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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

LAKE KUTUBU SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1949/1950

Nos 1-4 of Aug/50

1 of 49/50

1.

PATROL DIARY



SATURDAY, 25th February, 1950

Patrol left Lake KUTUBU Station at 0755 hrs. for KESEKE at the south-eastern end of the Lake.

Men from WASEMI and TUGIRI villages had reported yesterday evening with 11 single canoes and these, together with the Station's 4 double canoes, were sufficient for the whole party.

Weather overcast with drizzling rain falling and squally winds from the west-south-west raising a slight sea on the Lake.

Nearing KOFONO Islet off IBURUYU Point the wind increased and the short, breaking waves swamped the double canoe in charge of Constables IMEA and SOKOROMO.

Fortunately the canoe on which I was travelling was close by and was able, with the help of Mr. P.O. Clancy's canoe, to pick up most of the equipment. A rifle, a hurricane lamp and two 15-inch knives were lost.

All the canoes gathered in the passage between KARAGO Islet and IBURUYU Point and waited for the wind and sea to drop.

The double canoe was bailed out and the patrol proceeded to the former village site of KESEKE, arriving at 1430 hrs.

Camp was made on a site cleared previously by the KESE village natives. The track to the MUBI River commences here.

Some KESE natives volunteered to take the double canoes back to the station to-morrow and took them off to KESE village during the afternoon.

The owners and crews of the single canoes were asked to report to the Station for payment and were given a letter to Mr. C.P.O. KEARY to that effect.

A HEGESO village man from the MUBI River arrived shortly after the Camp had been established and reported that 17 single canoes had gathered at SAGIMI landing on the MUBI River. They would take the patrol down the MUBI River to-morrow.

Seven men from the Lake villages have asked to accompany the patrol to the SAMBERIGI. Told they would have to carry, to which they agreed.

SUNDAY, 26th February, 1950

Left the KESEKE Camp at 0705 hrs. for the MUBI River canoe landing known as SAGIMI.

Drizzling rain and the track is muddy, overgrown and leech infested.

Arrived at SAGIMI canoe landing on the left bank of the MUBI River at 1055 hrs.

About 17 men from the MUBI villages of HEGESO, HERIBU and BAURUTAGE were waiting here with 17 good single canoes.

Men from these villages have built a neat little rest house here. It is 15 feet by 12 feet on 4 feet high piles.

Obtained the names of the builders of the rest house

Sunday, 26th February (continued) -

and the canoe owners. Patrol embarked and paddled downstream for 45 minutes. The MUBI River here is muddy, between 50 and 75 yards wide and flowing at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles per hour between low, flat banks covered to the water's edge with forest and the secondary growth of old garden sites.

Landed on a new garden clearing on the left bank about 300 yards above HEGESO village on the opposite bank.

Although drizzling rain over 60 men soon gathered bringing large quantities of native cabbage, bananas, sugar cane, taro, mimia (the immature flower tassel of a variety of wild sugar cane) and sago.

Natives of HEGESO, BAURUTAGE and HERIBU asked to remain in their villages to-morrow so that they could be examined by the E.M.A. (Mr. Bell) and a census taken.

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950 -

Cpl. SAFE placed in charge of Camp and instructed to have carriers make 30 or 40 paddles.

Left camp in two canoes with Mr. P.O. Clancy and Mr. E.M.A. Bell.

Landed at HEGESO village on the right bank of the MUBI a few minutes later. Greeted by a large number of men. After inspecting village the people readily complied with request to stand in line for medical examination and census count.

Left HEGESO village at 0940 hrs. and paddled down stream for 20 minutes, accompanied by a number of HEGESO men in their canoes.

Landed at BARUTA GE village on the right bank of the MUBI near the junction of BAURU Creek (the suffix "tage" meaning junction).

As at HEGESO, the people were gathered awaiting the patrol. A few women were absent but returned from the bush after about 30 minutes.

No difficulty was experienced in making a ~~making a~~ medical examination and census count of the people, although it began to rain heavily and the work had to be completed under the men's house (A'A).

Left BAURUTAGE at 1130 hrs. and paddled downstream for 25 minutes. Landed at HERIBU village on the left bank of the MUBI at 1155 hrs.

HERIBU is built on a spur about 100 feet above the river level. ERAGAHUGU village is visible from here, bearing 119° magnetic.

Most of the HERIBU people had gathered for the patrol although many women were too timid to come in from the bush until their menfolk were sent for them.

People were co-operative and friendly. Two or three men from the lower WAGI River were seen here. They were very like the locals in appearance and not of the highland type.

Left HERIBU and paddled upstream to the Camp, arriving at 1540 hrs.

Cpl. SAFE reported. Over 30 paddles cut ready for to-morr-

Monday, 27th February (continued) -

for to-morrow. Eighteen canoes brought to camp during afternoon and police and carriers tied them together in pairs.

The owners of the canoes were under the impression I intended to purchase them outright and asked for an axe for each canoe. Explained I only intended to hire them and they could have them back to-morrow when they would be paid for their hire etc. Owners disappointed but saw the point.

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950 -

Broke camp above HEGESO and embarked on 9 double canoes at 0645 hrs.

Paddled down MUBI in fine weather and landed at IPIGI village on the left bank at 0915 hrs. Thought this village was much further down stream. It seems it has been moved to a new site during the past few years.

Met here by BAIKA, one of the leading men of the village. He had visited the Station a week previously and complained of a sore arm but refused to stay for medical treatment. BAIKA's arm was now badly swollen and obviously very painful. Mr. E.M.A. Bell did the best he could for him in the short time available. Later we heard he was much better.

Many IPIGI people away in bush although they knew of our arrival. The excuse offered was that they were getting food but later, when I offered to buy some, very little was brought and the owner wanted an exorbitant price.

The people here not as friendly as the upper MUBI but they complied with the request to stand in line for medical examination and census.

Sent all but two canoes upstream at 1100 hrs. Cpl. ORESI placed in charge and instructed to go up SURA Creek as far as possible and make camp on the track to PIMAGA.

Left IPIGI at 1310 hrs. and paddled upstream to the mouth of SURA Creek. Entered SURA Creek, which enters the MUBI River from the west, and paddled up it for 15 minutes.

Reached camp on right bank of SURA Creek at 1415 hrs. Cpl. ORESI had the camp site cleared and was in the process of erecting the flies etc.,

People from TURAHUGU village, said to be on the track to PIMAGA, brought some sago which was purchased.

The TURAHUGU and PIMAGA people are expecting us to-morrow and have promised to remain in their villages.

The owners of the HEGESO, BAURUTAGE and HERIEU canoes were paid for their hire during the past three days with 6" knives, mirrors and beads. They departed quite satisfied and have got over their disappointment at not being able to sell their canoes outright. Told them that if the Government established a camp in this area it would purchase canoes with tomahawks.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950 -

Broke camp at SURA Creek and left at 0650 hrs. Followed muddy track along right bank of creek to TURAHUGU village, arriving at 0710 hrs.

Wednesday, 1st March (continued) -

23.

TURAHUGU is a small village. As the people were gathered waiting for the patrol the police and carriers were sent on to PIMAGA while a census count and medical examination were made.

Left TURAHUGU and followed track to PIMAGA. It leaves low-lying ground here and follows spurs, climbing gradually.

Overtook carriers just before arriving at the PIMAGA group of villages at 0330 hrs.

PIMAGA consists of three villages, each with a men's house (or A'A), and within a few minutes of each other. The third and furthest village, is called KEPAGAIPU.

The people had gathered in anticipation of our arrival and the villages resembled an ant heap from a distance.

The patrol made camp on a knoll a few minutes past the two main PIMAGA villages and on the track to KEPAGAIPU and KAFU.

After making camp carried out a medical inspection and census count of the PIMAGA people. Found there were over 400 people in these three villages.

Returned to camp and purchased a large quantity of native food stuffs. These people are very friendly and cooperative. They are closely related to the KESE people on the Lake.

Told of a good track from here to SAMALA Creek at the south-eastern corner of the Lake. Decided to leave portable transceiver radio set here and return by this track if possible. The radio has been of little use to date possibly because of the sun spot disturbances. KORAFERA of PIMAGA, a leading man of the community, promised to look after it.

THURSDAY, 2nd March, 1960 -

Left PIMAGA Camp at 0645 hrs. Passed through KEPAGAIPU, one of the PIMAGA villages seen yesterday, at 0700 hrs.

Commenced climbing steeply to the S.S.W and reached top of KOMI Range (3500') at 0755 hrs. Carriers found mud and slippery limestone difficult but they are new to mountain carrying.

Descended to BIAGU Creek (2800'). Old garden and a sage making area here, said to belong to IRAGAHUGU people on the KUBE. Two IRAGAHUGU men seen here. They said they thought we might be making camp here and had come to sell us sage.

Crossed SOAI Creek and arrived at the old camp site used in the evacuation of Lake KUTUBU Camp pre-war, at 0907 hrs. SOAI Village no longer exists. As carriers are feeling strain on this, their first patrol, spelled here.

Left SOAI Creek at 1000 hrs. and climbed fairly steeply to summit of KUBE KUBE Range (3600') at 1035 hrs.

Descended KUBE KUBE Range to KAMINIMA Creek and followed left bank down stream, passing garden house at 1145 hrs. This creek is known as the BANA a little higher up.

Crossed KAMINIMA (or BANA) Creek and spelled for 15 minutes before following right bank over bad track for 25 minutes, travelling east.

5.

21A

Thursday, 2nd March, 1950 (continued) -

Climbed over very over-grown track leading south and at 1310 hrs. reached a fern patch on a limestone ridge (3500 ft.)

From here the MUBI River could be seen flowing to the south-east through a heavily forested valley which rose about 1000' on either side.

The river could also be seen to the north-east for a short distance. It flows under this range, known as PATIBU, for about a mile, appearing just below us.

Crossed a narrow, heavily timbered limestone saddle back under which MUBI River flows and descended PATIBU Range to flat swampy country on left bank of MUBI River.

Passed steps leading up to KOTA village, built on a spur 150' above track, at 1450 hrs. Track very muddy.

Reached canoe landing of KOTA village on left bank of MUBI River at 1505 hrs.

Made camp at KOTA canoe landing. Several men from KOTA village visited camp. They said they had very little sago on hand as they did not know of the patrol's approach until yesterday afternoon - the messenger sent from PIMAGA having dalled on the way, it seems.

However, enough bananas, mums, native cabbage etc. was brought in to supplement the small quantities of sago, brought in sago making bags, and rice reserves remained intact.

Arrangements were made for canoes to be brought for the short trip down stream to-morrow and the people were asked to gather in the village for medical examination and census count to-morrow morning.

Rained heavily during night.

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0600 hrs. Twelve small single canoes brought to canoe landing by KOTA natives, also 30 lbs. of sago in sago making bags.

Cpl. ORESI and some of the carriers tying the canoes together in pairs while remaining police and carriers, taking light loads, are to walk down left bank of river.

Leaving Mr. P.O. Clancy in charge of these arrangements, Mr. E. M. A. Bell and I left for KOTA village.

After 10 minutes walk along very muddy track, climbed steep stairway for 150 ft. to KOTA. Found the village people waiting. Carried out medical examination and census count. The chief man, KOGOBASI, is absent visiting KADOBO in the FOI. KOTA is a very small and rather dilapidated village.

Returned to canoe landing. Found canoes had been lashed together and gear loaded. Most of the carriers and police, in charge of Cpl. SAFE, walking down track along left bank of river.

Mr. E. M. A. Bell lanced poils of sick carriers.

Left canoe landing at 1040 hrs. Passed old village of KANADORIMU on left bank at 1056 hrs. The houses and men's long house are still standing but are festooned with vines.

Friday, 3rd March (continued) -

This village (also known as KANADOROMAI'A) was abandoned, it is said, because of an internal quarrel over sorcery. After 4 men were killed the village was abandoned, some of the people going to the FOI'I, some to TORIKI lower down the MUBI.

Passed the old "Camp No. 10" on the right bank at 1155 hrs. and landed on the left bank at 1135 hrs. Found the police and carriers, in charge of Col. SAFE, waiting here.

Paid off KOTA canoe men with 2 spoons beads each and left at 1230 hrs. following fairly good track through thick forest down right bank of MUBI.

Passed through a garden clearing from which KUBUGA village (a small hamlet) could be seen. Told that most of these people are absent.

Crossed KUBUGA Creek and camped a few minutes further on at 1350 hrs.

SATURDAY, 4th March, 1950 -

Broke camp at KUBUKA Creek 0647 hrs. Followed fairly good track down left bank of MUBI in a generally S.E. direction. Level going through thick scrub.

Climbed small limestone spurs, commencing at 0900 hrs. MUBI River cuts through these spurs, forming gorges and rapids not navigable for canoes.

Climbing and descending forested limestone spurs between 0900 hrs and 1115 hrs. Sound of turbulent water and occasional glimpses of very swiftly flowing MUBI below, on the right.

Spelled at small beach below gorges at 1240 hrs. Left 1115 hrs. and arrived at canoe landing 1205 hrs.

Met here by an old man named HUMANI WAI'U and his wife MASIMAKA, a SAMBERIGI woman from SAU'U village.

They had two small canoes but sent for two more. These were lashed together in pairs and all stores and personnel ferried across MUBI, which is about 100 yds. wide at this spot.

At WAI'U's suggestion, police and carriers walked down right bank to his village, we went down in his canoes. Left canoe landing at 1410 hrs. and arrived at SISIMWA village at 1425 hrs. Police and carriers had arrived a few minutes before us.

Went on through SISIMWA village for about 10 minutes and made camp in the scrub on a piece of rising ground.

During few minutes spent in village two natives were seen with inflamed eyes. While camp was being made I returned with Mr. E. MAA. Bell. He examined these natives and found they had measles. Other cases were noticed also.

It appears the disease has been brought from the FOI'I area to the west and the SAMBERIGI to the south-east, in which areas deaths have occurred. No deaths reported in this village.

As soon as the presence of measles was confirmed by the E.M.A. a rope was placed around the camp and

Saturday, 4th March (continued) -

all patrol personnel forbidden to move outside of it or village natives to pass inside.

Although food was offered for sale here none was bought and emergency rice rations were breached and issued.

Old HUMANI WAI'U, who is obviously the leader here, was given advice as to how to prevent the spread of the disease, its seriousness etc. He was a bit upset at our action in quarantining the camp, not buying food etc. but realised, it is thought, the seriousness of the situation and was mollified by a present of knife and a gift of salt to his wife.

After discussing situation with Mr. E.M.A. Bell it was decided to turn back from this point so arrangements were made with HUMANI WAI'U for canoes to be left at the landing to-morrow morning.

All police, carriers and personal servants paraded and given mouth-washes by Mr. E.M.A. Bell, told of precautions to be taken, reason for return etc.

SUNDAY, 5th March, 1950 -

Broke camp near SISIMWA village, lower MUBI at 0657 hrs. Passed through SISIMWA and followed track to canoe landing up river on left bank, arriving at 0730 hrs.

