.

Friday, 27th August.

Good roll-up of people in the morning. Police house finished despite constant rain after 1200 hrs.

Fifteen carriers sent back to station.

Ample food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 28th August.

Labour house finished.

Some local hardwood seedlings, known locally as 'Mandida' planted.

Food including one large pig purchased.

In afternoon discussions on various topics with 200 people.

Retreat at 1800. Heavy rain during night.

Sunday, 29th August.

Mr. Brown collecting data on clan groups.

Self and four police visited some groups to north of camp.

Food purchased. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Retreat at 1800.

Monday, 30th August.

Departed HANGAPO 0800 hrs. Crossed Angaria River 0830. Arrived KAIAMATE 0900. Contacted some local inhabitants. Several disputes heard.

Ample food purchased. Showery weather all day.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 31st August.

Departed KAIAMATE 0800 hrs, crossed Angaria River to make road, and up to HANGAPO Rest House at 0835, crossing Tiribu Creek at 0845 and arriving TABADIA 0900 hrs.

Some, but not many people into camp. Showery all day. Sufficient food purchases.

Wednesday, 1st September.

By late morning 150 people present including good proportion of women.

Mr. Brown collecting data on social structure.

Self and four police visited some groups nearby to east of camp. One stretcher case to Mission Hospital.

Afternoon, general discussions with people.

Food purchased, including two small-medium pigs for a small mother-of-pearl shell and a 15 inch knife. Pigs publicly shot and spent bullets recovered from ground.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 2nd September.

At TABADIA. Very good roll-up all day. Over 200.

With four police and some TABADIA men marked the future road from HANGAPO to the Piwa River. Letter to headman enabling him to get road implements from Tari.

The true headman, very timid, finally came to the camp. After half-an-hour he was at ease and proved very co-operative.

Good gathering present to Retreat at 1800.

Friday, 3rd September.

Departed TABADIA 0800 hrs, arriving HARIAUA, (Piandali line) 0900.

Not many into camp. Informal discussions. Food purchased. Showery all afternoon.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 4th September.

At HARIAUA. Stores received from Tari. Very good gathering of over 300 men, women, and children present.

Visited area to south of camp, striking the Piwa River.

Discussions with headmen and others.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 5th September.

At HARIAUA. Good roll-up of people. General discussions with all.

Messrs Colin Simpson, Hans Von Alderstein, and Lloyd Yelland visited camp.

Native AGIWA arrested on charge of riotous behavior.

Messrs Simpson, Alderstein, and Yelland returned.

Retreat 1800 hrs.

Monday, 6th September.

Departed HARIAUA 0830 hrs, crossing Timburu River, and arriving KUGU 0845. Now in area of recent tribal fighting (late July) and only twenty minutes from the station.

Discussions with some locals who met the patrol.

Food purchased. Very heavy rain from 1430 hrs.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 7th September.

At 1100 hrs Mr. Brown into station, returning 1530 hrs.

Commenced Court for Native Matters in middle of which, 1215 hrs, an earth tremor in form of wave, and of Mercalli Intensity 4 experienced.

Disputes heard. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs. Rain during night.

Wednesday, 8th September.

At KUGU. Settled land matter to satisfaction of all.

General discussions with assembled people..

Ample food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 9th September.

Departed KUGU 0800. Arrived TAGENDA in Tugura group 0825 after passing four burnt houses.

Made camp. Self to station for discussions on several matters with the Assistant District Officer.

Returned early afternoon. Several TWADIA and TUGURA men finally came to camp.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800. Heavy rain.

Friday, 10th September.

Headmen of TUGURA, TWADIA, PIANDALI, and TABADIA present together with good representation from each line.

'Payback' for youth killed in recent fight has been made. Burning of houses settled, and all four groups now friendly towards each other. New houses now being built in the area.

General discussions with people.

Afternoon, self and two police visited nearby groups to north. Ample food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 11th September.

Very good roll-up of TWADIA and TUGURA people. Relations between the two groups very good.

General talks with all people and some disputes heard.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800.

Sunday, 12th September.

Two headmen from FIANDALI brought in escaped prisoner PULI, who escaped from Tará on tenth.

Heard Court during morning. PULI sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Clothing issues to police and carriers.

Afternoon, self and two police visited nearby groups to south of camp. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800.

Monday, 13th September.

Departed TAGENDA 0830 hrs, arriving IARUBA (PANGOBI GROUP) 0940.

General discussions.

Small land dispute came up for settlement.

Food purchased, at 1800 hrs Retreat.

Tuesday, 14th September.

Most of day going around boundaries of PANGOBI ground with men from PANGOBI and TOBE. All happy.

Abundant food. Heavy rain late afternoon.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Wednesday, 15th September.

Heavy showers of rain in morning delayed start. Departed IARUBA 0830 hrs, arriving HANGAPO Rest House 0905. While resting here, some POROBU people arrived requesting permission to travel with patrol Piwa River area. Permission granted. Departed HANGAPO 0915 arriving WAWILA group 0945 hrs.

Heard several disputes. Sufficient food purchased.

Heavy rain afternoon. Retreat 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 16th September.

At WAWILA. Consolidating friendships before crossing Piwa River. Rumours that Group across Piwa not friendly disposed towards patrol. General discussions with fair roll-up of men - about 80.

Sufficient food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Friday, 17th September.

Departed WAWILA 0830 hrs in drizzling rain. Crossed Piwa River in five minutes, then through heavy timber over small hill. Descended to Kawini River 0910. Up another rise making camp at 0925 hrs in moderate rain.

Very few people in at first. Some in later with food. Rain all day. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Heavy rain during night.

Saturday, 18th September.

Over 200 people in to camp by late morning. General talks with all.

Large number treated by medical orderly for minor ailments. Three sent to Mission Hospital for further treatment.

Several disputes heard. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 19th September.

Six labour recruits and two headmen who had not visited the station before sent to Tari accompanied by one Constable.

Departed KMOIA group 0800 hrs and travelling through undulating hilly country arrived PIRINI group 0900 hrs.

Good morning roll-up of some 200 people. Ample food purchased.

Informal discussions. Earth tremor, intensity 5 at 1345 hrs, followed by other heavy tremors during night.

Retreat 1800 hrs.

Monday, 20th September.

Several tremors, strength 3 during the day.

Over 200 people at one time present. General discussions. Ample food purchased. Retreat 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 21st September.

Departed PIRINI 0800 arriving NOMANDA Group 0830 hrs. Not many people in. Two labour recruits sent to Tari. Food purchased. Heavy rain during afternoon and not many people in. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Wednesday, 22nd September.

At NOMANDA. Informal discussions with fair roll-up of village people. Heard several disputes. Some heavy tremors during the day. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800.

Thursday, 23rd September.

Very few in camp due to deadlock in settling dispute, most wanting to straighten the matter, but a few arrogant natives not wishing to do so.

In late afternoon, matter settled when LAHANDA men paid debt of five pigs and 30 girigiri shells, in presence of patrol, to another group.

Purchased two pigs for a tomahawk and mother-of-pearl shell. Rain late afternoon. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Friday, 24th September.

As per instructions received from the Assistant District Officer, Tari, Mr. Brown departed camp for station 0700 hours.

Patrol departed NOMANDA 0830 arriving POROBU 0920 hrs.

Afternoon, visited nearby areas to select suitable site for Rest House. Decided on present camp site.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 25th September.

Marked out labour quarters and police barracks.

Labour barracks frame completed. Start made on police house.

Fair roll-up of village people in helping.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 26th September.

At POROBU. Work continued on houses. Labour house finished. Police house almost finished. Good roll up of village people helping.

Monday, 27th September.

At POROBU. Police house finished. Rest House area marked out, ground cleared and straightened, and main posts put in. Building timber, rope, and kinai grass collected.

Several earth tremors during the day.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 28th September.

At POROBU. Heavy earth tremor about 0645 hrs. Over 200 helpers in to camp. Studs, rafters, roof, of Rest House completed, but heavy rain all afternoon hindered work.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800.

Strong earth tremor at 2045 hrs.

Wednesday, 29th September.

At POROBU. Good roll-up of men in the morning, and good work continued on house until midday when heavy continuous rain stopped work.

Food purchased. Retreat 1800 hrs. Moderate earth tremor 1910 hrs.

Thursday, 30th September.

At POROBU. Good work done on house but again hindered by rain in afternoon. Flooring and kitchen needed to complete.

Sent some headmen, accompanied by policeman, to have a look at Tari station.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Friday, 1st October.

At POROBU. All work on house now complete. Some trees planted. General discussions with all nearby headmen.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 2nd October.

Heard and settled some disputes. At POROBU.

With three police, extensive walk to East towards DOMA Peaks, passing through areas of KENDO, KOMIA, and NOMANDA, arriving back late afternoon.

Sunday, 3rd October.

At POROBU. Some POROBU people finally came to camp. Informed them that all Porobu people were to come back to their true ground, and start making new houses and gardens.

Afternoon, visited some of the areas to the east, scene of recent tribal fighting.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Monday, 4th October.

Most of Porobu men came to the Rest House this morning.

Departed POROBU Rest House 1100 hrs, crossed KAUWINI Creek several times and arrived at the TABUDA group 1230 hrs over a very wet track.

Informal discussions. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 5th October.

At TABUDA. Heard several disputes. Afternoon, payments of several disputes by way of pigs were made in presence of patrol. Food purchased. Retreat 1800 hrs.

Wednesday, 6th October.

Heard a number of disputes.

With three police, visited area to east of camp, arriving at ARUA River, and FARONIA Rest House. Back to camp. Arrested one native for threatening behavior, and held Court.

Pigs brought in and paid over to settle disputes in presence of patrol.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 7th October.

At TABUDA. At 1230 hrs, received instructions from the Assistant District Officer, Tari, to proceed to TAURI to investigate reported tribal fighting.

Departed TABUDA, arriving TAURI 1545 after crossing ARUA River. Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Friday, 8th October.

At TAURI. Commenced work on married police quarters. Walked around nearby area to get 'feel' of the people. Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 9th October.

Native with spear wound in leg found, and sent to Tari for treatment.

Good work done on the two police houses.

Walked through part of the fight area (crossing Huria River). Evident that area now very quiet but hard work in contacting two or three men. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 10th October.

Observed. Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Monday, 11th October.

Work continued on houses. Two completed and a start made on the third. Self and two police crossed FEBI River and up steep hill to part of the LANGARI line. Only several women contacted.

Afternoon, marked considerable part of the proposed road from TAURI along the HURIA River.

PAGE people today completed their part of the 'payback' for men killed in recent fighting.

Tuesday, 12th October.

At TAURI. Work continued on third house. Start made on medical orderers' house.

1000 hrs Mr. Speer, Medical Assistant, arrived.

1245 hrs party of police and carriers from Kutubu arrived.

Mr. Speer returned Tari afternoon with Kutubu party.

Afternoon, small boy drowned in nearby HURIA River.

Wednesday, 13th October.

At TAURI. Third house completed, and framework of N.M.O.'s house complete. Aid Post building marked out.

LANGARI people completed their part of the payback in respect to recent tribal fighting.

A large number into camp. Food purchased.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 14th October.

Large number of people in. N.M.O.'s house practically completed. Also Aid Post. General discussions.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800.

Friday, 15th October.

At TAURI. Aid Post and N.M.O.'s house completed.

With four police spent most of day in area across from the HURIA River. Contacted twenty PAGE men, who came and helped with the houses at TAURI.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Saturday, 16th October.

Waiting for Constable to return from Tari. Departed TAURI 1045 hrs through heavy bush and swampy ground, crossing MATE Creek and arriving PIBI group 1230 hrs.

Food purchased. Heavy rain afternoon.

Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 17th October.

Excellent roll-up at PIBI. Discussions with local people. Two headmen, accompanied by policeman, sent in to station to have a look. Returned afternoon, very much impressed.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Monday, 18th October.

At PIBI. Hearing disputes. Some labour recruits

12.

sent into station. Also one small boy as stretcher case to Tari.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800hrs.

Tuesday, 19th October.

At PIBI. Hearing more disputes. Visited groups nearby to north of camp.

Over 200 people in at different times today.

Sent some labour recruits into station.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Wednesday, 20th October.

Departed PIBI 0815 hrs, arriving WABIAGO group 0930 hrs. General discussions. Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 21st October.

At WABIAGO. Discussions with about 200 people. Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs, Heavy rain throughout afternoon and night.

Friday, 22nd October.

Departed WABIAGO 0730 hrs, arriving HADANI group 0900 after passing through extensive swampy ground.

Very few HADANI men into camp although a number of people from nearby lines in.

Food(just sufficient) purchased.

Saturday, 22nd October.

At HADANI . Large party of HADANI men, about 150, congregated in garden area about 200 yards from camp, but refused invitations to come into camp. Self and four police went and met them, speaking to about eighty who remained. After this, 120 HADANI men came into camp and stayed through the afternoon.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Sunday, 24th October.

Departed HADANI 0730 arriving TARONDA Rest House 0900 hrs.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Monday, 25th October.

At TARONDA. Large crowd assembled by midday. A peak of about 300 people at the one time.

Rest House floor repaired. General discussions.

Received message from the Assistant District with reference to small outbreak of fighting at KOMIA.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday, 26th October.

Departed TARONDA Rest House 0800hrs arriving POROBU Rest House 1015 hrs. Sent word for all headmen to come to Rest House. All arrived by 1400 hrs. Inquired into disturbance and informed the KOMIA headman to bring two men of his group into camp tomorrow.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Wednesday, 27th October.

At POROBU. KOMIA headman arrived with the two men required. Heard Court for Native Matters which resulted in ~~resulted in~~ two natives being convicted of unlawfully striking and each being sentenced to three months imprisonment. Both sent under custody to station.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Thursday, 28th October.

Departed POROBU 0800 hrs passing through DOMA group, skirted URUBU swamp, then to high ground near junction of ARUA AND DAGIA Rivers, arriving at boundary of PAI'I and AMEURU Goups at 1045 hrs.

Discussions with both PAI'I and AMEURU people.

Food purchased. Retreat at 1800 hrs.

Friday, 29th October.

Departed PAI'I 0730 hrs crossed DAGIA River 0745 hrs, then to Tari station at 0930 hrs. Reported to Mr. W.W.Crellin, Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION.

All factors considered, the native situation is very quiet.

There has been no outbreak of fighting in this area since early August, which now adds up to a period of three and a half months, probably rather a long time in between fights for these people, when it is considered that a small incident such as stealing a pig could easily be the signal for a large outbreak of fighting, and as an excuse for settling many older scores.

There is on the part of the majority of headmen and people a genuine respect for the Administration, and an awareness that the presence of the Administration is to their benefit.

However, as with every community, there are those who will never respond to talking and fair treatment, and who will have to be dealt with firmly in the near future, if our control of the area is to be increased. Action taken against several troublemakers will quickly win many headmen and others from the boundary line well over to our side.

Aiyena-Piwa Rivers Area:

This area is quite good.

There was an outbreak of fighting at TUGERE in early August, but this area being very close to the station, Mr. W.G. Murdoch, was, with a large squad of police, able to prevent it going any further than a one-day battle.

When the patrol arrived here, there was very little tension. There was some hesitation on the part of the people coming up to the patrol, but after we had stayed there several days it was evident that quite friendly relations existed between the two groups, the only tension being that at first the people were wary of the patrol's intentions.

The various compensations in the form of pigs and girigiri shell for the fighting and the one youth killed had been satisfactorily completed.

The patrol left the area, completely satisfied with the situation there.

Probably the two largest groups in this area are the TABADIA and PIANDALI groups, and both have caused some unrest in the recent past. Neither of the two main headmen of these groups, KEBADIA of PIANDALI and PAIDURIA of TABADIA had previously visited the station at TARI. The patrol stayed three days at TABADIA before PAIDURIA warily came up. These two headmen have been won over to the Administration, and good support can now be expected from both of them. With reference to PAIDURIA, and quoting the TABADIA men "his body is weak, but mouth very strong."

Visits of short duration, say two to three days or even one day visits, will be of great value and pay dividends here in the future.

Piwa-Arua Rivers Area:

By far the largest group in this area is the AIA GALI group, a strong group living near the foothills.

The patrol cemented friendships previously made with some headmen, and won over one influential headman, KOMIA, who had not visited the station.

Nearing the end of the patrol, the ALAGALI area was revisited when word that a small outbreak of fighting had occurred there was received.

As it happened, two men had commenced to fight, but KIABUA and other headmen had told all others not to participate in the quarrel. He himself adjusted the cause of the disturbance, and brought the two men concerned to the patrol, where they were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at TARI.

Though only a small incident, it was pleasing to note the action of these headmen, and the patrol can probably claim some success due to the establishment of friendly relations in this area earlier in the patrol.

The ALAGALI group, however, is one to be watched and visited frequently.

Another large group which should be visited frequently is the HARO group

Near the ARUA River, in this area, are three moderately large groups, which have figured prominently in unrest in the past. They are the TABUDA, AMURU, and PAI'I groups.

Very good relationships were established with the headmen of these groups, one headman of TABUDA accompanying the patrol, and is now working on the station labour line, so that, as he put it, "he can fully understand our ways and so teach the other people in his group."

There should be a decided future improvement in all three of these groups.

The KANGUA group to the east of the TABUDA group, although apparently not a large group, seem somewhat surly, and could bear watching.

In July, extensive tribal fighting took place in the HARO-POROBU area. The patrol stayed over a week in this area, and succeeded in persuading most of the POROBU people to return to their true ground, and to commence work on new houses and gardens. The HARO people have completed all their compensations, whilst the POROBU people have a small amount of compensation yet to make, but are unable at the moment due to lack of pigs. Their creditors have stated that they are willing to wait until the POROBU people have the necessary pigs.

Regular short visits will also greatly improve this area, and quick intervention in any tribal fighting will win over many people who wish to abandon fighting, but who are looking to the Administration for adequate protection, and punishment of wrongdoers.

Arua - Huria Rivers Area:

It could be presumed that this area being further away from the station the native situation would not be as good as the ARUA-PIWA area.

However, the position is about the same as the former area, and in some parts better.

The HALANI group is a large one in the foothills towards DOMA Peaks. Before going into this area, rumours circulated that these people were ready to attack the patrol, and the walk into the area was carried out in silence by the carriers, who were usually full of song.

On arrival at HADANI the patrol was met by one headman. On the following day, about 150 HADANI men congregated near camp, but refused invitations to come in. With four police I then went and met them in a small garden area, and spoke at length to some eighty men. After this some 120 HADANI men came into camp.

The friendly headman who met the patrol confirmed rumours, that prior to the arrival of the patrol, a large number of HADANI men had had several meetings, presumably the main topic of discussion being the desirability of attacking the patrol. I think these people would have attacked the patrol if they had been offered any provocation by the party.

While at TABUDA, instructions were received from Mr. V.G. Murdoch, Assistant District Officer, to proceed to TAURI and investigate tribal fighting in that vicinity. This fighting had first been reported by Mr. W.W. Crellin when he passed through the area on his return to TARI from KUTUBU. On his arrival the fighting stopped, and negotiations for peace and compensations were commenced by Mr. Crellin.

This fighting was actually a 'near miss' as far as the patrol area was concerned, it taking place just to the south of the HURIA River. The patrol stayed in the area until the full compensations of over 100 pigs were made by the IANGARI and PAGE groups. Fighting here took the usual pattern of several men stealing a pig, and all the able-bodied men joining in the resultant fight. By the time the patrol arrived in the area, the two main troublemakers had moved off down TAMBERA way. While in the area some twenty PAGE men were contacted and lent a hand with the building of houses at TAURI. On the departure of the patrol, the area was quiet and back to normal.

GENERAL - NATIVE SITUATION:

There is cause for optimism in this area. Good contacts have been made on previous patrols, and it is hoped that this patrol further helped in consolidation.

No part of the area is more than six hours hard walking from the station, and even visits of a short duration will help greatly.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

There were very few native ceremonies in progress during the course of the patrol, this probably being due to the wet weather and also more important tasks such as garden-making.

As mentioned earlier, the people seem to have a genuine respect for the Administration. However while this respect applies to European officers, there is a very noticeable tendency on the part of many to regard the Native Constabulary with an attitude almost bordering on contempt.

There was a great interest in this year's proposed Xmas gathering at the station, and many of the HURIA River people who have not been in for a Xmas gathering before promised that they would turn out in force this year.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont)

The main topic of discussion with all these people of course is that regarding 'MOGA' payments, i.e. in general compensation for people killed in tribal fighting. There are continuous discussions over these payments, some dating back to more than a generation ago. 'MOGA' discussions completely dominate other discussions and disputes such as 'bride payment', land, and other matters and are usually directly or indirectly the cause of tribal fighting.

There is a growing awareness of the Administrations' ability to arbitrate successfully in disputes, many people bringing their troubles to the patrol.

COURTS for NATIVE MATTERS and DISPUTES:

Five natives were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

<u>Charge.</u>	<u>Section.</u>	<u>No. Heard.</u>	<u>No. Sentenced.</u>
Pious Behavior	71(E)	1	1
Escaping from Legal Arrest	70(C)	1	1
Threatening Behavior	71(C)	1	1
Unlawfully Striking	71(A)	<u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>2</u> <u>5</u>

In every area, numerous disputes were heard by the patrol, many being amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Many reports were received of 'MOGA' payments being made prior to the arrival and after the departure of the patrol, most stemming from the influence and presence of the patrol.

In all areas, the people were strongly encouraged to amicably settle their own disputes, but if failing to do so, then to bring the matter immediately to a patrol or to the station at TARI.

There do not appear to be many land disputes in this area, most of the group land boundaries being well-defined by ditches, streams, tracks etc. There may be more land disputes later on, but these will probably be concerned with individual plots within the above larger group boundaries.

At the moment, in this area, there appears to be plenty of gardening land for the population, and this state of affairs is not of course conducive to land disputes.

Some 'MOGA' disputes involved compensation for elderly native who receiving spear wounds some thirty odd years before, and part of the arrow remaining in their body, have recently died, their relatives now claiming compensation. Such 'MOGA' compensation is strictly legal according to HURI custom, but usually involves a small amount of compensation as say fifteen pigs.

REST HOUSES:

As per the patrol instructions, two Rest Houses, with attendant Police Barracks and Labour quarters were built.

The Rest House at HANGAPO now also serves as a Road Camp for the two Constabulary stationed there.

