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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL PORT OF: DARU ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 45 ..... 1947/48 ..... Number of Reports: 3 .....

PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
1	1 OF 1947/48	0-1 CRELLIN. W.W.	GOGODIARA (NO REPORTS)		4.9.47 - 27.8.47	
2	2 OF 1947/48	0-1 CRELLIN. W.W.	UPPER BAMU & WAWOI (NO RPTS)		6.10.47 - 4.12.47	
3	6 OF 1947/48	1-6 CLANCY. D.J.	P.O. LAKE MURRAY AND DAVIUMBU		2.6.47 - 23.6.47	
4						
1	1 OF 1947/48	1-29 McLARTY. B.A.	P.O. WESTERN TRANS FLY	MAP	15.9.47 - 20.11.47	
2	2 OF 1947/48	1-54 CLANCY. D.J.	P.O. NORTH OF ELEVALA		20.11.47 - 19.6.48	

10/11/47

PATROL REPORT

SPECIAL EA LAKE MURRAY 47 /49

STATION: HAVA POLICE POST

PATROL BY: D.J. CLANRY

TO: AREA NORTH OF ELEVALA R. ALONG BLACK R. AND ACROSS  
STRICKLAND R. AS FAR AS THE NOMAD RD. KEEPING TO THE  
FOOTHILLS OF THE RANGES

DATE DEPARTED: NOVEMBER 20TH 1947

DATE RETURNED: JUNE 19TH 1948

PERSONNEL: 1748 Cpl HANGO-SUIBO  
2498 Cpl KAI'AI-AWARIFA  
2197 Const. ASEWABO-DOHAHARI  
2080 CONST. AWUGAI-UEORU  
2123 Const. ISIRI-NOVCI  
Interpreter Mewini- Alupa

PURPOSE OF PATROL: TO ACCOMPANY THE A.P.C. SURVEY PARTY WHO WERE  
MAKING A SURVEY IN THE CONCERNED IN THE NORTHERN  
PORTION OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.

MAPS: APPENDED. SCALE OF FOUR MILES TO THE INCH.

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Diary of Patrol Report

November 28th

Arrived at Fly Base a high bank on the Western side of the Fly R. and three and a quarter miles SSW from Macrossan Island. The M.V. Potrero was still aground and was pulled by the M.V. Kosami. The M.V. Kibuli meanwhile proceeded to unload the cargo and the carriers that had been brought from KIKORI. Both vessels were unloaded during the afternoon.

At Fly base were Mr J Stocks engineer to the party Mr Roberts Assistant Geologist and Messers Griffiths and Steen Field Assistants. Mr G.A.V. Stanley is camped on the Palmer river.

The party apparently has not been idle and the local natives have been contacted and I was able to count 150 of them around the camp. I am told that they are eager to work and they are being used around the camp area. From what I can see of them as they assist in the unloading of the ship, they certainly can work hard. Some of them are very well built and quite tall for a native being on an average about 5'9" and with some of them very close to the six feet mark.

November 29th

Day was spent in sorting out the carriers and issuing them with the standard A.P.C. Patrol Equipment. Interviewed the Awia people who came into the camp and using Andango/Katirimbi of KAWOK village as an interpreter I explained to them that the party was to be in this area for about six months and that we were looking for rocks. This apparently sounded foolish to them and I then had to explain to them that these rocks were of a special nature if we found the right ones we possibly would find Kerosene. They were apparently quite well satisfied with this explanation even if they did not altogether understand it.

November 30th.

Routine work was done during the day and I had a talk with Mr Stanley on the radio with the result that I will leave tomorrow by powered canoe and go up to have a conference with the Party Leader as I do not know as yet just what is to be done and how I will be able to fit into the scheme of things.

The local people are still coming in to the camp and today a party of twenty men came down from the P'NIAN river that is to say that they come from that area in the headwaters of the Fly R. They speak the "AWIA" language and my interpreters say that this language is spoken in the area between the Fly and the Alice Rivers and as far up as the headwaters of these two rivers. Whether this is so or not I cannot say with any certainty as I have not had the chance to read any old patrol reports done by officers who were up here previously.

December 1st

Accompanied by Mr Roberts and Mr Griffiths of the A.P.C. attempted to ascend to the camp on the Palmer R. However unfortunately the canoe which was driven by a 22 hp outboard motor overturned immediately on leaving camp and it was necessary for Mr Stocks to come to our aid in the launch BEGA. A goodly quantity

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of my gear was swept downstream and not recovered. Returned into camp and commenced drying out my gear.

December 2.

Routine work in making ready to leave on 3-12-47 for Palmer R. camp. Mr Field Assistant Steen will be in charge of a number of A.F.C. carriers. An attempt will be made on the East bank of the Fly and Palmers. A track exists on the western bank and Mr Roberts informs me that it is quite a good one. A number of Awin people have signified their willingness to come and carry for me. I contacted the Party Leader and he was willing that some of these locals be engaged for the trip across.

December 3rd.

Departed Fly Base at 0930 hrs. The party consisted of Mr Steen, 5 police and the following men.

12 KORIKI and GOARIBARI natives  
19 KOKODA natives.  
10 KOROPATA natives.  
... .. 17 KIWAI natives.  
22 BAMU natives  
26 Lake Murray natives  
10 Kianga natives  
27 Awin natives.

The Fly R. was crossed by cutter immediately opposite the camp. Party set heading in an Easterly Direction. The terrain is not good for walking being mainly short steep hills about 100/50' while the gulleys were mostly swamps. A native track was followed during the day. Heavy rain fell at 1500 hrs and camp was made. Pace and Compass work is being done.

December 4th.

Broke camp at 0715 hrs. Crossed the WAI DIO WAI DIENE WAI BUNDORU? AND WAI WANIA. These streams were all small and run into the Fly R. At 0900 the settlement of WAIRY was reached this consists of one house and a garden. It is a rather new seeming spot. At 1000 hrs another house of the same type was passed and at 1100 hrs the WAI MBNI was crossed. Other small streams Wai Memsio, Wai Entiu, Wai Goton were crossed during the afternoon. A small old deserted house was passed at 1500 hrs and camp was made at 1430 hrs. Just over the six miles were made during the day. Terrain continued to be rough and the carriers who have not as yet hardened themselves are feeling rather unfit. However it will not be any great length of time before they are as fit as I could wish. Rain again fell during the day making the track greasy and the small steep inclines hard to ascend.

December 5th.

Left camp 0725 and continued to walk in a NNE. direction. The Wai Amio, Wai Sikre, and the Wai O'O small streams running West were passed early in the morning. Siomboke a small settlement of one house was passed at 0840 hrs. This settlement lies in a large garden on the side of a hill. There were no people at home but my guides tell me that these people also have their lands over

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on the West bank of the Fly R. and that it is more than likely that they are over there. The Wai Tumra was crossed at 1030 hrs. This stream which was 100' wide where we crossed it, descends into the Fly R. At 1300 hrs a small settlement was reached and at 1600 hrs Epuin a house on the Palmer R. was reached. Camp was made nearby. The locals who had run away upon our arrival later on were enticed into the camp, this was of course not a very hard thing to do as their friends were carrying for us. Two women also came in. They were both old which was probably the reason they were able to pluck up their courage sufficiently so as to come in. Epuin is only a small place being the beginnings of a large garden which has been started on the opposite side of the river. Rained during the day and track continues to be extremely. We are now cutting our way on a compass course as the tracks seem to have to have petered out. The terrain is still hard walking the land being much dissected and the small creeks we are crossing are now no longer ~~in~~ small but are somewhat in flood.

December 6th.

Broke camp at 0800 hrs and continued on a N.N.E. heading until 1000 hrs when the Wai Anggu or Surprise Gk was reached. This large stream was in flood and there was no other way to cross it than to make rafts and ferry all the gear across. They will have to be good rafts as quite a few of the A.P.C. carriers cannot swim. Rafts were made and the party safely crossed and camp was set up on the opposite bank and we remained there the night. Heavy rain again fell during the day.

December 7th.

Broke camp and on the same bearing. Track had to be sliced out of the bush and the travelling was slow and tedious. The carriers are very tired but they appear to be hardening up quite well. The Awins are carrying very well and are in fact, so far, the best of the lot. The terrain through which we are passing appears to be devoid of inhabitants, with not the sign of a track. Camp was made at a point about a mile from the Palmer R.

December 8th.

Having left camp at 0800 hrs the Palmer R was reached at 0930 hrs. The Launch BERN and the outboard driven naval cutter arrived shortly after and Mr Stoen embarked and went off to McGregor Jetty base. I continued on along the southern bank of the Palmer R and arrived at the Palmer R base at 1100 hrs. Continued on and finally made camp a mile and a half below the McGregor Jetty base. Rained during the night. Walking was very good along the Palmer R. The Palmer R. camp was made on a spot directly opposite a large native house. This is built on the spot that Sir William McGregor reports as having been the site of a house on the 19-1-1890.

December 9

Broke camp at 0800 hrs and entered the cnp at the Junction of the Black and Palmer Rivers. Remainder of day was spent in checking goods brought across into the store and treating my men for minor abrasions and cuts.

December 10th

Routine and working on map. Had an interview with Mr Stanley the crux of was that he asks me to leave on about the 15th of the month and proceed along the Black R. until it goes into the hills and then cut across to the Strickland R. and after selecting a good site for an aircraft drop which will be sometime early in the next month. Enroute I will proceed slowly and should there be any people in the area I will do my best to contact them and endeavour to assure that there will be no unpleasantness of any kind. Mr K.H. Roberts will come in my rear and he will do an accurate survey of the route across to the Strickland. Carriers resting.

December 11th

Routine. The local people are coming in with food that they wish to sell. About 30 people came in today. Their domain is the Anggu. They are very friendly but they have not the slightest desire to come across to the Strickland R. and they deny that there is such a stream. They tell me that there is a people called the Akichi who live further up the Black R. They do not know these people very well but they do not think that they are a numerous people, but they are a friendly group and not to be feared.

December 12th.

Paid off the Fly R. Awins and they will leave tomorrow for their villages, and they say that they will tell their women to make Sago and later they will bring it in to sell. Working on a small vocabulary of the Wai Anggu people and I find that it is the same as that of the Fly R. people. Of the Awin carriers that I brought across some of them were Awins from the P'NIANG and these people are almost as white as myself.

December 13th.

Taking tracing of map of the route that I will follow and in the afternoon spent a few hours looking at Aerial Photographs of the route there does not appear to be anything about it that is difficult.

December 14th.

Making everything ready for the trip across. I am still am trying to persuade one or more of the local men to come as far as the AKICHI territory but it is a vain labour as they will not under any circumstances leave their own territory. It is most unfortunate but it is by no means a calamity as I have faith in my ability to make friends with these people at any rate I will try hard to win them.

There is a constant flow of visitors to the camp but the population in the vicinity does appear to be at all large as the people who do come in say that they come from a great distance (ie. up to 7/10 days) They do however carry huge loads of Sago in with and that would probably slow them up considerably. Mr Stanley has acquired a man who states that he will go across with. I doubt whether Mr Stanley is any more than hopeful as to his chances.



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Dairy of patrol to Strickland R via Black R.

Monday December 15th

Departed Black R. camp at 0900 hrs. Mr Griffiths ferrying rations and gear as far as practicable up the river which at the moment very low. The carriers are making their way up the banks and are to assist the canoe over any rapids that are encountered enroute. Many snails were encountered and progress was extremely slow. Party debarked at a point two miles above starting point as conditions had then become impossible. Wildlife appears to be plentiful and a cassowary and a couple of birds were obtained without any trouble. Scouted around the vicinity of the camp and was unable to see any sign of tracks of village people.

Tuesday 16th December.

From camp at 0700 hrs. Mr Griffiths led the party back bank of the river and cut through the thick undergrowth. At 1100 hrs and 2 miles from No 1 Camp was overtaken by a messenger from Mr G.A.V Stanley - he also sent along a Bamu carrier through to me. Apparently this fellow had cut down a small hand-planted sago palm belonging to a local. There was nothing that I could do with the man apart from giving him a severe talking to. Mr Stanley informed me that he had made restitution to the local village man for the loss that he had suffered. This is an encouraging sign when we have the peoples confidence to such an extent that they are not afraid to come in and complain about any injuries done to them or theirs by our party. Camp No 2 was made 2 1/2 miles above Camp 1. People from the villages of UMGI and WOU'OU arrived at Camp from upstream by canoe with sago for sale. We have previously not had contact with these people who are of the AKIOMI. Two of these men recognised me as having been at KIANGA at the time when Mr Corrigan and self were on patrol there in August 1947. There were 14 in the party and they had brought 4 bags of sago, totalling 320 lbs. These were bought with small knives. These men are very friendly and they said that they had come down to see if they could contact the party. They did not like to cross down to their neighbour's territory as they have a very good rule that states they are not to roam in their neighbour's lands. In this way they are able to avoid fighting. Their dialect, while having some words closely resembling the AWIN dialect is a good deal different but I was able to speak with them through the AWIN trade language.

WEDNESDAY DEC 17:

Broke Camp at 0600 hours and proceeded another 3 miles above Camp 2. Camp was made at 1200 hours and I followed a small track and discovered a new half finished garden house belonging to the AKIOMI. The women were out making Sago and I asked the villages to make as large a quantity as they could, which they would be able to sell to Mr Stanley.

THURSDAY DEC 18:

Broke Camp at 0600 hrs. At 0930 passed through a large clearing.

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Monday 15th contd.

Broke camp at 0700 hrs. and proceeded up the north bank of the river and cut through the thick undergrowth. At 1100 hrs and 2 miles from No 1 Camp was overtaken by a messenger from Mr G.A.V Stanley - he also sent along a Bemu carrier through to me. Apparently this fellow had cut down a small hand-planted sago palm belonging to a local. There was nothing that I could do with the man apart from giving him a severe talking to. Mr Stanley informed me that he had made restitution to the local village man for the loss that he had suffered. This is an encouraging sign when we have the peoples confidence to such an extent that they are not afraid to come in and complain about any injuries done to them or theirs by our party. Camp No 2 was made 2 1/2 miles above Camp 1. People from the villages of UMGI and WOU'OU arrived at Camp from upstream by canoe with sago for sale. We have previously not had contact with these people who are of the AKIOMI. Two of these men recognised me as having been at KIANGA at the time when Mr Corrigan and self were on patrol there in August 1947. There were 14 in the party and they had brought 4 bags of sago, totalling 320 lbs. These were bought with small knives. These men are very friendly and they said that they had come down to see if they could contact the party. They did not like to cross down to their neighbour's territory as they have a very good rule that states they are not to roam in their neighbour's lands. In this way they are able to avoid fighting. Their dialect, while having some words closely resembling the AWIN dialect is a good deal different but I was able to speak with them through the AWIN trade language.

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The people of the house that was seen yesterday are putting up a new house here. At 1100 hrs came abreast of a large limestone peak about 500-600 feet high. The river today is noticeably smaller. Camp was set up at 1300 hrs and 3 miles above camp of yesterday. The Akioni men who had travelled up the river with us today have indicated that we are now north of their village by about four days and that they are going to return and they say that if we pass through their territory on the return journey they will lead us to their village. They have heard of the Government and are not afraid that we will take advantage of them. This was pleasing hearing and I immediately traded on their protestations of friendship and was able to persuade three strapping big youths to come along on the morrow and show us where the river goes and to help us gain the friendship of any people that we meet. The terrain continues to be swampy and it is exceedingly hard to cut our way through the thick tangle of undergrowth and thorns. The weather continues to favour us and the rain is holding off quite well.

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Friday December 19 th

Broke camp at 0600 hrs and headed up the river on the Northern bank. The Wai Umgi River was passed at 0800 hrs. It is a fairly large creek and I would estimate it's length at 5 miles. Opposite this stream's mouth stands a new house in a small and likewise new garden. There is as yet little to be seen in the garden except TARO BANANAS YAM SWEET POTATOES SUGAR in small quantities. Several small gardens and a replanted Sago spot were passed during the morning. Camp 5 was made 3 miles above last night's camp. A message arrived from Mr Roberts. Walking is now becoming easier as we are now able to descend into the river bed thereby missing the rugged banks. No rain and day fine.

Saturday December 20th.

Broke camp at 0630 and continued upstream. The BLACK which is now not more than 40' wide today turned from its N.N.E. course and headed S.S.E. and the party is now able to walk in the bed of the stream for the greater part of today's walking. Camp No 6 was consequently earlier and at 1000 hours, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles SE of Camp No 5. The WAI KOUNOU River branched off towards the hills and almost halved the BLACK which is now very small indeed.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 21:

Broke Camp at 0630 hrs and continued to travel in SE direction. The river swung twice onto a westerly heading and Camp was finally made on a long NE arm,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above previous Camp. A pig and a large striped turtle were obtained on the way. The AKIOMI, who had offered to come with me, are still quite happily carrying, although they are undoubtedly nervous as they are now in foreign territory. These men are extremely powerful and are always well to the fore of the Lake Murray and Kiunga men. The day was fine and with no rain.

MONDAY DECEMBER 22

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## MONDAY DECEMBER 22:

Broke Camp 0600 hours and continued in a SE direction along a reach diminished Black River. I do not think it will last more than another two days and it will probably turn towards the hill hills. Camp was made  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Camp 7. A pig and the usual quota of birds were shot en route. Scouting in the mile and a half radius of the Camp revealed no tracks, houses or signs of habitation.

## TUESDAY DECEMBER 23:

Broke Camp 0700 hours and headed NE along a now sadly depleted Black R. It is now merely a series of pot-holes. A SESUKWI man was encountered this morning. These people come from the hills to the north. A small amount of foodstuffs was bought off him and his friends, whom he brought in later. No sago was able to be purchased as he told me that his people were not eaters of sago. The dialect of this man and his friends is different again to that of the AKIOMI but he understood the latter language. They were at first extremely nervous but by gifts of tobacco and a little cooked rice they soon overcame their natural timidity and became almost garrulous and told me that in a very short distance the Black River falls from out of the hills. Their own village, as far as I can make out, lies to the NE. I will remain here tomorrow to rest the carriers and to give these people a chance to again come in and fully explain them what we are doing in their territory. I will also return to Mr Roberts, who should reach to within a couple of miles of me tomorrow. I will inform him that I will leave the Black R and go over to the Strickland River. Camp was made  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles NE of Camp 8.

## WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 24.

Carriers rested this morning whilst I returned to confer with Mr Roberts, who reached within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of me. Carriers were all issued with double rations and a stick of tobacco as a Christmas gesture.

## THURSDAY DECEMBER 25.

Broke Camp 0600 hours and left the Black River by a small stream and branched out SE for a short way. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles crossed a large stream coming in from the North. A large swamp was crossed and Camp was made  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, SE from Camp No 9. During the day we skirted a large spur that jettied out from the dividing range. The day was fine with heavy rain during the night. To-day's track, because of its swampy nature, will I presume, in a couple of months, i.e. during the rainy season, be a morass.

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## FRIDAY DECEMBER 26:

Broke Camp 0600 hrs and continued heading 130 degrees. Small stream passed after  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile mark and then another large swamp was encountered. At  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles came onto a large gravelly stream running south. Descended stream for 2 miles and made camp about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles SSE of Camp 10. The stream continues to head SSW so will leave it and cut through to the Strickland. Two large gardens were seen on this River, which I understand is called the BUBE. The AKIOMI's tell me that a few people live at the foot of this river.

## SATURDAY DECEMBER 27:

Broke Camp 0600 hours and proceeded upstream to where a small stream joins the BUBE from the East. Crossed a slight divide and came to a large gravelly stream about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the BUBE river and proceeded downstream in a SSE direction for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles and made Camp  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the junction of this Stream and the Strickland.

## SUNDAY 28 DECEMBER:

Broke Camp 0530 and were on the track before the morning light and reached the Strickland at 0630 hrs. Carriers immediately set to work building a 45' canoe to cross the river as it would be suicidal to attempt to cross by a raft.

## MONDAY DECEMBER 29:

Canoe launched 1500 hours. Quite a few native pads around - one of which I followed and came to a small garden house to the north of the Camp. No people were seen but there were signs of recent evacuation.

## TUESDAY DECEMBER 30:

Mr Roberts arrived at 1400 hrs. Scouted an area and Cpl Hango returned to the house found yesterday and left a cloth and a small knife.

## WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31:

In company with Mr Roberts crossed the Strickland and searched for a good spot for a dropsite. AC ISIRI reported that he saw a native who loosed an arrow at him which, however, luckily did not hit him. The native could not have been looking for trouble as the arrow thrown was a "pig" arrow - probably his action was due to fear.

## THURSDAY JAN 1st:

Again crossed the Strickland and searched without luck for a

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## THURSDAY JAN 2nd.

drop-site. This side is rather swampy and is unsuitable. A small sago house was seen about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the River. An APC carrier, an ORAKAIVA, attempted, against orders, to raft down the Strickland. He was last seen  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below the Camp still travelling about 7 knots. Cpl Hango despatched down river to contact him.

## FRIDAY JAN 2nd

Again searched the East Bank but lower down - still encountered Swamps. Only possible site an old garden was considered too close to the Strickland.

## SATURDAY JAN 3:

Started work on drop site on the west bank of the Strickland, after having moved men and gear to new base 3 miles below Camp 13. Surveyed into and fixed the site. It is 600 yds from the Strickland. Cpl Hango and the Okakaiva carrier returned to Camp. The carrier reported that he had made a landfall on the east bank of the Strickland and had encountered a band of about 20 natives (men and women) walking along a track. He hid behind a bush till they passed by.

## SUNDAY JAN 4:

Continued work on drop-site.

## MONDAY JAN 5:

Working on drop-site. Searched area of Camp and discovered an old house and garden 1 mile to the west of the Camp. Found a good track leading to the close vicinity of Camp No 13.

## TUESDAY JAN 6.

Drop-site finished and a biri store was built and camp improvements carrier out. Returned to the old house and left present of cloth and small mirror for the local natives should they come in close to us. Another small house which appears to be merely a sago room was found 1 mile SE of this house.

## WEDNESDAY JAN 7:

A Catalina Aircraft ALN arrived 0800 hours and 16 Storapedoes were dropped and 6 bags of rice were dropped freely. 3 of the latter burst on contact with the ground whilst the former were all recovered in good condition. Drop was also carried out at the Black River base. Mr Stanley who is encamped at my Camp 13 was in contact with Capt Burgess, the pilot of the aircraft.

THURSDAY JAN 8.

The second drop was carried out. 128 bags of Rice, Flour, Sugar and Peas were dropped. Recovery was slightly more than 85%. Sugar being the heaviest sufferer. Peas also sustained casualties. Advised Mr Stanley that if the bags were sewn properly there would be less loss.

FRIDAY JAN 9:

Drop continued with ANL arriving 0900 hours. 122 bags of mixed rations were dropped. An improvement in the sewing of the bags resulted in about 90% recovery. Striking of the bags against the tree stumps which were of course unavoidably left standing caused the damage.

SATURDAY JAN 10:

Fourth drop was carried out with 32 Storepedoes being dropped. Recovery was 100%. They are most successful and if properly packed there is no loss even with glass.

SUNDAY JAN 11:

The fifth drop occurred. 18 storepedoes and 44 tree drops arrived. Same losses as previous. Mr Stanley arrived from Camp 13 on a visit.

MONDAY JAN 12

Dept for the WAI'ASIA with 12 carriers in a small double canoe. The river was, however, flowing very strongly and only 9 miles were covered. Owing to the swiftness of the current progress was made for the greater part of the distance by hauling the canoe along close to the banks with ropes.

TUESDAY JAN 13:

Broke Camp 0600 hours and continued upstream reaching the mouth of the Murry R at 1100 hours. A very swift current flowing here and it took 2 hours to get across this stream. WAI'ASIA reached 1400 hours. This is a fairly large deep stream and is at very low water and consequently is not flowing strongly. About 1 mile upstream on the southern bank a large garden of about 3 acres with a small garden house was seen. A track leading from this followed the stream for a short while and then petered out. Continued upstream and made camp on an S bend 2 miles up the river.

WEDNESDAY JAN 14:

Proceeded upstream, crossing numerous rapids - progress was slow

WEDNESDAY JAN 14:

and at 1300 hours the canoe became involved in a rapid, striking a submerged and un-noticed rock with the result that it capsized. The remainder of the day spent searching for lost gear. I had bad fortune to lose all of my gear, including my boots. Most of the other gear was recovered. Camp made at this spot.