Four single canoes brought by locals, who remained at a safe distance until ferrying of personnel and stores was completed at 0830 hrs. when they were paid for hire of canoes.

Left canoe landing at 0850 hrs. passed rapids 0910 hrs to 0940 hrs. KUBUKA Creek Camp 1253 hrs. and KUBUKA village a few minutes after.

Some KUBUKA village natives seen and told of sickness in SISIMWA village, and warned not to visit there. They said there was no sickness in KUBUKA and, although they had intended visiting SISIMWA to-morrow, they would now close the track and go and live in their garden and hunting houses.

Arrived at KOTA canoe landing camp at 1650 hrs. Canoes sent for 5 tins of rice which had been left at canoe landing an hour down stream.

KOTA village natives brought a little food. Were warned not to visit villages downstream and advised to live in their garden houses, close their tracks etc.

Arrangements made for canoes for to-morrow morning.

MONDAY, 6th March, 1950 -

Broke camp at KOTA canoe landing at 0707 hrs. and cut track up left bank of MUBI to suitable landing.

Tied six canoes together and ferried all stores and personnel over by 0835 hrs.

Paid off KOTA canoe owners and left on track to PIMAGA at 0845 hrs. This track said to be shorter than the one used in the journey down.

Climbed PATIBU Range until 1005 hrs. Track practically no-existent and had to be cut. Descended to BANA Creek

Monday, 6th March (continued) -

at 1050 hrs. Had tea and spell and left at 1135 hrs. crossing BANA - or KAMINIMA as it is known further down stream - at 1155 hrs. (2450'). Heard 'plane at 1300 hrs.

Climbed KUBE KUBE Range (3600') and descended steeply to SOAI Creek at 1340 hrs. Gave carriers biscuits and salt here. Some feeling strain. Left SOAI Creek 1410 hrs.

Climbed KOMI Range (3540 ft.) and arrived at camp near PIMAGA at 1600 hrs.

TUESDAY, 7th March, 1950 -

Left Mr. P.O. Clancy in charge of camp near PIMAGA and, with Mr. E.M.A. Bell and 4 police, left for ERAGAHUGU village.

Arrived at ERAGAHUGU at 1055 hrs. after 1½ hrs. walk over good, though leech infested, track.

Many of the ERAGAHUGU people absent getting pigs, although they knew of our intended visit. A feast is being prepared for two women, one of who died some time ago.

Over 70 people present however, and these readily complied with request to line up for medical inspection and census count. No sickness found here and they were warned of measles in lower MUBI.

Left ERAGAHUGU at 1224 hrs. and arrived at KEIAGAIPU at 1330 hrs. Spent some time here talking to people about sickness and arrived back at camp at 1350 hrs.

Mr. P.O. Clancy had visited PIMAGA and warned people about measles, advising them to close tracks etc.

Fairly large quantity of native food brought in for sale by PIMAGA people. Some PIMAGA men expressed desire to accompany patrol back to Lake KUTUBU to work at Camp. They only want to stay for a month.

WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1950 -

Left camp at PIMAGA 0645 hrs. and passed through PIMAGA villages 0655 hrs. KORAFERA delivered radio set, which he had kept safely in a small house used as a store because, he explained, of the risk of fire in the men's house.

Followed good wide, track to the north-west. Like all tracks in this area however, it is leech infested.

Reached place known as SUMI on SAMAKA Creek, which flows into south-eastern end of Lake KUTUBU, at 1205 hrs.

Met here by Village Constable FASUGUBI of KESE who had brought a number of large single canoes and cleared a camping ground for the patrol.

As strong westerly winds have been blowing during the day for the past week or more, decided to use the lull at night and take advantage of the moon.

Carriers and police employed during afternoon tying in gear and clearing creek, cutting paddles etc.

Left SUMI at 1855 hrs. and paddled down SAMAKA Creek in 8 single canoes and 1 double canoe sent from Station.

Reached Lake at 1930 hrs. Surface calm, no wind.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1950 (continued) -

Keeping close to southern shore of Lake (which consists mainly of steep limestone cliffs) so as to avoid any sudden squalls of wind, the flotilla passed between KESE Island and the mainland at 2100 hrs. and gathered off TUGIRI Point at 2230 hrs.

As large storm clouds were gathering to the west and a westerly wind had sprung up I decided to wait at the old TUGIRI Camp site until dawn.

THURSDAY, 9th March, 1950 -

Left old camp site at TUGIRI at dawn. Westerly wind still blowing but abating. Passed close to WASEMI Island at 0700 hrs.

A large number of natives from FASU, KAIPI, PIMAGA, the Lake villages and AUGU gathered on WASEMI for the big dance to be held during the week end.

Met Sgt. KOKOMO off WASEMI in station canoe. He had been sent to warn WASEMI natives of measles epidemic. As he had not landed on WASEMI, recalled him and instead had Village Constable PUTU-FORE of WASEMI report to the Station where the matter could be explained.

Arrived Station 0930 hrs. Met by Mr. C.P.O. Keary who reported everything in order.

End of Patrol Diary

PATROL REPORTObjects of Patrol -

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| In MUBI River Area | - | 1. Preliminary Census |
| | | 2. Medical Survey |
| In SAMBERIGI Area | - | 3. Detailed Census |
| | | 4. Medical Survey |
| | | 5. Location of site for
Airstrip |
| General | - | 6. Extension of Government
Influence. |

Introductory Remarks -

Because of the measles epidemic discovered in the lower MUBI River area and mentioned later in this report, the SAMBERIGI area could not be visited as planned.

Census -

As far as is known, no previous census of the peoples of the MUBI River and SAMBERIGI have been compiled although the total population has been estimated.

The original object of this patrol was to spend as much time as possible making a detailed census in the more inaccessible SAMBERIGI, leaving the easily reached MUBI villages until later.

Experience amongst the Lake village has shown that, because of unfamiliarity with census work, shyness, name avoidances etc. a detailed census of the MUBI villages would probably take from two to three weeks.

Therefore, mainly with the idea of familiarizing the people with census work, testing their degree of co-operation, and forming a fairly accurate estimate of their numbers, only a head count, with sex, estimated ages etc. was made in the MUBI villages.

However, the people co-operated much better than was expected and it is thought the average attendance was in the neighbourhood of 80%. This would have been higher but for the disinterestedness of the IRAGAHUGU and IPIGI villagers.

A much better attendance is expected on the next census patrol for the people were not inconvenienced or plagued by embarrassing questions as to relations names etc.

Medical Survey -

This was made by Mr. A. V. Bell, European Medical Assistant, and he has submitted a separate report to his Department.

This is the second patrol Mr. Bell has made in this area as he was able to accompany Mr. A. T. Timperley's patrol back to HAGEN last January.

It was most fortunate that Mr. Bell was also able to accompany this patrol for he was able to diagnose measles amongst the SISIMWA village natives within a few minutes

Medical Survey (continued) -

of the patrol's arrival (vide Patrol Diary, March 4th.)

This probably saved the police and indentured carriers from infection and, possibly, the patrol becoming involved in difficulties had it continued on to the SAMBERIGI area.

Hygiene and Sanitation -

The European Medical Assistant has also dealt with this subject in his report.

He mentions the well-swept appearance of the villages and the extraordinary number of new latrines - every village seen having at least two.

I was genuinely surprised to see the latter for no suggestion was made to these people that they should build them as I hold the view that a pit latrine can be a menace unless well constructed and regularly inspected.

There is no doubt that the MUBI people have been impressed by the well built latrines of the Lake villages and have endeavoured to copy them - sometimes with rather comic results e.g. houses with floors and holes but no pits; houses with deep pits completely floored over and, as on the banks of the MUBI where the water table is so high as to make pits impracticable, houses built on 5 or 6 feet piles and walled in underneath.

Fortunately, most of these structures were not being used and seem to have been built more for ornamental purposes or in a spirit of rivalry.

Village Housing -

Like the Lake villages, the MUBI villages consist of a men's house (or A'A SIRI) with the women's houses ranged along either side.

The A'A SIRI or men's house is usually a well built structure from 60 to 200 ft. long with fireplaces of baked clay ~~in~~ suspended in cane baskets spaced at regular intervals down either side.

The structure, which is obviously the most important in the village, is usually on high piles. Those on the flat banks of the MUBI were, in some cases, 10 to 12 ft. off the ground - possibly to avoid floods.

Except for that at KOTA on the lower MUBI, the men's houses were in good repair.

The women's houses, built down either side and facing the men's house so as to form a "street" were not so well constructed and many were dilapidated though habitable.

As a matter of interest the length of the men's houses, number of women's houses and population of each village are shown in a table attached.

A description of men's and women's houses is given by the late Dr. F. E. Williams in his "Natives of Lake KUTUBU" pages 23-25. It applied also to the MUBI villages.

Agriculture, Food, Livestock -

Although the flat banks of the MUBI appear to be extremely fertile few gardens of any size were seen, the largest being about half an acre. They are not well kept.

Like the Lake dwellers, the MUBI natives depend mainly on sago although they seem to have a greater abundance of subsidiary foods such as sugar cane, bananas, mimia (or pit pit), native cabbage, bread fruit, sweet potato, and taro.

Corn was seen growing in a garden on the river bank, although none was offered for sale. It was introduced here pre-war. Cucumbers are common, as in many other mountain areas.

Numerous fish traps were noticed and fish appears to be an important part of the diet.

Figs are fairly plentiful but it proved impossible to buy one for the patrol. None were even offered for sale. They are kept for ceremonial feasts and dances. Thirteen were noticed at ERAGAHUGU - tied up ready for a feast occasioned by the death of two women - one some time ago.

Other animals and birds occasionally brought in by hunters are opossums, wallabies, cassowaries, hornbills, blue pigeons, ducks, flying squirrels, scrub turkeys, and hedge-hogs or possibly, spiny ant-eaters. The natives also say they trap an animal which, from their description, might be a type of spotted wild cat.

Trade Items -

The most popular items of trade were pearl shells (cut and polished), tomahawks, beads, salt, mirrors, calico, fish hooks, and knives.

Salt and beads were particularly popular and were used mainly for the purchase of food. About 300 lbs. of wet sago was purchased for a medium size pearl shell and 150 lbs. for a 12" knife.

Canoe owners were paid with 6" knives or large mirrors, beads and fish hooks. They offered to sell their canoes, some of them 30 ft. long, for a tomahawk.

Tracks -

A brief description of the tracks, with times, is given hereunder for the benefit of future patrols -

From KESEKE to SIGIMI Landing, MUBI River - 3 hours, 50 minutes over muddy, overgrown and leech infested track which is evidently not much used since KESEKE village was abandoned. A gradual climb until the highest point, about 800 feet (3400 ft) above Lake's level, is reached 2½ hrs after leaving KESEKE. Descent to MUBI is gradual.

From SIGIMI Landing to -
 HEWESO Village - 45 minutes
 BAURATE " - 1 hour 5 minutes
 HERIBU " - 1 " 30 "
 IPIGI " - 3 hours 15 minutes
 The MUBI River was about 8 feet below its banks and flowing at about 2½ miles per hour.

Tracks & Times (continued) -

From MUBI River up SURA Creek to Camping Ground - 15 minutes (SURA Creek mouth right side of MUBI and 30 minutes paddle (downstream) above IPIGI Village.

From SURA Creek by muddy track to TURAHUGU Village - 20 minutes.

From TURAHUGU village a gradual climb along fairly good, though overgrown, track to PIMAGA Villages - 30 minutes.

From PIMAGA to KETAGAIPU village, good track - 10 to 15 minutes.

From KETAGAIPU Village to ERAGAHUGU Village - 1½ hours over good track, though leech infested.

From PIMAGA over KOMI Range to SOAI Creek - 2½ hours. Track steep and slippery.

From SOAI Creek over KUBE-KABE Range to BANA (or KAMINIMA) Creek, - 2 hours. Track fairly steep and slippery.

From BANA Creek to Canoe Landing above KOTA Village over PATIBU Range - 2 hours. Track fairly steep and slippery. Alternate track leads down right bank of BANA Creek and climbs to east-south-east, crossing MUBI above KOTA village where the river flows under the PATIBU Range. Track overgrown and ¾ hr. longer than track to canoe landing, although canoes are not necessary for crossing of MUBI River, above KOTA Village.

From KOTA Village canoe landing on left bank of MUBI the river is navigable for canoes downstream for 1½ hours. Track down left bank of MUBI is good, flat going from KOTA landing to canoe landing opposite SISIMWA village (8½ hours walking).

Language Groups - Interpreters -

The language spoken by the Lake KUTUBU natives extends through the MUBI area to the south as far as SISIMWA and to the east as far as IUMOSI village on the KOKOMA River.

The SISIMWA village/people habitually speak the Lake KUTUBU language (the name of which, I am told, is "FOI'I") but a number of them can speak the SAMBERIGI language also.

The IUMOSI people also habitually speak the "FOI'I" language but can converse with the nearby village of IOMEGI, the people of which speak the WAGE language.

The "FOI'I" language extends westward as far as WASEMI village on the Lake, where PASU is also spoken.

On the Lake only six natives can speak police MOTU with any fluency. One MUBI man had retained a few words of MOTU learnt as a small boy in the barracks of the pre-war Police Camp.

Native Affairs -

A number of local natives from the three Lake villages accompanied the patrol, most of them only as far as PIMAGA. A few came on to SISIMWA in the lower MUBI.

Native Affairs (continued) -

Although they were not given full loads, they carried quite well and were very useful in many ways.

The KESE people very thoughtfully cleared camp sites at both KESEKE and SAMAKA Creek and brought their canoes to transport the patrol.

The HEGESO and BAHRUTAGE peoples action in building the small rest house at SISIMWA landing was gratifying and unexpected. They also had built larger canoes than usual in anticipation of the patrol's arrival.

The welcome the patrol received at HEGESO, BAHRUTAGE, TURAHUGU, PIMAGA and KERAGAIPI villages seemed to be quite genuine. The HERIBU people, especially the women, seemed a little timid at first.

Rumours had been heard to the effect that the IPIGI, ERAGAHUGU, PUGUHUGU and HRABUIO people would not welcome a Government patrol - that they'd not want to hear 'MOTJAT'.

However, although the atmosphere was not quite as friendly as in the other MUBI villages and there were some people absent in the bush, those people seen in IPIGI and ERAGAHUGU were co-operative when asked to line up for the medical examination and census count.

BAIKA, one of the chief men of IPIGI village, had in fact visited the Station a fortnight before the patrol left with the express intention of refuting these rumours which, he said, had been spread by the PIMAGA people.

On this patrol the real reason for the abandonment of KESEKE came to light. It was not, as I was first informed, because of an epidemic two or three years ago (vide memo "Re-establishment of Lake Kutubu Camp" of 25/8/49 and Progress Report No.1 of 25/9/49).