REST HOUSES (Cont).

The area surrounding the HANGAPO Rest House does not command a large population, mainly due to large scale tribal fighting here during the last few years between the TABADIA and MAGABO groups. A certain amount of mistrust between the two groups still exists. The Rest House area approximates the ground boundary between these two groups, and its presence there should induce more people of both these groups to return to their original ground.

The Rest House at POROBU has, I think, been built on a very suitable site. There are large cleared garden areas on all four sides, the ground sloping down gently on all sides. The selected area is approximately 400 south of the previously proposed site at PAIPA which proved to be unsatisfactory. From the native administration angle, the position of the Rest House is also good as it approximates to the boundary of six native groups. viz. KOMIA, NOMANDA, HARIA, DCMA, TARONDA, and KNIABA groups.

During the building of both Rest Houses, a good deal of assistance was given by the local native people, who supplied all the timber, rope, and cane grass at no cost, as well as helping with the actual construction of the buildings. The kunai grass was supplied by the women, to whom payment in the form of salt or girigiri shell was given.

Six days was taken to clear the ground, erect all houses including complete flooring of the Rest House proper.

The area could do with some more Rest Houses and some suggested sites are -

- (a) In the ALAGALI group on the sub-group KENDC ground, between the ARUA and PIWA Rivers.
- (b) In the HAPO group, between the ARUA and PIWA Rivers.
- (c) Between the PA'I and MBURU groups, near the ARUA River.

ROADS:

The HOIYEVIA road was further marked to go past the HANGAPO Rest House, then through TABADIA ground to the PIWA River. In addition, the TABADIA people being willing to commence on this section, several men were sent to the station to collect some spades and mattocks. At the time of writing they have fully completed 100 yards of road, as well as roughly clearing the whole marked portion of the road.

Good work has been done on the HOIYEVIA-HANGAPO section and the road will be completely through to HANGAPO by the end of January, 1955.

The proposed road south of the PIWA River will probably pass through the KOMIA, NOMANDA, PIRINI, TAEUDA and KANGUA groups to the ARUA River, then through the TARODA, PIANGO, TABADIA groups to the HADANI group. From here it will proceed between the ARUA and HURIA Rivers to TAURI Rest House.

There will be no insurmountable difficulties in making these roads, and in most areas they can be quickly made. The road from TAURI to HADANI should be very easy to make as the ground generally is quite flat.

The road-making in this area is very noticeably playing a large part in an improving native situation, and provides a good opportunity for groups to congregate and thrash out disputes.

CENSUS:

No census work has been undertaken in any part of this area, and although some census work could be undertaken now in the AIYENA - PIWA River areas, it is my opinion that the census could more profitably be carried out at a later date.

Population.

It is very difficult to give an estimate of the population in this area, where although it may take half an-hour by foot to find one house, a call could in some parts produce a hundred or so people in a matter of a few minutes.

The area may have a population of 5,000, but I would be quite surprised if a population of 6,000 is subsequently found.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No Village Constables or Councillors have been appointed in the area.

The present approach to the main body of people is through their own locally appointed headmen.

Unfortunately, none of these headmen hold sway over a large number of people, and in most cases an average headman would be lucky if he could collect fifty men to hear and obey his instructions.

Most of these headmen are fortunately pro-Administration.

There is one man by the name of LIWA who could possibly be appointed a Village Constable in the near future. He is the son of a HURIA River headman, and was first contacted by Mr. Taylor in his early patrol into the TARI basin. Since then he has worked at WABAGA and Mt. HAGEN, as well as LAE and RABAU. At present he is at WABAGA, but should be returning to his home here shortly.

Other men that could be possibly considered for appointments in the future are BADI of WABIAGO group, and HEBEHE of ALAGALI group.

CARRIERS:

The patrol started off with ^{forty} ~~thirty~~ carriers from the station, and after several days fifteen were returned. Later on, another fifteen were returned leaving a total of ten permanent carriers remaining with the patrol. All other carriers were day to day carriers, and no difficulty was experienced in securing their services. Future patrols in this area, could, if they wished, proceed with day to day carriers only.

Some difficulty could be experienced however, if the patrol covered any great distance in one day away from the carriers' own ground.

EARTH TREMORS:

Within at least the past fifteen years, and up to November, 1953, the only earth tremors experienced by the native people have been very slight, and occurring very irregularly.

Over the last year, however, the incidence of these

EARTH TREMORS (Cont).

Tremors has increased to such an extent to have a daily average of one tremor during some months, while the intensity of the tremors have increased also.

During the first few weeks of the patrol many tremors were experienced, two of these were of Mercalli Intensity 4-5 while many others were of strength 2-3.

The native population has no explanation for these tremors, tho they do state that their main spirit 'TAMA' is not responsible for them.

In some instances, in not particularly soft or loose ground, continuous cracks of up to twelve feet length and six inches width have been caused by recent tremors.

AGRICULTURE & STOCK:

Vegetables seeds were eagerly sought and distributed in all areas.

Garden food supplies seem sufficient, and after the patrol had stayed seven days in three areas ample food was still forthcoming.

The greatest success of the European imported crops is maize, which has become in most areas a main subsidiary crop. Tomatoes and cabbages are also plentiful in the areas closer to the station.

Many pigs are still suffering from sickness, and some owners send their pigs to further-away areas to avoid contamination with disease-ridden pigs.

HEALTH:

Native Medical Orderly MUKU accompanied the patrol, and besides daily attention to the Native Constabulary and carriers, gave treatments to many village people.

The young of the area seem very healthy and their figures indicate an abundance of food. Many of the children who received treatment at one camp turned up several days later at a different camp for continued treatment.

People who required more treatment then the patrol could offer were sent to the Methodist Hospital at HOIYEVIA.

A very common complaint amongst the elderly men is that of paining in their knees. Their own treatment consists of brushing their knees with nettle leaves which presumably induces more pain than originally. Most agreed that our linament treatment was far more pleasant and effective.

A comparatively large number of village people seem to be blind in one eye, the very great majority not being caused by snapping bowstrings.

A few people (about four) exhibiting symptoms of malarial fever were treated by the patrol.

Quite a number of obvious cases of Hansen's disease were seen. One or two were young children in their teens.

All Hansenides seen were of a very cheerful disposition, and not seemingly worried by their fate.

While at TAURI, at the junction of the DAGIA and HURIA Rivers, an additional house suitable for a married native medical orderly was built, also another small building which would be suitable for an Aid Post. These were constructed on the possibility of sufficient native medical staff coming into TARI, and the Health Department being desirous of establishing an Aid Post at TAURI.

During the course of the patrol MUKU did all that was required of him, was a cheerful member of the party, and his conduct good at all times.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

(A)

The patrol spent a great deal of time in collecting the names of the various groups, and their sub-divisions. Where possible land boundaries of these groups were obtained also. Mr. Brown did all this type of work in the AIYENA-PIWA Rivers area, and there should be little correction needed in these groupings in the future. There will undoubtedly be a number of corrections needed in the PIWA-ARUA-HURIA Rivers groupings.

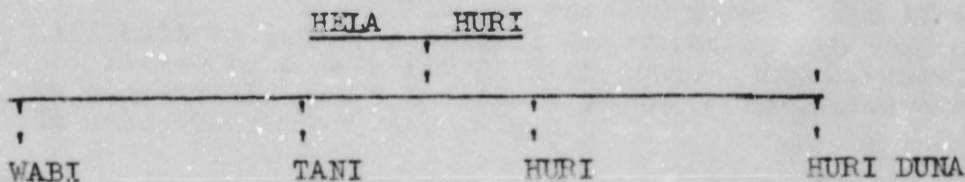
Besides having no true villages or hamlets, there are no "House Lines", no true Ceremonial Grounds, and there does not appear to be any systematic placing of their houses.

Like other Highland Groups, they appear to be a Patrilineal society, but in two cases I came across two boys whose clan grouping was not derived from their mother's or father's group, but from another. Both parents were their true parents, and the boys had always been with one or another of his parents. The parents were not divorced. Perhaps it was a matter of mis-interpretation, or mis-understanding.

The HURI people are under many obligations of assistance, and not only to various relatives, or to two clans, but at times up to six or seven different clans.

The word HELA HURI is often heard and seems to embrace all true HURI people. The HELA could possibly be translated as 'altogether' or 'one kind'. The north-western boundary of the HURI people would appear to be not very far to the north-west of MUNIMA, and the publicised LAVANI would no doubt come into the HELA DUNA category, and speaking the language of those people.

The HURI people can possibly be split into the following broad classification, but I don't think too much significance should be attached to it, as the grouping indicates different parts of the basin in relation to ground, and not to any differences in language, or the people themselves.



1. WABI could perhaps be literally translated as "down below", and the WABI area could probably be marked as that area belonging to HURI people south of the HURIA River, and proceeding towards KUTUBU.

2. TANI is the name given to that area which approximates to that known on the map as HAIBUGA MARSH.

3. HURI is the name given to that area of land surrounding the station at TARI, and whose boundaries would very roughly approximate to the following: to north, TARI River; to east, TARI

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Cont).

"to east, TARI"

River and HAIBUGA MARSH; to west, HUMPHRIES Range; to south, HURIA River.

4. HUPI DUNA embraces that area of ground to the west of the TARI River, and towards DUNA PEAKS. They are not to be confused with the true DUNA people occupying different land, and speaking a different language not HURI.

The HURI burial custom has been very well described before, but the following comments can I think be committed to print without fear of repetition.

There are four actual stages, and these are carried out when a person has died from a natural death. Where death has been due to an arrow wound, or by sorcery, these stages are not carried out.

1. After the person has died, a rough shelter is built, and the body placed on roughly made bed. The women congregate and mourn for a period not usually exceeding two days.

2. Then amid much wailing from the womenfolk, the body is placed in a small box about ten feet above the ground, the ground below being fenced in by stakes.

3. After the body has remained in the second stage for perhaps some six months, and when the body is almost completely decomposed except for a small amount of remaining skin, the body is then transferred to another box, about three feet from the ground.

4. The body stays in this third position until only bones remain. Then when some pigs have been collected, perhaps fifteen, they are eaten at night near the burial place, and the following day, the bones are placed on top of the ground in a box resting on the ground.

On the outside of the mens' burial boxes, a figure of a man, including his red wig and penis, is often roughly carved.

The personality pattern of the HURI people could probably be described as very similar to many other Highland groups.

They are aggressive people, quick to anger, and delight in oratory.

If a man is in a 'tight corner', but a good orator he will in all probability extricate himself from the situation.

In tribal fighting, women are not spared, and a warrior who manages to shoot several women seems to gather as much prestige as if he had killed several able-bodied men.

The HURIS are nervous people, and it is difficult to get even a small gathering to sit down quietly, and listen to a talk for half-an-hour. Any discussions, to be successful, needs a certain amount of gestures and dramatics to hold their interest.

On two occasions, a sound resembling the discharge of an arrow was heard, resulting in several men jumping to their feet.

CLAN GROUPINGS - AIYENA - HURIA RIVERS AREA.(A) Aiyena-Piwa Rivers Area:

The following clans are in this area:-

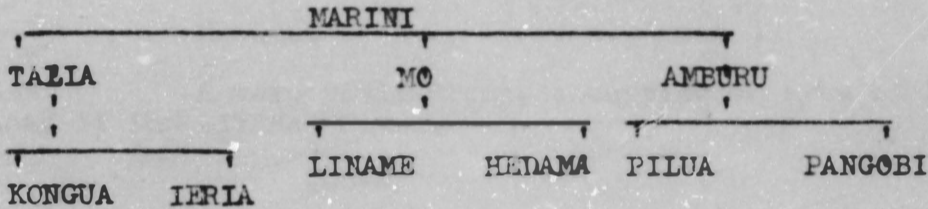
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. MARINI. | 9. TWARIA. |
| 2. TOMBE. | 10. EFEBE. |
| 3. MAGABO. | 11. PAGADA. |
| 4. HOGANI. | 12. LEWA. |
| 5. TEGE. | 13. TUGERE. |
| 6. TABADIA. | 14. TOBE. |
| 7. URA. | 15. PANGOBI. |
| 8. PIANDALI. | |

1. MARINI:

POGORADIA MIMA (Informant and main headman.)
 WADIA PONGOLI (second headman)

Land Boundaries:

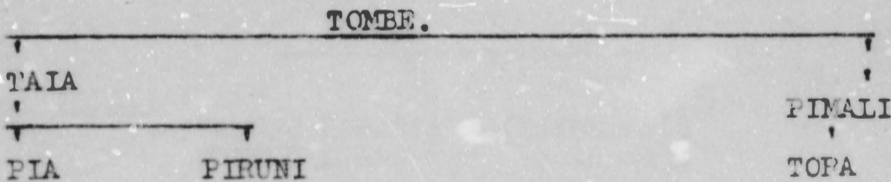
To the south RU Creek, separating from TABADIA and TOMBE groups.
 To the north River ANGARIA, separating MAGABO group.
 To the east a swamp ALAPU, separating TWARIA group.

2. TOMBE:

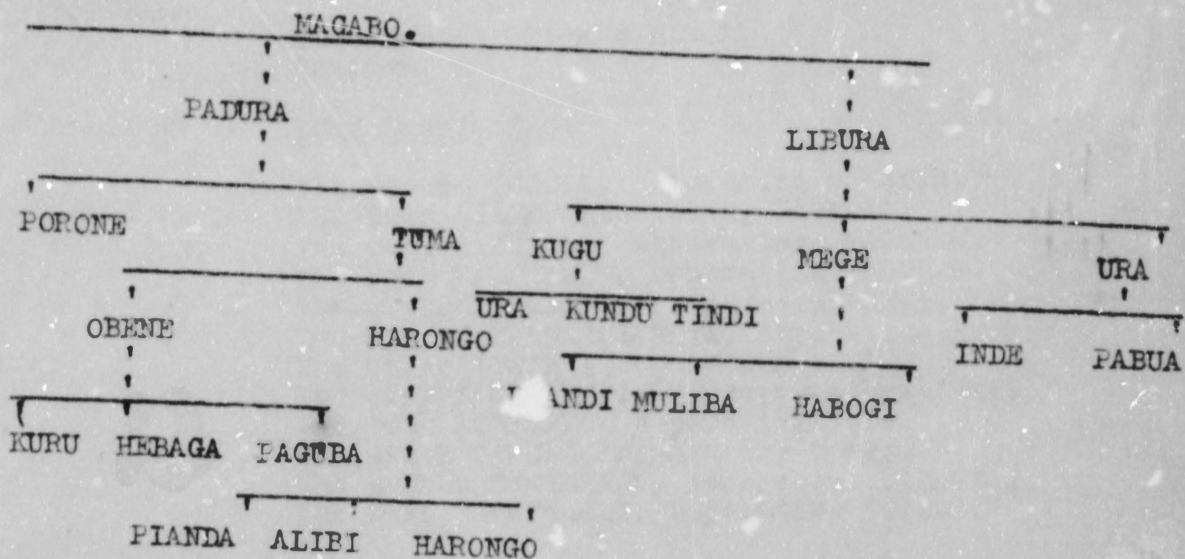
WADIA TAGOBE (Informant and headman.)

Land Boundaries:

To the north creek RU, separating MARINI.
 To the west bush KAUENDIDIA and ditch TUFU separating PANGOBI group.
 To the south ditches HANGAPO and TSIABUA separating TABADIA group.
 The bush TAGALI and creek IARUBA separating URA group.
 The creek IARUBA separating TOBE group.

3. MAGABO: Informant - HABORO PARADIA
Headman - no claimant.Land Boundaries:

The ditch and creek PARUA separating MARINI, also the river ANGARIA.
 The river AIYENA separating KORE group.
 The river ANGARIA separating AMEURU.
 The creek KABERA separating HOGANI group.

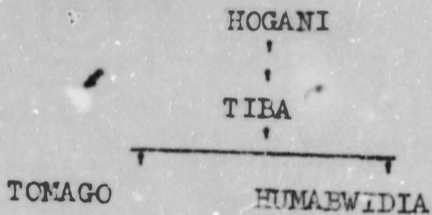


The INDE, PABUA, URA sub-groups live in WAGE Valley.

4. HOGANI:

HABORO PARADIA (Informant)
HEADMAN (no claimant)

A very small group, occupying an area of bush at the head of the AIYENA River.



5. YEGE:

HABORO PARADIA (Informant)
HEADMAN (no claimant)

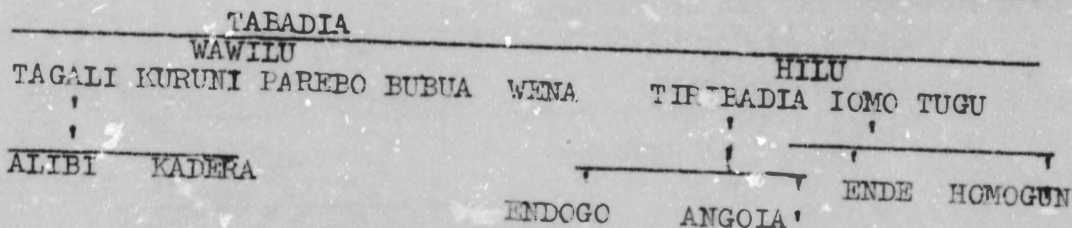
A very small group occupying an area of bush at the head of the AIYENA River.

6. TABADIA:

PAMUNU HORADIA (Informant)
PAIDURIA ABU (headman)

Land Boundaries:

- The creek RU, separating MARINI.
- The River PIWA, separating TARONDA.
- The creek GORABIA, separating POROBU.
- The ground TOGOIA separating URA.
- The creek KABULI, separating HARO.
- The swamp ALAPU, separating TWARIA and MARINI.

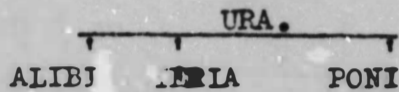


7. URA:

Informant: TAIAPÉ HARORA.
Headman : " "

Land Boundaries:

The ground TOGOIA, separating TABADIA.
The bush ATAKE, separating TABADIA.
The road NALIPAUI, separating, TARONDA.
The road HAROTORUI, separating TARONDA.
The ground TINDIKUI, separating LEWA.
The ground KANGATAGANDIA, separating LEWA.
The creek TIRIBU, separating LIWA.
The ground TIRIBUNIABU, separating LEWA.
The bush AGUBUNDU, separating TOBE.
The creek IARUBA, separating TOMBE.
The ground TIABUMABU, separating TABADIA.
The bush TAGATAGALI, separating POROEU.



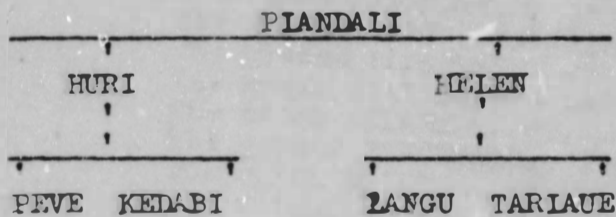
This group is numerically very small, but has a comparatively very large amount of ground. By mutual consent the surrounding groups are accustomed to working some of the URA ground.

8. PIANDALI:

Informant: KEBADJA LIMUNDU.
Headman : " "
 : ANGOBE HUBI (second headman)

Land Boundaries:

The creek TIRIBU, separating TOBE.
The creek FEKA, separating TEGE.
The swamp HAUAROPUGA, separating TEGE.
The ditch MINDIDIA, separating HARO.
The River PIWA separating TOMA and KINABA.
The creek, AUAIBA, separating PAGADA.
The ground TINDIKUI, separating LEWA and URA.
The ground KANGATAGANDIA separating TOBE.

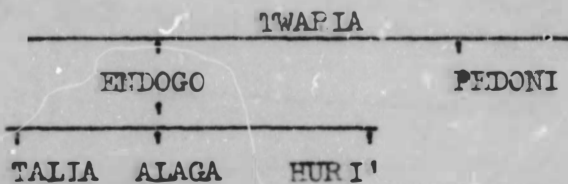


9. TWARIA:

Informant: PUPAMANIA WANDIEE.
Headman : " "

Land Boundaries:

The land boundaries are the same as EREBE below, the TWARIA people living with the EREBE people.

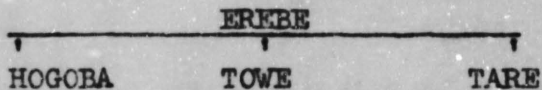


10. EREBE:

Informant: HEGABA NENE.
Headman : " "

Land Boundaries:

Bush KOGU, separating PAGADA and LEWA.
The creek TAIENDE, separating TUGERE.
The River TEBI, separating HONDABE.
The Rivers PIWA-TEBI junction separating KAKENDA.
The swamp HAUAROPUGA, separating TEGE.
The ditch TANGIMABU, separating TEGE.
The creek PEGA, separating TEGE.

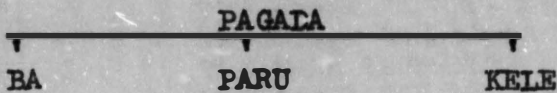


11. PAGADA:

Informant: BADIA MUNA.
Headman : " "

Land Boundaries:

Bounded on the north by the River TEBI.
Bounded on the east by LEWA.
Bounded on the south by EREBE.
Bounded on the west by TUGERE.

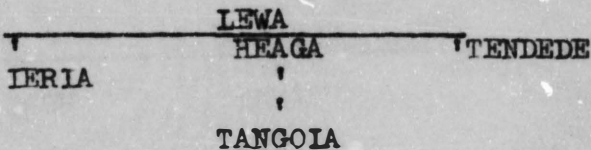


12. LEWA:

Headman: No claimant.

Land Boundaries:

The swamp KELESEFUGA, separating EREBE.
The swamp KEDEKOTIGI, separating TOBE.
The creeks HUBI and TIBERLIA, separating TOBE.
The ground TABAGWATE, separating TWANDA.
The River KIGILA, separating AIYENA.
The ditch ANDAREDA, separating PAGADA.
The ground TINDIMAME, separating PAGADA.
The ditch KIAMUTE, separating PAGADA.
The ditch, NGUABE, separating PAGADA.
The creek TUABO, separating PAGADA.
The di' n KWANGFBI, separating PAGADA.
The ditch KAMBALI, separating PAGADA.



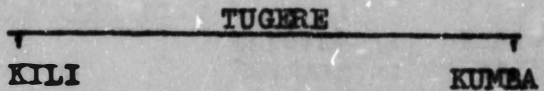
Some parts of the group are widely scattered, some members for example living in the HAIBUGA Marsh area, with others in the WAGE valley and some down KUTUBU way.