THURSDAY JAN 15.

Ascended WAI'ASIA in a single canoe with 5 carriers - remainder having been left behind to try and rescue balance of lost gear. At 1000 hrs reached a track leading to the river at which was moored a bamboo raft. Footprints were seen traversing the bank of the river - these we followed, reaching a large house in a fair size garden of about 5 acres. A cloth and a machete were tied in the house as a present for the villagers on their return. At 1430 hrs, after having been there 2 hours, five men approached. I went down with Cpl Hango. They came on for a short distance to within 20 ft of me and I tried to converse with them with signs. At first it seemed that it might be successful when a young man, apparently with fear getting the better hold of him, turned and bolted for the bush calling out with fright. This apparently un-nerved his friends who also turned on their heels and ran. However, I managed to entice the elder of the five men to return. He stood at the edge of the clearing and would approach no closer than 100 yds. I left Cpl Hango and approached within 50 yards of him where he ordered me to stop. From his gestures I gathered that he was afraid and wanted us to leave. I pointed to the sun, showing him the lateness of the day, and intimated by signs that in about 10 days some other white men would come. He evidently understood. I then left a knife and a cloth in front of me and withdrew. He was too timid to approach any closer, and after trying till about 4 pm to allay his fears, I returned to Camp. It is not possible for me to stay any longer owing to my not having any gear or food, it having been lost on the 14th Jan

FRIDAY JAN 16:

Returned by canoe to Camp 13, going down on a very swift stream and arrived at 1200 hours. Mr Griffiths had arrived from McGregor Junction base at 1000 hours. Returned to dropsite, where Mr Roberts informed me that natives from the south had arrived in Camp. They had come in on the 13th and the 15th Jan.

SATURDAY JAN 17.

Returned to Camp No 12 and did a chain and compass traverse from Camp 13 to dropsite.



SUNDAY JAN 18.

Local natives numbering 20 came into Camp bringing Sago and small amount of garden produce. These people inform me that they come from the WAIMENGE AREA and that their village is about 5 days distant.

MONDAY JAN 19.

Messrs Stanley and Griffiths arrived for conference - discussed work and method to be used on the east side of the Strickland.

TUESDAY JAN 20.

Messrs Stanley and Roberts left 1000 hours for the WAIASIA. The Johnson 22 hp engine proved to be faulty that Mr Griffiths brought with him from Black R base and they were forced to return.

WEDNESDAY JAN 21.

Messrs Stanley and Griffiths working on motor. Self spending most of the day talking with the WAIMENGE people who returned bringing with them some WAITU people. They are very friendly people and like to drive a high hard bargain.

THURSDAY JAN 22.

Mr Stanley left per outboard canoe for Camp 13 - was unable to carry much gear as the river was in flood and the current was too strong. Mr Griffiths walked with carriers, carrying the food. Self on routine camp work and my carriers engaged on Camp improvements.

FRIDAY JAN 23: - JAN 28:

Routine duties. Local natives in with food on 27th. Mr Stanley reported that he had been in friendly contact with the WAIASE people, previously mentioned under date of 15th January.

THURSDAY JAN 29.

Left on patrol on east side of Strickland. I will survey my way with a chain and compass to the next dropsite where I will attempt to contact the local natives. Camp 15 reached at 1300 hours. Very heavy rain fell during the day.

FRIDAY JAN 30.

Broke Camp 0600 hrs and continued on way. Very heavy rain

FRIDAY JAN 30

called the halt at 1100 hours. I did an offshoot down a 30' stream to check position. The beginnings of a new garden were seen about 1 1/2 miles below camp. Walking is good although frequent swamps make progress very slow. Heavy rain during day and night.

SATURDAY JAN 31.

Remained at Camp 16 and scouted around the area to see if I could locate the owners of the garden found yesterday. Search was unsuccessful. Will move on again tomorrow. A bush pig was shot by AG ASXBCO.

SUNDAY FEB 1.

Broke Camp 0600 hours and reached Camp 17 at 1300 hours. Slow walking through heavy swamp. Made camp on a 30' stream which runs into the Strickland River about 6 miles to the SW. At the point of contact with this stream, there was an old garden and 1/2 mile below that a very large new garden with 3 houses. Another old garden was on a small creek nearby and just above our Camp is another garden, or rather the beginnings of one. As we were making our way up stream a local native was seen on the opposite bank. He immediately bolted at the first sight of us.

MONDAY FEB 2:

Completed mapping. Did not break camp but will remain here and attempt to contact the owners of the nearby gardens, as the APC party will be working in this immediate area. Rained heavily during the day and I think that this is the beginning of the wet season and that we can expect very heavy rains during our stay up here. Went to the gardens and left some trade which I hope will induce the people to come in. If we can spare the time to sit down and wait for these timid people to overcome their fear we could achieve much.

FEBRUARY 3 to FEB 12:

Remained at Camp 17 and thoroughly investigated the area within a radius of 4 miles leaving trade at strategic points for these people. The population does not appear to be large. Remainder of my food and stores were brought up to the Camp from the Strickland.

FRIDAY FEB 13.

Mr Roberts arrived at 12-30 hours. Heavy rain again fell during the day.

SATURDAY FEB 14.

Mr Stanley arrived in Camp 1600 hours. At this same hour loud cries of "ASEMO" were heard close to camp and Mr Roberts and self went out of investigate and found 4 local men who had come in. They brought sago and some bananas to sell. We were compelled to speak to them with signs and a few words of the Awin trade language. They were all young men and very small in build. The largest of whom would not weight more than 7 stone. The stream on which I am encamped is called BUBVE. They intimate that there is a very large river to the south which they call BAI'A. They themselves are of the people previously contacted on the WAIASIA. The gardens in the locality belong to them. Their territory apparently extend as far as the BAI'A. I intimated to them that on the morrow I would leave for the BAI'A river.

SUNDAY FEB 15.

The local people came in again with more sago which we bought.

MONDAY FEB 16.

Set out today at 0600 hours. Ascended the BUBVE for 1 mile and then headed east for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile - followed a stream ENE for a mile coming onto a good native pad which was followed for 5 miles and arrived at Camp 18 at 1900 hours, the carriers having gone on ahead with the police whilst I followed behind with the chains. A large native house was seen on the crest of a 500' peak. Several old deserted gardens were passed. A dancing drum was seen in the large house. It is the same type as that used by the AWIN and similar to that used in the Delta Division. Camp No 18 is on a 400' peak overlooking flat country that extends away to the south.

TUESDAY FEB 17.

Waited in camp for the local people to come in. At 0930 hours a party of 20 came in bringing sago and tobacco they wished to sell. These men are of the same people that were seen at Camp 17. They intimated by signs that this was the end of their territory and that the land to the SE contained enemies. Their territory as far as I could make out extends to the south and the west as far as the Cecilia and the Strickland Rivers. The population appears to be meagre.

W

WEDNESDAY FEB. 18.

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and descended a native pad for one mile and reached fairly good terrain. A former garden place was passed at 0900 hrs. Headed in an Easterly direction for a short time and then the track swung SW. Camp was made at 1230 hours - general direction during the day had been 200 degrees.

THURSDAY FEB. 19

Broke camp at 0600 hrs and travelled at 120 T until a large 70' wide stream was reached at 1230 hrs. This stream flows off to the south. Country traversed during the day was swampy and for the most part flat and slightly undulating. The impression gained by the sight of the old gardens passed was that this area was formerly inhabited but that the dwellers had deserted and moved on to newer and better pastures. The only tracks passed were very old. One of these was investigated, and an old fallen down house was seen.

FRIDAY FEB. 20

Ascended stream until heavy rain called a halt at 1230 hrs. Rain continued to fall during the day. The river was in flood and progress was difficult and slow. We are now within the vicinity which has been selected as a possible drop site. According to the Aerial photographs we are within 1 1/2 miles of a large garden. I will go there and look at it and assess its possibilities. Still no sign of any inhabitants. I think that we are not likely to find any more people until we enter the land of the Nomad people.

SATURDAY FEB. 21

Ascended stream until Junction of a large creek with this stream. This stream will use to 'tie in' my traverse done so far. Then traversed into an old deserted garden. This garden is shown on the aerial photographs taken some ten years ago as having been new at that time, and very large approx 1000' x 800'. A large sago swamp bounds both sides (E and W). From appearances I should say that this area would seem to have been heavily gardened at one period and has now been deserted for some considerable time.

During the evening at 1915 hours both Cpl Hango and a Kiunga carrier stated that they saw a stranger who approached to within 10 feet of the Kiunga room.

SUNDAY FEB 22:

Carriers at work clearing areas around Camp. Surveyed the drop site and marked out an area 100' x 600' which should suffice. Had a look at the area down to the FLEFISH river (Cecilia R) and as far back as my Camp of the 19th Feb. No signs of recent habitation was found and it is my guess that this is a "no mans land" between the people to the West and their neighbours, whoever and wherever they maybe. There are some excellent sago trees nearby and tomorrow I will start 5 men to work to make some sago thus saving a hard trip back to obtain further supplies. Tomorrow I will send a messenger back to Strickland R base to give him the OIC Strickland Base the Map reference of the drop-site.

MONDAY FEB 23:

Carriers working clearing the dropsite. Good progress has been made and should take no more than four days to complete. Two APC Bama messengers arrived from Mr Stanley asking me to send back to Strickland River dropsite to bring over Radio VL86X which we will use here. AC ASEMO and 3 carriers returned 1300 hrs to bring it forward. Mr Stanley advises that Mr Griffiths should arrive here before the drop commences. The locals contacted at Camp No 17 have followed him and sold to him some sago and pigs. Apparently they are afraid to come here.

TUESDAY FEB 24:

Work was continued on the dropsite. APC Carriers returned to Mr Stanley at 0700 hours.

WEDNESDAY FEB 25:

Finished off the dropsite and its final dimensions are 100 x 700 feet. It is quite a good site although the hills to the north may not be to the pilot's liking.

THURSDAY FEB 26.

Carriers at work making a store 30' x 15' to hold contents of the drop. Shot 5 birds today and distributed them to carriers and police. Meat and fats are in sufficient supply to last 8 or 9 days.

FRIDAY FEB 27.

Store is finished and is quite a good job. Radio VL86 has not as yet arrived. Another Cassowary shot today.

SATURDAY FEB 28.

Completed bins, shelves etc for the store and rested Police and labour in the afternoon. AC ASEMO and carriers arrived in afternoon with radio VL86 with Mr Griffiths arriving shortly after him. Radio communication was established with KARIWA. AC ISIRI returned with Mr Griffiths. He had a sad tale to tell. His complete equipment including rifle had been lost in the fast flowing WIA'ASIA river when the APC came in charge of Mr Field Assistant Griffiths overturned in the rapids 17 miles up the river. The A, although he is a Bamu River man, is unable to swim and almost lost his life. I will signal DO KIKORI where aircraft ALN is stationed during the "drop". Cassowary was obtained in the afternoon.

SUNDAY FEB 29:

Labour and police having rest and myself sick with fever.

MONDAY MARCH 1st

A hitch has occurred in the programme and today's drop did not eventuate. It has been delayed for a couple of days. 20 carriers from WAZ'ASIA depot arrived at 1100 hours. Two Cassowaries and 1 pig were shot. I am still confined to bed with fever.

TUESDAY MARCH 2nd

AG ASIMBO with carriers has taken some food to Mr Stanley whose supplies are low. A/C ANL arrived at KIKORI. In touch with Capt Birch. Asked Mr District Officer C HEALY to send equipment for AG ISIRI.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3rd.

Signal arrived advising first drop will operate on the 4/3/49 weather conditions permitting. Carriers resting. Cassowary and usual pile of birds were obtained. No tinned meat has been necessary since we arrived at this huntsman's paradise. Two local natives were seen close to the Camp. These would, I think, be the people from the west. I think they will probably come in after the drop has been finished. I will be most surprised if they arrive before. My fever has just about run its course.

THURSDAY MARCH 4th.

Aircraft commenced drop and 20 storepedoes and 4 bags of rice were dropped. Drop took  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour. The freezer goods were fully appreciated. Received from Govt stores 3 reams of foolscap paper, a quantity of pencils and a Prismatic compass. Held a medical inspection of carriers and found 10 with symptoms of what may turn to be Trench mouth. Will give them treatment and watch them carefully. The APC has been having trouble with this complaint.

FRIDAY MARCH 5th:

Morning overcast and slight rain. A/C ANL approached until on reaching Mt Bosavi it was compelled by existing weather conditions to return to Kikori. Carriers returned despatched to Mr Stanley arrived today. Another Cassowary shot this afternoon. APC carriers with freezer goods and mails, despatched to Messrs Stanley and Roberts

SATURDAY MARCH 6th.

A/C arrived after a delayed start due to inclement weather. 33 storepedoes and 10 bags of food were dropped all of which were recovered.

SUNDAY MARCH 7th.

Aircraft again arrived at about 1000 hours. 11 storepedoes and

SUNDAY MARCH 7.

24 free drops. All stores/boxes were recovered. Loss of free drop due to breakages was 15%. Equipment for AC ISIRI arrived from DO Kikori. Recovery as follows: Rice 86%, W/Meal 92%, Peas 52%. There is a possibility that Mr Steen, who is OIC Strickland Drop site maybe evacuated as he has a bad leg. Should it be necessary for him to be evacuated I will escort him down to Everill Steep Pass and there await an APC vessel.

MONDAY MARCH 8.

Today's drop should have been for Strickland but weather called a halt. ANL remained at Kikori. AC ASIMBO arrived at 1600 hrs escorting OKAKAIVA carriers and bearing a message from Mr Roberts. Working in store checking rations. Heavy rain fell during the night and during the morning. Again the drop due for the Strickland dropsite did not eventuate. The A/C people are adverse to dropping after 1000 hours due to the rapid deterioration of flying conditions close to the ground after that hour. Will send my carriers through to Mr Stanley tomorrow with food. If Mr Steen desires to be evacuated there is a possibility that an aircraft will land lower down the Strickland. However, I hope the necessity will not arise.

TUESDAY MARCH 9.

No drop - routine duties.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 10.

Drop at Strickland River went off today. Messenger arrived from Mr Steen saying that he is responding to treatment and will not now need to be evacuated. Food sent to Mr Stanley at WAI'ASIA depot over the track made by Mr Griffiths.

THURSDAY MARCH 11

Today's drop was shared by this dropsite and Black River base. 38 free drops including one bag containing Betal nut (600) By this it is hoped to combat the mouth infection that is worrying the party. More nuts were promised for later on. My carriers arrived at WAI'ASIA depot at 1300 hrs today.

FRIDAY MARCH 12.

The Air drop did not eventuate as flying conditions were poor. Carriers left for WAI'ASIA with rations with an RPC escort.

SATURDAY MARCH 13

Today's drop was at the Strickland. Lake Murray and Kiunga

SATURDAY MARCH 13.

carriers arrived at 1100 hours, having slept at Camp Clancy 20 on the return trip. AG AMUGI reports that the natives who had previously been encountered at Camp Clancy 17 and 18 had again been contacted and as before they proved to be very friendly. Bananas were purchased from them with Tobacco but they are apparently afraid to come to this area.

SUNDAY MARCH 14.

Aircraft drop at Strickland River cancelled due to inclement weather. Carriers and police standing down. AG-ALN-cam

MONDAY MARCH 15

A/C ALN came over to continue drop but site was completely covered in by low cloud. A/C returned to MIKORI.

Very heavy rain during the day. Weighed my carriers and without exception they have all put on some weight. Some being 15 lb heavier than when I engaged their services. The Klunga men put on the least weight as they are only small in physique. 2 cassowaries were shot.

TUESDAY MARCH 16.

Delightful sunny day and Strickland drop went off successfully. Myself on routine preparations for patrol.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 17.

Final drop for Cecelia Camp today. Loss was about 25%. Afternoon was spent weighing up 40 lb loads for carriers. Capt Birch, pilot of AC ALN advised that he had come around via BOSAVI and he had been able to get a good glimpse of the terrain and states that he saw very few signs of habitation.

THURSDAY MARCH 18.

Prepared rations etc for the trip to the NOMAD River. This river is known to the Lake Murray people as the GIMAWA R and in the bad old days there were frequent fighting forays in this area, obtaining women and children. Checked carrier's health and all appeared to be fit.

FRIDAY MARCH 19.

Rain prevented an early site and drop site was cleared at 0835 hrs. Travelled on heading 100T. Progress was slow owing to numerous swamps. Sago is extremely plentiful. Reached the Fish R (Cecelia R) at 1230 hours. Made camp on high hill.



SATURDAY MARCH 20.

Heavy rain delayed start until 0930 hours. Reached the Cecelia Gorge at 1300 hrs and rafted across the swollen river making a landfall on a gravelled bank on the opposite side of the river. Shot a small crocodile. Heavy rain again fell at 1500 hours.

The walking during the day was hard owing to the rugged nature of the terrain. Camp 24 was made on the banks of a small creek at 1600 hours.

SUNDAY MARCH 21.

Start again delayed by rain. Crossed small divide and reached Section 5 creek 2 miles below the start of Section 5. Travelling is hard on carriers. Steep inclines and sharp stones play havoc with their soft feet. The rain also is no help.

MONDAY MARCH 22.

Broke Camp 0630 hours and reached Section 5 gorge. The water tumbles through it in no mean fashion. Walking again most difficult. Forded the river and camp 26 set up at 1400 hours. Heard A/C ALN at 0930 hrs doing the drop. Have 4 men down at the Cecelia and will send messenger back to the drop-site tomorrow.

TUESDAY MARCH 23.

Broke Camp 0700 hours after messenger despatched back to drop-site. Followed small creek for some time and as it was heading too far south decided to get out. Found a native pad which appears to head towards the general direction of a stream that I will use to tie in my traverse. Left this track and struck out through the bush and reached this stream at 1200 hrs. and followed it till where it joined a much larger stream from the north. Heavy rain. Despatched Carriers and police back to Camp 25 to find my protractor. Remainder of carriers I am resting as it would be cruelty to take them any further whilst their feet are in such a condition.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 24.

Police arrived back with protractor and the remainder of the day was spent at Camp 27.

THURSDAY MARCH 25. & FRIDAY MARCH 26.

Remained in Camp, treating my sick and injured carriers. Carriers arrived from drop-site with 30 lbs Betel Nut, 129 tins Tomato Juice, 1x500 Ascorbic Acid Tabs, 1 gal fish Oil. Mapping and tracing paper also arrived. Mr Griffiths reports that the people from the west have at last overcome their fear of the Cecelia R and are coming in. He says that he recognised some of them as people that he contacted with Mr Stanley at the WAI(ASIA). Did a trace of traverse which will

THURSDAY MARCH 25 & FRIDAY MARCH 26

be sent back to Mr Stanley to acquaint him with the track.  
Rained heavily over the last two days.

SATURDAY MARCH 27

Broke Camp 0645 hours and proceeded downstream. Reached large stream 70' wide x 6' deep which we ascended. Made camp about 3 miles below Section 6. Found a fish trap made of bamboo in the large river. It was new so it looks as if we may find some people before very long.

SUNDAY MARCH 28.

Start delayed due to rain. Arrived at and continued up large creek which heads towards the north. At the mouth of this creek and at the junction of the river came across a small garden which is new and contains the usual native crops with cucumbers also in evidence. I would be interested in finding out where these cucumbers originally came from - possibly they come from the Dutch side of Klunga.  
Two miles were covered today in 6 hours hard walking.

MONDAY MARCH 29th.

Rain again delayed the start. Ascended river and crossed the divide reaching Section 5 river. This river we ascended 1 1/2 miles over good walking passing a fairly new lean-to, which was covered with Banana leaf. Two natives were seen during the day but they took to their heels and from the direction they were going I think that they may have gone to the Nomad R.

TUESDAY MARCH 30th

Returned back to Section 6 river doing the trip in 6 hours. 24 carriers w/ with Cpl SESERO and AC ASEMO returned to the drop site to bring through more food. I will cross the divide and drop into the Nomad River.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 31.

Crossed the divide and reached the Nomad River after 3 hours walking over a good native pad. Put my party on a large island in the centre of the river as a safety precaution and went up to a large house on the hill on the west side of the river. Skirted a garden in which two women were seen to be working. I left without them seeing me and continued up the track towards the house. Reached the house from which the people fled. I approached the house slowly, calling out as I advanced, so as not to alarm them, but in spite of this they fled. Left traps at the house and returned by another track to the river

WEDNESDAY MARCH 31.

About 300 yds along the track came to another garden from which two women fled leaving a year old baby. I left a red cloth and a small knife with the child. Returned to the river upon the banks of which a crowd of about 30 men, women and children were gathered calling out to my carriers on the island. From a distance of about 400 yds I commenced calling to them and advanced towards them leaving Cpl Hango and AC ISIRI to come behind me about 20 yards to the rear. The women withdrew 100 yds but the man stood their ground although plainly nervous. Most of them were armed and by the use of signs I induced them to stack their weapons a short distance away. I did the same with mine, although I had taken the precaution to station 3 police at spaced intervals to guard against the possibility of trouble. The people were very friendly, although the women would not come any closer. I did not press them and ignored their presence as probably that would be the best way to arouse their suspicions of our presence in their territory. During the afternoon about 50 people arrived from neighbouring houses. I told the apparent leader of these Nomad people about the child and he despatched two messengers to the garden to bring in the child. They returned with the infant and the presents we had left and relations became even more cordial. They signified their willingness to bring us food later in the day and shew us the women would bring the bananas down later on.

THURSDAY APRIL 1

Early in the morning at about 0800 hours about 50 people came into Camp selling us Bananas. The only thing that they really did desire in the way of trade was steel. Beads were acceptable but that is all. They told me that the name of the village I visited yesterday was UVURA while the nearby houses (they pointed up and down the river) were AVUMBARI, PIMUNA, GIGJEM and the river I was led to believe was called KUFURU. They were convinced that I had something to do with the Catalina but I am afraid that I basked in somewhat of the reflected glory. Returned to Section 6 camp and they say they will come across within a day or two with more food to sell. Raining very heavily and the river is in flood. Arrived Camp 31 at 1700 hours.

FRIDAY APRIL 2.

Remained in Camp 31 to await the arrival of locals and/or my carriers from the dropsite. Rained steadily all day.

SATURDAY APRIL 3.

Carriers arrived at 1200 hours with food and a note from Mr Stanley saying that the food position is rather serious

SATURDAY APRIL 3.

Mr Griffiths has brought to and left at Camp 27, 35 bags of food and he desires that I ferry it across to Camp 3h.

SUNDAY APRIL 4.

Sent 23 carriers back for food. I have 8 sick men on my hands suffering from sore foot, bruises etc. Saw two locals and their dogs. They did not come in however, and I think that they came to make sure of the whereabouts of our Camp. Cpl

MONDAY APRIL 5.

Cpl Hango took 13 carriers back to Camp 27 to bring up the remainder of Mr Stanley's stores. 10 men and 3 young boys arrived 1100 hrs with 120 lbs of Bananas - I bought them with steel. They will not touch our food, salt or tobacco, probably they are afraid of it. Heavy rain again fell. Almost without exception, these people have some sort of disease, illness or ulcers and I think much could be done towards winning their confidence with the use of medicine.

TUESDAY APRIL 6.

Continued to search this morning for sage but I am now convinced there is none in this area. Word came from Mr Stanley to the effect that the food position had deteriorated to such an extent that he desired that I draw myself and carriers out. I have left four-polite three police behind to guard the stores and they will proceed with Mr Stanley to offer him protection. Broke Camp and returned to Camp Clancy 26.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 7.

Broke Camp 0630 and arrived at Ceelia dropsite at 1400 hrs. Track had been fair except for knee deep mud in places and countless leeches which like the poor are always with us. After a talk over with the Party Leader I have decided to withdraw to the Strickland and carry on from there. A party of 10 locals arrived in Camp 1500 hrs to sell food.

THURSDAY APRIL 8:

Remained at drop-site resting carriers. "Potrero" at paru. I attempted to have a sked with the District Officer but the "Potrero" was unable to receive my signal. Mr Roberts left today for the Strickland, Cpl Kai'ai having been detached to him as guard.

FRIDAY APRIL 9.

FRIDAY APRIL 9.