It seems that a few years ago some OTOMU men came across to the MUBI above the AUGU River junction and killed 4 women and a small boy who were part of a band of HEGESO, BAHRUTAGE and HERIBU people hunting in that area. Apparently the murderers were not seen for the MUBI village people blamed men from WASEMI, who also hunt in this area.

In retaliation, the MUBI people crossed to the Lake and killed a man and a woman from WASEMI on the shores of the Lake near the present station site.

This led to a counter raid by men from the Lake villages and they killed a HEGESO man on the banks of the MUBI just above HEGESO.

The MUBI men then burnt down KESEKE village but did not surprise any of its inhabitants for all the KESE and KESEKE women and children had, by this time, taken refuge on WASEMI Island.

Peace was finally made when it was discovered the whole trouble had been caused by the original raid of the OTOMU men, who were not suspected because of their distance from the scene of the first murders and lack of motive.

Village Officials

The question of Village Constables in the MUBI area was considered on this patrol and several likely candidates who were obviously men of authority in their own villages, were

Village Officials (continued) -

noted. The villages are of a convenient size and not too remote from the Station for control and it is thought the people will welcome these appointments. They have seen the prestige and authority (as well as the uniform) attached to the appointments in the Lake Village Constables, who are taking their position seriously.

Royal Papuan Constabulary Detachment -

Nine members of the R.P.C. accompanied the patrol. Their conduct was very good throughout.

Individual reports for inclusion in Records of Service are attached hereto.

Carriers -

This was the first patrol for the 35 indentured Fly River carriers. They found the mountainous country difficult, mainly because they are not used to it. Physically, they were well able to cope with their work and should improve considerably when they become more sure-footed.

Conclusion -

This patrol was disappointing to all concerned. It was planned to last at least 4 weeks. Most of the objectives were not attained. We were very fortunate, however, in discovering measles before the epidemic reached the Lake and MUBI areas and, it is hoped, did something towards stopping its spread.

Also, no members of the patrol have developed measles to date and it is hoped they have been saved from infection.



.....
A/A. D. O. Lake Kutubu

Report on member of the Royal Papuan Constabulary
accompanying Patrol -

Reg. No. 991 Cpl. SAPE NAVAU -

The senior N.C.O. on this Patrol he maintained good discipline and displayed keenness, energy and intelligence.

A capable bushman with local knowledge gained on patrols in this area pre-war.

He should make a good senior N.C.O. of particular value to this Station because of his pre-war experience here.

Reg. No. 1524 Cpl. ORESI -

A steady, reliable and experienced N.C.O. Maintained good discipline. A good bushman.

Reg. No. 2048 Const. PETOTO -

A slow, painstaking Constable of 15 years service. Does his work well.

Reg. No. 1269 Const. AKURU -

A cheerful and reliable Constable who does his work well. Was slightly hampered on this patrol by a painful knee.

Possesses local knowledge gained here on pre-war patrols.

Reg. No. 2244 Const. HAEWAKA -

A very good Constable - conscientious and hard working. He is a local man whose knowledge of the area and local languages is invaluable.

Reg. No. 6383 Const. SOKOROMO -

A Constable who has shown considerable improvement during the past 6 months. Had no previous patrol experience.

Reg. No. 6521 Const. INEA -

A young and immature Constable. Has shown some improvement of late. This is first patrol.

Reg. No. 6617 Const. PITA-KANGIPA -

A young and intelligent Constable - tireless and very willing. His first patrol and he shows promise of developing into a first class policeman.

Reg. No. 6701 Const. ITUNGA -

A Constable with Army experience in patrolling. Does his work well but inclined to stand back and wait for orders though knowing what is to be done.

(COPY)

File 16 & 30, 10

Lake KUTUBU Camp,
16th March, 1950.

The Director of District Services,
PORT MORESBY.

MEASLES - lower MUBI River, SAMBERIGI
and FOI'I Areas.

Reference this office coded radiogram KUT.128 of 10th instant and E.M.A. Bell's memo of 14th instant, copies of which are attached.

As you were advised in radiogram KUT.124 of 25th February, a patrol left this station on 25th February with the object of making a medical and census examination of the MUBI and SAMBERIGI villages.

After working through the MUBI villages the patrol came to SISIMWA village, formerly known as TURIKI, on the lower MUBI.

This is the last village before reaching the SAMBERIGI area, the SISIMWA natives speaking both the MUBI-KUTUBU language and the SAMBERIGI language. The first true SAMBERIGI village is a long days' walk from here.

Within half-an-hour of the patrol's arrival at SISIMWA village, a native was noticed with inflamed eyes and a running nose. Mr. E.M.A. Bell examined him and immediately diagnosed measles. Several other cases were then noticed.

Fortunately, the patrol had passed through the village, only lingering for a few minutes, and camp was made at a safe distance.

Immediately the presence of measles was discovered the camp which was still being erected, was cordoned off. Fortunately, the locals had not had time to mingle with the police and carriers or visit the camp, bringing food etc.

It was known, however, that the two Interpreters had accepted cigarettes from the locals and one had entered the men's house. The E.M.A. instituted prophylactic measures immediately and continued them for several days.

Questioning the locals, it appears that the disease did not appear in this village until after they had visited the FOI'I area to the west and the SAMBERIGI to the south-east. In both the these areas deaths had occurred, particularly in the former.

In the FOI'I area the villages of GIGIMACE, KO'BE (V.C. SABAGE ?), KEKENE, AGOTIRIBI and KADOGO in the Beaver Falls section were mentioned as being effected. Deaths are said to have occurred.

In the SAMBERIGI, IRawe, said to be a Kikori Village Constable, is reported to have died and YUMUGA of SISIMWA (who had measles) had lately visited his village of HANAHARI. YUMUGA thought he contracted the disease at HANAHARI and that V.C. IRawe had died from it.

Discussing the situation with Mr. E.M.A. Bell, it appears that even after such a short contact as had occurred at SISIMWA, there was a likelihood of the police and carriers contracting measles and this risk would be greatly increased by the patrol entering a more heavily infected area, such as the SAMBERIGI appeared to be.

Therefore, taking into consideration the facts that -

- (a) a member of the patrol might already have contracted measles, in which case it would appear after the lapse of about 14 days and possibly immobilize the patrol,
- (b) it was almost certain the disease had not yet spread north to the MUBI villages, the natives there having been medically examined during the course of this patrol,
- and (c) a large dance, to which natives from all points of the compass (including FASU to the south) was planned to take place at the Lake village of WASEMI during the next week or so,

it was decided to turn back from SISIMWA.

The patrol, on its return journey, concentrated on warning the natives as emphatically as possible of the danger of the disease spreading north from the SAMBERIGI and FOI'I areas.

The fact that it was generally known we were going to the SAMBERIGI, and turned back because of measles, lent, it is thought, some weight to the warnings.

Natives in the lower MUBI a day and two days walk above SISIMWA, were advised to leave their villages and live in their garden huts, not visiting anyone but closing, by signs known to themselves, their tracks.

The upper MUBI natives were advised to close their tracks, not visit other villages and, at the first sign of sickness, to leave the main villages and live in their garden and hunting houses.

The impression gained was that they took these warnings seriously and had, in the distant past, already experienced an epidemic of what might have been dysentery.

Returning to the Station, the dance at WASEMI was found to be well under weigh. It had not reached its climax but many guests had arrived, more were on their way and there was no possibility of interrupting the proceedings, without causing much ill feeling.

Mr. P. O. Clancy was therefore stationed on WASEMI to watch for any signs of measles and to observe the customs of the dance.

On Sunday 12th instant, 5 days after the patrol had returned Mr. Bell and myself visited WASEMI. Mr. Bell examined some FASU natives from villages well to the south of the Lake and bordering the FOI'I area. He found they had measles.

The WASEMI people and their guests, numbering about 250 from FASU, AUGU, KAIPU and the MUBI, were called together and told of the measles epidemic. The infected FASU guests were advised to sleep in a separate building that night and to leave for home next morning. Their symptoms were pointed out to the assembly and the precautions necessary to prevent the further spread of the disease explained.

In speaking to these people I took the precaution to point out the disease was not due to sorcery but had come by contact with the coast, through KIKORI. The fact measles had been at KIKORI for some time was known to the Lake people already.

An effort was made to persuade the AUGU natives to remain at the Camp for a fortnight so as to preclude any possibility of them carrying the disease north. They wouldn't even consider the suggestion, however, and, short of using force and making enemies of them, I could see no way of keeping them here.

Mr. E. M. A. Bell, in his attached memo, suggests a patrol down the northern side of the ERAVE River for there is a danger that the epidemic will spread from the SAMBERIGI tribes across the ERAVE and into the Grasslands.

The E. M. A. says little or nothing can be done in the way of treatment in the areas already infected and about all we can do is to warn the people against contact with infected areas.

The incubation period set for the police and carriers has almost expired and there are no signs of measles amongst station personnel.

Bearing in mind the instructions contained in your memo D.S. 1-2-18 of 8th October, 1949, I shall await your advice.

(S. S. Smith)
a/ADO

COPY TO; D. O., D. D.

Copy of Mr. E. M. A. Bell's memo referred to above -

Dept. of Public Health,
Lake KUTUBU, 14th March, 1950.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

MEASLES LOWER MUBI RIVER AND SAMBERIGI
LAKE KUTUBU

The epidemic of measles reported in my coded radiogram of the 10th instant is hereby confirmed.

Subsequent to my return from the Mubi River two infected natives from FALOGOMAIU and YEROGOMAIU in the FASU country to the south of the lake have visited the Lake KUTUBU island village of Wasemi.

Isolatory precautions are being applied by the Department of District Services authority so far as they can be applied among so primitive and uncontrolled a people. It is to be feared however that the disease will next spread north across the Erave River and thence to the Wagi and Wela valleys and beyond unless a patrol proceeds to these areas to forewarn the people.

(signed) A. V. Bell, Officer in Charge
Dept of Public Health Lake Kutubu.

21.

(COPIES OF RADIOGRAMS)

RADIOGRAM

No. 05 GOVT.

Words - 54

To - SERVICES

Charge - 4/6

MORESBY

KUT 120 REFERS KUT 124 OF 25/2/50 STOP PATROL ENCOUNTERED MEASLES
TURIKI VILLAGE LOWER MUBI STOP SAMBERIGI AND FOI'I AREAS SAID TO
SOURCE OF INFECTION STOP ACTING ADVICE EMA PATROL RETURNED AND
POLICE CARRIERS NOW ON STATION UNDER OBSERVATION FOR INCUBATION
PERIOD STOP ALL NATIVES MUBI KUTUBU AREAS WARNED

DISTROFF

Date/Time Sent - 10th March, 1950
at 1100 hrs.

By - MMD. K.

No. 04 GOVT.

Words - 36

To - HEALTH

Charge - 3/-

MORESBY

MEASLES POSITIVELY DIAGNOSED IN EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS TURIKI
VILLAGE LOWER MUBI RIVER STOP SAMBERIGI AND FOI'I AREAS
REPORTED INFECTED DISTRICT SERVICES ACTING RE ISOLATORY
PRECAUTIONS

MEDAST

Date/Time Sent - 10th March, 1950
at 1055 hrs.

By - M. D. K.

CENSUS STATISTICS -

HOGESO Village, MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	4	
" 45 to 16 years	-	31	
" 16 to 10 years	-	13	
" 10 to 6 years	-	9	
" 6 to 4 years	-	12	
" 4 to 1 year	-	3	
" Infants	-	<u>4</u>	Total Males - 75
Females over 45 years	-	13	
" 45 to 16 years	-	30	
" 16 to 10 years	-	3	
" 10 to 6 years	-	10	
" 6 to 4 years	-	6	
" 4 to 1 year	-	5	
" Infants	-	<u>5</u>	Total Females - 72
Pregnancies (as at 27.2.50)	-	6	Grand Total - <u>147</u>

BAURUTAGE Village, MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	5	
" 45 to 16 years	-	37	
" 16 to 10 years	-	9	
" 10 to 6 years	-	7	
" 6 to 4 years	-	8	
" 4 to 1 year	-	5	
" Infants	-	<u>5</u>	Total Males - 76
Females over 45 years	-	6	
" 45 to 16 years	-	39	
" 16 to 10 years	-	11	
" 10 to 6 years	-	11	
" 6 to 4 years	-	6	
" 4 to 1 year	-	4	
" Infants	-	<u>6</u>	Total Females - 85
Pregnancies (as at 27.2.50)	-	5	Grand Total - 159

CENSUS STATISTICS (continued) -

HERIBU Village, MUBI River	-	
Males over 45 years	-	8
" 45 to 16 years	-	25
" 16 to 10 years	-	9
" 10 to 6 years	-	17
" 6 to 4 years	-	6
" 4 to 1 year	-	4
" Infants	-	<u>3</u> Total Males - 72
Females over 45 years	-	8
" 45 to 16 years	-	29
" 16 to 10 years	-	5
" 10 to 6 years	-	9
" 6 to 4 years	-	2
" 4 to 1 year	-	3
" Infants	-	<u>2</u> Total Females - 58
Pregnancies (as at 27.2.50)	-	5 Grand Total - 130

MIGI Village, MUBI RIVER

Males over 45 years	-	4
" 45 to 16 years	-	30
" 16 to 10 years	-	10
" 10 to 6 years	-	8
" 6 to 4 years	-	5
" 4 to 1 year	-	5
" Infants	-	<u>4</u> Total Males - 66
Females over 45 years	-	6
" 45 to 16 years	-	35
" 16 to 10 years	-	1
" 10 to 6 years	-	10
" 6 to 4 years	-	15
" 4 to 1 year	-	4
" Infants	-	<u>2</u> Total Females - 73
Pregnancies (as at 28.2.50)	-	5 Grand Total - 139

CENSUS STATISTICS (continued)

TURAHUGU Village, SURA Creek, MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	nil	
" 45 to 16 years	-	16	
" 16 to 10 years	-	2	
" 10 to 6 years	-	9	
" 6 to 4 years	-	4	
" 4 to 1 year	-	3	
" Infants	-	<u>4</u>	Total Males - 39
Females over 45 years	-	1	
" 45 to 16 years	-	17	
" 16 to 10 years	-	4	
" 10 to 6 years	-	2	
" 6 to 4 years	-	3	
" 4 to 1 year	-	2	
" Infants	-	<u>3</u>	Total Females - 32
Pregnancies (as at 1.3.50)	-	4	Grand Total - 70

ERAGAHUGU Village, MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	2	
" 45 to 16 yrs	-	26	
" 16 to 10 years	-	4	
" 10 to 6 years	-	5	
" 6 to 4 years	-	4	
" 4 to 1 year	-	2	
" Infants	-	<u>1</u>	Total Males - 44
Females over 45 years	-	2	
" 45 to 16 years	-	15	
" 16 to 10 years	-	5	
" 10 to 6 years	-	4	
" 6 to 4 years	-	3	
" 4 to 1 year	-	nil	
" Infants	-	<u>3</u>	Total Females - 31
Pregnancies (as at 7.3.50)	-	7	Grand Total - 75