13. TUGERE:

Informant: IAMABU HABULIMA.
Headman : " "

Land Boundaries:

The River TEBI, separating HONDOBE.
The creek TAIENDE, separating ERKEE.
The ground TINDIMINDI, separating PAGADA.
The ditch KUGU, separating PAGADA.
The ditch POGKUDA, separating PAGADA.
The ditch EBATIBI, separating PAGADA.



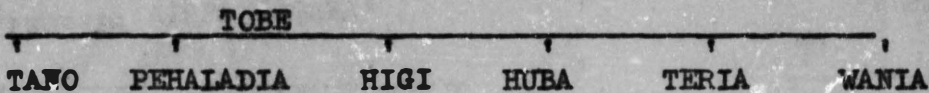
The majority of these people are living on PORAM Ridge.

14. TOBE:

Informant: HARE PEWARE.
Headman : HARE HABOFOKO.

Land Boundaries:

The bush KEKERETIGI, separating TOBE from LEWA.
The creek TIBERLIA, separating TWANDA.
The swamp KEKENDAFU, separating PANGOBI.
The creek HABONO, separating PANGOBI.
The creek IARUBA, separating PANGOBI.
The bush AGUBUNDU, separating ura.
The creek TIRIBU, separating PIANDALI.

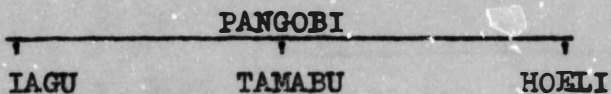


15. PANGOBI:

Informant: HABORO IABE.
Headman : EKANDALI URURU

Land Boundaries:

The creek IARUBA, separating PANGOLI.
The bush KIAUENDIDI, separating KAWI.
The River ANGARIA, separating MAGABO.
The Ceremonial Ground KUDIA, separating AMBURU.
The swamp PERENDAFU, separating TOBE.
The ditch PERENDAFU, separating TOBE.
The creek HABONO, separating TOBE.



(B) Piwa-Arua Rivers Area:

The following clans are in this area:-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ALAGALI. | 7. DOMA. |
| 2. POROBU. | 8. PAI'I. |
| 3. TARONDA. | 9. TABUDA. |
| 4. KINABA. | 10. AMBURU. |
| 5. DOMA. | 11. HARO. |
| 6. KANGUA. | |

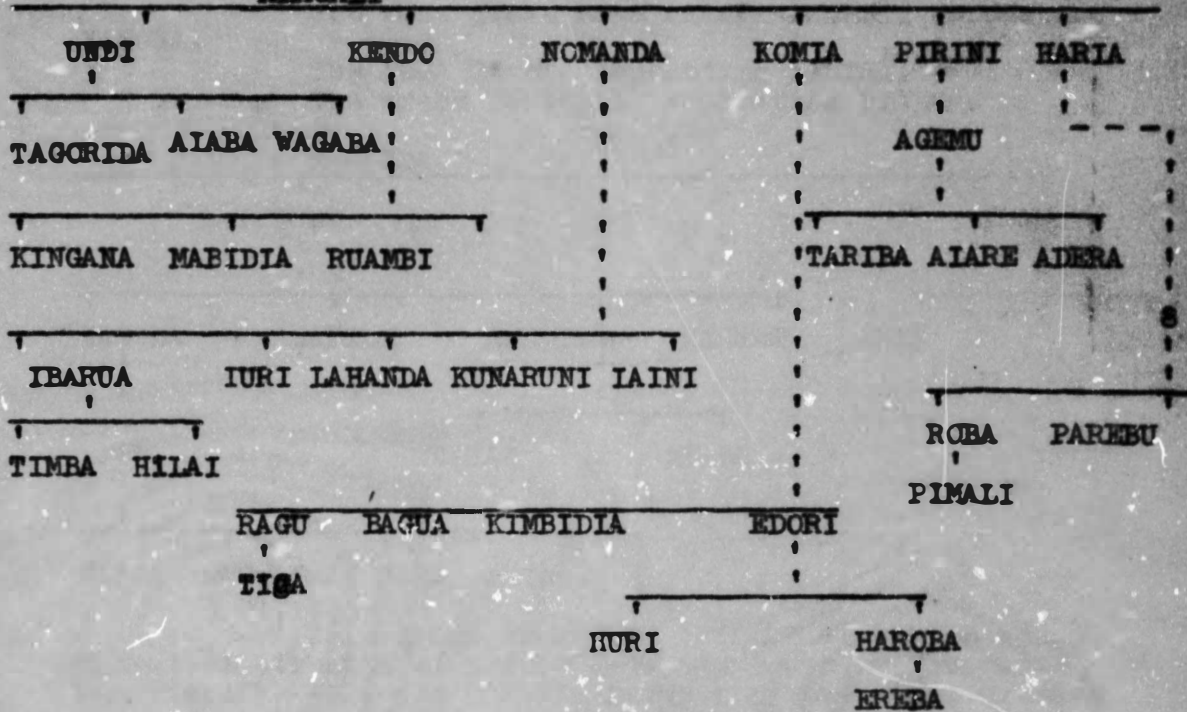
1. ALAGALI:

Informant: KIABUA MINABE.
 Headman : KIABUA MINABE. (KOMIA)
 Headman : HEREBE. (NOMANDA)
 Headman : KAMBI PARANA. (PIRINI)
 Headman : PAGAMU PAMA. (UNDI)

Land Boundaries:

The River PIWA, separating TABADIA,
 The ditch HUNDU, separating POROBU.
 The creek TOROKANA, separating POROBU.
 The swamp URUFU, separating TARAGALI.
 The swamp URUFU, separating TABUDA and HARO.
 The ground TARIKAMBE, separating KANGUA.
 The bush ARUNIAEDA, separating KANGUA.
 The bush KARAMAIDABU, separating KANGUA.

ALAGALI



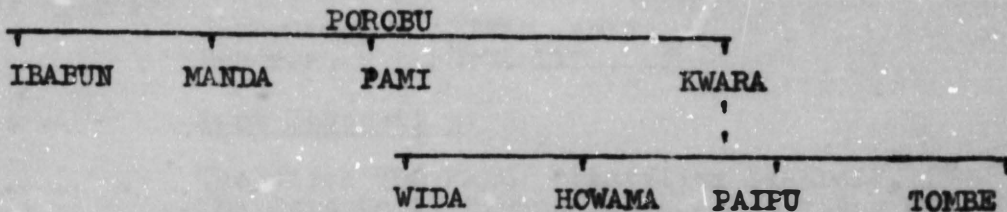
2. POROBU:

Informant: TEIA AGIBA.
 Headman : DILABE AGIBA.
 Headman : TEIA AGIBA.

Land Boundaries:

The creek HALE, separating DOMA.
 The garden PALI, separating ALAGALI.
 The creek WENABI, separating HARO.
 The swamp PARUMBI, separating ALAGALI.
 The creek TOROKANA, separating ALAGALI.
 The creek NIGALIA, separating ALAGALI.

In item 2 of these Land Boundaries, substitute TARONDA for ALAGALI



This group is numerically very weak, some of the sub-divisions above consisting of one man only. The group appears to have some stronger groups as allies.

3. TARONDA:

- Informant: GIBE WANDIDI.
- Headman : ALIADA GIBE (Piwa River area)
- Headman : KARAIGU (Arua River area)
- Headman : PAWA (" " " ")

Land Boundaries: (Piwa area)

The River KAUWINI, separating PORCEBU.
 Known ground but no name just to north of PIWA River, separating WRA.

The road KIGIRAGANA

The garden PALI, separating KINABA.

The creek KEIBU, separating DOMA.

(Arua area)

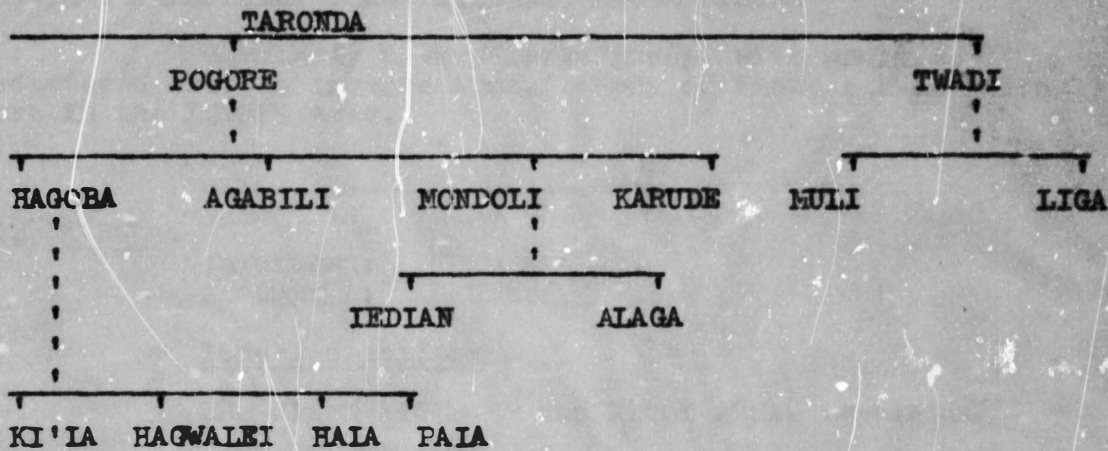
The ditch IABAOTAGANDIA, separating PIBI.

KANGUA.

The cane grass area PARAPARAKAMBI, separating

The ARUA River, separating TIGIBI.

The creek PUGEBELI, separating PIANGO.



This group is a good example of the changing numerical strength of groups over the years. Now quite numerically weak, the TARONDA group was some fifty or more years ago, a force with which to be reckoned.

People of the AGABILI sub-division reside near the ARUA River, as do the people of the MONDOLI sub-division.

People of the KARUDE sub-division reside in the HAIBUGA Marsh area.

4. KINABA:

Informant: ALIMBO KOLI.
Headman : AGIWA LEEK.

Land Boundaries:

The ditch TUGIMABU, separating PIANDALI.
The Ceremonial Ground KALIA, separating URA.
The garden PALIA, separating TARONDA.

KINABA

PEIPA IUNGUNI WARULE

A very small group, perhaps fifteen men at the very maximum, and practically all living with relatives in various other groups.

5. DOMA.

Informant: TURU MAGARA.
Headman : TURU MAGARA.

DOMA

IALO POBI DIGAWA ALIYENA EBADIA MU PIBAGI TUNGWA OBENE HARO HOBI

WENEN

PIBE TARONDA TOBE

NAOWA

TIGIMA TAMBARUMA MOMC TURIEWI AGOBE PALUGA

Seemingly a very large group, with members scattered over an immense area. Many of these sub-divisions are in the KUTUBU area.

6. KANGUA:

Informant: TURU MAGARA.
Headman : GAUWE.

Land Boundaries:

TALUDA.

The ditch KIGIDAME and River ARUA, separating

The cane grass PAPAPARAKAMBI, separating TARONDA.

The swamp LAMPARAFUGA, separating TABUDA and

AIAGALI.

The creek ARUI, separating AIAGALI.

KANGUA

PALABILE HOGWANI KELE OBI

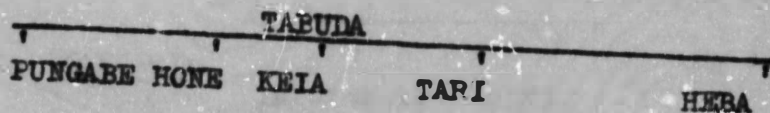
AJIKE MORCABA WAI'I HAGERA HONGO AGOIA

9. TABUDA:

Informant: KOMO TOGORA.
Headman : KOMO TOGORA.

Land Boundaries:

- The ditch KIGIDANE, separating KANGUA.
- The garden HANDOMONDO, separating AZAGALI.
- The creek KOTAMI, separating TARAGALI.
- The River ARUA, separating TARONDA.
- The River ARUA, separating FIBI.



Not a very large group, but surrounded by several strong groups, and have been forced many times in the past to defend themselves against these groups.

8. PAY'I: No reliable informant found. Will be compiled for TARI records in near future.

10. AMBURU@: Unfortunately also, no able informant forthcoming. Information for TARI records will be compiled in near future.

11. HARO: No able informant forthcoming. Information for TARI records will be obtained in near future.

(C) Arua-Huria Rivers Area:

The following clans are in this area:-

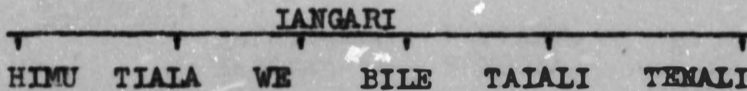
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. LANGARI. | 7. PIBI. |
| 2. PARABO. | 8. PIANGO. |
| 3. TOBANI. | 9. WABIAGO. |
| 4. WENANI. | 10. HADANI. |
| 5. TABAMALI. | 11. TAMBARUMA. |
| 6. TOMPERA. | |

1. LANGARI:

Informant: HIMU.
Headman : HIMU.

Land Boundaries:

Their boundary joining the ARUA and HURIA Rivers is the bush PIPEDETE and the creek KUTABI. Their other boundaries are very extensive and exist across the HURIA, DAGIA, and ARUA Rivers.



Apparently a numerically strong group, with extensive area of ground.

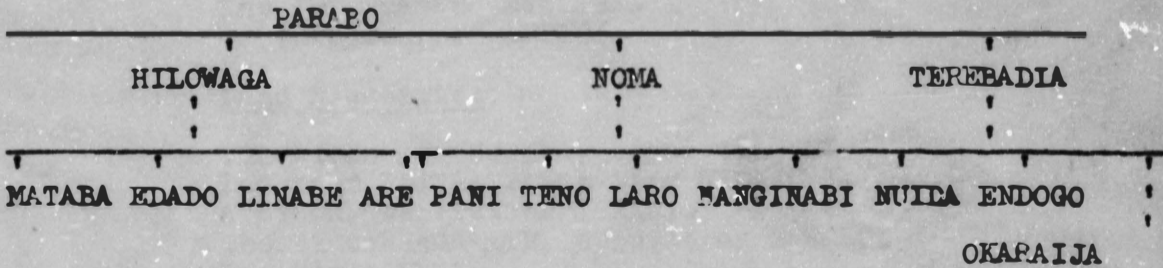
Only the WE and TIALA sub-divisions, generally speaking, live in that area bounded by the HURIA, DAGIA, and ARUA Rivers.

2. PARABO:

Informant: MATIABE.
Headman : NOMALANGI.

Land Boundaries:

The swamp HAGABALU.
The road AGAMATE.
The river MATI.
The River TUNI.



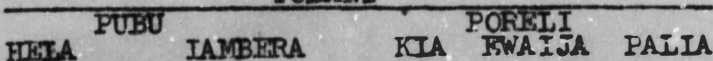
A numerically weak group.

3. TOBANI:

Headman : HAGWABI

Land Boundaries:

The ditch IUNGAMA, separating PAI'I.
The road HABAGWA.
The ditch WABIA.
The ditch HONDOBIA.



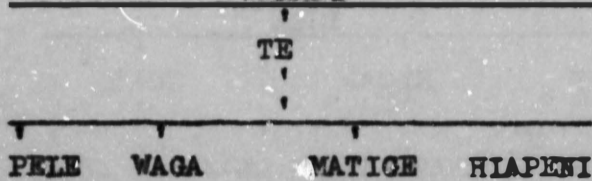
4. WENANI:

Informant: HUNGUNE.
Headman : HUNGUNE.

Land Boundaries:

The road HABAGWA.
The bush TAWAUIANDA.
The ditch AGAMATE.

WENANI



A numerically weak group.

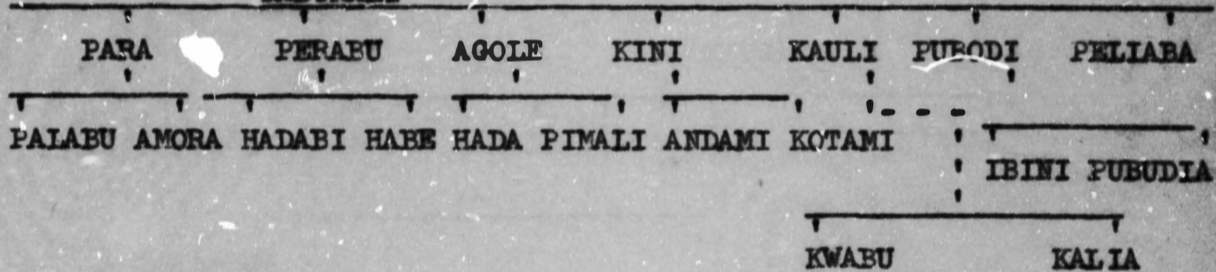
5. TABUMALI:

Informant: MATIAHE.
Headman : HONGOLA.

Land Boundaries:

A ditch, separating HADANI.
The swamp TUEBUANDA, separating PIANGO.
A ditch separating WABIAGO.
A ditch separating HARO.

TABUMALI



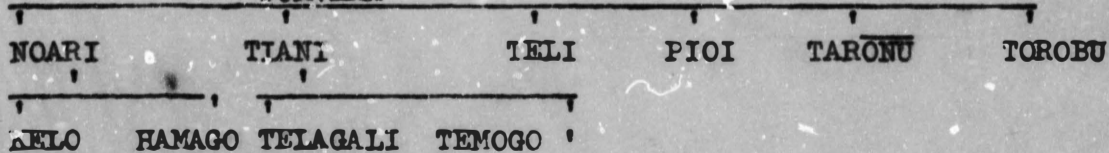
6. TOMBERA:

The Informant: MATIAHE.
Headman : ANDIGI.

Land Boundaries:

The ditch TAMBUGANDA, separating PIBI.
The road FAITE, separating HEDARUBI.
A ditch, separating TOBANI.
The di tek AGAMATE, separating PARABO.
The River HURIA.
A ditch, separating WENANI.

TOMBERA

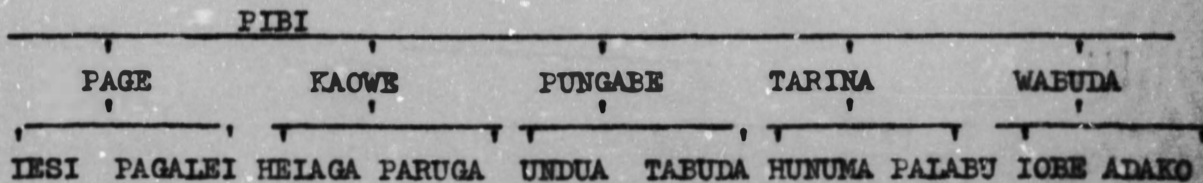


7. PIBI:

Informant: MATIABE.
Headman: AGIBA.
Headman : KWADU.

Land Boundaries:

The River ARUA, separating TABUDA.
The ditch PIANGO, separating TARONDA.
The creek MATE, separating WABIAGO.
The ditch TAMBU GANA, separating TOMERA.



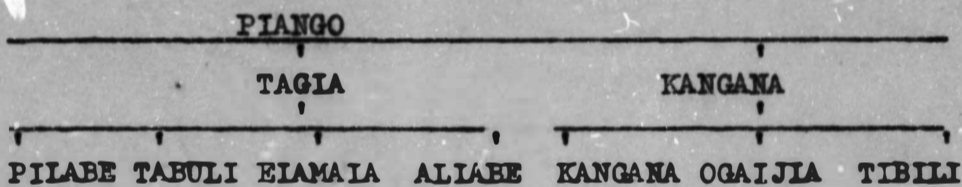
Seemingly a fertile area, and appears to support a dense population.

8. PIANGO:

Informant: MATIABE.

Land Boundaries:

The ditch HUBINA, separating WABIAGO.
The ditch FAWANDA, separating TABADIA.
The swamp HABIATE, separating TABUMALI.
The creek TENGE, separating HADANI.
The ditch IABIENDA, separating PIBI.

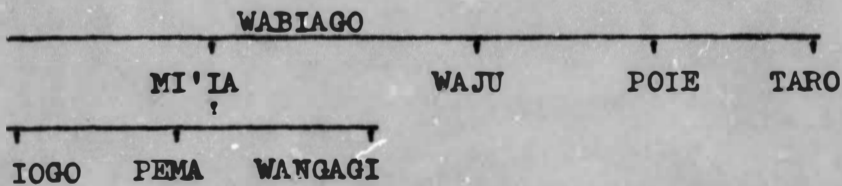


9. WABIAGO:

Informant: MATIABE.
Headman : BADI.

Land Boundaries:

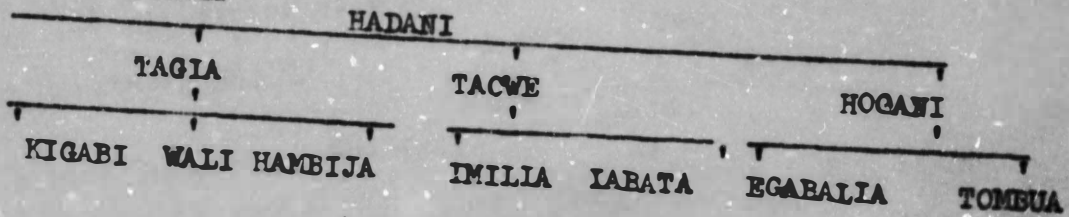
A ditch, separating PARABO.
The creek HUBENA, separating PIANGO.
The creek MATI, separating PIBI.
A ditch, separating TABUMALI.



This group represents a large number of people, but who are widely scattered. The WAJU and POIE sub-divisions reside south of the Huria River.

(A) 13.

10. HADANI:



A numerically strong group. Many of their members also living south of the HURIA River.

F.V. Esdale

(F.V. Esdale) Patrol Officer.

TAKI. 7th December, 1954.

tion

Appendix "B".
Report on Police Patrol Personnel:

J 1256 L/Corporal OGOKIFAIFA: On loan from GOROKA. Was with patrol for first three weeks only. All his work was of a very high standard, and suggested that he could very capably carry out the duties of a Corporal.

2323 Constable VAIDA:

Conduct: Very fair.
Bearing: poor.
Discipline: Good.

Is a good bushman. Quite, but energetic.

6972 Constable LOMAN:

Conduct: Good.
Bearing: Good.
Discipline: Good.

