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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT

1959-60

KIUNGA & LAKE MURRAY

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KIUNGA</u>		
1-59/60	B.A. Besasparis	North Awin Census Div
2-59/60	B. McBride	Strickland (Cecilia Rentoul Rivers) Elevala - Black River
3-59/60	R.C. Browne	West Awin Census Division
<u>LAKE MURRAY</u>		
1-59/60 (Special)	R.C. Browne	Boboa Airstrip site
1-59/60	R.C. Browne	Middle Fly Census Division
2-59/60	R.C. Browne	Pare Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA NO.1 of 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by B.A. Besasparis, P.O. Jr. 1.

Area Patrolled North Awun Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans I.G. Forster, E.M.A.,

1 RPNGC, 2 NMOs.

Natives 1 Interpreter, 2 personal servants.

Duration—From 25/8/1959 to 22/9/1959

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1959

Medical Part 11/1958

Map Reference Patrol map enclosed

Objects of Patrol 1. Census

2. Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/10/1959

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

WESTERN

KIUNGA NO.1 of 1959/60.

District of B.A. Bougainville, P.O. Office Report No.

Patrol Conducted by North Main Census Sub-Division

Area Patrolled I.G. Forster, E.A.A.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 Interpreter, 3 personal servants.

22 Natives 22 9 30

Duration—From 19 / 19 to 20 / 19

Number of Days Yes

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 5 50

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11 / 50

Medical Patrol log enclosed / 19

Map Reference 1. Census

Objects of Patrol 2. Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/10/1959.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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

67-3-6

30th October, 1959

District Officer,
Western District,
DAHE

KIUNGA PATROL NO. 7-59/60

It is interesting to note that repatriated labourers have discovered at least one useful fact of modern living and that some have implemented the knowledge.

It is about time that attendance at census was enforced providing the people are not ordered together for the purpose more than once a year. There is apparently some peculiar administrative advantage in forcing people to line up and be counted on every possible occasion but this esoteric compulsion is largely redundant - probably a hangover from the military regimes. It would be a real hardship to insist too often in the case of inhabitants of such an environment where extended food foraging expeditions are necessary to supplement diet.

Attitude to the Administration appears to be fairly satisfactory.

aaR
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

*Campsite
claiming
[Signature]*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-6

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-5-9.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

20th. October, 1959.




The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL No 1 - 59/60

B.A. BESASPARIS, P.O.

1. Forwarded herewith are two copies of the above report together with map, village population registers and claim for camping allowance.
2. The report indicates a definite trend towards more permanent settlements and influence of repatriated labour increasing. It is pleasing to note that separate family homes are being built and that the people responded quite well to the patrol.
3. It is a pity that contact with each community was of such short duration at providing more time for informal contact.
4. This is Mr Besasparis' second patrol out of Kiunga and it is considered he has handled this routine task competently.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Copy to: The Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

*Camping allow
claim being processed
10/10/59*

30-5-9.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

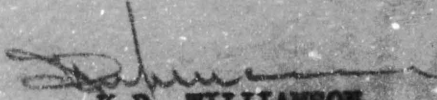
20th. October, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL No 1 - 53/60
B.A. BESASPARIS, P.O.

1. Forwarded herewith are two copies of the above report together with map, village population registers and claim for camping allowance.
2. The report indicates a definite trend towards more permanent settlements and influence of repatriated labour increasing. It is pleasing to note that separate family houses are being built and that the people responded quite well to the patrol.
3. It is a pity that contact with such ~~was of such slight consequence. Future patrols should aim~~ at providing more time for informal contact.
4. This is Mr Besasparis' second patrol out of Kiunga and it is considered he has handled this routine task competently.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

Copy to: The Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

9th October, 1950.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL No. 1 - 59/60.

Three copies of the above report together with three copies of Village Population Register, two Patrol Maps and Camping Allowance Claim are enclosed herewith.

This routine patrol of the North Awin Division was carried out six months after the last patrol to the area in March. The patrol was mainly concerned with consolidating work done by the previous officer and medical attention to the people in the Division.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It will be a number of years yet before all of these people congregate in substantial villages. Repatriate labourers have the greatest influence in getting people out of the hamlets and into a central village but the percentage of males who have returned from employment is still low in this area.

Some six hamlets are known to exist in the area east of the Wai Fynang. A separate patrol will be made up the Fly in the new year to survey the area.

CENSUS:

The next patrol will commence prosecuting census absentees. There will be no further changes in village names even if the sites are changed.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The possibility of getting Gum Copal down the PINANG will be investigated. I fear however that the river may be too swift in the higher reaches.

EDUCATION:

It may later be possible to establish a school in the village of HANENAI where the new AID POST is to be located. However, the D.B.O informs me that there will be insufficient staff to establish new schools in this Sub-District for some time.


E. McBride
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D.

29th September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D.

KIUNGA PATROL NO.1 of 1959/60.

Officer conducting patrol	S.A. Bessaparis, F.O.Gr.1
Officers accompanying patrol	I.G. Forster, E.M.A.
Area patrolled	North Awin Census Sub-Division
Duration of patrol	25/2/59-22/9/59 (29 days)
Native personnel accompanying	6 P.P.N.C.C. 2 N.M.O.S. 1 Interpreter 2 Personal servants
Object of patrol	1. Census 2. Routine administration
Previous visits	DEA 3/59. PND Part III/58.
Map reference	Map enclosed

[Signature]
(S.A. Bessaparis)
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D..

29th September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D..

KIUNGA PATROL NO.1 of 1959/60.

Officer conducting patrol	B.A.Besasparis, P.O.Gr.1
Officers accompanying patrol	I.G.Forster, E.M.A..
Area patrolled	North Awin Census Sub-Division
Duration of patrol	25/8/59-22/9/59 (29 days)
Native personnel accompanying	④ R.P.N.G.C. 2 N.M.O.s. 1 Interpreter 2 Personal servants
Object of patrol	1. Census 2. Routine administration
Previous visits	DNA 3/59. PHD Part II/58.
Map reference	Map enclosed

B.A. Besasparis
(B.A. Besasparis)
Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

- 25/8/59. Left Kiunga on foot to arrive GIPONAI via TUINDEMASUK and GUERETMIN. Slept GIPONAI. Rained.
- 26/8/59. Left GIPONAI and proceeded to TUPENSOMRAE via TIMINONDOK and DRIMGAS. Night at TUPENSOMRAE. Rained.
- 27/8/59. Left TUPENSOMRAE and reached AMTRIENSOMAE where census was taken. Spent night at AMTRIENSOMAE. Rained.
- 28/8/59. Patrol left AMTRIENSOMAE and went to APKOMRAE. Census. Patrol continued on to GREBIKE and conducted census. Night spent at GREBIKE. Rained.
- 29/8/59. Departed from GREBIKE and arrived TIOMRNAL. Census. Continued on to MINEGIRAE. Census. Slept MINEGIRAE. Rained.
- 30/8/59. Patrol moved on to SOMAEBINKIA and conducted census. Continued on to SOMAIKWANKIA. Census. Slept SOMAIKWANKIA. Rained.
- 31/8/59. Left SOMAIKWANKIA crossed WAI BRIOM and arrived GI. Census. Left GI and reached TIMINHORE. Census. Slept TIMINHORE. Rained.
- 1/9/59. Patrol rested at TIMINHORE. Rained.
- 2/9/59. Left TIMINHORE recrossed WAI BRIOM and arrived TMOKNAI. Census. Left TMOKNAI for HOSAMRAI. Census and night at HOSAMRAI. Rained.
- 3/9/59. Departed HOSAMRAI and arrived MOHOMTIENAI. Census. Slept MOHOMTIENAI. Rained.
- 4/9/59. Left MOHOMTIENAI arriving HAWENAI. Census. Continued on to KMLANAI. Census. Night at KMLANAI. Rained.
- 5/9/59. Departed KMLANAI arrived RUMAI. Slept RUMAI. Rained.
- 6/9/59. Left RUMAI crossed WAI GU by raft and arrived HOKI-HOKI. Majority away at "sing sing". Left ward to await patrol at SRIKE. Returned to RUMAI for the night. Rained.
- 7/9/59. Left RUMAI and walked to IHORE. Census. Returned to RUMAI. Census and night at RUMAI. Rained.
- 8/9/59. Departed RUMAI arrived HORMOHOMRAE. Census. Night at HORMOHOMRAE. Rained.
- 9/9/59. As SRIKE said to be closer to HORMOHOMRAE, walked to RIKERAI for census and returned to HORMOHOMRAE to sleep. Rained.
- 10/9/59. Patrol left HORMOHOMRAE, crossed WAI GU by canoe and walked to SRIKE. Census of SRIKE and HOKI-HOKI. Slept SRIKE. Rained.
- 11/9/59. Unable to proceed due to flooding of WAI GU. Day and night spent at SRIKE. Rained.
- 12/9/59. Left SRIKE, crossed WAI GU and arrived at SAISUKURINE. Census. Night at SAISUKURINE. Rained.
- 13/9/59. Patrol left SAISUKURINE and proceeded to KETOMOKNAI. Census. Slept KETOMOKNAI. Rained.
- 14/9/59. Left KETOMOKNAI arrived APRAM. Census and night at APRAM. Rained.
- 15/9/59. Proceeded to KWILORAI from APRAM. Census. Slept KWILORAI. Rained.
- 16/9/59. Left KWILORAI and proceeded to SAKRAMAN. Census. Continued on to SAKRAMAN. Census and night at SAKRAMAN. Light showers only.

- 17/9/59. Walked to TAPKO for census. Returned to SAPIRE to sleep. Light rain only.
- 18/9/59. Patrol left SAPIRE and walked to RUMEPU. Census. Continued on to HIORENKIA. Census and night at HIORENKIA. Light rain only.
- 19/9/59. Left HIORENKIA and arrived HOBANAI. Census. Patrol continued on way passing through POMPENAI and KRENAI to stay night at RUMAE. Light showers only.
- 20/9/59. Left RUMAE and passed through GREOSORAE and MENANSORAE to arrive RUMGINAE. Night at RUMGINAE.
- 21/9/59. Inspected RUMGINAE whilst main body of patrol proceeded to GRE en route to KIUNGA. Slept RUMGINAE.
- 22/9/59. Main body left from GRE, whilst Mr. Forster and self left from RUMGINAE to arrive at KIUNGA shortly after arrival of main party. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The North Awin Census Sub-Division is populated by Awin speaking people who have been grouped apart from the other Awin population purely for administration purposes though no natural geographic boundaries divide this division from those of West Awin and South Awin.

The terrain consists of low undulating hills and ridges to the south which grow higher as one approaches the foothills to the north. The area is drained mainly by the WAI MARI (OK MART) and to a smaller extent by the WAI TRI (OK TEDI) and the WAI PYNANG (Fly River) to the west and east respectively. The whole area is covered by rather sparsely timbered tropical rain forest.

Whilst the last patrol in the area was only six months ago, the one prior to that for initial census was over two years before. This is the first patrol where all villages in this division have been visited by a European Medical Assistant.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The population in this area is still slightly unsettled through the formation of village groups from combined hamlets, and migrations between the villages can be expected to take place in the future. It may also be necessary to break up the populations of the villages of APRAM and KWILOKNAI into smaller groups unless gardens and sage places are built near the existing villages rather than at their present sites, some of which are two days distant from the villages. Suitable ground exists near these villages and encouragement was given for gardens to be moved rather than to have the villages separate back into hamlets.

The names of several villages had to be amended as the villages were no longer known by their original names. The hamlets and villages mentioned in previous patrol reports where a combination with another village or a change of nomenclature has occurred are as follows:

- SRURINAI. This village has combined with MOHOMTIENAI.
- KABRINE. This hamlet has combined with APRAM Village.
- KWOTKAI. This village has changed its site and is now known as HORI-HORI Village.

HABIAP. Some of the people from this hamlet have joined KETOMOKNAI Village whilst others are said to be living in gardens nearby. It is thought likely that the remainder will also join KETOMOKNAI.

NINGRIN. This village is now known as APRAM.

KRIAKAE. This hamlet has joined the village of KWILOKNAI.

SOMAI-KWILOKNAI. Village is known simply as KWILOKNAI.

TOUNAI. Village known now as SAKRAMNAE.

RUMGRUP. Village not previously visited by a patrol and now known as SAPIRE.

SINAI. Village now known as TAPKO.

GRUMEPU. Village now known by original name of RUMEPU.

There are still villages in this Sub-Division to the east of WAI PYNANG (Fly River) where census has not been carried out and it was not possible to include them on this patrol. They do not appear to be readily accessible from villages visited and will have to be visited by a separate patrol. No information about possible routes could be obtained by this patrol.

Apart from the lack of information about villages to the east of the Fly River, a good reception was accorded the patrol at all villages visited. The attendance of people whose names had not previously been recorded was also encouraging and in my opinion there are not many more people still to be seen. At the villages where repatriated labour had returned from work, a more ready understanding of administration aims and instructions was noted.

The demand for trade goods was high with a result that people from villages a short distance away from where the patrol was to spend the night, did of their own initiative bring food for sale to the patrol. All food offered for sale was purchased by the patrol. Tobacco was the most popular trade item in the south whilst matches and razor blades were more popular towards the northern section.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The renaming of villages has been dealt with under Native Affairs and their approximate positions are marked on the patrol map. The two villages of APRAM and TIMIMORE are moving to new sites, while SAKRAMNAE has already almost completed a move. The future positions of these villages are also noted on the patrol map.

Houses ordered replaced by the last patrol were in many cases found to be deserted but still standing. Where new houses had been completed, deserted houses were destroyed in the presence of the patrol. Most villages were building new houses to replace aging ones of their own volition and this was encouraged. Talks were given by MR. Forster of the desirability of building houses for single families rather than for family groups to prevent the spread of communicable disease. A list of rest houses and police barracks with remarks is given in Appendix A.

It was interesting to note that some village officials and repatriated labourers had built single family unit houses departing from the traditional large house containing several families.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A list of village officials and headmen is given in Appendix B. with relevant remarks. As the stay of the patrol at most villages was of such a short duration, it was not possible to accurately assess the capabilities of the various leaders other than from the general condition of villages, roads and other works for which instructions had been given.

No recommendations for appointments are being made at present until the overall picture for the Sub-District has been obtained.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Unfortunately due to the rain that fell every night of the patrol, the tracks were not seen at their best and many low lying areas were found to be more muddy than would be usual. A list of carrying times with remarks about the tracks is given as Appendix C.

The importance of good walking tracks throughout the area was explained at all villages and instructions were entered in Village Registers. Several villages had really made an effort to make good tracks and their work was commended. One particularly bad stretch of track from KILANAI to the boundary of RUNAI was cut during the stay of the patrol at RUNAI.

Although there were some signs of road work on all tracks covered, the amount of work done in some cases was negligible and warnings were issued that prosecutions would have to follow unless tracks were reasonably improved.

The following route is suggested for the next patrol: KIUNGA-WADIMRAI-GRE-RUMGINAE-BRIOMPENE-RALENGRE-SOMABBIKIA-SOMAIKWANKIA-TMOKNAI-HOSAMRAI-KHIANAI-HAWENAI-MOHOMTIENAI-RUMEPU-HIORENKIA-HOSANAI-HIORENKIA-RUMEPU-TAPKO-SAPIRE-SAKIAMNAE-KWILOKNAI-APRAM-KETOMOKNAI-SAISUKURINE-SRIKE-RIPRNAI-HORNCHORAI-RUNAI-HORI HORI-IHORE-TIMINHORE-GI-MINEGIRAE-TIOMRNAI-GREBIE-APKOMRAE-AMTRIENSOMAE. Then either by the Fly River or overland by GRUP-WISUAMENGRE-TMINSIURE-GREDEMASUK-TUINDEMASUK-KIUNGA. Instruction has been given for the cutting of the track from RUMEPU to MOHOMTIENAI so that the proposed Aid Post at HAWENAI can be fully utilised.

CENSUS

The attendances for census were satisfactory except for the villages of RIPRNAI, APRAM and KWILOKNAI where there were considerable absentees away in gardens. Instructions regarding presence for census and other patrols were given where necessary.

The census figures show that over the past six months since the last census, the increase of births over deaths has been 19 and migrations in over migrations out 98. This does not include the variations for the village of SAPIRE which was not included in the last census figures. It should be noted that whilst the names of some of the villages have been changed as mentioned under Native Affairs, the order remains the same as given with Patrol Report No.4 of 58/59 with the addition of the village of SAPIRE at the end.

Only the three villages of TIOMENAI, SOMABBINKIA and HOSAMRAI have been over-recruited with the percentages at 55, 36 and 58 respectively. Instructions were issued that no further men could offer for employment until the majority of those away had returned. These villages are all awaiting the return of some of their men whose contact terms of employment have now expired.

Most of the people in this division are now recorded for census purposes and I estimate that only approximately one hundred are still outstanding.

LAW AND ORDER

There were two prosecutions by the patrol for failing to take sick children to an Aid Post for medical attention which both resulted in convictions. A case of adultery was also reported to the patrol but both accused parties concerned had left the village and their whereabouts were unknown. Instructions were given for this case to be brought to Klunga when the parties were apprehended and instructions regarding attendance at census and road maintenance were also issued where required.

The villagers of GREMIKE were found to be making preparations for a feast to be held when the witnesses of the recent killing at this village return from Daru after the Supreme Court sittings. The object of the feast is to prevent further enmity between the people concerned in the killing.

AIRFIELDS

No suitable airfield sites were seen during the patrol except that at U.F.M., RUMGINAE, where a strip is in use for non-commercial Cessna aircraft. The present strip in use is 120 feet by 1500 feet but a further cleared 600 feet exists at the southern approach and a further 400 feet is available at the northern approach. To enlarge the existing strip for use by a land Otter to 150 feet by 2400 feet, one hill would have to be levelled at the northern end and the ground levelled at the southern end. The mission is not prepared to finance this additional work.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

A considerable difference in the quantity and variety of vegetable food exists between the villages north of SAKRAMNAE and HORMOHOMRAI and those to the south. In the southern section, sago was plentiful and introduced crops such as limes, cucumbers, pumpkins and sweet potatoes were available together with the traditional bananas and taro. In the north however, where the sago was hard planted, less introduced vegetable food was seen and even taro and bananas were not over plentiful. Sweet potatoe is not very popular because it is very readily eaten by pigs and most of the gardens in this area are not fenced.

Some fowls have been introduced into several of the southern villages by returning labour but the only other livestock were the pigs and dogs. Wild bird life is reasonably plentiful and hunting with bows and arrows provides the occasional feed of meat.

Coconuts distributed from Kiunga were in some cases not yet planted when the patrol arrived and these were planted ten paces apart whilst the patrol was present. Advice was given that any further coconuts to be obtained should also be correctly spaced for planting.

There is copal gum to be obtained throughout the area but only the villages closer to Kiunga are prepared to carry it there for sale. The presence of conifers *agathis fluxiosa* was not found and questioning revealed that there may be some of this variety of tree to the east in the NINGGERUM region.

In the north of the area, villagers were encouraged to build gardens and sago places near to hand to the village sites as at present some of the gardens are two days distant from the villages. The ground near the villages was said to be suitable.

The bark from a tree found growing along the tracks can be used as flavouring for food. A specimen of the bark which gives off an odour like cinnamon and is spicy to the taste has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer for identification.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

As Mr. I. G. Forster, E.M.A., accompanied the patrol, his report will fully cover this aspect. The health in the area was quite reasonable with a high incidence of skin disease although not very many cases of yaws were seen. Two prosecutions by the patrol for failing to take sick children to an Aid Post for medical treatment may possibly result in more children receiving medical attention when it is required.

All the villages have now been visited by a European Medical Assistant. An Aid Post site was chosen at HAWINHAU Village and it is hoped that the Aid Post will be manned and in operation within three months. Tracks exist across the WAI MARI (OR MARI) to the villages of KUMERPU and KWILOKNAI from MOHOMTIENAI.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

There is only one student from the whole sub-division attending school at Kiunga and none are attending at RUMGINAE. People from the more southern villages were encouraged to send their children to school at Kiunga and several intimated their intention to do so.

The only mission to have made visits into this area to date is the U.F.M. based at RUMGINAE which has made at least one visit to most of the villages. The mission influence at present is negligible. The Catholic Mission based at Kiunga is at present setting up a base for operations and will probably start work in this area in the near future.

The present European staff at RUMGINAE consists of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, both qualified teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, at present overseas on long leave and Miss G. Wanhill, a qualified nursing sister recently arrived in the Territory. The native staff is made up of two monitors of the GOGODARA Church, 3 casual domestics, 4 part time medical orderlies and 1 German labourer in charge of part time labour employed on the station. Medical treatment is given every day at the Aid Post and 78 students from nearby villages are taught at the school.

APPENDIX A

Rest Houses and Police Barracks

<u>Village</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AMRIENSOMAE	Both quite good		
APKOMRAE	Both good		
GREBIKE	Both better than average		
TIGORAE	Both too small		
MINEGIRAE	Cramped for room		
SOMAEKINIA	Quite good		
SOMAEKINIA	Far too small		
GI	Reasonable		
TIMINHORE	Too small. Rest house sufficient for one officer		
TMOKNAI	Far too small		
HOSANAI	Fairly reasonable		
MOHOMTEANAI	Badly in need of replacement. Police Barracks also		
HAVENAI	Reasonable but small		
KMIANAI	Good but not very large		
RUNAI	Both good		
HORI-HORI	Repairs needed otherwise reasonable		
THORE	Reasonable but cramped for space		
HOROHORAI	Very good		
RIPRINAI	Much too small		
SRIKE	Fair but old		
SATSUKURINE	Require replacing in near future		
KETOMOKNAI	Floors and roofs only completed with temporary wall		
APRAN	Reasonable		
KMILORNAI	Fairly good		
SAKRANAE	To be constructed		
SAPTEE	Very good but aging		
TAPKO	Good		
HUMEFU	Quite good		
HIORINKIA	Fairly good		
HOSANAI	Rather on the small side.		

APPENDIX B

Village Officials and Headmen

<u>Village</u>	<u>Pop</u>	<u>V.G.</u>	<u>Headman</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AMTRIENSOMAE	72		DORIN	Aged gentleman. Tries.
APKOMRAE	72		KUNE	Aged. Fair.
GREBIKE	95		AWI	Reasonable.
TIGORNAI	130	PIA		Fairly good.
MINEGIRAE	70	IDIMIAI		Good.
SOMAEBINKIA	90		KAITU	Fairly reasonable.
SOMALKWANKIA	78		SIKUN	Reasonable.
GI	75		BRAY	Not impressive.
TIMINHORE	89	URI		Reasonable
INOKNAI	117	SOWENAM		Appears good.
HOSORAE	96	WONE		Fair.
MOHCPI ENAI	115		IMIN	Reasonable.
HAWENAI	123		GRUMOI	Aged.
KMIANAI	110		RAN	Not impressive.
BUNAI	81		DAFKO	Aged. Fair.
HORI-HORI	87		RUAN	Good.
IHORE	70	DEIMA		Reasonable.
HORNOMORAI	116	EROM		Very impressive.
RIPPAI	125	PRENUM		Good.
SRIKE	62		KETUKAI	Fair.
SAISUKURENB	37		INOHO	Good.
KETOMOKNAI	50		WERING	Good.
APRAM	103	INGRIN;		Not impressive.
KWILOKNAI	84	IOKINAI		Reasonable.
SAKRANVAE	36		DEDURE	Useless.
SAPIRE	59		KONGWO	Good.
TAPKO	51		MONGUT	Good.
RUMBU	53	NANA		Fair.
HICRENKIA	85		KRISE	Fair.
HOSANAI	60		UKAN	Reasonable.

APPENDIX C

Carrying Times

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KIUNGA	TUINDEMASUK	1	15	Walking NOT carrying time. Track good in places.
TUINDEMASUK	GUERETMIN	2	30	Walking NOT carrying time. Track bad.
GUERETMIN	GIPONAI	1	35	Walking NOT carrying time. Track good towards GIPONAI.
GIPONAI	TMINGONDOK	1	45	TMINGONDOK part fair.
TMINGONDOK	DRINGAS	2	30	DRINGAS part good.
DRINGAS	TUPENSOMRAE	1	45	Fair only.
TUPENSOMRAE	AMTRIENSOMAE	3	30	TUPENSOMRAE part bad.
AMTRIENSOMAE	AFKOMRAE	2	50	Fair.
AFKOMRAE	GREBIKE	1	30	Fairly good.
GREBIKE	TIOMNAI	1	45	Fair.
TIOMNAI	MINGIRAE	2	30	Not cut.
MINGIRAE	SOMABINKIA	1	-	Good.
SOMABINKIA	SOMAIKWANKIA	1	-	Good.
SOMAIKWANKIA	GI	1	20	Does not include river crossing.
GI	TIMINHORE	1	40	Fair.
TIMINHORE	TMOKNAI	1	50	Track requires cutting.
TMOKNAI	HOSANAI	1	-	Good.
HOSANAI	BOHONTIENAI	2	30	Requires cutting.
BOHONTIENAI	HAVENAI	-	40	Fair.
HAVENAI	KRIANAI	1	20	Reasonable.
KRIANAI	RUNAI	2	30	Track cut after patrol passed.
RUNAI	HORI-HORI	2	30	Does not include river crossing. Track not cut.
RUNAI	IHOE	1	15	Fair.
RUNAI	HORMOHORAE	3	30	RUNAI part not cleared.
HORMOHORAE	RIPENAI	-	40	Quite fair.
RIPENAI	SRIKE	2	45	Does not include river crossing. 2.10 to river then 35m to SRIKE.
SRIKE	SALSUKURINE	2	5	Does not include river crossing.
SALSUKURINE	KETOMOKNAI	3	40	Mainly not cut.
KETOMOKNAI	APRAM	2	40	Fair.
APRAM	KWILOKNAI	2	50	Fair requires cutting.
KWILOKNAI	SAKRAMPAE	3	10	Track fair last hour.
SAKRAMPAE	SAPIRE	1	5	Good.
SAPIRE	TAPKO	1	35	Track not cut.
TAPKO	RUMEPU	1	35	Track not cut.
RUMEPU	HIORENKIA	1	25	Fair.
HIORENKIA	HOSANAI	1	10	Reasonable.
HOSANAI	POMPENAI	1	40	POMPENAI part not cut.
POMPENAI	KRENAI	1	35	POMPENAI part bad.
KRENAI	RUMAE	-	50	Very good.
RUMAE	GRECSORAE	1	10	Fair.
GRECSORAE	MENOMSORAE	1	55	Not very good.
MENOMSORAE	RUMGINAE	1	-	Not including river crossing. Bad.
RUMGINAE	GRE	3	30	Fast walking time. Fair.
GRE	WADIMRAE	1	30	Fast walking time. Good.
WADIMRAE	KIUNGA	-	50	Fast walking time. Good.

APPENDIX D

Reports on Police and Interpreter

6052	L/Cpl.	AKO	Conduct and bearing good. Rather slow but steady.
8032	Const.	KARARA	Bearing fair. Does not appear to be very intelligent but carries out simple tasks satisfactorily.
9256	Const.	AUA	Competent English-Motu interpreter. Able to read and write English. Bearing fair. Inclined to be lazy.
9763	Const.	KOHEKAPU	Bearing good. Conduct satisfactory. eager to please.

[Signature]
(B.A. Besasparis)
Police Officer

Interpreter IMBOM/TAPE

Motu-Faiwori interpreter. was not called upon to interpret but was generally useful on patrol.

[Signature]
(B.A. Besasparis)
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print—42/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	No. of Child-bearing age		Child	Adults													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M		F	M	F	M	F									
HORI-HORI	10/9	1															5	1	1	1	3													4	28	223	-	22	3.127	5	27	25	57-30			
SAISUKU-RINE	12/9																4	1			2													6	8	4	6	1	8	3.110	7	10	8	22-15		
KETOMOKNAI	13/9																9	3																8	12	2	8	-	8	4.014	12	14	10	33-23 50		
APRAM	14/9																			1														9	27	15	23	-	26	2.924	19	30	29	55-48 103		
KWILOKNAI	15/9	1	1					1	1								4	2																10	18	9	19	-	19	4.025	17	21	21	46-38 64		
SAKRANAI	16/9	2	1															1																1	11	1	11	1	9	3.0	7	7	11	11	16-19 36	
TAPK O	17/9	2	2	1	1												6	1	1															10	14	1	10	1	10	3.016	9	16	10	32-19 51		
HUMEI J	18/9		2														10	5	1																5	16	4	12	-	14	3.8	8	10	20	15	28-25 53
HIORENKIA	18/9	1															8	4			1	3													14	29	3	20	-	21	3.122	11	27	21	53-32 85	
HDSANAI	19/9	1	1														1	2	2	2		1													8	12	3	12	-	13	4.120	11	13	15	34-26 60	
SAPINE	16/9	4	1														12	8	4	6															8	19	3	11	-	11	3.815	9	23	12	38-21 59	

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1400-1091

2491

KIVUGA PATROL No. 1 1959/60.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1959/60.