CENSUS STATISTICS (continued) -

PIMAGA Villages, MUBI River

Males over 45 years	-	11	
" 45 to 16 years	-	65	
" 16 to 10 years	-	25	
" 10 to 6 years	-	36	
" 6 to 4 years	-	22	
" 4 to 1 year	-	9	
" Infants	-	<u>22</u>	Total Males - 190
Females over 45 years	-	4	
" 45 to 16 years	-	73	
" 16 to 10 years	-	16	
" 10 to 6 years	-	14	
" 6 to 4 years	-	19	
" 4 to 1 year	-	8	
" Infants	-	<u>10</u>	Total Females - 144
Pregnancies (as at 1.3.1950)	-	12	Grand Total - 334

KETAGAIPU Village, PIMAGA, MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	1	
" 45 to 16 years	-	14	
" 16 to 10 years	-	5	
" 10 to 6 years	-	5	
" 6 to 4 years	-	5	
" 4 to 1 year	-	2	
" Infants	-	<u>1</u>	Total Males - 33
Females over 45 years	-	1	
" 16 to 45 years	-	20	
" 16 to 10 years	-	3	
" 10 to 6 years	-	4	
" 6 to 4 years	-	5	
" 4 to 1 year	-	4	
" Infants	-	<u>1</u>	Total Females - 38
Pregnancies (as at 1.3.1950)	-	2	Grand Total - 71

CENSUS STATISTICS (continued) -

KOTA Village, KAPA area, lower MUBI River -

Males over 45 years	-	nil	
" 45 to 16 years	-	10	
" 16 to 10 years	-	2	
" 10 to 6 years	-	3	
" 6 to 4 years	-	1	
" 4 to 1 year	-	1	
" Infants	-	<u>nil</u>	Total Males - 17
Females over 45 years	-	1	
" 45 to 16 years	-	5	
" 16 to 10 years	-	2	
" 10 to 6 years	-	1	
" 6 to 4 years	-	1	
" 4 to 1 year	-	1	
" Infants	-	<u>nil</u>	Total Females - 11
Pregnancies (as at 3.3.1950)	1		Grand Total - 28

SUMMARY

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
HEGESO Village	75	72	147
BAURUTAGE Village	76	83	159
HERIBU Village	72	58	130
IPIGI Village	66	73	139
TURAHUGU Village	38	32	70
ERAGAHUGU Village	44	31	75
PIMAGA Villages (2)	190	144	334
" " (KETAGAIPU)	33	38	71
KOTA Village	17	11	28
TOTALS -	<u>611</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>1153</u>
Pregnancies - 47 (8.6%)			

Village Housing and Population Figures -

Village	Length of Men's House	Number of Women's Houses	Population		Total Population
			Males	Females	
HEGESO	162 ft.	16	75	72	147
BAURUTAGE	150 "	6	76	63	159
HERIBU	192 "	14	72	58 (?)	130
IPIGI	130 "	12	66	73	139
TURAHUGU	93 "	7	38	32	70
ERAGAHUGU	144 "	18	44	31	75
PIMAGA (old)	185 ")	21	190	144	334
" (new)	100 "	10			
KEPAGAIFU	110 "	9	33	38	71
KOTA	75 "	5	17	11	28

2 57 49/50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 31

Sub-District Office
LAKE HUTUBU C.H.D.

10th July 1950.

Memorandum For-

A/Asst. District Officer
Lake Kutubu

CANOES USED ON PATROL No. E.V.T. 2 of 49/50
RETURN TO OWNERS

Acting upon your verbal instructions Cadet Patrol Officer Keary and self with five members of R.P.C. ten Lake Murray carriers and Interpreter SERISI departed from the Station to obtain and return to their owners the canoes that had been left at IUMOSI landing during the course of Patrol No. 2 of 49/50.

DIARY:

Thursday 15th June 1950;

0500 hrs Departed Station in the large ILIMO canoe.
0900 " Arrived at the entrance to SAMAKA Sk. where party changed into three small KESE village canoes that were waiting there for us.
1000 hrs Arrived at SAMAKA Landing fortyfive minutes up SAMAKA Cr.
1030 hrs Departed overland for the MUBI R.
1530 hrs Arrived WABI camp site. Waited here for the MUBI Village Policemen to join me.
V/Cs and canoe owners arrived in camp during the afternoon and canoes to transport the party down to HARABUIO Village were brought in.
Purchased sufficient food for three days.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 16th June 1950.

0700 hrs Departed downstream calling in at IPIGI Village to exchange a badly leaking canoe for one that did not leak quite so badly.

1130 hrs Arrived at HARABUIO Village

1145 hrs Left Mr. Keary to make camp and walked over to the Canoe Landing on the WAGE R. opposite the junction of the WAGE R. and KOKOMO Ok.

Ascended the KOKOMO Ok. to the IUNOSI Landing where the canoes had been pulled up out of the water.

Canoes were all missing so commenced search for them.

1600 hrs All canoes except three had been located. However one canoe had been damaged by ANENAGI of IUNOSI during a dispute that he had had with a man from HARABUIO.

ANENAGI agreed to make good the damage by substituting his own canoe. This was satisfactory to the aggrieved owner. Departed for HARABUIO VIA WAGE and HUBI Rivers.

1800 hrs Arrived at camp to find all in order.

Saturday 17th June 1950.

Last of the missing canoes arrived in camp. Raining during the early morning.

0800 hrs Commenced trip upstream.

1200 hrs Arrived at IPIGI Village. Lunched here and paid the IPIGI men for their assistance.

1300 hrs departed & upstream.

1550 hrs Arrived at WABI Camp.

Paid men who had helped bring up the canoes and then marked out site for Rest House.

Sunday 18th June 1950.

0650 hrs Departed camp.

1030 hrs Arrived SAMAKA Landing

1630 hrs Arrived Station and reported to A.D.O.

-SUMMARY-

CANOE

The canoes were retrieved and returned to their owners. They were none the worse for their use.

The utmost co-operation was received from the owners who were grateful that we had honoured the promise to assist in the return of the canoes.

One canoe, which had been damaged as the result of a quarrel between two men was replaced, by one that was almost identical.

The canoes that we had pulled out of the water (see P/R 2 of 49/50) had been pulled in again by the IKESI and HARABUIO natives and put into use. They had, however, been well looked after.

Some of the IKESI People were at first loth to part with the canoes which were much better made than their own. They said, at first, that floods had carried them downstream. This statement was taken with a grain of salt. However virtue triumphed and all were found.

MUBI Village Constables

As far as could be seen the various Village Constables are carrying out their duties the best of their ability. They accompanied the patrol down to obtain the canoes and were of some help.

They were I think instrumental in their people coming so swiftly when word was sent out asking them to come to WABI Camp. Usually this sort of business is rather wearing.

Rivers

Both the MUBI and the WABI Rivers are at a very low level, being about eight or ten feet below what they had been in April. This made the return trip much easier than was expected.

Indeed so low was the MUBI R. level that at one place the canoes scraped on the bottom.

Tracks

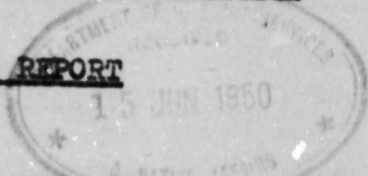
The track from SAMAKA to WABI Camp was in good condition and apart from the leeches was quite pleasant walking.

From HARABUIO Village to the canoe landing on the WAGE R. there was a good track. As it is only eighty minutes walk along this track it is a big improvement on the trip round via the MUBI and WAGE Rivers.

[Handwritten signature]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



40

SUB-DISTRICT of:- LAKE KUTUBU PATROL REPORT No. 2/49-50

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: - Mr S. S. Smith A/ADO
Mr D. J. Clancy P.O.
and Mr A. V. Bell, E.M.A.

AREA PATROLLED:- Middle MUBI and KOKOMA Rivers.
SAMBERIGI and TSIMBERIGI Valleys.
Norther ERAVE River area, including
the SUGU River Valley.
NEMBI, WELA, WAGE and AUGU Valleys.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: - Europeans: 3
R.P.C.: 9
Carriers (indentured): 35
" (local): 4
N.M.O. : 1

DURATION: - 10th April to 14th May, 1950.

DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY? : - Yes.

- LAST PATROL TO AREA:
1. To MUBI River - District Services and Medical - Jan/Feb. 50.
 2. To KOKOMA River - District Services, 1939. Medical - nil.
 3. To SAMBERIGI and TSIMBERIGI - District Services, 1947. Medical - no record.
 4. To lower SUGU Valley - District Services, 1939. Medical - nil.
 5. To NEMBI, WELA, WAGE and AUGU Valleys - District Services, 1949/50. Medical - 1949/50.

MAP REFERENCE - Sketch Map attached.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL -
1. Extension of Government Influence
 2. Medical Survey - especially regarding measles epidemic.
 3. Search for possible air strip sites SAMBERIGI and Grasslands areas.
 4. General Exploration, location of tracks etc.

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PATROL DIARY

MONDAY, 10th April, 1950 -

The Patrol left Lake KUTUBU Station at 0820 hrs. using canoes brought by the Village Constables of WASEMI, TUGIRI and KESE plus two of the Station canoes.

Keeping to the southern side of the Lake so as to avoid being caught in squalls from the N.W. the patrol passed TUGIRI village at 0925 hrs. and KESE village at 1050 hrs. - arriving at the mouth of SAMAKA Creek at the south-eastern end of the Lake at 1125 hrs.

Paddled up narrow, tortuous SAMAKA Creek and made camp on the right bank at 1225 hrs. The Creek is in flood and partly blocked in places by banks of cane grass.

The owners and crews of village canoes used were given notes to be presented to Mr C.P.O. Keary at the Station. He will pay them for their services.

Village Constables PASUGUBI of KESE and WABI of TUGIRI were put in charge of the Station canoes and asked to return them to the Station.

Village Constable PUTUFORE of WASEMI and five local natives expressed a desire to accompany the patrol. The latter have volunteered to carry for the whole of the journey.

Heavy rain commenced at 1410 hrs. and continued during the afternoon and night.

TUESDAY, 11th April, 1950 -

Broke camp on SAMAKA Creek at 0643 hrs. and took the track to the PIMAGA Villages.

For the first hour and a half the track was flooded and the patrol waded rather than walked.

At 0810 hrs. climbed to 3140 ft. and followed a very muddy and leech-infested track which provided good walking when we passed over it a month ago.

Reached PIMAGA Village (2760 ft.) at 1305 hrs. The PIMAGA Villages were deserted, except for a few caretakers, as most of the people are attending the dances being held at IPIGI and KUHU (or DOGOBARI).

However, KORAFIRA, a native who has been taking care of 5 tins of rice left here last month, met the patrol.

Made arrangements to take delivery of the rice and left at 1335 hrs.

Passed through TURAHUGU Village at 1400 hrs. Many people on their way to the dances had gathered here to put the final touches to their dancing regalia.

Made camp on SURA Creek at 1430 hrs. Shortly after reaching the camp site KARI'ENO, one of the SUKI indentured carriers, was missed. He was last seen shortly after the patrol left PIMAGA, less than an hour back along the track.

He was seen to leave the track, it was thought to relieve himself, but contrary to instructions, took his pack with him and was not missed until camp was made.

Tuesday, 11th April (continued) -

At 1700 hrs. sent Constable JERIGA, Interpreter KUNABO and two SUKI carriers back along the PIMAGA track to look for KARI'ENO. They returned at dusk without having found him.

Rain commenced during the late afternoon and it continued to rain very heavily all night.

WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1950 -

In Camp SURA Creek. Mr P.O. Clancy left camp at 0700 hrs to search for missing carrier. He returned at 0800 hrs. having found him in the bush near the track close to PIMAGA Village. He had built a shelter and slept there during the night.

Gave as a reason for his extraordinary conduct a giddy feeling caused by sorcery!

Village Constable BAIKU WAKE of FOFOMAIU Village, FOI'I area (Reg.No.153 KIKORI) reported at the camp this morning.

He is here with 3 of his village men visiting friends at PIMAGA. I questioned him about measles in his area and he gave symptoms which could possibly be those of the disease. He said 4 people had died, whether from measles or not it was hard to gather. He struck me as being rather a stupid individual.

Leaving Mr P.O. Clancy in charge of the Camp the E.M.A. (Mr Bell) and myself left the camp at 1040 hrs. for IPIGI and KUHU (DOGOBARI).

Embarked on two HEGESO village canoes at the old camp site on SURA Creek, which is now flooding, paddled down to the MUBI River. It is also in flood being about 8 feet above its level when seen a month ago.

Arrived at IPIGI downstream at 1130 hrs. The village was crowded with 4 or 5 hundred people and presented an animated, colourful scene and the noise was terrific. There were people from all the MUBI villages and a number of WAGE men also.

While here we witnessed the arrival of further parties of guests. They came by canoes from up river, standing erect in their frail dugouts and decorated with red and black paint, forehead bands, feather head dresses, pearl shell breast plates, cowrie shell necklaces and clutching a bow and a bundle of arrows along the shaft of their paddles.

As they landed they formed two lines abreast and marched, shouting in unison, around the long men's house and then up the steps and through it.

It was an impressive and savagely colourful picture.

After giving out pinches of salt, which brought crowds around us, we left IPIGI at 1300 hrs. and paddled down stream to KUHU, or DOGOBARI as it is now known. This village was not visited on the last patrol.

Rounding a bend in the river, the village came into sight 300 yards away on the right bank. At first sight it appeared almost deserted but within a minute hundreds of people emerged from the houses and ran in all directions, shouting.

Wednesday, 12th April (continued) -

As we neared the village and our MUBI paddlers could not make themselves heard above the uproar, the panic (for it appeared to be such) subsided as we landed on the bank a short distance above the village.

The people were at first a little apprehensive but pinches of salt soon brought them around us in suffocating crowds.

There were not as many guests as at IPIGI but there still must have been over 300, including many WAGE type men.

It is hard to find out exactly where the latter come from as they content themselves by replying to my questions with bland smiles and repeating "WAGE".

Left DOGOBARI at 1415 hrs. and paddled upstream to IPIBI (1500 hrs.) Stopped here for a few minutes to speak to BAIKA about to-morrow's arrangements. Left at 1510 hrs. and arrived back at the Camp at 1603 hrs.

Mr P.O. Clancy had managed to buy some food and had dried out the camp gear, had the carriers and police bathe their feet in hot water and Condy's etc. Everybody has been badly bitten by leeches.

THURSDAY, 13th April, 1950 -

In Camp, SURA Creek. A constant stream of people past the camp to-day. They are returning to the PIMAGA villages from the dances, which finished early this morning.

The returning guests were delayed from fatigue and smoke. Apparently they have had a surfeit of pig for we were able to buy sufficient pieces for pinches of salt to feed the police and carriers.

This is surprising as they place such a high value on a live pig that we have not yet been able to purchase one on the MUBI.

Four men from the main MUBI Villages of PIMAGA, HEGESO, IPIGI and BAURUTAGE arrived at the camp. They have been chosen for the position of Village Constable.