Inclined to be moody, but definitely a hard worker and intelligent.

7447 Constable HANDARI:

Conduct: Very good.
Bearing: Very good.
Discipline: Very good.

Took over duties of N.C.O. after departure of L/Corporal, and all things considered did very well. Should be kept in mind for promotion at a later date.

8316 Constable KAREHO:

Conduct: Good.
Bearing: Good.
Discipline: Good.

8492 Constable MANAPE:

Conduct: Good.
Bearing: Good.
Discipline: Good.

A promising young Constable.

8493 Constable KANKAFI:

Conduct: Fair.
Bearing: Fair.
Discipline: Good.

Not intelligent. A 'risk' in this area at the moment.

8494 Constable WEMEN:

Conduct: Good.
Bearing: Good.
Discipline: Good.

A 'trier', but very inexperienced. May improve.

8514 Constable KOTUME:

Conduct: Good.
Bearing: Good.
Discipline: Good.

Pleasantly surprised with his work, which now appears to have purposefulness, but will rise to ant great heights.

8755 Constable KIRIMAI:

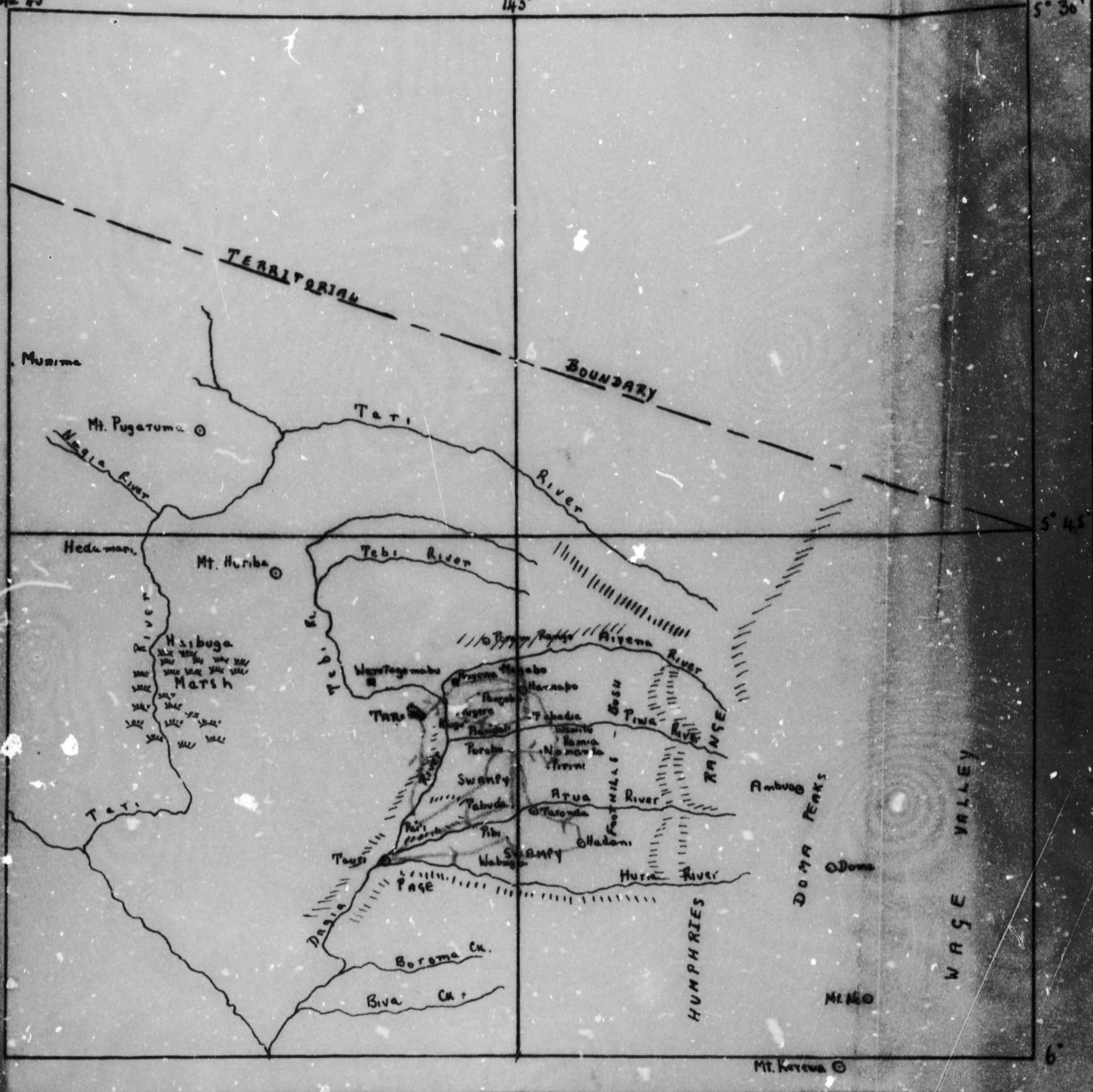
On loan from GOROKA. With patrol for first three weeks only. Inexperienced. Satisfactory.

8779 Constable GEGU:

On loan from GOROKA. With patrol for first three weeks only. Inexperienced. Satisfactory.

M. Cash
Officer R.P. & N.G.C.

142° 45' 143° 143° 15' 5' 30'





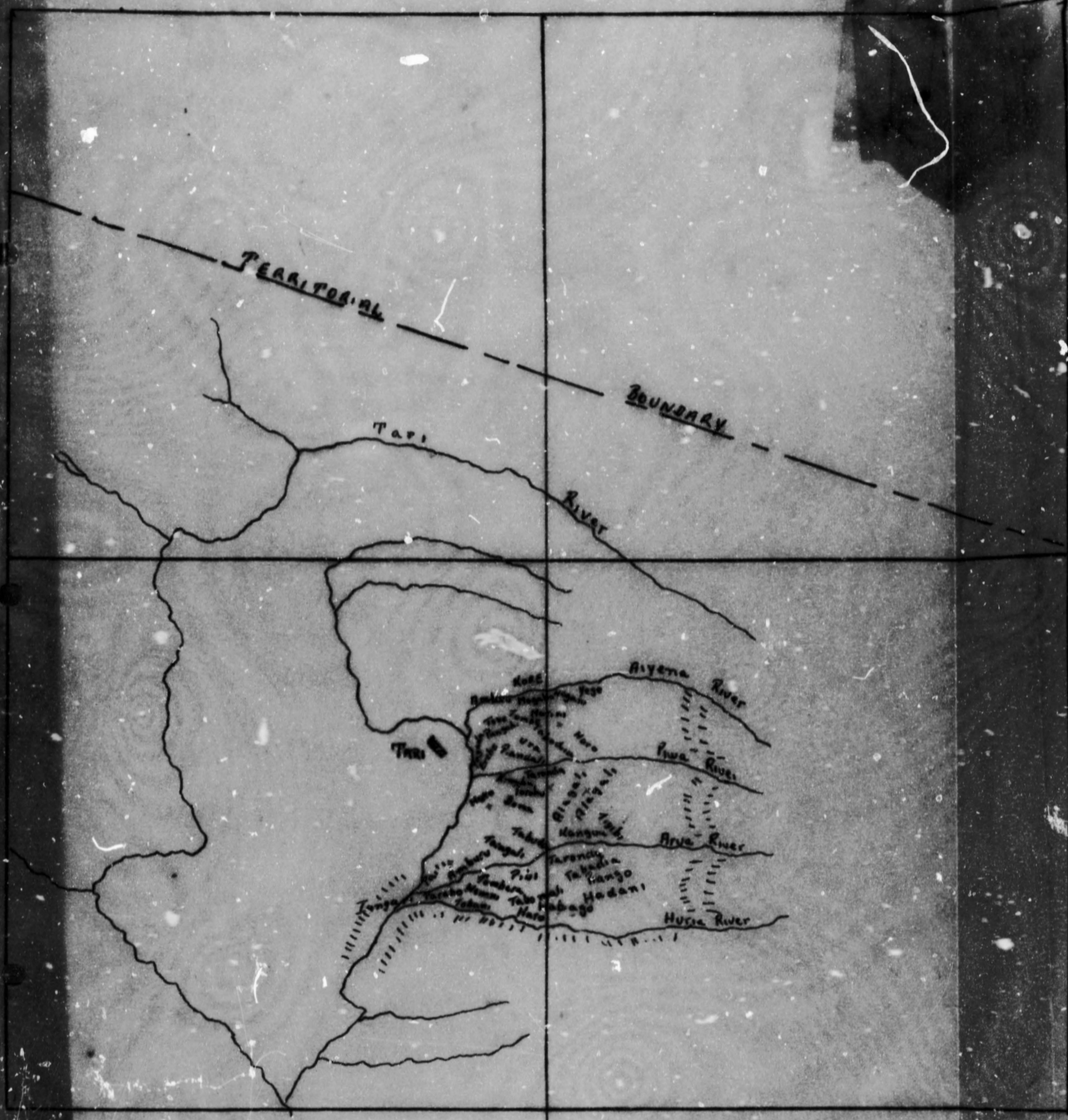
SCALE - 1 INCH - 4 MILES

PATROL No. 2-54/55.

TRACED FROM DISTRICT MAP.

LEGEND

-  Patrol Route
-  Rest Houses



SCALE - 1 INCH = 4 MILES

PATROL No 2-54/55

TRACED FROM DISTRICT MAP.

Showing: Areas of Main Clan Groups by F.V. ESCOLE RO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

District of.....**TARI Sub-District**..... Report No..... **3 of 1964/65**.....

Patrol Conducted by..... **W. Gwelin**.....

Area Patrolled..... **TARI - LAKE KUTUBU Road**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **-**.....

Natives..... **49**.....

Duration—From..... **30 / 8 / 19 54** to..... **8 / 10 / 19 54**.....

Number of Days..... **Thirty-four (34)**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **N. M. O.**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... /..... /19..... **54**

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

Map Reference..... **S.H.D. Map 4 m1.; 1 in. centred 6 degrees S. 145 W.**.....

Objects of Patrol..... **see p.1**.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 10 / 19 54

[Handwritten 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 £..... **-**.....

Residual Site Notes

30-48-70

27th October, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MINDI.

YAKI Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report and sketch map submitted by Mr. M. Grollin, Acting Assistant District Officer, together with your covering memorandum and a copy of Mr. Murdoch's Patrol instructions.

I agree that Mr. Grollin has made a useful contribution to the work of consolidating our influence in this area and in bridging the sporadic affairs between native groups to an eventual halt.

Successful medical treatments of painful ulcers, sores and other minor ailments, sympathetically administered, are a powerful help in winning the confidence and good will of primitive people.

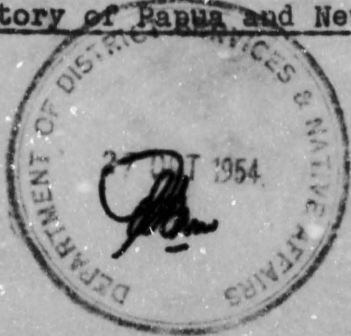
He and Mr. Endale can claim between them to have effected a satisfactory settlement between the YAKI and TIT groups, but as Mr. Grollin says it cannot be expected that the old animosities will resolve themselves and be forgotten quickly. Therefore it will be necessary to exercise due caution when out on field work in such parts of the Southern Highlands District for a considerable time to come.

87A

A.A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
District

7/10/54

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 363.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

22nd October, 1954.

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

TARI Patrol Report No.3 of 1954/55.

Three copies of the Report are forwarded herewith.

2. As mentioned this patrol was originally planned to consolidate influence and settle the unrest reported between Tari and Lake Kutubu. Unfortunately Mr. Crellon could not complete his work as he was requested to relieve Mr. Murdoch as Assistant District Officer, Tari.

3. Despite not finishing the objects I consider the patrol has achieved much in spreading Administration influence and it certainly has given Mr. Crellon a knowledge of one portion of his Sub-District.

4. Mr. Murdoch will also be travelling over this route on his way to Lake Kutubu and recreation leave. This also should assist in quietening the area.

5. This patrol has been a useful contribution to our consolidation programme.


(Robt. A. Cole)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

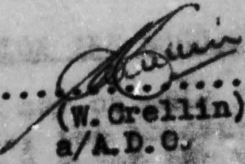
TARI PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1954/55

Conducted by - W. Crellin a/A.D.O.
Area Patrolled - TARI - KUTUBU Road.
Patrol Personnel - European -
W. Crellin.
Native -
R.P. & N.G.C. → 8
N.M.C. - 1
Carriers - 40

Duration - Commence 30th. August, 1954.
Finish 2nd. October, 1954.
Total 34 days.

- Objectives -
- (a) Consolidate Administration Influence among the Native Groups through which the road passes
 - (b) Deal with native unrest in the TAMBERA area.
 - (c) Endeavour to locate a route from TARI to KUTUBU suitable for a motor road.
 - (d) Routine Administrative requirements.

Attached - Appendix 'A' - Report on Police Personnel.
Appendix 'B' - Map.


.....
(W. Crellin)
a/A.D.O.

TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

6th. October, 1954.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2 - 163/54

Sub-District Office
TARI S.H.D.

26th August 1954

Mr. W. W. CRELLIN s/A.D.O.
TARI S.H.D.

PATROL TARI - KUTUBU ROAD.

References: MENDI memo. 30/5 - 180

" P.R. 1-52/53

TARI P.R.s 1-52

2-53

3, 5 and 6 - 53/54

LAKE KUTUBU 6- 39/40

7- 51/52 and map

5 - 52/53

3 - 53/54

Please undertake this Patrol as soon as possible. In the first instance, eight Police and all Patrol equipment and stores will be supplied from TARI. A further four Police will be supplied from LAKE KUTUBU. You may anticipate that in early October, Mr. G. H. BROWN C.P.O. will join you for a month for the purposes of training and experience.

MAIL RUNNER SERVICE

The proposed mail runner service between TARI and KUTUBU will be by carriers escorted by Police. The exchange point for Police and carriers from both Stations will be in the INGOBI/TAMBERA area.

PROGRESS REPORTS

Please submit a brief monthly report covering past activity, current activity, intentions, recommendations and any major requests. This report to be in triplicate, copies for KUTUBU, TARI and MENDI. At the conclusion of your Patrol please submit a full Patrol Report, again ensuring copies are sent to KUTUBU and TARI.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS

NATIVE UNREST

Generally it may be said that the Natives living on the headwaters of the HEME Ck., the headwaters of the WADA R., at BAKAI and in the hills to the N.E. of the BAKAI-TAMBERA track are in a state of hostility towards the inhabitants of the BENARIA River, TAMBERA and the valley of BAKARE and TAGUNI Rivers. There is also tension between the BENARIA R. Natives and the BAKARE R. Natives.

The Natives at DABE are only just now returning to DABE after fleeing from fighting.

REST HOUSES

(TAURI: Between the ARDA and HORIA Rivers near their junctions with the TEBI River)

Earthen floored Rest Houses have been built at TAMBERA and TAURI. A hut has been built at BAKAI. In June last year there were no Rest Houses between TAMBERA and PAUA. Three buildings were at PAUA.

TAURI is to be the Road Camp for Police working on the KUTUBU and TEBI Basin roads. Accommodation for six married couple, four Police, N.M.O. and Interpreter will be required. The Post Staff will be accompanying you and will be relieved as soon as the Post is established. As you move to TAMBERA please have the local Natives erect the necessary buildings at TAURI.

FOOD

Abundant food is available at TAURI and you should be able to obtain sufficient for your needs in the TAMBERA-MARIBU-LANGOBI area.

I suggest that you make gardens at BAKAI, HEORA and on either bank of the NARIA River. There are also patches of grassland between the places mentioned. Adequate fencing against wild and runaway pigs is very necessary.

ROAD

From my general observations of the area the best route for the TARI - KUTUBU Road leads : TAURI-BAKAI- HEORA and up the MARIBU Ridge to KUIERI.

I suggest that you examine the possible crossings of the WADA and NARIA Rivers and consult Mr. C.E. TERRELL P.O. of Lake KUTUBU before making any final decision on the route of the road.

The present foot crossing of the NARIA River is impassible in wet weather. If you find a better crossing place have a foot bridge put across. Wire is available at TARI for a suspension type bridge.

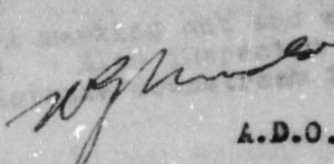
Road building tools are available at TARI for issue after you have allotted the road tasks.

SUPPLIES

Attach a list of requirements to the TARI copy of your progress reports and the items you request will be forwarded by the runner or party.

Mail will be forwarded as opportunity offers.

You will have to maintain your own runner services and provide your own Police escorts for parties. There are only eight Police left for Sub-District Headquarters. Road and guard commitments prevent any of these being used for runners. The position should improve after the return of Mr. ESDALE from Patrol.


a A.E.O.
A.D.O. TARI

Introduction

The Patrol was originally planned to be of three months duration, the idea being to cover the TARI/KUTUBU track in easy stages and radiate out from convenient points; however, at the end of a month I was recalled to take over the TARI Sub-District from Mr. Murdoch with the result that much of the work proposed was left undone.

We reached KUTUBU, having spent some time at each of the population centres on the way, and there I was able to benefit by Mr. Terrell's personal knowledge of the district in which we were working.

Although it was curtailed, I feel that the Patrol has done a little towards consolidating Administration influence through personal contact, distribution of seed, and particularly by rendering medical treatment.

There were no untoward incidents during the trip and despite a certain amount of internicine tension, our party had a friendly reception everywhere.

This is not a good time of the year to visit the Lower Tari groups, being the wet season we had rain every day and the tracks were very sloppy; but mainly it is the off-season for gardens so that one has to carry extra rations for the same reason many of the people spend long periods in the bush hunting and collecting to bolster their meagre food supplies, thus a Patrol is likely to meet only a small proportion of the population during the three month period of September through November.

Diary

Monday, 30th. August.

The party left the Station at 1130 hrs. and reached TAURI 4½ hours later. It was slow going in the rain and we were held up by slippery tracks and bridges. This was my first experience of the local sunken roads which appear to be becoming more and more abandoned in favour of conventional tracks on top of the ground.

Tuesday, 31st. Aug.

At Tauri marking out and erecting new carriers quarters. Also inspected DAGIA (or TEBI) River for some distance downstream for a suitable bridge site.

Wednesday, 1st. September.

Followed the westernmost of the two tracks which lead from TAURI to TAMBERA, then east along the crest of the ridges to the south of TAURI until reaching the track which goes to TAMBERA via PIANGANDA

4.

3.

Wednesday, 1st, Sept. (cont)

which was followed back to TAURI. The walking time was 6 hours.

Thursday, 2nd.

Down the south bank of the TEBI River and climbed several spurs in trying to locate suitable road and bridge sites. We eventually crossed the river by a native suspension bridge at a point some 45 minutes walk downstream from the TAURI camp and returned along the northern bank.

Friday, 3rd.

Completed building carriers quarters and started work on latrines etc.. I spent most of the day collecting grouping data of the local natives for the purpose of census.

Saturday, 4th.

Marked and cut part of the new road trace from TAURI to the Station.

Sunday, 5th.

Clean up around camp and organized carriers and loads for the morrow.

Monday, 6th.

Departed TAURI camp at 0800 hrs. and made camp near the banks of TEMI Creek in the TEBI area, it was said to have been the identical spot on which the first European into this area made one of his camps many years ago. The camp was visited by many natives of the vicinity who traded food for salt and giri-giri. Although there is a reasonably dense population here it was reported to be heavier to the west. Walking time for the day, 4½ hours.

Tuesday, 7th.

Broke camp and started walking at 0745 hrs., reaching PAKAI at 1245 hrs.. A few men and women came in with food, but it was necessary to issue rice too. Two heavy earth tremors were experienced today, the first at 5a.m. was about strength five, and the second at midday strength three to four.

Wednesday, 8th.

Local carriers did not arrive as they had promised and the whole day was spent ferrying cargo to HEORA where we made camp. No natives were seen during the day or at camp.

Thursday, 9th.

Left HEORA at 0740 hrs. and bridged the NARI (HEARIA) River which took nearly two hours, then ferried cargo on to TAMBERA Rest House. A few natives came in but very little food was available.

Friday, 10th. September.

Repaired buildings at TAMBERA Camp and spoke to some of the men from neighbouring hamlets. Little food was bought and most of the people were said to be away hunting and collecting anything edible as it was a between crop period in the gardens.

Saturday, 11th.

Continued renovations to the camp and built a dispensary. I walked around some of the hamlet and garden areas nearby but saw very few people.

Sunday, 12th.

Despatched most of the carrier line back to the Station as the shortage of fresh vegetables meant a heavy drain on the rations carried. Prepared cargo loads for trip to KUTUBU.

Monday, 13th.

Cleared camp water-hole and further work on TARI. Despatched three carriers to TAMBERA in the care of a Corporal and two Constables. I moved off for KUTUBU with five Constables and ten carriers. We reached HOIA 3½ hours later and made camp, contacting some of the natives from adjacent hamlets.

Tuesday, 14th.

Received word to break-off patrol and return to TARI. Spent day repacking cargo for carrying. Monday. Departed HOIA at 0740 hrs. and it took over eleven hours to reach PAUA; the going was particularly slow as it rained heavily all day and the track was knee deep with mud in places. A KUTUBU detachment of four police met us here.

Wednesday, 15th.

A good many natives, including women and children came to the camp early in the morning to sell food. We departed PAUA at 0930 hrs.; heavy rain soon started to fall and camp was made at 1430 hrs. in a bush clearing known as No.4 Camp.

Thursday, 16th.

The walk from No.4 Camp to KUTUBU canoe point occupied 6 hours. Mr Terrell met us there with canoes, and another 1½ hours brought us to the Station there.

Friday, 17th - Monday, 20th.

At KUTUBU discussing with Mr. Terrell various aspects of the area between TARI and KUTUBU Stations. I was also able to assist Mr. Terrell with some official chores during the stopover.

Tuesday, 21st.

From KUTUBU to No.3 Camp on return trip to TAMBERA. Two hours by canoe and 4½ on foot.

Wednesday, 22nd. Sept.

Left No. 3 Camp at 0730 hrs. and made camp at PAUA at 1415 hrs.. With no rain for the past two days the track was much drier and progress faster and more pleasant. Sufficient fresh food was bought for police and carriers.