Broke Camp 0715 hours and left for Strickland River. Arrived close to Camp 17 where the halt was made. Today has been a fine day with no rain. The track was excellent and good time was made. The physical recovery of the carriers was miraculous.

SATURDAY APRIL 10.

Broke Camp 0630 hrs and arrived Strickland 1330 hrs about 1/2 hour behind Mr Roberts. The track was poor from Camp 17 onwards, being in places which deep in mud.

SUNDAY APRIL 11.

About 30 local men, including WAIWENGE, WAIANGU'U and ANIOME locals came in to sell food. They say a good track leads from here to the Black base. They offered to guide us which is all to the good.

MONDAY APRIL 12.

Carriers under escort left Black base with supplies at 0700 hrs. They are carrying Specimens and gear so that when they return we will be able to travel lightly laden via WAIWENGE and the WAIANGU. More locals came in to sell food. A Cassowary was shot and a pig purchased from the WAI'ANGU'U people.

TUESDAY APRIL 13 to SATURDAY APRIL 24th

Remained at Strickland drop-site where the local people constantly came in. Mr Stanley has now finished his work on the east bank of the Strickland and I will proceed to Black base through the country south of the Black River. The people from that area have been contacted regularly and have been apprised of the fact of my forthcoming trip through their territory. They appear to be quite happy and promised to be present in the villages as I passed through.

SUNDAY APRIL 25.

Broke camp at 0645 hrs and proceeded in a southerly direction along a well beaten track. Engaged three men from the village of TAWAWIA (one house) at 1100 hrs to guide party. Passed the village of KUMUNDIKDANA (three houses). Crossed the WAI DUAM by raft and made camp at 1500 hrs in the pouring rain. This is the river upon which camp No. 11 was made on the trip across to the Strickland from the Black.

MONDAY APRIL 26.

Broke camp 0700 hrs. WAI TU crossed at 1000 hrs and deserted house seen. Shortly after a large house with three outhouses was seen. Twenty coconuts were observed to be growing around the house. Continued on and at 1400 hrs another small hamlet was seen. 5 men and 3 women were present. WAI MENCE crossed during the morning. the mor

TUESDAY APRIL 27.

Broke camp 0645 and headed North until the WAGU (or WAI GU) was crossed at 0820 hrs. This stream is a tributary of the Eleyale R. Terrain much dissected and walking conditions not good. BURANA village reached at 1400 hrs. Large house and garden with coconuts and hand planted Sago. Camp made at 1545 hrs. Heavy rain.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 28.

Broke camp at 0630 hrs and headed N.W. Passed sago house at 0730 hrs Garden passed at 0810 hrs. WAI MENCE (120'X3') was crossed at 0830. GONE reached at 0905 hrs. Here SUMO a young man who was present with his wife gave instructions as to the best tracks. Three more garden houses passed at 1030, 1100 and 1215 hrs respectively. WAI KETU reached at 1400 hrs. LAHAI village was reached at 1420 hrs SUMO of GONE arrived in the village soon after our appearance. A village EHEI is said to be about an hour away to the West. Women of this village ran upon our approach but returned and were friendly. Made camp at 1600 hrs and bought some local produce from LAHAI natives.

THURSDAY APRIL 29.

Breaking camp at 0645 headed N.W. and shortly afterwards entered a large swamp (TIMO) through which we cut our way until a local man who comes from the N.E. was met. He put us onto a hunting track which we followed. Walked in the bed of the WAI IMU until the WAI ANGGU was reached. Crossing the 1500 stream at 1230 hrs SAMUKKI village was reached at 1245 hrs. GIEGE a youth from this garden village has promised that he would lead us to the Black R. Descended the WAI ANGGU and made camp at 1530 hrs.

FRIDAY APRIL 30.

Heavy rain fell during the day and only moved about 1 1/2 miles. It was a day of misfortune KUMI the young man who had come with us from BURANA was misplaced during the morning.

SATURDAY MAY 1

Broke camp at 0645 and headed over the Black R. - WAI ANGGU divide on the top of which was a small house. On the North side of the divide a small stream was followed until it entered the Black R. at 1500 hrs. Camp was made at Camp No 1 at 1700 hrs.

SUNDAY MAY 2.

Arrived at McGregor Junction base at 0750 and had radio talk with the Strickland R. camp. Mr G.A.V. Stanley had arrived at Cecilia camp. Was requested to loan my carriers to Mr Steen so as to move his gear back here. I will also try and enlist some AWIN men for the work.

MONDAY MAY 3.

Helped Mr Steen to fit a new engine mounting onto a double canoe. Purchased some local produce off visitors to the camp. Working routine duties.

TUESDAY MAY 4.

Despatched my carriers to the Strickland in the charge of Cpl RANGO. Six AWIN men were also prevailed upon to go. River rose 12' during the night.

WEDNESDAY MAY 5.

River in flood. Heavy rain during the day. Building houses to house the A.P.O. carriers and my own men upon their return. Sent word by a man who was going to KIANGA that I wished to see BEMAN of KAWOK when I arrived at KIANGA. There has been, according to rumour, some fighting in that area.

THURSDAY MAY 6.

Routine camp duties and building. Signal from D.O. DARU quoting D.A. 133 to the effect that I report to DARU when my duties with the Oil Company is completed.

FRIDAY MAY 7.

Routine camp duties and working on buildings and two thirty foot canoes. One of my men has blood present in his faeces and he has been isolated. Apparently in spite of warnings the men have been drinking of the Black R. water which I suspect to be the cause of the stomach trouble which never quite desisted.

SATURDAY MAY 8.

Took the double canoe up the Palmer R as far as was possible. Our highest point was the spot where Sir W. McGregor was forced to leave his boat and walk on his trip to this area in Jan. 1890. No signs of life were seen.

SUNDAY MAY 9.

Routine camp duties. Heavy rain.

MONDAY MAY 10.

Routine duties.

TUESDAY MAY 11.

Routine duties. Signal arrived from D.O. DARU instructing me to make written application for leave.

WEDNESDAY MAY 12.

Routine duties. Mr Steen arrived in Rainstorm at 1800 hr.

THURSDAY MAY 13.

Routine duties. Mr Roberts arrived at 1100 hrs, having now completed his field work. Five bags of Geological specimens that Mr Steen was bringing across from the Strickland R. have been reported as lost. Mr Steen is in bed with a badly swollen arm and sarache.

FRIDAY MAY 14. TO SUNDAY MAY 23

Routine work and making of canoes with which to repatriate labour to KIANGA where they will be embarked on the POTRERO which will be due in early June.

Parties of local natives are still arriving in the area to sell produce.

Mr Brian Griffiths descended the Strickland R. to Everill Jetty where he was picked up by the POTRERO at 2030/22/5/48 having left the Strickland Base at 0800/21/5/48. His craft was a 65 feet ILIMO dugout canoe which had been constructed for an outboard engine. For the greater part of the trip he was not under power. (He later reported that the only people that he saw on the trip were some Lake Murray people near the Herbert R.

Mr Stanley stopped on the Black R. above Camp 4 in order to dive for the lost specimens.

MONDAY MAY 24.

Left Black Base in company with Messrs Stocks and Steen in a powered double canoe and the cutter. Left at 0800 hrs and hit the Palmer at 1100 hrs and made camp when Fly Base was reached at 1600 hrs.

TUESDAY MAY 25.

Arrived KIANGA 1000 hrs to find the KIANGA AWIN & GU'UM people busy at work cleaning up the camp site. BEMEN of KAWOK reported that as a result of the fighting that he had reported to Mr Steen the Dutch Authorities had sent a body of police across and a shooting affray had started and several APAI natives had been killed.

WEDNESDAY MAY 26.

Continued building camp assisted by about 50 of the local natives, whose women are close by making Sago and catching fish. Many of them asked permission to descend to DARU where they desire to work.

THURSDAY MAY 27.

Took written statement from BEMEN re alleged killings of Australian natives by Dutch Constabulary early in the year. His evidence is all Hearsay but it does give something with which to work. I will send for some necessary witnesses who I require for further questioning.

POTRERO arrived at 1700 hrs having on board the Rev. O'Connell M.S.C. who is investigating the possibility of a new mission in this area. The population figures that had been estimated for this area are out of all proportion to the actual figures that must be in the area.



FRIDAY MAY 28.

POTREPO left accompanied by my curses for not bringing my mail. Mr Steen accompanied the labourers who are going down for payoff. Mr Griffiths is very ill with Malaria which is affecting his stomach.

SATURDAY MAY 29. to TUESDAY JUNE 1.

Remained at KIANGA with Mr Griffiths treating him for Gastric Malaria and on the advice of the doctor at KARIAVA.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 2.

Departed KIANGA at 0730 hrs Reached Fly Base at 1200 hrs and made camp at a spot two miles above Palmer Jctn. at 1630 . A good many locals were seen on the trip.

THURSDAY JUNE 3.

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and arrived at black base at 1430 hrs having broken 3 shearpins enroute.

FRIDAY JUNE 4.

Paid off all the carriers used by myself on the patrol. They were paid off first in money and then they were allowed to purchase trade from amongst the trade that had been reserved for that purpose by Mr Stanley.

SATURDAY JUNE 5.

Left in the naval cutter at 0800 hrs an good flood and experienced engine trouble with the result that while cutter was out of control she struck a submerged tree and sank in 6' of water. My Lake Murray carriers and Mr Stocks in the Launch "BEGA" were on hand and all passengers were saved.

SUNDAY JUNE 6.

Spent the day searching for any gear that could be salvaged from the wreckage of the cutter. Yesterday's flood was abated somewhat and most of the gear lost was my own as nearly all of the other was recovered.

MONDAY JUNE 7.

Departed at 0700 hrs for KIANGA in canoes made by the LAKE MURRAY and CUUN carriers and slept at the camp two miles above Palmer Junction. As the canoes that we were using were not sufficient for the numbers of men and their gear, I was compelled to buy another 30' canoe of wide beam.

TUESDAY JUNE 8.

Recommenced the trip downstream at 0700 hrs and met Messers Roberts and Griffiths at Maira Reef at 1030 hrs. Arrived KIANGA at 1800 hrs having done the last part in company with a flotilla of 8 canoes filled with AWINS who are coming down to sell their produce.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 9.

Routine and working on a police investigation of the alleged killing of the APAI people.

THURSDAY JUNE 10

Interviewed several more people who wished to add their say to the investigation but have decided that only two are of any use to us. Continued to buy food for rations from the locals.

FRIDAY JUNE 11.

Departed for MOIAN and made camp at 1700 hrs at the canoe place close to the village. Told the villagers that I wanted to see KOT/NATUK who it was alleged had been shot in the raid.

SATURDAY JUNE 12.

The woman and child arrived at the camp. Both were unable to walk. I immediately sent the woman and her child to KIANGA camp where Mr Stocks will render what medical attention that is in his power. Preceeded to the village of APAI where the investigation was continued. Returned to KIANGA at 2200 hrs.

SUNDAY JUNE 13.

The labour line was today stood down, while Mr Stocks and myself gave medical treatment to KOT and the child.

MONDAY JUNE 14.

Routine work and interviewing the constant stream of visitors

TUESDAY JUNE 15.

sent home the BU'UM carriers who I had recruited at Lake Murray and who have been working for me since. Their homes are all nearby, and sufficient food was given to them to get them home. Took down a statement from KOT/NATUK I will take her down with me as far as Lake Murray and if Mr A.P.O. Hicks gives his permission I will take her to Daru for hospital treatment

WEDNESDAY JUNE 16.

The POTERO from down river and messers Stanley Roberts and Griffiths arrived at the same time - 1700 hrs. On routine work and preparing to move on board the vessel when she arrives

THURSDAY JUNE 17.

Departed KIANGA for Daru and just below KIANGA took on board IANIP / PAI'OM who was involved in the raid that brought such heavy retribution onto the heads of the APAI people.

*J. B. Long 6/6*

Summary

PERSONNEL

European:- Mr G.A.V. Stanley Geologist and Party Leader.  
Mr K.H. Roberts Assistant Geologist  
Mr J.W. Stocks Engineer  
Mr B.G. Griffiths Field Assistant  
Mr H.K. Steen Field Assistant  
Mr D.J. Clancy Patrol Officer

Native :- Delta - Kokoda - Korapata - Bamu - Kiwai  
Lake Murray and GU'UM fro Kianga

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The Lake Murray and GU'UM men carried for me  
and they were found to be good, reliable and  
and at all times tractable. They are a canoe  
people and they manfully carried on inspite  
of extremely sore feet.

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Personal relations with Europeans:-

Were at all times cordial and the utmost kindness  
and consideration was received from all members,  
and much valuable advice was received from and  
gladly accepted from the Party Leader.

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---SUMMARY---

HEALTH OF PARTY:

Europeans: European health was only fair, with Messrs Stocks and Roberts suffering from an ailment of the bowels which was diagnosed as dysentery. I also suffered with this complaint. It appears likely that this trouble was contracted by the above from the waters of the Black River and is probably endemic to the area. The doctor at KARIATA was consulted and his advice was followed. Mr Stocks's ailment was quickly cleared while that of Messrs Roberts and Clancy was of a longer duration (3 weeks). Mr Roberts, later had a relapse at the WAI'ASIA river. Mr Steen suffered from various infections and it was thought at one time that he would have to be evacuated.

Labour Three cases of Dysentery and ten of Trench Mouth were treated and in all cases yielded in a gratifying manner to the prescribed treatment. Fever was the cause of the greatest waste of time and over the latter portion of the trip across to the Nomed River the rocks and stones played havoc with the tender feet of my carriers. The KIANGA carriers (GU'UM) also suffered to an annoying extent with lumps in the groin. This glandular trouble was the cause of a good deal of wasted time and as far as I could see it always coincided with an attack of fever.

Number of days lost were:-

Lake Murray Carriers.....	120 days
Gu'um Carriers .....	90 days
	<u>210 days</u>
Police	7 days
Self	6 days
Awin carriers	10 days
	<u>235 days</u>
TOTAL	235 days

#### AREA PATROLLED & TRACKS

The area in which this patrol was carried out was from the FLY River where the r.v. "POTTERO" grounded (3 miles SW from MACHOSSAN IS) to BLACK & PALMER River Junctions and opposite MCGREGOR ISLAND. Thence to the Strickland R via the Black R where a patrol of 4 days was made up the WAI ASIA River and then the area between the Strickland and Nomad Rivers was patrolled. Upon return to the Strickland a patrol was done back to McGregor Is via the are between the Elevala and Black Rivers crossing the WAIMENGE, WAI KETU and WAI ANG'GU rivers.

The track between Fly base and Black base led over a much dissected plateau and I would advise any future officers in that area to follow the track on the West bank of the Fly and the North bank of the Palmer River, although in the Wet Season the WAI PINLIANG and WAI MUNGI would be difficult to cross. As the WAI ANG 'GU (Suprise Creek) was crossed low down it was quite a large stream and had to be crossed by raft. It was found necessary to cut a track through as no native pads were suitable for the purpose.

The track cut along the Black, while over easier country, was quite difficult and as the river was low it was possible and preferable to walk in the bed of the River. The river passed over a gravel bed with here and there limestone outcroppings. The country between the Headwaters of the Black and SE to the Strickland was flat and swamy, south of Camp Clancy 13 and limestone foothills of the main range to the North. The terrain up the WAI ASIA and the middle river comprised rugged hills formation while my track to Camp 17 led over the swamy land at the foot of the hills. From Cl7 to Cl9 a native pad led over and along a sharp ridge rising to 600 feet in height. Cl9 to Cecilia was reasonably flat country and any hills encountered were small and gentle. From Camp 30 to the Drop-site at Cecilia, IO Clancy walked up the river and walking in the river itself was wet but easy. The area surrounding the drop-site was swamy and there were a good many sago trees of good dimensions and large yield of sago. From Camp 18 to the South as far as the eye could see, the terrain was flat and heavily timbered. The area to the East of the Cecilia drop-site was swamy until the Cecilia was reached and then no more Sago was seen. The hills became numerous and steep. Limestone abounded and walking was difficult. The best progress being made in the beds of the watercourses. The walking or the patrol from the Strickland R Drop base to McGregor Junction via the WAI MENGE, WAI KETU, WAI ANGGU led through flat country. To the north of this track lay the Elevala/Black Divide and Limestone pinnacles.

SUMMARY OF PATROL

VESSELS AND RIVERS

The use of vessels with a draft of more than three feet, would in this area limit the work that could be done in this manner. By far the best method of water travel would be done with the aid of a large canoe and an outboard motor. These hardy motors can push a canoe up rapids that a launch would not even try to negotiate.

These rapids allied with the numbers of underwater rocks and snags would make every trip above Macrossan Island and exciting fight against shipwreck.

A vessel the same size as the station craft "ELEVATA" could without difficulty ascend the Fly R. as far as Macrossan Island and it could in the wet season get as far as the OK HART R. Junction without any undue difficulty.

Above Macrossan Island the underwater snags would render any attempt to travel abortive. Only in the wet season could a vessel with a draft of three feet get into the Palmer R. and travel in a launch is impossible above McGregor Junction.

It would be possible in the wet season to take a powered canoe about fifteen miles above McGregor Junction in the Black R. and ten miles up the Palmer above the same place.

A powered canoe could also proceed some distance up the WAI ANGUU.

In the Strickland River any sort of water travel upstream is out of the question and it would be a waste of time to attempt it.

Mr J.W. Stocks the engineer with the A.P.C. Party who has had considerable experience with light vessels suggested that if launch work is to be done in the area that the following specifications would be of advantage.- A 20 foot Carvel flatbottomed hull which is by reason of its design more serviceable and easier to repair. It could be powered by 12 / 15 hp medium duty marine engine. The propeller and rudder need casing against snags and rocks. Probably sheathed or tunnelled. This vessel would of course be useless in the Strickland R.

#### SUMMARY OF PATROL

##### FLY R. AREA.

In the area bounded by the Alice and Fly Rivers and up to the headwaters of these rivers is to be found the bulk of the population. Mr Austen the then A.R.M of the patrol from WUKPIT in 1932 estimated the ALICE R. population as being in the vicinity of 2000 souls. From the numbers of AWIM people who came from the north into the Camps at KIANGA , FLY BASE, and BLACK BASE and from what the Oil Company people who remained at these camps told me of their own observations later and from talks with the people themselves I think that the population would be in the vicinity of three and four thousand all told. They are of course scattered over a wide expanse of country and it would call for a great deal of time and patrolling to touch them all.

On the Black and Palmer rivers as far as the McGregor Junction the population is small and is actually the overflow from West bank of the Fly river and would be accounted in the population already mentioned.

Leaving McGregor Junction and going up as far as the limit of navigation in powered canoes that is about ten miles, no sign of life is to be seen. This area is only traversed by the locals in search of food. Signs were seen of the remains of several old gardens but they have long since been abandoned.

On the Black river very little population is to be found. The people who call themselves the AKIOMI are to be found at the headwaters of the Black and to the south of it. They informed me that they had six houses and according to the reckoning of the two men who remained with the party for a short time, they number no more than seventy people. The SASURWI people to the north and across the BLACK R. from the AKIOMI have about the same numbers as the AKIOMI. Apparently the Sago finally peters out at the Black R. for these people told me that they live from the produce from their gardens.

The people across the Strickland whose territory is bounded by the Strickland to the West the WAI ASIA to the North & the Cecilia to the South and West are very few in number and would certainly not number more than a hundred. This area was, in the course of the survey very well covered and the population is very small and scattered. No member of the party saw more than fifty different faces during his stay at the area.

The next people are those who inhabit the area around the NOMAD R. Their western boundary is the Cecilia R. About a hundred people including women and children were seen by myself during the short period that I was there. These people unlike the other natives seen did not desert their homes upon our arrival and the idea that I obtained upon seeing the women was that the majority of the populace had come down to see the strangers. Mr G.A.V. Stanley saw about the same amount of people as did I but he saw no women but this would probably be accounted for by the fact that in his party were considerably more men than in mine and this may have caused the women to remain out of sight during his stay. The habitable country does I think not exist to the north as the terrain rises sharply into the limestone hills from here. and any further population would lie to the South along the river

#### SUMMARY OF PATROL

and its tributaries.

The people of the area between the Elevala and the Black Rivers would likewise not number more than about two or three hundred. Mr D. ~~AM~~ O'Connor on a patrol before the war, reported that he estimated the population along the Elevala R to be in the vicinity of 150 people. I was fortunate enough to see the women at the majority of the houses visited. They were by no means afraid of the party and from remarks heard they knew that there had been a number of whitemen at KIANGA and when they offered to guide the party they told me that they were taking me to the camp on the WAI DUO. I was reasonably sure that they had not been into the base at the McGregor Jctn. Questioning revealed that they had intended taking me to KIANGA.

When Capt. Birch was dropping the supplies at the Cecilia Drop Base he informed us over the air that as far as he had been able to see the population of the terrain over which he flew was very small and that very few fires were seen although the time was early and at that time the women should have been cooking the morning meal.

The Lake Murray (BAGUA group) men told me that in the not so distant past they had done quite a deal of raiding in the area around the HOMAD river and that the population existed further to the South.

The area of which they spoke was, I, think patrolled by Mr S. Champi a few years ago and would be covered by his report. Apart from these people, the BAGUA, ever, there is not any population to speak of in the area.

#### LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN AREA.

The main language spoken in the Fly-Alice R. area is AWIN. This is spoken by all the people up the Fly R. from KIANGA in the South to as far North as the headwaters of the Fly ( WAI P'NIANG ) R. and from the Fly R. to the East over to the Alice R. except for an area from the OK MART down to the Fly R. This language is used, with local variations, as a trade language as far away as the Strickland R. The WAI ANG'GU R. also speak this language while the Strickland R and the AKIOMI people have their own languages which are I think allied to the AWIN language.

There are two languages spoken across the Strickland. The BAI'A people and the nomads speak an entirely different language. The Nomad speak a language that is similar to the ear to the tongue spoken by the Lake Murray people. The other language spoken in the area is the language spoken by the GU'UM people of the Lower OK TEDI and the people between the Fly R. and Lake Murray. By using a man who is able to speak the AWIN and the GU'UM tongues it is possible to be understood over all the territory as far east as the Strickland R.

The AWIN language varies slightly from locality to locality which can only be expected, but it is intelligible to a man who can speak the language.

I understand that the GU'UM language extends as far as the OK MART and then gives way to the AWIN language once more.



## SUMMARY OF PATROL

### NATIVE HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The standard of health seen in the area was for the most part not good. Yaws, Ulcers, Fevers and Skin Diseases being the most prevalent. In quite a few cases, and especially in the case where natives attached themselves to us in order to work, it was possible where there was a ailment that could be treated, to give them treatment. This treatment was of course limited by the drugs on hand, the time available and whether the cure could be effected quickly so as to make a good impression. Where anything was considered too difficult to attempt in the time it was not touched.

Iodine and Sipona paint were the most eagerly sought after treatment.

To the AVIH and GU'UM people the use of medicines was not an unknown but was an established miracle, and their faith in European drugs was boundless.

A medical orderly well equipped with supplies would have been an asset if he could have been left at one of the main Bases and I consider that by the treatment of certain of the more spectacular complaints that could be easily cleared up by means of needles, a good solid basis of groundwork could have been done which would have made the work of future patrols in the area much more easy..

It has been previously reported that we were unfortunate in that Dysentery was contacted while in the vicinity of the Black R. and that this illness proved to be very difficult to shake off and caused much distress to Native and European alike. This disease may be, I think, endemic to the area and the cause is, I think not too hard to find. The shallow (5 feet) pit latrines used by the people between the Black and Elevala Rivers would I feel be a potential source of this disease. It must however be admitted that

- (a) I failed to detect any unpleasant odors
- (b) No flies were seen in the vicinity of these latrines
- (c) They were well enclosed and latched when not in use

However both (a) and (b) could be accounted for by the fact that when I saw them it was at the height of the wet season and flies would not be expected to breed and when the disease was contacted when we were ascending the Black R. the dry season had not fully ended and the latrines would not then have been so pleasant. Thus conditions would have been more propitious for the spread of the disease and the bacilli could have been easily carried to the waters of the Black where these people do a lot of their fishing.

### VILLAGE CLEANLINESS.

Every village house seen on the patrol was very clean and well kept, and the environs of the houses were well in keeping with the standard set by the houses themselves. However owing to the fact that they draw their water from the small creeks in which the village pigs are wont to wallow their water supply must not be the cleanest.