After a short talk on the elementary duties of a Village Constable I gave the new uniforms to Interpreter KUNABO and V.C. PUTUFORE of WASEMI, who dressed the aspirants with much ceremony after first having them wash the paint and grime of the dance off in the creek and shaving them. The transformation was startling.

Sufficient canoes for to-morrow's journey down the MUBI were brought to SURA Creek this afternoon.

The police and carriers have cut 90 paddles to-day.

Overcast and raining intermittently during the day and heavily during the night.

FRIDAY, 14th April, 1950 -

Broke camp on SURA Creek at 0700 hrs. and arrived at the canoe place on SURA Creek 0720 hrs.

Sufficient canoes for the patrol were brought here by returning dancers yesterday afternoon and evening.

Friday, 14th April (continued) -

As I had promised on the last patrol, four of the largest HERIBU canoes were bought for a tomahawk each and the owners given a note to be presented to Mr C.P.O. Keary at the Station for payment.

Most of the other canoes were owned by the TUR'HUGU people. Their names were taken as none of the canoe owners wanted to come down the MUBI with us. They asked us to leave their canoes on the KOKOMA River, from where they could be brought back later.

Apparently this had been done by a pre-war patrol and they were quite happy about the arrangement.

Three of the new MUBI V.C's arrived with some of their men, and, after tying the canoes together in pairs and loading the stores, the patrol left SURA Creek at 0930 hrs.

Paddled down the MUBI, which has fallen about 2 feet, and arrived at IPIGI at 1000 hrs.

The patrol was met here by newly appointed V.C. BAIKA, who is a fine figure of a man in his new uniform. The last patrol he was miserable with a badly swollen right arm, which Mr E.M.A Bell lanced under local anaesthetic with good results.

V.C. BAIKA suggested we should take a couple of his men as guides and interpreters for the upper KOKOMA and northern ERAVE areas. Two of his young men promptly volunteered but the female relatives of one set up such a wail he changed his mind.

The other - KINOGA MESE - stipulated he must be disguised as a carrier as he was frightened of sorcery from enemies and strangers.

I gave him a khaki rami which he promptly donned, taking off all his ornaments which he handed to relatives for safe-keeping.

counted

While here Mr Clancy /the pens of pigs killed for the dance - there were 55.

After buying a few bundles of sago for calico, beads and salt, ~~we~~ (for there is said to be little sago on the lower MUBI and KOKOMA) we left IPIGI accompanied by V.C. BAIKA.

Arriving at DOGCEARI we landed and found most of the village people present. Yesterday I had asked them to gather for a medical examination and census count.

On landing, V.C. BAIKA and the other MUBI Village Constables were greeted with exclamations of amazement and admiration at their transformed appearance.

The timidity, amounting almost to panic, which these people had displayed on our first visit had now disappeared and the men lined readily. Many of the women were reluctant to leave their houses and some were seen darting off into the bush at the back of the village but they returned later and all were medically examined and counted.

Left DOGCEARI at 1230 hrs. The MUBI Village Constables and their men left us here and we went on alone, the carriers paddling.

Paddled downstream and landed at HARABUIO canoe landing at 1330 hrs (2580 ft.) There were only a couple of natives here.

While

Friday, 14th April (continued) -

While making camp near the canoe landing visited the HARABUIO villages, of which there are two. The old village is about 10 minutes from the landing and the new one about 20 minutes.

Very few natives seen here. Most of them are away visiting or in their gardens. A handsome young man named KERAGI SAGURABI seems to be the leader here. He is the son of the late SAGURABI, who was arrested here by Mr Champion and taken to the pre-war Camp for a short time to stop these people from fighting.

The people were very friendly. They brought food - mostly sugar cane and cabbage - sufficient for two meals.

A middle-aged widow here enquired about a SAMBERIGI man named MOGORA TAUNE of HANAHARI. He is her brother-in-law and should, she says, be looking after her but prefers to work in Port Moresby.

SATURDAY, 15th April, 1950 -

Leaving Mr P.O. Clancy at break camp Mr E.M.A. Bell and self left camp at 0650 hrs. for the old HARABUIO village.

It was arranged yesterday that the people should gather here for a medical examination and census count. They were slow in coming but after waiting some time we saw 42 males and 3 females, 16 being absent.

Returned to the canoe landing at 0810 hrs. and left at 0820 hrs. - paddling downstream.

The current is gradually getting swifter and is now flowing at about 3 knots. Passed through a gorge shortly after leaving HARABUIO. Fortunately the river is still in flood as otherwise, I am told, rocks are exposed forming rapids.

Reached the junction of the WAGE with the MUBI at 0930 hrs. It is about 60 yards wide here and was in flood, flowing very swiftly.

After an hour and a half's strenuous paddling and pulling the canoes along by overhanging branches, we reached the junction of the KOKOMA with the WAGE.

The KOKOMA is only about 20 or 30 yards wide where it enters the WAGE and our guides told us it was badly obstructed by logs further up.

We landed about 200 yards up the KOKOMA on the left bank. After unloading gear the canoe lashings were cut and they were pulled into the flooded undergrowth and tied to trees.

Left the canoe landing, where we saw no natives, and climbed gradually to reach a small IOMESI Hamlet where there were about 20 men sitting in the men's house.

Tried to get some information about a camp site but these men exaggerated Interpreter KUNABO by using the ERAVE language in side conversations.

Finally gave up in disgust and went on to make camp 10 minutes past the hamlet on rising ground.

While making camp some of the men from the hamlet arrived and told us, without any language difficulties,

Saturday, 15th April (continued) -

that we could have camped near IOMESI village which was not much further on.

Left Camp at 1445 hrs. for IOMESI and arrived there at 1550 hrs. The village is on the range running parallel and south of the KOKOMA and about 300 feet above the river.

Most of the people were present when we arrived and readily complied with our request for line for medical examination and census count. Fifty-seven males and twenty-six females were present.

Many people have recently left this village because of a quarrel over the date of a dance held here recently. The quarrel must have been bitter for those who left hacked the interior posts of the men's house, and then departed in the direction of the WAGE River to the north.

As one of our carriers cut his foot rather badly when erecting camp to-day I asked if any of the village men would carry to-morrow. We have a few bundles of sago more than our immediate requirements. To my surprise, two or three men said they would.

A dove cote type of bone receptacle, very similar to those seen later in the SAMBERIGI and north of the ERAVE, noticed at the entrance to the village.

Returned to camp at 1810 hrs. The people have brought no food but then they were not asked to and we have enough to carry on.

There are extensive sweet potato gardens around the village and parts of it are cultivated in raised beds. I doubt if there is much sago eaten here.

SUNDAY, 16th April, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0640 hrs. and arrived at IOMESI Village at 0703 hrs.

Six local men have volunteered to carry our surplus sago and relieve the carrier with the sore foot.

Left IOMESI at 0725 hrs. and, after crossing YEKIABI and AHIKO Creeks, passed through SIRIRI hamlet where there were about 30 people. One of the men had yaws.

Passed through a small sweet potato garden at 0837 hrs. and, at 0911 hrs., a very large one. The latter was subdivided by straight, split-stake fences and, in many places, cultivated in squares after the ERAVE method. A small garden hamlet of two or three houses some distance to the right was noticed and there was a dove cote containing human skulls on the side of the track. Two or three ERAVE type men greeted us as we passed.

After passing through old garden areas and scrub arrived at IOMEGI (or SUMBURU) gardens at 0917 hrs.

As the track to the SAMBERIGI is said to lead from here I left the patrol in the garden area and went across to the village a 150 yards to the left. It consisted of a very dilapidated men's house and two or three women's houses. There were 10 or 15 men here, one of them crippled with yaws.

My enquiries as to the track to SAMBERIGI were met with a spate of talk in what appeared to be 3 languages - ERAVE, FOI'I and SAMBERIGI. This left the interpreters floundering far behind.

Finally SEDE KEVUR, one of the IOMOSI men who had

Sunday, 16th April (continued) -

Finally SEDE KEVUR, one of the IOMOSI men who had accompanied us, offered to take us to his brother-in-law's garden which, he said, was on the SAMBERIGI track. None of the IOMOSI men offered to come with us.

Why they were so obtuse, or obstructive, I don't know. Possible because they did not want us to use the SAMBERIGI track. As far as I know it has never been used by Europeans before.

After a cup of tea, we left the IOMOSI garden area with IOMOSI men SEDE KEVUR and E'HIBU SUARI as guides.

We arrived at a garden hut at 1138 hrs. and made camp in the scrub nearby.

SEDE KERUR's brother-in-law was there but when asked to guide us to-morrow he pleaded sickness and developed a number of vague pains. However, a young man named SERAGI and a youth, FARIA KUNDIRI, offered to take his place.

Food, sufficient for two meals, was bought during the afternoon.

MONDAY, 17th April, 1950 -

After breaking camp this morning found KARI'ENO, the SUKI carrier who hid in the bush near PIMAGA, was again missing.

Since then he has been made to sleep in the police fly but at 0530 hrs. while the fly's were being pulled down he walked into the bush nearby and again it was thought he had gone to relieve himself. He was not missed until the patrol was ready to move off.

As repeated calls brought no response all carriers and police searched the bush for an hour without result.

Decided to pitch camp again and make an intensive search with all personnel. He was finally brought into camp at 1430 hrs by Mr P.O. Clancy, having been found by Constable HEWAKO and Interpreter KUNABO down on the KOKOMA River below IOMOSI village.

On questioning KARI'ENO he gave the same reason as he had previously - madness caused by sorcery. Needless to say, he was not popular, especially with the men from his own village who roundly abused him in their own language. To prevent a repetition of this sort of thing he has been handcuffed and placed under strict guard.

Fortunately, some food was brought in by the IOMOSI people this afternoon.

TUESDAY, 18th April, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0635 hrs. and climbed steeply for a short distance through garden areas to the crest of the SAURI RANGE.

Followed the crest of the range to the east at an average altitude of 3000 ft. for an hour and a half.

At 0758 hrs. descended steeply to KANDO Creek and climbed again to the crest of the range. Crossed two more creeks, returning each time to the crest of the range where the track is good and fairly easy to follow.

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Tuesday, 18th April, 1950 (continued) -

Between 0940 hrs. and 1135 hrs. the track remained on the crest of the range and a glimpse of grass valleys about 15 miles to the south-east was obtained. The range parallel with this, the SAURI, is known as the SOAI and the limestone ranges north of the lower MUBI River can be seen to the south-south east.

At 1135 hrs reached SALI Creek. Gave the carriers a rest and had tea. The guides say there is not much water further on. Left at 1240 hrs. along very overgrown track. It commenced to rain so made camp in the forest at 1338 hrs. in heavy rain.

There is no population here although the track seems to be fairly well used. Saw numerous shelters and remains of old gardens.

WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0659 hrs. Still raining this morning. For the first hour progress was slow over a overgrown track.

At 0800 hrs. came to a creek and half an hour later entered a garden area in which there was a hut with a fire still smouldering.

Constable HEWAKO and Interpreter KUNABO went on for a hundred yards and returned within a few minutes with 3 women heavily laden with string bags of garden produce.

They showed no fear and said they were from KERI Village a few hours further on. They offered to guide us there.

After buying some sugar cane from them for salt we left the garden - which is known as IARUMUNDA - at 0915 hrs.

With the 3 women in the lead, bore to the south-east, mainly following the partly dried bed of NEBUNU Creek.

At 1220 hrs. came to a garden on the side of a hill. Here a middle aged man of ERAVE type greeted us and guided us to KERI Village, which we reached after a steep climb of 500 ft. (Ht. 3430 ft.)

KERI Village consists of a well-built men's house and two or three women's houses, built on the ground with compartments for pigs after the GOILALA fashion.

There were about 10 men here but no women. They were friendly and gave us leaves of native tobacco as we entered the village. There was no water here so we moved on at 1338 hrs. One of the men named KESO said he was on a visit there from SAWMILLI in the SAMBERIGI. He offered to guide us.

Descended steeply to the south into a valley on the far slopes of which we saw five or six hamlets set in fairly large sweet potato gardens.

Crossed YANGO Creek at 1500 hrs. and made camp on the right bank at 1515 hrs. (Ht. 2275 ft.).

By 1700 hrs. counted over 30 men around the camp. They brought a fair quantity of food for sale, asking mainly for beads and salt. We bought enough for 2 meals.

Paid off our IOMEGI guides here with calico, beads, salt and fish hooks. KESO of SAWMILLI has offered to guide us to-morrow.

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THURSDAY, 20th April, 1950 -

Broke camp below KERI village on YANGO Creek at 0642 hrs. and crossed YANGO Creek to left bank.

The track then led through forest until, at 0720 hrs. we came to the junction of the MONU and YANGO Creeks.

Followed up the right bank of the MONU in south-east by easterly direction until 0825 hrs. when we came to a small clearing in the forest. Here an A.P.C. patrol detached from the main party, which examined the SAMBERIGI in 1947, made their last camp before returning.

At 0853 hrs. came to the right bank of a swiftly flowing stream about 50 yards wide, known as the MONU. Ascended this until 0912 hrs. when we passed the junction of IUBU Creek and the MONU River. Above this junction the MONU is known as the WANTO.

Continued to ascend the WANTO until 0955 hrs. when we left it to follow a partly dry creek bed over limestone boulders until 1150 hrs. The dried creek is known as the FIAMI (or KAIMA ?).

Leaving the FIAMI the track led through forest over fairly level ground until 1335 hrs. when we came to FANDIBBI Creek. On the right bank of this creek the A.P.C. party had also made a camp in 1947 and the some of their fly poles were still standing.

Made camp here and sent our SAMBERIGI guide off to a garden area which he says is about half way between us and SAWMILLI. He is to tell the people to expect us to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 21st April, 1950 -

Left Camp on FANDIBBI Creek at 0657 hrs. and climbed fairly steeply from 2740 ft. to 3920 ft. through forest covered limestone. The track was fairly good, however.

At 0815 hrs. two natives met us on the track. They had several sticks of sugar cane which they distributed to the carriers. Their names were MARE and KOPE and they said they were from a garden an hour or so further on and were SAWMILLI men.

Left at 0855 hrs. and at 0910 hrs. came to a fairly extensive garden area ~~on~~ along the top of the range we had just climbed. Passed a garden hamlet where an old man handed sticks of sugar cane to the carriers as they passed.

At 0932 commenced to descend steeply until we reached HOGOMA Creek, which we crossed to the left bank and thence cut across to AMI Creek, crossing by a fallen tree.

Climbed gradually from AMI Creek, passing through a copse of hoop-pine trees, and reached SIHARE Hamlets at 1040 hrs. There were about 30 men and a number of very shy women here. Some of the men had a smattering of MOTU. They pointed out SAWMILLI; another hamlet $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the S.S.W. Apparently the men's house is there and hence it is well known.

While at SIHARI heard a patrol from KIKORI was expected to reach SAU village shortly.