NORTH AVIN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION, KIVUGA SUB-DISTRICT, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Govt. Print. 443/9.58. - 10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults			
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M				F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F
SOMAKIYUKA	29/8	1			1												2	8							11	28	519	1	20	3.024	1618	21	55-57		
MINIYIRAS	29/8	1						1									2	3							13	12	5	14	2	145.7	2117	14	15	56-59	
GI	31/8	1	2																						7	19	10	18	5	163.2	1728	19	19	75	
TIONNAY	29/8	1				1									1	1	2	1	12						11	36	5	55	1	352.9	3122	17	40	69-62	
GENRIKE	28/8	1					1					1					3	4		1					14	21	9	21	-	223.2	2322	27	22	51-44	
APKORAH	28/8	2	1														5	6						1		15	14	5	14	2	153.2	2217	15	16	29-33
AMPRIKINGO- MAR	27/8								1								1	1	1							12	21	3	14	1	152.9	2211	23	19	45-57
SOMAKWANKA IA	28/8	1															4									14	17	7	13	-	143.1	2219	15	16	72
TINDRAY	2/8	1	3														2			3						21	23	2	20	-	223.8	3321	24	27	41-43
TI MINIDRE	31/8	1															1	1								11	19	7	25	4	263.7	2220	17	22	117
HO SAKRAY	2/8						1			1							1			2						6	25	10	22	1	232.9	1921	13	22	41-42
KMIANAT	4/8	2	1															2	3	6						14	27	7	25	2	233.950	21	27	27	70-53
HA VIKAY	4/8	1															3	6	1							15	36	6	26	2	303.032	23	34	31	122
MOHONTIE- RAY	5/8	1															5	6				1				17	59	9	26	1	225.130	18	20	22	71-44
RU RAY	9/8	1	2														4	2								16	12	8	15	2	152.924	17	12	16	118
HOSE	7/8																1		2	5						16	21	3	18	3	203.220	10	17	13	45-33
HO VIKORON- RAY	8/8																1									12	36	6	23	-	252.934	19	22	27	81
RI KIKAY	5/8	3	1														3	4	2	1						12	21	1	34	1	354.034	28	26	37	42-23
SRIKES	3/8	2	1														1	1								2	13	3	13	2	125.217	15	16	15	70-66

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 33/1

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

9th October, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL No. 1 - 59/60.

Three copies of the above report together with three copies of Village Population Register, two Patrol Maps and Camping Allowance Claim are enclosed herewith.

This routine patrol of the North Arin Division was carried out six months after the last patrol to the area in March. The patrol was mainly concerned with consolidating work done by the previous officer and medical attention to the people in the Division.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It will be a number of years yet before all of these people congregate in substantial villages. Repatriate labourers have the greatest influence in getting people out of the hamlets and into a central village but the percentage of males who have returned from employment is still low in this area.

Some six hamlets are known to exist in the area west of the Wai Pynang. A separate patrol will be made up the Fly in the new year to survey the area.

CENSUS:

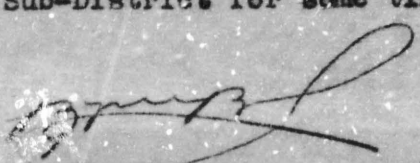
The next patrol will commence prosecuting census absentees. There will be no further changes in village names even if the sites are changed.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The possibility of rafting Gum Copal down the PYNANG will be investigated. I fear however that the river may be too swift in the higher reaches.

EDUCATION:

It may later be possible to establish a school in the village of HAWENAI where the new AID POST is to be located. However, the D.E.O informs me that there will be insufficient staff to establish new schools in this Sub-District for some time.


B. McBride
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF NIUNGA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D.

27th September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D.

NIUNGA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1959/60.

Officer conducting patrol	D.A. Bonaparte, P.O. Class 1
Officers accompanying patrol	I.G. Forster, N.H. Ass.
Area patrolled	North Main Census Sub-Division
Duration of patrol	25/9/59-22/10/59 (28 days)
Native personnel accompanying	3 R.P.N.G.O. 2 N.I.O.s. 1 Interpreter 2 Personal servants
Object of patrol	1. Census 2. Routine administration
Previous visits	DNA 3/59. PHO Part II/59.
Map reference	Map enclosed

[Signature]
(D.A. Bonaparte)
Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

- 25/8/59. Left Kinga on foot to arrive OIPONAI via TWINDEMABUK and GURETHIN. Slept OIPONAI. Rained.
- 26/8/59. Left OIPONAI and proceeded to TUPENSOMRAE via TMINGONDOK and DRINGAS. Night at TUPENSOMRAE. Rained.
- 27/8/59. Left TUPENSOMRAE and reached AMTRIENSOMAE where census was taken. Spent night at AMTRIENSOMAE. Rained.
- 28/8/59. Patrol left AMTRIENSOMAE and went to APKOMRAE. Census. Patrol continued on to GREBIKE and conducted census. Night spent at GREBIKE. Rained.
- 29/8/59. Departed from GREBIKE and arrived TIOMKAI. Census. Continued on to MINEGIRAE. Census. Slept MINEGIRAE. Rained.
- 30/8/59. Patrol moved on to SOMAEWANKIA and conducted census. Continued on to SOMAIKWANKIA. Census. Slept SOMAIKWANKIA. Rained.
- 31/8/59. Left SOMAIKWANKIA crossed WAI BRICM and arrived GI. Census. Left GI and reached TIMINHORE. Census. Slept TIMINHORE. Rained.
- 1/9/59. Patrol rested at TIMINHORE. Rained.
- 2/9/59. Left TIMINHORE recrossed WAI BRICM and arrived THOKKAI. Census. Left THOKKAI for HOSANAI. Census and night at HOSANAI. Rained.
- 3/9/59. Departed HOSANAI and arrived MOHONTIENAI. Census. Slept MOHONTIENAI. Rained.
- 4/9/59. Left MOHONTIENAI arriving HAWENAI. Census. Continued on to KMIANAI. Census. Night at KMIANAI. Rained.
- 5/9/59. Departed KMIANAI arrived RUMAI. Slept RUMAI. Rained.
- 6/9/59. Left RUMAI crossed WAI GU by raft and arrived HORI-HORI. Majority away at "sing sing". Left word to await patrol at SRIKE. Returned to RUMAI for the night. Rained.
- 7/9/59. Left RUMAI and walked to IHOBK. Census. Returned to RUMAI. Census and night at RUMAI. Rained.
- 8/9/59. Departed RUMAI arrived HORMOHOMRAE. Census. Night at HORMOHOMRAE. Rained.
- 9/9/59. As SRIKE said to be closer to HORMOHOMRAE, walked to RIFRNAI for census and returned to HORMOHOMRAE to sleep. Rained.
- 10/9/59. Patrol left HORMOHOMRAE, crossed WAI GU by canoe and walked to SRIKE. Census of SRIKE and HORI-HORI. Slept SRIKE. Rained.
- 11/9/59. Unable to proceed due to flooding of WAI GU. Day and night spent at SRIKE. Rained.
- 12/9/59. Left SRIKE, crossed WAI GU and arrived at SAISUKURINE. Census. Night at SAISUKURINE. Rained.
- 13/9/59. Patrol left SAISUKURINE and proceeded to KETOMOKNAI. Census. Slept KETOMOKNAI. Rained.
- 14/9/59. Left KETOMOKNAI arrived APRAM. Census and night at APRAM. Rained.
- 15/9/59. Proceeded to KWILOKNAI from APRAM. Census. Slept KWILOKNAI. Rained.
- 16/9/59. Left KWILOKNAI and proceeded to SAKRAMAE. Census. Continued on to SAPIRE. Census and night at SAPIRE. Light showers only.

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- 17/9/59. Walked to TAPKO for census. Returned to SAPIRE to sleep. Light rain only.
- 18/9/59. Patrol left SAPIRE and walked to RUMAPU. Census. Continued on to HIORENKIA. Census and night at HIORENKIA. Light rain only.
- 19/9/59. Left HIORENKIA and arrived HOSANAI. Census. Patrol continued on way passing through PUMPEHAI and KRANAI to stay night at RUMAE. Light showers only.
- 20/9/59. Left RUMAE and passed through GREGOSORAE and MENTAMSORAE to arrive RUMGINAE. Night at RUMGINAE.
- 21/9/59. Inspected RUMGINAE whilst main body of patrol proceeded to GRE on route to KIUNGA. Slept RUMGINAE.
- 22/9/59. Main body left from GRE, whilst Mr. Forster and self left from RUMGINAE to arrive at KIUNGA shortly after arrival of main party. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The North Avin Census Sub-Division is populated by Avin speaking people who have been grouped apart from the other Avin population purely for administration purposes though no natural geographic boundaries divide this division from those of West Avin and South Avin.

The terrain consists of low undulating hills and ridges to the south which grow higher as one approaches the foothills to the north. The area is drained mainly by the WAI MARI (OK MARI) and to a smaller extent by the WAI TRI (OK TRI) and the WAI FULANO (Fly River) to the west and east respectively. The whole area is covered by rather sparsely timbered tropical rain forest.

Whilst the last patrol in the area was only six months ago, the one prior to that for initial census was over two years before. This is the first patrol where all villages in this division have been visited by a European Medical Assistant.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The population in this area is still slightly unsettled through the formation of village groups from combined hamlets, and migrations between the villages; can be expected to take place in the future. It may also be necessary to break up the populations of the villages of APRAM and KWILOKHAI into smaller groups unless gardens and sago places are built near the existing villages rather than at their present sites, some of which are two days distant from the villages. Suitable ground exists near these villages and encouragement was given for gardens to be moved rather than to have the villages separate back into hamlets.

The names of several villages had to be amended as the villages were no longer known by their recorded names. The hamlets and villages mentioned in previous patrol reports where a combination with another village or a change of nomenclature has occurred are as follows:

- SRUBINAI. This village has combined with MOHOKTIENAI.
- KABRINE. This hamlet has combined with APRAM Village.
- KWOTKAI. This village has changed its site and is now known as HOKI-HOKI Village.

Page 5

HABIAP. Some of the people from this hamlet have joined KETOMOKNAI Village whilst others are said to be living in gardens nearby. It is thought likely that the remainder will also join KETOMOKNAI.

NINURIN. This village is now known as APRAM.

KRIAKAE. This hamlet has joined the village of KWILOKNAI.

SOMAI-KWILOKNAI. Village is known simply as KWILOKNAI.

TOURAI. Village known now as SAKRAMNAI.

RUMORUP. Village not previously visited by a patrol and now known as SAPIRE.

BINAL. Village now known as TAPKC.

GRUMEPU. Village now known by original name of RUMEPU.

There are still villages in this Sub-Division to the east of WAI PYNANG (Fly River) where census has not been carried out and it was not possible to include them on this patrol. They do not appear to be readily accessible from villages visited and will have to be visited by a separate patrol. No information about possible routes could be obtained by this patrol.

Apart from the lack of information about villages to the east of the Fly River, a good reception was accorded the patrol at all villages visited. The attendance of people whose names had not previously been recorded was also encouraging and in my opinion there are not many more people still to be seen. At the villages where repatriated labour had returned from work, a more ready understanding of administration aims and instructions was noted.

The demand for trade goods was high with a result that people from villages a short distance away from where the patrol was to spend the night, did of their own initiative bring food for sale to the patrol. All food offered for sale was purchased by the patrol. Tobacco was the most popular trade item in the south whilst matches and razor blades were more popular towards the northern section.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The renaming of villages has been dealt with under Native Affairs and their approximate positions are marked on the patrol map. The two villages of APRAM and TIMINHORE are moving to new sites, while SAKRAMNAI has already almost completed a move. The future positions of these villages are also noted on the patrol map.

Houses ordered replaced by the last patrol were in many cases found to be deserted but still standing. Where new houses had been completed, deserted houses were destroyed in the presence of the patrol. Most villages were building new houses to replace aging ones of their own initiation and this was encouraged. Talks were given by Mr. Forster of the desirability of building houses for single families rather than for family groups to prevent the spread of communicable disease. A list of rest houses and police barracks with remarks is given in Appendix A.

It was interesting to note that some village officials and repatriated labourers had built single family unit houses departing from the traditional large house containing several families.

PART 1

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A list of village officials and headmen is given in Appendix B, with relevant remarks. As the stay of the patrol at most villages was of such a short duration, it was not possible to accurately assess the capabilities of the various leaders other than from the general condition of villages, roads and other works for which instructions had been given.

No recommendations for appointments are being made at present until the overall picture for the Sub-District has been obtained.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Unfortunately due to the rain that fell every night of the patrol, the tracks were not seen at their best and many low lying areas were found to be more muddy than would be usual. A list of carrying times with remarks about the tracks is given as Appendix C.

The importance of good walking tracks throughout the area was explained at all villages and instructions were entered in Village Registers. Several villages had really made an effort to make good tracks and their work was commended. One particularly bad stretch of track from KMIANAI to the boundary of KUNAI was cut during the stay of the patrol at KUNAI.

Although there were some signs of road work on all tracks covered, the amount of work done in some cases was negligible and warnings were issued that prosecutions would have to follow unless tracks were reasonably improved.

The following route is suggested for the next patrol: KIUNGA-WADIMAI-URE-KUMGINAB-BETOMPENT-PAIMONGE-SOMAKENKIA-SOMAKSANKIA-TMOKNAI-MOBANAI-KMIANAI-HAWENAI-MOHOMTIENAI-RUMAPU-NICREKIA-MOSANAI-HIOROKIA-RUMEPU-TAPRO-SAPIRE-SARRANAB-KWILOKNAI-APRAM-ETOMONAI-SAISUKURINE-SRIPE-RIPRAN-HOMOHOMAI-RUNAI-HORI KORI-INORE-TIMINHORE-OT-SINBOIRAN-TIGERNAI-SREBINE-APKORAN-AMTRISOMAN. Then either by the Fly River or overland by GRUP-WISUAMENGRE-TMINSIURE-SREDEMASUK-TULNEMASUK-KIUNGA. Instruction has been given for the cutting of the track from RUMEPU to MOHOMTIENAI so that the proposed Aid Post at HAWENAI can be fully utilised.

CENSUS

The attendances for census were satisfactory except for the villages of RIPRAN, APRAM and KWILOKNAI where there were considerable absentees away in gardens. Instructions regarding presence for census and other patrols were given where necessary.

The census figures show that over the past six months since the last census, the increase of births over deaths has been 19 and migrations in over migrations out 98. This does not include the variations for the village of SAPIRE which was not included in the last census figures. It should be noted that whilst the names of some of the villages have been changed as mentioned under Native Affairs, the order remains the same as given with Patrol Report No. 4 of 28/59 with the addition of the village of SAPIRE at the end.

Para 5

Only the three villages of TIOMENAI, SOMARBINKIA and HOSARAI have been over-recruited with the percentages at 55, 36 and 33 respectively. Instructions were issued that no further men could offer for employment until the majority of those away had returned. These villages are all awaiting the return of some of their men whose contract terms of employment have now expired.

Most of the people in this division are not recorded for census purposes and I estimate that only approximately one hundred are still outstanding.

LAW AND ORDER

There were two prosecutions by the patrol for failing to take sick children to an Aid Post for medical attention which both resulted in convictions. A case of military was also reported to the patrol but both accused parties concerned had left the village and their whereabouts were unknown. Instructions were given for this case to be brought to Klong when the parties were apprehended and instructions regarding attendance at census and road maintenance were also issued where required.

The villagers of GRENKI were found to be making preparations for a feast to be held when the witnesses of the recent killing at this village return from Dara after the Supreme Court sittings. The object of the feast is to promote further unity between the people concerned in the killing.

AIRFIELD

No suitable airfield sites were seen during the patrol except that at U.F.M., RUMINAZ, where a strip is in use for non-commercial Cessna aircraft. The present strip in use is 120 feet by 1500 feet but a further cleared 500 feet exists at the southern approach and a further 400 feet is available at the northern approach. To enlarge the existing strip for use by a land Otter to 150 feet by 2400 feet, one hill would have to be levelled at the northern end and the ground levelled at the southern end. The mission is not prepared to finance this additional work.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

A considerable difference in the quantity and variety of vegetable food exists between the villages north of SARAWAK and BERNINGKAI and those to the south. In the southern section, sago was plentiful and introduced crops such as linon, cucumbers, pumpkins and sweet potatoes were available together with the traditional bananas and taro. In the north however, where the sago was hard planted, less introduced vegetable food was seen and even taro and bananas were not over plentiful. Sweet potatoes is not very popular because it is very rarely eaten by pigs and most of the gardens in this area are not fenced.

Some fowls have been introduced into several of the southern villages by returning labour but the only other livestock were the pigs and dogs. Wild bird life is reasonably plentiful and hunting with bows and arrows provides the occasional food of meat.

Coconuts distributed from Kluang were in some cases not yet planted when the patrol arrived and these were planted ten paces apart whilst the patrol was present. Advice was given that any further coconuts to be obtained should also be correctly spaced for planting.

There is copal gum to be obtained throughout the area but only the villages closer to Kluang are prepared to carry it there for sale. The presence of conifers *Agathis floribunda* was not found and questioning revealed that there may be some of this variety of tree to the east in the Kluang region.

In the north of the area, villagers were encouraged to build gardens and sago plots near to hand to the village sites as at present some of the gardens are ten days distant from the villages. The ground near the villages was said to be suitable.

The bark from a tree found growing along the tracks can be used as flavouring for food. A specimen of the bark which gives off an odour like cinnamon and is spicy to the taste has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer for identification.

Page 1

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

As Mr. I. G. Forster, B.M.A., accompanied the patrol, his report will fully cover this aspect. The health in the area was quite reasonable with a high incidence of skin disease although not very many cases of yaws were seen. Two prosecutions by the patrol for failing to take sick children to an Aid Post for medical treatment may possibly result in more children receiving medical attention when it is required.

All the villages have now been visited by a European Medical Assistant. An Aid Post site was chosen at HAWENAI Village and it is hoped that the Aid Post will be manned and in operation within three months. Tracks exist across the WAI MARI (OR MART) to the villages of RUMEPU and KWILOENAI from MOHONTIWI.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

There is only one student from the whole sub-division attending school at Kiunga and none are attending at RUMGINAE. People from the more southern villages were encouraged to send their children to school at Kiunga and several intimated their intention to do so.

The only mission to have made visits into this area to date is the U.F.M. based at RUMGINAE which has made at least one visit to most of the villages. The mission influence at present is negligible. The Catholic Mission based at Kiunga is at present setting up a base for operations and will probably start work in this area in the near future.

The present European staff at RUMGINAE consists of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, both qualified teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, at present overseas on long leave and Miss G. Wainhill, a qualified nursing sister recently arrived in the Territory. The native staff is made up of two monitors of the SOGODARA Church, 3 casual domestics, 4 part time medical orderlies and 1 foreman labourer in charge of part time labour employed on the station. Medical treatment is given every day at the Aid Post and 78 students from nearby villages are taught at the school.

APPENDIX A

Rest House and Police Barracks

<u>Village</u>	<u>Comments</u>
APPAINSOMAE	Both quite good
APKOPRAE	Both good
ORREBIKE	Both better than average
TIGORNAE	Both too small
MINBOGIRAE	Cramped for room
SOMABINKI/	Quite good
SOMAIKWAN-IA	Far too small
GI	Reasonable
TIMINGORE	Too small. Rest house sufficient for one officer
THOKNAI	Far too small
HOSARAI	Fairly reasonable
MOHONTIBANAI	Badly in need of replacement. Police Barracks also
NAWENAI	Reasonable but small
KHIANAI	Good but not very large
RUNAI	Both good
HGHI-ROKI	Repairs needed otherwise reasonable
IKOP	Reasonable but cramped for space
HORNOGOMRAI	Very good
SIPRNAI	Much too small
ORIKE	Fair but old
SAISUKURINE	Require replacing in near future
KETOMONAI	Floors and roofs only completed with temporary wall
APRAM	Reasonable
KWILONAI	Fairly good
SAKRANAE	To be constructed
SAPIRE	Very good but aging
TAPKO	Good
RUMBU	Quite good
HIOREKIA	Fairly good
HOSANAI	Rather on the small side.

APPENDIX B

Village Officials and Headmen

<u>Village</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>V.C.</u>	<u>Headman</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AKY/LEHONAB	72		BOMIN	Aged gentleman. T.T. Co.
AFI/ONPAE	72		KUNE	Aged. Fair.
GFABEKE	65		ARI	Reasonable.
SIGINAI	130	PLA		Fairly good.
KINBOITPA	70	IKUNAI		Good.
SOMABINIKIA	90		KATU	Fairly reasonable.
SOMABINIKIA	73		SIRUN	Reasonable.
GI	75		BRAN	Not impressive.
TIAINHOE	89	UI		Reasonable
TROKAI	117	SOVERAN		Appears good.
KOBANAI	96	WONE		Fair.
MO/ONTIENAI	115		IKIN	Reasonable.
KANAI	128		OKUMOI	Aged.
KIATAI	120		KAN	Not impressive.
KUNAI	81		DAPKO	Aged. Fair.
HEBI-MORI	87		MEAN	Good.
INGRO	70	DEINA		Reasonable.
KOMOMONAI	116	KROH		Very impressive.
KIPINAI	128	PREHUA		Good.
SEIKS	62		KETUAI	Fair.
SALSUKURINE	57		INGRO	Good.
KETOMONAI	50		WIKING	Good.
APRAM	105	INGRIN		Not impressive.
KVILONAI	84	IKINAI		Reasonable.
SARRANAB	56		DEBURE	Useless.
BAPINE	59		KONWO	Good.
TAPKO	51		WONGUT	Good.
KUMEPU	55	HANA		Fair.
KIOPINXIA	85		KRIS	Fair.
KOBANAI	60		DEAN	Reasonable.

APPENDIX B

Villages Officials and Headmen

<u>Village</u>	<u>Pop</u>	<u>V.C.</u>	<u>Headman</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AMTRIENSOMAI	73		DOELI	Aged gentleman. Trice.
APKOMRAK	72		KUNE	Aged. Fair.
GREBIKE	95		ANI	Reasonable.
TIOERNAI	130	PIA		Fairly good.
MINEGIRAE	70	IDIENAI		Good.
SOMABBINKIA	90		KAITU	Fairly reasonable.
SOMAIKWANKIA	73		SIMUN	Reasonable.
GI	76		ERAM	Not impressive.
TIMIHORE	39	URI		Reasonable
TMOKNAI	117	SOWENAN		Appears good.
HOSANAI	58	WONT		Fair.
MOHOMTIENAI	116		IMIN	Reasonable.
HAWENAI	18		GHUNOI	Aged.
KNIANAI	110		RAH	Not impressive.
BUNAI	31		LAPKO	Aged. Fair.
HORI-HORI	67		RUAN	Good.
IHORE	70	DRINA		Reasonable.
HORMOBOMPAI	110	KROM		Very impressive.
KYPRHAI	108	PRENUM		Good.
SRIKE	62		KETUKAI	Fair.
SAISUKURINE	37		INGHO	Good.
KETOMOENAI	60		WABING	Good.
APRAM	103	INGRIN		Not impressive.
KHILOKHAI	84	IOKINAI		Reasonable.
SAKRANNAN	36		DEBURE	Useless.
SAPIRE	59		KONGWO	Good.
TAPEO	81		HONGU	Good.
RUMNEU	55	NANA		Fair.
HIORENKUA	55		KRISB	Fair.
HOSANAI	60		UKAN	Reasonable.

APPENDIX C

Carrying Times

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KIUNGA	TUINDEMASUK	1	15	Walking NOT carrying time. Track good in places.
TUINDEMASUK	GURETMIN	2	30	Walking NOT carrying time. Track bad.
GURETMIN	GIPONAI	1	35	Walking NOT carrying time. Track good towards GIPONAI.
GIPONAI	TMINGONDOK	1	45	TMINGONDOK part fair.
TMINGONDOK	BRINGAS	2	30	BRINGAS part good.
BRINGAS	TUPENSOMRAE	1	45	Fair only.
TUPENSOMRAE	ANTRIENSOMAE	3	30	TUPENSOMRAE part bad.
ANTRIENSOMAE	APKOMRAE	2	30	Fair.
APKOMRAE	GREBIKE	1	30	Fairly good.
GREBIKE	TIOMRAI	1	45	Fair.
TIOMRAI	KINGIRAE	2	30	Not cut.
KINGIRAE	SOMABINKIA	1	-	Good.
SOMABINKIA	SOMAKWANKIA	1	-	Good.
SOMAKWANKIA	GI	1	20	Does not include river crossing.
GI	TIMINHORE	1	40	Fair.
TIMINHORE	TMORNAI	1	50	Track requires cutting.
TMORNAI	HOSAMPAI	1	-	Good.
HOSAMPAI	MOHONTIENAI	2	30	Requires cutting.
MOHONTIENAI	HAWENAI	-	40	Fair.
HAWENAI	KMIANAI	1	20	Reasonable.
KMIANAI	RUNAI	2	30	Track cut after patrol passed.
RUNAI	HORI-HORI	2	30	Does not include river crossing. Track not cut.
RUNAI	IGORE	1	15	Fair.
RUNAI	HOMOHOMRAE	3	30	RUNAI part not cleared.
HOMOHOMRAE	RIPRAI	-	40	Quite fair.
RIPRAI	SRIKE	2	45	Does not include river crossing. 2.10 to river then 35m to SRIKE.
SRIKE	SAISUKURINE	2	5	Does not include river crossing.
SAISUKURINE	KETOMOKNAI	3	40	Mainly not cut.
KETOMOKNAI	APRAM	2	40	Fair. U
APRAM	KWILOKNAI	2	30	Fair requires cutting.
KWILOKNAI	SAKRAMEAE	3	10	Track fair last hour.
SAKRAMEAE	SAPIRE	1	5	Good.
SAPIRE	TAPKO	1	35	Track not cut.
TAPKO	RUMBU	1	35	Track not cut.
RUMBU	HIOPENKIA	1	35	Fair.
HIOPENKIA	HOSANAI	1	10	Reasonable.
HOSANAI	POMPENAI	1	40	POMPENAI part not cut.
POMPENAI	KRENAI	1	35	POMPENAI part bad.
KRENAI	RUMAE	-	50	Very good.
RUMAE	GREOSORAE	1	10	Fair.
GREOSORAE	MEVONSORAE	1	55	Not very good.
MEVONSORAE	RUMGINAE	1	-	Not including river crossing. Bad
RUMGINAE	GRE	3	30	Fast walking time. Fair.
GRE	WADIRAE	1	30	Fast walking time. Good.
WADIRAE	KIUNGA	-	50	Fast walking time. Good.

141°30'

5°30'



NORTH AWIN
KIUNGA PATROL No. 1 of 1959/60.

7 MILES = 1 INCH

APPENDIX D

Reports on Police and Interpreters

6058	Lt. Cpl.	AKO	Conduct and bearing good. Rather slow but steady.
8052	Const.	KARARA	Bearing fair. Does not appear to be very intelligent but carries out simple tasks satisfactorily.
9816	Const.	ALA	Competent English-Mota interpreter. able to read and write English. Bearing fair. Inclined to be lazy.
9763	Const.	KONEKARI	Bearing good. Conduct satisfactory. Eager to please.

B. A. Beasparis
(B.A. Beasparis)
Police Officer

Interpreter IMBOM/TIAPPE

Motu-Faiwari interpreter. Was not called upon to interpret but was generally useful on patrol.

B. A. Beasparis
(B.A. Beasparis)
Patrol Officer

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... KIUNGA, WESTERN Report No. 2 of 59/60

Patrol Conducted by... B. McBride, Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled... STRICKLAND (CECILIA-RENGOU RIVERS), ELEVALA-BLACK RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Messrs I. FORSTER & R.C. BROWNE

Natives... 10 R.P. & N.G.C. 50-50 carriers

Duration—From... 13/10/1959 to 26/12/1959

Number of Days... Seventyfive

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? For Part

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... Strickland 1953
Elevala-Black 1948

Medical ... 1951

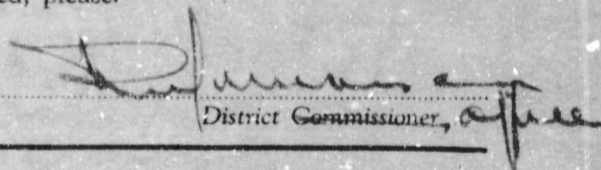
Map Reference... BOURNILL, BIUCHER, RAGGI AND LAKE KUTURU

Objects of Patrol... Establish contact and carry out a population survey

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/2/1960


District Commissioner, afree

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

67-3-13

Department of Native Affairs,
Kororua, Papua.

6th January, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

SUN PRINTS OF PATROL SKETCH MAP

Your letter of 13th December, 1960, refers.

Attached are the six (6) extra copies of the sketch
map covering KIUNGA Patrol Report No.2 of 1959-60, as requested
in the above memorandum.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

Att.

RB.AMN

67-3-13

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

21st December, 1966.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KOROROA.

SUMPRINT OF PATROL SECTOR MAP

... would you please prepare six (6)
sumprints of the attached sketch map and
return them to me on completion.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR *B*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~67-13-3~~
67-3-13



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 48-1-4.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

13th., December, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDGEU PAPUA.

SUN PRINTS = MAP ATTACHED TO PATROL REPORT
No. 2 OF 1959-60.

Reference your 67/3/13 of the 12th., April 1960, we now find that we have insufficient copies of the map that you printed. As a result it would be appreciated if, you could forward us at your earliest opportunity six (6) copies of the map prepared by Mr. McBride, and attached to the above numbered Patrol Report, from the original which was retained by you at Headquarters.

R. I. Macilwain
R. I. Macilwain, *RS*
District Officer.

67-3-13

12th April, 1960.

Mr. E. McBride,
40 Grant Street,
BACCUS MARSH, Victoria.

Dear Mr. McBride,

The report of your patrol to the Cecilia and Rentoul Rivers area was passed to His Honour the Administrator, who has noted - "A good job and an excellent report".

I attach, for your information, a copy of a Press Release made by the Administration in connection with this patrol.

Yours faithfully,


(A. E. Roberts),
Director.

Att.


67-3-13

12th April, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARO.

PATROL REPORT No.2 - 1959-60.

Reference your 30/5/10 of the 23rd February, 1960, I am forwarding you six (6) copies of the map prepared by Mr. McBride and attached to the above numbered Patrol Report.


(A.E. Roberts),
Director.

Att.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Statement
No. 19

Port Moresby,
March 15, 1960.

SEVENTY-FIVE DAY PATROL THROUGH STRICKLAND AND RENTOUL
RIVER REGION IN WESTERN PAPUA

(Statement by the Actg. Director of Native Affairs, Mr. T.G. Aitchison)

A seventy-five day Native Affairs patrol has been completed through isolated country fifty miles east of Kiunga in Western Papua. This is one of the few remaining areas of the Territory yet to be brought under Administration influence.

The patrol was made by Assistant District Officer B. McBride, accompanied by Patrol Officer R. C. Browne and Medical Assistant I. Forster, with ten Native members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, and sixty carriers.