Thursday, 23rd.

It took 6 hours 50 minutes to walk to IOKORCEBU, a deserted cultivation site, where we camped. There are no natives in the near vicinity.

Friday, 24th.

Departed IOKORCEBU at 0745 hrs. and reached HOIA at 1140, spent an hour there and then on to TAMBERA camp, arriving at 1640 hrs..

Saturday, 25th.

Cleared camp water-hole and further work on road. Despatched three police and nine carriers to TARI Station for supplies. Spent the afternoon talking to local men who came in and purchased a small quantity of fresh food.

Sunday, 26th.

Received word to break-off Patrol and return to TARI. Spent day readying cargo for carrying.

Monday, 27th.

Commence ferrying cargo to HOIA. There were only a dozen local men available to assist the ten permanent carriers in the line.

Tuesday, 28th.

Completed ferrying gear from TAMBERA to HEORA.

Wednesday, 29th.

All day ferrying cargo part way to PAKAI. Although runners had gone out for carriers, none came in apparently because of unrest. Made camp at about the half-way mark and contacted IMARI people who sold some food to us.

Thursday, 30th.

Relayed gear on to PAKAI and met a line of carriers who had come from the Station to assist us; although all the cargo was in by 1400 hrs., the idea of going on was abandoned because of torrential rain.

Friday, 1st. October.

At 0740 hrs. the cargo line was away and making fair time we reached TABE at midday. We were

Friday, 1st. Oct. (cont)

met there by a party of twenty or so warriors all armed to the teeth who explained that they, the TABES, had been carrying on an active feud with the IANGARI group for the past few days and were expecting another attack. Whilst explaining to the men present the attitude of the Government towards fighting and the penalties it would incur, a whoop went up from down the ridge on which we were standing and a party of TABE men who had kept out of sight went running down to meet the advancing foe. Although we were only a few hundred from the scene, there was not enough time to get on the spot myself so I put a shot into the air whereupon the opposing parties turned and fled.

The TABE men agreed to a settlement if we could persuade the IANGARI group to do likewise. The Patrol then moved on to TAURI, which is in the IANGARI area. The group involved were contacted and runners sent out to start negotiations.

Saturday, 2nd.

Returned to TARI Station, arriving at 1130 hrs. after a walk of 2 hours 40 minutes.

Summary.

Native Matters

Although the Patrol had a friendly reception everywhere, there is still tension between some of the small groups along the road. One cannot expect the old animosities to be adjusted to everyone's satisfaction overnight nor even in the immediate future; it is gratifying, however, to find that some of the natives are willing - and even anxious - to have the Government as an impartial arbitrator in their disputes.

The reported tension in the TAMBERA area is between people of MARIBU and HOIA on one side and KUIERI on the other. The trouble began when some youth set eyes on a girl during her menstrual period, this being the alleged reason for an illness she subsequently suffered. No compensation was paid and one thing leading to another, fighting broke out in which two men were killed. Unfortunately at the time of our visit most of the participants were away in the bush hunting and collecting food; others had crossed the TAGARI River, cutting the bridge behind them, and were supposed to be in the MANANDA basin. We were preparing to follow these to try and contact them when the Patrol was recalled. The Village Constable at ~~XXXX~~ HOIA and other men of the vicinity were warned of the probable consequences should there be any more fighting and have agreed to try and effect a settlement before the next Patrol later this month.

Native Matters (cont.)

The trouble between IANGARI and TABE groups started over a pig, the most common cause of disputes in the area. There had been sporadic fighting for two or three days before we reached the scene and was about to be continued just when we arrived, a shot in the air dispersed the two groups who were on the point of joining in battle, and they later agreed to have the Administration arbitrate in the matter. Negotiations were started immediately and subsequently continued by Mr. Esdale, P/O, who went and stayed there for some days. This Officer has since reported a satisfactory conclusion to the affair with exchange payments involving a hundred pigs or their equivalent.

One other dispute was reported between a few men of PAUA and some from KONDARI, so far this has not developed to the point of fighting. The men refused to come to me as requested, but the Village Constable has agreed to try for a peaceful conclusion to the affair.

Anthropological.

Many hours were spent in trying to sort out the grouping, both residential and genealogical, of some of the population pockets. The aim was to find something suitable for census taking at a later date as there are no established villages which lend themselves to this work.

What at first seemed a fairly straightforward task soon became complicated by alternative names and overlapping. The information collected to date needs expanding and clarification before being committed to print.

Medical and Health.

N.M.O. Maipari accompanied the Patrol and rendered medical aid wherever necessary. The general health appeared to be quite fair although it is said that the change of seasons generally brings with it illness and death.

Most of the patients treated were for cuts and abrasions, including a couple of old arrow wounds. Malaria is present, the incidence increasing as Lake Kutubu is approached, one huge spleen case from Tambara was hospitalized.

The area visited is reputedly bad for dysentery, but only one suspect case was brought to light and treated.

No nutritional deficiency diseases were detected, nor was any sipoma although scabies is present. Half a dozen natives suspect of Hansen's disease were also noted.

The natives are quite happy to have cuts and sores dressed, but are more reluctant to receive treatment for internal ailments until all their own remedies have failed and the patient just about past recovery.

Agriculture and Livestock

The TARI methods of agriculture and conservation of soil fertility have been described in earlier reports. The only changing feature is the introduction of new crops; corn is now to be found in almost every garden, cabbage and tomatoes are steadily finding their way further afield and other European vegetables are being grown nearer the Station.

Seed which was available for distribution was eagerly sought by these keen gardeners.

Some of the rather fine strain of pig to be found here have been dying of disease; although anthrax has been suspected, I have not seen the symptoms myself. A young boar which recently died on the Station was heavily infested with worms and all the internal organs were sent D.A.S.F. for analysis; from their report it seems possible that if native pigs have the same complaint it may be causing many deaths.

A sloppy individual, but young and inexperienced; he may improve with further service.

Roads and Bridges.

No. 7556 The vehicle road from the Station is going ahead and the trace has been cut off part of the branch which will lead to TAURI in the direction of KUTUBU.

No. 8752 Cutting and grading a road from the Station as far as TAMBERA should provide no undue difficulty so far as terrain is concerned. Bridging some of the streams, however, will be difficult; a span of sixty feet would cope with the TEBI River, thereafter all the streams could be forded until one meets with the NARI (BENARIA) River, a swift-flowing mountain torrent with a bed some 150 feet wide.

No. 6840 The stretch from TAMBERA to LAKE KUTUBU passes through limestone country with steep ridges and generally rough conditions. A vehicle road does not seem to be practicable and would be of doubtful value considering the work it would entail. Much can be done to improve the foot-track in this section and work on parts of it is in hand.

The present footpad is not bad in places and terrible in others. Heavy rains had turned much of it into a mudbath at the time we went along it.

Census

Records have been commenced in the TAMBERA villages but are incomplete. No books have been started yet for groups between there and TARI Station.

Map

Copy of District Map, 4 miles : 1 inch.

.....
(W. Crellin)

TARI Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55

Report on Police Personnel.

No. 6701 L/Cpl. ITUNGA
Quite a good member, but would be a better
N.C.O. if his command and air of authority were
improved

No. 7832 Const. HARAKI
Quiet and steady, better than average in
the bush.

No. 8754 Const. GUNUA
Needed constant shaking up. Extra duties
at one stage for sleeping on guard.

No. 8511 Const. IAGASA
A sloppy individual, but young and
inexperienced; he may improve with further service.

No. 7568 Const. POKINO
A bright and hardworking young Constable.

No. 8759 Const. KOEKOTA
Cheerful, intelligent and willing. Should
be much better than average with more experience.

No. 7647 Const. KAMAN
Satisfactory.

No. 6545 Const. VIACHEMBI
Satisfactory.

.....
(W. Crellin)
a/A.D.O.

6th. October, 1954.

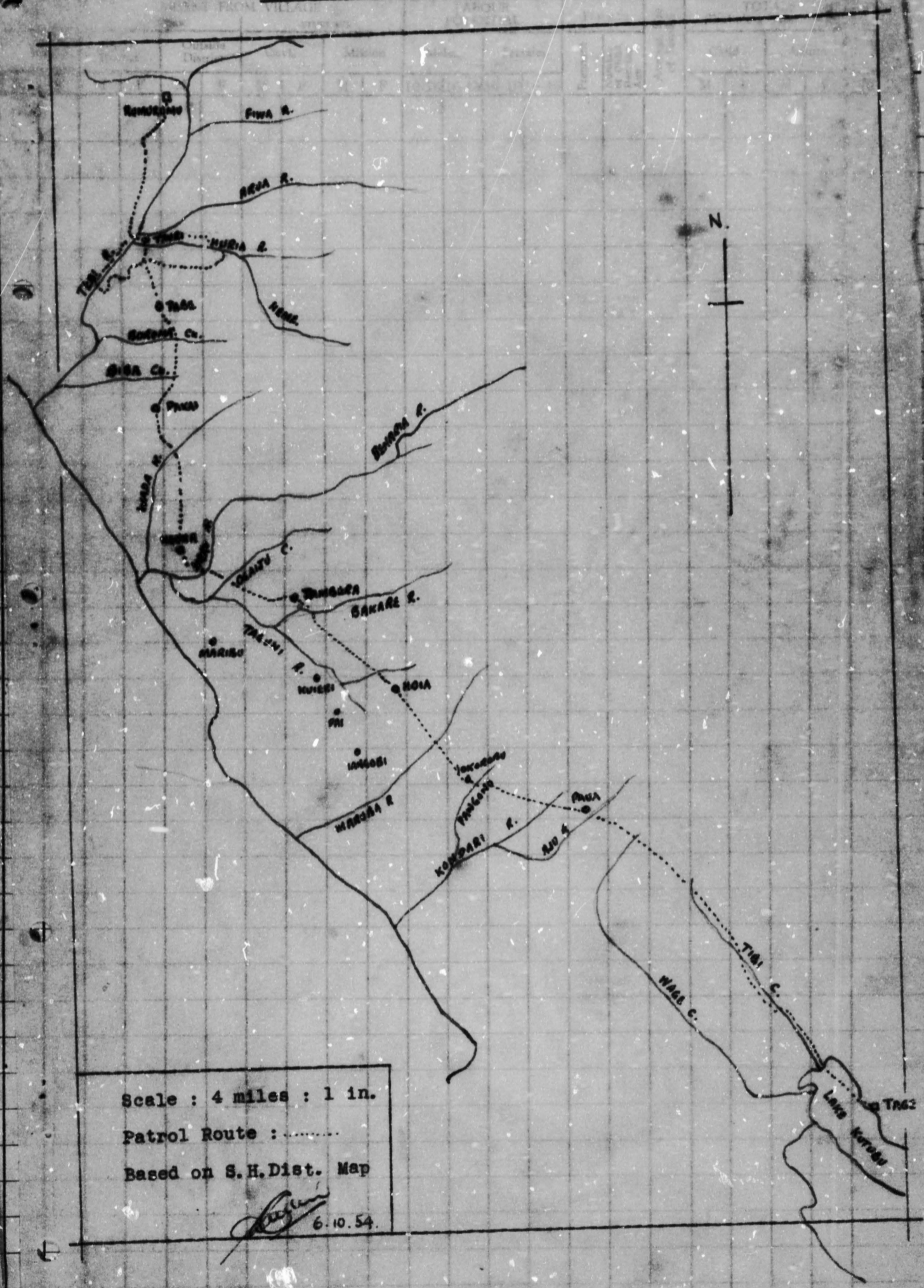
Scale : 4 miles = 1 in.

Patrol Route :

Based on S.H. Dist. Map

Appendix 'B'

TARI Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55



Scale : 4 miles : 1 in.
Patrol Route :
Based on S.H. Dist. Map
[Signature]
6.10.54.

F.O.
2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. TARI No. 4 of 1954/55.

Patrol Conducted by H.H. Brown, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled 'Road' from TARI to LAKE KUTUBU and return.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr W.G. Murdoch, A.A.D.O.

Natives 44

Duration—From 20/10/1954 to 5/11/1954.

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Seyt /1954.

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

Map Reference Lake Kutubu 1:250,000.

Objects of Patrol Accompany Mr Murdoch to Kutubu, enquire into compensation payments and return carriers and patrol gear to TARI.

Personal file folder 21-255

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/12/1954

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30-10-42

5th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District
MERRI.

THI Patrol Report No. 4 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer G.H. Brown, following his Patrol from Thri to Lake Bahbu and return, is acknowledged.

It is to be hoped that where some payments are still outstanding compensation agreeable to both sides can be worked out, resulting in a permanent end to any unrest still remaining.

Mr. Brown's claim for camping allowance has been passed to the staff section for implementation.

The Patrol instructions would appear to have been efficiently and successfully carried out.

(P/A) *14/1*

A.A. Roberts
Director

30/1/72

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 484.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
P. N. G. I.

15th December, 1954.

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

Tari Patrol Report No. 4/1954-55.

Forwarded are three copies of the Report supported by a patrol map.

2. This patrol was organised to accompany Mr. Murdoch to Kutubu and escort his carriers back to Tari. On the return trip Mr. Brown was required to check on the native situation in an area where tribal compensations had been supervised by an earlier patrol. He reports a quiet area active in making arrangements for further settlement.

3. The Assistant District Officer, Tari, commenting on the patrol, writes:-

"Under the heading of 'Native Agriculture', the use of the word "famine" is unfortunate. There is certainly a seasonal shortage of sweet potato at this time of the year, but I do not think that any natives would be found who are unduly distressed by hunger."

An earlier suggestion of a famine state was investigated and found to be the usual seasonal shortage and not uncommon in the Highlands. There is certainly no "famine".

4. This short routine patrol was added to Mr. Brown's knowledge of the Tari people and he efficiently carried out his instructions.

5. Mr. Brown's Camping Allowance claim is attached.

(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Territory of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/2

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT -

PATROL No -

CONDUCTED BY -

AREA -

Mr G.H. Brown C.P.O.

TARI.

Sub District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI No. 4 of 1954/55.

G.H. Brown C.P.O.

19th October, 1954.
'Road' from TARI to LAKE KUTUBU
and return. (see map).

Mr W.G. Murdoch s/A.D.O.

R.P. & W.G.C.

TARI Patrol No 4 of 1954/55. TARI - KUTUBU.

You will please accompany Mr V. Murdoch A.D.O. to
KUTUBU, tomorrow, 20th October.

On return you are to escort the carriers back via
HEORA, TABE and IANGARI. Please advise that the recent
TABE/IANGARI Moga has not gone since being settled by
Mr HSDALE P/O.

Carriers 38
26 days.
Carry out any routine administrative duties necessary.
DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY. - NO

An N.M.O. will accompany the patrol. He will carry
out any medical work to be done on the patrol.
(Patrol Report No 2 of 1954/55.)

MAP REFERENCE -

OBJECTS -

Lake Kutuba. 1:250,000.

(a) To accompany Mr W. Murdoch s/A.D.O.
proceeding to KUTUBU/MORREBY on
leave.

(b) To assist (W. Grollin) position
regarding compensation payments
being made through which the patrol must
pass.

(c) Return carriers and patrol
equipment to TARI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT - Southern Highlands.
PATROL No - TARI No. 4 of 1954/55.
CONDUCTED BY - G.H. Brown. C.P.O.
AREA - 'Road' from TARI to Lake KUTUBU
and return. (see map).
ACCOMPANIED BY - Mr W.G. Murdoch s/A.D.O.
R.P & N.G.C. 4
N.M.O. 2
Interpreter 1
Carriers 38
DURATION - Wednesday 20th October 1954 to
Friday 5th November 1954.
16 days.
DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY. - NO.
LAST PATROL - District Services.
(Patrol Report No 2 of 1954/55.)
MAP REFERENCE - Lake Kutuba. 1:250,000.
OBJECTS - (a) To accompany Mr W. Murdoch s/A.D.O.
proceeding to KUTUBU/MORESBY on
leave.
(b) To ascertain the position
regarding compensation payments
being made by certain groups,
through which the patrol must
needs pass.
(c) Return carriers and patrol
equipment to TARI.

INTRODUCTION.

A routine patrol accompanying Mr W. Murdoch to Lake Kutuba, mainly, apart from the point of view of experience, to return carriers and patrol gear to this Sub District.

The opportunity was taken to make enquiries into the position of certain payments being made or discussed in the TAURI Rest House, KUIERI/LANGOBI and P.LUA areas, through which the patrol passed on the return trip to TARI.

No more time was spent anywhere than was necessary for food and sleep, due to the shortage of food in the area, although this shortage, previously reported, appears to be less severe, it is still quite acute in places.

Rations, including a days reserve, were carried on both the forward and return trips; nowhere were the natives asked for food. However, all foodstuffs offered by the 'locals' were purchased.

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 20 th. October 1954.

Departed Government Station 0920. proceeded along 'PIRIBU' Road for 40 mins.

Took native track, arriving TAURI Rest House at noon. Dept. Rest House 1315.

Arrived at and crossed River HURIA 1425, then followed river till 1625.

ARR. HURUMA, ground of the HOMOGONI tribe-1725.

Made camp. No food available-rations issued.

Rain in afternoon and evening.

Walking time: 6 hrs 25 mins.

3.

THURSDAY 21 st.

Dept. HURUMA 0715.

Crossed rivers WADA and BENARIA, made camp 1640
in the BENARIA valley at TUMBIRA the ground of
the HOBE tribe.

1330 hrs. Thunderstorm with rain, continuing into
evening.

Sufficient fresh food purchased.

Walking time:
8 hrs 5 mins.

FRIDAY 22 nd.

Dept. TUMBIRA 0725, climbed mountain and proceeded
through bush to arrive at TAMBEFA Rest House 1155.
Remainder of day spent drying out gear and
rearranging carriers loads.

1600 hrs. Const. MAFAKI arrived with mail for
KUTUBU. Rations issued.

Walking time:
4 hrs.

SATURDAY 23 rd.

Dept. TAMBEFA 0715. Const. POKINO and four
carriers returned to TARI.

Crossed River BAKAPE 0755 and Creek PAWGONG 1410.

Arr. IOKOROBU 1500. Arr. creek POFORO 1505.

Walked up creek until 1550 when camp made on banks.

Rations issued. Pain in evening.

Walking time:
7hrs 50 mins.

SUNDAY 24 th.

Broke Camp 0703; crossed KONDARI river 0945.

Arr. PAUA valley 1125. Rest. Crossed AJU creek noon
and purchased some fresh native foods.

Left PAUA 1345. Arr. Bush clearing known as Camp No.
4 at 1545. Dept 1600 arriving Camp No. 3 at 1745.

Made Camp. Rations issued.

Walking time:
7 hrs 50 mins.

4.

MONDAY 25 th.

Dept. Camp No. 3 at 0703.

Arr. old A.P.C. camp site 0800. Dept 0810.

Arr. Landing Point at Lake KUTUBU 1100.

Embarked in canoes arriving at Govt. Station

1245 hrs.

Patrol equipment dried out and repairs effected.

Walking time:

3 hrs 47 mins.

TUESDAY 26 th to FRIDAY 29 th.

Remained at LAKE KUTUBU.

SATURDAY 30 th.

Dept. Govt. Station KUTUBU 0810.

Wife of Const. MAFAKI joined party.

All assembled at Landing Point 1120.

Arr. old A.P.C. camp site 1400, dept 1420.

Arr. Camp No. 3 at 1520.

Made Camp. Rations issued.

Walking time:

3 hrs 40 mins.

SUNDAY 31 st.

Dept. Camp No. 3 at 0723.

Arr. camp No. 4 at 0910, dept. 0940.

Arr. PAUA 1244 and made camp.

Some fresh food purchased--rations issued.

Heavy rain late afternoon and evening.

Walking time:

4 hrs 51 mins.

MONDAY 1 st. November.

Dept. PAUA 0630, in slight drizzle.

Crossed River KONDARI 0800. Range EGOWI topped

0945. Rest. Dept. 1000. Crossed ck PORCOC 1035 and

PAWGONG ck 1149. Arr IOKOFCEBU 1200. Crossed river

MARUPA 1310. Arr IANGOBI and PAI 1650 in pouring

rain. Camp made. Some food bought-rations issued.

walking time:

9 hrs 35 mins.

8.

TUESDAY 2 nd.

Dept. PAI 0710.

Arr. KUIERI 0800. Discussion with local natives.

Dept. 0836. Crossed TAGUWI river 0930 and

BAKARE river 1010.

Arr. TAMBERA Rest House 1100.

Gear and clothing dried out.

Small amount of food obtained-rations issued.

Walking times:

3 hrs 14 mins.

WEDNESDAY 3 rd.

Dept. TAMBERA 0710, in slight drizzle.

Arr. OGAIJU creek 0805.

Arr. river NAPI, no constructed bridge and crossed

at 1000. Arr. HEORA 1150, and old camp site

ORATANGI 1220.

Crossed river WADA 1253. Arr. BAKAI 1400.

Made camp. Some fresh food purchased-rations

issued. Showers throughout afternoon and

evening.

Walking times:

5 hrs 25 mins.

THURSDAY 4 th.

Dept. BAKAI 0640. Crossed EIBA creek 0740.

Arr. HIBAGINI at 0840, dept. 0907.

Crossed BOFONA creek 0915. Arr. DAHE 0950.

River HUIA crossed at 1200.

Arr. TAURI Rest House 1205.

Walking times:

5 hrs 3 mins.

FRIDAY 5 th.

Dept. TAURI at 0805. Crossed river DAGIA (TEBI)

0827. Arr. 'PIRIBU' road 1040. Arr. Govt. Station TARI

1120.

Walking times:

3 hrs 15 mins.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Throughout the area patrolled there seems to be a genuine effort being made by most natives to complete outstanding mega payments thus bringing to an end the tension that has existed between the factions in the past.

In the areas where mega payments are still outstanding, the main topic of conversation appears to be centred around the payment of compensation.

It does however appear to be a rather difficult time of the year for the natives, for added to sickness amongst their pigs, they have had to contend with some very wet weather and a shortage of food. (Previously reported).

May it be hoped that the numerous discussions going on bear fruit and lead to successful peacemaking. The old men are, as a rule genuinely in favour of making payments and the main snags when they occur, are in the refusal of the young-bloods to help out with the payments.

There is some tension in the PAUA area resulting from the non payment of compensation for a death in a fight some years ago.