Left SIHARI Hamlet and descended to SISIKA Creek which flows through grass flats here, and is wide and shallow. Crossed to SOGEYAMUHARI village on the left bank and was met here by ex-R.P.C. Constable MAKO.

Friday, 21st April, 1950 -

Ex-Constable MAKO who, I am told, left the R.P.C. under a cloud, was resplendent in white shirt and shorts. He had a note from Mr E. Flower, Patrol Officer from KIKORI. Mr Flower expects to make camp at SAU village to-day.

It seems the two patrols had arrived in the SAMBERIGI simultaneously. An extraordinary coincidence, considering the last patrol to this area was in 1947 when Mr P.O. Geelan escorted the A.P.C. party.

Gave MAKO a note to Mr Flower, suggesting he wait at SAU for us to-morrow and asking him to buy food for us as I am told there is much more there than there is here.

At 1352 hrs. made camp on the grass flats near SOGEYAMUHARE village.

The Village Constable of SAWMILLI - KEWOI - is said to have died at this village some months ago and I asked his brother, a middle aged man named LAWE'YE, to bring me his Register and uniform.

Constable HEWAKO, one of the patrol detachment, speaks a little SAMBERIGI and reported yesterday he thought he had overheard KESO (our SAWMILLI guide from KERI) say that this V.C. had been killed. I therefore spent some time questioning LAWE'YE and three other natives named FAGARI, LAWE'YE No. 2 and HANIBERI (or KANDIRERI) about this matter. They said that not only KEWOI had died but his wife, younger brother, sister-in-law etc. - in all a total of seven. However, they all denied that KEWOI etc. had been killed but blamed sorcery made by the TSIMBERIGI. The V.C.'s skull was brought in during the afternoon as evidence of his death.

A fairly large quantity of food brought in during the afternoon and sufficient bananas, sweet potatoes and mimia were brought for two good meals. Beads and salt were in great demand.

There are said to be ten or twelve natives from this area working in Port Moresby and a number have a smattering of MOTU.

SATURDAY, 22nd April, 1950 -

Broke camp on SISIKA Creek near SOGEYAMUHARI at 0710 hr

Mr P.O. Clancy moved off with the carriers and most of the police on the track to SAU.

Mr E.M.A. Bell and self waited at SOGEYAMUHARI for the people from the SAWMILLI hamlets, who had yesterday promised to gether here for medical examination and census.

We waited until 0900 hrs. by which time only 25 males and 7 females had put in an appearance. It was evident that the remainder had no intention of coming, although I was continually assured that they would.

The attitude of these people towards us appears to be one of indifference and tolerant amusement and they will say anything they think will please.

E.M.A. and self left SOGEYAMUHARI at 0900 hrs. for SAU. At 0916 hrs. came to KAIGAM Hamlet. We found 26 people here - 10 males and 15 females. Amongst the men was an individual who yesterday had been loud in his assurances that the people

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Saturday, 22nd April (continued) -

would gather for census and medical examination. Now he was sitting stringing beads 15 minutes from the agreed gathering place! Counted 6 large pigs gathered to staks here.

Left KAIGAJI hamlet 0916 hrs. and at 0945 hrs. came to HAUWAHARI Hamlet. There is a men's house here and it is said to be part of MASIKI Village. Counted and medically examined 8 males and 13 females.

Left HAUWAHARI hamlet at 0956 hrs. and arrived at MASIKI village at 1117 hrs. V.C. BOBOME met the patrol here. He had also reported to the patrol yesterday near SIHARI. He had 8 males and 13 females gathered for medical inspection and census count.

Left MASIKI at 1150 hrs. and descended to WARI Creek which we ascended along the right bank for a short distance and then left to walk along a fairly flat area ~~for~~ covered in grass and secondary growth for about 700 yards.

Crossed WARI Creek at 1230 hrs. to left bank and climbed for a short distance to SAU Village .

Reached camp, which Mr P.O. Clancy had pitched on a grass spur a short distance past SAU and near the KIKORI Patrol's camp, at 1115 hrs.

Met Mr P.O. Flower, who had kindly bought sufficient food for us, and discussed various matters with him.

On questioning ex-Constable KAKO and other SAU natives it appeared there is a sickness at HANAHARI, a village towards the MUBI, which might be measles. KAKO had visited HANAHARI only a few days previous but says he left immediately when he knew of the sickness.

In conjunction with Mr Flower, issued instructions for the men of SAU and surrounding hamlets to gather in the men's house that night. At about 2000 hrs. we visited the men's house and warned the assembly of the danger of measles spreading, the precautions to be taken etc. They promised to close the two tracks leading to HANAHARI.

SUNDAY, 23rd April, 1950 -

In Camp at SAU.

Walked over spur on which we are camped with a view to examining it more thoroughly to-morrow. It is a possible site for a small air strip.

Mr Flower questioned LAWE'YE and the 3 other SAWMILLI men whom I had brought with me for that purpose. They told the same story - sorcery etc. - regarding V.C. EEWOI's death.

Mr E.M.A. Bell treated a number of minor ailments amongst the carriers and police. Our "interpreter" from IPIGI - KINOQA MESE - causing some anxiety with chest trouble.

Local natives brought a large quantity of food - more than enough for both patrols - which Mr Flower bought with salt. So as not to give the impression we are competing Mr Flower is doing all the food buying and we will reimburse him later.

Day cloudy and cold with intermittent rain.

MONDAY, 24th April, 1950 -

In camp at SAU.

During the morning Messrs Flower and Clancy used the carriers from both patrols to clear the grass along the spur on which we ~~we~~ are camped. Found it was level but not long enough for an air strip.

At 1100 hrs. commenced examining a spur parallel to this but $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the north. Cleared it of grass and measured it. It might make a good air strip. Returned to camp 1700 hrs.

Cold, clear night with a minimum temperature of 55° F.

TUESDAY, 25th April

Left camp at SAU at 0640 hrs. after saying good-bye to Mr Flower.

Travelled due east and passed through YEIRARAGE hamlet and MINIWAMIGI village at 0723 and 0750 hrs. respectively.

At the latter village obtained a guide to KARIMABU village as none of the SAU people have come with us.

Crossed four spurs along the northern slopes of MT. MURRAY (or SUMANI) and arrived at KARIMABU village 1040 hrs.

There was a large crowd of people here, including a number of women, and the village is prepared for a dance. A large area in front of the men's house is enclosed by a hut, built along the ground for a hundred feet or more on either side.

The people here were friendly and co-operative and Mr Bell was able to examine 46 males and 26 females.

Leaving KARIMABU we went on to IONGURI (or BESABURA) a large village 20 minutes further on; There were a large number of people gathered here also and the patrol was greeted by three dancers wearing tall, bark hats very similar in appearance to a Guard's bearakin or busby. In the top of the hats were springy canes decorated and so weighted that they criss-crossed over the dancer's head as he pranced. Some of these canes were ornamented with playing cards.

and boys

Over 70 men/lined here for medical examination but the women were too timid to come near us. A strange contrast to those at KARIMABU 20 minutes away.

The men in this area are fine physical specimens and are more open in their manner and more likeable than those in the SAU-SAWMILLI area.

Quite a number of natives here were wearing calico rami's and shirts, singlets etc. and a few of them spoke fluent MOTU acquired in Port Moresby. TOKAI, a young man with a very deep voice and an aggressive jaw, was particularly useful as an interpreter. Unfortunately, he had a touch of 'flu and could not come with us.

Camped a short distance below IONGURI between BESABURA and HOBEARE Creeks, which junction to form the headwaters of SISIKA (or SAMBERIGI) Creek. The three peaks of Mt. Murray were above us and 3 miles due south.

While camped below IONGURI I mentioned the death of V. C. KEWOI

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Tuesday, 25th April, 1950 (continued)

mainly to see what the reaction was. The enquiry seemed to raise no qualms of conscience. They had heard here that he and his wife and others of his village had died at different times. His wife appears to have died first.

While in camp below IONGURI four Village Constables reported. They were V.C. IAGU of BISABURU, Reg.No.145 Kikori, V.C. FBABIAPU, Reg.No.146 Kikori of WARU, V.C. WAREDI of SOGURE Reg.No.150 Kikori and V.C. KEBRIAU of KAIRI, near KIKORI Station. The latter is visiting friends at WALO.

Also while here KALIKO of WALO - an ex-Constable whom Captain Lees mentions as having been useful as an interpreter - attached himself to the patrol.

Only a little food brought in this afternoon. Apparently these people are keeping it for their dance.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950 -

Left Camp below IONGURI village at 0638 hrs. and crossed HOBEARE Creek. Climbed to FOREGI Hamlet where the people offered us some cooked sweet potatoes.

Went on to WALO Village on the crest of the range. Could not see much as the TSIMBERIGI (or SAMBERIGI) valley below Mt. Murray covered in mist.

There were only a few people to meet the patrol in WALO village, which is also prepared for a dance with new long, low guest houses.

While Mr Bell examined the 35 men present Mr Clancy and myself examined an area to the west of the village and on the crest of the range as it appeared to be fairly level. It was not suitable for an air strip.

Left WALO at 0825 hrs. and descended to IRAWI Creek which we crossed at 0855 hrs. and climbed steeply to MAROROGO Village, arriving at 0906 hrs. There were about 20 men here.

Left MAROROGO at 0920 hrs. and commenced climbing the broken limestone of the RU Range. Came to YAGO'PITE Hamlet at 0945 hrs. and, after a search for water, had tea.

Left YAGO'PITE hamlet at 1045 hrs. and continued climbing over a fairly good track until we came to the crest of the range at 1111 hrs. (5200 ft.) Descended fairly steeply and arrived at SUMAMI Village in the TSIMBERIGI at 1140 hrs. (Ht. 4700 ft.)

There were a number of men here. This village is also preparing for a dance and in the centre of the dancing area was pole about 20 ft. high which had been wrapped with leaves and branches and then thickly festooned with the bones of pigs, birds, snakes and small animals until it was over 3 ft. in diameter at the base and tapering gradually, like a Christmas tree. From a short distance it appeared to be a solid mass of bones forming a pillar 20 ft. high. About 50 yards away was a tall building with a conical roof - like a silo - in which it was kept.

There were a few people here to greet the patrol. They were very friendly and produced a very dilapidated rooster for us to admire. They said it belonged to an old man named SUMAN who had got it from the BUNAGUMI people

Wednesday, 26th April (continued)

who lived in SUMBURA village away to the north-north west across the high ranges bordering the ERAVE River.

V.C. MERIBA of SUMAMI (Reg. No. 147 Kikori) reported here. His left eye was almost chopped out in an old fight with the lower SAMBERIGI people and it does not enhance his appearance - or his intelligence.

Left SUMAMI at 1235 hrs. with an old man, who says he has a son working in Port Moresby, in the lead. Descended to a very muddy track and followed it for 45 minutes.

Climbed a small hill and arrived at TSIMBERIGI village at 1330 hrs. There is another "may-pole" of bones similar to that at SUMAMAI in the centre of the village square and its conical-roofed shelter was nearby. (Ht. 4250 ft.)

Made camp a short distance below TSIMBERIGI at 1430 hrs. During the afternoon a large number of men - we counted 150 at one stage - gathered around the camp. They were a boisterous crowd of exceptionally fine physique. Possibly many originally came from across the ERAVE River which is now two miles to the north of us, although not visible because of the high limestone ranges between which it flows. There also appears to be two languages spoken here.

We produced our pearl shell crescents for the first time here and they caused great excitement. To show how large a shell was I chose a small boy and displayed it on his chest. For some reason, the unfortunate boy was soundly cuffed and pushed to the back of the crowd. Another native on whose chest I displayed the shell withdrew bashfully as if it was too great an honour for him.

Finally, an old man to whom the others showed some deference, said he would sell us a pig and he produced one weighing about 70 lbs. for which he wanted 4 large shells. The bargaining had hardly got under weigh, however, before the pig broke loose and disappeared into the bush. It was noticeable that nobody else attempted to sell us a pig after this.

After a lot of persuasion, sufficient food for three meals was brought in for sale. We had to use beads here as salt was not very popular. The natives seemed a little suspicious of it.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950 -

This morning the old man, TAUGUNA, who wanted to sell us a pig yesterday arrived with another which he offered for 3 pearlshells. As it was slightly larger than the one offered yesterday and we needed the meat, I bought and delayed our departure until it was slaughtered.

TAUGUNA is a person of some consequence here mainly, I am told, because he is the "oldest inhabitant" and probably the principle land owner. He should be of assistance to future patrols.

Left camp near TSIMBERIGI village at 0850 hrs. and followed a good track over grassy spurs to the north-east.

Arrived at the WARIMABU hamlets on the slopes of a range of the same name. A number of men were gathered here. Some of these people, both at WARIMABU and TSIMBERIGI, are said to be fairly recent arrivals from across the ERAVE where they had a village called TARO. They were driven out by the people living at the headwaters of TIBURU Creek in the village of TIBURU.

Thursday, 27th April (continued) -

Leaving the WARIMABU Hamlets we headed due north towards a gap in the KENGAPO Range on the far side of which flows the ERAVE River.

Arrived at the gap after a short climb at 1010 hrs. and descended steeply from 4200 ft. to 3180 ft. to reach the cane bridge over the ERAVE River at 1110 hrs.

A number of TSIMBERIGI and WARIMABU men had accompanied the patrol and some of them helped repair the cane bridge, which was about 100 ft. long. The ERAVE, which was in flood, here races through a limestone gorge about 60 ft. across.

Even after spending some time in repairing the bridge it was not safe for more than one person to cross at a time so that 1500 hrs. before the last man was safely across.

A number of TSIMBERIGI men crossed after the patrol and guided us. After following the track to the east for a short distance it descended to the ERAVE below an almost sheer limestone cliff. As flood waters had completely covered the track we had to scramble up the cliff and find a precarious route across it.

Followed a faint trail over forest covered limestone, heading north-east by east, until 1700 hrs. Our guides kept saying there was an old garden area nearby but it became evident that they were not sure themselves.

Made camp on broken ground in thick forest at 1700 hrs. Had some difficulty in finding water, which disappears underground in this limestone country. The locals who had come with us slept in limestone caves somewhere nearby.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950 -

Broke camp on northern side of the ERAVE River at 0657 hrs.

Our TSIMBERIGI guides, including ex-Constable KALIKO, joined us shortly after we left the camp. I did not expect them to come with us to-day as they said yesterday they were not friendly with the TEBI people, in whose direction we were heading.

until 0827 hrs.

Followed track to the east/when we commenced climbing fairly steeply to the north-east.

At 0850 hrs. came to a fern patch on a knoll. I had noticed a number of strange faces amongst our "guides". When the patrol gathered we found we had over 30 - most of them armed with bows and arrows, spears and many carrying hardwood shields. Apparently they had joined us along the track this morning, and had managed to insert themselves amongst the carriers hoping they would not be noticed.

Remained at the fern patch until we had gathered all the TSIMBERIGI's who explained that they had brought food for our guides and had at the same time armed themselves and accompanied us as an "escort" as we might strike trouble with the TEBI people.