In the country nearest to Kiunga Station the East Awin and Pare people have had some years of intermittent contact with the Administration. They are settled, and tribal fighting has ceased. Their attitude to the patrol was shy but friendly. The East Awin and Pare groups occupy the area between the Elevala and Strickland Rivers. About thirty Pare men accompanied the patrol as carriers.

When the patrol moved east of the Strickland, the Biami tribes were very wary and all the men, with a few exceptions, carried bows and arrows. This region is remote from any of the government stations in the adjoining districts, and although there was one exploratory prewar patrol, and several postwar patrols have been into sections of the Biami country, Administration contact with the population is still very limited.

Throughout the Biami area the majority of the people did everything possible to persuade the patrol to move back to the east, out of their region, and readily volunteered to provide guides, all of whom professed to know nothing of any tracks except those leading out of the Biami country. Most of the guides deserted the patrol soon after leaving their own hamlets. Interpretation in the Biami area was also difficult.

The general attitude of the Biamis to the patrol varied from hamlet to hamlet. Some groups welcomed the government party and were ready to be friendly. Others were cautious but willing to trade food for steel axes and knives. One or two clans were openly hostile.

When first entering the region the patrol met a party of 50 Biamis armed with bows and arrows, but they were friendly and took the patrol to their communal house. Guides then led the patrol to another hamlet where the people were also friendly. They in turn provided guides but when the third hamlet was approached the patrol saw about 60 armed men rushing about and chanting war cries. The guides, who claimed friendship with this group, called out that the patrol had come with peaceful intentions. This, however, had little effect and the din continued while the warriors worked themselves into a frenzy.

Reporting the incident, Mr. McBride said: "With the local guides making frantic signs to these warriors, the patrol moved towards the armed men, and as soon as we did this the majority retreated to their communal house and viewed our approach from the veranda. About twenty armed men, however, remained in the nearby food gardens, and as we advanced some of them made mock gestures of slinging arrows. The patrol personnel lifted their rifles and slapped the butts to indicate that we also were armed. The fighting men got the idea, lost heart and gave the game away. No rifle shots were fired, and later some seventy armed men visited the camp. When told to disarm they did so, and two hours were spent with them explaining the general aims and purpose of the Administration. They were also warned not to attack the patrol. After this

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talk one young headman, probably a fight leader, and three others offered to guide the patrol next day."

Mr. McBride states that the next group contacted were friendly, and brought a pig and other food for sale to the patrol. They said they were not like their "troublesome" neighbours and wished to be friends. These Biamis were carrying arms when they first sighted the patrol, but on recognising the strangers as a government party, immediately put down their bows and arrows and hastened to greet the patrol in a friendly manner.

Later when leaving a hamlet called Sodubi, in the Biami country, the patrol was openly attacked, four arrows being discharged at the rear of the party. This occurred when the Sodubi headman and another Sodubi man were leading the patrol as guides. No one was hit though a police constable claimed that an arrow had barely missed his head as he ducked. Two other arrows passed over the patrol and the fourth fell short. The patrol immediately fired warning shots and the assailants dispersed. When the Sodubi headman returned to the patrol after ascertaining who was responsible for the incident, he said he had not known the attack was to be made. It had been instigated by a few youths from another hamlet with some of their Sodubi friends. Many more men than those who had made the attack were in the area at the time.

While all this was going on four elderly men came out of the nearby forest and walked through the gardens right up to the patrol. They were unarmed, and indicated that their homesteads lay to the west. They explained that they were coming to see the patrol when they heard the shots.

Mr. McBride decided to camp in the area, and within an hour or so groups of unarmed Sodubi men began to drift in, including the young men concerned in the garden incident. Talks were held with them, and a pig was brought to the patrol as compensation for the attack. Although there were around seventy armed men at the homestead when the patrol left next morning, no open threats were made but a few armed warriors followed the patrol at a distance for a mile or so along the track.

In other Biami hamlets Mr. McBride got the impression that the people were not sure what to do and visited the camps to size up the situation.

In his general report on the Biami people Mr. McBride says that they have no concept of Western ideas of law and order. Tribal fighting and killings occur, and ritual cannibalism takes place after a raid. These things are openly talked about, and when the Biamis were told by Mr. McBride that the government and civilised people regarded cannibalism with abhorrence, they appeared to be amazed at this attitude. The tribes or groups have no central structure in a political sense, and clans within groups war with each other.

The patrol report states that all the tribes east of the Strickland are hungry for steel axes and knives as most are still using stone implements, bamboo and bone knives. What little steel they do have appears to have reached the area over a native trade route extending north into the Southern Highlands District. The crude stone

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axe used by the Biamis is ground from a green or black stone, and after being shaped into an adze head is fastened to the shorter end of a "7" shaped handle. Its cutting power is very limited, and the effort involved in clearing land for food gardens is tremendous.

Housing and Homesteads.

The Biamis live in communal homesteads located in their garden lands, some occupied by clans and others by extended family groups. The largest houses sighted by the patrol were 70 yards long, with walls rising to 20 feet. These houses are built on ridges, so there are different floor levels. The interior of each house is divided to form separate sections for living quarters and sleeping compartments. The houses are rectangular in plan and are roofed by a thick thatch of sago palm to give the dwellings reasonably long life.

Agriculture

The people east of the Strickland River (Biamis, Supeis, Dabas, Gebusi and sub-clans) cultivate food gardens containing mainly bananas, sugar cane, taro and some sweet potato. The Akium people west of the Strickland are sago gatherers and hunters. The Supei, Daba and Gebusi groups have extensive stands of sago as well as food gardens. On the plateau where the main Biامي groups are located the food gardens are very extensive, some of the largest of these communal gardens covering an area of up to 200 acres, and the patrol often walked for hours through secondary growth flourishing on old garden sites. All the gardens in this region are reasonably well fenced.

East of the Strickland there are groves of coconut palms at new and old homestead sites, some of the palms appear to be over 30 years old, and are bearing very well. It is thought these were established with nuts taken into the area via Lake Murray. However, not one coconut palm was seen in the Biامي country west of the Strickland although the area appears suitable for them.

Pine Stands in Swampland.

North of the Elevala River, at an altitude of about 600 feet, the patrol passed through large patches of swamp in which were extensive stands of pine. Mr. McBride reports that the pines grow to around 80 feet high and are up to three feet in diameter. In places there would be at least 50 trees to the acre. Unfortunately samples of the timber and some seedlings obtained by the patrol for identification by the Forestry Department were lost in a canoe accident on the return trip to Kiunga. Other samples are now being obtained.

Population.

The total estimated population for the Biامي, Supei, Daba and Gebusi groups is just under 3000.

Terrain:

There is not one mountain range in the whole area patrolled. The Elevala region is mainly swamps with occasional low ridges. A series of small ridges divides the Elevala from the Strickland watershed. Immediately north of the Elevala River there are small ridges and large patches of swamp, and farther north the swamp country finishes and the area is criss-crossed by low sharp ridges running to all points of the compass.

East of the Strickland River for about 25 miles there are
(over)

mainly low ridges rising to a few hundred feet, interspersed with small patches of swamp. East of this again the country changes sharply to over 1500 feet, and a dissected plateau runs in to the foothills of the Kauris Range. From a high tree, the patrol observed that this plateau is about the same altitude as the Great Papuan Plateau extending out from Mt. Bosavi.

Mr. McBride has been commended for having carried out an excellent patrol, and for the skill and patience he displayed in his contact with the people of the area. The information he obtained will be invaluable to other officers when undertaking extension and consolidation patrols in the region.

Joan
he at
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Pne
Re



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-13.

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua,

4th March, 1960.

MEMORANDUM TO:

His Honour,
The Administrator,
Territory of Papua & New Guinea,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2.1959/60 - KIUNGA.

This Patrol Report is passed to you for Your Honour's information as I believe you will be interested in the contents. The area patrolled was part of the Strickland River system and included the Cecilia, Rentoul, Elevala and Black tributaries.

My comments to the District Officer deal in brief with the subject matter.

I suggest that Mr. McBride has performed a highly commendable feat in contacting these people after the manner recorded and consolidating influence in areas already contacted.

I further suggest that the Report might be of interest to the Honourable Minister of Territories and might be the subject of a press release.

*Jagme -
he showed
he acted*

*Press
Release*

*a good job and an
excellent report*

*But
83*

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Actg. Director

67-3-13.

4th March, 1960.

District Officer,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2.1959/60 - KIUNGA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report together with comments is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree with the remarks contained in paragraphs 2 and 4 of your covering memorandum.

Batteries for your A 510's have been forwarded.

The Anzane outboard engines are being replaced with Archimedes. Let me have separate correspondence on the replacement of the Anzanes.

Mr. McBride's diary is most informative on the terrain and gives a fine detailed description of incidents which occur not infrequently during this type of patrol. He has certainly displayed great patience with the people and has handled each situation as it arose with skill and determination.

I believe that the patrol penetrated the area sufficiently deeply for the moment in view of the resources at our disposal. To have penetrated further would have demanded a properly organized airdrop and we would probably have been put in a position where it was necessary to establish a Patrol Post to ensure satisfactory follow-up action. There is a tentative plan to establish a Patrol Post in 1965/66.

I am gratified to note that it was unnecessary to take any real police action.

Mr. McBride has gone to great pains to record the relationships of groups of people, which will be extremely valuable during consolidation work. However, as he states, too much reliance should not be placed on the information gleaned as there was no way of checking. Interpretation difficulties would no doubt aggravate this.

The records concerning native dress, weapons, customs and trade have been handed to the anthropologist for his information.

The notes on page 22 of the Report will be brought to interested parties within the Department of Agriculture.

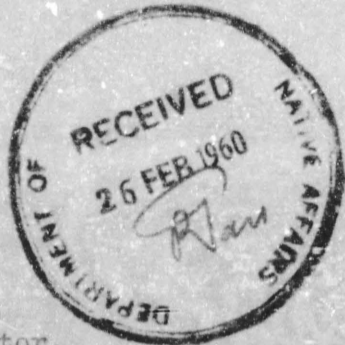
A good record of a strenuous and valuable patrol capably performed. It is proposed to make a press release of part of the contents of the Report.

A.A.R.
[Signature]
(A.A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-13. ✓



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-5-10.

District Office,
Daru,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

23rd. February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

PATROL NO 2 - 1959/60

STRICKLAND - ELEVALA - BLACK RIVERS
KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT - B. McBRIDE A.D.O.

1. Forwarded herewith are two copies of the above Report together with a map of the area patrolled (forwarded under separate cover). Could six copies of the map be printed please for distribution within the District.

2. Owing to Mr McBride's preparations for handing over his Sub-District before proceeding on leave and my own commitments in relation to Outstation Inspections I was unable to discuss the report with Mr McBride before his departure. However, the report is detailed and descriptive and indicates an important task conscientiously carried out.

2. Page 14. East of the Strickland River.

(a) Mr McBride's comments on restricted entry to this area are being considered in conjunction with your 1-4-2 of 5th. February, 1960.

19. Oct.
13/14 Dec.

(b) Australian Petroleum Company are interested in obtaining Pare Recruits and at the present time their recruiter is at Lake Murray. If they can be obtained they will be flown out by Catalina. Approximately 250 recruits are required immediately by this company.

4. Incidents.

The incident at SIRODUBI (Page 18) was reported to you by radio at the time it occurred, the patrol having made radio contact with Balimo. The affair was handled sensibly and firmly.

No comment

As to whether the withdrawal of the patrol (due to shortage of supplies) is likely to persuade the Biamis that similar tactics by them in the future will be equally effective is problematical. The report suggests ~~that~~ that the aggressive action was confined to some hotheads. Future patrols to the area will however be forwarned.

5. Proposed Patrol Post.

The proposal to establish a Patrol Post at the junction of the NOMAD and HAMAM Rivers is a logical one. It is true that little can be done in this area with patrols operating out of Kiunga and Lake Murray, the logistic problem proving far too costly and difficult. I have not yet received specific proposals from Mr McBride (Page 24 refers.)

6. Pine Trees.

Samples will be forwarded when obtainable.

7. Wireless Communication.


The A 510 portables are invaluable. Occasionally I could receive the patrol schedules at Daru when the patrol was at KUDA U.F.M. Station. Could a supply of batteries be forwarded please for the two sets used in this District?

8. Police.

I have since visited Kiunga and have taken steps to improve the quality of the detachment by replacing the Senior N.C.O. and other members due for leave.

9. Outboard Engines.

The Anzans in this District do not stay in service for long despite adequate maintenance. Most damage occurs in the underwater gear and is probably due to the fine debris in the rivers penetrating the seals. At the same time the engines are overworked in attempting to push loads against 5 - 6 knot currents.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

30-5-10.

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DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

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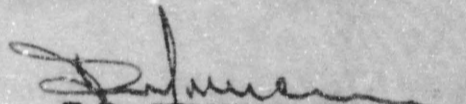
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K.R. WILLIAMSON,
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA Sub-District,
WESTERN District.

5th January, 1960

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. 2-59/60 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting : B. McBRIDE, A.D.O.

Personnel Accompanying : Mr. I. FORSTER, E.M.A. (Part)
Mr. R. C. BROWNE, P.O. (Part)
10 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 N.M.O.'s
50-60 carriers.
Personal Servants

Area Patrolled : East Strickland between the
CECILIA and RENTOUL rivers.
East Awin between the ELEVALLA
and BLACK rivers.

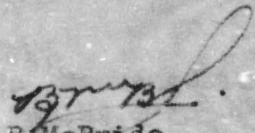
Duration : 13/10/59 to 26/12/59
75 days

Area Last Patrolled : East Strickland 1953 (part)
East Awin 1948 (part)

Map Reference : FOURMIL BLUCHER, RAGGI, KUTUBU.
Patrol Map 4 miles: 1" enclosed.

Objects of Patrol : Establish Contact and Carry
Out a Population Survey.

Results of Patrol : As shown herein.


B. McBride

Assistant District Officer.

DIARY:

Tuesday 13th October, 1959:

Kiunga to new Catholic Mission site near Guretmin past the mouth of the ELEVALA river in 6½ hours. M.V. MAWA used.

Wednesday 14th October, 1959:

By powered canoe into the ELEVALA river and thence upstream for 5 hours to arrive at SOGOROM.

Thursday 15th October, 1959:

Up-river to BIHANAI in 9 hours. 5 hours fixing motor.

Friday 16th October, 1959:

Up-river to KESAPAEIU in 8½ hours. Many hours of this journey taken up pulling canoe over shallows and bars.

Saturday 17th October, 1959:

By track to GIMENA in 5 hours.

Sunday 18th October, 1959:

To TEBUDA in 3¼ hours. To DUANNA in 2.25 hours.

Monday 19th October, 1959:

To IDIENNA in 1.50 hours. To STRICKLAND river and BASE CAMP in 1.45 hours. Local PARE people in with food.

Tuesday 20th October, 1959:

Two Constables with carriers returned to KESAPAEIU to collect remaining patrol gear. Local PARE people from IDIENNA sent across STRICKLAND to effect contact with the SUPEI people. Three SUPEI men into camp in the afternoon.

Wednesday 21st October, 1959:

Two Constables left BASE CAMP with N.M.O. Const MOISU, together with others, commenced cutting a large canoe for the STRICKLAND river crossing.

Together with Mr. FOSTER, E.M.A., two police and 8 carriers returned to small hamlet of YUMINEA (near IDIENNA) and then cut-off to follow a faint pad and reach the small PARE hamlet of SIMERENA 2 hours later. On to ASIPOANA in another two hours.

Thursday 22nd October, 1959:

To TETERENA in 2½ hours. To Unevangelised Fields Mission KUDA (DEBA PARE) in 1½ hours. Met Mr. & Mrs COCKROCHANE and Mr. HADLOW of the U.F.M. and D.N.A. Officers, Messrs BROWNE and BARBER, ex LAKE MURRAY.

Friday 23rd October, 1959:

At the U.F.M. KUDA. Inspected airtrip and general talks on local native affairs with the mission people.

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Saturday 24th October, 1959:

Messrs BR WNE and BARBER to KUDA village to commence census of the PARE division. Mr. FORSTER and self to TUMATAMA in 2 hours. To IUMORA in 45 minutes. To WAKIANA in 1 1/2 hours.

Sunday 25th October, 1959:

To TPIENNA in 4 hours. To BASE CAMP in 1 1/2 hours. Police and carriers in ex KMSAPAEIU with patrol gear.

Monday 26th October, 1959:

At BASE CAMP. Sorting and packing carriers loads. Discussions with 15 SUPEI men from across the STRICKLAND re purpose of patrol and proposed patrol route etc.

Tuesday 27th October, 1959:

Large canoe completed by 1100 hours and dragged to the STRICKLAND river. Together with Mr. FORSTER, E.M.A., SIX members R.P.&N.G.C. carriers and SUPEI guides proceeded to the STRICKLAND-CE... A river junction in 20 minutes then made the crossing at the junction. 45 minutes to get all gear and personnel across.

For some 15 minutes through the STRICKLAND flood plain to reach low ridges. Thence over a well cut track (cut for our visit) and through two small gardens to arrive at the first SUPEI hamlet of GWIRIABINA 1.15 hours later.

Camp made some hundred yards from the hamlet. Men, women and children in with a large offering of food which was purchased. The people advised that next group 2 1/2 days away and that they wished us to stay tomorrow as others were bringing in food for trade then.

Wednesday 28th October, 1959:

Remained GWIRIABINA. Over 40 men and women came into camp late in the afternoon with considerable food. Several men volunteered as carriers and guides for tomorrow.

Thursday 29th October, 1959:

ENE 1 hour. NE 2.20 hours and through two gardens to arrive at the large communal house of FUNGOBI. One boy and two old women only in the house as runners sent yesterday to advise of our arrival did not go to FUNGOBI. 20 locals, including 8 women and children into camp with food in the afternoon.

Friday 30th October, 1959:

NE 2.20 hours to a very large old deserted DABA GROUP house. Two SUPEI lads sent ahead earlier in the morning brought 10 local men in to see us after we had waited 1 1/2 hours. Locals greeted us with much enthusiasm and led us NE for 50 minutes to arrive at their hamlet of WASIU. 38 men women and children into camp later on in the day with large offerings of food.

Saturday 31st October, 1959:

SSW for 2 hours to DABA group hamlet of HAOBI. Good reception and 20 locals in with food late in the afternoon.

Sunday 1st November, 1959:

Remained at HAOBI. Self and many carriers suffering from severe colds. Local people in with more food.

*Maybe not to spend
- money on the people
- they were
- alone today.*

Monday 2nd November, 1959:

SW for 1.30 hours to the DAMAMI river. 2.30 hours getting gear across this flooded stream. Thence 1 hour SW to the SUPEI hamlet of OMOWABI. Good reception. ✓

Tuesday 3rd November, 1959:

SW for 1.20 hours to the ANDU river which was crossed without difficulty. Thence generally SW to the garden hamlet of GIWANIBINNA (1.15 hours). Only a few people here and very little food available so continued on SW for another 1.15 hours to another small hamlet called UABINNA. Good reception and a little food purchased. ✓

Wednesday 4th November, 1959:

ESE for 2.50 hours along a well defined path to arrive at WANGIBINNA. Indications of a large group so made camp. 10 local people in with three pigs and a large quantity of food for sale. People very friendly. ✓

Thursday 5th November, 1959:

Four suspected pneumonia cases amongst the carriers. E.M.A., self and many carriers down with severe colds so remained at AWANGIBINNA. People in with more food and many of these local people also suffering from bad colds. ✓

Friday 6th November, 1959:

ENE for 2.40 hours to homestead of UWARABINNA. Carriers still suffering from colds and about all-in so made camp. Good reception and food purchased. ✓

Saturday 7th November, 1959:

SE for 2 hours to arrive at the NOMAD or CIRUMI river. River very low as there has been no rain for weeks and all patrol members waded across easily. Thence 1 1/2 hours generally SE to cross the HAMAM river and then on for another 1/2 hour to make camp in the forest as local guides indicate that the next group is miles away and heavy rain falling. ✓

Sunday 8th November, 1959:

ENE for 1 hour to arrive at SIRIGUBI which is reported as a hamlet off the GEBUSI group. Remained the day establishing contact and coaxed 25 men and women in with food to sell to us. ✓

Monday 9th November, 1959:

~~SUPEI guides deserted during the night - the fourth time this has happened now.~~ Luckily a DABA man walked into camp to see us and volunteered to take us on further - he, the DABA man, now being our Interpreter per medium of MOTU-AWIN-PARE-DABA-GEBUSI. Local GEBUSI people indicate that they will guide us to the SUI or RENTOULE river. ✓

Generally SE for 1.10 hours to a fairly large communal house of a GEBUSI group called SEGUBI. Some 40 people in the process of constructing a new large homestead. Stayed four hours talking to the people and purchasing a little food. Thence SW for 35 minutes to the KUMA river which was forded. South for 1 hour to another GEBUSI homestead called POPAUBWI. DABA interpreter deserted soon after arrival and patrol left without means of communication. Local people quite unconcerned, although a little timid, and after using sign language and purchasing a little food with trade were swamped with bananas for more trade. ✓

*Should have
in water tent
Kuma to Sam
Lynph - 1/2*

4

Tuesday 10th November, 1959:

Together with 10 local men proceeded generally WSW 1.40 hours to reach the RENTOUL(SUI) river. Followed down along the bank for 25 minutes ~~tho~~ arrive at a crossing where two bamboo rafts were tied. POPAUWABI men called out for half an hour and four men came down to the river and crossed over. Men indicated that they came from USAMWI homestead. People indicated that a track lay over the RENTOUL and to the SW across the TIOMU river and on to the hunting grounds of the LAKE MURRAY SUKI people. All the GEBUSI men present seemed to think that we had come from either LAKE MURRAY or the Southern reaches of the STRICKLAND river and that we wished to return to that area. As we had no interpreter it took some time and patience to convince the men that we wished to return NW to our camp. Eventually 4 men of USAMWI elected to guide us back to SUPEI country; the POPAUWABI men indicated that they wished to return home & did so.

Moved off to the NW through thick bush for an hour and made camp near a small stream as raining. Six men and youths ex SIRIGUBI (visited on the 8th) arrived into camp late in the afternoon. They were most jubilant to have caught up with us as they were carrying a pig which they wished to sell for a tomahawk, glass and sundry small goods. Pig purchased and men, on invitation, remained in camp with us that night.

Wednesday 11th November, 1959:

SIRIGUBI men returned home. NW $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach the junction of the KUMA and NOMAD rivers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours crossing the streams thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours NE through trackless bush to reach the UWARIBINNA-SIRIGUBI track (followed on the 7th). Followed back up this track for an hour to arrive at UWARIBINNA. GEBUSI guides ran off when we were still a half hour out from this SUPEI homestead. Sufficient food purchased for carriers.

Thursday 12th November, 1959:

NW for an hour to WARIBINNA hamlet. Very few present but reception good. Continued to the NW for another hour to arrive at MOIASUBI where we were met by 60 friendly men, women and children.

Friday 13th November, 1959:

NW for 40 minutes to the ANDU river and KIORIBI garden hamlet. NW 1.45 hours via the garden hamlet of MUMAIGUBI to arrive back at OMOWABI. Practically all patrol food supplies exhausted and only a little local food available this visit.

Saturday 14th November, 1959:

To the DAMAKI river in an hour. River low and forded. Passed via two small gardens to arrive back at GWIRIBINNA in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. To the STRICKLAND river in 1.05 hours thence across and back down to the BASE CAMP.

Sunday 15th to Friday 20th November, 1959:

At the BASE CAMP. Awaiting arrival of supplies ex KIUNGA and return of MESSRS BROWNE and BARBER ex PARE Patrol. Radio KIUNGA advises that large powered canoe could not get up the ELEVALA river on first attempt owing to very low water and obstacles and bars.

Messrs BROWNE & BARBER arrived BASE CAMP Thursday 19th.
Messrs FORSTER & BARBER departed for KIUNGA Friday 20th.
SUPEI men indicate that they will guide us to BIAMI groups.

*Base Camp 1966.
preparation
Quintessence available 5*

Saturday 21st November, 1959:

Together with Mr. R.C. BROWNE, P.O., 7 members R.P. & N.G.C., 15 SUPBI carriers and 50 AWIN, YUNGUM and PARE carriers back to the CECILIA junction, across the STRICKLAND river and on to GWIRIBINNA (camped here 27th October). SE for 1.20 over a poor track to the DAMAMI river where 1.40 hours taken-up building a suitable bridge as the river in mild flood. 40 minutes ESE to make camp in the forest as heavy rain falling. Extremely heavy rain and thunderstorms- the first real rain since the commencement of the patrol.

Sunday 22nd November, 1959:

ESE 35 minutes to revisit GWIRIBINA. SE 1.10 hours to TIDIEBI. 35 minutes ESE to GIPORIBI. 40 minutes E to MOIABUSI (visited 12th). Camped. 60 people in with 3 pigs and ample food. (Cf. 22 people seen on 12th).

Monday 23rd November, 1959:

ESE 1.15 hours to SORISUBI where a little food purchased. NE 30 minutes to the large DABA communal house of SISIOBI. Camp made. L/Cpl reports two bush knives either lost or stolen. Only 20 people in with food although 40 counted at the communal house. Pig brought in at 2am for sale.

Tuesday 24th November, 1959:

ESE for 1.15 hours to the DABA homestead of SINARI. NNW 50 minutes to the DABA homestead of KOMGUIBI. NE 25 minutes across numerous small tributaries of the ANDU river and thence N 25 minutes to another DABA homestead called SIOMAE. People ran away when we approached as runners sent ahead did not arrive. Four men returned after 15 minutes and friendly contact made. 30 men and 4 women in with more than ample food in the afternoon.

Wednesday 25th November, 1959:

E for 1.5 hours to the DABA homestead of ANDUMABA crossing numerous small headwaters of the ANDU river en route. Only a small homestead and three men therein indicated that they would take us on to the first BIAMI homestead nearby. E 20 minutes to arrive at the BIAMI hamlet of IANAMASU. A very small house and only males seen. These men elected to take us on to the main BIAMI groups. N.E 1.5 hours. ENE 1.5 hours to arrive near the NOMAD (GIRUMI) river. Generally NE near the bank of this river for an hour then descended the 100 ft cliff and forded the river which luckily was low. Camp made on the south bank in heavy rain. 6 men from nearby BIAMI homestead into camp after the rain had cleared. No women seen this day.

Thursday 26th November, 1959:

20 armed men into camp mark before 7 am with bananas for trade exchange. Broke camp and met another 30 armed men a little distance along the track; some carrying bananas for sale. Armed party appeared friendly but I indicated that they should proceed in front of the patrol and this they did. Proceeded ESE for 1.15 hours (passing a hamlet to the NE of the track) to cross the NARUA river and enter extensive gardens (40 acres) and arrive at the large communal house of ABUNUMABIA. More armed men in, and around, the house but no indications of hostile intentions. Men, when told, put their weapons away. Several hours talking and obtaining guides. Pig and food purchased and pig shot with rifle at close range-people impressed.

NE for 40 minutes to arrive at another extensive garden (50 acres) and the large communal house of HURIMOBIA. Only

an old man and a boy near the house but 20 males arrived in from the nearby garden after some calling out. No women seen. View of the ranges 8-12 miles away to NE and E but main peaks covered.

NNW for 1.20 hours until guides deserted and the patrol left on a faint pad in the middle of thick secondary growth. Left the secondary growth and found a suitable camp site. Locals, including deserters, returned in the late afternoon with a little food and a pig for sale.

Friday 27th November, 1959:

Three men into camp before 7 am but soon ran off for no apparent reason. Gear packed and after some calling out men returned and took us on to the E for 55 minutes through more secondary growth and dissected terrain. Descended to a large garden where other men ex HURIMOBIA were waiting to sell us bananas. Thence E for 45 minutes along a well used track to the small garden house of SATIABI. No women seen. An hour spent getting guides thence ESE for 1.50 hours, passing several extensive gardens. Back into the forest, through a TARAVATU sign across the track - after the patrol made as compact as possible - and on to the large communal house of SIRODUBI where we were met by over 70 armed men behaving in a very threatening manner. (SEE INCIDENTS). Camp made 25 minutes out from this communal house and 30-40 men in to watch us.

2.15 am. awakened by rifle shot fired by guard and a great commotion within the camp itself. (SEE INCIDENTS).

Saturday 28th November, 1959:

Many armed men into camp picket mark; a few with a little food for sale and one man with a small pig. Men delighted with trade exchanged. After food purchased men wandered off but many seen, armed and half-hidden, in the forest watching us. Primitive DABA interpreter informed me that he had overheard some locals talking of preventing us continuing to the E. Men watching us disappeared and although we called out for an hour we received neither reply nor heard any movement in the surrounding forest.

Decided to return to communal house to avoid possible ambush on easterly track and, if possible, to obtain guides. Proceeded cautiously, with the interpreter calling as we went that we were coming as friends but were prepared for trouble. Mr. Browne, at the rear of the patrol advised that armed parties following us and that they appeared to have come from the Easterly track. Only old men and two young boys at the communal house and friendly; these old men informed us that some of the men were indeed wanting to fight us but others were against the proposal as they feared the rifles. (SEE INCIDENTS). Small groups of armed men drifted in from the E until 50 were present. As these men came in they were ordered to disarm and complied. Two hours spent with those present (many still absent) explaining the general aims and ideals of the ADMINISTRATION. The power and scope of the ADMINISTRATION emphasised and summary warnings issued re any attack on the patrol.

After persevering for some time one young headman (presumably a fight leader) and three others offered to guide us on to other FIAMI groups to the SW but would not take us E - possibly because their women were hidden in that direction.

SW for 2.30 hours, descending gradually down a ridge, to the garden house of TOTOGOBI. Two women and a small girl sheltering in the house from heavy rain but sent off soon after we had arrived. Camp made. 20 SIRODUBI men (unarmed) arrived an hour after

camp made. Firearms demonstrations given.