The fight commenced between the BIBI and IAHAGALI groups of the PAUA valley.

KEIA group (residing at the head of the KONDARI river) aided BIBI and in the course of the fight IAHAGALI shot a KEIA man.

BIBI completed their payments and the exchange took place at MARIBU.

The IAHAGALI group was aided by TOGOIERI, a group which has now apparently diminished in numerical strength. The KEIA group are now demanding that TOGOIERI pay

NATIVE AFFAIRS contd.

compensation to them in respect of the dead man.

The TOGOIERI's refuse to make any payments at all, saying that it was not one of their men who was responsible for the KEIA man's death.

No natives of KEIA were present at the discussion.

Whilst the patrol was in the TAMBEFA area on the return trip, five pigs, being part of a moga payment from the LANGOBI and KUIERI groups to MAGARI of KORE, were sighted.

Six pigs were originally paid but one died after crossing the BAKAFE river.

LANGOBI and KUIERI natives have promised to pay over nine more pigs to complete 'one fifteen', as soon as more pigs are available.

In the TAURI area the recent DAHE/LANGARI moga has been successfully concluded.

However, there is still one old payment unsettled and this to date has not progressed beyond the discussion stage.

Names recorded were those of HOEDOROKO, IBAWARI and IERA all of TABU who must needs arrange payment to the POPO group. None of the mentioned natives were seen at TAURI Rest House whilst the patrol remained there, but word was sent out for them to come to the Govt. Station for discussion on the moga.

It was originally intended to proceed from BAKAI direct to the Govt. Station, but on arrival at TAURI the patrol was advised of the 'incident' in the PIRIEU area in which a native lost his life. (Subject of Coroners Court). In view of this the patrol remained at TAURI. Care was exercised whilst passing through to the 'PIRIEU' road, but the few men and women who were seen were all friendly disposed towards the patrol.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

As has already been recorded in previous recent reports, a shortage of food is still in evidence.

However it would appear from the state of the gardens and the amount of fresh food offered to the patrol, that the beginning of the end of the shortage is in sight.

A good percentage of the populace are hard at work tending gardens and clearing bush to prepare new ones.

A similar state of 'famine' was experienced by these natives during the same period last year, although not quite so acute as it has been this year.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

Very few natives were contacted on the patrol, but in the camps where natives presented themselves for the treatment of minor injuries etc., medical aid was rendered in a competent manner by N.M.O. KURA.

This orderly also cared for the carriers and police boys and made himself generally useful.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Some work has been done on the road from TAURI Rest House to the Station at TARI. It had been at a standstill due to the negotiations going on concerning moga payments.

Now that the mogas have been concluded there seems to be no reason why the road between the Rest House at TAURI and Govt. station should not be completed within the next few months.

The improved native track from TAMBERA Rest House to the OGAIJU creek, certainly makes the going much less difficult and considerably reduces the walking time between those two points.

ROADS and BRIDGES contd.

In the KUTUBU Sub District, the improved native track in the PAUA area is a great asset, it is however, in places in need of some attention and the V.C. GOTUMA of PAUA, was spoken to about it.

The BENARIA river was crossed by the native suspension bridge which was in good repair.

On the return trip the River MARI had to be bridged, as none of the many bridges constructed in the past have ever withstood the flood of water this river frequently brings down. This river needs a fairly wide span to bridge it and it is anticipated that the next patrol through will have to make another bridge, should the water be too deep to ford.

The numerous other rivers and creeks crossed (apart from the DAGIA river at TAUEI where there is a wire strengthened suspension bridge) were shallow and swift flowing and were forded without undue trouble.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

(a) GENERAL.

'FERTILITY CEREMONY.'

This simple ceremony, performed on a young wife and mother, to ensure a plentiful supply of milk for the nourishment of her child, takes place as follows:-

A husband will call on his wife's father and say "I have a small pig and I want you to make a 'sing sing' for your daughter and her child".

On the day appointed the father in law, kills the pig which is cooked and eaten, a small portion being placed in the fire as the share of the spirit 'Tama', to ensure his good favour.

Several small taro roots are cooked in an open fire until charred. Then with the young mother

ANTHROPOLOGICAL Contd.

kneeling, her father takes the taro from the fire and with a pig bone blade, scrapes the taro, allowing the charred scrapings to fall on the woman's breasts.

At the same time he chants to 'Tama' asking his good favour.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the few months old baby is taken from its bag and charred taro is rubbed gently on its head to ensure that its skull will knit together quickly.

(b) FXL.


MAP. Sketch map attached.

G.H. Brown
G.H. Brown. C.P.O.

28 th. November. 1954.

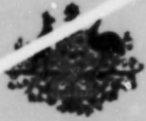
REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL No. TARI 4 of 54/55.

7000	Const. FERORO	: Performed H.C.O. duties with considerable efficiency.
7252	" MARAKI	: Inclined to be lazy but knows his job.
7568	" POKINO	: Good for the time he was with the patrol.
8471	" IAFUT	: Satisfactory.
8452	" FERANO	: Made himself useful-very willing.



G.H. Brown. C.P.O.

28 th. November. 1954.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. TARI No. 5-54/55

Patrol Conducted by F.V. Ebdale, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AGANA and KAOWI groups, 6 miles NNE of Tari station.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 39

Duration—From 23/1/1955 to 26/1/1955

Number of Days Four (+).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July, 1954 by Mr. W.C. Murdoch, a/ADO, and Mr. G.H. Brown, CPO.

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Verbal instructions. "Proceed to the Agana area where tribal fighting has broken out, and stay there until the situation has been settled".

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/1/1955

[Handwritten 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 £.....

Charwal then rated. 2/5/55

30-18-81

28th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT - TARI No. 5 OF
1954-55.

The report was received on March 1st, 1955,
but has been passed to various Senior Officers, hence the
delay in replying.

Until these areas can be covered without
haste and more frequently, we are bound to have some
upsets. I realize that it is rather disheartening
when one imagines that the area is quiet and then incidents
like this break out.

Mr. Esdale did the wisest and only thing to do
when he returned to the Station with the arrested men.
To have attempted to go on would have invited trouble.
The government sentences may have some deterring effect
on these natives.

You realize the staff position. So soon as
we can obtain suitable staff, your District will not be
forgotten.

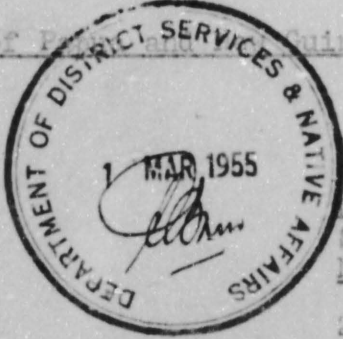
It is to be hoped that Mr. Esdale has been
able to again visit the area in question.

P/A [unclear] 29/4.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - D.D.S. & H.A.
[Signature]

30/18/51 -

Territory of Papua New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 681.

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

23rd February, 1955.

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

Tari P/R. No. 5-54/55.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a special patrol to investigate reports of fighting and unrest in the AGANA and KAOWI areas of Tari Sub-District.

2. This area has given us considerable trouble in the past and I had thought they were settled down. Their main trouble has been in annoying the groups, closer to the Station and more under influence, such a problem is not uncommon when opening new country.

Unfortunately the patrol could not remain longer in the area for Mr. Esdale found difficulty in holding the natives he had arrested, however, he is at present patrolling the Maibuga Marsh area and will give attention to this area again.

3. You will appreciate that it is nothing but lack of staff which prevents us covering these areas as adequately as we wish and the areas require.

(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File: 30/1.
Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

13th February, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
LENDI.

Tari Patrol Report No. 5-54/55
A Special Patrol to Upper Tari Basin.

Patrol conducted by: F.V. Esdale, patrol officer.

Area Patrolled: AGANA and KAOWI groups, six miles north north-east of Tari station.

Duration of patrol: Four days - 23rd January to 26th.

Native personnel: One Sergeant
One Lance-Corporal
Eleven Constables
of the Royal Papua and New Guinea
Constabulary.
Medical Orderly MOKU.
Twenty-five carriers.

Reason for patrol: Verbal instructions - "Proceed to the Agana area where tribal fighting has broken out, and stay there until the situation has been settled".

Last patrol to area: July 1954. By Mr. W.G. Murdoch, actg/Assistant District Officer and Mr. G.H. Brown, cadet patrol officer, to settle tribal fighting.

Diary:Saturday, 23rd January:

Departed TARI station 1400 hrs, with thirteen police and twenty-five carriers. Moderate rain.

Along made road, crossing TEBI river, passing W.F.M. Mission at Waretegemabu and camping at police road camp AMBURU.

No food purchased. Rice issued.

Sunday, 24th January:

Departed AMBURU 0700 hrs, to head of road, Crossed TEBI River, and made camp at HELI on top of ridge and at burnt house site 1000 hrs.

Sergeant and four police to AGANA group to inform all people to assemble at camp the following morning.

Self and five police to KACWI group informing them similarly. By chance made contact with some KACWI people, including headmen, who promised that the group would be into camp in the morning.

Very little food purchased.

Monday, 25th January:

Neither group into camp by 1030 hrs.

Two police details sent out to inform the people that patrol was awaiting their arrival.

AGANA and KACWI people in by 1300 hrs.

Questioned 130 men individually about recent tribal fighting and arrested 37 of them, informing them that as soon as possible they would be brought to trial at TARI station. Prisoners placed in a temporary guard house.

At 1630 hours ten prisoners staged a violent demonstration in guardhouse, breaking down one wall, and arming themselves with pieces of wood. One piece of wood struck a Constable who was standing two yards outside the door.

Very little food purchased. Rice issued.

Tuesday, 26th January:

The patrol though believing that a stay of several more days in the area was essential to ensure that the situation would now be definitely come back to normal, decided that it was more advisable to return to TARI with the prisoners, and consequently a message was sent to the Assistant District Officer, TARI, informing him of the position and requesting permission to return.

In morning friendly visits to camp by other AGANA and KACWI men, who definitely gave the impression that they now did not wish to continue the fighting.

Message received from the Assistant District Officer, with instructions to return to station.

Departed HELI 1230, arriving TARI station 1730 hrs, and reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Introduction:

On Thursday, 21st January, word was received that large scale tribal fighting had broken out in the Upper Tari Basin only five to six miles from TARI station. Reports indicated a comparatively large casualty list.

The following day the writer, accompanied by Mr. A. Speer, Medical Assistant, six members of the R.F.M.C., and a medical orderly visited the area to appraise the situation and attend to those who were injured in the fighting.

Two men who had been killed were sighted. Two others, very seriously injured, were tended by Mr. Speer, and later escorted back to the station on stretchers. One of these men subsequently sent to MADANG hospital and there after a major operation. Two other men wounded, but able to walk, returned with the party to TARI hospital.

The party on this day proceeded to the fighting area, and told the men contacted that the fighting was to cease, and that I would be returning within the following few days, and possibly to camp in the area.

Evening was approaching and the party set out back to the station. While resting on a hill half-way to the station word was received that another native had been killed in the area that the patrol had just vacated, and in defiance of the message that we had just given.

On returning to the station, and reporting to Mr. W.W. Crellin, acting Assistant District Officer, the writer was instructed to prepare a patrol to the area the following day.

Native Situation and Affairs:

The last patrol to this area was in July, 1954, when Mr. Ellis of the District Office, MADANG, came to take temporary charge of the station, thus enabling Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Brown to investigate tribal fighting in this area. Mr. Murdoch consequently reported that the people of these groups "severely threatened" his patrol.

These groups have been informed repeatedly to cease fighting, but have sporadically caused trouble to and terrified the smaller groups under strong Administration influence nearer to the station.

The events leading up to the recent tribal fighting in this area are:

One ABINI of Agana group struck his wife with an axe because TADINIGU of Agana had given some cabbage to his wife and their child, the insinuation being that TADINIGU by the offering of this gift was leading up to seduction of the wife.

Heated discussions between some AGANA men then began, some vowing to shoot the woman because of the acceptance of this gift from a man other than her husband.

One headman, DABI of Twanda, attempted to prevent the situation deteriorating further, but while he was stopping one man from shooting the woman, another Agana native MOGOLA actually shot the woman with an arrow.

Even at this stage the situation was still under control, as due to the influence exerted by DABI, some pigs were killed and eaten as a settling of the affair.

After the pigs had been eaten, relatives of the wounded woman came and shot MOGOLA.

This precipitated large scale fighting, during which at least four men were killed, several seriously wounded and several received minor wounds, as well as the usual number of houses burnt, and gardens damaged.

One hundred and thirty men were questioned with regard to the fighting and thirty-seven were arrested. These included MOGOLA who shot the woman; TINDINIGU who gave the gift of cabbage to the woman, and who in the eyes of the natives shares equal responsibility with others as one of the causes of the fight; and PEWAJE who was the ringleader in inciting the men to shoot the woman, and who himself would have done so but for the restraining efforts of DABI.

While in a temporary guardhouse before proceeding the following morning to TARI for trial, ten of the prisoners staged a riotous demonstration.

All thirty-seven defendants were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment on the 26th day of January, additional charges of Riotous Behavior being laid against the ten men mentioned above.

On leaving the area for return to the station it was hoped to be able to re-visit the area shortly afterwards to ensure that the position was back to normal or better than normal. On leaving the area, the patrol did not consider the situation perfect but at least greatly improved than when camp was first made.

There has been no outbreak of hostilities since, and reports indicate that the compensations for the dead have been completed or nearing completion.

There has however been a report of one man being ambushed and shot dead on a bridge over the TAGARI River. Details so far have been vague, and at the time of the writer leaving the station on a present patrol, it was not clear to what extent if any this death bears to the fighting related in this report. Mr. W.W.Crellin, actg/Assistant District Officer may perhaps be able to give detailed information on this matter.

I consider personally that gaol terms for these people have been long overdue. They cannot be considered in the light of primitive people not understanding the Administration law. They passed this stage about two years ago. Their continued rejection of law and order leads only to loss of prestige by the Administration and a weakening of influence in other areas.

F.V. Esdale

(F.V. Esdale) patrol officer.

15/2/55.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

Cleared for Release

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. TARI 6-54/55

Patrol Conducted by F.V. ESDALE, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled HAIBUGA MURSA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A. STEER, E.M.A., 1/3/55 to 10/3/55, 10 days

Natives 11 R.P.C., 24 carriers, N.M.O.

Duration—From 8/2/1955 to 22/3/1955

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes for 10 days.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1954 (part)
Medical 1/1954 (part)

Map Reference Based on District Map of MURSA = 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol Instructions Attached inside

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

rb/ 4/1955

[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 £.....

30-18-87

10th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands,
MSWDI.

PATROL REPORT - TABI No. 6 OF
1954 - 1955.

The report has been received. Mr. Esdale has given a clear picture of the country and its inhabitants.

The people seem to be very friendly and willing to co-operate. If they carry out their present intention to go ahead with the construction of the road, it will be of great assistance to us as well as to themselves.

I agree with you that it is very necessary to have a European Officer survey and mark out the road. Checks on the work should also be carried out at intervals.

The swamp might be an excellent agricultural area if it were drained.

The patrol was well carried out. Items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

P/A
10/5

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy.)
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

34/1047 ✓



File No. 30/1 - 844.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENAPI.

26th April, 1955.

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

Tari P/R. No. 6 - 1954/55.

The report in triplicate is forwarded herewith and is supported by a patrol map and a Sub-District road map.

2. The objects of the patrol were achieved and a road to Duna is well on it's way. It is considered very wise to have an officer survey new road routes with a view to vehicular use at later stages for although inconvenient with our present staff shortage, it assures us of reasonable grades and a permanent route.

A road to the North West of Tari will greatly facilitate movement to the Duna area and we intend to push it through as quickly as possible. Roads will also be necessary into the AGAO area where there is a native population and development possibilities, and the timber.

3. Haibuga is an extensive marsh area with a large population and nearby TALZAFUGWA is similarly populated and I predict interesting agricultural development in both areas as we consolidate.

4. This was another consolidation patrol and obviously successful for the native attitude towards both District Services and Public Health was very cordial.

5. A valuable patrol.

Robert R. Cole

(Robt. R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

27th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI Patrol Report No. 6 - 54/55.
Patrol to the HAIBUGA Marsh Area.

Patrol conducted by:

F.V. Esdale, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by:

A. Speer, European Medical Assistant,
1st March to 10th March - 10 days.

Diary:

N.M.O. MOKU, 8/2/55 to 20th March.

Monday, 8th February

N.M.O. MAIPARI 1/3/55 to 22/3/55.

General Instructions
on general patrol behavior and

N.M.O. TORE 16/3/55 to 22/3/55.

Departed TARI

Sergeant KOMBAPA,
Lance/Corporal ILA,
Nine Constables,
of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea
Constabulary.

to HAIBUGA Marsh Area

Interpreters TADIABE and HAMOKO.

to HAIBUGA Marsh Area

Twenty-six permanent carriers,
assisted by day-to-day local carriers.

Duration of Patrol:

8th February, 1955

to
22nd March, 1955. 43 days.

Last Patrol to the area:

Patrol No. 5/53/54. January, 1954.
(a very small part of the area.)

Last Medical Patrol:

A European Medical Assistant
accompanied the above patrol.

Objects of Patrol:

Instructions attached inside.

Map:

Based on Lake Kutubu Map drawn by
S.S. Smith, 1950, main sources
I. Champion and C.J. Adamson.

Attached:

Appendix "A" - Clan Groups.
"B" - Map.

Introduction: On this patrol jacket, Patrol Report 5-53/54 is credited as the last patrol into this area.

However, to appraise fully the native situation in the area, which is detailed hereunder, I think it well worthwhile to mention the amount of contact made by previous patrols in this area.

The longest contact previously made in this area by a patrol was Lake Kutubu No. 6-39/40 by Mr. I. Champion and Mr. A.T. Timperley. This patrol spent six days in the present patrol area.

Since then the area has been visited by Messrs. S.S. Smith, D.J. Clancey, A.T. Carey, R.T.D. Neville, and W.G. Murdoch. While these visits have no doubt been of great value in spreading influence, they have consisted of one, perhaps two brief camps in the area, or solely walking through the area (parts) on the way to other places.

In mid 1954, considerable contact was made in the HEDAMARI area by Mr. D.J. Clancey, escorting the Australasian Petroleum Company.

Diary: Departed TALIUBA 0700 hours, through TIGU group, down ridge, crossed TUREBA Creek, through TACIRA ground, across the small swamp LAMPALAPUWA and making camp at AIBIMA group 1000 hours. Met by about 100 men and numbers soon swelled to some 200 men. Informal discussion.

Tuesday, 8th February:

General instructions issued to patrol personnel on general patrol behavior and use of firearms.

Departed TARI station 0945 hours, then along made road through KIBIDA, PIRIBU groups to road camp at HANBUARI 1100 hours. Inspected road to road head, returning to road camp 1130 hours. Departed 1140 hours along ridge to TALUBA making camp 1150 hours.

Word sent for all to come into camp on the morrow.

Wednesday, 9th February:

Fair number of people into camp. Spoke to them about proposed road, and other matters.

Afternoon inspecting area for most suitable road route to camp. Caught in heavy downpour of rain.

Thursday, 10th February:

Marking road. Some difficulties encountered.

Self, several carriers and police with colds.

Very heavy rain afternoon, and most of night.

Friday, 11th February:

Spent all day marking road.

Saturday, 12th February:

Four police to valley between the mountains HURIBA and KOROBA and Halbuga Marsh to inspect topography for possible future road here.

Not satisfied with road route. Inspected northern side of ridge for better route.

Late afternoon Mr. W.W. Crellin paid visit to camp.

Two small pigs purchased.

Mr. Speer, accompanied

Sunday, 13th February:

Large number of people from TIGU, TAGIMA, and HANBUARI groups into camp.

Walked over large area of ground to satisfy myself that best possible road route marked. Decided that it could be improved by taking slightly to east. This also met with greater approval from the TIGU people and means that road will closely follow main native track to Halbuga Marsh.

More heavy rain during afternoon and night.

Monday, 14th February:

Spent all morning and part of afternoon marking road through TIGU ground.

Cane knives and mattocks distributed to HANBUARI and TIGU people.

Tuesday, 15th February:

Departed IALUBA 0700 hours, through TIGU group, down ridge, crossed TERIPA Creek, through TAGIMA group, across the small swamp LAMPARAPUGWA and making camp at AIRIMA in the HIWA group 1000 hours. Met by about 100 men and numbers soon swelled to some 250 men. Informal discussions.

Further heavy rain early afternoon.

Wednesday, 16th February:

Whole day devoted to discussions with people who came into camp. A minimum of 350 people in at food-buying time and probably 700 different faces during the day.

Native Medical Orderly kept very busy with treatments.

Thursday, 17th February:

Spent all morning and part of afternoon marking long stretch of road.

Early afternoon many people into camp, most of whom dispersed by heavy rain.

Friday, 18th February:

Collecting data on native groups in the area.

Informal discussions with people.

Continued marking of road. Sergeant and several police inspect areas close to the Marsh.

Sent completed Patrol Report No. 5 to station.

Saturday, 19th February:

With road route in view walked along eastern edge of swamp to LANI and MUNIMA boundary then back to camp by coming through the centre of marsh. In parts water up to waist with apparent treacherous ground underneath.

Sunday, 20th February:

Having seen a major portion of the Haibuga Marsh area, decided that present camp was best situated from a population and timber supply view. Worked started on Rest House.

Monday, 21st to Thursday 24th February:

During this period, Rest House, police quarters, and labour quarters built. Flooring put in each house, with sulo covering on Rest House floor.

Several disputes heard and settled.

During these days an average of six hundred different people into camp during the one day, and probably 1,200 to 1,500 different people into camp during the four days.

All timber, rope, cane grass, supplied freely by men who also helped greatly with the construction of the houses once they understood what was to be done. The kunai grass, a great quantity, was supplied by over a 100 women to whom payment in the form of salt or girigiri shell was given.

Also during this period, the native medical orderly was kept very busy with treatments.

Friday, 25th February:

At AIRIMA. Straightening ground of Rest House area. General discussions with people and hearing several disputes.

Saturday, 26th February:

Departed AIRIMA 0830 hours. Travelled through bush on slopes of southern edge of Marsh, and making camp FENGALI in the TELABO group on the South-western edge of the Marsh and overlooking the Tagari River at 1130 hours.

Very heavy rain in afternoon and has been the case every day since the patrol started out.