Gathered all the TSIMBERIGI's arms together we explained we were not on a punitive expedition and sent those men back who had joined the patrol this morning. The guides of yesterday were given a light pack each and spaced through the patrol line as we to be

Friday, 28th April (continued)

so spaced through the patrol as to be under the eye of a policeman.

They were quite happy with this arrangement, seeming to realise their plans had gone astray. Ex-Constable KALIKO later told me they had hoped the TEBI people would flee on our approach, leaving their pigs and pearl shells to be looted.

Left the fern patch at 0950 hrs. and continued to follow the faint trail over limestone country to the north-north east.

At 1020 hrs. Constable HEWAKO, who was immediately in front of me, pointed out a wet foot print on a log. Apparently there was someone not far in front of us.

At 1100 hrs. we heard voices and, almost at the same instant, a man started calling from a hill above us and behind us to the right. He was answered by a babel of voices and shouts to the effect that everyone was to gather in the village.

We in the lead commenced to run and within a few minutes burst out of the forest onto the edge of a large garden. There was not a soul in sight. About 500 feet above us on a limestone spur was a village, partly hidden. Through the binoculars I could see armed natives looking down at us from behind tree stumps and boulders.

I had KALIKO shout that we had not come to fight but to make friends. They answered by telling us to go away. Finally, after an hour's shouting, during which time I kept the patrol grouped around a garden house, a middle aged man gradually descended through the steep garden area below the village.

He must have shouted once for every few feet of his descent while KALIKO shouted back assurances of our friendly intentions until he was hoarse. Finally he came into our midst. His name was PARAMERI - a brave man.

After this a number of men came amongst us. They showed us where to camp near water - which is hard to find here - and brought us food for 3 meals, which we bought with beads and salt, paying liberally.

The village above us is called TEBI and the people are closely related to the TSIMBERIGI people. They were not friends because the TEBI had killed a TSIMBERIGI youth and the TSIMBERIGI had retaliated by killing a TEBI woman.

However, we had not been in camp more than a couple of hours before we saw our guides and the TEBI men making friends. One of our guides has a brother here and when he saw him tears came to his eyes but he refused to take his brother's hand when it was proffered. However, he soon broke down and they were last seen with their arms around one another's shoulders.

At dusk our TSIMBERIGI guides said they were visiting TEBI village to-night and would sleep in a garden hut nearby. We paid them for their services as they are returning to-morrow. Three of them, however, want to come on with us to the PURIRI area, even though some TEBI men have offered to show us the track to-morrow. Ex-Constable KALIKO is also coming with us right through to Lake KUTUBU from where I have promised to send him back to KIKORI by Catalina.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950 -

Left camp below TEBI in a heavy mist at 0659 hrs. Our guides from TEBI did not turn up although they answered our calls from the village, hidden in the mist above us. They said they would meet us on the track.

We took a track - hoping it was the right one - bearing N.W. by N. and crossed OBEREMI Creek at 0735 hrs. Lost the track here but found it after a short search.

Came to a garden area at 0810 hrs. We could hear our guides calling on the right so waited for them. Six men joined us and we left at 0826 hrs.

We followed a fairly well defined track heading N.W. by N. with the KOPE Range on our right. Crossed WAMBI Ck. to the left bank at 0835 hrs. and climbed gradually along the side of a limestone range (KOPE Range).

At 0932 hrs. we were traversing a valley with the LOIDA Range on our left and the KUMBANINIGI Range above us. WAMBI Creek is said to flow to the S.E. in the valley below. The track was rough - mainly over heavily forested limestone slopes.

At 1135 hrs. we entered a fern patch and at 1150 hrs. came to a small patch of grass from where we could see smoke bearing 296°. Our guides said this was from a PAD'RE hamlet called ANGAGAMA.

Left grass patch at 1155 hrs. and shortly after met a couple of young men. They said they were from TEBI and were returning after a visit to friends among the PAD'RE people. They turned back and came with us.

At 1325 hrs. we came to TIBURU Creek, the first water we had seen for 5 hours. Crossed to right bank and followed track over undulating grass spurs. About this time I sent one of our TEBI guides ahead to tell the ANGAGAMA people we were coming.

Passed some swamps on which were a number of wild ducks. Although I could have almost killed them with a stick, did not shoot any as I was afraid of alarming any people in the vicinity.

At 1345 hrs. saw a man and a woman punning parallel to us and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile on our right. At 1400 hrs. came to ANGAGAMA hamlet, which was deserted. There were signs of a hurried evacuation but no sign of our TEBI guide.

After some shouting our TEBI guide arrived with an armful of manioc which I made him place near the men's house until the owner's arrived. He protested - said he had friends here, but I could see no sign of them.

Finally, after a lot more shouting, a youth came in from the bush. He said he was formerly from the TSIMBERIGI. He disappeared and appeared a short time after with 12 men.

Although KALIKO was able to talk to them they were very timid. We asked them to bring food and by 1700 hrs. they had brought enough for two meals. We bought it with beads and salt.

Made camp at ANGAGAMA Hamlet. Our TEBI and TSIMBERIGI guides slept in the men's house. The ANGAGAMA men who had brought us food this afternoon joined our guides in the men's house at night. They seemed on friendly terms. P.O. Clancy and myself, using KALIKO as an interpreter, had a talk to them. They told us we could camp at WARESE to-morrow. There were plenty of people and food there.

SUNDAY, 30th April, 1950 -

Left camp near ANGAGAMA hamlet at 0640 hrs. with the youth TAU'KURA, who said he was from the TSIMBERIGI, guiding us. All the ANGAGAMA men had left last night, saying they were going to tell the WARERE and MONDAME people to expect us to-day.

We took a track leading through forest to the N.W. by N. and along the slopes of the range on our right.

Our TEBI guides of yesterday left us here at ANGAGAMA, after being paid for their services, but KALIKO and 3 TSIMBERIG men are still with us. The latter say they intend taking a track home which leads from WARERE to FORE in the TSIMBERIGI.

At 0840 hrs. we crossed PI Creek to the right bank and climbed a short distance to WARERE hamlet. There were no people and the houses seemed abandoned. However, as we had been assured by the ANGAGAMA men last night they would bring us food here, we made camp at 0900 hrs. - using the abandoned men's house for the carriers.

We waited some time but nobody came to visit us although we could see a number of men on the grass flats and in gardens a few hundred yards beyond the hamlet. KALIKO shouted to them and they replied they were getting us food but through the binoculars I could see they were not.

Finally, old WAI'U of ANGAGAMA arrived. He seemed rather upset at the reluctance of his people to bring us food and visit us - especially as we had camped here at his invitation. It seems he is the "owner" of WARERE hamlet and recently left it to make a new hamlet at ANGAGAMA.

After asking us to wait a little longer, WAI'U went off and joined the men in the gardens. We could hear his exhorting them to bring us food but they made no move although there was much shouting.

As we had kept everybody strictly within the environs of the hamlet, only visiting the nearby creek to wash clothes etc., we were puzzled by the timidity of these people - especially so as WAI'U - one of their chief men, was obviously anxious to be friendly and hospitable.

At 1400 hrs. it began to rain and WAI'U had apparently given up hope of getting his people to bring us food for he shouted to KALIKO from a nearby garden to dig some sweet potatoes for ourselves.

We needed the food so we accepted the invitation and Mr P.O. Clancy took some police and carriers to an old garden nearby where, after 3 hours work, they managed to get enough potatoes for 2 meals. At dusk WAI'U and a couple of middle-aged men came into the camp and, much to their surprise, I paid them for the potatoes we had dug with a 6" knife, some calico, beads and salt. They went off quite happy.

At 2000 hrs. we heard shouts from the direction of MONDAME hamlet, perched on a spur about 800 ft. above us across PI Creek. It was old WAI'U telling us he was bringing us a pig. How he managed to get down the precipitous, forest slope leading a pig in the darkness and rain, I can't imagine.

He finally arrived in the camp at 2100 hrs. accompanied by 6 men and leading a large pig. He offered the pig as a gift, much to my surprise, but I think he was ashamed of the unfriendliness (or timidity) of his people so I offered him a return "gift" of a large pearlshell and a tomahawk to show there was no ill-feeling. I think the unexpected pay for the potatoes he dug also prompted him to bring the pig. Anyway, he went off with his men, quite happy, saying he would return in the morning.

MONDAY, 1st May, 1950 -

Early this morning old WAI'U arrived at the camp with two elderly men named IMISO and ARENDA - the latter very like Walt Disney's "Grumpy". They witnessed the shooting and cutting up of the pig brought last night and then disappeared.

Our three TSIMBERIGI guides, KREWA and AISISI of TSIMBERIGI, and LOMBORE of WALO, left the camp at 0200 hrs. this morning. KALIKC of WALO said he tried to dissuade them but they wanted to reach BARA, a garden area we could see on the slopes of the range about 4 miles S.W. of the camp, by dawn. From BARA (which is said to be deserted) they could reach FORE on the TSIMBERIGI side of the ERAVE by this afternoon.

As they said they would leave us when we came to the FORE track and they have been wearing their pay (calico's) I suppose we cannot object to their unceremonious departure.

Left camp at WARERE at 0715 hrs. and took a track leading N.W. by W. up a wide grassy valley. At 0804 hrs. we came to a hamlet where we obtained a young man as a guide.

He took us to KAIRI hamlet from where a middle-aged man named PARI'A and a young man guided us. They said they could only take us part of the way as the people at the head of the valley to the N.W. were their enemies.

Left KAIRI - which is the last of the PAD'RI hamlets - at 0900 hrs. The route led over grass spurs and through patches of scrub and there was practically no track. It seemed to be a "no-man's-land".

At 0935 hrs. we crossed WE'A Creek and at 1112 hrs. came to WAMUNU Creek. The track for the last hour has been through a very swampy area and the valley has narrowed with many limestone pinnacles and outcrops on its floor.

After a cup of tea on WAMUNU Creek we crossed to the right bank and worked our way through scrub and grass and over limestone outcrops until 1215 hrs. Our KAIRI guides then pointed out a good track leading to the north-west where they said, we would find people. As they wanted to turn back from here I halted the patrol and paid them in salt.

Following a good track we came to a garden at 1400 hrs. There were a number of men and women working in the garden but they fled at our approach. However, an old man stayed and, after some shouting, he persuaded about a dozen men to come in from the surrounding scrub.

We made camp on a creek below the garden hamlet - which is called MA'BI'RI - at 1445 hrs.

The people here were much more friendly than those at the last camp in the PAD'RI area, who are their enemies. Some of them originally lived at BARA from where they were driven out by the PAD'RI. A few took refuge here while others have gone to the FORE area in the TSIMBERIGI.

Only a very small quantity of sweet potatoes brought in this afternoon. The garden below which we are camped has only recently been planted. It is cultivated in square mounds.

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950 -

Left camp below MA'BI'RI (or PIGI) garden hamlet at 0633 hrs. Two men and four youths - led by AUWA - arrived at the camp to guide us.

For the first half hour we cut our track through scrub, heading N.W. by W. and at 0800 came to undulating grass spurs.

At 0830 hrs. passed a grass area with traces of old gardens. The locals pointed out the site of a pre-war patrol

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950 (continued) -

camp. It was Mr Ivan Champion's Camp No. 11 of 1st June, 1939. He had crossed the ERAVE River 10 miles N.W. by N. of here, having come from Lake KUTUBU up the KOKOMA River via the MUBI.

At 0840 hrs. we passed some limestone pinnacle outcrops on which were perched a number of armed natives. Shortly before this one of our guides - AUWA of MA'BI'RI - had dropped back from the lead as if he didn't want to be seen guiding us. No doubt because he was a "displaced person" from BARA. A native on the pinnacles shouted to us in the SAMBERIGI language and seemed reassured by the answer he got.

Shortly after this, at 0920 hrs., we came to KAURU Hamlet where there were a number of men who made as if to flee at our approach. They stayed however, and later were very friendly, bringing a number of bunches of bananas and some sugar cane which we bought with beads and salt.

Some of the men here were from SUMBURU, a village to the north-east across a range. They are probably some of the BUNAGUMI people from whom the SUMANI people in the TSIMBERIGI got the rooster (see diary, page 13 of 26th April).

Our guides from MA'BI'RI this morning said they would turn back from here so I paid them in beads and salt. Seven KAURU men volunteered to take us on to the SUGU Valley.

We left KAURU Hamlet at 1030 hrs. and followed a fairly well defined track leading N.W. through limestone outcrops between which were patches of forest and grass. We were climbing gradually, and the country was getting rougher.

At 1430 hrs. - after passing through a couple of deserted hamlets in limestone hollows - we came to the SUGU Valley. We found ourselves on the southern slopes of a large, extensively cultivated valley running east and west.

The slopes of the valley where we emerged from the broken limestone country traversed during the past 4 hours was covered with large sweet potato gardens cultivated in raised, square beds. There were 30 or 40 men of Grassland type in the gardens. They were unarmed but showed no timidity and soon gathered around us.

It took us some time to find water as there are no running streams here. We finally pitched camp beside a large hollow below the garden area, which is known as TONKA.

During the afternoon we counted 70 men around the camp. They brought about 200 lbs. of sweet potatoes of fair quality for which they accepted beads and salt.

Many of the men carried stone axes although about 50% had steel. Glass beads were a common ornament. They said these things came from the south - pointing in the direction we had come from the SAMBERIGI. Pearl shell, they said, came from the north.

Our IPIGI man - KINOGE MESE - was able to speak to these people. There is evidently a change in the dialect here for KALIKO of WALO could not make himself understood although he could follow the trend of conversations.

KINOGE MESE of IPIGI said he could recognise distant landmarks to the west and west-north-west as he had visited the lower SUGU Valley as a boy.

The men around the camp were very friendly, quiet and well behaved. Three men offered to guide us down the valley to-morrow.

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WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950 -

Broke camp below TONKA Gardens at 0620 hrs. after paying off our KAURU guides who returned home from here.

The three men who yesterday offered to guide arrived, accompanied by at least 30 other men. They were all unarmed, carrying only their stone or steel axes.

Followed track winding among limestone outcrops, many in the form of pinnacles or cones, along the southern side of the SUGU Valley. We caught occasional glimpses of the SUGU River, winding through the flat valley floor about 700 ft. below.

Heading north-west by north we passed through many cultivated pockets of earth, some of them more than 5 acres in extent, between the limestone spurs. The garden hamlets were tucked away between limestone outcrops in patches of scrub. I counted over 12 in the first 4 hours walk.

The northern slopes of the SUGU Valley also appear to be fairly extensively cultivated and are not so rough. This part of the valley appears to support a fairly large population. Our guides were continually changing as we passed from one hamlet to another and the crowds of men and boys who preceded and followed the patrol were very friendly and all unarmed.

At 1130 hrs. we descended a limestone spur to a swampy area where large gardens of beans were passed. Shortly after, at 1206 hrs. we came to a wane bridge spanning the SUGU River. It was about 50 ft. long and well made.