### VILLAGE PIGS

## SUMMARY OF PATROL

### VILLAGE PIGS.

Every village new and deserted has its village pigs. They are a medium sized short eared long snouted animal with either black or dark brown colouring and often spotted. The bears are castrated and extremely fat. The people near KIANGA both the AWIN and the GU'UM are tending to break away from the idea of the true village pig and are attempting, or rather an influential section is, to have the pigs left at some spot remote from the village such as an old deserted place, as they argue that a rubbish and filth eating pig is dangerous to health. This is probably a carryover from the days when KIANGA was a government post and the area was actively patrolled. It is interesting to note that although the idea, for want of pressure from administrative quarters, is slow it is however moving in the direction indicated.

### PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Personal hygiene is notable more for its lack than for anything else. Washing the body is considered to be dangerous and even to immerse the body above the thighs is a bad thing for health. Skin diseases are prevalent and much more than 50% of the population is covered with it, which considering the lack of ablutions is not strange. In the localities where Europeanism has been felt this is not the case and personal hygiene is to some extent practised.

A, to my mind, strange quirk of the native mind was the fact that the GU'UM woman who was wounded by a bull early in the year, was not given any treatment for her wound or that of her child, nor did she attempt any measures herself. The reason given was that the wounds were inflicted by European means and it was useless to fight against them. The woman and the relatives had settled down to allow the wounds to look after themselves.

### NATIVE SITUATION.

A state of intermittent warfare exists between the various factions in the area, and particularly between the Fly R. and Ok Tedi people. Unfortunately a good deal of warfare goes on between the OK TEDI and the people across the border in Dutch Territory. And I understand that the Dutch Officials have had in the past to send parties across to quieten down these people.

A fetish is made of payback and the rules are rather clear. For every person animal or article a value exists and should a person cause or permit to be caused any damage to any article of property or to any person then repayment to the assessed value is to be made. For example if a raiding or hunting party kills or wounds any person the friends and relatives assess the damage done, then go and inform the offending parties that a charge would be levied for the damage done. The choice then rests upon the offenders to either pay up or have the plaintiff and his friends take payment by force. Should the decision be that payment will be made then honour is appeased and all is well, but should liability be denied then the arbitration may be dispensed with and force is used, and an equivalent value is taken (ie a pig for a pig or a life for a life.) This having been done the attackers return home and prepare for the inevitable retaliatory fight which will last for up to five days. This last raid is merely to ameliorate the

#### SUMMARY OF PATROL

disgrace of the defeat. However should payment not be extracted the quarrel may drag on for indefinite periods. Payment having been made agents or intermediaries are approached and overtures for peace are made. Should the agent report that the time is now ripe for the right approach to be made then word is sent that the head man of the offended village and his sons are coming on a visit. He comes and after talks take place all is well and peace feasts are in order. Except in the case of a death of a human being when the desired payment is either large the desired payment or a modified one is, after much haggling, paid over. This is done to avoid any unpleasantness that will arise. The payment is made by the whole village and the offender is thus placed in the awkward position of being in debt to his tribal relatives.

It is worthy of note that this law of retribution is common to the area as far as the Strickland river.

fear is the main cause of the disturbances that occur in this area after the pay-back has been dealt with. Should a stranger be sighted in the area without being vouched for by a friend it is immediately assumed that he is present to create a mischief and as prevention is better than sorrow he is quickly dispatched.

their food supply is bound up in the land that they own and as that food is barely sufficient for their needs as it is, then they consider that stern measures are called for to protect their property. An intruder who is accompanied by his wife and fool is less open to suspicion than a man who comes empty handed.

#### ATTITUDE TOWARDS GOVERNMENT AND WHITE INFLUENCE.

Apparently Europeans who previously worked in this area have made a good impression on these people and those who did not come into actual contact at least learn that the Europeans travelling through their country would do them or their property no harm as was evinced by the fact that the women in the area patrolled from the Strickland to the Black did not run for the bush. While at KIANGA the people from that area brought their wives into the camp where they would remain and look at all that they could see. These women carried their food into the camp and did not even at the outset appear to be nervous. Invitations were extended by the LWIN and WAI ANGGU people for me to visit their homes and advantage was taken for the WAI ANGGU trip to be taken through from the Strickland when I was returning to the Black base. In the case of the Lwin people the nature of my work and the area that we were working in precluded any trips to the North. It had been intended to make a hurried trip from KIANGA to the north when I had withdrawn from the Black to KIANGA. However the Police investigation that was held put the quietus on that plan.

Inquiries were constantly being made by the local people when I was at KIANGA as to when the Govt. would be returning to the old station. They are apparently under the impression that that post was only temporarily abandoned while the EUROPEANS were away fighting a long conflict.

I told them that as soon as the Govt. was possessed of sufficient officers we would probably be able to come back again to the area but I did not know for sure when we would be able to come up. I did however tell them that there would be patrols coming up to the area from Lake Murray which was now the present headquarters of the area. This appeared to satisfy them for the time being.

## SUMMARY OF PATROL

### CONTACT BETWEEN THE NATIVE PEOPLES.

Apart from the fighting already mentioned, the area is relatively peaceful and considerable trading goes on. The GU'UM people are greatly outnumbered by the AWIN people and in late years a great deal of inter-marriage has occurred and peace now reigns with a more or less firm grip.

Apart from purely local squabbles between individuals and families no real fighting goes on. The AWIN people now reign supreme over a large tract of land that is sufficient for their needs and as they are not greatly interested in what goes on outside of their borders they do not become involved in many feuds. The last time that a fight of any magnitude occurred was when the GU'UM and AWIN joined forces with the AEWIA people at Lake Murray and raided and wiped out the village of MAVA at the LAKE. The subsequent action taken against them has put any thoughts of conquering the Lake out of their mind. The population that exists on the West bank of the Strickland is very small and nervous. They are in constant contact with the WAI ANGGU people but the only contact they have with the East Strickland people is of a warlike nature. They say that the East Strickland people collect skulls, but although most of the houses of the BAI'A were seen only one skull was found and that a very old one. This was seen in a house up the WAI ASIA R. and another was seen in a house on the West Bank of the Strickland R. These skulls could quite easily have been those of ancestors and any heads retained as war trophies must have been well hidden from our gaze.

There is some contact between the BAI'A and the HONAI R. But there also there appears to be a war, at least fear of it exists. The language differs and no tracks were seen leading from one territory to the other. The HONAI people gave me to understand that previously they had been friendly with the BAI'A until a great battle had been fought, and many people had been killed. For this reason they had deserted their gardens and moved EAST. Although sago was very scarce in the new region they did at least feel safe.

### TRADE ROUTES

The trade routes lead across the Dutch border and then to the South and the South West where European trade goods are bartered. The main items of trade are stone axes and Birds of Paradise skins with pigs also in demand. The Birds of Paradise are the most popular item of trade. The trade routes meet in the vicinity of KIANGA. One of the most important starts at the KAIM river which is a tributary of Lake Murray. These people who, according to the Kwimi of Lake Murray, are called the SITI are in contact with the people of the TIOMU and Rentoul (SU) rivers. The SITI travel northwards until the Elevala R. is reached and their friends the AKIOMI and WAI ANGGU are reached. In company with these people they travel down either the WAI ANGGU or the Elevala R. into the territory of the Awin.

Another route is from the Upper P'NIANG (Upper Fly - The Fly is counted to be the continuation of the Palmer.) through to KIANGA. The AWIN language is the tongue of trade and the KAIM R. people that Mr Corrigan and I met at KIANGA in August of last Year know a little of this language. The BAI'A are, if I understand them correctly, are friendly with the Rentoul people and it is from these people that they probably obtained the trade goods that were seen.

## Summary of Patrol

### SUMMARY OF PATROL

This trade was probably obtained from the Oil Company that operated under Mr Burrows up the Strickland before the War. The Nomads also spoke of the people to the South who were apparently peacefully inclined. The Lake Murray men say that it was not many years since the Siti people came down from the Rentoul and crossed into the Territory which they now hold. It would not be unreasonable to presume that they are still in contact with their former friends across the river, this making a possible trade route from the WAI ASIA to the BAI'A to the Rentoul to the Kaim R to the AKIOMI and thence via the WAI ANGGU or the Elevala River., to KLANGA and so on down to the AEWIA speaking people of Dutch New Guinea.

Tools and Implements: The implements of work which they possess are both simple and crude. The stone adzes which they possess for the clearing of the jungle for their gardens are made of a black or green stone of volcanic origin and after it has been shaped into an adze shaped head it is fastened into the shorter end of a seven shaped handle the shaft of which is about 15" long. The heads vary in size and weight, some being as light as two or three ozs with the heavier heads scaling about 8 ozs. It is used in the same way as a straight edged or carpenters adze would be used to fell a large tree. It makes for slow and arduous work and the amount of effort used to clear a large garden is awesome. These adzes are difficult to keep sharp and are not used for digging the ground or dead wood and their value must be enormous for even the Dutch controlled territory west of Lake Murray, big prices are offered to my carriers should they bring home these tools, and it must not be forgotten that there have been missions in these areas for many years and steel tools must have come into their possession.

For finer work such as the making of Bows, Arrows, Drums and Carvings a glass like stone is used. This stone which is of volcanic origin is fractured and this leaves it with a glass like edge which is razor sharp. This stone makes for much easier and better work than the Fig tasks of the GU'UM people and the cockle shells of the Lake Murray. A straight sharpened piece of hardwood with the digging end slightly wider than the shaft and standing about 4' is used. It is plunged into the ground in much the same manner as a crowbar and it must be heart breaking toil to plant their crops.

The Sago making hammer is much the same as I have noticed elsewhere being merely a frame shaped like ~~of the~~ one of their adzes but instead of a stone head a sleeve of bamboo is slipped over the end of the shorter arm of the "seven". When the bamboo sleeve is worn out it is cast away and replaced with a new one.

### TRANSPORT & TRAVEL:

Owing to the nature of the rivers in this area very little water travel is done. They all, with the possibly exception of the Nomads, use canoes and the use of them becomes less as one travels East. The Awin canoe, the workmanship of which is very primitive and their handling of the canoe in the water is not of any better standard than the actual building of it. This canoe is rather like a poor imitation

Summary of Patrol

SUMMARY OF PATROL.

of the Lake Murray canoe and little care is taken in their manufacture or their upkeep. The Ilimo is the favourite tree with cedar for the next preference. In spite of the size of the trees used they are a small canoe and from the girth of the canoes that I saw I think that the canoes could quite easily have been twice as long. They are lacking in balance and quite often when there is any load to be carried they lash two canoes together so that they will not capsize. Both men and women sit down to paddle although some of the more talented and intrepid among them will stand up at times. The Lake Murray paddle, long haft and rectangular slightly curved face on the broad blade 15" x 9" is coming into the area but the more usual paddle is merely a stick about 6' long with a square piece of bark about 6" square inserted in the end. Apart from the Fly R. the lower Alice the WAI ANGGU, the Palmer & the Black canoeing is done very little.

Canoes were seen in the Strickland and the WAI ASIA R. but owing to the current in the former and the treacherous rapids in the latter they are used only for the crossing of these rivers. I do not think that the Strickland would be crossed in the rainy seasons the current races along at a speed of knots in that period of the year. Generally speaking however rafts are used and the same bark bladed paddles are made. The rafts are about 8-10 feet long and are constructed of birch poles lashed together with Lawyer cane. They are quite manoeuvrable in smooth water and easy to handle besides being surprisingly buoyant. It must however in view of the above remarks, be pointed out that those canoes seen on the Strickland and WAI ASIA Rivers contained some extremely fine work being made of Cedar and having the walls pared to a thickness of about 3/8 inch with the inside and outside pared smooth. They burn their canoes in the same manner as the Lake Murray to protect them. All other travel is done on foot either along faint paths or (as is more often) along dried up creek beds. Their paths are well hidden are not recognisable until a point about 100 yds from the starting point once found however they are very easily seen and a very ordinary bushman can easily follow them. No bridges are made although any trees that chance to fall across a stream are utilized for this purpose, and the best way to find native paths is to search in the vicinity of these fallen trees. Walking poles are favoured when travelling especially in the mountains.

## Summary of Patrol

### Food

Sago is in all cases the basic food with bananas, taro, yam, taitu, mimia and sweet potatoe as important complements to the diet. Sugar, nuts and cucumbers grow in good quantities.

### Sago Making

The use of the sago straining bag finishes with the Lake Murray and from the Gu'um people northwards a crude form of sago apparatus is used which although slower is much more sanitary than the feet stamping method of the Lake Murray people's method. A large frond of sago is cut to a length of about four feet and mounted on a platform at a sloping angle about 30° from the horizontal. At the lower end is a strainer made of tree leaves compressed together to make a ball and beneath the lower end is a funnel shaped strainer made by splitting a two feet length of stick, which is green, into six pieces and to a length of one foot and bound with loya cane in such a manner that the end splits, and the split ends are forced well apart giving a funnel like appearance. This implement was then lined with leaves. Both of these filters are mounted and a receptacle made of the goro palm bark is placed beneath them to catch and strain, and finally retain the sago.

The crushed sago pulp is placed on the upper and broader end of the sago frond channel and is liberally soaked with water and then squeezed with the hands and beaten with a stick. The water thus squeezed out carries the sago starch in suspension and passing down the channel and through the two filters and is caught in the receptacle and later the suspended sago falls to the bottom and the water is passed off.

The method of cooking the sago is quite simple and usually being moistened and rolled into a ball and roasted or wrapped in goro palm leaves and then being cooked on heated stones.

### Agriculture

The gardens are a communal affair being usually very large and the clearing work is done by the men using their stone adzes. The trees having been felled are allowed to remain where they have fallen, and when dried are then fired, the leaves and smaller branches being burnt off. The whole family then proceed to plant their crops in a haphazard fashion. The only digging carried out is just sufficient to hold the plants which are crowded close together. This planting is done when and where the garden magicians say. There is no apparent order or system in the planting, and they are mixed in a weird and wonderful fashion. They are then left to take their own chances and any further responsibilities such as picking the crop are left to the women, while the men concentrate on hunting and fishing.

After two or three years of use the garden site is moved to a new locality or the old site is extended and the old garden is allowed to await nature's inevitable reclamation. Some of these extended gardens are about half a mile square, but the average family affair would be in the vicinity of six to ten acres.

Usually there is little attempt made to conserve stocks of food from the gardens against the short seasons but in the ang'gu area most of the villages had large store houses.

### Summary of Patrol

It must be confessed however that very little food was seen inside these buildings.

The steel tools that were used for trading with the local natives are not being used as ornaments. Many new gardens were seen to be springing up all over the country side. Probably they will be bigger and better efforts than in the past.

Supplies of fresh meats are apparently adequate, with pig and cassowary being in a fairly plentiful supply, while bird life is prolific. For the bulk of the time that I was in the area and particularly on the East side of the Strickland River my men were fed mainly on fresh meat.

These people are bird hunters par excellence and anything that flies falls to their deadly arrows. They build small houses in the tops of trees and from these they call to their unsuspecting prey until they venture too close.

In most houses great numbers of bird skulls were seen particularly in the old houses. Heads of large fish were also seen and are regarded as worthy of a proud position in the house and trophy line. These fish heads were most plentiful in the East Strickland Area. The only fish heads used as trophies are those obtained by the men with their tools of trade and not those caught in traps by the women.

The fish traps seen were about four feet long and up to eight feet long. ~~They~~ were made from split bamboo and shaped into a cone. They are either coiled or cover a narrow spring through which the fish is wont to pass.

### Tobacco

A good type of native tobacco is cultivated in fenced gardens and is smoked in various types of pipes as follows:-

(A) An inch and a half diameter bamboo closed at one end and with a small hole two inches from the closed end. A rolled cigar of tobacco leaf is inserted in the small hole and then lit. By inhaling on the large open end of the pipe, the pipe is then filled with the smoke from the lighted cigar. The smoke is then gulped down the throat in about three or four swallows. These pipes are quite tastefully decorated with carvings and coloured dyes contained in clays and vegetable matter. The same doting affection is lavished on these pipes that a European is wont to give to his, equally smelly, tobacco burner.

(B) Is a short straight bamboo tube of about three quarters diameter and nine inches in length. This is merely a cigar holder.

(C) A carved and bound bamboo pipe of the same diameter as B. Is merely a half moon shaped variant of the cigar holder. The binding is glued on with wood sap.

### Cooking of Food

Food is either roasted over a ~~fire~~ fire or baked or boiled by using heated stones. The stones are heated in ~~a~~ a fire and when they are sufficiently hot they are taken out and the food is placed on them and baked in that manner. Vegetables are boiled by placing them in a goro bark ~~containing~~ containing water and then dropping the heated stones in until it boils. This type of cooking does not apply to the Gu'um people nor the Awins, their method is simply to roast the food in the fire.



## Summary of Patrol

### Coconuts

Coconuts have reached their furthest point among the people of the Wai Anggu. They have not many of them, and they are not a good specimen of palm, the fruit being small and not plentiful. Palms planted at Kianga pre-war have not taken root, only one palm remained and bearing fruit, it being the proud possessor of one nut only. The main trouble was that the local inhabitants cut the heart out of the tree as they would Goro for eating.

### Pineapples & Beans

The Above were introduced to the area and have continued to produce although vermin has taken a heavy toll of the former.

### Hunting and Fighting Weapons

There is not a great deal of difference between the weapons used in the areas. Spears The Awin people are as far as I know the only people who use these implements. They are made of heavy wood and have a thick hand grip in the centre. The hand grip is four sided and each side would be about one and half inches and the grip would be ten inches in length. The whole spear would be about six foot six inches in length and is tipped with wallaby or cassowary bone and is sometimes barbed. The hand grip is ~~XXXX~~ carved and the whole weapon is dyed with vegetable or mineral dyes. It is essentially a stabbing spear, but it is also used at close quarter fighting for throwing. Bows and Arrows The black palm bow is used right throughout the area and the only difference to be noted in its use is in size and stringing. The short stocky people called the Gu'um use a bow that is only from about three feet six inches to four feet, while the other taller people use a bow that varies from five feet six inches to six feet six inches in length. The variation here is apparently decided by the mans size and ~~strength~~ strength. The length of the arrow also varies with the length of the bow. Both the Gu'um and Awin people make a cord out of tree fibre and attach it to their loya cane strings so as to prevent frequent snapping as in the case when the mainstring is itself fastened to the bow. Curliass This body armour which is made of loya cane and strongly woven is protection for the chest and shoulders. They have been described many times before this and it will not be necessary to waste paper on another description. It is not used to the best of my knowledge east of the Fly River but it seems to be ~~confined~~ confined to the Gu'um and Awin People. Stone Clubs The stone club is used throughout the area but mainly by the Awin people. It is mainly disc or rectangular with the corners rounded. It is only light as a rule and the lightest I seen would be only half a pound and the heaviest one pound. The handles are approximately three feet to three feet six inches in length. Bone Daggers Bone daggers made from the bone of the cassowary leg are common to the area and are quite crude and are made by wearing them down with a stone, and are cleaned off by letting the ants eat away the remaining meat. Arrows These are of many types. The fighting arrow is heavy and pointed with clan markings, and tipped with bone. Pig and cassowary arrows are flat bamboo bladed arrows with a heavy non barked Goro tip. Fish arrows are heavy Goro tipped and are usually barbed. Crayfish and small fish arrows are the multi ~~XXXX~~ paint arrow while the arrows used for birds are very light and finely balanced.

## Summary of Patrol

### Wearing Apparel

The dress of the Gu'um men consists of very little, a small nut covering the penis which is tied on by a loop around the scrotum, and one around the waist. Three to five strands of loya cane around the waist which serves many useful purposes some being: -a-belt, b-restring for bow, c-ready supply of rope on hand, d-fire making apparatus, e-adornment.

A shorter piece is bound into a quoit like affair and is worn on either upper arm. Dog or pigs teeth necklaces are worn around the throat.

The only body markings are the lobes of the ears which are cut and stretched and into which a former of wood is inserted when they are young men. In some of the men the septum of the nose is pierced and small pieces of cassowary quill or fish bones are inserted. The women are much the same with the same markings on the nose and smaller holes in the ears. Their

grass skirt is very short, the front of which falls down only to about a third of the way down to the ~~high~~ thigh, but the back falls to the knees.

The skirt is two piece being back flap, and front flap with no cover on the sides. The second group the Oktedi and Kiangawins dress looks much the same as the Gu'um people with its difference that they are taller than the tiny Gu'um. The Awina from these areas is about five feet six inches in height and is rather a slimly built man mentioned as being a class of the Gu'um. They are blacker than the Gu'um and give the impression of having a more fiercely and independent face, as good as his master nature.

There has been a good deal of intermarriage between these people and the Gu'um and with time will probably merge into one group. Group three is the Wai Phiang Awina. These people differ quite a deal from their southern cousins in both build and colour. They are larger than the Gu'um and being about five feet six inches in height and sometimes taller and heavily built. Their skin colour is very light. This being that a very large percentage of them are so. Their wearing apparel is similar to the two groups previously discussed peoples as is their ornamentation with the exception that the exaggeration of the lobe piercing is not common and the top of the nose is sometimes pierced and a small feather or bone is inserted giving the a rhinoceros like look to them. A head band tied around the forehead

and made from the bush beads or cassowary feathers is quite common to the older men. They are physically very strong and some were engaged in moving stones across from Fly base to McGregor Junction, and they were definitely the pick of the entire line in every way. Where as the first and second groups are not outstanding for their strength and endurance. Coming into the fourth group it can be said that we are leaving the washed for the unwashed types. These people and those across the Strickland do not worry themselves over cleanliness of body. They are mostly suffering from skin diseases. They are not a canoeing people and are not swimmers being afraid of any water more than thigh deep. Although the people living on and near the Angga River are Awina and their neighbours speak a tongue that is a dialect of that spoken by the Awina their build is not the same nor are their features. They are tall men being over ~~sixxixxi~~ five feet six inches in height and very slim and having an upright stiff backed walk. Their skin is extremely black and besides the small penis nut a small strip of cloth made from fibre from the bark of trees is worn. Here the loya cane belt and arm rings are not worn and the true woven Gana or Bracelet is worn. The large loop of the ear lobe was not seen here but more ornaments were worn in the nose. More shell is worn here than among the people to the west but upon inquiry I found that it has no great value these days as there is so much

#### Summary of Patrol

in the country. The Netherlands Territory apparently introduced it to their people and it has gradually worked its way across. The people still wear very short skirts but they are tied higher up on the body being fastened around the body, up about the waist, not like the Gu'um people who fasten theirs around the ribs and buttocks. No body markings were noticed here. The fifth group is the native from the east bank of the Strickland and the Nomad River, who are dark coloured and slightly built. I did not see one man who would weigh over one hundred pounds in weight. Their general physical appearance is one of being undernourished. Skin diseases are rather the rule than merely common. The men usually wear a waist band of heavy stiff bark about six inches wide around their waist. These I am inclined to think, from the inadequate explanation I was able to get from them, used for dancing. A large tail of rattling nuts is inserted between the band and their body with the handle of the tail is wedged firmly between the buttocks. The belt is in the meantime beaten with the finger tips. In common with the fourth group these people use a long cape made of beaten tree bark as protection against cold and rain. When it is fastened around their shoulders it reaches the vicinity of their knees. The Haged people are of a better build than the Bai'a people but they are themselves poor specimens of physical types. The women were sturdier looking than the men, and their dresses and skirts are much the same as the Lake Murray women wear. In fact these people in many ways resemble the Kwima people than any other people in the area except that they do not possess the healthy well fed look of the Lake Murray natives.

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## FUNCTION OF PATRIARCH

The Social Unit of the area is the family and the head of the family is the Patriarch. He is who owns all the land and properties unless inherited earlier by personal effort. Most of the things that have been made by ~~personal~~ a specific person. Usually however any thing of value reverts into the pool upon the owners death. Gardens are always a communal affair and as each family or group is small it is not hard to manage. Should a quarrel arise between the Patriarch and one of his people and should the quarrel not be solved then that person must leave his own family and go and attach himself to another unit.

Marriage which is Patrilocal is arranged by purchase and they view as shocking the idea of Brother + Sister exchange. They are inclined to the view that such a thing is lowering to the dignity of marriage and regard the bride price as a guarantee of the regard in which the woman is held by the husband, and furthermore it is a surety that the woman will be well treated in their new home.