Sunday, 27th February:

Spoke to about 100 people. In afternoon a much better assemblage at camp including some people from the PORENI group situated across the TAGARI River.

Monday, 28th February:

At FENGALI. General discussions throughout the day with a group of some 400 to 500 people who came into camp.

Eight labour recruits sent into station, accompanied by a Constable. Also two young children suffering from severe burns, and one with arrow wounds.

Tuesday, 29th February:

Rain early morning and very bleak day.

Departed FENGALI 1000 hours, down slope to Marsh. Cut through the centre of larian and resulted in slow going due to deep water in parts and treacherous ground.

Made camp at VARATE in the TOBANI group which is three quarters of a mile from the North-western edge of the Marsh. Camp at 1400 hours.

Rain commenced to fall while making camp.

Mr. A. Speer, Medical Assistant arrived at 1700 hours.

Wednesday, 2nd March:

At WARATE. Large group of people into camp. Self and Mr. Speer spoke to assembled people. Rifle demonstration on nearby limestone cliff.

Mr. Speer very busy with medical treatments.

Thursday, 3rd March:

Early morning some medical treatments.

Departed WARATE 0900 hours, crossing KARAI creek, rested 1000 hours on a small hill overlooking a small swamp named ARUAPUGWA. Passed through ground belonging to MUNIMA group and then on to ARUA ground. Along a good native track to camp at KANE in the ARUA group. This was former campsite of Mr. I. Champion and A.T. Timperley in 1939.

Rain early afternoon. Not much food purchased here. Just sufficient for patrol personnel.

Friday, 4th March:

Good roll-up of people into camp, many coming from north from areas not yet visited by patrol. Informal discussions with all, and Mr. Speer busily treating sick including a fair proportion of women.

The men and women lined very quickly and well for a brief health inspection by Mr. Speer.

Saturday, 5th March:

Departed KANE 0800 hours. These people had placed timber and bushes on the muddy parts of the track, and improved small bridges so as to make easier walking for the patrol. Arrived HONANDA in the ARUA group and overlooking TAGARI River at 0930 hours.

Forty to fifty men awaiting our arrival. Large number of people into camp later in the day. Informal discussions.

Ample food purchased here.

Sunday, 6th March:

Many people into camp. Informal discussions. Medical treatments.

Monday, 7th March:

At HONANDA. Addressed about 300 people.

People responded very well to 'lining'.

Over 500 people in during the day.

Discussions with headmen from IUGU, KOGOMA, and ARUA groups.

Tuesday, 8th March:

Departed HONANDA 0800 hours. Crossed native bridge over TAGARI River up hill through heavy native cultivations, down slope through a small bush area to HEDAMARI in the IUGU group at 0845.

Many people into camp during day. Informal discussions.

Wednesday, 9th March:

Over 300 people present at the one time. People responded well to medical 'lining'. Discussions.

In afternoon down to the TAGARI River to find suitable bridging site for future road.

Thursday, 10th March:

Mr. Speer, accompanied

6. (A)

6.

Thursday, 10th March:

Mr. Spier, accompanied by two Constables, departed 0800 hours for station.

Work commenced on Rest House.

Friday, 11th March:

Work continued on Rest House. Many natives bringing in building materials and helping in construction of building.

Late afternoon, 1730 hours, received word from native sources that two Europeans accompanied by a Constable were in the area between the junction of the Nagia and Tagari Rivers and Mt. Huriba. Further information in the evening contradicted this and was to the effect that the two Europeans were without police escort. as

Saturday, 12th March:

In morning received word that the two Europeans had broken camp very early in the vicinity of 0530 hours, had crossed the TAGARI River and had proceeded along the Nagia River. Self, two police and interpreter set out 0945 hours in the direction which the two Europeans were supposed to have taken. Several natives contacted pointed out a section of the route where the Europeans had left the Nagia River environs and proceeded in to a valley by the name of TALIAPUGWA. At 1300 hours came to small rise overlooking TALIAPUGWA, and although whereabouts of Europeans were unknown it appeared to be definite that wherever they were, they were at least four hours or so ahead of us. Of the three natives contacted on the road, one was willing to try and find them and deliver a message.

In the message I informed the Europeans that they were outside the Un-restricted area and requested that they return immediately to that area.

Returned to camp arriving back 1700 hours.

Sunday, 13th March:

At 0730 hours, a message received from the two Europeans, acknowledging mine and stating that they were returning immediately. (Their letter has been since handed over to Mr. W.W.Crellin, Assistant District officer, Tari.) Later in the morning I received confirmatory advice from native sources that the two men were returning towards Tari. I had expected that they might return via the patrol camp, but in the afternoon a native reported that the men had returned by way of the Nagia River and headed towards the Tari station. Later in the afternoon a message was received from Mr. Crellin to escort the two men back to the Unrestricted area.

Monday, 14th March:

Word from a native disclosed that the two men had camped the night near Mt. Huriba, and had proceeded this morning to Tari station. This was confirmed later by a Constable returning to the camp from Tari and who had passed the Europeans near the station on their way to Tari, and confirmed once more later in the day by a message from Mr. Crellin.

The Rest House and police quarters were finished today.

6. (A)

Tuesday, 15th March:

Sergeant marked road from the Rest House up the hill overlooking HEDAMARI and down into small valley which continues on into TALIAFUGWA.

Self and four Constables south through the IUGU, KOGOMA, and TAGABWA groups to inspect pine forest at KALATE. On return chose a bridging site for the road over the TAGARI River near KANE. Marked the road from this site back to camp, arriving HEDAMARI 1930 hours.

Wednesday, 16th March:

0730 hours inspected route marked by Sergeant, and which proved to be very satisfactory.

Departed HEDAMARI 1000 hours, arriving KANE 1200 hours.

In afternoon marking section of road from bridge site towards WARATE.

Thursday, 17th March:

Departed KANE 0800 hours, arriving WARATE 0930 hours. Marked section of road from KANE to WARATE, and from WARATE through the TOBANI section of road towards Taibuga Marsh.

Friday, 18th March:

Departed WARATE 0800 hours, proceeded along eastern edge of the marsh. Misled by guides when track meandered into very treacherous ground and whole patrol turned around to find safer track.

Arrived HALIMA in the HEIWOGO group 1030 hours. In afternoon marked road from TOBANI to the camp.

Saturday, 19th March:

At HALIMA. Marked road from camp to link up with section marked earlier in the course of the patrol.

Sunday, 20th March:

Spent all day trying to settle a dispute in which there was a large amount of animosity on both sides.

Finally, after much wrangling, fifteen pigs were brought to the camp at dusk by the offending party.

Monday, 21st March:

Departed HALIMA 0800 hours, skirted south-eastern edge of swamp, passed HIWA Rest House, climbed over IUMU Range and down the valley in south-easterly direction, arriving AGAO at 1245 hours.

In afternoon, inspected pine forest.

Tuesday, 22nd March:

Departed AGAO 0800 hours, proceeding in easterly direction, climbing a spur of IUMU Range, through a thick forest area coming out on the HAMBUARI-TAURI road at 1200 hours. Proceeded along made road arriving Tari station 1300 hours. Reported to Mr. W.W.Crellin, Assistant District Officer.

Native Situation:

The native situation is far better than it would be reasonable to expect considering the amount of contact these people have had.

Before, and after the advent of the Administration at Tari there was commonly fighting on a very large scale between these people and those of the Rumurumu area. Also between these people and groups to the west of the TAGARI area.

ver,

With the station being opened at Tari, and control being exerted on the Rumurumu people, such fighting ceased, and occasional fighting in the Haibuga Marsh area over the past two years has been confined to that area and the smaller groups to the north.

Speaks

There does not appear to have been any fighting worth mentioning for the past seven months, and this fact in itself for a comparatively good native situation when it is remembered that the area has a dense population and many of the groups not being friendly disposed to each other. As with other HURI people, although hot tempered, they are willing to try for a considerable amount of time to settle a compensate 'payback' peacefully, and honour being saved everybody is happy and the matter forgotten. Usually, if the main members of both sides meet, they can themselves settle the dispute. Practically all fresh fighting arises out of a dispute not being settled after a considerable amount of time, and the offended party then taking matters into their own hands either by stealing pigs or by killing a member of the other side.

Very heartening was the presence at each camp of a fair proportion of women who brought in food to sell and afterwards remained to receive medical treatment for themselves or their children.

With Mr. Speer present, the people at three camp sites were requested to line for a brief inspection by the Medical Assistant. Both Mr. Speer and myself were amazed at the manner in which they quickly did so and without any fuss or fear. It was hard to believe that these people had not had previous experience in 'lining'.

Many of the people were at first nervous when the patrol arrived in their area, but after knowing what was required they helped willingly in making our camp, but after receiving satisfactory payment for their food, and the Aid Post established, they had lost most of their restraint.

The best receptions given to the patrol were by the people to the north of the Haibuga Marsh by the IUGU, KOGOMA, TAGAEUA, and ARUA groups which strangely enough are situated further from Tari station than the TANI groups around the edges of the Marsh. Some of the TANI people appeared somewhat surly, and though no incidents of even a trivial nature occurred on this trip, it would be unwise of any patrol in the future not to exercise caution in this area.

My better opinion of the people to the north of the Marsh area probably arises from the fact that these groups have several influential headmen well-disposed to the Administration, and the people appear to heed the instructions and decisions of these men.

Notwithstanding anything said above, further fighting at intervals can be expected to break out in the future. These people, following the fashion of those nearer to the station are now settling many of their old disputes. However, it only requires the non-settling of one dispute and the presence of a few hot-headed young men for a fresh fight to start.

The majority of the people do not want further fighting, but in the event of such they will be expecting the Administration to stop and settle such fighting before it reaches sizeable proportions. One consolation is that wherever the fighting takes place the investigating patrol will have good support from several influential headmen in the area.

In general this area is no different from other areas in the HURI Basin. To acquire marked improvements in the native situation regular patrolling is all that is required. Even without patrolling the situation grows steadily better due to such factors as people from the outlying areas visiting the station and influence exerted by labourers on return to their villages.

REST HOUSES:

As per the patrol instructions two Rest Houses were built. One is situated at AIRIMA in the HIWA group on the southern border of the Marsh; the other at HEDAMARI in the IUGU group.

The HIWA Rest House is in the centre of a large population, and though not on the route marked for the road it is only twenty minutes walk from the road mark, and it would be quite practicable later to build a secondary road passing through this Rest House area and then proceeding on to TUMELI and TELABO.

The Rest House at HEDAMARI would at present be about five hours walk from HIWA. However, when the road is completed this should bring them reasonably close together as regards walking time.

It would be worthwhile considering the establishment of a Rest House in the WARATE-KANE area. There is only a moderate population here, but the main point to be considered is that the people to the south of WARATE are not friendly disposed to the people north of here and vice versa. The presence of a Rest House would serve to deter these people from any future fighting and would also serve as a road camp when the motor bridge over the TAGARI River is under construction.

At both places the response from the people in helping with the construction of the houses was very good.

All building materials were brought into the camp by the local men, with the exception of the kunai grass which was supplied by the women and to whom payment in the form of salt and girigiri shell was given.

The HEDAMARI area is well known as a camping area, the first campsite being made there in 1939 by Mr. Ivan Champion.

ROADS:

The future DUNA road was marked from HAMEUARI to the small range overlooking HEDAMARI. The distance marked would be approximately ten miles. Not having been in the area before or having seen it from the air, a considerable amount of time was wasted finding the most suitable route. However I feel that with a certain amount of supervision it should turn out to be quite a suitable motor road.

While marking each section of the road local people accompanied us so that there could be no future mistakes about the route.

There are very few difficulties to be encountered in making this road.

The bridge site over the TAGARI River is I consider a good one and the total length of the bridge should not be more than twenty yards. Beside the short length of the bridge the other most promising feature is that there does not appear to be any chance of the highest flood covering the bridge. The only other bridge to be constructed is a small one of perhaps ten yards length over TERIPA Creek.

The country on the whole is very suitable for a good motor road, the topsoil in most cases consisting of firm red soil. The only swampy area to be traversed is a small one of about one hundred yards and this should present no difficulties at all.

All groups seemed very keen on making the road, and no objections were raised when the road was marked through various garden areas.

When speaking about the proposed road at HIWA Rest House, one headman cut short my speech with words to this effect :- "All that the Administration has to do is mark the road, and give us some tools with which to make it. There are plenty of people here and we'll make a good road quickly."

After the patrol had finished marking the road, a note was given to each headman enabling his group to obtain spades, picks, machetes and axes from the station.

The Haibuga Marsh is perfectly flat, and from a distance it would appear that a very good road could be put straight through the Marsh. However after traversing the marsh twice this idea was quickly rejected. The water in parts came up to my waist, and there is very treacherous ground in parts underneath. A road through here is feasible, but it would entail a tremendous amount of work, and the route skirting the eastern edge of the marsh is a better prospect in every way.

With supervision and occasional visits by an officer there is no reason why this road should not be finished before August. Besides being a valuable contribution to the eventual completion of a road to DUNA, the road will naturally be of untold value in our native administration work in the Haibuga Marsh area.

A map accompanying this report shows existing roads and sections now under construction in the Sub-District.

TIMBER:

Two pine stands at AGAO and KALATE were inspected.

KALATE is situated near the north-western edge of the Haibuga Marsh, to the west of the Tagari River, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the proposed road route.

AGAO is situated south-east of Mount IUMU and Haibuga Marsh.

In both areas the timber is associated with sacred native ground, but in both areas the natives are willing to sell to the Administration a certain amount of trees on condition that care is taken not to damage the bush near the sacred ground proper.

At KALATE there are about forty millable trees and permission would be granted to cut about twenty of these.

At AGAO I counted sixty-eight large millable trees and of these the people would be willing to let the Administration to cut thirty to forty of them. At AGAO the trees are confined to an area approximately of one hundred yards length and forty yards width. The diameter of these trees varies from 2' 3" to 3', and they extend fifty feet before starting to taper appreciably.

The trees at AGAO are owned by the following men:-

KARAIGO of PI
LABIDIA of PI
HONDALE of PI
TUNGWABE of PI
INLUG of PI.

The main difficulty to cutting these trees at AGAO is of course communication. The patrol took four hours solid walking to proceed from AGAO and connect with the made road on the HANBUARI ridge, and most of the area passed through was hilly with much bush and a sparse native population.

A more suitable road could perhaps be built connecting AGAO to the HANBUARI road at a point not far north of TAURI. However this area is only slightly known by the writer. Another possibility would be to join with the Haibuga road, the connecting road passing through HIWA, TUMBELI, TELABO, PAI'I, and down a small valley to PI.

A better idea can be obtained by studying the road map accompanying this report.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

The only camp at which food was not abundant was KANE. This was partly due to a small population nearby, and partly due to the fact that the area and gardens had been deserted some seven months previously when tribal fighting took place here.

Elsewhere there was an abundance of food for the patrol to buy without any fear of leaving the people in short supply themselves.

The native tero, though not common, is present in greater quantities than the Rumarumu area.

The ground immediately adjacent to the marsh area is very rich black soil, and heavily cultivated. On the eastern edge of the marsh this only consists of a strip some 200 yards in width (narrower in parts) and further to the east is an almost perpendicular limestone ridge.

On the southern border of the marsh

On the southern border of the marsh the good soil only exists on the flat section and on the gentler slopes of IUMU Range. Further up the soil deteriorates badly where the top layer is red soil and erosion has taken place.

The good soil near the Tagari River does not extend a great distance from the river itself, and in parts the soil on the slopes some three hundred yards from the river is very poor, consisting of a reddish-brown soil top layer, and gardens here were in much poorer condition than those closer to the river.

It would be interesting to see what an officer of the Department of Agriculture would think of the possibilities of rice growing in the Haibuga Marsh area, or for that matter agricultural development in general.

The vegetation of the marsh consists solely of dense reeds with a few stands of pitpit in the driest parts. The local natives have put into operation a crude form of drainage in order to reclaim some ground on the eastern edge of the marsh, and the whole marsh could with some considerable amount of work be properly drained into the Tagari River.

The marsh would cover an area of some six square miles and at the present is used only as a pig area, the pigs appearing to be plentiful and thriving in this area.

Imported European vegetables in the area are negligible excepting for maize. Unfortunately Tari's supply of vegetable seed has been exhausted for some time, but since returning to the station we have been able to send out a quantity of peanuts for planting in the area.

CENSUS:

No census has of course yet been conducted in this area, but the patrol area would make quite a convenient Census Sub-Division in the future. Convenient geographical and social boundaries would be the IUMU Range, GWARIRA Range, and the Tagari River.

I think the area patrolled would have a population of seven thousand people, possibly more.

During the patrol rough head ^{COUNTS} ~~COUNTS~~ were taken, and in several areas more than 500 people were present in camp at the one time.

TRADE ITEMS:

All trade items taken were in great demand.

The small girigiri which is more or less now not accepted by the people near the Tari station was willingly accepted by these people.

The HEDANARI people seemed more anxious to obtain tomahawks in exchange for their pigs rather than mother-of-pearl shell. However their prices were no means cheap, and are on a par with those existing near Tari station.

Salt was popular everywhere, particularly with the older men and women near the marsh area.

Beads were most popular with the younger people, while red face paint enjoyed an equal popularity with all.

The small mirrors were used mainly as gifts of goodwill to the headmen.

CARRIERS:

Approximately forty carriers were used, twenty-four of them being permanent carriers who remained during the whole patrol.

No trouble at all was found in securing the additional day to day carriers, many of them in fact wishing to accompany the patrol for its duration.

HEALTH:

As mentioned in the diary, Mr. A. Speer, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol for ten days from 1st March to 10th March, and the native people kept him very busy with treatments during his stay.

In the absence of Mr. Speer, one or two native medical orderlies were present and they too were required to attend many people.

The attitude of the people to medical treatment is I consider very good, and when the area is under greater control there should be a large number of these people coming into the station for treatment.

As mentioned earlier, we requested the people at KANE, HONANDA, and HEDAMARI to stand in line for a brief medical inspection by Mr. Speer. Both Mr. Speer and myself were considerably surprised when these people quickly formed themselves into a good line without any fuss, and held it well for some twenty-five minutes until the inspection was finished.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No appointments have been made in the area.

As seems the case with other areas in the HUEI Basin there are no headmen who hold sway over a great number of people. There are the men however who hold the most power over one group or perhaps two or three groups, but this does not mean that their word is almighty but that their advice is generally accepted and that at least when they speak all are prepared to listen to them. Whether the people agree with them or carry out their wishes is another matter.

These men however can of course be of much assistance to our administration of an area, and on this patrol quite a number of such men helped the patrol and will be of great assistance to us in the future. Such work as the Haibuga-Hedamari road for instance would be a much more formidable task if we did not have guarantees of assistance from these headmen that each would look after their particular section of road.

The most helpful of these men was KANDU of the KOGOMA group who holds considerable sway over the KOGOMA, ARUA, and TAGABUA groups. He also I believe rendered Assistance to the Australian Petroleum Company party in mid 1954.

PIJUI or HIWI of IUGU was another man of influence and strongly pro-Administration who helped the patrol.

WARARE of HEIWOGO has considerable influence in the TANI area near the Haibuga Marsg.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

(a) All the people in the patrol area are true HURI people, their customs, language, ceremonies etc., being the same as the Rumurulu people near the station.

The people near the station refer to them as the TANI people, but this is only said in a geographical sense in the same way as a Brisbane man may refer to another person as coming from Sydney..

The word TANI is rather a broad generalization as the TANI people true occupy only a relatively small area of ground skirting the southern and eastern edges of the Haibuga Marsh. I consider TANI as the name of a large clan, possibly the largest in the HURI Basin, the members of whom are usually united to ward off a common enemy, but in lieu of a common enemy fighting between the sub-groups does take place.

The true name of the marsh is HAIAPUGWA, pugwa meaning marsh, and the HAIA can perhaps be translated as "a collection of debris or small leaves floating on water".

The dominant topographical features of the area are the marsh and the Tagari River. The Tagari River has some rapids and waterfalls, yet there are also long stretches suitable for water transport, and it is strange that these people have no canoes whatsoever. There are times and stretches when and where the current is very slow. The only form of water transport seen in the area was that of rough rafts made of trees roped together and used only as a ferry from one bank to the other.

A large valley with an apparent heavy population was seen looking westerly from the hills near HEDAMARI. The name of this valley was given to me as TALIAPUGWA. Several patrols have of course been into this valley the most recent being that one accompanying the Australian Petroleum Company. The people of TALIAPUGWA, or at least that part of it to the east and south-east of the Nagia River would appear to be HURI people, the name of DUNA-HURIS being bestowed on them by the Tari people due to their geographical position in relation to the HURI Basin and the Duna area.

In all HURI areas (including this one) that I have visited, it is fairly common to see headmen, or men with more prestige and influence than their fellows, of very nondescript appearance. When meeting a group for the first time it would seem rather natural to assume that the man with the best-flowered headdress and many plumes would be the headman, but in most cases the headman turns out to be a man with a very few and tattered flowers in his headdress, and very disorderly hair compared with his companions.

As in other Highland area the bodies of the deceased are sometimes cut open, particularly when there are strong doubts as to the cause of death, and a great deal often hinges on the discoveries. If for example the deceased is found to have died from old age, sickness, or due to the TAMA spirit taking his life, then of course nobody is liable to make compensation for his death. If on the other hand however the native "surgeon" proclaims that death has been due to an old arrow wound, or sorcery, or perhaps brought about by a blow from another person, then the compensation for the relatives of the deceased becomes an issue.

Only certain men appear to be allowed or have the skill to carry out such post mortems. These men are usually paid one pig for these services. They appear to be in good standing in the community and once they have given their verdict, the majority of people seem to abide by it.

(a) ENTIKOGG
TOROMA
Glan? groupings in the patrol area are included in an appendix to this report. Except in the case of the TANI group which contains a large number of people, the sub-groupings will probably not be of much future use.

(b) TAPC
The first five groups border the water and are anthropologically strong. ANTHROPOLOGICAL groups are situated off edge of the water and are relatively inferiorly weak. (b) NIL.

(a) ENTIKOGG Headman: MAKARE and MAKARE
TANGA ISIS WATADIA TARADIA SUMOUNT WANGAL WANE WITARA

(b) TOROMA Headman: WAPARE and WAPARE

(c) WITARA
ABETE WITARA WITARA

(d) WITARA
WITARA WITARA

(e) WITARA Headman: WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA

(f) WITARA Headman: WITARA and WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA
(F.V. Esdale) Patrol Officer, TARI.
12th April, 1955.