Sunday 29th November, 1959:

38 men into camp with a pig for sale. Dissention amongst these men as to which way we should proceed. Decided on ESE route to get patrol back in towards the main ranges. Accompanied by two local guides followed along a very rough track and over two gorges for 1.40 hours in a generally SE direction. Thence ENE for 20 minutes to the large communal house of KOROMBOI. (House 70 yards long) A very good reception and a small quantity of food and a pig purchased. Thence ESE for 30 minutes over a very well used track to arrive amongst extensive gardens (100-150 acres) and another very large communal house called SARIWEBIA. ESE for 20 minutes to make camp. Local men friendly and assured us that they were not like the SIRODUBI people and would not make any trouble. Heavy rain from 3.30 pm onwards but local people in with considerable quantity of food. ✓

Monday 30th November, 1959:

50 men into camp with two pigs and a small quantity of bananas. All proceeding most satisfactorily until one youth made a dive past Mr. Browne, four Constable and myself, grabbed a trade mirror on top of a box and dashed off. Unsuccessfully tried to grab the youth and as soon as we did everyone rushed off. A half hour later established contact again when two men approached within 50 yards of the camp. Mirror returned to us by the headman about an hour later after he alone approached camp & I went out to meet him. Some food not paid for and half an hour to coax the owners back in for their pay. These men offered to guide us on but no one else approached. ✓

ESE for 45 minutes to cross the gorge of the ORIGUMIO creek which flows into the Rentoul(SUI). S for 1 hour thence SE for 20 minutes over rough country to cross the gorge of the URUWA creek which creek also flows into the Rentoul river. S to SW for 65 minutes to arrive at SODUBI homestead consisting of two medium sized communal houses. Carrier cut his foot badly with an axe whilst making camp. ✓

Tuesday 1st December, 1959:

18 local men in with a very small quantity of bananas. No women seen. Tried unsuccessfully to get guides to take us SE along a well used track we had passed on entering near the houses yesterday. People indicated that we should go W. All men but one wandered off and this man continued to urge us to go W. Mr. BROWNE reports that four armed men running up and down along the path near the homestead 100 yards away across the creek; no direct threats made by these men. More armed men sighted along the same path soon afterwards. Remaining local man still urging us to go W in the direction of the STRICKLAND river. Returned across creek to first communal house and met by 25 unarmed men. Headman indicated he would take us SE after I had again explained the purpose of our visit and emphasised, again, that our intentions were friendly as they should well know by now.

With headman and two other locals leading the patrol commenced to proceed back to the track leading to the SE. Had gone but 80 yards out of the garden area through thick secondary growth when informed that arrows had been fired at the rear of patrol which was still in the garden. Self rushed back to the rear of the patrol and saw several men about 50 yards off preparing to fire more arrows. Warning shots fired by myself and one Constable and people promptly dispersed. (SEE INCIDENTS)

Camp site cleared in secondary growth and advised District Officer by radio at 3pm re the situation.

Requested airdrop of essential supplies to allow us to stay in the area. Contact again established and 50-60 men (unarmed as warnings issued) into camp with a few small bunches of bananas. Commenced building a ladder up a 60-70 ft tree to try and get bearings on the mountain ranges which are not visible from ground level. Double guards posted.

Wednesday 2nd December, 1959:

Contacted DARU (again via BALIMO). Commenced cutting airdrop site in small secondary growth. Several different groups of men into camp with small offering of bananas- groups numbering from 10-20 men and apparently from different houses and so I assume, trying to seize up the situation. General talk with these men and later I returned with four police to the local communal house to talk with the elders. Drop site cleared except for occasional tall trees on the sides and approaches.

5pm. District Officer advises that Native Affairs H.Q. has instructed patrol to withdraw as an airdrop cannot be arranged. Three days rations remaining for patrol personnel only.

Some men whom state that they come from a homestead near the CIWA river brought in a pig and a little food for sale. Pig shot with .303 as demonstration and people impressed.

Double guards posted.

Thursday 3rd December, 1959:

70 men, most of whom armed, counted in nearby garden and clearing around the homestead. These men were seen at 6am and in view of this no immediate attempt made to break camp but instead called out for them to put away their weapons and come up to the camp. 35 unarmed men into camp but remainder retained their weapons and remained some 70 yards off. All of the men whom came into camp decked out in cassowary headdress and wearing black face paint. Young man who offered to guide us west on the first again offered to do so and his offer accepted.

An hour later packed all gear and with self and Senior Constable proceeding returned back through the garden on the track past the communal house. Six armed men hidden amongst bananas and sugar flushed from their positions along the sides of the patrol. Armed parties near the homestead made no open signs of hostility as we proceeded past. Passed back over the creek and up past previous camp site. Mr. Browne, at the rear, reports that armed parties running up and down the track we had left.

N.W. for 1.50- slow going through secondary growth- to climb a ridge and sight many gardens and houses in the ravines to the S and SW. Re-crossed the CRUGIMIO creek and climbed steeply through thick secondary growth for 55 minutes. Mr. Browne advised that armed parties following the patrol. Patrol rested and told guide to tell those following us to come up and proceed in front together with the guide. Only four men did this. Remainder apparently returned to their homesteads as not again seen.

Generally NW for 40 minutes passing through extensive gardens- homestead names unknown- to arrive near another communal house called WAIALIPIA. Guide called out and armed parties, in threes and fours, came running in from the gardens but when they saw us put down their bows some distance away and came in to greet us in a friendly fashion. After about an hour, 40 men gathered around us, none of whom had been seen previously. Camp made some distance out from the homestead and people in with sufficient food for the carriers and a medium sized pig. People friendly but no women seen.

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Friday 4th December, 1959:

NW 20 minutes to cross the KUMA river and continue in the same direction for another hour to arrive on the edge of a steep ravine. Guides from WAIALIPIA would not proceed further as they stated that they had recently killed some people from the next group and were fearful of reprisals if they ventured further. Patrol once again left without local guides. Proceeded slowly down the ravine with the DABA interpreter out in front calling out as we went. Reached the creek and remained there calling out until a half hour later two armed parties slowly approached us from down the other side of the ravine. Took a half hour to coax these men across the creek and another $\frac{1}{2}$'s hour to talk them into taking us on further. W for 40 minutes along the river bank, passing the homestead of UMABIWIBA, to make camp. 35 men in with sufficient food for the carriers evening meal. People very friendly and stated that about 20 years ago another European had camped on this same site.

Saturday 5th December, 1959:

Crossed the HAMMAM river, by which we were camped, and climbed for 20 minutes to DADIBIA homestead. Spent some time talking to a number of men there whom had had a dance there the evening before. NW, NNW, then W for an hour passing through several small gardens en route. Guides changed thence WNW for 1.10 hours to arrive at more gardens and the communal house of KODOLOMBIA. SW 30 minutes to make camp. Ample food purchased and people very friendly but, again, no women seen.

Sunday 6th December, 1959:

Zigzagging from W to E for 1.25 hours to be met by armed parties making quite a commotion but when they saw that it was not the BIAMI people but the patrol they discarded weapons and brought us in a good quantity of food. Proceeded a short distance to the GEBUSI homestead of URAMOGI, changed guides, then off to the SW for 1.40 hours to arrive at SIRIGUBI (visited 10th November). 50 minutes SW to previous camp site. Local GEBUSI people in with some food. SUPERI carriers very happy to be back amongst their friends once more.

Monday 7th December, 1959:

Very heavy rain up to 10am. To the HAMMAM river in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours returning by route used on 7th November. An hour to fell trees and get the patrol over the flooded stream. Thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the NOMAD river over track used on 7th November. The NOMAD a raging torrent and impossible to cross so made camp and started cutting survey lines through the bush on the prospective AIRSTRIP site. No local people in and part ration issues only for carriers.

Tuesday 8th December, 1959:

River still up but starting to drop. Rough survey of potential AIRSTRIP site 7am until 12 noon. Job not completed but as river dropped and food supplies very low decided to leave the area as more rain threatening. 1.15 hours getting gear across the NOMAD, thence up the track to UWARIBINNA for 40 minutes to cut off to the west and proceed for another 1.30 hours to arrive back at AWANGIBINNA. Only a dozen men in with a little food and they state that most of the people in the bush gathering sago. Very heavy rains throughout the night.

Wednesday 9th December, 1959:

To UABINNA thence the DAMAMI river, below the junction with the ANDU river, in 3.40 hours. SUPEI country previously visited. The river in high flood and unable to bridge as trees too short and continually swept away. Camp made and commenced building a raft. Very little food for anyone.

*Wind no help
made this
sup empty*

Thursday 10th December, 1959:

River still a raging torrent as very heavy rains all last night. Police and carriers started cutting a large canoe as rafts impossible to control in the high fast flood. Constable HIHORI nearly drowned trying to cross the river. Less than half a pound of rice issued per man for the day.

Friday 11th December, 1959:

River dropped several feet and as right out of food and the canoe no where near completed made the crossing on a series of rafts between 7am and 6.30 pm. One raft lost with small patrol box and patrol table. Only swimmers across on the rafts and over twenty left on the opposite bank. Camp made on the north Bank of the DAMAMI. Some SUPEI people in with a little food but insufficient for all by far.

Saturday 12th December, 1959:

River dropped considerably and those on south bank brought across 6am-8am. Via GWIRIBINNA to STRICKLAND - CECILIA Junction in 2.15 hours. A relief to see our very large canoe still tied up to the bank. Across the STRICKLAND river and down to the BASE CAMP. Meat and rice issues to all. Very heavy rain. ✓

Sunday 13th to Monday 14th December, 1959:

At BASE CAMP drying out and carriers eating-up. Paid off 22 temporary PARE and SUPEI carriers and locals out to the NNW to advise people that we were leaving for there Tuesday. Three Constables with empty boxes and surplus stores returned for KIUNGA. KIUNGA advised by radio to send powered canoe up the ELEVALA river to meet them.

Tuesday 15th December, 1959:

Together with 7 member R.P.&.N.G.C. and 52 carriers via IDIENNA to DUANNA (PARE) in 3.10 hours and thence NNW for 1.30 hours to BENA (Censused by Mr Browne in November).

Wednesday 16th December, 1959:

To DIMINA in 2 hours crossing numerous small tributaries of the ELEVALA river and 50-100 crises en route. N-NNE-NW for 2 more hours to make camp. People in from SAGUNAI with food. ✓

Thursday 17th December, 1959:

NW for 1.15 hours to small hamlet of SAGUNAI. Continued for 2.45 hours through large patches of swamp in which there were swamp pines to arrive at the MENGE RIVER. River crossed and camp made near GRUMENA.

Friday 18th December, 1959:

Left GRUMENA and continued on to IARINA passing through numerous patches of swamp- some extensive- en route. Time walking 4 hours.

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Saturday 19th December, 1959:

From IARINA travelled NW-W-NNW for two hours to arrive at a deserted garden house. Many swamps. Thence continuing N-NNW through more swamp for 1.15 hours to arrive at a small garden house. Thence into low ridges, which gradually became higher as we proceeded, and across tributaries flowing into the WAI ANGGU. LIGNITE samples found in these tributaries. Continued N-NNW for 2 hours to cross a main tributary of SUPRISE CREEK and climbed to SANGENAMA homestead near the old A.P.C. camp. Camp made.

Sunday 20th December, 1959:

Walked for two hours over dissected country towards the N-NNW to SUPRISE CREEK thence generally in the same direction for another 3 hours to reach small tributaries flowing into the BLACK RIVER. Camped.

Monday 21st December, 1959:

One hour to the BLACK RIVER. Camp made then all hands put to cutting canoes for the down-river journey to KIUNGA.

Tuesday 22nd December, 1959:

All hands cutting canoes. Police to MacGregor Junction to meet Mr. BESASPARIS; expected in powered canoe ex KIUNGA.

Wednesday 23rd December, 1959:

Mr. BESASPARIS, P.O., KIUNGA, arrived making very slow time in the powered canoe against the flooded river.

Thursday 24th December, 1959:

Four small canoes completed. Small canoes close-lashed and platforms built for carriers. All patrol gear and non-swimmers on the large powered canoe. Others, including KIKORI and FLY river Police on each double canoe with platform.

Down stream to MacGregor junction the powered canoe nearly going over when the motor failed and we hit a tree in the middle of the stream. Into the Palmer river and the powered canoe nearly over again when we ran into bushes growing in shallows in the middle on a small island. Again caused by lack of control due to motor failure. Continued down the PALMER until we reached the site where MR. BESASPARIS was forced to leave two large canoes being pulled up stream. Camp made.

Friday 25th December, 1959:

River now calmer and MR. BESASPARIS reports that no serious eddies, back-waters and whirlpools downstream as compared with yesterday's run. Gear distributed amongst all canoes as motor has failed and large canoe has to be paddled. Down-river past SUPRISE CREEK entrance and the PALMER junction with the PYNANG to make camp some miles up from the ELEVALA river.

Saturday 26th December, 1959:

Down past the ELEVALA RIVER junction and to KIUNGA.

PATROL TERMINATED.

*Rayson - of boat
Reggie 30 h.p.
machines*

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was planned to make a population survey and establish contact with the tribes to the east of the STRICKLAND river. The patrol was also planned to return through the country between the ELEVALA and BLACK rivers in that part of the EAST AWIN division where population had been reported but the extent unknown.

Some months prior to commencement Mr. SESASPARIS, Patrol Officer, completed cutting a track through from the ELEVALA headwaters to the STRICKLAND and arranged with local PARE people to build a BASE CAMP on the banks of the STRICKLAND river itself. My tentative plan was to work in stages through the area between the RENTOUL and BURNETT rivers. I realised that this was an ambitious programme but it could be, and was, altered to fit in with changing circumstances.

The main difficulty confronting the patrol was of course supply as the BASE CAMP was located three days by powered canoe up the ELEVALA river thence three days carry across to the STRICKLAND river; 50 airmiles from KIUNGA. The ELEVALA river is difficult to negotiate due to snags, bars, and shallows and supplies were held up when the water dropped to a record low after weeks of dry weather. Canoes from KIUNGA could not even get as far as SOGOROM at one stage.

The AKIUM-PARE and PARE people located between the ELEVALA and STRICKLAND rivers had only been visited a few times, some not at all, and although friendly and settled it was not known how they would react to carrying across the STRICKLAND so carriers had to be walked in from KIUNGA. Un-loaded carriers took 6 days to reach KESAPAEIU via the SOME track.

Prior to commencement I arranged with Mr. BROWNE to set out on the PARE patrol at the same time I started for the STRICKLAND. Thus Messrs BROWNE and BARBER patrolled the PARE division whilst I made the first trip over the STRICKLAND river with Mr. FORSTER, B.M.A., from KIUNGA. On this first journey I had intended following up along the CECILIA river as far as possible and then cut southwards towards the RENTOUL. However the CECILIA route did not prove practical due to alleged lack of population and we ended up travelling where we were led. The people visited on this first journey were SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI; quite friendly and for the most part not at all shy. However local guides continually deserted and eventually, near the RENTOUL river, we were left with interpreters so the patrol returned to the BASE CAMP instead of hazarding on any further.

There appeared to be considerable more population in this area between the CECILIA and RENTOUL so I decided to return again with Mr. BROWNE. Messrs FORSTER and BARBER returned to KIUNGA. SUPEI men from near the STRICKLAND had by this time become frequent visitors to the BASE CAMP and had volunteered as guides and carriers. A permanent primitive DABA interpreter whom understood the BIAMI language was picked up on the way into the ranges and although interpretation was still not good we at least could communicate with people. On entering BIAMI territory the people proved to be very wary and occasionally openly hostile towards us. These people consistently tried to prevent us proceeding further east by insisting that neither tracks nor population lay in that direction; these people obviously wanted the patrol out of their territory. On two occasions the patrol was confronted with a considerable body of armed strength. Only six women were seen amongst the BIAMI and these were accidentally met in gardens.

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Finally at SODUBI, near the GEWA river, the patrol was openly attacked when we tried to continue to the east to link up with the area reached by Mr. BUTLER on his ^{patrol} from LAKE KUTUBU. An airdrop was called for as food supplies were in short supply and we wished to remain in the area. I did not wish to have to resort to taking food from gardens as this would undoubtedly have aggravated the situation. As an airdrop could not be made the patrol withdrew on instructions from NATIVE AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS. Thus a large section of territory still remains un-visited.

By this time there were insufficient supplies at the BASE CAMP to make a move into the area north of the CELILIA river so the patrol returned to KIUNGA by way of the BLACK river. The population between the ELEVALA and BLACK rivers proved to be very sparse, food supplies were running out fast, so the patrol made straight for the BLACK instead of extending to the east and the STRICKLAND as had been the intention. The patrol returned to KIUNGA with but one days rations left.

The country between the RENPOUL and NOMAD rivers has of course been visited pre-war. Although we hold no reports I have one old map dated 1938 which indicates that Mr. C. CHAMPION covered part of this area and did in fact get further in towards the KAURIS range than we did. Post-war Mr. D. CLANCY, whilst on escort duty with A.P.C., covered the area between the WAI ASAI and CECILIA rivers and indicated that there were only a few hundred people there. Mr. CLANCY also visited the headwaters of the CECILIA and the NOMAD- probably the DAMAMI. Mr. D. CALDER made a patrol into this area in 1953 from LAKE MURRAY but was forced to retire due to lack of food and an unco-operative people whom obviously wanted him out of the area. Constable (now Constable 1st Class) BORU who accompanied Mr. CALDER was also taken on this patrol.

In reading this report due allowance should be made for interpretation used and the fact that incorrect homestead, even group names, may have been deliberately given. Local interpreters were not good and at times obviously lying. Again, for example, whilst still amongst DABA homesteads the people claimed themselves BIAMI as they did not wish us to proceed into the BIAMI area as they feared for our lives so they later claimed. This apparently happened to Mr. CALDER in 1953 as Constable 1st Class BORU advised that that patrol did not climb into the plateau where the main BIAMI(?) groups are located.

*Sound
organizing*

At all times a reserve of rations was held to get us back to BASE should local food supplies fail. Thus the patrol as often as not had to rely on a day to day basis for local foods and frequently had to keep moving through several homesteads to obtain sufficient of these. Detailed information was practically impossible to obtain; half a dozen men would give half a dozen different answers to a simple question and then, five minutes later, give you entirely different answers again. The SUPRI men and the DABA interpreter whom accompanied us on the second leg saw nothing of the main BIAMI area and local guides frequently deserted. Guides were mainly obtained on a homestead to homestead basis as they were frightened to go further afield. Once guides would not even take us right into the next homestead only two hours from their own homestead; they stated that they had recently killed people at this homestead and returned to their homes after showing us the track thereto.

I was very pleased to have Mr. BROWNE with me, he is a very steady and reliable officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

EAST OF THE STRICKLAND RIVER:

The population between the RENTOUL and CECILIA rivers has had little or no contact with the ADMINISTRATION and there is no semblance of our ideas of law and order in the area. Tribal fighting, killings and cannibalism frequently occur and are openly talked about. In short although the area is not a restricted one it should be.

This patrol was met with varying attitudes in the area. Practically all of the SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI people met greeted us well and were usually not at all shy. They brought in food, frequently more than ample, and women, young girls and children came in to see us. In a few places women and young girls alone brought food into the patrol when we re-visited particular group and the men were absent. The BIAMI people on the other hand were reserved, distrustful and eventually openly hostile; they wanted us out of their territory. Only six women were seen in the BIAMI area and these were met unexpectedly along the track. After several incidents had occurred (SEE INCIDENTS) it became obvious that certain groups of the BIAMI were of two minds as to whether fight us or not. They were just not sure of the outcome so the impression I gained and in fact some of them openly admitted this to us. It is hard to say how the BIAMI took it all for although we stayed on for two days at SIRODUBI, where the patrol was attacked, the people may have considered that they had a win when we withdrew and if this were the case the situation is not promising for the next patrol into any of the BIAMI territory.

Some indirect influence has spread over the STRICKLAND river into the SUPEI groups by way of the PARE people located west of the river. The PARE people have had some years of intermittent contact with the ADMINISTRATION, are settled and under control. The PARE people themselves however are an isolated group and only a few of them have seen the outside world to date. Also since the Unevangelised Fields Mission has been established at KUDA in the PARE over the past year some SUPEI men have crossed the Strickland to work on the airstrip for steel. However killings, acts of cannibalism and occasional fights continue amongst the SUPEI. The SUPEI people do not war with the PARE and there is some friendly contact between hamlets located on either side of the river. It is mainly the SUPEI people whom visit the PARE; the PARE do not often cross the STRICKLAND.

DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI people appear to mix fairly freely but there is little or no intercourse between these three groups and the BIAMI. The languages are entirely different. The BIAMI people are very much feared by the DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI people and these latter named people were extremely reluctant to take us anywhere near BIAMI territory. On leaving BIAMI country and returning into the GEBUSI lands the GEBUSI did not know we were coming, mistook us for BIAMI and were prepared to do war with us - until they saw whom it was. The BIAMI appear to regard these neighbouring groups with some contempt and often, it would appear, come down out of their plateau to raid and kill in the lower country. All of these groups openly admit to acts of cannibalism after a killing or a raid. Indeed they appeared amazed when we stated that we regarded the practice as an abhorrent one.

*119. instructions
Feb. 5th 1960
This
subject*

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One SUPEI-SUPEI killing allegedly occurred near the homestead of UABINKA. Three separate killings were reported amongst SUPEI and DABA groups in the vicinity of GIPORIBI-BORISUBI-SISIOBI. A BIAMI raid into the area near SIOMAE in which a small homestead was burnt and the twenty inhabitants killed and eaten was brought to notice. A SINABI man's stomach and intestines were allegedly found in the bush by SINABI people and they accused the BIAMI of killing him and carrying off the body to eat. I realise that such reports from primitive people should be taken with a grain of salt until proved but they are quoted as they may serve to give a better picture of the state of affairs across the Strickland river. I suspect that the BIAMI group of SIKODUBI may have been involved in the alleged raid but there were apparently no survivors from this raid and it cannot be confirmed. Our un-friendly welcome amongst the BIAMI may have also been concerned with their raiding. Two SUPEI men who returned to KIUNGA with Mr. Besasparis last year (ELEVATA PATROL) beseeched me to stamp out the BIAMI raiding into their territory; this information may have got back to the BIAMI and they may have considered that we were coming as a punitive force. No action was taken on any of this information received as it would have been nigh on impossible to follow through to a successful conclusion. The area is also so remote from KIUNGA. We certainly could not properly control the area from here; any action on our part would most probably have aggravated the situation instead of improving it.

The people living in this area have been classified under several group names: SUPEI; DABA; GEBUSI; BIAMI. These appear to be loose names mainly concerned with languages and dialects. However it was impossible to get a proper classification because of poor interpretation and an unco-operative people. For example, at SODUBI where the patrol was attacked, the people claimed themselves WOROBO (probably clan name) and stated that they belonged to the WANIWANI language group. Our DABA interpreter stated however that the SODUBI spoke the pure BIAMI tongue; other BIAMI people also said the SODUBI were BIAMI. The SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI appear to speak varying dialects of the same language; they can make themselves understood to each other. The BIAMI tongue is completely different and is only understood outside that area by people living along their border region. The people claimed to know nothing of the group names reported in Mr. BUTLERS patrol out from BOSAVI although we could have not been more than two days walk from the area reached by him. There is probably another language change in the vicinity of the North and East Rentoul rivers.

These tribes or groups have no central structure in a political sense; clans within groups war with each other. The BIAMI appear to be more closely knit than the other groups but this closeness may be only formed against outsiders. The way of life, dress and garden techniques in the groups is of a muchness and appear to be similar to those reported near Mt. BOSAVI. One notes that the stature of the BIAMI is much heavier than that of their neighbours; they remind one of the HIGHLANDER. Mr. BROWNE, who spent last term at KOROPA, remarked on this several times and also noted that some items of dress were worn in a fashion similar to seen in the Southern Highland District. The people do not have the semitic nose of the PARE people and are entirely different featured to the AKIUM(AWIN) west of the STRICKLAND river. It seems probable that there is a trade route over the KAURIS range and into the MARENDA basin as some men indicated that some of their scanty supplies of steel came in that direction. KOROMBOI men also stated that they had heard of Europeans over the range. ✓

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Groups, possibly homesteads, named ILIEU, DINUK and AREA were reported to the south of the RENTOUL river and towards the TIOMU river. An ILIEU youth named EGABI who came in with Mr. BROWNE to the BASE CAMP from the PARE patrol indicated that the people south of the RENTOUL were few in number and friendly. The people whom claimed themselves KUBOR to Mr. CALDER claimed themselves either SUPAI or GNEUSI to me.

Standard RESTRICTED AREA drill should be maintained in this whole area. The people have heard of, or remember other Europeans but, especially in the BIAMI, the word GOVERNMENT just does not mean a thing to them. Again, particularly amongst the BIAMI, the people are likely to run-off at the slightest quick movement you make. Some 40 men took-off one morning when Mr. BROWNE commenced cleaning his teeth but were back five minutes later laughing at themselves; they explained simply that they just did not know what was going on.

ELEVALA - BLACK RIVER AREA:

There have been a number of Post-war patrols along the ELEVALA river itself the last being conducted by Mr. BESAPARIS, Patrol Officer, on KIUNGA Patrol No 9-58/59. However, the area east of SOME-GASUKE-KESAPARIU towards the STRICKLAND river has only been visited by Mr. CLANCY in 47/48 whilst he was on escort duty with A.P.C. The area is known as the EAST AWIN DIVISION.

Some 400 people have been censused in this area to date and there would perhaps be another 500 in the remaining block as far as the STRICKLAND river. Excluding the village of BENNA, which Mr. BROWNE censused in the PARE, only 100 people were seen in the small homesteads visited and these homesteads were hours apart. Similar small groups were reported to the east of our track and from information received they appear to extend nearly to the STRICKLAND.

From SIASUNAI, located in the headwaters of the ELEVALA river, extending to the north the people are AKIUM (AWIN), an extension of the main AKIUM groups to the west of the PARE. An AKIUM Constable accompanying the patrol could make himself understood amongst these people but he claimed considerable difference in dialect. Only a few men from this area have visited KIUNGA and this was when Mr. CLANCY and A.P.C. were in the area. Steel and cloth have been introduced as men travel as far as the FLY to trade with the main AKIUM groups. The people are poor specimens and eke out an existence gathering sage and hunting. A few very small gardens were seen but these were not looked after and contained only a few poor bananas. The people are not at all shy and greeted us well volunteering to carry our gear from homestead to homestead. A dozen came back to KIUNGA with the patrol. These people are settled and some men travel extensively. For example, men from near the ELEVALA took us through to the BLACK river. There may be an occasional killing in the area although none were reported. Like the FLY river AKIUM fighting amongst groups seems to have long since terminated. The area would be safe for unescorted travel.

South of SIASUNAI the people are AKIUM-PARE and PARE. This area was covered by Mr. BROWNE on the PARE Patrol.

North of the BLACK and towards the STRICKLAND along the MURRAY river a group named KANAI (KANA) have been reported. DABA people also apparently extend to the junction of the MURRAY and STRICKLAND. Small scattered AKIUM groups are found along the PALMER. North of the BLACK and towards the New Guinea Border has yet to be penetrated.

INCIDENTS:

On entering the main BIAMI area on 26th November the first large party of armed men met the patrol. No such parties had been met in either DABA, SUPEI or GEBUSI country. The party consisted of 50 men, fully armed, but they were friendly enough and led us back to their communal house named ABUNUKABIA. That same day using local guides we proceeded to another large communal house called HURIMOBIA where 20 unarmed males came in to see us after some calling out. After leaving HURIMOBIA local guides deserted but returned again the next morning to take us on to the small homestead of SATTABI and thence to the larger homestead of WAISOBI. All of these local people were reluctant to take us in towards the KAURIS range and indicated that we should go south and then return in the direction of SUPEI country. With WAISOBI men as new guides the patrol continued until confronted with a TARAVAFU SIGN blocking the track. The WAISOBI guides stated that there was nothing to worry about as they themselves had put up this sign as they did not know Europeans were coming; they thought it was someone else. However, as the sign blocked the road out from WAISOBI and not into it we were wary. The patrol was compacted as much as possible and proceeded. About a half-hour later, whilst still walking through forest, a great commotion was heard from numerous voices some distance away. The forest cleared into very extensive gardens and some 150 yards away across a creek in these garden lands we saw a very large communal house (SIRODUBI). In the small clearing near the house more than three score fully armed men were clutching weapons and running up and down crying out what was obviously a war chant. The noise was terrific. Numerous other armed men were moving about in the garden, some chanting; others remaining immobile and silent. These men in the garden appeared to be preparing for a flanking movement. The patrol was halted at the edge of the forest, again compacted, and half the rifle strength brought forward. The local WAISOBI guides whom remained with us claimed these people as friends and were set to calling out that we had come as friends but were prepared for any trouble. This had little effect and the din continued. The men were working themselves into a frenzy. With the local guides making frantic signs to these warriors we moved towards the group and as soon as we did the great majority retreated to the house and viewed our approach from the large rear verandah. Some two score armed men however still remained in the garden. As we approached closer a few of these made mock gestures of slinging arrows, rifles were lifted and the butts slapped with the hands to indicate to them that we were also armed. They got the idea, lost heart and gave the game away. No rifle shots were fired. Later 70 men were counted at the homestead but many others remained in the gardens and would not come in.

Whilst making camp that afternoon a local man tried unsuccessfully to grab a tomahawk from a carrier when un-noticed and against instructions moved just outside the picket line.

That same night, at 2.15 am, the camp became a turmoil for some minutes when the guard fired his rifle after PARE carriers from near LAKE MURRAY station ran outside their shelter and in a group commenced "WO-WO-WO-ing" outside our tent. They claimed that they had seen local men inside the camp but this seems very doubtful.

On leaving SIRODUBI it again became apparent that these people were of two minds whether to fight or not. (DIARY 28th Nov.) Indeed some old men stated that this was the case. One faction was for fighting but the others feared the rifles.

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Up to 30th November 4 tomahawks and 3 bush-knives held by carriers had been either lost or stolen due to carelessness and at camp sites. Whilst buying food at camp near the BIAMI communal house of SARIWEBIA a youth flatly dived past Mr. BROWNE, myself and four police to grab a mirror on top of a box and run off through the camp itself. He was not caught and the other local men also ran off. Contact was established and the people informed that we would not leave until the mirror was returned and 1½ hours later the headman brought it back to within 50 yards of the camp. However we could not establish good contact with the majority of men whom were reluctant to approach us as they apparently feared reprisals. On return of the mirror the headman was assured that we considered the incident closed but he too was wary.