Payment is usually made in pigs, beads (Job's tears), dogs' and pigs' teeth, adzes, breadfruit and Oxarint trees. Occasionally in a time of emergency a woman could be given to another group as war reparations when a life has been taken, but this would be dependent upon the girls approval. Payments for women are collected from a man's relatives and friends and paid to the father or the brother of the girl by the father or the brother of the young man.

A down payment is usually made when the children reach puberty or shortly after when they indicate their preference. Should the arrangements lapse owing to loss of inclination on either side a portion of the offered goods must be restituted to the girl's family as a deposit.

For a man to marry two sisters is a common practise. Men and women sleep under the same roof but in separate compartments young boys may sleep with either parent until puberty has been attained when they will move permanently into the centre or men's room. Actually in fact the boy will sleep in the same room as his father from around the age of 5 or 6 years of age. Although it is stated that marriage is a patrilocal one, this must not be taken as a hard and fast rule. For example ANDANGO the son of an AWIN mother and a GU'UM father has two wives one of whom lives at her fathers house a KIANGA (AWIN) and the other lives at KAWOK (GU'UM). Apparently he is expected to shuttle back and forth between his two spouses as apparently each refuses to live with a different language group.

Beliefs of after life.

The AWIN people and the GU'UM people believe that during life a person can upon requirement take over the body of the totem that he or she belongs to. For example the advantage of belonging to the small bird totem is that the form of the totem eg. a pigeon can be taken and that person can then roam as a pigeon and change back to his original form when he so desires. With this sort of totem the advantage they receive is that they can travel great distances in a short time without being unduly tired by the effort. The advantage of belonging to the Ground snake totem is that one can assume the silent and secretiveness that goes with the reptile. The cassowary totem besides giving the speed for which that bird is noted had another attribute that has been handed down by story and fable. A woman of this totem can stand in a creek and take this form and fish will fasten onto her quills she will then

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### SUMMARY OF PATROL

spring out of the water onto the bank of the stream with the fish still clinging to the quills. A big disadvantage of being possessed of this gift is that the totemic form that a person assumes is subject to death in exactly the same way as any other creature. Should the man while in this form receive an arrow the body which he has borrowed will die and he will in his human form return to the village and die from more or less natural causes.

The pains of Pneumonia are often blamed onto this or if not it is then put down to some malignant spirit loosing a shaft into his soul. Every person has two distinct beings one a spirit or soul and the other his human form. The two are clearly distinct and can act independently of each other. The spirit is for use when on earth but the spirit is indestructible and when the time comes for a human to leave this earth a friendly spirit messenger will come and lead the now disembodied spirit away to his spirit home which is about 3 or 4 days travel away. The spirit knows when a man's time on earth is over by the size of his tobacco tree which is planted when a child is born and when ripe the body dies.

There have been cases where a friendly spirit has encountered a man and taken him for a holiday to KIMANGOU for a few days. This practise is however frowned upon by the spirits as it is argued that the knowledge of the proximity of death is too upsetting to many mortals and make for destroying their peace and quiet. That it does happen is proved by the fact that as late as 1946 an old man named DUYONG of MOIAN spent a few days there and returned to tell everyone that even the spirits can make mistakes as the messenger who took him had been instructed to obtain an entirely different man, and quite a furor had been caused when they discovered the mistake.

When a person dies the body is wrapped in Sago or Goro leaves and placed on a sloping platform about 6' high and left there until putrefaction has reduced the remains to dust and bones. These remains are then taken and placed in a hole under the house and a small framework like a pig pen is built over the grave to protect it from dogs and pigs. The platform is purely optional, but it is nearly always done especially in the case of important personages such as the Pat-riarchs and distinguished warriors.

The foregoing applies, only as far as I know, to the AWIN and GU'UM people. I did not see any sign of graves or burial platforms on the East side of the Strickland. A story of the disposal of the dead was given to me by an AKICHI man who was able to speak AWIN, and I will recount it for what it is worth and it can be checked up later. The natives in the area are all self confessed cannibals and they freely admit it. The AKICHI stated that his people do not bury the dead but give the cadaver to a friendly village who cut up the body and to the accompaniment of certain ritual dances and songs they proceed to devour the flesh. Payment is later made to the relatives for the body and the bones are handed over to the relatives who take them out and dispose of them singly and as far apart as possible. This latter is to prevent the spirit coming back and taking over his body and walking the earth when he should be finished with this existence. This story is possibly true but will need verification.

### Dancing and drums

Most of the dancing is of the indoor type and the men only take part

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### SUMMARY OF PATROL

in the actual dancing. The women are limited to chanting. The dancing consists of the men forming a circle facing inwards and springing lightly on their toes in time to the chanting and at the same time moving in a clockwise manner around the circle. The words of the chants are said to have no meaning to the present day natives being a carryover from their ancestors. In the times of the moon in the dry season a small clearing is made in the bush and a space is roped off with Goru Palm fronds. If these dances have any significance at all I was unable to unearth it. The dancing drums of the GU'UM and AWIN are rather crude affairs. They are an hourglass or narrow waisted type and handles are not usually added although the Lake Murray influence ( including the INGISI &/or KAIKAI ) seems to be coming into the area. The drums vary in diameter from 6" for the larger to 2 1/2" in the case of the smaller drums. The BAI'A and Nomai use a drum similar to the Delta natives and they are highly decorated. The AWIN and GU'UM warning drum which is a standard piece of military equipment in most houses comprises a log of very heavy dark wood called by the GU'UM WURUK. It is hollowed out and shaped in the fashion of a gance. It has a two fold use being used as a weight over the trapdoor at night and as a warning bell. For the latter purpose it is struck with a piece of wood with a piledriver action and a deep toned peal is given off. A series of these peals is a general recall to the village. There are however no codes used.

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## Summary of Patrol

### Conclusion

Owing to the nature of the work on hand, and the rate at which that work could be accomplished, not as much patrolling was done as one would have wished. However the main responsibility was that no trouble was to arise between our party, and the local natives. Owing to the timidity of these people, the making of contact and establishing friendly relations with them was an arduous one, and also required a great deal of patience. After friendly relations were established, and ~~as~~ in all cases, before work was commenced in that strip of country. Whilst in the area the whole party being on friendly terms, no cause was given to let the people think their goods or lives were in any danger. That we were entrusted is I think ~~undoubted~~. One local went so far as to come into Mr. G.A.V. Stanly and lay a complaint against a Bamu carrier, whom it was alleged, damaged a small sago tree the property of the complainant. It was at all times impressed on the local inhabitants in the area, that if they had cause for complaint they were to bring them in and claim compensation, this fitting in with their own way of life of payment for damage. I had been led to believe that in former days, a good deal of thieving had taken place in this area, but while in the area not one case of stealing had taken place, to my knowledge. These people especially the Aw'is and Gu'ums, were at all times friendly and honest. The population to the east of the Strickland, I found to be very sparse, and it would hardly be worth the time and energy expended to patrol that area again. The population, if any, is definitely not as far north as the Cecilia River, it is more likely that they would be found in the Rentoul Tiomu River areas. The old airstrip at Kianga is now in a very poor state, and would not be worth while repairing. Excellent facilities exist in the slow moving Fly for the landing of Amphibious aircraft, in the long stretches of straight deep water. A police Post at Kianga would have the advantage of the use of a very good sago place, which was purchased by the ~~Government~~ before the war. Another added advantage is its close proximity to the Post. Labour in the area, guides and interpreters are not very hard to obtain, owing to the fact that the men have worked at Lake Murray, and have mastered a fair smattering of Motu, and would not be hard to contact.

*H. J. Conway*

SUMMARY OF PATROL

PAYMENT OF WAGES TO CARRIERS

NAME	FATHER	VILLAGE	AREA	W.D.	RATE	PAID
MIRIA	MAREKO	BAY'I	LAKE MURRAY	"	21	27-0-0
AWUGA	MAREKO	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
KARYENOU	SURU	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
SUSIBU	AKUMA	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
SENDOA	BANGOM	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
AWUKI	BANGOM	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DEPUGAI	SUMBAGAM	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
ANATO	SAREMAPA	MMIO	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
ORAMO	GOI'OP	BAYOS	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
MAREKO	KARIBA	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DUPIA	SIGOP	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
MANDORA	KAIS	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
IPUKI	SEBU	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
AKIAS	SUGU	MOIRAVU'UM	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
SARUA	KAWOSI	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
KISEBURI	DOMAGA	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
SEREMAKI	KOPUGA	MIWA	"	"	21	27-0-0
BISA	MATEWU	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
GORE	MASERAI	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
TOPA	MAYO	PARAVU	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
MARIKOS	SAU'U	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
MAYRO	GIABA	VENA VENA	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
URITI	LUMI	KOMOVE	"	"	21	27-0-0
ANDANGO	KATIRUMBOKAWOK	"	KIANGA	"	21	27-0-0
KATO	BA'AT	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
KAMAT	IRIWAN	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
TUMBURUM	MAMUT	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DUAT	HAMU	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
GUGHI	BOKAN	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
BENGAN	BUNMA	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DOWAN	INAWAT	BAMBOKO	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
KUMIN	IKE	MGIAN	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
ROBE	DURIN	MRETA	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DO'OP	KUMUP	"	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
DEREMAI	GIREBI	MIMBU	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
GEREMAI	AWIA	MERERUMA	"	"	15/-	25-5-0
KUKE	WOKEMAI	"	LAKE MURRAY	"	15/-	25-5-0
BAWOUH	AKUMA	MIWA	"	"	15/-	25-5-0

2206-10-0

The above money was paid to carriers employed on the Fly-Strickland Survey, and was paid by Mr. G.A.V. Stanly Party Leader of A.P.C. Survey.

Date of Agreement: 26/11/47.  
Date of Termination: 25/6/48.

*G.A.V. Stanly*

P/O

26-8-48.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN (JARU) Report No. 1 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by B. A. McLarty P.O.

Area Patrolled WESTERN TRANS FLY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans .....

Natives 4 R.P.C. I.N.M.O.

Duration--From 15. / Sept / 1947 to 20. / Nov / 1947

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? .....

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION

INVESTIGATE CHILD MARRIAGE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....  
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PATROL DIARY.MONDAY, 15 Sep. 47:-

Departed DARU at 9.30 a.m. in the B.M.G. Trading Co., Ltd., launch "ANNABELLE" under the charge of Mr. H.P. Beach of Daru. The patrol party comprised four RPC and one N.M.O. from the Daru Native Hospital. Dropped anchor at SAIBAI ISLAND at 4 p.m. and delivered mail which had been routed through Port Moresby for Mr. C. Turner, Superintendent of Saibai Island.

TUESDAY, 16 Sep. 47:-

Left Saibai at 6 a.m., passed Boigu Island at 11 a.m. and reached the mouth of the Wassikassa River at 12.45 p.m. The launch grounded here, but was pushed off with little difficulty. Continued up-stream, passing TARARA (now deserted) and TANAM and arrived at ARUFE at 6.20 p.m. This is the navigation limit for this river. Two men and five women only remained in the village and they informed me that the village constable and councillors were on their way to Daru. The remainder of the village, and people from other villages in the vicinity, were going to BELEVI for a dance. A messenger was sent to intercept them at BOETS. Slept on board.

WEDNESDAY, 17 Sep. 47:-

Stores were unloaded by 7 a.m. and Mr. Beach departed at 8 o'clock. During the morning village constables and councillors from the surrounding district began to arrive. At 10.30 Const. IMALA was sent to some of the nearer villages to collect carriers. Spent the morning settling in, preparing stores, rebagging wheat-meal, etc. In the afternoon I held a meeting of the village constables and councillors and explained the purpose of Government visits and matters concerning village management. I also told them the route and movement times of the patrol so that all villages should have prior warning of my coming.

THURSDAY, 18 Sep. 47:-

At ARUFE awaiting carriers. People still coming in from outlying villages. Planted out corn, beans and pumpkin, but fear for them as the country is very dry. In the afternoon Mr. Dale, of the U.F. Mission, GIGWA, arrived, returning from a circuit of the northern and western villages. He gave me some useful information about tracks and water supplies. He slept in the rest house.

FRIDAY, 19 Sep. 47:-

Mr. Dale left for Gigwa at 9 a.m. Spent the morning preparing stores and stationery for the patrol. Const. IMALA returned with carriers in the afternoon.

SATURDAY, 20 Sep. 47:-

Departed ARUFE at 7.45 a.m., leaving Cpl. TASIA in charge of the station. Passed through BEBEDEBEM, a garden hamlet of BOETS. Although it was unoccupied it was very neat and clean. Arrived GUBAM at 11.35 a.m. and halted for the day. The housing here is an excellent example of intelligent use of local materials.

Distance travelled 11 miles Time 3hrs 15 min.  
(Note: All times shown are actual movement times excluding halts which averaged 10 minutes per hour's walk, with longer spells at midday on long days.)

SUNDAY, 21 Sep. 47:-

At 7.10 a.m. left for KEAU arriving shortly before 10 a.m.

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## PATROL DIARY

### SUNDAY, 21 Sep. 47 (cont):-

There is a well of good permanent water about two hours from GUBAM. Spent the remainder of the day in routine village work.  
Distance 7 miles Time 2.25

### MONDAY, 22 Sep. 47:-

Left KTRU at 5.45 a.m. and after an hour branched off the main track to inspect a garden place and "pig farm." I had noted the absence of pigs running about the villages and this proved the explanation. The "farm" was fenced off and pigs were kept in large sties made of logs when they were freed to feed in the bush. When they are required in the village for a dance they are kept in sties and hand-fed. Continued on to SERKI over hard, sun-dried mud which gave considerable trouble to the carriers. They are not strong people and I slowed down my rate of movement. Reached SERKI at 1 p.m.  
Distance 15 miles Time 5.45

### TUESDAY, 23 Sep. 47:-

Departed at 7 a.m. and crossed a slushy, stony swamp which would be a considerable barrier in wet weather. An hour later reached a deep stream flowing through an extensive swamp. Crossing involved travelling downstream for half a mile then wading through swamp. Two flimsy canoes were available and it took three hours to get the party across. My carriers were not canoe men and were palpably scared of the water. Reached INAPOROK, the first of the SUKI villages. After 2 p.m. with the whole party suffering from sore feet. Three suspected cases of V.D. were found here and were despatched to GAIMA under charge of the village constable.  
Distance 12 miles Time 4 hrs.

### WEDNESDAY, 24 Sep. 47:-

Early a.m. one carrier deserted and another reported sick. Proceeded to DURU through ridgy rain forest, a pleasant change after the sun-baked banksia plains of the preceding days. DURU is the original site of the HAUSA KU people. It was abandoned some time ago, but the people have now moved back. It is an excellent village; the one in which the influence of the GIGWA mission is most noticeable, particularly in the variety of food-stuffs introduced by Mr. Twyman of that mission. Though the housing is poor it is the neatest and cleanest of the SUKI villages. Mr. Twyman later told me that they are the most constant of his school pupils.  
Distance 15 miles Time 4.55

### THURSDAY, 25 Sep. 47:-

During the morning inspected the new gardens and suggested methods of fire control to the councillors. The village constable and eight men of the village were absent dancing at ST VI. Fire control is particularly necessary here owing to the presence of a man who is subject to temporary fits of insanity which usually take the form of incendiarism. He was absent at this time. Heard one minor complaint (No. 611), made some suggestions concerning the improvement of houses and held a council election to give the village another councillor. Left at 10 a.m. and continued to GWIBAKU (old name GUMAKA), crossing an arm of SUKI LAGOON by canoe. Here I received and accepted an invitation to stay at GIGWA Mission, a mile away. Police and carriers remained at GWIBAKU. During the afternoon I discussed with Mr. Twyman several matters which are dealt with in summary.  
Distance 5 miles Time 1.50

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## PATROL DIARY.

### FRIDAY, 26 Sep. 47:-

During the morning completed village work at GWIBAKU. Held CMM here and 21 males were fined for neglect to cut firebreaks around coconut plantations. Definite action is necessary with these people in this matter as they are criminally careless in their use of hunting fires. One of the plantations in question was burnt out some years ago. Before I left I started four canoe loads of men cutting firebreaks under the supervision of two KPC constables who were in the village on leave. I also place a ban on hunting until the work should be finished. Crossed to ATWE (old name GWIKATA) in the afternoon and commenced census. Heavy rain interrupted the work at 5 p.m. and I returned to GIGWA.

Distance 4 miles

### SATURDAY, 27 Sep. 47:-

Early a.m. crossed to GWIBAKU and issued rations. Village constable was instructed to clean the track leading to the mission. After breakfast crossed to ATWE and continued village work. Orders given previously by Mr. Crellin, P.O., to plant coconuts had been very haphazardly carried out and in some cases nuts were about 4 feet apart. In the presence of the owners I went through the entire plantation thinning them out. Two new areas of ground were marked out for clearing and planting. The whole village was assembled and I addressed the people on the careless use of fire, the school and hospital facilities available to them at GIGWA and the matter of housing, which was quite the worst I have ever seen. A council election was held to replace the two who resigned.

Distance 4 miles

### SUNDAY, 28 Sep. 47:-

Departed by canoe for IWTWE on the northern shore of the lagoon. A deep water passage winds through the reeds; it is a standing task of the SUKI people to keep it clear of logs. Despite a week's advance warning of my coming the entire village had gone hunting and I had a two hour wait before the village constable and some of the men were brought in. A census check was impossible but a medical examination of those present was made. Having foolishly given a large dance beyond their means some three weeks previously the village was almost entirely devoid of stored foods and as a result the people will have to depend on eggs and hunting for some three months longer than is normally necessary. Village constable instructed to cut a canoe channel from the main passage to the edge of the lagoon, some 200 yards of matted grass which took about 20 minutes to force through. Returned to GIGWA at 7 p.m.

Distance 21 miles Time 7.30 (canoe)

### MONDAY, 29 Sep. 47:-

Left GIGWA at 9.30 a.m. after a late start owing to the non-arrival of ATWE canoes. At 10.20 a.m. left the lagoon and struck west through thin savannah forest (no definite track exists). At 1 p.m. reached GOE Creek which runs through another arm of Suki Lagoon and transported stores by canoe one hour upstream, the carriers moving around by another route. Reached GWAKU at 4.30 p.m. This is a small hamlet controlled by a resident councillor and the village constable of GOE. It is a credit to them both. This village constable and the V.C. of PEU, about 32 miles to the west, reported to the patrol here. The latter reported that infiltration of natives from Dutch New Guinea was intermittent and in all cases he had sent them back without any trouble. Four men of PEU taken (voluntarily) into Dutch New

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## PATROL DIARY

MONDAY, 29 Sep. 47:-

GUINJA by a European missionary some years ago has now returned. PSU contains the remnants of the population of KWARI who fled to the west when a punitive expedition was sent into the area years ago. There is only a handful left.

Distance 15 miles Time 5 hrs (1 hr canoe)

TUESDAY, 30 Sep. 47:-

8.30 a.m. departed for BOZ accompanied by village constable of PSU who will receive pay in trade goods at MAME. I wished him to see evidence of Government influence in the settled villages to the south. Crossed a huge swamp, partly following BOZ Creek in two small canoes, the carriers a tin being sent on foot by another route, and continued through rain forest and dry swamp to BOZ. Heavy rain all afternoon. Spent the time in discussion with village people.

Distance 15 miles Time 4.25 (1 hr canoe)

WEDNESDAY, 1 Oct. 47:-

6 a.m. to 8 a.m. village routine work and proceeded to KIRIWO, arriving at 3.30 p.m. to find most of the village absent at BETAVI. Rested in the afternoon and in the evening held a discussion with the village constable and councillors. They mentioned a village (SIRISA) on the LANDORODA track, which had not been visited for some years. The population had dwindled and on the death of the village constable the village had been placed under the charge of the KIRIWO V.C.

Distance 15 miles Time 5.05

THURSDAY, 2 Oct. 47:-

Village absentees returned during the night and census was held at 7 a.m. Const. IMABA and four carriers detailed to make rice camps at LANDORODA and KOROMO in preparation for the second phase of the patrol. Village commenced cutting fire-break around the village. Proceeded to SIRISA, collecting one family found living alone in the bush. They were later taken back to KIRIWO. SIRISA is a small hamlet of two proper houses and three ground shelters, total population 24. A councillor was elected to represent these people and he was advised how to improve housing. Const. IMABA's party were sent on from here. Returned to KIRIWO feeling ill. Three hospital patients were brought from SIRISA. Chose six carriers at KIRIWO to report later to IRUP for the patrol to the Bensuech River.

Distance 16 miles Time 5.40

FRIDAY, 3 Oct. 47:-

Still ill. Departed 7.35 a.m. and arrived at BETAVI at 12.25 p.m. to find many of the people out collecting food for a dance so took the opportunity to have a rest. About 4.30 p.m., as there were representatives of several villages present I held a general meeting to discuss village affairs. They had little to offer and I did most of the talking. Held census check and medical inspection in the evening.

Distance 12 miles Time 4.15

SATURDAY, 4 Oct. 47:-

7.30 a.m. left for MATA, crossing the Morshead River and passing a billabong of good permanent water about four miles from MATA, which I reached at 11.30 a.m. The gardens had been despoiled by bush pigs through lack of proper care of fences, resulting in a food shortage and the village constable was warned that a future lapse of this nature would result in CM. Fortunately game is plentiful in this area.

Distance 9 miles Time 3.30

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## PATROL DIARY

SUNDAY, 5 Oct. 47:-

Left MATA at 7 a.m. and after 1 1/2 hours reached PONGATI, a hamlet of DERIDERI. This is one of the best villages seen to date. It is controlled by a resident councillor and the village constable of DERIDERI, who is a good man. Continued on to DERIDERI, a large village in very good order. Village work was completed by 1 p.m. so I continued on to ARUFE, arriving at 3.20 p.m.

Distance 12 miles Time 4.30  
MONDAY, 6 Oct. 47 to FRIDAY, 10 Oct. 47

At ARUFE. During these days carriers were paid off, new carriers engaged and a good deal of work put in on the station. Repairs were carried out to the hospital building and police barracks and the wharf; steps were constructed on the bank above the wharf; and grass was cut back and cleared. Patients brought back from the northern villages commenced to receive treatment. Const. IMALA reported with carriers on Monday. ARUFE village constable and council had returned and the village was inspected. The deserter from the carrier line (IANI) was brought in by his village constable and was tried in GMM and received one month's imprisonment. Const. HOHOI was admitted to hospital to receive injections for planter yaws.

SATURDAY, 11 Oct. 47.

Early a.m. Const. IMALA reported that the prisoner IANI had escaped. Const. HOHOI was instructed to proceed to KERU and arrest him and to hold him at ARUFE pending my return. Departed at 7.10 a.m. leaving M.M.O. in charge of medical post. Proceeded to MATA where I learnt that there were some of the village people living in the bush who had not been previously reported. Instructed the village constable to collect them at MATA on my return.

Distance 12 miles Time 4.30

SUNDAY, 12 Oct. 47:-

6 a.m. departed for GARBITA, arriving at 8.20. This village also complained of the depredations of bush pigs and I ordered the construction of proper garden fences. At 10 o'clock continued on to ROUKU, crossing the Moréhead River. The village constable of UPARUA reported here. ROUKU is the most central village in this district; it is at the conjunction of several language groups, has plenty of fresh water and food is abundant.

Distance 9 miles Time 2.55 (1/2 hr  
cance

MONDAY, 13 Oct. 47:-

Leaving ROUKU at 7 a.m. I proceeded to IOKVA, a small hamlet between ROUKU and WEMENEVRE controlled by the ROUKU village constable. A councillor was elected here to assist in village management. 11.00 a.m. proceeded to WEMENEVRE crossing a deep freshwater stream at midday. Marshy approaches to the river caused delay in crossing. (I later found the mouth of this river where it runs into the Bensbach River near WANDO; for several miles up from the mouth it is dry at this time of the year).

Distance 10 miles Time 3.35

TUESDAY, 14 Oct. 47:-

7.15 a.m. departed for KOROMBO. After 50 minutes passed the only water supply on this track -- a small, muddy pool in a dry creek bed. At 9.30 passed a small garden and saw

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## PATROL DIARY

SUNDAY, 5 Oct. 47:-

Left MATA at 7 a.m. and after 1 1/2 hours reached PONGAKI, a hamlet of DERIDERI. This is one of the best villages seen to date. It is controlled by a resident councillor and the village constable of DERIDERI, who is a good man. Continued on to DERIDERI, a large village in very good order. Village work was completed by 1 p.m. so I continued on to ARUPE, arriving at 3.20 p.m.