(g) WITARA
WITARA WITARA

(h) WITARA
WITARA WITARA

(i) WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA

(j) WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA

(k) WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA
WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA WITARA

Appendix "A" *Area Parcelled*

CLAN GROUPINGS.

1. TANI group, consisting of the following sub-groups:-

- (a) HEIWOGO
- (b) TOROMA
- (c) HIWA
- (d) TUMBELI
- (e) TELABO
- (f) EGAGO
- (g) TABO

The first five groups border the marsh and are numerically strong. EGAGO and TABO groups are situated off the south eastern edge of the marsh and are relatively numerically weak.

- (a) HEIWOGO Headman: WARABE and MAN DABE
IANGA LEEB HARADIA TABADIA SUNGUNI NANGANA HARE ENDARE
- (b) TOROMA Headman: WARABE and MANDABE.
ABIJE ELI TINDAKO AGEBU
- (c) HIWA
HARI HILAIGA WANI
- (d) TUMBELI Headman: MAJINGI.
AGEBU TAMBARUMA PAGO KURUBU ANGARIDET
- (e) TELABO Headman: KIMBI and GAI.
ALIARE ANGIURE TUMBU POGORELI MUNUMANI NALIBA LOGIA TIGA
HURUGU PAI'I
- (f) EGAGO
HADIA HAROPA
- (g) TABO
PALA EGIIA.

2. TOBANI. Headman: TOMABE.

PULALI PALIA IENDABI PEABE

3. ARUA. Headman: TUNGWABE, KWALEGO, PADUA.

NACWA PALE HABABU PELOA UNIMA

TOMAI MATABE HUNIMA HICI ANDIGI TUGI

4. KOGOMA. Headman: KANDU.

TEBE TAPURIGETALIA KARUGA HARIGE WAIJELI KANE TAGE.

5. TAGABUA Headman: HALOLI.

NOGIA TALALIPA OGELI IANGA KAMIA HEGELIA.

6. IUGU. Headman: PIJUI, TAIABE, KAIABE.
HILUA TUPA IAI'I TOLAIGE NARO TOGE.

Register

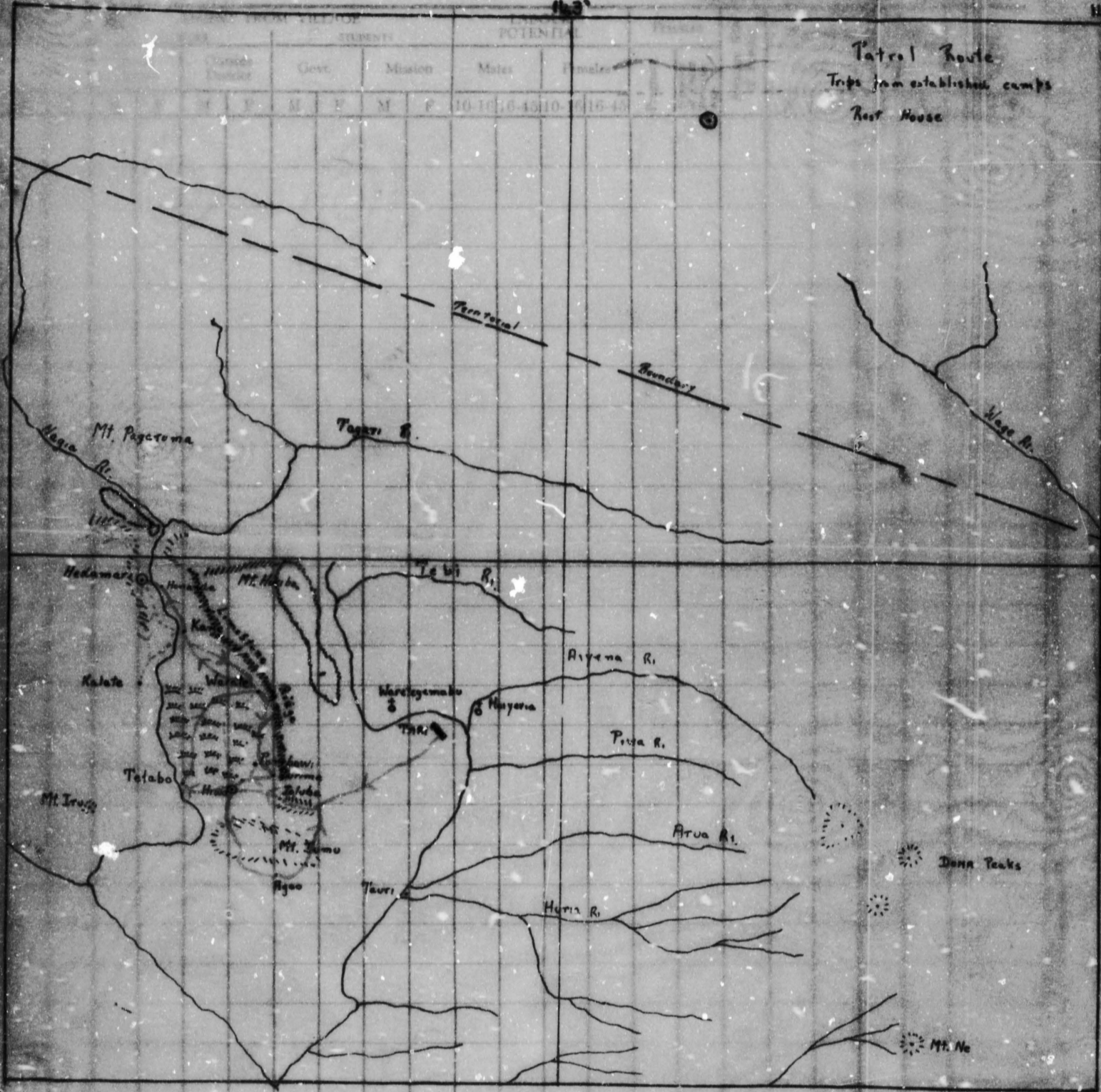
SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH

Area Patrolled

Based on District Map.

142° 45'

143° 15'



STUDENT		MISSION		MILES		POTENTIAL	
Grade	Count	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Males	Females
I	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
II	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
III	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
IV	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
V	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
VI	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
VII	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
VIII	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
IX	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
X	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
XI	1	M	F	10	10	10	10
XII	1	M	F	10	10	10	10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

**SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
TARI Sub-District**

District of..... Report No. **8 of 1954/55**

Patrol Conducted by **W. Crellin a/A. D. O.**

Area Patrolled **South-Eastern HURI Basin.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **G. Hogg C.P.O.**

Natives **6. Police, 1. NMO, 1. Interpreter, 25 Carriers.**

Duration—From **29/ 6 /19 55** to **23/ 7 /1955**

Number of Days **26**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19**54**

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

Map Reference **District Map 4 miles : 1 inch.**

Objects of Patrol **See enclosed.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PCRT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/1 /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 £.....

Sub-area Huri Basin

NA.30-18-1

6th Sept.: 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT TARI 8 OF
1954/55.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report, indicating
a slow but steady increase of administration activity and
influence in the area, is acknowledged.

Keach
J. J. McCarthy
Director

9/A
6/9

30/15/11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 152.



District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MUNDI.

3rd August, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R. Tari 8 of 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. W. W. Crellin and accompanied part time by Mr. Egg.

2. The patrol was valuable in that it was uneventful and added to our knowledge of the people in the Basin.

Shewell to
DC, SHD

[Signature]
(Rou. R. Cole).
District Commissioner.

Receipt of the above patrol report, indicating a slow but steady increase of administrative activity and influence in the area, is acknowledged.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TARI PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1954/55

Conducted by W. Crellin a/A. D. O.

Area Patrolled South-east HURI Basin

Patrol Personnel

European

W. Crellin a/A. D. O.
G. Hogg C. P. O.

Native

R. P. & N. 3. C. 6
N. M. O. 1
Interpreter 1
Carriers 25 (average)

Duration

Commence 29th. June, 1955.
Terminate 23rd. July, 1955.
Total 25 days.

Objectives

- (a) Consolidate Administration Influence in the area Patrolled.
- (b) Locate a suitable vehicle road route towards Margarima and commence marking it.
- (c) Routine Administrative requirements.

Attached

Appendix 'A' - Map
Appendix 'B' - Native group names tabulated.

.....
(W. Crellin)
actg Assistant District Officer.

TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

25th. July, 1955.

Introduction.

This was a routine Patrol to the upper reaches of the HUPIA and ARUA Rivers and the South-Eastern pocket of the main Tari Basin.

For the first week of the trip we had a lot of heavy afternoon rain, but for the rest it was fairly dry and pleasant with firm tracks.

The main purposes of the Patrol were to gain a broad picture of the terrain in order to locate the best route for a vehicle road which will eventually go across the ranges to connect up with the main District road system at Magarima in the WAGE valley; and secondly, to spread Government influence and consolidate what there was of it.

The Patrol had a friendly reception at all places and was without incident.

Patrol Diary.

Wednesday, 29th. June.

Moved off from TARI Station at midday with six Constables and twenty carriers. Took a track leading generally S. S. W. for 3 hours and made camp at KERAKA near the TEBI River.

Thursday, 30th.

With two Constables and an Interpreter I had a look at some of the surrounding country, eventually reaching PEPENETIA where we met members of the Unevangelized Fields Mission. We returned to camp by a different road. The area passed through has large gardens but not a great number of people. Total walking time 4½ hours.

Friday, 1st. July.

Departed KERAKA Camp site, walking generally East then South-east studying the terrain for a road route, and arrived at TARONDA Rest House just before 1.p.m. Contacted local natives and bought food in the afternoon.

Saturday, 2nd.

Heard native complaints and arbitrated in disputes all of a minor nature. Spent the rest of the day talking to men from surrounding areas.

Sunday, 3rd.

Walked South-westerly for about three hours and camped at HARONDA on the banks of the HURIA River; we did not take the most direct line as I wished to see the area.

Monday, 4th. July.

Walked through some of the garden areas of the KAROMANDE Group along the HOGAMBE spur. A few people stayed and talked to us, but most ran away. We returned to camp in mid-afternoon, the walking time 3½ hours.

Tuesday, 5th July.

Departed the Haronda Camp site and travelled East then South for 2½ hours and made camp near the banks of the HURIA River adjacent to some gardens belonging to the LOMIA Group.

Wednesday, 6th.

Had a look around the surrounding garden areas and gave medical treatment to those needing it. The people in part of this group have had little contact and the women were timid at first but quickly flocked around when we dressed a man with arrow wounds; they later brought food to our camp.

Thursday, 7th.

From LOMIA we followed up the Eastern branch of the HURIA River and made camp at KEBAHANDA, which is really a very large tract of ground rather than a small locality; it is said to be named after a group of people who used to live there but who no longer exist. Walking time 4 hours.

Friday, 8th.

With some of the local headmen, we walked through garden areas to the South-east where the men, women and children came to talk to us. The Population begins to thin out here and it is the edge of the main timber belt which clothes the mountain range; the forest itself is uninhabited, but is well travelled at the seasonal times of the year in search of pandanus nut and small game. The highest permanent settlements are just over 6,000' in altitude.

Saturday, 9th.

Broke camp and made our way around the Eastern apron of foothills of Mount Doma to ARUA River, where we made camp near a gardenplace of the MARIGAPANDA group. Walking time 4½ hours. Much of the way took us through swampy cane grass which, despite the fact that it is on appreciable slopes, only dries out after a long dry spell.

Sunday, 10th.

Followed a fair track up the South bank of the ARUA River for about three miles to a spot where it emerges from a gorge in the almost vertical mountain side, then crossed the stream by a small suspension bridge and made a large circuit to the North-west through marshy pit-pit country with scattered gardens and returned to camp after 5 hours walking.

Monday, 11th.

Left MARIGIPANDA camp at 0730 hours and passed

Monday, 11th. July (cont)

large cultivated plots to a spot where PIANGO and HADANI lines had staged a fight the previous day, there were still arrows lying about from the affray. As there were no people in the vicinity we went on through PIANGO ground where we were met by a small fighting party with their bows at the stretch, as soon as they saw we were not their HADANI enemies they were quite friendly and promised to have some head men come to our camp on the morrow to start negotiations for a settlement of the quarrel. We then walked on to TARONDA Rest House 30 minutes away.

Mr. Hogg, C.P.O. joined the Patrol here this day.

Tuesday, 12th.

As none of the PIANGO men had come in to our camp by 10.30 am., Mr. Hogg and I, with a party of police, walked to and through their garden area. We saw only two men of this fairly large line, the whole place was deserted; we were told that all the others were scattered about living with relatives in other groups, and also gathered that most PIANGO people would welcome a settlement with HADANI so that they could re-occupy their own ground with safety.

Wednesday, 13th.

To PIBI thence by several tracks to study the terrain towards the North-west in the general direction of TARI Station for the purpose of routing the proposed new motor road. Arrived back at camp at 1600 hours.

Four PIANGO men came to the camp late in the afternoon and promised to bring in some of the head men next day.

Thursday, 14th.

Spent the day at TARONDA Rest House talking to natives of PIANGO line, one of the two groups involved in recent fighting nearby.

Friday, 15th.

Departed Taronda Rest House at 10 am. and made camp 4 hours later near HURIA River in the locality to which HADANI natives have evacuated since the fighting. We passed through many gardens without seeing a soul on the way.

Contacted several HADANI men in the afternoon and arranged for negotiations with PIANGO to start the following day.

Saturday, 16th.

The Patrol moved westerly down the basin, and after 4½ hours travelling time made camp at HABIARAOE. Mr. Hogg set up camp there to contact the local natives, and Mr. Crellin walked on to TARI Station, another 1½ hours by foot.

Sunday, 17th. & Monday 18th.

Sunday, 17th. & Monday, 18th.

Mr Hogg remained at HABIARAOE contacting the people, and Mr. Crellin was at the Station.

Tuesday, 19th.

Mr. Hogg moved camp close to the proposed road route through PAI and was rejoined there by Mr. Crellin.

Wednesday, 20th.

Cut graded and pegged some two miles of pilot track for the road from the banks of the TEBI River to the PIBI gardens near ARUA River.

Thursday, 21st.

Followed the proposed road route through PIBI, then cut across to ARUA River which we forded and moved down to TAURI Rest House.

Friday, 22nd.

Left the Rest House at 9 am. and followed the route which the Southbound road is to take arriving at the roadhead an hour later, then walked on to TARI Station, which we reached at midday.

SUMMARY.

Native Matters

There had been reports of native fighting in this part of the basin for some weeks before the Patrol put in an appearance there. Investigation showed that only two groups were involved, The HADANIS and the PIANGCS, these are two of the largest lines in the basin probably numbering upwards of two hundred each. Because of the trouble they had completely deserted their normal haunts and gone to live with friends and relatives in adjacent lines; we crossed their densely cultivated lands many times without seeing any women or children and only a handful of men who were acting as guards. We did eventually manage to contact some of the men of each group, including headmen, and they all expressed a wish to terminate hostilities and get back on to their own land as quickly as possible. A 'moga' or settlement meeting was arranged which did not turn out successfully as the two groups were a little distrustful of each other; however another gathering was arranged to take place after I left the locality, with instructions to contact the Patrol or Government Station if they were unable to come to an agreement - at the time of writing I have had no further word. Although this may appear to have left the matter rather up in the air, I think it preferable that these people use their own indigenous machinery of arbitration, known as the moga, with encouragement but with as little interference as possible from the Administration unless no understanding can be reached after a reasonable time. Should it

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any further fighting occur, I shall revisit the area as soon as it is reported.

The rest of the area Patrolled was found to be peaceful and there were no visible signs, such as fighting fences and barricades, which would indicate recent unrest.

A vehicle road which is being put through the centre of the area patrolled will also probably help to bring the different groups to a common understanding. Roads have had this affect in other population centres around Tari.

Anthropological

The names of groups passed through, together with their sub-groups, were recorded and included as an appendix hereto.

From what I have been able to gather to date there seem to be five distinct levels from the major recognized division down to the family inclusive: they are as follow -

(a) HELA HURI, this is the name given overall to the whole of the HURI speaking peoples. There are four major sub-divisions of HURI HELA, these are -

(b) i. HURI, which is a name covering the inhabitants of the basin in which the Station is situated and also HAIBUGA Marsh.

ii. MANI, the people of Upper TAGARI River valley and the slopes of the mountain range to the North and North-east of the Station.

iii. WABE, those of the TAGARI River valley below HAIBUGA, including the MANANDA Basin.

iv. DUNA, sometimes referred to as HURI-DUNA, which includes HEDAMARI and TARIFUGUA.

(c) The four major groups named in (b) above are further subdivided into groups which for present purposes I shall refer to as clans, although further investigation may necessitate a change in this nomenclature.

These clans appear to be determined by kinship ties and the physical ties of fairly strictly defined geographical boundaries. The majority of men appear to spend virtually their whole life working the clan ground, but there are cases in which men (particularly the older ones) move for many years to either their mother's or their wife's group and make their gardens - an occurrence which may be determined by land availability. The smaller clans would number, in my estimation some 100 people and the larger ones upwards of 500. It is the largest exogamous unit encountered, and would appear to provide the best and most convenient grouping for census taking.

(d) The clans is then further broken down into lineages. There are anything from two to six lineages in the clan, each lineage having between thirty and eighty members.

(e) The simple family, of which there may be any number in a lineage.

An anthropologist, Mr. Glasse, who is sponsored by the National University is now working amongst these people and I hope that he will ultimately make available much valuable grouping data. As things stand at the moment we often get a lot of conflicting answers when enquiring into these things.

Medical and Health

N.M.O. Muku accompanied the Patrol and gave treatment wherever required, which was mostly for cuts and abrasions. We did give treatment to one hardy individual who looked like surviving no less than six arrow wounds, two of which were in the abdomen and one in the groin with the rest in the legs; he refused our offer to have him carried into hospital on his belief that killing pigs is much more potent medicine than our modern drugs and anti-biotics.

The general health of the people in the area appeared to be good, the vegetable supply is abundant and varied and no signs of nutritional deficiency were observed.

Without having done a systematic check, it seemed from casual observation that the incidence of Hansen's disease may be lower than other parts of the Huri Basin.

Agriculture and Livestock

The people seen follow the usual HURI method of mounding and composting their gardens. The amount of ground under cultivation in this South-east pocket of the Basin is very extensive indeed and as it was harvesting season when we were there everyone had more food than they knew what to do with.

Somewhere about 90% of their garden space is taken up with sweet potato and most of the rest has pitpit and corn on it; bananas, of which there are quite a few, are grown generally in clumps around the houses. Other vegetables seen were yam, taro, sugar, cabbage (native and English), tomato bean and turnip. The last three are the result of seed distribution by a Patrol to an adjoining area, that was about five months earlier and some of it had been traded across.

The Patrol distributed two pounds of assorted seed and could easily have given away ten times as much without being over-generous or wasteful; people eagerly sought the pinch or two of seed we were able to give each.

In addition to the cultivated crops, there is at present an abundance of fruit of the pandanus palm.

The only domestic livestock is pig, mostly a good strain which has come down from part Berkshire boars traded through from Wabag and Hagen.

There are some large unpopulated tracts of marshy pitpit country on the volcanic aprons in this part, and I think that with clearing and draining they would probably make excellent grazing country.

Roads and Bridges

The road which will run from TARI Station to MARGARIMA in the WAGE valley and then connects with the proposed main District and Highland system will pass through the area patrolled.

To get into WAGE valley it will be necessary to pass over a saddle between KERWA and DOMA Mountains at a little over 8,000 feet. Fortunately there is a gentle gradient leading up to the 6,500' mark so that for some eight miles from the Station there will be no constructional

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Roads and Bridges (cont.)

problems except for a bridge across the TEBI of about 70' span and a smaller bridge across the HURIA River.

There is a climb of about 1,000' above the 6,600' mark which will need careful marking and supervision of the work; for the rest of the way the main problem will be the cold and lack of local food and population for a distance of four or five miles.

Happily the locals are in favour of getting this road through as it gives them easy and safe access to the Station, also it follows an old trade route over the mountains and the new road will probably save users having to spend a cold night on top of the pass.

There is now 1 1/2 miles of the road complete and another 3 miles have been pegged, graded and a pilot track cut. The width is standardized at 25 feet wherever possible.

This road will also link up with the loop road system being built around Huri Basin. Roads already built are shown on the attached map by a blue line, the proposed extensions on which work is now going ahead are shown by dotted line.

Census

No records have been compiled yet for this area. As the people are homesteaders it is difficult to decide upon the best and most convenient unit, but I think it will probably be that which in the anthropological notes I have referred to as a clan. A trial run on this basis will be held of one or two groups adjacent to the Station before committing ourselves to any particular grouping unit.

In my opinion most of the population estimates for this particular Basin in past reports have been over-generous. The lack of villages makes it difficult to arrive at a figure which may be claimed as reasonably accurate, but I would put the count at 10,000 or thereabouts.

General

In discussing general topics I was told, and had it confirmed from several sources, that the whole of this Huri Basin is subject to occasional severe and prolonged droughts. So much so, that all the streams dry up and the entire population declares a general truce and congregate around one waterhole in the TAGARI River and another small lake in a limestone sinkhole at Margarima. The cycle does not appear to be regular as my interpreter can remember only one such dry period about twenty years ago, but another old man of over fifty could recall three stretches of eight to ten rainless months and another shorter one. I think that some exaggeration may have crept into the telling, but do not doubt that a drought period with very serious consequences has occurred.

Map.

Tracing of District Map 4 mi. : 1 in. amended from cross bearings on three fixed datum points.

W. Crellin
W. Crellin

TARI PATROL No. 8 of 1954/55

APPENDIX 'A'

The undermentioned all belong to the major division of HURI in HELA-HURI.

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Lineage</u>
LOMIA	{ ANE TORENA HEKARIA/Tawe
HARE	{ TEGE IAKARE WAGABARI PEWA
MANUA	{ HIYU TAGANA MARU
DOMA	{ MU PIBIGI POBI { IARO OBENA TUNGUA HARO
MARIGIPANDA	{ HUNUMA TAKORA
HARO	{ IENA TAIENDA

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