Finally at SODUBI, still in BIAMI territory, and near the GENA river the patrol was openly attacked when four arrows were fired at the rear when we left to proceed to the south-east. When this attack occurred the headman of SODUBI and another from this same homestead were leading us as guides. As soon as the news came down the carrying line (the front of the patrol was in thick secondary growth) I turned to run back and the headman, realising what had happened, made frantic signs to me to continue to the SE. On returning to the rear of the patrol I saw some men preparing to fire further arrows and immediately fired warning shots at which the assailants dispersed. No one in the patrol had been hit although the 1st Class Constable claimed that one arrow had barely missed his head as he ducked. This was the only arrow that fell amongst the patrol; two others passed overhead and the third fell short. There were less than 20 local men present and in addition there were a few from SARIWEBIA where the mirror episode had occurred. The attack was not a concerted one (there proved to be many more people in the area) and this was indeed lucky as some 20 carriers were huddled like sheep against the garden fence they had to enter. The whole patrol compliment was returned to the clearing on the small ridge near the communal house and our DABA interpreter set to calling out to the men in the surrounding forest. The people were told (still calling out) that as we had been attacked we were staying until compensation was effected. Some men called back to us to go or they would kill us all. Soon afterwards four elderly men came out of the forest through the garden and right up to the patrol. They were unarmed and made no shoot signs as they came. These men, previously not seen, indicated that their homesteads lay to the west and that they had heard of us and were coming to see the patrol and heard the rifle shots. Soon afterwards the SODUBI headman returned and stated that he did not know that the attack was going to occur. I doubt if he would have been with us as a guide if he had known. He stated further that it had been young men from SARIWEBIA whom had actually fired the arrows as they were angry with us for making them return the mirror they had taken. He admitted that some youths from his homestead had been involved as they were friends of the SARIWEBIA youths. Others, unarmed, began to trickle in and soon 20 men were back on speaking terms with us. The people were told that we were staying until compensation had been effected and a pig was brought in the next day.

On leaving SODUBI the situation did not at all look good. Nearly 70 armed men had been counted gathered near the homestead. However, no open threats were made by these men (probably because they knew we were leaving) and although we had to flush out a few armed individuals hiding in garden through which we passed nothing untoward occurred. Some armed parties did however follow us out for a few miles.

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TERRAIN:

There is not one mountain range in the whole area patrolled. The ELEVATA region is mainly swamps with occasional low ridges; a series of small ridges divide the ELEVATA from the STRICKLAND watershed. North of the ELEVATA river one runs into small ridges and large patches of swamp until in the vicinity of SURPRISE CREEK the swamps cut out and the country becomes criss-crossed with low sharp ridges running to all points of the compass.

To the east of the STRICKLAND river for approximately 25 miles the country is mainly low ridges rising to a few hundred feet interspersed with small patches of swamp. East of this again the country rises sharply to over 1,500 feet and a dissected plateau runs in to the foothills of the KAURIS range. From a high tree it was observed that this plateau is about the same altitude as the GREAT PAPUAN PLATEAU extending out from Mt. BOSAVI.

NATIVE DRESS & WEAPONS:

The people in the east STRICKLAND tribes dress in the same manner however the DABA and BIAMI wear more ornaments, shells and shell ropes than do the SUPEI and GREUSI.

Males wear a well made hip-hip sago skirt covering over the buttocks and this skirt extends to the back of the knees. Second and third shorter skirts are worn over this first skirt giving the whole a tufted appearance. Between the loins either a double length piece of beaten bark or a woven PULPUL - similar to those in the HIGHLANDS - is used. Both front and rear openings are attached to waist bands of woven string. A 6" to 8" bark waist corset - similar to those in the Mt. HAGEN area - is worn around the stomach but PULPULS are not attached to it in any way. Ropes and ropes of woven string are worn both around the neck and thighs. Seed beads, sometimes girigiri shell bands are worn in ropes and bands across the forehead, around the neck and frequently wound from the neck under the armpits and up the back. Wrists and calfs are bound tightly with heavy plaited native strings and all males wear a large 1" bamboo piece through the nose. DABA and BIAMI men are as often as not seen in cassowary headdress and it is not uncommon to see neck, head and arm bands of opossum skins. The most notable point in fashion is the head which is completely shaved of hair back to the crown. From the back of the head fall down dozens and dozens of long greasy ringlets. All men carry their wooden ringlet curling pins in a small quiver decorated with a long grass tail and which is slung between the shoulder blades by means of a neck string. Only one cut Mother-of-Pearl shell was seen.

Female dress consists simply of a full STRING skirt and a bark cape. Bamboo nose pieces are sometimes worn and a little beads, and ropes of string, are also used but the women present a drab appearance compared with the men. The ringlet hair-do is not uncommon amongst women.

Weapons consist of the usual black palm bow about five feet in length and slender well made arrows. Bamboo blades and palm points are used in addition to ceremonial and fighting heads which are carved, decorated, barbed and boned tipped. Bamboo knives and bone daggers are worn in arm bands. Neither shields nor spears were seen.

A notable custom amongst the east STRICKLAND people is the flicking of the thumb against the bark waist corset when they first see you or look at anything new to them. This flicking makes a "TAT TAT TAT" noise and is accompanied by a long drawn-out "AR-EEEEEE" yell. When they become really excited over a gift or payment the men run, bend, put their heads together and in chorus loudly exclaim "YOI YOI YOI YOI YOI YOI". An ordinary handshake is used extensively amongst the people themselves by way of greeting and this is followed by one snapping the index finger of another using his thumb and forefinger. An arm extended above the head accompanied by a turning of the hand obviously means NO. Men indicate a pig by crooking the index finger, placing it in the mouth and pulling back the gums, and growling "GRR GRR GRR".

POPULATION, LOCATION, ESTIMATES:

Listed hereunder are the names, numbers seen, and estimates for the homesteads actually visited. The BIAMI estimate total has been arrived at simply by multiplying male skulls counted by three. Most other estimates are based on age groups seen and absent but in a few instances on comparative sizes of communal houses or homesteads.

<u>HOMESTEAD NAME</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>COUNTED</u>	<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL</u>
GWIRLABINA	SUPEI	40	60
FUNGOBI	"	20	50
OMOWABI	"	32	60
GIWANIBINA	"	20	40
UABINNA	"	25	40
AWANLABINNA	"	100	150
UWARABINNA	"	50	70
WARIBINNA	"	6	50
NOIACUBI	"	60	80
KIORIBI & HUNAIQUBI	"	6	50
TIDIBI	"	15	40
GIPORIBI	"	12	40
BORISUBI	"	15 (401)	30 (760)
WASU	DABA	38	70
HABOBI	"	23	50
SISIOBI	"	40	100
SINARI	"	10	50
KOMQUIBI	"	20	40
SIOMAE	"	44	70
ANDUNASA	"	3 (178)	20 (400)
STRICKABI	GEBUSI	30	50
SEGUET	"	40	70
POPAUWABI	"	20	60
USANWI	"	14	40
URAMOGI	"	20 (124)	60 (280)
IANAWASU	BIAMI	7	20
ABUNUMABIA	"	40	120
HURINOBIA	"	20	60
SATIABI	"	1	10
WATSCHI	"	18	60
SIRODUBI	"	70	210
KOROMOBOI	"	53	150
SARIWERTIA	"	50	150
SODUBI (area)	"	70	210
WAIALIPLA	"	50	150
UMABIBIWA & DADIBIA	"	55	150
KCOLOMABIA	"	61 (436)	150 (1440)
		1,199	2,880

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The SUPEI people live mainly between the DAMAMI and NOMAD rivers and extend east from the STRICKLAND river until they are met by DABA groups in the headwaters of the ANDU river. I would consider that they do not number more than 1,000 all told.

A few DABA communal houses are located in the ANDU river headwaters and near the NOMAD river. The main groups extend north from the DAMAMI river, across the CECILIA river and up to the WAI ASAI at least. DABA groups have also been reported west of the STRICKLAND near the MURRAY river. I suspect that they may also extend into the headwaters of the CECILIA. Mr. CLANCY reported only very scattered populations between the WAI ASAI and CECILIA; a hundred or so people all told. Six DABA communal houses were reported south of the CECILIA after the patrol left the area and were not visited. My estimate would be about 500 DABA people south of the CECILIA.

The GEBUSI people live in the country between the HAMAM and RENTOUL rivers and extend to meet the SUPEI and BLAMI. They appear to be few in number; there may be 350 of them.

The BLAMI people are mainly located in the plateau commencing some 20-25 miles east of the STRICKLAND river and in the headwaters of the NOMAD, HAMAM and KUMA rivers. They extend towards the foothills of the KAURIS range and SE across the GEMA or Nth RENTOUL river. I doubt if we saw half of the BLAMI communal houses but this of course needs confirming.

Reference to the map will indicate that large tracts of territory still remain unvisited between the KAURIS RANGE, the EAST RENTOUL and the CECILIA rivers. Whether or not there is population throughout the whole of this area could be quickly confirmed by an air survey bearing in mind that many of the houses in towards the KAURIS range are very large and contain many people; two houses seen were 70 yards long. I would estimate between 4,000-5,000 in the area but there could be more or, perhaps, less.

From the EAST RENTOUL RIVER, around MT BOSAVI and to the KIKORI river and WESTERN DISTRICT BOUNDARY the population has been estimated at 3,000 by Mr. D.N. BUTLER (P/R. 1 of 53/59 LAKE KUTUBU). There is a little over 1,000 people in the PARE DIVISION west of the STRICKLAND river and censused by MR. BROWNE.

A PATROL POST located at the AIRSTRIP SITE at the junction of the NOMAD and HAMAM rivers could in time effectively control the east STRICKLAND tribes and the PARE. From this AIRSTRIP SITE it is approximately 30 miles to the KAURIS range and the headwaters of the EAST RENTOUL and 40 miles to the MULLER RANGE and the KOROBA SUB-DISTRICT BORDER. The NOMAD RIVER site is recommended in preference to a BOSAVI post, recommended by Mr. BUTLER, as it is more centrally located and the population in the immediate vicinity appears to be more concentrated. We cannot get at this population effectively from either KIUNGA, LAKE MURRAY or LAKE KUTUBU.

BURIAL CUSTOMS:

In the SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI groups bodies are placed on platforms very close to houses. When the flesh decomposes the remains are buried in fenced graves up against the same houses. Items of apparel are hung from the platforms and on long crosses placed near graves. The stench around houses is terrific.

No graves were seen in the BLAMI but string bags containing skulls and bones were seen underneath houses. These remains could possibly have been war trophies or the remains of headmen; the numbers of bags seen containing bones would not tally with the death rate.

*Common in
Supe area
See p. 10.*

AGRICULTURE, TOOLS, COCKING:

The people east of the STRICKLAND river cultivate gardens containing mainly BANANAS, SUGAR CANE, TARO, and some SWEET POTATO. They provide a sharp contrast to the AKIUM west of STRICKLAND whom are SAGO gatherers and hunters. The SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI groups have in addition extensive stands of SAGO and these people are well off for food. On climbing into the dissected plateau where the main BIAMI groups are located gardens become very extensive and only hand planted sago stands were seen. Individual gardens as large as 200 acres were seen. The soil over the STRICKLAND river appears to be much better than that in the AKIUM groups. The forest is generally less dense and trees are not as large to the west. The patrol often walked for hours through secondary growth sprung up on old garden sites. All of the gardens are reasonably well fenced.

A little steel has been introduced but most use crude stone axes. These implements are ground from a green or black stone and after being shaped into an adze head are fastened to the shorter end of a "7" shaped handle. This "ADZE-AXE" is used in a similar fashion as we use an adze, the cutting power is negligible and the effort involved in clearing is tremendous. Garden sites are cleared of under-growth, planted with BANANA suckers, and whilst the BANANAS are growing the arduous task of felling timber commenced. It is not uncommon to see four feet high BANANA plants in semi cleared forest. When trees fall many plants are of course smashed but a fair percentage survive and the gardeners have a part early crop to keep them going. Fallen trees have branches knocked off but the trees themselves are not cut-up as too much time is involved using the crude equipment. At least a third of all gardens cannot be used because of the timber remaining therein. Fires do not appear to be extensively used in clearing nor are trees ringbarked.

A point that strikes one east of the STRICKLAND are the groves of coconut trees at both new and old homestead sites. I would estimate that many of these trees are over 30 years old; they bear very well too. These groves are limited to the DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI groups; not one tree was seen in the BIAMI although they should grow there. The trees probably came in via LAKE MURRAY and the PARE route. Even around KIUNGA itself coconut trees have been introduced by the ADMINISTRATION.

North of the ELEVALA and towards SUPRISE CREEK the patrol passed through large patches of swamp. Located in these swamps were found extensive stands of PINES. The PINES grew to about eighty feet and were up to three feet in diameter. In places there would be at least 50 trees per acre. Some timber samples and seedlings were brought back for identification but unfortunately the samples were lost in a canoe accident and the seedlings all died. The pines were in country approximately 600 feet above sea level. Further samples and seedlings have been sent out for.

See Forests

TRADE:

The east STRICKLAND tribes are steel hungry as most still use stone implements. A pig can be purchased for a tomahawk and are much preferred to bush knives. Small knives, mirrors and matches are the best light trade. Razor blades were fairly popular and trade beads went well in some groups. Salt was distributed but the people were not very interested in it. Cloth has some value near the STRICKLAND river. A little GIRI-GIRI shell could be carried and tried in the BIAMI as there is some already there.

A trade route appears to extend into the Southern Highlands District as BIAMI men indicated that some steel came in that direction.

HOUSING & HOMESTEADS:

The EAST STRICKLAND people live in COMMUNAL HOMESTEADS located in their garden lands. The method of house construction follows the same pattern throughout the area but there are considerable variations in sizes of dwellings. The BIAMI and DABA appear to live in CLAN dwellings whilst most of the SUPEI and GEBUSI appear to gather in extended family groups. Some relatively large houses were however seen in the SUPEI area. The largest occupied houses seen were amongst the BIAMI where we came across two houses 70 yards long. A house even longer than this was seen in the DABA area near the CECILIA river but it was very old and no longer used. COMMUNAL HOMESTEADS are located on ridges and amongst old or new garden places. In the BIAMI small garden houses, not shelters, are situated around the main dwellings.

Houses are rectangular in plan and divided by a partition withways about half-way down the length of the house. The front, which is located on the flat of the ridge, is on the ground and walls rise to 20 feet in a large house. This front section has one entrance through a barricaded door and is used as a cooking room. A slightly raised platform is usually found along the walls and it is thought that the single men may sleep here. The second portion of the dwelling is raised above the ground on numerous spindly posts and has a GORU PALM floor. This floor is as high as 6 feet above ground level in the cooking room. As the dwelling extends out over the slope of the ridge the GORU PALM floor becomes progressively higher until it may reach 20 feet above the soil. A large verandah overlooking the gardens is situated at the rear. Inside this floored section are sleeping compartments running along the walls and in which the women sleep. The men occupy the remaining central portion and appear to have exclusive use of the large verandah. Pigs are kept in pens under the raised floor just to the rear of the main division dividing off cooking and sleeping quarters. Sage thatch roofing is used exclusively and is thickly laid to give the dwellings a long life. Poles are laid lengthwise to strengthen the walls. The ridge pole of a large house would be 30 feet above ground level at the front entrance. A small clearing is usually located in the front of the dwelling but gardens or small secondary growth grow up to the sides and rear. The immediate surrounding areas are usually filthy; BIAMI dwellings presented a cleaner appearance.

INTERPRETERS:

Interpretation presented a difficult problem and on the first leg across the STRICKLAND we even ended up without any means of communication. In towards the KAURIS range the problem became even more difficult in so far as the people were not always friendly and the situation may have been aggravated by poor or deliberate mis-interpretation. We were forced to use a previously uncontacted DABA native to assist us in the BIAMI area and interpretation was per medium of MOTU-AWIA PARE-DABA-BIAMI. We usually had some check as far as the DABA tongue but I often wondered what the DABA interpreted said in BIAMI.

Names and 'villages' of interpreters used or useful are recorded for future use: KUMAE, headman of TEBUDA in the PARE who understands AWIA, DABA and SUPEI. An ILIEU youth named EGABI who comes from DETOBI south of the RENTOUL river and who was accompanied by GORO of IGABIRI in the PARE who speaks SUPEI, in addition to ILIEU. The DABA youth named GASA from ANDUKASA.

An AKIUM(AWIN) Constable is useful for the AKIUM-PARE area.

Unfortunately the DABA youth whom accompanied the patrol into the BIAMI would not return to KIUNGA to learn MOTU. Some SUPEI men said that they would return with us but at the last moment changed their minds. Some PARE men from MASHIPOPO in LAKE MURRAY understand MOTU and some SUPEI just east of the STRICKLAND river understand LARL.

STATION & AIRSTRIP SITES:

A separate letter is being written on a proposed PATROL POST to the east of the STRICKLAND river. Sufficient to say here that only two areas were seen where good AIRSTRIP sites exist. One of these is located at the junction of the NOMAD and HAMAN rivers and appears to offer the best possibilities. We had insufficient rations left to properly survey this strip site but we did establish that a 600 yards CESSNA strip could be put in with little difficulty; the 600 yards is practically dead flat and the rain forest is not particularly heavy timber. A little benching and filling would appear necessary for a 800 yards LAND OTTER strip. The site is 20 feet above river flood level and accordingly drainage presents few problems. Some 12 miles further up the NOMAD river and along the route travelled from the small BIAMI homestead of IANAM SU to the river itself are located three good stretches of flat ground which could be converted into CESSNA strips. A good search in this last named area might locate a DOUGLAS strip as we walked for three hours and found no sharp ridges only depressions of up to 50 feet or so. The country in this area is also well above river flood level.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Mr. FORSTER, E.M.A., accompanied the patrol on the first leg across the STRICKLAND and he has already submitted his report. Treatments were made wherever practicable but under the circumstances these could not be made often nor completed. At least half the people were not seen so an accurate assessment on the general health situation cannot be made at this stage. Amongst the people seen the usual septic sore and occasional cases of yaws were seen but people on the whole appeared fairly healthy.

The patrol members suffered from severe colds for a week but otherwise fared very well. Anti-malarial drugs were issued regularly to all hands so that the patrol would not be held up by the malarial menace. Two carriers cut themselves with axes and Constable TONKINION gave himself a nasty wound in the right calf whilst canoe making on the BLACK RIVER. However, no permanent damage was done to any of them and they are all up and about now.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS:

An A 510 set was carried and tri-weekly schedules maintained with KIUNGA. The set again proved its range and value and made for but a one man load.

Some of the small L.T. BATTERIES proved faulty but the trouble was adjusted by opening the ends and connecting a new wire on to the +1 1/2V terminal which had corroded. This fault was found in new batteries taken from the grease paper wrapping.

CARRIERS:

A permanent line of carriers was of necessity employed

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to the east of the STRICKLAND river. About 30 of these men were recruited from around KIUNGA and the remainder came from PARE groups. On the second leg 15 SUPEI men and an ILIBU youth accompanied us and did a fair enough job.

POLICE:

Except for the N.C.O. all inexperienced amongst primitive people such as those met. I had selected what I considered the best of the KIUNGA detachment but was sadly disillusioned at times. One member went completely to water in the BIAMI and at one stage tried to hide amongst carriers. Yet another had to be relieved of his rifle after an incident was over and until he cooled down. The N.C.O. himself had to be continually kept up to the mark. Constables HIHCRI, TONKION and AUWOKI however proved their stamina and their worth.

Six member accompanied the first STRICKLAND crossing and seven the second. The other police remained either at the BASE CAMP or ferried stores from the ELEVALA river. It is recommended that 10 police accompany the next patrol into the BIAMI and that at least four experienced members be imported to strengthen the patrol.

NOTES ON RIVERS & THE ELEVALA ROUTE:

The channel

A 15 HP. ANZANI OUTBOARD was used on a large canoe. The motor was not reliable nor was it powerful enough to move the heavy loads against fast currents. The underpowered, unreliable motor proved dangerous coming down the fast flowing BLACK and PALMER rivers as it could not cope with eddies, backwaters and whirlpools in these streams. A 25 H.P. motor would be required to get supplies up to the BLACK river.

The ELEVALA river is only safe to low draft vessels for five miles as the river is full of snags. At low water canoes have to be manhandled over bars, shallows and fallen trees. The shallows and bars start just past SOGOROM and the numbers increase rapidly from BIHANAI onwards. Towards KESAPAEIU the motor has to be lifted out of the water every few hundred yards; the stream here is merely a series of pools at low water.

From KESAPAEIU to the STRICKLAND river takes three days carrying but it could be done in two very hard days. Rest houses and ample food is available along this track. From KIUNGA to KESAPAEIU via the only track through SOME a walk of 5-6 days is involved; there is little food available along this route. It is recommended that carriers be walked in to save canoe space and that a fleet of small canoes be used to take supplies up the ELEVALA river if the water is low.

This patrol came down the BLACK, PALMER and FLY rivers when they were in flood and thus we had little difficulty as far as getting over snags and bars was concerned. In low water vessels should not proceed past GURETMIN just up from the ELEVALA mouth as there are large boulders in the stream. In a flooded river a boat could get many miles upstream past KIUNGA but this would be extremely risky as the river drops quickly. Rises and falls of up to 25 feet in a day are not uncommon at KIUNGA itself.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA Sub-District,
WESTERN District.

5th January, 1960

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. B-59/60 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting : B. MARRIDE, A.D.O.

Personnel Accompanying : Mr. I. FORSTER, E.M.A. (Part)
Mr. R. C. BROWN, P.O. (Part)
10 members R.P.A.N.G.C.
2 N.M.O.'s
50-60 carriers.
Personal Servants

Area Patrolled : East Strickland between the
JECILIA and RENTOUL rivers.
East Awin between the ELEVALA
and BLACK rivers.

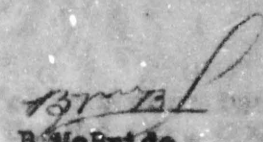
Duration : 13/10/59 to 25/12/59
75 days

Area Last Patrolled : East Strickland 1953 (part)
East Awin 1948 (part)

Map Reference : FOURMIL BLUCHEE, RAGGI, KUTUBU.
Patrol Map 4 miles: 1" enclosed.

Objects of Patrol : Establish Contact and Carry
Out a Population Survey.

Results of Patrol : As shown herein.


B. McBride
Assistant District Officer

DIARY:

Tuesday 12th October, 1959:

Kiunga to new Catholic Mission site near Guremin past the mouth of the ELEVALA river in 6½ hours. M.V. MAWA used.

Wednesday 14th October, 1959:

By powered canoe into the ELEVALA river and thence upstream for 5 hours to arrive at SOGOROM.

Thursday 15th October, 1959:

Up-river to BIHANAI in 9 hours. 5 hours fixing motor.

Friday 16th October, 1959:

Up-river to KESAPAKIU in 8½ hours. Many hours of this journey taken up pulling canoe over shallows and bars.

Saturday 17th October, 1959:

By track to GIMENA in 5 hours.

Sunday 18th October, 1959:

To TEBUDA in 5½ hours. To DUANNA in 2.25 hours.

Monday 19th October, 1959:

To IDIENNA in 1.50 hours. To STRICKLAND river and BASE CAMP in 1.45 hours. Local PARE people in with food.

Tuesday 20th October, 1959:

Two Constables with carriers returned to KESAPAKIU to collect remaining patrol gear. Local PARE people from IDIENNA sent across STRICKLAND to effect contact with the SUPEI people. Three SUPEI men into camp in the afternoon.

Wednesday 21st October, 1959:

Two Constables left BASE CAMP with N.M.O. Const MOISU, together with others, commenced cutting a large canoe for the STRICKLAND river crossing.

Together with Mr. FOSTER, E.M.A., two police and 3 carriers returned to small hamlet of KUMINEA (near IDIENNA) and then cut-off to follow a faint pad and reach the small PARE hamlet of SIMTENA 2 hours later. On to ASIPOANA in another two hours.

Thursday 22nd October, 1959:

To TITERENA in 2½ hours. To Unevangelized Fields Mission KUDA (DEBA PARE) in 1½ hours. Met Mr. & Mrs COCKROCHANE and Mr. MADLOW of the U.F.M. and D.N.A. Officers, Messrs BROWNE and BARBER, ex LAKE MURRAY.

Friday 23rd October, 1959:

At the U.F.M. KUDA. Inspected airstrip and general talks on local native affairs with the mission people.

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Saturday 24th October, 1959:

Messrs BROWNE and BARBER to KUDA village to commence census of the PARE division. Mr. FORSEER and self to TUMAYAMA in 8 hours. To IUMORA in 45 minutes. To WAKIANA in 1 1/2 hours.

Sunday 25th October, 1959:

To IDIENNA in 4 hours. To BASE CAMP in 1 1/2 hours. Police and carriers in ex KESAPAEIU with patrol gear.

Monday 26th October, 1959:

At BASE CAMP. Sorting and packing carriers loads. Discussions with 15 SUPEI men from across the STRICKLAND re purpose of patrol and proposed patrol route etc.

Tuesday 27th October, 1959:

Large canoe completed by 1100 hours and dragged to the STRICKLAND river. Together with Mr. FORSTER, R.M.A., SIX members R.P.d.N.G.C., 50 carriers and SUPEI guides proceeded to the STRICKLAND-GEWILIA river junction in 20 minutes then made the crossing at the junction. 45 minutes to get all gear and personnel across.

For some 15 minutes through the STRICKLAND flood plain to reach low ridges. Thence over a well cut track (cut for our visit) and through two small gardens to arrive at the first SUPEI hamlet of GWIRIABINA 1.35 hours later.

Canvassed some hundred yards from the hamlet. Men, women and children in with a large offering of food which was purchased. The people advised that next group 1 1/2 days away and that they wished us to stay tomorrow as others were bringing in food for trade there.

Wednesday 28th October, 1959:

Remained GWIRIABINA. Over 40 men and women came into camp late in the afternoon with considerable food. Several men volunteered as carriers and guides for tomorrow.

Thursday 29th October, 1959:

NE 1 hour. NE 2.20 hours and through two gardens to arrive at the large communal house of FUNGOBIA. One boy and two old women only in the house as runners sent yesterday to advise of our arrival did not go to FUNGOBIA. 20 locals, including 8 women and children into camp with food in the afternoon.

Friday 30th October, 1959:

NE 2.30 hours to a very large old deserted DABA GROUP house. Two SUPEI lads sent ahead earlier in the morning brought 10 local men in to see us after we had waited 1 1/2 hours. Locals greeted us with much enthusiasm and led us NE for 50 minutes to arrive at their hamlet of WASU. 55 men women and children into camp later on in the day with large offering of food.

Saturday 31st October, 1959:

SSW for 2 hours to DABA group hamlet of HAEOBIA. Good reception and 20 locals in with food late in the afternoon.

Sunday 1st November, 1959:

Remained at HAEOBIA. Self and many carriers suffering from severe colds. Local people in with more food.

Monday 2nd November, 1959:

SW for 1.30 hours to the DAKAMI river. 2.30 hours getting gear across this flooded stream. Thence 1 hour SW to the SUPEI hamlet of OMOWABI. Good reception.

Tuesday 3rd November, 1959:

SW for 1.20 hours to the ANDU river which was crossed without difficulty. Thence generally SW to the garden hamlet of GIWANIBINNA (1.15 hours). Only a few people here and very little food available so continued on SW for another 1.15 hours to another small hamlet called UABINNA. Good reception and a little food purchased.

Wednesday 4th November, 1959:

ESE for 2.50 hours along a well defined path to arrive at AWANGIBINNA. Indications of a large group so made camp. 100 local people in with three pigs and a large quantity of food for sale. People very friendly.

Thursday 5th November, 1959:

Four suspected pneumonia cases amongst the carriers. E.M.A., self and many carriers down with severe colds so remained at AWANGIBINNA. People in with more food and many of these local people also suffering from bad colds.

Friday 6th November, 1959:

ESE for 2.40 hours to homestead of UWARABINNA. Carriers still suffering from colds and about all-in so made camp. Good reception and food purchased.

Saturday 7th November, 1959:

SE for 2 hours to arrive at the NOLAD or GIRUMI river. River very low as there has been no rain for weeks and all patrol members waded across easily. Thence 1.5 hours generally SE to cross the HAKAM river and then on for another 1 hour to make camp in the forest as local guides indicate that the next group is miles away and heavy rain falling.

Sunday 8th November, 1959:

ESE for 1 hour to arrive at GIBUGUBI which is reported as a hamlet of the GEBUSI group. Remained the day establishing contact and coaxed 25 men and women in with food to sell to us.

Monday 9th November, 1959:

SUPEI guides deserted during the night - the fourth time this has happened now. Luckily a DABA man walked into camp to see us and volunteered to take us on further - he, the DABA man, now being our interpreter per medium of MOTU-ANIN-PARE-DABA-GEBUSI. Local GEBUSI people indicate that they will guide us to the SUI or RENTOUL rivers.

Generally SE for 1.40 hours to a fairly large communal house of a GEBUSI group called SEGUBI. Some 40 people in the process of constructing a new large homestead. Stayed four hours talking to the people and purchasing a little food. Thence SW for 35 minutes to the KUMA river which was forded. South for 1 hour to another GEBUSI homestead called POPAUBWI. DABA interpreter deserted soon after arrival and patrol left without means of communications. Local people quite unconcerned although a little timid, and after using sign language and purchasing a little food with trade were swamped with bananas for more trade.

Tuesday 10th November, 1959:

Together with 10 local men proceeded generally WSW 1.40 hours to reach the RENTOUL(SUI) river. Followed down along the bank for 25 minutes then arrive at a crossing where two bamboo rafts were tied. POPAUWARI men called out for half an hour and four men came down to the river and crossed over. Men indicated that they came from USANWI homestead. People indicated that a track lay over the RENTOUL and to the SE across the TIOMU river and on to the hunting grounds of the LAKE MURRAY SUKI people. All the GEBUSI men present seemed to think that we had come from either LAKE MURRAY or the Southern reaches of the STRICKLAND river and that we wished to return to that area. As we had no interpreter it took some time and patience to convince the men that we wished to return NW to our camp. Eventually 4 men of USANWI elected to guide us back to SUPEI country; the POPAUWARI men indicated that they wished to return home & did so.