Distance 12 miles Time 4.30

MONDAY, 6 Oct. 47 to FRIDAY, 10 Oct. 47

At ARUPE. During these days carriers were paid off, new carriers engaged and a good deal of work put in on the station. Repairs were carried out to the hospital building and police barracks and the wharf; steps were constructed on the bank above the wharf; and grass was cut back and planted. Patients brought back from the northern villages commenced to receive treatment. Const. IMALA reported with carriers on Monday. ARUPE village constable and council had returned and the village was inspected. The deserter from the carrier line (IARI) was brought in by his village constable and was tried in C.M. and received one month's imprisonment. Const. NOKOI was admitted to hospital to receive injections for planter yaws.

SATURDAY, 11 Oct. 47.

Early a.m. Const. IMALA reported that the prisoner IARI had escaped. Const. NOKOI was instructed to proceed to KURU and arrest him and to hold him at ARUPE pending my return. Departed at 7.10 a.m. leaving H.M.O. in charge of medical post. Proceeded to MATA where I learnt that there were some of the village people living in the bush who had not been previously reported. Instructed the village constable to collect them at MATA on my return.

Distance 12 miles Time 4.50

SUNDAY, 12 Oct. 47:-

6 a.m. departed for G. P. TA, arriving at 8.20. This village also complained of the depredations of bush pigs and I ordered the construction of proper garden fences. At 10 o'clock continued on to ROUKU, crossing the Norehead River. The village constable of UPARUA reported here. UTKU is the most central village in this district; it is at the conjunction of several language groups, has plenty of fresh water and food is abundant.

Distance 2 miles Time 3.55 (1/2 hr gauge)

MONDAY, 13 Oct. 47:-

Leaving ROUKU at 7 a.m. I proceeded to IOKWA, a small hamlet between ROUKU and WEMBEVRE controlled by the ROUKU village constable. A councillor was elected here to assist in village management. 11.30 a.m. proceeded to WEMBEVRE crossing a deep freshwater stream at a ford. Marshy approaches to the river caused delay in crossing. (I later found the mouth of this river where it runs into the Bensbach River near WANDO; for several miles up from the mouth it is dry at this time of the year).

Distance 10 miles Time 3.35

TUESDAY, 14 Oct. 47:-

7.15 a.m. departed for KOROMBO. After 50 minutes passed the only water supply on this track -- a small, muddy pool in a dry creek bed. At 9.30 passed a small garden on the

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## PATROL DIARY

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### TUESDAY, 14 Oct. 47:- (cont)

coconut grove and arrived KOROMBO at noon. KOROMBO is now the main village and not the hamlet of TAKORO as formerly. The village constable and population of TAKORO have all moved to KOROMBO and the former is now retained only as a fishing place. Instructed the village constable to take one bag of rice to WANDU and then proceed to ARUFE collecting carriers from the lower villages for the coastal patrol.

Distance 11 miles Time 4.00

### WEDNESDAY, 15 Oct. 47:-

7.30 a.m. proceeded to MENEGETA. The village constable of IANDORODOA reported here. In the afternoon, when the village routine had been completed, several of the villagers wandered up to the rest house and commenced an informal gossip. While speaking about marriage customs they were most curious to know what our custom is in this regard. I am afraid that that I attributed to our parents rather more authority in the matter than is usually the case. These people gave voice with some emphasis to a desire which is general in all villages west of the Morehead for a permanent Government station at ROUKU or some place more central than ARUFE. They were quite definite in their requirements; they want medical services, a school and a white man to stay amongst them (see summary).

Distance 6 miles Time 2.15

### THURSDAY, 16 Oct. 47:-

Departed 7.30 a.m. for WEAM via KANDARISA and TERAKOPA. Arrived KANDARISA at 9 a.m. and found that all except a few inhabitants had gone to WEAM to await the patrol there. This once sizeable village is now only a small hamlet controlled by the WEAM V.C. TERAKOPA is now abandoned entirely, the people having moved permanently to WEAM, on the Bensbach River. Reached WEAM just before noon and spent the afternoon on village affairs and making a double canoe of the two canoes available for move to WEREAVE.

Distance 10 miles Time 3.20

### FRIDAY, 17 Oct. 47:-

Early start delayed owing to the necessity of making proper paddles. These people are not canoe men and normally use pieces of stick or split bamboos for paddles. Sent half the party overland to and took the remainder as paddlers to transport stores upstream. Arrived WEREAVE at 1 p.m. to find only a handful of people remain. Their small population has been further depleted by several young men having gone into Dutch territory with a mission teacher who formerly worked at WAIA (for details see summary). Was informed that WAIA is now completely deserted.

Distance 8 miles Time 4 hrs (canoe)

### SATURDAY, 18 Oct. 47:-

Departed at 7.45 a.m. and walked for 2½ hours through dry savannah scrub to TALPO, a village under the control of the WEREAVE V.C. Here, too, only a handful of people remain. Lunched here and at 12.45 p.m. continued through hot savannah and dry swamp to IANDORODOA. For the past two days have been troubled by diarrhoea, so took a spell at this village. Kaxuxu The village constable here is only a youth but he promises to be one of the best in the district.

Distance 16 miles Time 5.15



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PATROL DIARY

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SUNDAY, 19 Oct. 47:-

Early a.m. checked census and held medical inspection. 8.45 a.m. departed for KANOPOK, walking through very dry, hot savannah and grass. KANOPOK is now completely abandoned so continued to TOKWO, the present site of the KANOPOK people. They are so few that they were split up, according to their choice, between TOKWA, WEMBEYRE and IANDORODOA. They, themselves, desired this, but wanted Government approval.  
Distance 10 miles Time 3.15

MONDAY, 20 Oct. 47:-

6.45 a.m. and walked for 1 1/2 hours to MAWISA Creek (water fair). Track from here completely overgrown and it was necessary to cut through grass and undergrowth to the junction with the main ROUKU-IOKWA track, about five miles from ROUKU. Arrived ROUKU about midday. About a dozen hospital patients in the party, some with crab yaws, were slowing up movement, so decided to rest here for the remainder of the day. Messengers were sent to UPARUA and MATA. The village constable, SAMRUI, had accompanied the patrol and proved most useful. He is an ex-RFC constable, now aging a little, and is perhaps the most influential man in the whole district. He is an ardent supporter of the Government.  
Distance 13 miles Time 4.30

TUESDAY, 21 Oct. 47:-

7.30 a.m. sent hospital patients to MATA with instructions to proceed direct to ARUPE the next day. I went north to UPARUA arriving at 9.30 a.m. Many people were still out at their gardens as I was two days ahead of my timetable, given to the village constable at ROUKU a week earlier. Spent the morning inspecting some of the nearer gardens and completed census and medical check when the absentees returned in the afternoon. Found a suspected case of V.D., to be kept under observation at ARUPE.  
Distance 5 miles Time 1.45

WEDNESDAY, 22 Oct. 47:-

Left at 6.50 a.m. and three-quarters of an hour later reached the Morehead River, where the crossing took 30 minutes. From here out through the bush to link up with the main track which follows a roundabout route. Reached MATA at 10.35 and inspected a dozen people brought in from an outlying hamlet. These people were formerly of the same group as MATA but refused to live there. Three yaws cases were found among them. The hospital patients sent from ROUKU were still here and were told to follow on the next day. Continued to DERIDERI and halted for the night.  
Distance 16 miles Time 5.35

THURSDAY, 23 Oct. 47:-

7.30 a.m. departed DERIDERI and arrived at ARUPE at 10 o'clock. Const. HOHOI reported with the escaped prisoner and GEM was held in the afternoon. Hospital patients from the Binsash area arrived during the day. The village constable of KOROMBO turned up with 11 carriers.  
Distance 6 miles Time 2 hrs

FRIDAY, 24 Oct. 47 to SUNDAY, 26 Oct. 47:-

At ARUPE. Office work, resting and making arrangements for coastal patrol. UPARUA V.D. suspect confirmed and isolated, to be brought to D. Hd on return of patrol.

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## PATROL DIARY.

MONDAY, 27 Oct. 47:-

Departed ARUFE at 8 a.m. hoping to gain some information about the country to the south at TANAM -- such that I had been very vague as this country is little travelled. Did not remain long at TANAM as it was on the return route, but picked up a self-styled guide who assured me that there was only one water hole on the track. Followed the MIBUNI track for 35 minutes and branched off south-west by a footpad and came to the water hole 40 minutes later. Bamboos growing thickly here proved useful as water containers. Found two creeks of good water within the next hour, but hereafter the country was truly dry, being mostly thin scrub, banksia and grassland. Carriers showed signs of strain so stopped at 3.30 p.m. at the edge of a thin patch of forest. Despite my warnings the carriers did not bother to conserve their water supply.

Distance 18 miles Time 5.30

TUESDAY, 28 Oct. 47:-

Struck camp at 4 a.m. and departed at first light. The guide's ability soon became very doubtful so I followed as far as possible tracks leading in a southerly direction. I had no compass and relied on the sun. Direction was mainly south with a strong easterly bias. At 8.30 found a creek, but the water was salt. From here on the country became one vast dried up swamp, which, I was told, is quite impassable in the wet season. It was strange to see crocodile skeletons in this apparently arid land. Continued S.E. to another creek bed and found water at 15 inches. From here on skirted large patches of swamp grass and reeds up to 10 feet high and one large open piece of short soft grass round the borders of which wallaby and pig were plentiful. At 2.30 p.m. reached a permanent waterhole where we met a man from MOIBUT who told us that there was a village (KWALER) not far away. We found it after walking a mile through a bush fire. KWALER is a garden place of the MOIBUT people. In the dry season they leave MOIBUT, which has no water, and move to KWALER and TAIS (to the west). During the wet season these places are surrounded by water and they are deserted in favour of MOIBUT on the coast. KWALER numbered 25 people; there were no houses, the people living under ground shelters. The village is controlled by a man named WAKAI who is recommended as a village constable (see summary).

Distance 20 miles Time 6.55

WEDNESDAY, 29 Oct. 47:-

8 a.m. proceeded to MOIBUT (empty) and took time off for a swim. Continued WNW through mangroves and then through ti-tree swamp to TAIS, one hour from MOIBUT. It is a good village, clean and well shaded, though there no permanent houses. They asked for a councillor. Suggested they build proper houses as they spend six months of the year there. WAKAI and the suggested councillor ORIAM told to report to DARU at Christmas, for confirmation of otherwise. The last Government visit to these coastal villages was in 1944, when they were visited by launch. Continued west through continuous swamp and open grass country until 4.45 p.m. when a halt was made at a waterhole, the only one on the way to MARE. Water was of very indifferent quality

Distance 13 miles Time 4.30

THURSDAY, 30 Oct. 47:-

Struck camp first light and travelled generally west through swamp mostly covered with ti-tree and paper-bark and occasional patches of mangrove near the coast. Found good water after one hour in a creek bed running south. Water found elsewhere was

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## PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY, 30 Oct. 47 (cont):-

salty. At 10.15 passed a good waterhole five minutes from MARE. This village was built by people who formerly lived inland near TONDA. The population is healthy, well-dressed and clean; they are under the control of two councillors in the village and the village policeman of JARAI. Several people have a smattering of English through contact with Torres Strait islanders and visitors from MABUDAUAN who come here trading for food. One man proclaimed himself a "deacon" appointed by the Samoan mission teacher in MABUDAUAN. I recommended the appointment of the man IRANG as village constable here.

Distance 9 miles Time 3.10

FRIDAY, 31 Oct. 47:

7.30 a.m. departed and moved N.W. and west through swamp for 35 minutes, crossing one salt water creek, then swung south to the coast and travelled along a firm, sandy beach. At 8.45 reached WALARTER, a small garden place of JARAI, where a councillor informed that the V.C. of JARAI had died the previous day. Listed the few ~~xxx~~ people here and continued to JARAI accompanied by the councillor, who is the younger brother of the deceased V.C. JARAI is well laid out, the houses are good and the people well dressed and healthy. I made a tentative appointment of a man KARIAU as village constable and told him to report to DARU later for confirmation. Learned here that KUNJI had been abandoned and the people moved somewhere to the north.

Distance 10 miles Time 3.00

SATURDAY, 1 Nov. 47:-

Secured a guide and left at 7 a.m. to search for KUNJI's new location. Travelled WNW and NW through scrub, grass and paper-bark swamp for four hours to a coconut grove where there is a small waterhole of very murky water. Filled containers here and continued through rain forest to BULA, not far from the Morehead River. The V.C. and half the population of KUNJI have come here, the others having gone to a place called BANDABER, a day's journey to the north west. There were four councillors here, but at my suggestion two resigned so that councillors could be elected at the other village. The village constable was made responsible also for BANDABER. The Morehead here is salt and there is no fresh water in the village, their water supply being at the coconut grove some six miles away -- a heavy daily task for the village women. The village has just been started and I made some suggestions concerning housing and village layout.

Distance 18 miles Time 5.20

SUNDAY, 2 Nov. 47:-

Accompanied by two guides departed at 6.30 a.m. and after 15 minutes came to the Morehead River -- slow crossing in two small canoes impeded by strong tide. Left the River and swung N.W. through thin rain forest. No track had been cut as yet. The country opened out into a vast open plain at least eight miles wide and possibly 20 miles long. It is laced with wallaby pads. There is a waterhole in a patch of reedy swamp three hours from BULA. From here on the country changed to open, grassy swamp, now dry, but in the wet season ~~xxxxxx~~ I was told, under 7 feet of water in places. It appears that inland from the coast between the Wassi-kuess and the Bensbach is a great chain of swamps and lagoons which effectively close the country in wet weather. Continued N.W. until we picked up a dry watercourse running north and followed this to BANDABER, which was in similar condition to BULA. Bypassed several large fires during the day.

Distance 17 miles Time 5.45

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## PATROL DIARY

MONDAY, 3 Nov. 47:-

8.15 a.m. departed for WANDO, leaving Cpl TAOIA and Const. MALA in charge of the main stores at BANDABER, which I was told was on the route from WANDO to TONDA. Moved west for four miles following a dry creek bed (the same creek whose source I crossed at WEMBEVRE) through short open swamp grass to the Benesbach River. I had no qualms about taking a spell here for three hours to remove some of the grime accumulated during the last week. Large fish, a type of perch, I think, were very plentiful and biting well. Moved on to WANDO, two miles upstream. While waiting for some of the people to come in from gardens I held a discussion with the village constable and council. They were most insistent that the Government station be established closer than ARUP ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ and brought the subject up at least half a dozen times during my stay there.

Distance 6 miles Time 2 hrs.

TUESDAY, 4 Nov. 47:-

Spent the early part of the morning catching fish to carry back to the rest of the patrol party at BANDABER. I intended to pass through BANDABER and continue on to TONDARU, which I imagined to be not very far. Just as I was about to leave the village I was told that TONDARU people had moved somewhere north ~~thence~~ and their location was not known. Accordingly I returned to BANDABER and sought further information, with little success.

Distance 6 miles Time 2 hrs.

WEDNESDAY, 5 Nov. 47:-

Departed at 6.15 in easterly direction by an old, overgrown track which was hard to follow. At 11.30 found a branch track leading south which the guide said led to water. Followed this for 500 yards to fill water containers and had the good fortune to find there five men living in the bush who told me that they were all that were left of the TONDARU people, the remainder having moved south to JARAI. It is a pity that I did not elicit this information while I was at that village. Suggested that the "survivors" join with the new village of BANDABER, to which they agreed. Spent an hour in discussion with these people and continued east, intending to spend the night at the old site of TONDARU which they told me was a full day's walk away. I passed this in the next hour and continued towards ~~XXXXX~~ TONDA. Crossed a small creek (after making a bridge) and shortly after reached the Morehead River. Crossing was so slow in the one canoe available that I decided to make camp.

Distance 18 miles Time 5.05

THURSDAY, 6 Nov. 47:-

7.30 a.m. proceeded to TONDA where the few people remaining were inspected and continued on towards MIBENI, meeting the village policeman on the track with a mailbag from DERU. At MIBENI Const. JORUTE reported. He had a swollen knee. He informed me that the whaleboat was waiting at ARUP. He was very vague about its intended movements and no instructions were included in the mail. In the afternoon held CEM (adultery) and held a meeting with V.C. and council. They, too, are anxious for a permanent medical post in the area. Shot three diseased dogs here -- the first village where dogs are not well cared for.

Distance 10 miles Time 3.25

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## PATROL DIARY.

### FRIDAY, 7 Nov. 47:-

Early morning one prisoner reported sick with malaria and JORUPE complained that his leg was sore. The whole party had had the same complaint at the beginning of the patrol, but no-one had complained about it. At 8 o'clock departed for TANAM, which, from notes in the village book, was 9 hours away. The V.C. definitely stated that there was no water after leaving MIBBBI. Travelled east through the bush, passing two coconut palm places and at 2 p.m. crossed a creek with quantities of good water. According to my timetable I was about half way so I made camp to spell the carriers.

Distance 13 miles Time 4.15

### SATURDAY, 8 Nov. 47:-

6.30 a.m. departed for TANAM and ARUPE. After an hour's walk I was surprised and somewhat annoyed to meet the MOIBUT track junction. Track information has been most unreliable throughout the whole of this part of the patrol. Continued to TANAM where I held village inspection and walked on to ARUPE where Cox'n FRANK reported with three boatscrew. The village constable had collected carriers for the final leg of the patrol. FRANK stated that there were no canoes at BUJI so I decided to send the whaleboat to BUJI with surplus stores and use it to cross to IAUGA when I reached BUJI after visiting the villages to the north-east.

Distance 10 miles Time 3.20

### SUNDAY, 9 Nov. 47:-

At ARUPE. Full day on office work and packing up for the final leg of the patrol. The hospital was closed, a few patients being sent to DARU. Four men offered as labour recruits at DARU and three volunteered for the RPC.

### MONDAY, 10 Nov. 47:-

At 7 a.m. the whaleboat departed for BUJI with surplus stores and some hospital patients under the charge of Cpl TANIA and Cpl IMALA. JORUPE was retained to give him some much-needed patrol experience. Departed at 8 a.m. for BOETE via BURELAM. Village routine at BOETE, a good village and continued to BINADEBUN, arriving at 4 p.m. A new V.C. appointed on the recommendation of Mr. O'Connor, A.D.O., is doing a good job here.

Distance 17 miles Time 5.25

### TUESDAY, 11 Nov. 47.

On the complaint of the village constable held CMM for neglect to clean roads and at 8.30 departed for KARP, a very good village of exceptionally good houses, where food is plentiful.

Distance 14 miles Time 4.35

### WEDNESDAY, 12 Nov. 47.

7.45 a.m. proceeded to LLEVI, arriving at noon. The village was in good order -- no complaints. According to the V.C. TUNGUMIH had moved from the headwaters of the JARU-KUSSA to the south somewhere above BUJI. Therefore decided to move direct to BUJI and seek information there. The V.C. stated that there were bamboos at the JARU-KUSSA to make a raft for the crossing.

Distance 11 miles Time 3.35

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## PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY, 13 Nov. 47:-

Left BELSVI at 7 a.m. by a narrow winding footpath leading generally S.E. There is plenty of fresh water on this track. The country is mostly thin Savannah ridges and grass. At 12.45 passed a waterhole where there were plenty of bamboos and an hour later reached the JARU-KUBSA which is about 200 yards wide. A mangrove swamp, about 300 yards wide, lined the northern bank. No sign of bamboos so commenced immediately to make a raft of what materials we could find in the swamp. By 4.30 the work was completed, but the raft was unsatisfactory. I had collected more hospital patients, including some women and children. Decided to camp for the night and send back at dawn for bamboos to buoy the raft up. At dusk a native appeared on the opposite bank, called out and disappeared.

Distance 16 miles Time 5.45

FRIDAY, 14 Nov. 47:-

During the night a small canoe had been brought up, the crew being from WUTAR, the new village of TUNGKALIE, which was not far away -- an unexpected stroke of fortune. At 5.30 a.m. the crossing commenced and by 8 o'clock the whole party was over. Proceeded to WUTAR, a village of some 12 months' standing. They are of the same language group as the BUJI people. Continued to BUJI, arriving at 2.30 p.m. after a lunch halt on the way. There were two canoes here.

Distance 14 miles Time 4.50

SATURDAY, 15 Nov. 47:-

At 10.15 the whaleboat departed for DARU with surplus stores and some hospital patients. Const. IM LA was instructed to off-load some of the stores at MABUDAUAN and await the patrol there. Const. JORUT was returned to DARU. At 10.20 I crossed to LAUGA by canoe. This a small village of 25 people -- no complaints. There is an L.C.A. type barge here with two good engines. Natives say that it drifted down from the direction of SIBAI about 10 months ago. Returned to BUJI for the night.

SUNDAY, 16 Nov. 47:-

7.30 a.m. departed BUJI by land, arriving BER at noon. After census check, etc., continued to TABATATA, arriving at 5.30 p.m. BER was placed under the control of the BUJI V.C. The village constable of TABATATA is hardly outstanding and his village and roads were in a bad state. He could hardly be blamed when 8 out of 11 able-bodied males were absent on labour.

Distance 18 miles Time 6.10

MONDAY, 17 Nov. 47:-

Left at 8.30 for SIGABADU by an overgrown, twisting track that could be shortened by at least an hour. SIGABADU is a sizeable village allegedly controlled by the TABATATA V.C. There has been some traffic with the Torres Strait islanders through this village and it warrants a village constable. The people are clean, well dressed and extremely hospitable.

Distance 14 miles Time 4.50

TUESDAY, 18 Nov. 47:-

A canoe was made available here to transport stores and some of the hospital patients to MABUDAUAN. The remainder of the party were sent overland under the charge of Cpl TAUIA.

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## PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY, 18 Nov. 47 (cont):-

Arrived M. BUDAUAN at 2.30 p.m. and found the village in its usual dilapidated, semi-deserted condition, the village constable and all but one councillor absent. They went to DARU for the I.M.S. "May Day" festivities a month ago and had not yet returned. At 5 p.m. Cpl. TADIA's party arrived and he reported that the prisoner IANI had escaped again. There were several routes by which he could get back and unless it was known which one he took direct pursuit would have been useless. The ARUPE V.C. was with my party and he was instructed to warn all V.C.'s in the area to look out for him, arrest him and bring him to DARU. Many people from the western Trans-Fly will be coming in to DARU when the planting is finished.

WEDNESDAY, 19 Nov. 47:-

Early a.m. issued instructions for certain work to be carried out in M. BUDAUAN and departed at 10.15 in two canoes. One canoe was leaking badly and put in to MAWATTA while I continued towards DARU. About 4 p.m. the wind dropped and as the tide was rising I put back to TURTURE for the night. Here two RPO constables returning from leave in the SUKI area reported to me with about 13 labour recruits for DARU. In the evening the remainder of the party arrived in two canoes.

THURSDAY, 20 Nov. 47:-

Hired extra canoes for the enlarged party and left at 9 o'clock for DARU. It was a windless day and I did not reach DARU until 3.30 p.m.

m. Total distance walked: 580 miles.

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## SUMMARY.

### VILLAGES (General).

Considering the nomadic habits of these people, and their habit of spending much of their time at their gardens, the general appearance of the villages was of good order and cleanliness; they were neat and tidy, usually well shaded with coconuts and other trees and in most cases decorated with crotons and other shrubs. No evidence of litter was seen and hygiene was generally good, helped to some extent by the control of village pigs, which, when they were in the villages at all, were kept in sties. Dogs were well fed and cared for.

There were no latrines, the people, largely through fear of sorcery, I believe, going well into the bush and this method of sanitation seems quite satisfactory. Where facilities existed washing and drinking water sources were separate.

These remarks do not wholly apply to the villages around Suki Lagoon, where the standard of cleanliness and hygiene is below that of villages to the south and west. Here, too, pigs and dogs appeared to rank equally with members of the family.