Moved off to the NW through thick bush for an hour and made camp near a small stream as raining. Six men and youths ex SIRIGUBI (visited on the 8th) arrived into camp late in the afternoon. They were most jubilant to have caught up with us as they were carrying a pig which they wished to sell for a tomahawk, glass and sundry small goods. Pig purchased and men, on invitation, remained in camp with us that night.

Wednesday 11th November, 1959:

SIRIGUBI men returned home. NW 1 1/2 hours to reach the junction of the KUMA and ROMAD rivers. 1 1/2 hours crossing the stream thence 1 1/2 hours NE through trackless bush to reach the WARIBINNA-SIRIGUBI track (followed on the 7th). Followed back on this track for an hour to arrive at UWARIBINNA. GEBUSI guides ran off when we were still a half hour out from this SUPEI homestead. Sufficient food purchased for carriers.

Thursday 12th November, 1959:

NW for an hour to WARIBINNA hamlet. Very few present but reception good. Continued to the NW for another hour to arrive at MOIASUBI where we were met by 60 friendly men, women and children.

Friday 13th November, 1959:

NE for 40 minutes to the ANDU river and KIORINI garden hamlet. NW 1.45 hours via the garden hamlet of MUMAIGUBI to arrive back at ONOWARI. Practically all patrol food supplies exhausted and only a little local food available this visit.

Saturday 14th November, 1959:

To the DANAMI river in an hour. River low and forded. Passed via two small gardens to arrive back at GWIRIABINNA in 1 1/2 hours. To the STRICKLAND river in 1.05 hours thence across and back down to the BASE CAMP.

Sunday 15th to Friday 20th November, 1959:

At the BASE CAMP. Awaiting arrival of supplies ex KIUNGA and return of MESSRS BROWNE and BARBER ex PARE Patrol. Radio KIUNGA advised that large powered canoe could not get up the ELEVALA river on first attempt owing to very low water and obstacles and bars.

Messrs BROWNE & BARBER arrived BASE CAMP Thursday 19th

Messrs FORSTER & BARBER departed for KIUNGA Friday 20th.

SUPEI men indicate that they will guide us to BIAMI groups.

Saturday 31st November, 1959:

Together with Mr. R.C. BROWNE, P.O., 7 members R.P. & N.G.C., 15 SUPEI carriers and 50 AWIN, YUNGUM and PARE carriers back to the CECILIA junction, across the STRICKLAND river and on to GWIRIBINNA (camped here 27th October). SE for 1.20 over a poor track to the DAMAMI river where 1.40 hours taken-up building a suitable bridge as the river in mild flood. 40 minutes ESE to make camp in the forest as heavy rain falling. Extremely heavy rain and thunderstorms- the first real rain since the commencement of the patrol.

Sunday 30th November, 1959:

ESE 35 minutes to revisit GWIRIBINNA. SE 1.10 hours to TIDIBI. SE 55 minutes ESE to GIPORINI. 40 minutes E to NOIABUSI (visited 18th). Camped. 60 people in with 3 pigs and ample food. (Gr. 22 people seen on 18th).

Monday 23rd November, 1959:

ENE 1.15 hours to SORISUBI where a little food purchased. NE 30 minutes to the large DABA communal house of SISIOMI. Camp made. L/Cpl reports two bush knives either lost or stolen. Only 20 people in with food although 40 counted at the communal house. Pig brought in at 8am for sale.

Tuesday 24th November, 1959:

ESE for 1.15 hours to the DABA homestead of SINABI. YNW 50 minutes to the DABA homestead of KONGUIBI. NE 25 minutes across numerous small tributaries of the ANDU river and hence N 25 minutes to another DABA homestead called SIOMAE. People ran away when we approached as runners sent ahead did not arrive. Four men returned after 15 minutes and friendly contact made. 30 men and 4 women in with more than ample food in the afternoon.

Wednesday 25th November, 1959:

E for 1.5 hours to the DABA homestead of ANDUMASA crossing numerous small headwaters of the ANDU river en route. Only a small homestead and three men therein indicated that they would take us on to the first BIAMI homestead nearby. E 20 minutes to arrive at the BIAMI hamlet of IANAWASU. A very small house and only males seen. These men elected to take us on to the main BIAMI groups. N.E 1.5 hours. ENE 1.5 hours to arrive near the NOMAD (GIRUNI) river. Generally NE near the bank of this river for an hour then descended the 100 ft cliff and forded the river which luckily was low. Camp made on the south bank in heavy rain. 6 men from nearby BIAMI homestead into camp after the rain had cleared. No women seen this day.

Thursday 26th November, 1959:

20 armed men into camp mark before 7 am with bananas for trade exchange. Broke camp and met another 30 armed men a little distance along the track; some carrying bananas for sale. Armed party appeared friendly but I indicated that they should proceed in front of the patrol and this they did. Proceeded ESE for 1.15 hours (passing a hamlet to the NE of the track) to cross the NARUA river and enter extensive gardens (40 acres) and arrive at the large communal house of ABUNUMABIA. More armed men in, and around, the house but no indications of hostile intentions. Men, when told, put their weapons away. Several hours talking and obtaining guides. Pig and food purchased and pig shot with rifle at close range-people impressed.

NE for 40 minutes to arrive at another extensive garden (50 acres) and the large communal house of HURIMOBIA. Only

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an old man and a boy near the house but 20 males arrived in from the nearby garden after some calling out. No women seen. View of the ranges 8-12 miles away to NE and E but main peaks covered.

NNW for 1.30 hours until guides deserted and the patrol left on a faint pad in the middle of thick secondary growth. Left the secondary growth and found a suitable camp site. Locals including deserters, returned in the late afternoon with a little food and a pig for sale.

Friday 27th November, 1959:

Three men into camp before 7 am but soon ran off for no apparent reason. Gear packed and after some calling out men returned and took us on to the E for 55 minutes through more secondary growth and dissected terrain. Descended to a large garden where other men ex HURIMOBIA were waiting to sell us bananas. Thence E for 45 minutes along a well used track to the small garden house of SATIABI. No women seen. An hour spent getting guides thence ESE for 1.50 hours, passing several extensive gardens. Back into the forest, through a TARA VATU sign across the track - after the patrol made as compact as possible - and on to the large communal house of SIRODUBI where we were met by over 70 armed men behaving in a very threatening manner. (SEE INCIDENTS). Camp made 25 minutes out from this communal house and 50-40 men in to watch us.

2.15 am. awakened by rifle shot fired by guard and a great commotion within the camp itself. (SEE INCIDENTS).

Saturday 28th November, 1959:

Many armed men into camp picket mark; a few with a little food for sale and one man with a small pig. Men delighted with trade exchanged. After food purchased men wandered off but many seen, armed and half-hidden, in the forest watching us. Primitive DABA interpreter informed me that he had overheard some locals talking of preventing us continuing to the E. Men watching us disappeared and although we called out for an hour we received neither reply nor heard any movement in the surrounding forest.

Decided to return to communal house to avoid possible ambush on easterly track and, if possible, to obtain guides. Proceeded cautiously, with the interpreter calling as we went that we were coming as friends but were prepared for trouble. Mr. Brown, at the rear of the patrol advised that armed parties following us and that they appeared to have come from the Easterly track. Only old men and two young boys at the communal house and friendly; these old men informed us that some of the men were indeed wanting to fight us but others were against the proposal as they feared the rifles. (SEE INCIDENTS). Small groups of armed men drifted in from the E until 50 were present. As these men came in they were ordered to disarm and complied. Two hours spent with those present (many still absent) explaining the general aims and ideals of the ADMINISTRATION. The power and scope of the ADMINISTRATION emphasised and summary warnings issued re any attack on the patrol.

After persevering for some time one young headman (presumably a fight leader) and three others offered to guide us on to other BIANI groups to the SW but would not take us E - possibly because their women were hidden in that direction.

SW for 2.30 hours, descending gradually down a ridge, to the garden house of TOTOGOMI. Two women and a small girl sheltering in the house from heavy rain but sent off soon after we had arrived. Camp made. 20 SIRODUBI men (unarmed) arrived an hour after

camp made. Firearms demonstrations given.

Sunday 29th November, 1959:

50 men into camp with a pig for sale. Dissention amongst these men as to which way we should proceed. Decided on ESE route to get patrol back in towards the main ranges. Accompanied by two local guides followed along a very rough track and over two gorges for 1.40 hours in a generally SE direction. Thence ENE for 30 minutes to the large communal house of KEROMBOI (House 70 yards long). A very good reception and a small quantity of food and a pig purchased. Thence ESE for 30 minutes over a very well used track to arrive amongst extensive gardens (100-150 acres) and another very large communal house called SARIWEBIA. ESE for 30 minutes to make camp. Local men friendly and assured us that they were not like the SIMWUBI people and would not make any trouble. Heavy rain from 3.30 pm onwards but local people in with considerable quantity of food.

Monday 30th November, 1959:

50 men into camp with two pigs and a small quantity of bananas. All proceeding most satisfactorily until one youth made a dive past Mr. Browne, four Constable and myself, grabbed a trade mirror on top of a box and dashed off. Unsuccessfully tried to grab the youth and as soon as we did everyone rushed off. A half hour later established contact again when two men approached within 50 yards of the camp. Mirror returned to us by the headman about an hour later after he alone approached camp & I sent out to meet him. Some food not paid for and half an hour to coax the owners back in for their pay. These men offered to guide us on but no one else approached.

ESE for 45 minutes to cross the gorge of the ORIGINIO creek which flows into the Rentoul (SUI). S for 1 hour thence SE for 20 minutes over rough country to cross the gorge of the URUWA creek which also flows into the Rentoul river. S to SW for 65 minutes to arrive at SODUBI homestead consisting of two medium sized communal houses. Carrier cut his foot badly with an axe whilst making camp.

Tuesday 1st December, 1959:

15 local men in with a very small quantity of bananas. No women seen. Tried unsuccessfully to get guides to take us SE along a well used track we had passed on entering near the houses yesterday. People indicated that we should go W. All men but one wandered off and this man continued to urge us to go W. Mr. BROWNE reports that four armed men running up and down along the path near the homestead 100 yards away across the creek. No direct threats made by these men. More armed men sighted along the same path soon afterwards. Remaining local man still urging us to go W in the direction of the STRICKLAND river. Returned across creek to first communal house and met by 25 unarmed men. Headman indicated he would take us SE after I had again explained the purpose of our visit and emphasis again, that our intentions were friendly as they should well know by now.

With headman and two other locals leading the patrol commenced to proceed back to the track leading to the SE. Had gone but 30 yards out of the garden area through thick secondary growth when informed that arrows had been fired at the rear of patrol which was still in the garden. Self rushed back to the rear of the patrol and saw several men about 50 yards off preparing to fire more arrows. Warning shots fired by myself and one Constable and people promptly dispersed. (SEE INCIDENTS)

Camp site cleared in secondary growth and advised District Officer by radio at 3pm re the situation.

Requested airdrop of essential supplies to allow us to stay in the area. Contact again established and 50-60 men (unarmed as warnings issued) into camp with a few small bunches of bananas. Commenced building a ladder up a 60-70 ft tree to try and get bearings on the mountain ranges which are not visible from ground level. Double guards posted.

Wednesday 2nd December, 1952:

Contacted DARU (again via BALIMO). Commenced cutting airdrop site in small secondary growth. Several different groups of men into camp with small offering of bananas - groups numbering from 10-20 men and apparently from different houses and, as I assume, trying to seize up the situation. General talks with these men and later I returned with four police to the local communal house to talk with the elders. Drop site cleared except for occasional tall trees on the sides and approaches.

District Officer advises that Native Affairs H.Q. has instructed patrol to withdraw as an airdrop cannot be arranged. Three days rations remaining for patrol personnel only.

Some men whom state that they come from a homestead near the GIWA river brought in a pig and a little food for sale. Pig shot with .303 as demonstration and people impressed.

Double guards posted.

Thursday 3rd December, 1952:

70 men, most of whom armed, counted in nearby garden and clearing around the homestead. These men were seen at 5am and in view of this no immediate attempt made to break camp but instead called out for them to put away their weapons and come up to the camp. 55 unarmed men into camp but remainder retained their weapons and remained some 70 yards off. All of the men whom came into camp decked out in cassowary headdress and wearing black face paint. Young man who offered to guide us west on the first again offered to do so and his offer accepted.

An hour later packed all gear and with self and Senior Constable proceeding returned back through the garden on the track past the communal house. Six armed men hidden amongst bananas and sugar flushed from their positions along the sides of the patrol. Armed parties near the homestead made no open signs of hostility as we proceeded past. Passed back over the creek and up past previous camp site. Mr. Browne, at the rear, reports that armed parties running up and down the track we had left.

N.W. for 1.50 - slow going through secondary growth to climb a ridge and sight many gardens and houses in the ravines to the S and SW. Re-crossed the ORUGIMIC creek and climbed steeply through thick secondary growth for 55 minutes. Mr. Browne advised that armed parties following the patrol. Patrol rested and told guide to tell these following us to come up and proceed in front together with the guide. Only four men did this. Remainder apparently returned to their homesteads as not again seen.

Generally NW for 40 minutes passing through extensive gardens - homestead names unknown - to arrive near another communal house called WAIALIPIA. Guide called out and armed parties, in threes and fours, came running in from the gardens but when they saw us put down their bows some distance away and came in to greet us in a friendly fashion. After about an hour 40 men gathered around us, none of whom had been seen previously. Camp made some distance out from the homestead and people in with sufficient food for the carriers and a medium sized pig. People friendly but no women seen.

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Friday 4th December, 1952:

NW 20 minutes to cross the KAMA river and continue in the same direction for another hour to arrive on the edge of a ravine. Guides from WAIALIPIA would not proceed further as they stated that they had recently killed some people from the next group and were fearful of reprisals if they ventured further. Patrol once again left without local guides. Proceeded slowly down the ravine with the DABA interpreter out in front calling out as we went. Reached the creek and remained there calling out until a half hour later two armed parties slowly approached us from down the other side of the ravine. Took a half hour to coax these men across the creek and another 1/2 hour to talk them into taking us on further. W for 40 minutes along the river bank passing the homestead of UMABIWIRA, to make camp. 35 men in with sufficient food for the carriers evening meal. People very friendly and stated that about 20 years ago another European had camped on this same site.

Saturday 5th December, 1952:

Crossed the HAMMAN river, by which we were camped, and climbed for 20 minutes to DADIBIA homestead. Spent some time talking to a number of men there whom had had a dance there the evening before. NW, NNE, then W for an hour passing through several small gardens en route. Guides changed thence WNW for 1.10 hours to arrive at more gardens and the communal house of KODOLOMBIA. SW 50 minutes to make camp. Ample food purchased and people very friendly but, again, no women seen.

Sunday 6th December, 1952:

Sigsaging from W to E for 1.25 hours to be met by armed parties making quite a commotion but when they saw that it was not the BIANI people but the patrol they discarded weapons and brought us in a good quantity of food. Proceeded a short distance to the GEBUSI homestead of URANOGE, changed guides, then off to the SW for 1.40 hours to arrive at SIRIGUBI (visited 10th November). 50 minutes SW to previous camp site. Local GEBUSI people in with some food. SUPRI carriers very happy to be back amongst their friends once more.

Monday 7th December, 1952:

Very heavy rain up to 10am. To the HAMAN river in 1 1/2 hours returning by route used on 7th November. An hour to fell trees and get the patrol over the flooded stream. Thence 1 1/2 hours to the NOMAD river over track used on 7th November. The NOMAD a raging torrent and impossible to cross so made camp and started cutting survey lines through the bush on the prospective AIRSTRIP site. No local people in and part ration issues only for carriers.

Tuesday 8th December, 1952:

River still up but starting to drop. Rough survey of potential AIRSTRIP site 7am until 12 noon. Job not completed but as river dropped and food supplies very low decided to leave the area as more rain threatening. 1.15 hours getting gear across the NOMAD, thence up the track to UWARIBINNA for 40 minutes to cut off to the west and proceed for another 1.50 hours to arrive at AWANGIBINNA. Only a dozen men in with a little food and they state that most of the people in the bush gathering sago. Very heavy rains throughout the night.

Wednesday 9th December, 1959:

To UABINNA thence the DAMAMI river, below the junction with the ANDU river, in 3.40 hours. SUPBI country previously visited. The river in high flood and unable to bridge as trees too short and continually swept away. Camp made and commenced building a raft. Very little food for anyone.

Thursday 10th December, 1959:

River still a raging torrent as very heavy rains all last night. Police and carriers started cutting a large canoe as rafts impossible to control in the high fast floods. Constable NIHORI nearly drowned trying to cross the river. Less than half a pound of rice issued per man for the day.

Friday 11th December, 1959:

River dropped several feet and as right out of food and the canoe no where near completed made the crossing on a series of rafts between 7am and 6.30 pm. One raft lost with small patrol box and patrol table. Only swimmers across on the rafts and over twenty left on the opposite bank. Camp made on the north bank of the DAMAMI. Some SUPBI people in with a little food but insufficient for all by far.

Saturday 12th December, 1959:

River dropped considerably and those on south bank brought across Sun-Sun. Via SWIMININA to STRICKLAND - CECILIA Junction in 2.15 hours. A relief to see our very large canoe still tied up to the bank. Across the STRICKLAND river and down to the BASE CAMP. Meat and rice issued to all. Very heavy rain.

Sunday 13th to Monday 14th December, 1959:

At BASE CAMP drying out and carriers eating up. Faid off 22 temporary PARE and SUPBI carriers and locals out to the NW to advise people that we were leaving for theirs Tuesday. Three Constables with empty boxes and surplus stores returned for KIUNGA. KIUNGA advised by radio to send powered canoe up the NEVALA river to meet them.

Tuesday 15th December, 1959:

Together with 7 member R.P.A.N.C.C. and 52 carriers via IDIENNA to DUBENNA (PARE) in 3.10 hours and thence NW for 1.30 hours to BENA (Consused by Mr Browne in November).

Wednesday 16th December, 1959:

To DIMINA in 2 hours crossing numerous small tributaries of the NEVALA river and 50-100 (rises en route). N-NNE-NW for 2 more hours to make camp. People in from SAGUNAI with food.

Thursday 17th December, 1959:

NW for 1.15 hours to small hamlet of SAGUNAI. Continued for 2.45 hours through large patches of swamp in which there were swamp pines to arrive at the MENCE RIVER. River crossed and camp made near GRUMENA.

Friday 18th December, 1959:

Left GRUMENA and continued on to IARINA passing through numerous patches of swamp - some extensive - en route. Time walkin 4 hours.

Saturday 19th December, 1959:

From IARINA travelled NW-W-NNW for two hours to arrive at a deserted garden house. Many swamps. Thence continuing N-NNW through more swamp for 1.15 hours to arrive at a small garden house. Thence into low ridges, which gradually became higher as we proceeded, and across tributaries flowing into the WAI ANGGU. LIGNITE samples found in these tributaries. Continued N-NNW for 2 hours to cross a main tributary of SUPRISE CREEK and climbed to SANGENAMA homestead near the old A.P.C. camp. Camp made.

Sunday 20th December, 1959:

Walked for two hours over dissected country towards the N-NNW to SUPRISE CREEK thence generally in the same direction for another 3 hours to reach small tributaries flowing into the BLACK RIVER. Camped.

Monday 21st December, 1959:

One hour to the BLACK RIVER. Camp made then all hands put to cutting canoes for the down-river journey to KIUNGA.

Tuesday 22nd December, 1959:

All hands cutting canoes. Police to MacGregor Junction to meet Mr. BESASPARIS, expected in powered canoe ex KIUNGA.

Wednesday 23rd December, 1959:

Mr. BESASPARIS, P.O., KIUNGA, arrived making very slow time in the powered canoe against the flooded river.

Thursday 24th December, 1959:

Four small canoes completed. Small canoes close-lashed and platforms built for carriers. All patrol gear and non-swimmers on the large powered canoe. Others, including KIKORI and PLY river Police on each double canoe with platform.

Down stream to MacGregor junction the powered canoe nearly going over when the motor failed and we hit a tree in the middle of the stream. Into the Palmer river and the powered canoe nearly over again when we ran into bushes growing in shallows in the middle on a small island. Again caused by lack of control due to motor failure. Continued down the PALMER until we reached the site where MR. BESASPARIS was forced to leave two large canoes being pulled up stream. Camp made.

Friday 25th December, 1959:

River now calmer and MR. BESASPARIS reports that no serious eddies, back-waters and whirlpools downstream as compared with yesterday's run. Gear distributed amongst all canoes as motor has failed and large canoe has to be paddled. Down-river past SUPRISE CREEK entrance and the PALMER junction with the PYNANG to make camp some miles up from the ELEVALA river.

Saturday 26th December, 1959:

Down past the ELEVALA RIVER junction and to KIUNGA.

PATROL TERMINATED.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was planned to make a population survey and establish contact with the tribes to the east of the STRICKLAND river. The patrol was also planned to return through the country between the ELEVALA and BLACK rivers in that part of the EAST AWIN Division where population had been reported but the extent unknown.

Some months prior to commencement Mr. BISSASPARIS, Patrol Officer, completed cutting a track through from the ELEVALA headwaters to the STRICKLAND and arranged with local PARE people to build a BASE CAMP on the banks of the STRICKLAND river itself. My tentative plan was to work in stages through the area between the RENTOUL and BURNETT rivers. I realised that this was an ambitious programme but it could be, and was, altered to fit in with changing circumstances.

The main difficulty confronting the patrol was of course supply as the BASE CAMP was located three days by powered canoe up the ELEVALA river thence three days carry across to the STRICKLAND river; 50 air miles from KIUNGA. The ELEVALA river is difficult to negotiate due to snags, bars, and shallows and supplies were held up when the water dropped to a record low after weeks of dry weather. Canoes from KIUNGA could not even get as far as SOCOROM at one stage.

The AXIUM-PARE and PARE people located between the ELEVALA and STRICKLAND rivers had only been visited a few times, some not at all, and although friendly and settled it was not known how they would react to carrying across the STRICKLAND no carriers had to be walked in from KIUNGA. Un-loaded carriers took 6 days to reach KESAPAEIU via the SOME track.

Prior to commencement I arranged with Mr. BROWNE to set out on the PARE patrol at the same time I started for the STRICKLAND. Thus Messrs BROWNE and BARBER patrolled the PARE Division whilst I made the first trip over the STRICKLAND river with Mr. FORSTER, E.M.A., from KIUNGA. On this first journey I had intended following up along the CECILIA river as far as possible and then out southwards towards the RENTOUL. However the CECILIA route did not prove practical due to alleged lack of population and we ended up travelling where we were led. The people visited on this first journey were SUPEI, DABA and GEBURI; quite friendly and for the most part not at all shy. However local guides continually deserted and eventually, near the RENTOUL river, we were left with interpreters so the patrol returned to the BASE CAMP instead of hazarding on any further.

There appeared to be considerable more population in this area between the CECILIA and RENTOUL so I decided to return again with Mr. BROWNE. Messrs FORSTER and BARBER returned to KIUNGA. SUPEI men from near the STRICKLAND had by this time become frequent visitors to the BASE CAMP and had volunteered as guides and carriers. A permanent primitive DABA interpreter whom I understood the BIAMI language was picked up on the way into the ranges and although interpretation was still not good we at least could communicate with people. On entering BIAMI territory the people proved to be very wary and occasionally openly hostile towards us. These people consistently tried to prevent us proceeding further east by insisting that neither tracks nor population lay in that direction; these people obviously wanted the patrol out of their territory. On two occasions the patrol was confronted with a considerable body of armed strength. Only six women were seen amongst the BIAMI and these were accidentally met in gardens.

Finally at SODUBI, near the GEWA river, the patrol was openly attacked when we tried to continue to the east to link up with the area reached by Mr. BUTLER on his trip from LAKE KUTUBU. An airdrop was called for as food supplies were in short supply and we wished to remain in the area. I did not wish to have to resort to taking food from gardens as this would undoubtedly have aggravated the situation. As an airdrop could not be made the patrol withdrew on instructions from NATIVE AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS. Thus a large section of territory still remains un-visited.

By this time there were insufficient supplies at the BASE CAMP to make a move into the area north of the CECILIA river so the patrol returned to KIUNGA by way of the BLACK river. The population between the ELEVALA and BLACK rivers proved to be very sparse, food supplies were running out fast, so the patrol made straight for the BLACK instead of extending to the east and the STRICKLAND as had been the intention. The patrol returned to KIUNGA with but one days rations left.

The country between the RENTOUL and NOMAD rivers has of course been visited pre-war. Although we hold no reports I have one old map dated 1938 which indicates that Mr. C. CHAMPION covered part of this area and did in fact get further in towards the KAURIS range than we did. Post-war Mr. D. GLANCY, whilst on escort duty with A.P.C., covered the area between the WAI ASAI and CECILIA rivers and indicated that there were only a few hundred people there. Mr. GLANCY also visited the headwaters of the CECILIA and the NOMAD - probably the DAMANI. Mr. D. CALDER made a patrol into this area in 1957 from LAKE MURRAY but was forced to retire due to lack of food and an unco-operative people whom obviously wanted him out of the area. Constable (now Constable 1st Class) BORU who accompanied Mr. CALDER was also taken on this patrol.

In reading this report due allowance should be made for interpretation used and the fact that incorrect homestead, even group names, may have been deliberately given. Local interpreters were not good and at times obviously lying. Again, for example, whilst still amongst DABA homesteads the people claimed themselves BIAMI as they did not wish us to proceed into the BIAMI area as they feared for our lives so they later claimed. This apparently happened to Mr. CALDER in 1955 as Constable 1st Class BORU advised that that patrol did not climb into the plateau where the main BIAMI(?) groups are located.

At all times a reserve of rations was held to get us back to BASE should local food supplies fail. Thus the patrol as often as not had to rely on a day to day basis for local foods and frequently had to keep moving through several homesteads to obtain sufficient of these. Detailed information was practically impossible to obtain; half a dozen men would give half a dozen different answers to a simple question and then, five minutes later, give you entirely different answers again. The SUPRI men and the DABA interpreter whom accompanied us on the second leg knew nothing of the main BIAMI area and local guides frequently deserted. Guides were mainly obtained on a homestead to homestead basis as they were frightened to go further afield. Once guides would not even take us right into the next homestead only two hours from their own homestead; they stated that they had recently killed people at this homestead and returned to their homes after showing us the track thereto.

I was very pleased to have Mr. BROWNE with me, he is a very steady and reliable officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

EAST OF THE STRICKLAND RIVER:

The population between the RENTOUL and GECILIA rivers has had little or no contact with the ADMINISTRATION and there is no semblance of our ideas of law and order in the area. Tribal fighting, killings and cannibalism frequently occur and are openly talked about. In short although the area is not a restricted one it should be.

This patrol was met with varying attitudes in the area. Practically all of the SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI people met greeted us well and were usually not at all shy. They brought in food, frequently more than ample, and women, young girls and children came in to see us. In a few places women and young girls alone brought food into the patrol when we re-visited a particular group and the men were absent. The BIAMI people on the other hand were reserved, distrustful and eventually openly hostile; they wanted us out of their territory. Only six women were seen in the BIAMI area and these were not unexpectedly along the track. After several incidents had occurred (SEE INCIDENTS) it became obvious that certain groups of the BIAMI were of two minds as to whether fight us or not. They were just not sure of the outcome so the impression I gained and in fact some of them openly admitted this to us. It is hard to say how the BIAMI took it all for although we stayed on for two days at MIRODUBI, where the patrol was attacked the people may have considered that they had a win when we withdrew and if this were the case the situation is not promising for the next patrol into any of the BIAMI territory.

Some indirect influence has spread over the STRICKLAND river into the SUPEI groups by way of the PARE people located west of the river. The PARE people have had some years of intermittent contact with the ADMINISTRATION, are settled and under control. The PARE people themselves however are an isolated group and only a few of them have seen the outside world to date. Also since the Unvangelised Field Mission has been established at KUDA in the PARE over the past year some SUPEI men have crossed the Strickland to work on the airstrip for steel. However killings, acts of cannibalism and occasional fights continue amongst the SUPEI. The SUPEI people do not war with the PARE and there is some friendly contact between hamlets located on either side of the river. It is mainly the SUPEI people when visit the PARE; the PARE do not often cross the STRICKLAND.

DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI people appear to mix fairly freely but there is little or no intercourse between these three groups and the BIAMI. The languages are entirely different. The BIAMI people are very much feared by the DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI people and these latter named people were extremely reluctant to take us anywhere near BIAMI territory. On leaving BIAMI country and returning into the GEBUSI lands the GEBUSI did not know we were coming, mistook us for BIAMI and were prepared to do war with us - until they saw whom it was. The BIAMI appear to regard these neighbouring groups with some contempt and often, it would appear, come down out of their plateau to raid and kill in the lower country. All of these groups openly admit to acts of cannibalism after a killing or a raid. Indeed they appeared amazed when we stated that we regarded the practice as an abhorrent one.

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One SUPRI-SUPI killing allegedly occurred near the homestead of UABINNA. Three separate killings were reported amongst SUPRI and DABA groups in the vicinity of GIPORIBI-BORISUBI-SISLOBI. A BIAMI raid into the area near SIONAE in which a small homestead was burnt and the twenty inhabitants killed and eaten was brought to notice. A SINARI man's stomach and intestines were allegedly found in the bush by SINARI people and they accused the BIAMI of killing him and carrying off the body to eat. I realize that such reports from primitive people should be taken with a grain of salt until proved but they are quoted as they may serve to give a better picture of the state of affairs across the Strickland river. I suspect that the BIAMI group of SIRDUBI may have been involved in the alleged raid but there were apparently no survivors from this raid and it cannot be confirmed. Our un-friendly welcome amongst the BIAMI may have also been concerned with their raiding. Two SUPRI men who returned to KIUNGA with Mr. Bassaris last year (ELEVALLA PATROL) beseeched me to stamp out the BIAMI raiding into their territory; this information may have got back to the BIAMI and they may have considered that we were coming as a punitive force. No action was taken on any of this information received as it would have been nigh on impossible to follow through to a successful conclusion. The area is also so remote from KIUNGA. We certainly could not properly control the area from here; any action on our part would most probably have aggravated the situation instead of improving it.

The people living in this area have been classified under several group names: SUPRI; DABA; GEBUSI; BIAMI. These appear to be loose names mainly concerned with languages and dialects. However it was impossible to get a proper classification because of poor interpretation and an unco-operative people. For example, at SODUBI where the patrol was attacked, the people claimed themselves WORORO (probably clan name) and stated that they belonged to the WANIWANI language group. Our DABA interpreter stated however that the SODUBI spoke the pure BIAMI tongue; other BIAMI people also said the SODUBI were BIAMI. The SUPRI, DABA and GEBUSI appear to speak varying dialects of the same language; they can make themselves understood to each other. The BIAMI tongue is completely different and is only understood outside that area by people living along their border region. The people claimed to know nothing of the group names reported in Mr. BUTLER'S patrol out from BOSAVI although we could have not been more than two days walk from the area reached by him. There is probably another language change in the vicinity of the North and East Antioch rivers.

These tribes or groups have no central structure in a political sense; clans within groups war with each other. The BIAMI appear to be more closely knit than the other groups but this closeness may be only formed against outsiders. The way of life, dress and garden techniques in the groups is of a muchness and appear to be similar to those reported near Mt. BOSAVI. One notes that the stature of the BIAMI is much heavier than that of their neighbours; they remind one of the HIGHLANDERS. Mr. PROWSE, who spent last term at KOROKA, remarked on this several times and also noted that some items of dress were worn in a fashion similar to seen in the Southern Highland District. The people do not have the swastika nose of the PARS people and are entirely different featured to the AKIUM (AKIUM) west of the STRICKLAND river. It seems probable that there is a trade route over the KAURIS range and into the WYLLANDA basin as some men indicated that some of their scant supplies of steel came in that direction. KOROMBOI men also stated that they had heard of Europeans over the range.

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Groups, possibly homesteads, named ILIBU, DINUK and ABBA were reported to the south of the RENTOUL river and towards the TIOMU river. An ILIBU youth named EGABE who came in with Mr. BROWNE to the BASE CAMP from the PARE patrol indicated that the people south of the RENTOUL were few in number and friendly. The people whom claimed themselves KUBOR to Mr. CALDER claimed themselves either SUPKI or GRUZI to me.

Standard RESTRICTED AREA drill should be maintained in this whole area. The people have heard of, or remember other Europeans but, especially in the BIAMI, the word GOVERNMENT just does not mean a thing to them. Again, particularly amongst the BIAMI, the people are likely to run-off at the slightest quick movement you make. Some 40 men took-off one morning when Mr. BROWNE commenced cleaning his teeth but were back five minutes later laughing at themselves; they explained simply that they just did not know what was going on.

ELEVALA - BLACK RIVER AREA:

There have been a number of Post-war patrols along the ELEVALA river itself the last being conducted by Mr. BESAPARIS, Patrol Officer, on KIUNGA Patrol No 9-58/59. However, the area east of SOMB-GASUKI-BESAPANEU towards the STRICKLAND river has only been visited by Mr. D. GLADY in 47/48 whilst he was on escort duty with A.P.C. The area is known as the EAST AVIN DIVISION.

Some 400 people have been censused in this area to date and there would perhaps be another 500 in the remaining block as far as the STRICKLAND river. Excluding the village of IENNA, which Mr. BROWNE censused in the PARE, only 100 people were seen in the small homesteads visited and these homesteads were hours apart. Similar small groups were reported to the east of our track and from information received they appear to extend nearly to the STRICKLANDS.

From SIASUNAI, located in the headwaters of the ELEVALA river, extending to the north the people are AKIUM (AVIN), an extension of the main AKIUM groups to the west of the FLY. An AKIUM Constable accompanying the patrol could make himself understood amongst these people but he claimed considerable difference in dialect. Only a few men from this area have visited KIUNGA and this was when Mr. GLADY and A.P.C. were in the area. Steel and cloth have been introduced as men travel as far as the FLY to trade with the main AKIUM groups. The people are poor specimens and eke out an existence gathering sage and hunting. A few very small gardens were seen but these were not looked after and contained only a few poor bananas. The people are not at all shy and greeted us well volunteering to carry our gear from homestead to homestead. A dozen came back to KIUNGA with the patrol. These people are settled and some men travel extensively. For example, men from near the ELEVALA took us through to the BLACK river. There may be an occasional killing in the area although none were reported. Like the FLY river AKIUM fighting amongst groups seems to have long since terminated. The area would be safe for unescorted travel.

South of SIASUNAI the people are AKIUM-PARE and PARE. This area was covered by Mr. BROWNE on the PARE Patrol.

North of the BLACK and towards the STRICKLAND along the MURRAY river a group named KANAI (KANA) have been reported. DABA people also apparently extend to the junction of the MURRAY and STRICKLAND. Small scattered AKIUM groups are found along the PALMER. North of the BLACK and towards the New Guinea Border has yet to be penetrated.

INCIDENTS:

On entering the main BIAMI area on 26th November the first large party of armed men met the patrol. No such parties had been met in either DABA, SUPHI or GEBUSI country. The party consisted of 50 men, fully armed, but they were friendly enough and led us back to their communal house named ABUNOMABIA. That same day using local guides we proceeded to another large communal house called HURINOBIA where 20 unarmed males came in to see us after some calling out. After leaving HURINOBIA local guides deserted but returned again the next morning to take us on the the small homestead of SATHABI and thence to the larger homestead of WAISOBI. All of these local people were reluctant to take us in towards the KAUNIS range and indicated that we should go south and then return in the direction of SUPHI country. With WAISOBI men as new guides the patrol continued until confronted with a TARAVATU SIGN blocking the track. The WAISOBI guides stated that there was nothing to worry about as they themselves had put up this sign as they did not know Europeans were coming; they thought it was someone else. However, as the sign blocked the road out from WAISOBI and not into it we were wary. The patrol was compacted as much as possible and proceeded. About a half-hour later, whilst still walking through forest, a great commotion was heard from numerous voices some distance away. The forest cleared into very extensive gardens and some 150 yards away across a creek in these garden lands we saw a very large communal house (SIEDUBI). In the small clearing near the house more than three score fully armed men were clutching weapons and running up and down crying out what was obviously a war chant. The noise was terrific. Numerous other armed men were moving about in the garden, some chanting; others remaining immobile and silent. These men in the garden appeared to be preparing for a flanking movement. The patrol was halted at the edge of the forest, again compacted, and half the rifle strength brought forward. The local WAISOBI guides whom remained with us claimed these people as friends and were set to calling out that we had come as friends but were prepared for any trouble. This had little effect and the din continued. The men were working themselves into a frenzy. With the local guides making frantic signs to these warriors we moved towards the group and as soon as we did the great majority retreated to the house and viewed our approach from the large rear verandah. Some two score armed men however still remained in the garden. As we approached closer a few of these made mock gestures of slinging arrows, rifles were lifted and the butts slapped with the hands to indicate to them that we were also armed. They got the idea, lost heart and gave the game away. No rifle shots were fired. Later 70 men were counted at the homestead but many others remained in the gardens and would not come in.

Whilst making camp that afternoon a local man tried unsuccessfully to grab a tomahawk from a carrier whom un-noticed and against instructions moved just outside the picket line.

That same night, at 2.15 am, the camp became a turmoil for some minutes when the guard fired his rifle after PARE carriers from near LAKE MURRAY station ran outside their shelter and in a group commenced "WO-WO-WO- ing" outside our tent. They claimed that they had seen local men inside the camp but this seems very doubtful.

On leaving SIEDUBI it again became apparent that these people were of two minds whether to fight or not. (DIARY 28th Nov.) Indeed some old men stated that this was the case. One faction was for fighting but the others feared the rifles.

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Up to 30th November 4 tomahawks and 3 bush-knives held by carriers had been either lost or stolen due to carelessness and at camp sites. Whilst buying food at camp near the BIAMI communal house of SARIWEBIA a youth blatantly dived past Mr. BROWNE, myself and four police to grab a mirror on top of a box and run off through the camp itself. He was not caught and the other local men also ran-off. Contact was established and the people informed that we would not leave until the mirror was returned and 1½ hours later the headman brought it back to within 50 yards of the camp. However we could not establish good contact with the majority of men whom were reluctant to approach us as they apparently feared reprisals. On return of the mirror the headman was assured that we considered the incident closed but he too was wary.

Finally at SODUBI, still in BIAMI territory, and near the GEWA river the patrol was openly attacked when four arrows were fired at the rear when we left to proceed to the south-east. When this attack occurred the headman of SODUBI and another from this same homestead were leading us as guides. As soon as the news came down the carrying line (the front of the patrol was in thick secondary growth) I turned to run back and the headman, realizing what had happened, made frantic signs to me to continue to the SE. On returning to the rear of the patrol I saw some men preparing to fire further arrows and immediately fired warning shots at which the assailants dispersed. No one in the patrol had been hit although the 1st Class Constable claimed that one arrow had barely missed his head as he ducked. This was the only arrow that fell amongst the patrol; two others passed overhead and the third fell short. There were less than 20 local men present and in addition there were a few from SARIWEBIA where the mirror episode had occurred. The attack was not a concerted one (there proved to be many more people in the area) and this was indeed lucky as some 20 carriers were huddled like sheep against the garden fence they had to cross. The whole patrol compliment was returned to the clearing on the small ridge near the communal house and our DABA interpreter set to calling out to the men in the surrounding forest. The people were told (still calling out) that as we had been attacked we were staying until compensation was effected. Some men called back to us to go or they would kill us all. Soon afterwards four elderly men came out of the forest through the garden and right up to the patrol. They were unarmed and made no shoot signs as they came. These men, previously not seen, indicated that their homesteads lay to the west and that they had heard of us and were coming to see the patrol and heard the rifle shots. Soon afterwards the SODUBI headman returned and stated that he did not know that the attack was going to occur. I doubt if he would have been with us as a guide if he had known. He stated further that it had been young men from SARIWEBIA whom had actually fired the arrows as they were angry with us for making them return the mirror they had taken. He admitted that some youths from his homestead had been involved as they were friends of the SARIWEBIA youths. Others, unarmed, began to trickle in and soon 20 men were back on speaking terms with us. The people were told that we were staying until compensation had been effected and a pig was brought in the next day.

On leaving SODUBI the situation did not at all look good. Nearly 70 armed men had been counted gathered near the homestead. However, no open threats were made by these men (probably because they knew we were leaving) and although we had to flush out a few armed individuals hiding in garden through which we passed nothing untoward occurred. Some armed parties did however follow us out for a few miles.

TERRAIN:

There is not one mountain range in the whole area patrolled. The ELEVATA region is mainly swamps with occasional low ridges; a series of small ridges divide the ELEVATA from the STRICKLAND watershed. North of the ELEVATA river one runs into small ridges and large patches of swamp until in the vicinity of SUPRISE CREEK the swamps cut out and the country becomes criss-crossed with low sharp ridges running to all points of the compass.

To the east of the STRICKLAND river for approximately 25 miles the country is mainly low ridges rising to a few hundred feet interspersed with small patches of swamp. East of this again the country rises sharply to over 1,500 feet and a dissected plateau runs in to the foothills of the KAURIS range. From a high tree it was observed that this plateau is about the same altitude as the GREAT PAPUAN PLATEAU extending out from Mt. BOSAVI.

NATIVE DRESS & WEAPONS:

The people in the east STRICKLAND tribes dress in the same manner however the DABA and BIAMI wear more ornaments, beads and shell ropes than do the SUPRI and GEBUSI.

Males wear a well made hip-hip sago skirt covering over the buttocks and this skirt extends to the back of the knees. Second and third shorter skirts are worn over this first skirt giving the whole a tufted appearance. Between the loins either a double length piece of beaten bark or a woven PULPUL - similar to those in the HIGHLANDS - is used. Both front and rear coverings are attached to waist bands of woven string. A 6" to 1 foot bark waist corset - similar to those in the Mt. HAGEN area - is worn around the stomach but PULPULS are not attached to it in any way. Ropes and ropes of woven string are worn both around the neck and thighs. Seed beads, sometimes girigiri shell bands are worn in ropes and bands across the forehead, around the neck and frequently wound from the neck under the armpits and up the back. Wrists and calfs are bound tightly with heavy plaited native strings and all males wear a large 1" bamboo piece through the nose. DABA and BIAMI men are as often as not seen in cassowary headdress and it is not uncommon to see neck, head and arm bands of opossum skins. The most notable point in fashion is the head which is completely shaved of hair back to the crown. From the back of the head fall down dozens and dozens of long greasy ringlets. All men carry their wooden ringlet curling pins in a small quiver decorated with a long grass tail and which is slung between the shoulder blades by means of a neck string. Only one cut Mother-of-Pearl shell was seen.

Female dress consists simply of a full STRING skirt and a bark cape. Bamboo nose pieces are sometimes worn and a little beads, and ropes of string, are also used but the women present a drab appearance compared with the men. The ringlet hair-do is not uncommon amongst women.

Weapons consist of the usual black palm bow about five feet in length and slender well made arrows. Bamboo blades and palm points are used in addition to ceremonial and fighting heads which are carved, decorated, barbed and boned tipped. Bamboo knives and bone daggers are worn in arm bands. Neither shields nor spears were seen.

A notable custom amongst the east STRICKLAND people is the flicking of the thumb against the bare waist corset when they first see you or look at anything new to them. This flicking makes a "TAT TAT TAT" noise and is accompanied by a long drawn-out "AR-HEHEHE" yell. When they become really excited over a gift or payment the men run, bend, put their heads together and in chorus loudly exclaim "YOI YOI YOI J... YOI YOI YOI". An ordinary handshake is used extensively amongst the people themselves by way of greeting and this is followed by one snapping the index finger of another using his thumb and forefinger. An arm extended above the head accompanied by a turning of the hand obviously means NO. Men indicate a pig by crooking the index finger, placing it in the mouth and pulling back the gums, and growling "GRR GRR GRR".

POPULATION, LOCATION, ESTIMATES:

Listed hereunder are the names, numbers seen, and estimates for the homesteads actually visited. The BLAMI estimate total has been arrived at simply by multiplying male adults counted by three. Most other estimates are based on age groups seen and absent but in a few instances on comparative sizes of communal houses, or homesteads.

<u>HOMESTEAD NAME</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>COUNTED</u>	<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL</u>
GWIRIABINA	SUPEI	40	60
FUGOBI	"	20	50
QOWABI	"	22	60
GIWABI BINWA	"	20	40
UABINNA	"	25	40
AWANGABINWA	"	100	150
UWARABINNA	"	50	70
WARIBINNA	"	6	50
NOIASUBI	"	60	80
KIGRIE & NUMAIGUBI	"	6	50
TIDIBI	"	15	40
GIPORIBI	"	12	40
BORISUBI	"	15 (401)	50 (760)
WASU	DABA	58	70
HABOBI	"	25	50
SISIORI	"	40	100
CINABI	"	10	50
KONGIBI	"	20	40
SIGMA	"	44	70
ANDUMASA	"	3 (178)	20 (400)
SIRIGIBI	QEBUSI	50	50
SEGUBI	"	40	70
POPAUWABI	"	20	50
USANWI	"	14	40
URANOI	"	20 (124)	60 (280)
IANAWASU	BLAMI	7	20
ABURUMARIA	"	40	120
HUKINOEKA	"	20	60
SATYABI	"	1	10
WATSORI	"	18	50
SIRODUBI	"	70	210
KOROMOBOI	"	53	1150
SARIWEBIA	"	50	150
SODUBI (area)	"	70	210
WAIALYPIA	"	50	150
UMABIBIWA & DADIBIA	"	58	150
KODOLOMABIA	"	61 (496)	150 (1440)
		1,199	2,890

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The SUPEI people live mainly between the DAMAMI and NOMAD rivers and extend east from the STRICKLAND river until they are met by DABA groups in the headwaters of the ANDU river. I would consider that they do not number more than 1,000 all told.

A few DABA communal houses are located in the ANDU river headwaters and near the NOMAD river. The main groups extend north from the DAMAMI river, across the CECILIA river and up to the WAI ASAI at least. DABA groups have also been reported west of the STRICKLAND near the MURRAY river. I suspect that they may also extend into the headwaters of the CECILIA. Mr. CLANCY reported only very scattered population between the WAI ASAI and CECILIA; a hundred or so people all told. Six DABA communal houses were reported south of the CECILIA after the patrol left the area and were not visited. My estimate would be about 500 DABA people south of the CECILIA.

The GEBUSI people live in the country between the HAMAM and RENTOUL rivers and extend to meet the SUPEI and BIAMI. They appear to be few in number; there may be 550 of them.

The BIAMI people are mainly located in the plateau commencing some 20-25 miles east of the STRICKLAND river and in the headwaters of the NOMAD, HAMAM and KUMA rivers. They extend towards the foothills of the KAURIS range and SE across the GEWA or Nth RENTOUL river. I doubt if we saw half of the BIAMI communal houses but this of course needs confirming.

Reference to the map will indicate that large tracts of territory still remain unvisited between the KAURIS RANGE, the EAST RENTOUL and the CECILIA rivers. Whether or not there is population throughout the whole of this area could be quickly confirmed by an air survey bearing in mind that many of the houses in towards the KAURIS range are very large and contain many people; two houses seen were 70 yards long. I would estimate between 4,000-5,000 in the area but there could be more or, perhaps, less.

From the EAST RENTOUL RIVER, around MT BOSAVI and to the KIKORI river and WESTERN DISTRICT BOUNDARY the population has been estimated at 3,000 by Mr. D.N. BUTLER (P/R. 1 of 58/59 LAKE KUTUBU). There is a little over 1,000 people in the PARE DIVISION west of the STRICKLAND river and censused by MR. BROWNE.

A PATROL PCST located at the AIRSTRIP SITE at the junction of the NOMAD and HAMAM rivers could in time effectively control the east STRICKLAND tribes and the PARE. From this AIRSTRIP SITE it is approximately 30 miles to the KAURIS range and the headwaters of the EAST RENTOUL and 40 miles to the MULLER RANGE and the KOROBA SUB-DISTRICT BORDER. The NOMAD RIVER site is recommended in preference to a BOSAVI post, recommended by Mr. BUTLER, as it is more centrally located and the population in the immediate vicinity appears to be more concentrated. We cannot get at this population effectively from either KIUNGA, LAKE MURRAY or LAKE KUTUBU.

BURIAL CUSTOMS:

In the SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI groups bodies are placed on platforms very close to houses. When the flesh decomposes the remains are buried in fenced graves up against the same houses. Items of apparel are hung from the platforms and on long crosses planted near graves. The stench around houses is terrific.

No graves were seen in the BIAMI but string bags containing skulls and bones were seen underneath houses. These remains could possibly have been war trophies or the remains of headmen; the numbers of bags seen containing bones would not tally with the death rate.

AGRICULTURE, TOOLS, COOKING:

The people east of the STRICKLAND river cultivate gardens containing mainly BANANAS, SUGAR CANE, TARO, and some SWEET POTATO. They provide a sharp contrast to the AKIUM west of STRICKLAND who are SAGO gatherers and hunters. The SUPEI, DABA and GEBUSI groups have in addition extensive stands of SAGO and these people are well off for food. On climbing into the dissected plateau where the main BIAMI groups are located gardens become very extensive and only hand planted sago stands were seen. Individual gardens as large as 200 acres were seen. The soil over the STRICKLAND river appears to be much better than that in the AKIUM groups. The forest is generally less dense and trees are not as large to the west. The patrol often walked for hours through secondary growth sprung up on old garden sites. All of the gardens are reasonably well fenced.

A little steel has been introduced but most use crude stone axes. These implements are ground from a green or black stone and after being shaped into an adze head are fastened to the shorter end of a "T" shaped handle. This "ADZE-AXE" is used in a similar fashion as we use an adze, the cutting power is negligible and the effort involved in clearing is tremendous. Garden sites are cleared of under-growth, planted with BANANA suckers, and whilst the BANANAS are growing the arduous task of felling timber commenced. It is not uncommon to see four feet high BANANA plants in semi cleared forest. When trees fall many plants are of course smashed but a fair percentage survive and the gardeners have a part early crop to keep them going. Fallen trees have branches knocked off but the trees themselves are not cut-up as too much time is involved using the crude equipment. At least a third of all gardens cannot be used because of the timber remaining therein. Fires do not appear to be extensively used in clearing nor are trees ringbarked.

A point that strikes one east of the STRICKLAND are the groves of coconut trees at both new and old homestead sites. I would estimate that many of these trees are over 30 years old; they bear very well too. These groves are limited to the DABA, SUPEI and GEBUSI groups; not one tree was seen in the BIAMI although they should grow there. The trees probably came in via LAKE MURRAY and the PARE route. Even around KIUNGA itself coconut trees have been introduced by the ADMINISTRATION.

North of the ELEVALA and towards SUPRISE CREEK the patrol passed through large patches of swamp. Located in these swamps were found extensive stands of PINES. The PINES grew to about eighty feet and were up to three feet in diameter. In places there would be at least 50 trees per acre. Some timber samples and seedlings were brought back for identification but unfortunately the samples were lost in a cage accident and the seedlings all died. The pines were in country approximately 600 feet above sea level. Further samples and seedlings have been sent out for.

TRADE:

The east STRICKLAND tribes are steel hungry as most still use stone implements. A pig can be purchased for a tomahawk and are much preferred to bush knives. Small knives, mirrors and matches are the best light trade. Razor blades were fairly popular and trade beads went well in some groups. Salt was distributed but the people were not very interested in it. Cloth has some value near the STRICKLAND river. A little GIRI-GIRI shell could be carried and tried in the BIAMI as there is some already there.

A trade route appears to extend into the Southern Highlands District as BIAMI men indicated that some steel came in that direction.

HOUSING & HOMESTEADS:

The EAST STRICKLAND people live in COMMUNAL HOMESTEADS located in their garden lands. The method of house construction follows the same pattern throughout the area but there are considerable variations in sizes of dwellings. The BIAMI and DABA appear to live in CLAN dwellings whilst most of the SUPEI and GEBUSI appear to gather in extended family groups. Some relatively large houses were however seen in the SUPEI area. The largest occupied houses seen were amongst the BIAMI where we came across two houses 70 yards long. A house even longer than this was seen in the DABA area near the CECILIA river but it was very old and no longer used. COMMUNAL HOMESTEADS are located on ridges and amongst old or new garden places. In the BIAMI small garden houses, not shelters, are situated around the main dwelling.

Houses are rectangular in plan and divided by a partition widthways about half-way down the length of the house. The front, which is located on the flat of the ridge, is on the ground and walls rise to 20 feet in a large house. This front section has one entrance through a barricaded door and is used as a cooking room. A slightly raised platform is usually found along the walls and it is thought that the single men may sleep here. The second portion of the dwelling is raised above the ground on numerous spindly posts and has a GORU PALM floor. This floor is as high as 6 feet above ground level in the cooking room. As the dwelling extends out over the slope of the ridge the GORU PALM floor becomes progressively higher until it may reach 20 feet above the soil. A large verandah overlooking the gardens is situated at the rear. Inside this floored section are sleeping compartments running along the walls and in which the women sleep. The men occupy the remaining central portion and appear to have exclusive use of the large verandah. Pigs are kept in pens under the raised floor just to the rear of the main division dividing off cooking and sleeping quarters. Sage thatch roofing is used exclusively and is thickly laid to give the dwellings a long life. Poles are laid lengthwise to strengthen the walls. The ridge pole of a large house would be 30 feet above ground level at the front entrance. A small clearing is usually located in the front of the dwelling but gardens or small secondary growth grows up to the sides and rear. The immediate surrounding areas are usually filthy; BIAMI dwellings presented a cleaner appearance.

INTERPRETERS:

Interpretation presented a difficult problem and on the first leg across the STRICKLAND we even ended up without any means of communication. In towards the KAURIS range the problem became even more difficult in so far as the people were not always friendly and the situation may have been aggravated by poor or deliberate mis-interpretation. We were forced to use a previously uncontacted DABA native to assist us in the BIAMI area and interpretation was per medium of MOTU-AWIN-PARE-DABA-BIAMI. We usually had some check as far as the DABA tongue but I often wondered what the DABA interpreted said in BIAMI.

Names and 'villages' of interpreters used or useful are recorded for future use: KUMAE, headman of TEBUDA in the PARE who understands AWIN, DABA and SUPEI. An ILIBU youth named EGABI who comes from DETORI south of the RENTOUL river and who was accompanied by GORO of IGABIRI in the PARE who speaks SUPEI, in addition to ILIBU. The DABA youth named GASA from ANDUMASA.

24

An AKIUM(AWIN) Constable is useful for the AKIUM-PARE area.

Unfortunately the DABA youth whom accompanied the patrol into the BIAMI would not return to KIUNGA to learn MOTU. Some SUPEI men said that they would return with us but at the last moment changed their minds. Some PARE men from MAGIPOPO in LAKE MURRAY understand MOTU and some SUPEI just east of the STRICKLAND river understand PARE.

STATION & AIRSTRIP SITES:

A separate letter is being written on a proposed PATROL POST to the east of the STRICKLAND river. Sufficient to say here that only two areas were seen where good AIRSTRIP sites exist. One of these is located at the junction of the NOMAD and HAMAM rivers and appears to offer the best possibilities. We had insufficient rations left to properly survey this strip site but we did establish that a 600 yards CESSNA strip could be put in with little difficulty; the 600 yards is practically dead flat and the rain forest is not particularly heavy timber. A little benching and filling would appear necessary for a 800 yards LAND OTTER strip. The site is 20 feet above river flood level and accordingly drainage presents few problems. Some 12 miles further up the NOMAD river and along the route travelled from the small BIAMI homestead of IANAWASU to the river itself are located three good stretches of flat ground which could be converted into CESSNA strips. A good search in this last named area might locate a DOUGLAS strip as we walked for three hours and found no sharp ridges only depressions of up to 50 feet or so. The country in this area is also well above river flood level.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Mr. FORSTER, E.M.A., accompanied the patrol on the first leg across the STRICKLAND and he has already submitted his report. Treatments were made wherever practicable but under the circumstances these could not be made often nor completed. At least half the people were not seen so an accurate assessment on the general health situation cannot be made at this stage. Amongst the people seen the usual septic sore and occasional cases of yaws were seen but people on the whole appeared fairly healthy.

The patrol members suffered from severe colds for a week but otherwise fared very well. Anti-malarial drugs were issued regularly to all hands so that the patrol would not be held up by the malarial menace. Two carriers cut themselves with axes and Constable TONKINON gave himself a nasty wound in the right calf whilst canoe making on the BLACK RIVER. However, no permanent damage was done to any of them and they are all up and about now.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS:

An A 510 set was carried and tri-weekly schedules maintained with KIUNGA. The set again proved its range and value and made for but a one man load.

Some of the small L.T. BATTERIES proved faulty but the trouble was adjusted by opening the ends and connecting a new wire on to the +1½V terminal which had corroded. This fault was found in new batteries taken from the grease paper wrapping.

CARRIERS:

A permanent line of carriers was of necessity employed

to the east of the STRICKLAND river. About 30 of these men were recruited from around KIUNGA and the remainder came from PARE groups. On the second leg 15 SUPEI men and an ILIBU youth accompanied us and did a fair enough job.

POLICE:

Except for the N.C.O. all inexperienced amongst the five people such as these met. I had selected what I considered the best of the KIUNGA detachment but was sadly disillusioned at times. One member went completely to water in the BIAMI and at one stage tried to hide amongst carriers. Yet another had to be relieved of his rifle after an incident was over and until he cooled down. The N.C.O. himself had to be continually kept up to the mark. Constables HIHORI, TONKION and AUWOKI however proved their stamina and their worth.

Six members accompanied the first STRICKLAND crossing and seven the second. The other police remained either at the BASE CAMP or ferried stores from the ELEVALA river. It is recommended that 10 police accompany the next patrol into the BIAMI and that at least four experienced members be imported to strengthen the patrol.

NOTES ON RIVERS & THE ELEVALA ROUTE:

A 15 HP. ANZANI OUTBOARD was used on a large canoe. The motor was not reliable nor was it powerful enough to move the heavy loads against fast currents. The underpowered, unreliable motor proved dangerous coming down the fast flowing BLACK and PALMER rivers as it could not cope with eddies, backwaters and whirlpools in these streams. A 25 H.P. motor would be required to get supplies up to the BLACK river.

The ELEVALA river is only safe to low draft vessels for five miles as the river is full of snags. At low water canoes have to be manhandled over bars, shallows and fallen trees. The shallows and bars start just past SOGOROK and the numbers increase rapidly from BIHANAI onwards. Towards KESAPAEIU the motor has to be lifted out of the water every few hundred yards; the stream here is merely a series of pools at low water.

From KESAPAEIU to the STRICKLAND river takes three days carrying but it could be done in two very hard days. Rest houses and ample food is available along this track. From KIUNGA to KESAPAEIU via the only track through SOME a walk of 5-6 days is involved; there is little food available along this route. It is recommended that carriers be walked in to save canoe space and that a fleet of small canoes be used to take supplies up the ELEVALA river if the water is low.

This patrol came down the BLACK, PALMER and FLY rivers when they were in flood and thus we had little difficulty as far as getting over snags and bars was concerned. In low water vessels should not proceed past GURETMIN just up from the ELEVALA mouth as there are large boulders in the stream. In a flooded river a boat could get many miles upstream past KIUNGA but this would be extremely risky as the river drops quickly. Rises and falls of up to 25 feet in a day are not uncommon at KIUNGA itself.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA No. 5 - 59/60

Patrol Conducted by..... R.G. Brown, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled..... West Awin Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... No.