### HOUSING.

There were a few noteworthy exceptions to prove a general rule of poorness of housing, though from perusal of earlier reports and from what could be seen it is evident that there has been a marked improvement. This is due largely, I think, to the erection of Government rest houses, which were all well constructed and some features of which have found their way into village architecture. Houses ranged from the early style of primitive ground shelters to a four-roomed bungalow; types of houses varied from complete bark (stringy-bark, paper-bark and others) structures to those of kipe, geru palm and biri thatching. INAPOROK, GWIBAKU and another have combined a conglomeration of all types with hasty and careless workmanship and show the need of great improvement. The other Suki village (AUSA) provided something of a shock to find about 20% of the population living in the dirt underneath partly constructed houses. I know it is the custom to spend most of their time in garden hamlets, but I consider the maintenance of a good standard in a central village will do much to promote a better standard of living in the hamlets, where their attitude is one of temporary occupation only.

In all villages I explained the virtue of ventilation and the advantages of verandahs and windows, which, as they are now beginning to build more durable structures, appears to be the next step. Excellent use of local materials is evident in villages from KURU east to BELAVI, where the houses are solidly constructed of thick bark held in place by neat battens. Verandahs and ventilation by windows are also features of their architecture.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally speaking village constables are capable men and are fulfilling their duties well. When it is remembered that these villages are visited only two or three times a year the fact that villages and roads are kept in as good order as they are speaks well for them. As a whole they give ready and willing assistance to travelling Europeans. The appointment is recommended of village constables at the under-mentioned villages for the reasons shown:-

MOIBUT: At present controlled by V.C. of PANAM, an old man physically incapable of undertaking the hard two-day journey to MOIBUT, even when the track is not obstructed by swamps. The village is on the coast and there has been some contact with the Torres Strait Islanders. WAKAI, who has virtually controlled the village for some years, is recommended.

HAAR: At present under control of JARAI V.C. A well-spoken healthy and clean people who are also visited by Strait traders.



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## SUMMARY.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont):-

IRANG, who appears to be a conscientious man, is recommended.  
JARAI: Former V.O. died. His younger brother KARIAU recommended.  
SIGABADU: Coastal village opposite Saibai Island at present under the care of V.O. of TABATATA who is by no means outstanding. Population is much greater than that of TABATATA. A port of entry for Torres Strait Islanders. ISAU recommended.

Village councils can not be said to have reached a great stage of development and the general impression was that they considered themselves subsidiary to the village policemen. Attempts were made to make their status clear to them as being a body elected to represent their people. Perhaps in matters of village custom and general village affairs which are not normally brought before the notice of visiting officers their office carries some weight.

### VILLAGE AFFAIRS

In all villages opportunities were given councillors and others to voice suggestions in the matter of village management and to suggest ways in which the Government might assist them. In the area around the Wassi-kussa River and Mai-kussa River and North to Buki Lagoon the result was uniformly disappointing and each attempt at discussion usually ended by my doing all the talking. In the villages from ROUKU and MIBUHI west to the Bensbach River, however, there is a strong desire for a permanent Government station situated more centrally than ARUPU and many of the villages suggested ROUKU as the site. They want medical services, a school and a Government officer to stay with them and they explain that if that were the case "they would not die so much."

Several times there were representatives of several villages gathered at one point and I took these opportunities to hold general discussions in which I outlined the purpose of Government visits, explained the duties and responsibilities of village constables and councillors, suggested methods of housing improvement and explained the nature and facilities of courts. Native regulations relating to venereal disease, sickness in children, planting and care of useful trees and plants and careless use of fire were also explained at these meetings.

### SCHOOLS.

Except for BUJI where there is a native mission teacher, the only school available to these people is at the Unevangelised Fields Mission station at SIGWA, which has a roll of 102 pupils, most of whom are adolescents or adults. All are from the Buki villages as it is too far away and out of the language groups of the villages to the south and the west. GUBAM and KERU asked for a school to be established at ARUPU. I mentioned this to Mr. L. Twyman, of the U.F.M. SIGWA, and he explained that his present difficulty is a shortage of native teachers. He hopes later to extend his work into the southern area, using ROUKU as a base. This Mission is to be commended for its work in schooling, medical service and agricultural assistance to the northern villages.

### NATIVE FOOD SUPPLIES.

I gave this matter close attention and I am indebted for advice to Mr. S. Dale (U.F.M. SIGWA) who has had agricultural training. In his Patrol Report No. 3 of last year Mr. Marsh, U.O. reported fully the type of crops grown and the areas in which they are to be found. A brief summary only appears in the following paragraph.

#### (a) General.

Available foods are taitu (sweet yam), yam, mai iota, coconuts, bananas, sago, pineapples, melons, pumpkin, taro, fish, pigs and game; not such a variegated diet as it may appear. Throughout the

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## SUMMARY

### NATIVE FOOD SUPPLIES (cont)

whole area yams are the principal staple and are the only crops grown in any quantity; the others are merely garnishings to the dish. Sage is confined almost entirely to the Suki villages. Yams are planted in November-December and harvested during August to October and stored in yam houses. Between August and December new gardens are cleared, burnt off and reseeded. During the harvest months food is abundant; during the wet season the people exist on game and what perennial crops they possess. The only appreciable source of fats is coconuts and I encouraged the extension of coconut plantations.

#### (b) Limiting Factors.

(i) A barrier to the introduction of new foodstuffs is the rigid conservatism with which they cling to their traditional crops and they do not take readily to innovations. Mr. Tynan informed me that he has had great difficulty in introducing new crops, not because they are refused, but because through lack of interest not even normal care is bestowed upon them.

(ii) Lack of control over hunting fires, particularly in the Suki area, has caused needless loss, especially of coconuts.

(iii) In a minor way the passion for dancing has been responsible for food shortages, notably the case of IWWS who give a dance beyond their means and squandered their stored foods in two or three nights. However, the main food deficiency is in diet, not so much in quantity.

(iv) There is a noticeable shortage of cooking utensils in the villages and all cooking is done on heated pieces of ant-bred wood with bark. Until such time as cooking pots become more general introduced foods should be confined to those which can be baked or roasted. This explains the unpopularity of pumpkins.

#### (c) Recommendations.

There appear to be two ways in which the diet of this area could be improved. One is the training at DAKU of selected men of selected villages over a period of at least a year at the end of which they could be issued supplies of appropriate seed. Another obstacle to this course is the peculiar psychological inability of Trans-Fly people to remain away from their homes for more than a few months, an experience with station labour at DAKU has shown. Furthermore, their conservatism is such that any new departure would need to be constantly supervised and encouraged.

For this reason it seems more practicable to encourage the spread of new crops from established bases. Such a base is GIGWA Mission and some measure of success has been gained, particularly at DURU, and success in this area could possibly be extended south. Mr. Tynan and Mr. Dale are prepared to give all the assistance they can. Despite the limitation suggested in para (iv) above, Mr. Dale suggests the following crops:-

- Corn -- useful if planted at the beginning of the wet season, though it is subject to heavy damage by bush rats.
- Tomato -- already cultivated at DURU.
- Wet potato -- at present only a little is grown.
- Banana
- Melon
- Chinese cabbage.

Corn, bean and pumpkin seed was issued in small quantity, but without supervision I have little hope of their success. Tomato and lettuce seed issued to ARUPA by Mr. O'Connor, a/NO, "didn't come up," though a garden planted by Mr. O'Connor at ARUPA supplied me with a small quantity of tomatoes, carrots and cabbage when I arrived some five or six months later.

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## SUMMARY

### CHILD MARRIAGE.

By the terms of a Circular Instruction concerning native marriages which forbids the expression of opinion concerning them, I was careful not to pass any comment, but confined my activities to investigation only.

From my observation I can not say that child marriage is extensively practised and it is apparently obvious only mainly in the villages north of MURU and in the Suki Lagoon area. I use the word "apparently" because Mr. F. B. Williams describes the practice rather as "child betrothal" and I think this definition still holds good. Usually, when a young girl fell in beside a man in a census line-up, she was not described as a wife, but the "husband" explained that he had "put his mark on her," usually by a token gift of taitu. It was explained to me with some earnestness that co-habitation did not take place until the girl reached at least adolescence (as they expressed it: "When the breasts begin to grow.") and until that time the girl remained with her mother, or, if she was exchanged into another village, with a guardian. The exchange often took place at an early age because the prospective husband, having put his mark, wanted the girl where he could keep an eye on her, male competition for feminine favours sometimes being rather keen. Breaches of the code no doubt do occur, but I think such breaches would be rare. Discounting the Suki villages, it was noticeable, too, that child betrothal was more evident in those villages where ~~the~~ marriage by sister exchange was more or less rigidly adhered to; i.e. from MURU north to MURKI and east to MURVI. In Suki villages and west of the Morehead River the system has been relaxed to include bride purchase. Apart from this latter marked departure from custom, the system is still as outlined in "Papua of the Trans-Fly". Briefly, it is as follows:-

Marriage is effected by exchange of younger sisters, with some variations. Where no true younger sister exists, a classificatory exchange sister may be allotted or purchased (I have not confused this with outright bride purchase). The levirate is practised and a deceased man's widow and children may go to his younger brother, who may, if he wishes, use the niece as exchange if he wants yet another wife.

There is little exchange between Suki End villages to the south and those, too, seem to operate generally in defined areas.

### LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION.

An attempt was made to classify the district into dialect areas and about 50 villages produced 20 dialects, a fact which renders a rigid dialectical subdivision impracticable. The accompanying map indicates areas in which all dialects are commonly understood, which is perhaps of more value. The boundaries, of course, are much more fluid than a line on a map would appear to indicate. Names of the dialects, as they were given to me, are shown on the statistics sheet and on the appended comparative table. In most cases the word given as the dialect name is the equivalent of the English word "What?" No general name to cover large areas or groups of people could be discovered, peoples always being referred to by the names of the villages they occupied. For instance MURKI, SWAKU, MURU, MUR, KIRIWO, MURU and MURVI all speak ARAMBARI, but they were not referred to as the ARAMBARI people.

Police MOTU is commonly and fluently spoken over almost the whole area and interpretation from the native language is rarely necessary. Along the coast between MURU and JARAI MOTU is not well understood, but English of a sort is spoken.

### STATISTICS.

A Statistics sheet is attached but limitations must be expressed. No census statistics exist in the villages and an

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## SUMMARY

### STATISTICS (cont):-

accurate census check was not possible. Figures relating to births and deaths must therefore be taken with some reserve. No census books were available at DARU and I had recourse to the unsatisfactory method of inserting papers containing village names into the village books.

### MEDICAL.

A native medical orderly accompanied the first and last legs of the patrol; for the rest of the time he remained at the hospital established at ARUP where he treated in all 52 patients. Patients in the Suki area were treated at the Mission hospital. Four cases of venereal disease were found, three sent to GALIMA and one brought to DARU. Treatments were as follows:-

#### At ARUP:

T.Y.	YAWS	SCABIES	GRANULOMA	V.D.	MISC.	TOTAL.
23	17	6	1	1	4	52

#### On patrol:

17	12	3	-	3	3	38
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#### Total:

40	29	9	1	4	7	90
----	----	---	---	---	---	----

Syphilis was plentiful, but was not treated.

### COURTS.

Although the Court was made available everywhere there was little ~~little~~ call upon its facilities; the people are quiet and law-abiding. Courts comprised one case of adultery, one neglect to clean roads, one neglect to cut firebreaks around coconut plantations, one neglect to carry when ordered and (later the same man) escaping from custody.

### BORDER MOVEMENTS.

Since Mr. P.O. Marsh's effective deportation of migrants from Dutch New Guinea last year there has been little attempt at repatriation. At PBU, a border village west of Suki Lagoon, a few attempts to enter this territory were effectively blocked by the village constable.

A complaint was raised at WERAVE that four young men of the village had gone over into Dutch territory with a teacher who formerly worked in WAIA. When Mr. Marsh deported this man -- a native, Javanese or half-caste named Wilhelm or Willem -- last year WAIA was abandoned and the people returned to WERAVE. The teacher went to a village in Dutch New Guinea called SOUTA. Shortly afterwards four young men (the only young men of WERAVE) joined him at SOUTA and settled there. About September this year a native police corporal came to SOUTA and evacuated the whole village except one or two old people. The WERAVE men went with him -- where is not known. WERAVE is a village which can ill spare the loss of four young men. Those remaining in the village number 13, of whom only one man is able-bodied besides the V.C. and of whom only three are children.

### CONCLUSION;

The limitations of the accompanying statistical sheets have already been mentioned, but even as they are, the best they can indicate is a static position, and, for such a large area, the population of less than 2,500 is a small one. It is obvious from earlier remarks in village books that these people are dying out and, apart from the obvious reason that they are more or less isolated from medical facilities, it is difficult to point the principal cause. It is a paradox that in the villages from the Morehead River west to the Bensbach there is a greater variety and greater quantity of food supplies, yet it is in these people that the deterioration is so marked.

These villages evidence a distinct disintegration and, in

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## SUMMARY

### CONCLUSION (cont)

Normal addition to/loss by mortality, a combination of causes gives this effect. These appear to be:-

- (a) A natural nomadic habit which leads them to move about.
- (b) Change of village site through fear of deaths and for agricultural reasons.
- (c) A marked tendency to split up village groups into small independent units living in primitive fashion in the bush. As an instance, a small hamlet, an offshoot of MASA, consists of one old man, his two old wives, two old widows, four young men (all of marriageable age) and two young children. The children were badly infected with yaws and one of the young men with granuloma.

A patrol through the western area leads through a chain of small hamlets which either have only a remnant of population or are completely abandoned, the population having lost their identity. Some small hamlets as remained were encouraged to unite with the village nearest them in language and physical proximity. Should the small population warrant such measures I would like to see the following recommendations (it is to be noted that in part they follow the request of the people themselves):-

- (a) Agricultural assistance through the U.N. SIGVA, as such work elsewhere.
- (b) Detachment of a permanent medical post under two M.D.'s if possible at a point which can help to feed the hospital unless AMHS can act.
- (c) If it could be arranged, schooling, either by direct action or through assistance to the U.N. SIGVA who are anxious to work in this area.

It seems a pity to see the deterioration of a people who, although primitive, are generally co-operative and always friendly.

*B. A. ...*  
..... P.O.  
Daru 27th November, 1947.

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APPENDIX A

Village	Language Group	Male-headed Houses	Other Adult Houses	Males: Temp.	Absent from Dist.	Females	Male Children	Female Children	Total Population including	No. deaths in last 12 months	No. Births in last 12 months	No. born under 1 year	Vill. Const. Councillors	Rest House	School & how many pupils (Av).	Soil Fertility	Standard of Health	No. Previous Visits by Govt. Offr. in last 12 months	REMARKS
CHALTY	AMBARAD'NI	7	3	1	1	41	9	12	62	1	1	1	1	1	10	fair	fair	2	Good village; excellent houses
SONE	"	12	3	1	1	12	5	7	45	1	1	1	1	1	58	good	good	2	As above.
PER (KARAI)	"	10	1	1	1	5	5	4	29	1	1	1	1	1	38	fair	fair	2	Fair. Houses roads poor
KIRIBI	"	15	1	1	1	8	4	4	29	1	1	1	1	1	27	fair	fair	1	School GLOMA. 3 V.D. cases
SINBA	"	11	1	1	1	10	4	4	29	1	1	1	1	1	27	fair	fair	1	Best Suki village (old RPSKRU)
SELEVI	"	18	1	1	1	19	11	11	106	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	(old name GILAKA)
KARA	HAMA HAMPOLAN	11	1	1	1	19	16	16	124	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	R.H. unnecessary, housing & bad
POKALAI	"	7	1	1	1	13	4	4	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	(old name GILAKA)
BERIBERI	"	7	1	1	1	13	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	controlled by V.O. of GOE
ARUI	"	10	1	1	1	12	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Big % old women
SALETA	HAMA AMARA	10	1	1	1	12	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Frog V.O.'s tally - not visited
HOKU	"	17	1	1	1	21	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Vill. fair houses poor
LOKA	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	harlet of KIRIBI
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	harlet of "social centre"
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	includes harlet HAKAR
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	harlet of DEWIDRI
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	excellent village
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Base Camp.
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Food fair variety
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	excellent village
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	new vill controlled by RUKU VC
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	village dying out
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	BERIBERI combined with KOROISO
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	Big % old men
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	harlets TR/ KAPA & KANDARISA too
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	includes old WAI
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	controlled by V.O. WERAVE
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	harlet KAHOP abandoned
BERIBERI	"	10	1	1	1	10	2	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	29	fair	fair	3	
TOTAL		332	151	23	23	435	259	229	1389	9	9	9	9	9	99				

Compiled by P.A. Melarty, P.S.







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Patrol No. 1 of 47/48

ANNEX C.

## NOTES ON PATROL ADMINISTRATION.

The following may be of use to future patrols.

### General.

The area is most conveniently covered by a series of "clover-leaf" patrols from a base camp and suitable sites. There exist two rivers, ARUPU and HOUNU, both of which are navigable rivers. HOUNU is more central, has good water and abundant food, advantages not possessed by ARUPU, but good buildings already exist at the latter village and the entrance to the Wausi-Kuasa River is sheltered during the South-East season by islands lying across the mouth.

### Carriers.

Villages are not populous and carrying from village to village is not practicable. Carriers can be obtained in 2 or 3 days from several villages near ARUPU. I changed carriers after each leg of the patrol.

### Tracks.

Tracks varied from well cleaned "survy" tracks to wallaby paths and plain bush. In the dry season, however, no difficulty is experienced in moving anywhere across country; the ground is hard and dry and rarely covered with thick timber or undergrowth.

### Water.

During the South-East season water is scarce, muddy and often full of root dyes. The use & definition of good water must be treated with the greatest suspicion and I soon made it a rule never to pass good water without filling a 4-gal container and having it carried. Ample issues of tea were made to the police.

### Food.

During the harvest native foods are plentiful. But had it not been necessary to feed hospital patients with Government rations my consumption of these stores would have been considerably lighter.

### Trade Items.

Calico, fishlines, hooks (large), knives, mirrors, needles, cotton, razor blades, matches and of course tobacco, are all useful. There was no demand for salt, except in the Suki area.

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Patrol No. 1 of 47/48

APPENDIX B

## REPORT ON R.P.C. PERSONNEL.

Reg. No. 1949 Cpl. TAUIA: An experienced N.C.O. who is a useful man on bush building and a dependable man on patrol. He needs to be more definite in the assertion of his authority.

Reg. No. 2111 Const. HONOI: A man of long patrol experience, shows initiative, is thoroughly reliable and is always of good behaviour.

Reg. No. 2017 Const. AVAIM'RE: Tough and hardy, a constant hard worker, has good patrol discipline.

Reg. No. 4243 Const. IMALA: A young policeman who is sleeping well, always neat, inclined to "skiff" a little but can be depended to do a job independently.

Reg. No. 1909 Const. JORUTE: Joined the patrol for part of the latter stage, soft, shows the need of more patrol experience and is rather stupid.

## MEDICAL.

Native Medical Orderly JOHN MOI: Capable of good work but is too inclined not to bother with "bushmen." Required correction in the matter of discipline.

*Bainbridge P.*

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District Office,  
DARU W.D.,  
12th, September 1947.

Ref: 419/20-1/47.

B.A. McLarty Esq.,  
Patrol Officer,  
DARU

## PATROL No. 1 of 47/48. TRANSIT

Please arrange to leave DARU on the 15th. Inst. for ARUPA. Using this post as a base you will make a complete circuit of all villages between the coast and SUKI Lagoon, the Western boundary and a line falling midway between the MAHARUA and the PANATURI rivers. Arrangements have been made for the B.M.C. Co. launch ANNABELLE to transport you to ARUPA.

2. Owing to reduced police strength it will be possible to allow you only 4 R.P.C. for the trip. This should not hinder your work as the people in this area are extremely quiet and co-operative.

3. The patrol is one of a routine nature and should not be hurried. A statistics sheet is attached herewith, please fill in all details as you proceed. Pay particular attention to language groups, and, if possible, arrange your patrol to handle one group at a time.

4. The first leg of your patrol should be in the direction of SUKI Lagoon. There you should contact Mr. TITMAN of the U.F. Mission. Do all you can to assist him in his work amongst the SUKI people. Matters for your particular attention in this area are (a) Child marriages (b) the careless use of fire for hunting purposes and (c) attendance of children at school. I spoke to the people myself about the careless use of fire and told them to cut firebreaks before their Coconut trees. See that this has been done and if not prosecute.

5. Bear in mind that this area is only patrolled, at most, twice a year. In view of this it is not considered necessary to call upon the people to keep up Rest Houses. Except in cases which offend against the well being of the Community proceedings in C.M. should not be instituted by the police. Tell the people that the facilities of the the Court are at their disposal to settle their differences and they make use of it or not as they see fit.

6. Hold a meeting of the Councillors or Elders in each village and talk over village affairs with them. Refrain from giving direct orders yourself but "talk the Council into it" and make it appear that the order comes from them. If possible have the senior councillor make a speech to the people embodying your suggestions. Also, have the Councillors sitting beside you when you hold Court and discuss the matter with them before passing sentence. Warn your Police that any suggestion of arrogance or "pushing around" of the people will be frowned upon - heavily. Make the people understand that we are keen to help them and indicate that we will be glad to hear from them any suggestions as to what shape that help should take.

*[Handwritten signature]*

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District Office,  
DANI W.D.,  
3rd, December 1947.

DDS & NA.,  
PORT MORESBY

## PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 47/48, B.A. McLarty P/O.

The "Punitive Expedition" referred to on page 4 was the search for the SUKI perpetrators of the WERIDAI raid some years ago. The ransomer has been pointed out to the Patrol Officer.

The KIRIWO people found in the bush and taken back to village ( See page 4, 2/30/47 ) were living without shelter and it was for the sake of two young children that this move was made. They were told that they could return to their camp if they erected shelters.

The stranded Barge belongs to the people of SAIBAI Island. They are in full possession of all the facts.

I am forwarding the recommendation of WAKAI for the post of V. Const. of MOIBUT although I do feel that the Patrol Officers remarks fit the man for the position of Councillor rather than Constable. Throughout the entire District one finds that the V. Const. is regarded as the Dictator with the Councillors in a subsidiary capacity. Efforts are being made to correct this misapprehension and set up the Village Council in its proper place.

Rumours of TUBA drinking have come in from the coastal parts of this patrol but the Patrol Officer advises that no trace of such a practise was found.

The Co-Operative movement has not yet reached these people and it was thought best that the Administration should not breach the subject. To have done so would have been to brand the scheme as a "Government" enterprise. I think it better that it should come through Native channels. I am assured that conveyors are even now on the way.

There is no doubt that an Officer permanently stationed in the center of this Area could do a lot for the people. But with staff so short and the people so scattered the proposition would be beyond us. It is hoped that the U.P. Mission may be persuaded to station a man at ROUKO at least during the dry weather.

It is generally conceded that these people are dying out. Without doubt malnutrition has much to do with it but, judging from outward appearances, I am of the opinion that a Hook-worm survey might reveal much. I have already lodged a request that the Nutritional Survey Party, now operating in the Delta, should visit the area. When a medical Assistant becomes available it is proposed to request that he does a Hook-worm count in the area.

It is suspected that the V.P. reported has been introduced by visitors from the Islands of the TORRES STRAITS.

I am well satisfied with the patrol which has brought back a clear picture of conditions at this time of the year.

*B.A. McLarty* P/O.

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30/4/48

Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,  
PORT Moresby.



15th. March 1948

Ref. No. 528

District Officer,  
South Eastern Division,  
MISIMA.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY MR. G.C. MARR FOLLOWING TOUR  
IN HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR'S PARTY.

Following his tour, in the party of His Honour the Administrator, Mr. G.C. Marr made certain recommendations dealing with agriculture and stock. The following advice is forwarded to you in connection with the stocks.

Mr. Marr reported that further animals could be obtained to add to the cattle already purchased at Misima but advised that the herd should not be increased by more than ten or fifteen. Will you please advise if it is desired to increase the herd and, if not, if it would be practicable to obtain cattle to send elsewhere.

Mr. Marr recommended that the stock be tuberculin tested. The only efficient tuberculin test is one performed on the cow itself. When a Veterinary Officer is available he will visit Misima and test all cattle on the Island if they can be handled. If it is suspected that the milk is infected, it would be wise to pasteurise it before you use it; this is a simple process, directions for which will be sent if required.

Mr. Marr referred to skin infections of pigs, particularly at the village of Bwagaia. For this it is recommended that the natives be taught to use Jerry's root, as recently suggested in our agricultural Service notes, in accordance with the policy of using local resources.

Mr. Marr recommended that pigs be sent to Marshall Bennett's Islands. Your attention is drawn to the fact that it is proposed to send some 600 pigs to the Eastern Division if transport can be arranged, and that the D.O. Eastern Division advises that one D.C. plane load per month can be handled there. It is suggested that you arrange with him to obtain a few pigs for this purpose.

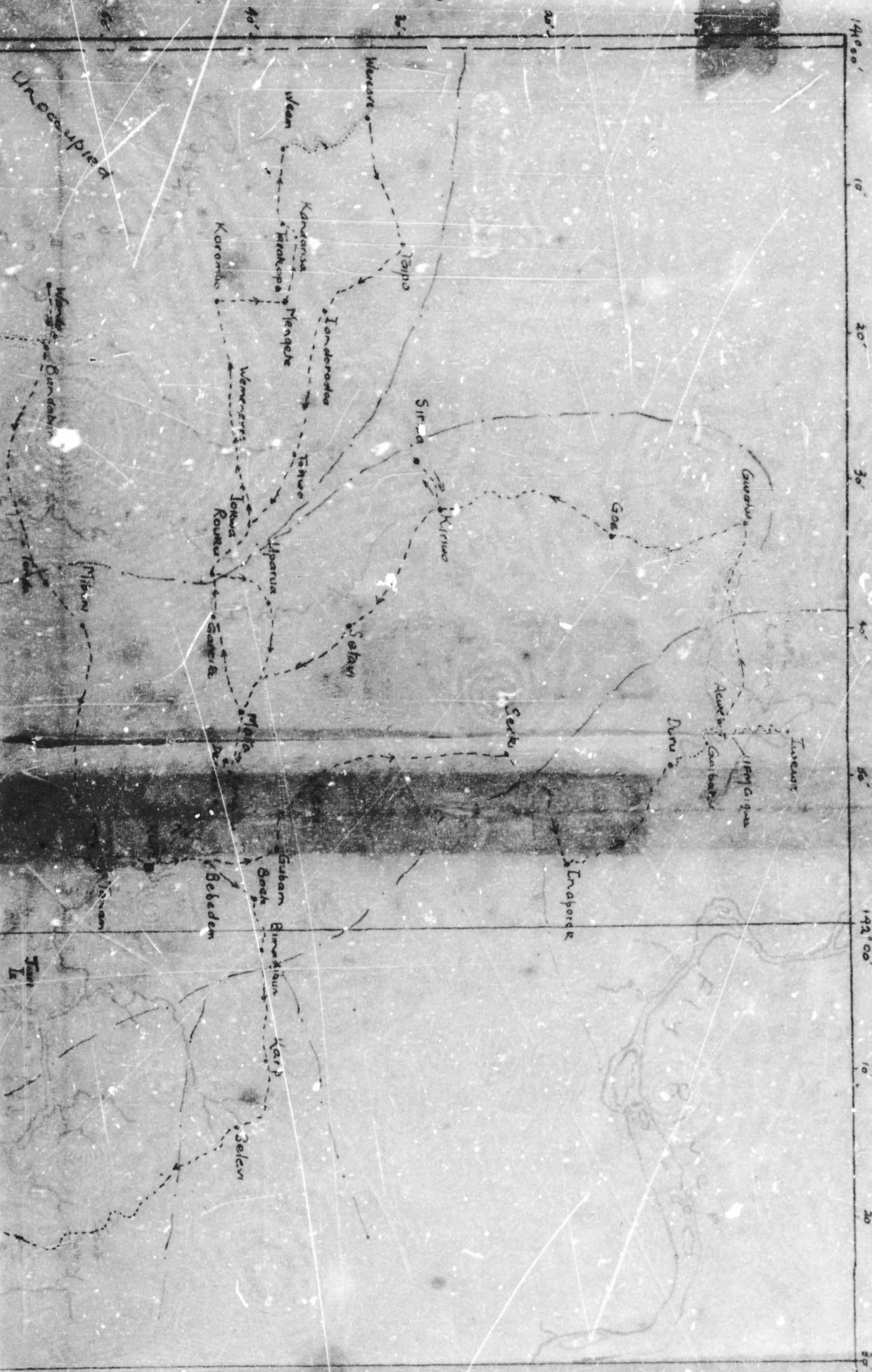
Mr. Marr made suggestions regarding the growing of fodder for livestock and our seeds office will send shipments of peanuts, cow peas, pigeon peas and grass seeds in the near future.

*W.C. Marr*  
(W. COTTRELL-DORRIS)  
DIRECTOR

*W.C. Marr*  
A.L.

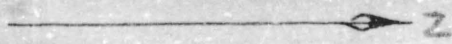
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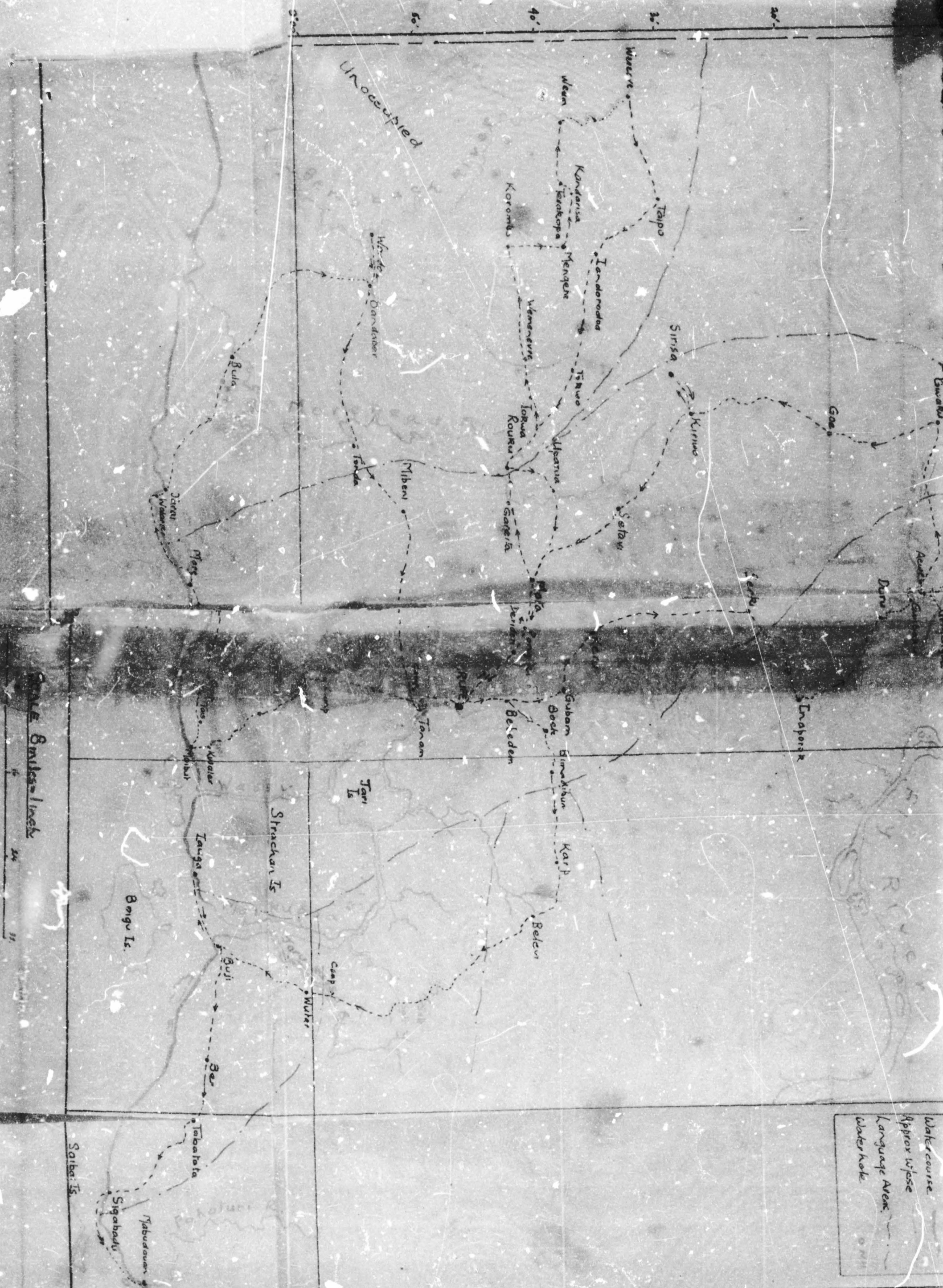
- D.D.S. & N.A.
- D.O. Eastern Division, Samarai
- Mr. G.C. Marr.



PATROL MAP  
 Patrol No. 1 of 9-48  
 Reduced from 4 miles Sulu Series No. 1, FyR, Boigu & Daru Sheets.

**LEGEND**  
 Patrol Route - - - - -  
 Watercourse - - - - -  
 Approx. W/Pose - - - - -  
 Language Area - - - - -  
 Water hole - - - - -





Scale 8 miles = 1 inch

Watercourse  
 Approx. W.P.  
 Language Area  
 Water hole





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 2 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by D.J. CLANCY P/O

Area Patrolled AREA NORTH OF ELEVALA, ALONG SACK RV, ACROSS STRICKLAND RV. AS FAR AS NOMAD RV.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 20 / NOV / 1947 to 19 / June / 1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol TO ACCOMPANY THE AUSTRALASIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

Ds.30-4-34

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

23rd September 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

His Honour the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY

(Through Government Secretary)

PATROL REPORT - UPPER PIX & STRICKLAND RIVERS.

I forward you a copy of a patrol report by Mr. Glancy, Patrol Officer on his patrol with personnel of the Australasian Petroleum Co., under the leadership of Dr. Stanley.

Mr. Glancy's observations confirm the reports of the late Mr. J. Hides and Mr. C. Champion, that the population eastward of the Strickland is very small, and at this stage is not worth worrying about.

The main population is on the Alice, and its tributaries towards the Dutch boundary, and would probably not number more than 3,000.

Mr. Hicks, Acting Assistant District Officer, is now in this area and it is the intention, provided we can keep up supplies, for him to remain at KIUNGO and patrol the Alice River. Members of the Unevangelised Field Mission also intend to operate on the Alice River.

The country between the Alice and Strickland Rivers was extensively patrolled in the years 1937 to 1940.

*Ivan Champion*  
(I.F. Champion)  
ACTING DIRECTOR

Copy to D.O. DAMU.

His Honour the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY

Referred please.

*Ivan Champion*  
GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

District Office,  
DARU W.D.,  
9th. September 1948.

REF: 247/30-2/48.

D.D.S.,  
PCRT MORESBY

DARU P/R. No. 2 of 47/48.  
Dad. CLANCY P.O.

The Alleged killing of APII Natives by Dutch police has already been reported to your office by separate memorandum.


I would like to see some means established whereby trade goods could be made available to the people of the Upper Fly river; it would tend to stop the traffic into the Dutch Territory and bring about a more peaceful state.

It is proposed, after the L/Murray launch is delivered, to carry out a patrol in the vicinity of the ALICE; the object of this patrol will be to report on a likely site for a Police Camp. This seems to be the area of greatest population and least Government influence. I know the U.F. Mission are keen to start here and consider that the Government should be first in the field. Now that a Mission station has been established at LAKE MURRAY the Police Camp there could be moved North and the Lake visited two or three times a year by a patrol which would work up and down the border.

Friday April 30th. It appears KUMI was later found and is now happy in his village.

The Patrol appears to have done well in cementing the friendship between Native and Europeans and increasing the confidence of the people in the Government. It is gratifying to know that the entire programme, extending over many months, was carried out without any untoward incident involving the Native inhabitants of the area.

Wireless communication and aircraft which drop supplies make these patrols almost easy as compared with Pre-war days. Mr Clancy is to be congratulated in doing a good job.

  
Act. D.O., W.D.

U.S. MICROT  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DB.30-4-34

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

23rd September 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,  
Western Division,  
DARU

DARU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1947-48

Mr. Clancy has written an interesting report, and he seems to have acquired the knack of making friends with primitive people, though apparently he has yet to learn how to look after his gear on rivers.

I am glad to know that a patrol is on its way to the Alice, and agree that the Government must be firm, though it is hoped that the officer will not become a slave to the launch, for I still think that 20 years ago, without these modern means of transport, we travelled as far and with less trouble than our successors.

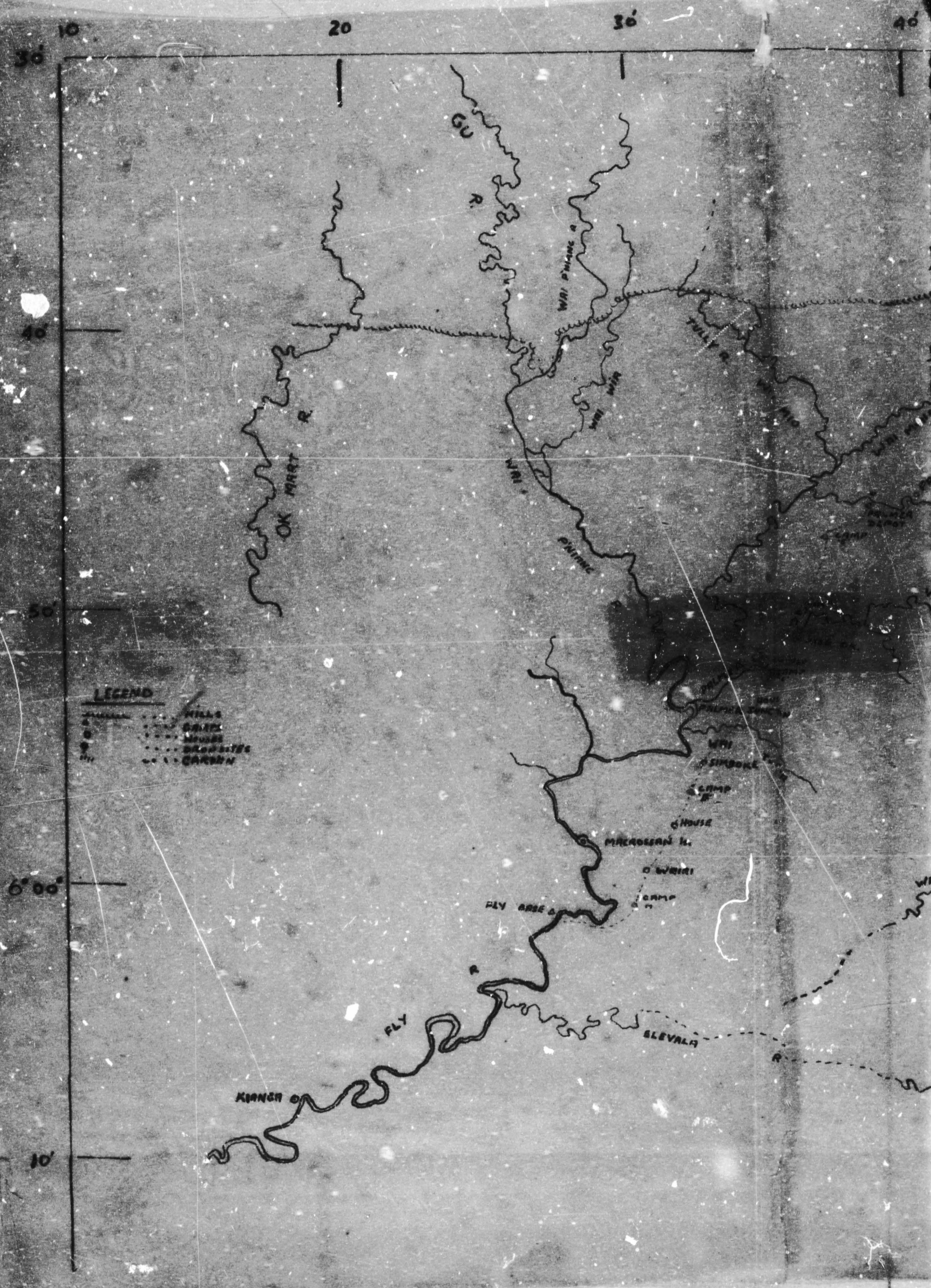
These remarks are <sup>not</sup> intended as a reflection on this well conducted patrol, but as a warning that mechanical devices may sometimes become double-edged weapons.

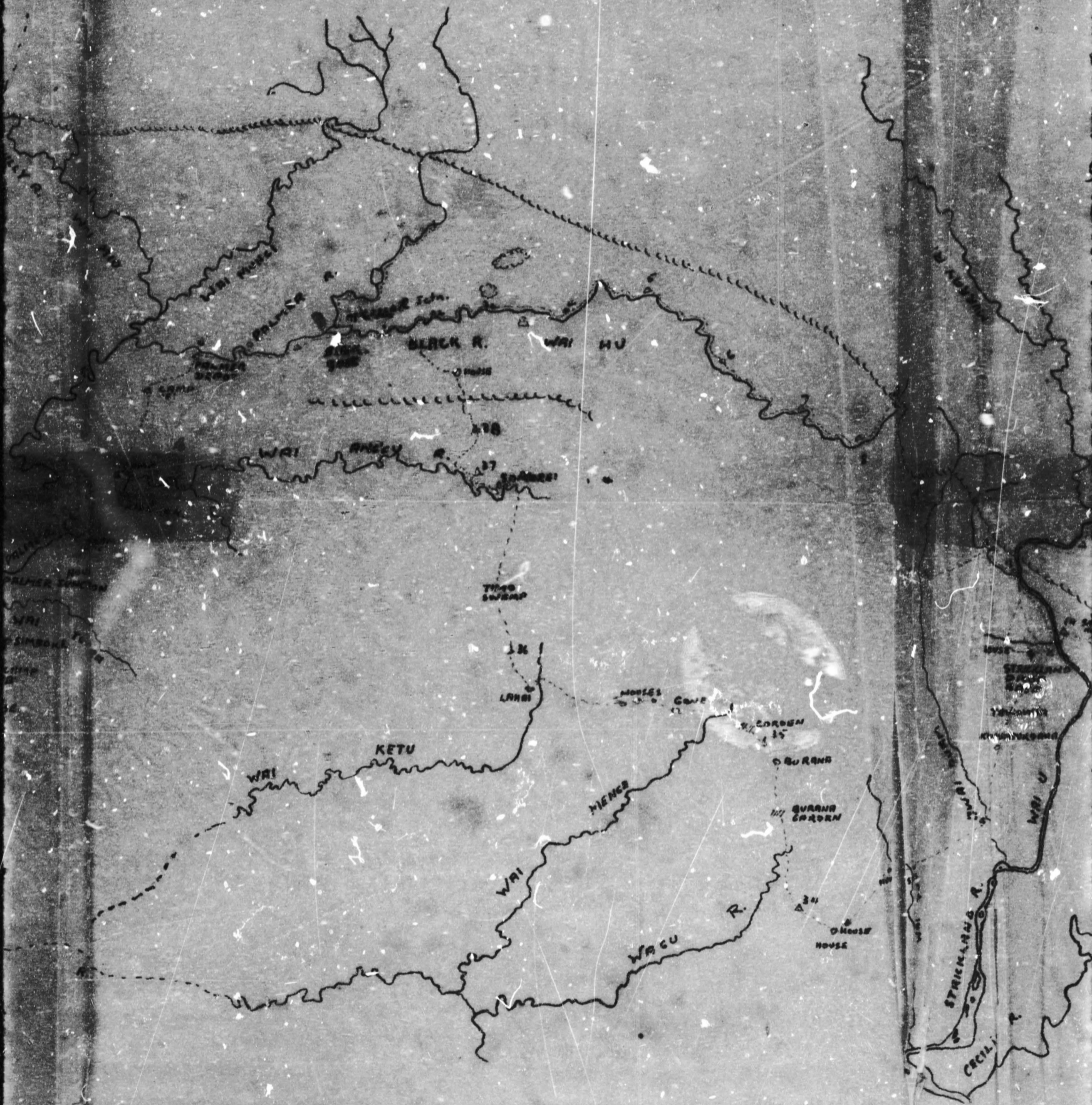
Mr. Clancy might be asked to make his reports more legible, or these reports are read at Headquarters and by His Honour the Administrator.

The Superintendent of Stores will be asked the reason why DARU is always so short of stationery.

(I. F. Champion)  
ACTING DIRECTOR

Copy to His Honour the Administrator



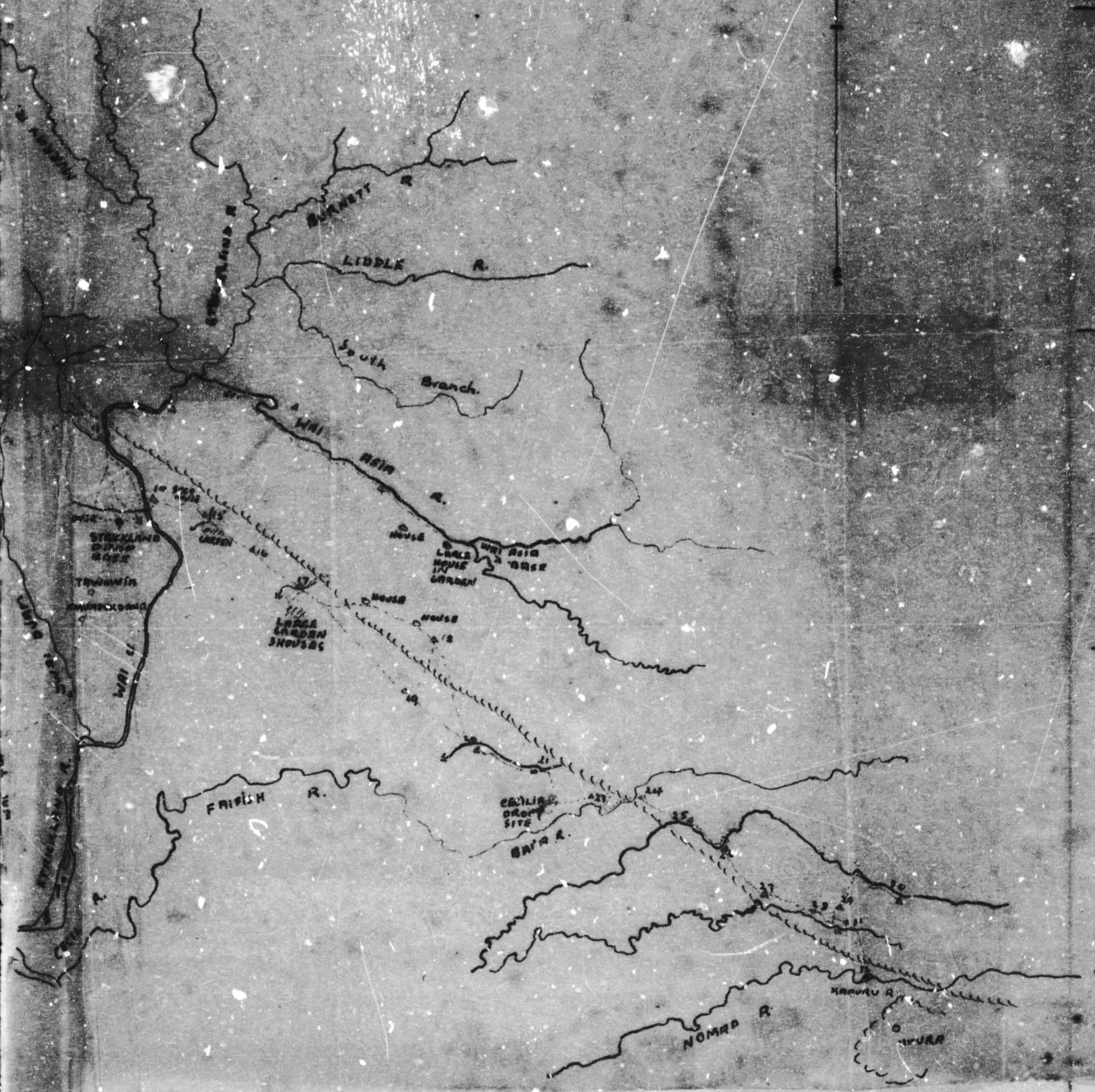


10'

20

30'

SCALE 4 in = 1 mi



10'

20'

30'

SCALE 4 miles = 1 inch

50

50

50'

6° 0

10'