3 R.P. & N.G.C.
Natives..... I.N.M.O.

Duration—From 25 / 2 / 1960 to 19 / 3 / 1960

Number of Days..... 24 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 3 / 1959

Medical Navay / 18

Map Reference..... Map attached

Objects of Patrol..... (1) Routine Administration

..... (2) Census Revision

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22 / 4 / 1960

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

.....

.....

.....

67-3-15

19th May, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DABU.

KIUNGA PATROL NO. 1/59-60.

The advice of the satisfactory Administrative attitude in the West AWIN Division is welcomed and the fact noted that only one complaint was heard in the Court for Native Matters. No doubt the people have been adjusting minor matters for themselves.

The practice of child marriages has been reported as on the wane in other Divisions of your District. Old customs die hard, but this conduct cannot be regarded as harmless since it will lower the birthrate and lead to social unrest.

Population increase is probably due to the improvement of subsistence cropping and the provision of health facilities at KIUNGA, and in the Division itself.

I am glad to see that Mr. Browne is persevering with agricultural advice to these people. Just because they are mainly food gatherers, there is no reason why they should always remain so.

The market for copal gum is unstable, to say the least. New Guinea gum is not favoured in Australia, since very large clean lumps are preferred and a better quality product is available elsewhere.

From the comparative view the Mission educational effort at HUNGIRAE is commendable. In most cases the mothers are responsible for school absenteeism as the children are of great assistance with household chores. Reiterated advice is the only answer.

Although not a very pleasant area in which to work, the report indicates that Mr. Browne has keen interest in his work.

(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-15.1

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-1.



District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

22nd. April, 1960.


The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

KIUNGA PATROL NO 3 - 1959/60
WEST AWIN - R.C. BROWNE P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. The general situation in the West Awin Division appears quite satisfactory but even at this comparatively early stage I would like to see more development in cash cropping. However, the shortage of Agricultural staff and planting material will preclude any real development for some time.
2. Mr Bowne is the only field officer at Kiunga at the moment but in the first week in May Mr Pitzer, at present Officer in Charge, Palimo, will proceed to Kiunga with Mr R. Becke, C.P.O. Mr Browne will return to Lake Murray and with the arrival of Mr Hardy, A.D.C. in June, the subdistrict will again be reasonably well staffed.
3. Education facilities should be enhanced in the near future when the Montfort Fathers establish their first school at Kiunga.


K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

67-5-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

22nd. April, 1960.

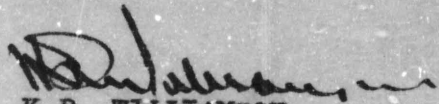
The Director,
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K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District,
Western District.

1-4-60

The District Officer,
DARU,
Western District.

KIUNGA PATROL No. 3 - 59/60.

<u>Officer conducting patrol;</u>	R.C.Browne, P.O.
<u>Personnel accompanying patrol;</u>	NIL.
<u>Area patrolled;</u>	West Awin Census Division.
<u>Duration of patrol;</u>	25/2/60 to 19/3/60. 24 days.
<u>Native personnel accompanying;</u>	No.7912 Const. I/C Embogo. No.9287 Const. Auwoki. No.9048 Const. Kalai. N.M.C. Lancelot.
<u>Objects of patrol;</u>	(1) Routine Administration. (2) Census Revision.
<u>Area last patrolled;</u>	D.N.A; March, 1959. P.H.D; Never.
<u>Map reference;</u>	Map attached.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The West Awin Division has, with the exception of 1957, been patrolled yearly since the initial census there in 1955. The 1958 patrolling Officer left no record of his patrol except in the village books. Six monthly patrolling would be far more ~~beneficial~~ beneficial if the staff was available, however it is evident that the yearly patrols are having the desired effect. Roads, village hygiene, health, etc are in a very satisfactory state.

Compared with the other established census divisions in the Sub-District, the West Awin division is probably the most densely populated. It has an area of approximately 200 sq. miles and a population of 2,194 persons; this gives an estimated population density of 10 persons per square mile. Considering also that a large percentage of the Division is inundated for the best part of the year, the population density is greater.

As the writer is the only Native Affairs at Kiunga station and as leaving the station for long periods was not considered wise, the patrol had to be curtailed and this officer did not spend as much time as he would have liked in the area. The duration of this patrol was only 24 days and it is considered that a month or six weeks in the area would be far more satisfactory. It is hoped that the next officer will be able to do this. A Department of Agriculture patrol would be most desirable at the present stage of progress.

DIARY.

Thursday, 25th February, 1960.

Departed Kiunga at Mid-day and arrived at Gre village at 3.40p.m. Slept.

Friday, 26th February.

Left Gre at 7.50p.m. reaching Runginae Mission station at 1.00p.m. Cargo and carriers to Briompene village. Self slept at the Mission.

Saturday, 27th February.

Departed Runginae at 7.45a.m. passing through Briompene and Ralengre villages, crossing Ox Briom and Ox Mart rivers per canoe, arriving at Kwankia village at 1.30p.m. Census and Medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Sunday, 28th February.

Kwankia to Romnai village in 55 mins. Census and medical check. Village in a dirty conditions and instructions issued accordingly. No courts and no complaints.

Monday, 29th February.

Heavy rain until 8.45a.m. Patrol departed at 8.55a.m. and arrived at Sonai village at 10.40a.m. Census and medical check. Village clean but some houses need replacing. No courts and no complaints.

DIARY (con't).

Tuesday, 1st March, 1960.

Sonai to Miahor village in 1.10mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts. Many people absent in the Nth. Awir area despite two weeks notice of the patrol. The Village Constable was sent to summons them.

Miahor to Supenai village in 50 mins. Census and medical check. Village clean - some houses need replacing. No courts and no complaints. Taman appointed headman to control both Supenai and Nonengeri villages.

Wednesday, 2nd March.

Departed Supenai at 8.15a.m. and arrived at Nonengeri at 8.40a.m. Census and medical check. Village clean. Good view of mountains. No courts and one complaint settled.

Nonengeri to Wanginai village in 1.20mins. Census and medical check. As usual some of the houses in a dilapidated condition otherwise village clean. One man gaoled for not taking his child to hospital when ordered to do so. No other complaints.

Thursday, 3rd March.

Wanginai to Pompenai village in 50mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Pompenai to Siningeri village in 1.25mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Friday, 4th March.

Siningeri to Hosokungu village in 1.00. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints. Apparently no officer has slept at Hosokungu rest house and it is recommended that the next officer make arrangements to stay there to encourage the villagers.

Returned to Siningeri during the afternoon.

Saturday, 5th March.

Siningeri to Guminai village in 2.15mins. It was noted that all tracks under the control of Siningeri have been neglected. Siningeri men reprimanded and instructed to remedy this matter. Census and medical check at Guminai. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Sunday,

~~XXXXXXXX~~, 6th March.

Guminai to Iekenai village in 1.15mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Monday, 7th March.

Iekenai to Mimingeri village in 1.15mins. Census and medical check. Village clean, however most of the houses are in a shocking condition. No courts and no complaints. U.F.M. aid post and school established here. Coffee plot recently established here but no growth as yet.

The people from Sarae village assembled here for census. These people come from a small village about 1 hour to the west of Mimingeri, the population being 17 persons. They were again asked, as has been done on previous patrols, to join up with a larger village but they seem reluctant to do so and the matter was not pressed. Sarae village was not visited by this patrol but apparently there is no rest house or police barracks there.

DIARY (con't).

Tuesday, 8th March, 1930.

Wimungeri to Matkomrae village in 1.05mins. Census and medical check. No courts and no complaints. This a new village under construction, it is about 300yds away from the old village. It was noted that the Rest house and the police barracks were two of the first to be erected. It was also observed that the people are still building their houses about ten feet above the ground on thin seplings and that there was no uniformity in the arrangement of village houses.

Matkomrae to Kasakrenai village in 55mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Wednesday, 9th March.

Kasakrenai to Rumae village in 45mins. Leaving cargo and one policeman to set up camp, self with N.M.O. and two policeman proceeded to Grenai village reaching there in 50mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and one dispute settled.

Returned to Rumae. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and one dispute settled.

Absentees from Miahor village (see 1st March) awaiting patrol. All severely reprimanded and told they would be charged the next time.

Thursday, 10th March.

Rumae to Memungrup village in 1.00. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Memungrup to Grehorsorae village in 1.35mins over a very much neglected track. Apparently the locals were not expecting the patrol to take such a route. Instructions issued that this track as well as the Rumae-Grehorsorae track to be maintained. Census and medical check at Grehorsorae. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Friday, 11th March.

Grehorsorae to Ipoknai in 1.15mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Ipoknai to Dandae village in 40mins. Census and medical check. Village in fair condition. No courts and one complaint settled.

Saturday, 12th March.

Departed Dandae at 9.40a.m. after heavy rain. Arrived Menomsorae village on the banks of the Ox Mart at 12.05p.m. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and one dispute settled.

Received word that Mr. J. Birch, works foreman at Daru, who was visiting Kiunga, would be arriving at Rumginae Mission the next day to depart per M.A.F. Cessna on Monday for Daru.

Sunday, 13th March.

Patrol remained at Menomsorae. Self and one policeman to Rumginae approximately one hour's walking. Met Mr. Birch and had discussions with him concerning works projects at Kiunga. Slept at Rumginae.

DIARY (con't).

Monday, 14th March, 1960.

Returned to Menomsorae after departure of M.A.F. Cessna. Menomsorae to Kimisarae village in 1.00mins. Census and medical check. Village very clean. No courts and no complaints. Kimisarae to Senamane village in ~~1.00~~ 40mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints. First village visited where coconut trees are bearing. The people of Kwatangwa village have now returned to their own land in the Morehead area near Terrarung after having resided on their ancestral lands in the West Awin for the past three years. The Officer-in-Charge at Morehead will be advised.

Tuesday, 15th March.

Senamane to Triplanae village in 15mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints. Triplanae to Miamrae in 20mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Wednesday, 16th March.

Miamrae to Kwaipai village in 45mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints. Kwaipai to Amrae village in 50mins. Village reasonable. Census and medical check. No courts and no complaints.

Thursday, 17th March.

Amrae to Demasuka village in 1.25mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints.

Friday, 18th March.

Demasuka to Senamane via Amrae, Kwaipai, Miamrae and Triplanae in 3.35mins. Crossed Ox Mart per canoe and arrived at Siuknai village in 1.40mins walking from the Ox Mart river.

Saturday, 19th March.

Departed Siuknai at 7.15a.m. and arrived Kiunga station at 1.40p.m.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The West Awin area is now well under Administration control. During the course of the patrol only one complaint was heard in the Court for Native Matters and the complaint was that a man neglected to take his child to hospital when ordered to do so, the child was suffering from yaws. A few minor disputes were settled. In fact the West Awin people are a very lawabiding community.

The people are now settling down well in their respective villages. However, the housing standard has not improved to any great extent. Houses are still being built at precarious heights on the edge of ridges, thin saplings being used as stumps. There is a tendency towards uniformity in the formation of villages, Mimingeri being an example. Still it is only gradually that housing standards will be improved and to this end talks and demonstrations, where possible, were held in each village especially with regard to the construction of a more solid foundation with large stumps. It was noted that the majority of the villages were very clean and tidy and were a pleasure to walk into. The villagers were commended for their work.

DIARY (con't).

Monday, 14th March, 1960.

Returned to Menomsorae after departure of M.A.F. Cessna. Menomsorae to Kimisarae village in 1.40mins. Census and medical check. Village very clean. No courts and no complaints. Kimisarae to Senamane village in ~~1.40~~ 40mins. Census and medical check. Village clean. No courts and no complaints. First village visited where coconuts trees are bearing.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont)

There was a Rest house and police barracks in every village visited and in the majority of cases they were a credit to the people. The Rest house was in all cases the most solidly constructed house in each village and people were exhorted to build their own houses along the same lines.

The marrying of young girls before they reach the age of puberty appears to be dying out as only a few cases were seen by the patrol. Mr. B. Tucker of the U.F.M. who has been in the area for some years is of the opinion that the girls are marrying older but still not at a respectable age. In each case seen by the patrol the child bride was returned to her parents until such time as she reached a reasonable age. There was never any objection to this procedure.

Of the 597 fit males between the ages of 16 and 45 only 82 are absent at work - 14% of the total, 4% of these work inside the district. Only two villages were on the borderland and they are Wanginal and Miamrae although in the case of the latter the majority are at work inside the district. The Village Constables were told that no more recruits were to leave the village until some of the others returned. Nevertheless there is approximately another 80 men available for work in this division.

The Native Affairs situation as a whole is very satisfactory and should continue to improve. However there is little or no development in any other direction. An Agricultural Officer stationed at Kiunga would undoubtedly be the answer.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

Appendix "A" gives a list of Village Constables and headmen in the division with a general comment on each. The majority of the Village Constables are not as yet fully aware of their duties and responsibilities and in each village V.C.s were again informed of their duties. In some cases it appears the the V.C. is afraid to use his powers or is indifferent to the whole job but, fortunately, these are in the minority.

Shortly it is intended to recommend two more men for Village Constable. They are Wangi who will control Kwankia (48) and Romnai (67) and Taman who will control Supenai (62) and Nomengeri (74). Also it will be recommended that Gneri of Mimingeri village be replaced by Non, the former being ill and would be a T.B. suspect while the latter is an enterprising individual who, on his own initiative, obtained coffee seeds and formed his own coffee plot at Mimingeri.

CENSUS.

The total overall increase on the 1959 figures is 94 persons despite the fact that the people of Kwatanga village numbering approximately 46 migrated out to another area. X 42 (26m & 16f) of the 94 persons is the number by which the births exceeded deaths.

The attendance at the census in each village was very good ranging between 80 and 90%. The majority of the remainder being absent at work or at the hospital.

Agriculture.

A total of 473 coconuts were counted in the division and this gives an average of 15 trees per village. Only one village, Supenai, did not have any. Only 8% of the total number of trees are bearing and they are confined to the villages of Senamane and Triplanae. (90% of the trees are less than two years old; they appear to be progressing well. According to village books the number of coconuts seedlings issued were far in excess of number counted even taking into account the number of failures. This was evidently due to lack of adequate protection for the young trees against the village pigs. In the earlier villages adequate fences were built under supervision and apparently

AGRICULTURE (cont)

the talk got ahead of the patrol as in later villages fences had recently been constructed around the young trees. More coconut seedlings are needed for the Sub-District. A coconut grove of approximately 150 to 200 trees has recently been established near Kiunga station for future use.

There is one experimental coffee plot in the area but ~~the~~ the seeds have not sprouted as yet. Two more men are interested in establishing coffee plots but no seeds have been forthcoming.

A large percentage of the division consists of quite good arable land and could be put to better use. The people do not seem to be interested in making gardens mainly because the pigs root up anything they plant. These people are not gardeners and it is quite foreign for them to build a fence around a garden when their sago and bananas do not require such attention. A discourse on this subject was also held in each village. The distribution of vegetable seeds to the more enterprising individuals would be a start in the right direction. However no seeds of any description have been received from Daru for some time now. In one village, Sonai, a bearing tomato plant was discovered, this was the result of a rotten tomato thrown away by a previous patrol. In a number of villages Chili bushes were found to be flourishing.

In all villages more than ample food was sold to the patrol. The food consisted mainly of Sago and bananas supplemented by Taro, leafy greens, cucumbers, pumpkins, pawpaws and a little sweet potato. At Amrae village nearly half a cippa sack of sweet potato was purchased. This sweet potato came from the west side of the Ox Tedi river where apparently sweet potato is plentiful. It was arranged that the M.V. Mawa would go to Kokonda on the Alice river to collect food and Copal Gum from the West Awin who were to bring it down to that spot. However, the arrangement had to be cancelled as the M.V. Mawa had returned to Lake Murray permanently. The arrangements will be remade whenever the M.V. Miwa reaches Kiunga.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

There is no economic development in the area and there does not seem to be any prospects in the foreseeable future. Any economic development will probably stem from agricultural development probably through coffee which should do quite well in the area but it would need the constant supervision of an agricultural officer. There is at present on the station two agricultural labourers who have had a years training at Popondetta but they are not over keen and their work is haphazard.

Copal gum is purchased by the Administration in small quantities and the amount in cash is negligible. Enquiries revealed that there is plenty of Copal Gum on the banks of the Ox Mart and Ox Tedi rivers but distance from Kiunga and low prices do not provide much incentive. These people do visit the station with canoe loads of food at intervals, the journey taking them four to five days. The food is sold for money and immediately spent in the trade store, then they return to their villages.

HEALTH.

From outward appearances the health in the area is very good, the people having adequate medical facilities; ~~and~~ an Administration aid post at Hawena in the Nth. Awin Division used by the villages on the banks of the Ox Mart, a Mission aid post manned by a Mission trained medical orderly at Mimingeri serving the villages in the western section while the people of the southern section all go to Runginae Mission station. Seriously ill patients can be flown out from the light aircraft strip at Runginae, which would be only two days walk from the farthest point in the West Awin.

HEALTH (con't).

Latrines have been constructed in most villages in accordance with instructions by the previous patrol. However they are very poor attempts and they are also being ill-used. The people were instructed to build better latrines and informed on the provisions of Section 108 of the N.R.O. Village Constables were asked to enforce this regulation.

EDUCATION AND MISSION.

The U.F. Mission at Runginae gain their main support from this Division with their sphere of influence confined to southern villages. There are 53 boys and 18 girls attending the Mission school where standard 5 English is taught. Of these 71 pupils, 65 (48m & 17f) come from the villages of Menomsorae, Kimisarae, Sonamane, Tripianae and Niarae. There is a Mission Aid Post at Miningeri and it is understood that another is planned for Dandae village.

There are no children from this area attending the Administration at Kiunga. The distance being one of the main contributing factors for this deficiency. In the northern village it was endeavoured until into the village leaders their responsibility with regard to the education of their children. Apparently some of the young village boys would like to attend school but their parents are loath to let them leave the village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads throughout the area are exceptionally good except for the odd one provided the officer keeps to the main patrol route. The bridges were not so good and improvements are to be carried out. The construction of a jeep road in the future would be quite feasible.

Carrying times between villages and a comment on the condition of the track are given in Appendix "B" for the information of the next officer.

R.C. Browne
R.C. Browne, P.O.

APPENDIX "A".
VILLAGE CONSTABLES & HEADMEN → WEST AWIN DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>POPULN.</u>	<u>V.C.W.UNIFORM.</u>	<u>HEADMAN.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
Kwankia Remnai	48) 67)	To be appointed.	Wangi "	Good type.
Sonai	90	Sae	-	Good.
Miahor	88	Kio	-	Fair.
Supenai Noneggeri	62) 74)	To be appointed	Taman "	Recently appointed.
Wanginai	122	Kerae	-	Satisfactory.
Pempenai	76	Pren	-	Satisfactory.
Siningeri Hosokumgu	71) 74)	Tikami "	Nadin	Not impressed. Satisfactory.
Guminal	58	Ambutse	-	Good.
Ienkenai	40	Tmin	-	Good.
Mimingiri Sarae	37) 17)	Gnori "	Koporap	To be replaced. Too Good. old.
Matkomrae Kasrenai	107) 57)	Sop "	-	Good.
Rumae Grenai	62) 73)	Angong "	-	Not impressed.
Meamungrup	121	Kwapiam	-	Satisfactory.
Grehersorae	104	Skome	-	Talkative.
Ipoknai Dandae	50) 94)	To be appointed.	Kinasorinai Skunam	Poor. Fair.
Menomsorae	73	Dupae	-	Satisfactory.
Kimisarae	90	Grenai	-	Good.
Senamanae Tripanae	65) 42)	Grepure "	-	Good.
Miamare	108	Momgonae	-	Satisfactory.
Kwipae Amarae	36) 51)	Dumonai "	-	Fair.
Demasuka	71	Siriepe	-	Fair.

R.C. Browne
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APPENDIX "B".

CARRYING TIMES BETWEEN VILLAGES - WEST AWIN CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Time.</u>	<u>Track.</u>
Kwankia	Romnai	0.55	Good
Romnai	Sonai	1.40 (incl. 30mins to cross Wai Kaka)	"
Sonai	Miahor	1.10	"
Miahor	Supenai	0.50	"
Supenai	Nonengeri	0.25	"
Nongngari	Wanginai	1.20	Good in places.
Wanginai	Pompenai	0.50	Needs cutting.
Pompenai	Siningeri	1.25	Reasonable in parts.
Siningeri	Hosokumgu	1.00	Neglected.
Siningeri	Guminai	2.15	Latter half good.
Guminai	Iekenai	1.15	75% good.
Iekenai	Mimingeri	1.15	Fair.
Mimingeri	Matkomrae	1.05	Fair.
Matkomrae	Kaarenae	0.55	Reasonable.
Kaarenae	Rumae	0.45	Good.
Rumae	Grenai	0.50	Improvements Needed.
Rumae	Memumgrup	1.00	Fair.
Memumgrup	Grehorsorae	1.35	Very bad.
Grehorsorae	Ipoknai	1.15	Reasonable.
Ipoknai	Dandae	0.40	Satisfactory.
Dandae	Memomsorae	2.25 (incl. 20 mins to cross Wai Smak)	To be improved.
Memomsorae	Runginae	1.00	Good.
Memomsorae	Kimisarae	1.40 (incl. 20 mins to cross Wai Smak)	Kimisarae section very good.
Kimisarae	Senamanae	0.10	Very good.
Senamanae	Triplanae	0.15	Very good.
Triplanae	Miamrae	0.20	Very good.
Miamrae	Kwaipai	0.45	Reasonable.
Kwaipai	Amrae	0.50	Satisfactory.
Amrae	Demasuka	1.25	Good.
Ox Mart	Siuknai	1.40	Reasonable.
Siuknai	Kiunga	5.50	Fair.

R.C. Browne
R.C. Browne, P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1960

West Awin Census Division (1)

Govt. Print. 443/2.58.-10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absence)	GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.				Mission		Males		FEMALES		Child	Adults	M+F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
		0-15		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M+F								
KWINKIA	27/2/60	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1				-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	2	15	1	15	10	9	7	15	17
ROMNAI	28/2/60	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	4	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	2	19	2	18	16	12	16	21	34+33			
SONAI	29/2/60	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	11	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	2	25	4	24	13	19	10	31	28	52+38		
MIAHOR	1/3/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	2	19	2	20	17	20	11	33	24	53+35		
SUPENAI	1/3/60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	1	17	1	17	14	11	11	18	18	33+29		
NONENLIRE	2/3/60	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	2	14	-	13	11	16	6	30	18	50+24		
WANJINAI	2/3/60	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	1	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	34	7	27	2	25	18	21	23	33	33	66+56		
POMPENAI	3/3/60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	1	22	2	21	16	18	14	17	22	40+36		
SININGERI	3/3/60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	4	16	-	17	13	9	15	18	24	32+39			
HOSOKUNGU	4/3/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	6	19	-	20	10	12	12	27	23	39+35			
GUMUNAI	5/3/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	5	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	1	15	1	17	14	14	9	14	20	29+29		
IEKENAI	6/3/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	9	3	8	16	7	10	12	9	21+19		
MIMINGIRI	7/3/60	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	32	1	30	1	30	14	23	10	29	32	55+42		
SARAE	7/3/60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	6	1	6	10	3	2	6	6	17+8		
MATKOMRAE	8/3/60	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	5	26	2	28	12	18	15	35	55	57+50	
KASRENAI	8/3/60	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	1	10	-	10	20	10	13	16	16	28+29	
GRENAI	9/3/60	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	17	2	16	-	16	16	12	13	21	23	37+36		
RUMAE	9/3/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	2	14	1	13	19	20	9	14	19	40+28		
TOTAL (i)		27	23	-	-	1	2	6	1	3	1	-	1	5	7	-	-	63	74	32	37	9	-	45	-	-	-	2	-	95	360	42	320	24	318	258	262	385	388	1289	679+590

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

WEST AWIN CENSUS DIVISION (2)

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														DEATHS						MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL			
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F				
		0-15		16-45		10-15		16-45		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F				
MENUM GRUP	10/3/60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	5	6	10	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	32	6	28	1	30	1.6	22	22	36	37	
GREHORSORAE	10/3/60	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	32	3	24	2	25	1.5	18	15	34	32	
POKNAI	11/3/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	13	4	10	-	11	1.5	13	7	10	15		
DANDAE	11/3/60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	23	5	17	2	19	1.9	15	23	27	27	
MENEMSORAE	2/3/60	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	18	4	20	3	20	1.4	8	7	21	27
KIMISARAE	14/3/60	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	11	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	22	3	26	2	27	1.4	20	14	22	29	
SENAMANE	14/3/60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	5	14	4	16	3	17	1.7	8	11	15	20
TRIPIANAE	15/3/60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	5	11	3	10	-	10	2.0	2	2	14	12
MIAMRAE	15/3/60	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	2	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	19	3	13	27	1	30	1	29	1.5	13	12	17	31
KWIAPAE	16/3/60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	7	-	7	-	6	2.7	9	3	7	9
AMRAE	16/3/60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	15	3	14	-	15	1.2	9	4	15	17
DEMASUKA	17/3/60	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	23	-	20	2	18	1.1	12	10	21	24
TOTAL (2)		23	18	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	6	9	1	-	34	49	25	29	15	-	23	-	-	-	51	18	71	237	36	222	16	227		149	130	239	280
GRAND TOTAL		50	41	-	-	2	3	6	2	5	2	-	2	11	16	1	-	97	123	57	66	24	-	68	-	-	-	53	18	166	597	78	544	405	485		407	332	624	668

1176+1018

477+428

37+34

29+22

23+13

62+46

42

24+18

30+35

47+43

73

34+39

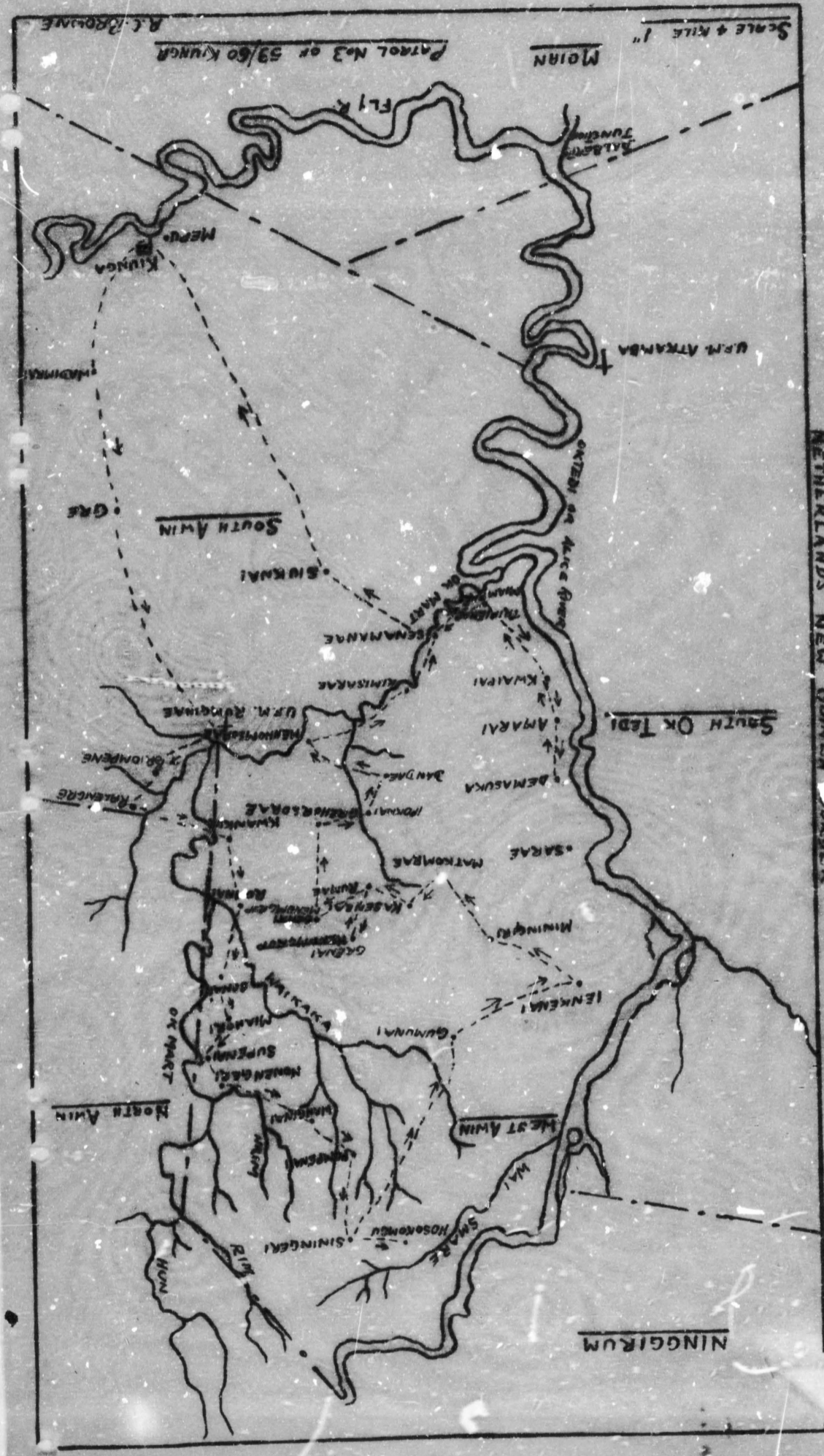
44+50

28+22

57+47

121

62+59



NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA BORDER

Scale 4 Mile 1"

Patrol No. 3 of 59/60 KUNGA

R. C. ROYNE

Mogian

FLI R.

TALBON TUNGI

MEPU
KINGA

U.P.M. ATKABA

South Awin

SIRKAI

SENAMANA

KUMISAKA

KWAIPAI

AMARAI

South Ok Tedi

BENASUKA

SARAE

MATKOMBAE

MIMINGRI

LENKEMAI

GUNNAI

West Awin

WAI

SININGRI

NINGGIRUM

North Awin

OR PAAT

SUPENAI

MARAKAI

MARAKAI

MARAKAI

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