The patrol crossed the bridge to the right bank of the SUGU and climbed about 100 ft. to a grass flat near a large water hole known as LOMBANI'NI, where camp was made at 1220 hrs.

About 90 natives quickly gathered around the camp. They were a talkative, boisterous crowd but were friendly and carried no bows and arrows.

Very little food was brought. The area where we camped is known as KUSENDE'MABU or KUSENDE, the suffix "MABU" apparently meaning "place" or "garden area".

I am told the SUGU Valley is divided into two areas. The head of the valley is known as KAMAREBA (we camped in the KAMAREBA last night) and the principle villages, or areas are MAKOWANO, OMAI'TOI'YO, WAREWE and YAM'BAI'YOGE.

The lower part of the valley, where we are now camped, is known as the EN'O and divided up into ABO'MAI'YAWI, KUNDYRI'A'BA'RO and YABAI'YAMO.

It is thought these areas support a population of over 1000 people - possibly 2000, judging by the extensive gardens.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at KUSENDE on the right bank of the SUGU River at 0640 hrs. Eight men arrived early, one of whom said he would guide us for a mirror.

At 0659 hrs. we crossed YABI Cr. flowing into the SUGU, and traversed grass flats in a general N.W. by N. direction. Above us to the north was the TAGE'ENDA Range.

Crossed YAKO Creek at 0727 hrs. and at 0735 hrs. heard natives calling to our guides from the low hills to the north of the track. They were men of WABO'ANDA name.

Thursday, 4th May (continued) -

and they were asking our guides whether they would bring their bows, arrows and spears. Our guides advice was to bring only their axes - or, in other words, to come unarmed. A number of these men joined the patrol.

We crossed IVAULA Creek at 0825 hrs. and at 0847 hrs. passed a grassy knoll where a pre-war patrol (Mr C.J. Adamson ?) is said to have camped. The SUGU River curves within 300 yards of this spot.

At 0945 hrs. we came to grassy flats on which were numerous sweet potato gardens where a number of women were working. This is called the KOTA'MABU area and our guides said they would turn back from here.

Halted the patrol at 0950 hrs. and paid off our guides, at the same time making tea. Within 15 minutes we counted over 100 men around the patrol, all of them armed with bows and arrows. They were friendly, however, and our IPIGI guide was able to speak to them and found a friend who offered to guide us through the KOTA'MABU area. Noticed 30 women in the crowd around us.

Left at 1050 hrs. followed by a large crowd of men, amongst whom were a few women. The track was still over grass flats all gradually swinging north-west by north.

We crossed KABINI Creek and climbed a hillock from where we could see KAMBIROMBI Hamlet bearing 308°. Our guides took us towards KAMBIROMBI for another half hour and then said they would not come any further as they had enemies here.

By this time the patrol was being followed by a large and boisterous crowd of young men, all carrying arms. Passing near KAMBIROMBI a middle-aged man offered to guide us over the low range ahead and to the north. The crowd following him shouted to him, telling him to show us the rough track!

We climbed through forest for about 500 ft. passing a hamlet where our guide said he lived. It began to rain heavily so we pushed on, looking for a suitable camp site near water.

Made camp at 1315 hrs. Below us to the west and north west is the ERAVE River in its deep gorge and across the river are the grass flats of URIA.

A number of men brought sweet potatoes to the camp during the afternoon but demanded exorbitant prices. Many of them took their food away when they could not get a pearl shell for a string bag full of sweet potatoes. Some were rather arrogant in their attitude.

Mr E.M.A. Bell and myself climbed a small limestone hill from where he was able to recognize some landmarks seen on the Hagen-Lake Kutubu patrol.

A young local man accompanied us. He said his people were fighting the people across the river in the URIA area and those to the north where we hope to camp to-morrow.

Our camp site is known as FORO'VARA, below a conspicuous limestone peak called HARI BI'A'BE - which, our guide of this afternoon proudly told me, he owned.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0631 hrs. Light rain falling but it looked like clearing up later.

Decended 200 ft. to grass flats on the left (or east) side of the ERAVE River, which flows through a deep gorge $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the west.

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Friday, 5th May (continued)

This area is uninhabited and there were many faint pads through the long grass but no real track. A couple of young men watched us searching for a track leading north. They finally came down from their prominence and guided us to the north for half-an-hour. They were frightened to come any further, so I paid them with beads.

We followed a faint trail, obviously unused, until 0700 hrs. when we crossed a swift creek flowing out of the low range on our right down to the ERAVE River. I was later told it is called the FOROBE where ~~the-~~ we crossed and the RE'TA at its source.

At 0930 hrs. we came to gardens but there were no natives to be seen. As it was now beginning to rain heavily with a gusty cold wind, this was not surprising.

At 1030 hrs. the grass flats ended and ahead of us was forested spur sloping steeply down to the ERAVE. Above us to the east rose a low range.

Although our elevation here was only 4420 ft. the rain, combined with a cold wind, had a numbing effect on everybody.

Commenced erecting camp at 1030 hrs. Fortunately, we found a bush shelter in which a fire was made and a drum of Vegemite brewed.

About 1700 hrs. we heard shouts from the forest above us and shortly after a number of natives came to the camp.

They said they had been suspicious of us as we had come from enemy territory. Where we are camped is called YABAE'YARIBE.

Our visitors are from a hamlet on the range above us. They wanted to bring us food and a pig, but we have sufficient and it was too late to begin the long process of buying.

SATURDAY, 6th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0631 hrs. after a cold night. Followed a track leading due east up the side of a forested range.

After climbing 700 ft. up a fairly steep slope came to a hamlet where we saw some of our visitors of yesterday.

Three middle aged men tried to sell us 35 to 40 lb. pigs here for two tomahawks each. They were quite hurt when we refused to consider the offer.

Descended through forest to the N.N.W. until we came to a large garden area where there were 40 of 50 men and women working among the plots. The cultivated area was on a slope above the ERAVE gorge, which is 300 ft. deep at this point, and it had a terraced appearance.

After passing through the garden area we came to the ERAVE River gorge. Descended steeply for 300 ft. to a piece of flat ground on the left bank of the river.

The cane bridge was about 100 yards down stream and, as the river was in flood, we had to scramble along rocks to get down to it.

Using our ropes and what vines we could find, I had the bridge repaired. It was about 160 ft. long and swayed perilously under the weight of one person.

Six hours, from 0900 hrs to 1500 hrs. , were

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Saturday, 6th May (continued)

needed to repair and cross the bridge.

While the crossing was in progress, camp was pitched on a piece of flat ground on the right bank of the ERAVE.

Only two or three men visited the camp and no food was brought.

SUNDAY, 7th May, 1950 -

Broke camp on right bank of ERAVE River at 0620 hrs. Just before dawn a native from the settlement above us on the left bank crossed the bridge. He now offered to guide us.

We followed the right bank of the ERAVE down stream for 25 minutes and then climbed towards the south-west until 0718 hrs. when we came to a narrow limestone gorge, about 100 yds. wide.

In the cliff walls of the gorge on the left (or southern side) were large caves. The roof and floor were studded with stalactites and stalagmites. A small stream disappeared into the limestone in the centre of the gorge.

At 0734 hrs. we emerged from the gorge and turned due north, coming to a wide, flat area covered with waist high grass. This is known as KUVIVI. There were no gardens or any signs of natives.

Our guide left us here and was given a mirror.

The patrol made good time over the undulating, grassy spurs. We passed the site of the Mt. HAGEN party's camp at 0900 hrs. and made camp near a small stream at the northern end of the valley at 0940 hrs. The NEMBI River flowed towards the ERAVE a few hundred yards to the north of the camp and about 250 ft. below.

A number of men from the hamlets perched on a high spur across the NEMBI and overlooking the camp site arrived and offered to bring food. They were very friendly, and are no doubt the PARIJA-KUJA people Mr Timperley mentions as having supplied him with food when camped in their area across the NEMBI a short way from here.

Leaving Mr E.M.A. Bell to conduct the long and tedious business of food buying Mr P.O. Clancy and myself took two police each and some of the carriers and spent the rest of the day examining the KUVIVI flats.

We returned to camp at 1735 hrs. to find Mr Bell had bought a large quantity of food - enough for 4 meals. He had not been able to buy a pig as the nearby hamlets are preparing for a dance.

It has been a beautiful day - the first really fine weather we have had since leaving SAU in the SAMBERIGE.

MONDAY, 8th May, 1950 -

Left camp at KUVIVI at 0700 hrs. after waiting for a heavy ground mist to rise as we have no guides.

Followed a track leading south and swinging gradually north, following a wide curve of the NEMBI, which we did not cross.

At 0800 hrs. came to some garden hamlets where there were a number of people - we counted 33 men and 21 women in one group. They were quite friendly and some of them joined up - taking the lead as guides.

They led us over a good track to the north-west with the NEMBI river never more than half-a-mile away on our right.

Monday, 8th May (continued) (15)

There were no signs of a large population until 1115 hrs. when we began to pass through one garden hamlet after another.

There were large cultivated areas extending towards the NEMBI from either side of the valley while the hamlets were built towards the slopes of the ranges on either side.

The hamlets and gardens were all neatly fenced with pointed split stakes - some of the fences being of remarkable length and straightness.

A large number of people preceded and followed the patrol and I gained the impression that they lived in defined areas for we seemed to have relays of guides (although it would be difficult to wander from the broad, well defined track) who changed as we crossed stiles in the fences dividing one area from another.

We saw a number of women, some of them close to the track, and they did not seem at all timid. The men were a quiet, orderly crowd who carried their bows unstrung. There was very little shouting as we came up the valley.

At 1145 hrs. we crossed BAN'GE Creek and shortly after our guides began to suggest we make camp, telling us they would show us a good camp site.

At noon we passed through UNDAMUN and at 1230 hrs. made camp on an old garden area indicated by our guides, who were becoming anxious lest we should go on.

There was fire wood and a small stream close by but no suitable saplings for the erection of fly's. It took some hours to erect the latter.

While the camp was being erected the natives were bringing in food in large quantities and Mr Bell spent some hours bargaining with a crowd of (we counted them) 150 men. By 1700 hrs. we had enough food for two days.

Pearl shell was in great demand and when we produced them there was a rush to get pigs to sell us. We bought two of about 60 lbs. each and they were promptly shot with a revolver. This impressed the natives greatly - especially one individual who has sat in front of Mr Bell all afternoon and whom we suspected of advising everyone to hold out for higher prices. After the pigs were shot he became almost apologetic in his manner.

However, despite their numbers, the people here at UNDAMUN were very well behaved and not at all boisterous or arrogant.

TUESDAY, 9th May, 1950 -

Broke camp on the right bank of the NEMBI near UNDAMUN at 0630 hrs. Cold morning (53° F) with a ground mist.

A number of men came to the camp before we moved off. Amongst them was an old man whom we had brought a pig from yesterday. He took the lead and acted as our guide.

We followed a good track up the valley to the N.W. for 40 minutes and then swung north-west by north to climb the low range on our left.

At 0755 hrs. we came to a hamlet, having climbed just under 1000 ft. since leaving camp. There were 22 men sitting around the hamlet.

From KO we took a good track to the S.W. over

Tuesday, 9th May, 1950 (continued) -

undulating spurs which form top of the range along the western side of the NEMBI Valley.

After passing through two stockaded hamlets we came to MUNGERE Hamlet at 0927 hrs. There were 30 or 40 armed men here and the split stake palisades had recently been repaired. Recently cut bushes were hung along the tops of the stakes, presumably to break the fall of arrows.

The MUNGERE men told us they were preparing to fight the DOBORA people who lived to the S.E. They pointed down a shallow valley running in that direction. The fight, it seems, is over the question of payments due for men killed in previous battles. A vicious circle!

A tall, bearded old man with a remarkable resemblance to Bernard Shaw pointed to our rifles and asked us to help them fight the DOBORA, and another old man promised us pigs if we would ally ourselves with them.

We asked a young man to give us a demonstration of marksmanship with his bow and arrows and pointed out a large tree 30 feet away as a target. Apparently that was rather an extreme range for he ran to within 10 feet of it before firing.

Left MUNGERE at 1023 hrs. with new guides - our old man of UNDAMUN remaining here.

Followed a good track N.W. by N. until 1100 hrs. when we arrived at KAWERE (Karus). The Mt. HAGEN party had camped here on their return journey from the Lake.

Leaving KAWERE at 1140 hrs. we followed the track through dense cane grass to A'BI hamlet. The track now began to the N.N.W. I had told our guides we wanted to go to POROGUNK and they said they were taking us there but I heard E'VIL mentioned. It is difficult to see any landmarks because of the tall cane grass in this area.

At noon we came to a wide valley. The smoke of hamlets could be seen four or five miles to the north and POROGUNK about three miles away across a waste of cane grass on the western slopes of the valley.

This area is known as the WELA. There were a number of men on nearby grassy knolls and they were shouting to our guides. It became evident that they were endeavouring to lead us to E'VIL, about 4 miles due north although they knew we wanted to camp at POROGUNK.

After following our guides for another half hour I halted the patrol and questioned them as to the track to POROGUNK. They then admitted, with supercilious smiles, that we had passed it some way back and they ~~wad~~ not show it to us as they were fighting with the people in that area.

I let the guides go on and swung the patrol along a faint track leading west. It soon disappeared in the long cane grass, being obliterated by a recent fire. We then had to cut our way at a slow pace for an hour and a half before finding a track.

This led us S.W. by W. to HUMBUWAL hamlet where the men were very friendly. There were some WAGE Valley men here who said they were expecting us. Apparently one of them had lately visited HERIBU on the KUBI and newly appointed V.C. HARABI of HEGESO had told him we would be coming this way.

Made camp near a garden between HUMBUWAL and PINKIHAI hamlets. There were soon 80 men around the camp and they brought a large quantity of sweet potatoes of excellent quality.

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WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1950 -

Broke camp near HUMBUNWAL at 0610 hrs. after a very cold night (minimum temperature $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F.)

A number of HUMBUNWAL and WAGE men arrived to guide us. They said they would show us a shorter route than that via POROGUNK.

We followed a track heading S.W. by W. and at 0640 hrs. passed the hamlet of LIL. Shortly after we passed a high, limestone cliff on our right. It is evident this track leads through a gap in the range along the western side of the WELA valley. The range above the cliff is known as HARI KOREME.

The track continued in a westerly direction, tending sometimes north or west. At 0655 hrs. we passed HULON hamlet on the left. We walk through forest up a shallow valley and at 0755 hrs. came to an old garden where we lit a fire as it was still very cold. Height here 6300 ft.

Left garden at 0822 hrs. and at 0840 hrs. commenced climbing gradually until we reached 6600 ft. at 0855. At 0915 we began to descend, the track gradually getting steeper.

At the top of the range we met a small party of WAGE men on their way to HUMBUNWAL. They turned back with us.

Descending steeply into the WAGE Valley, we passed through HU'GI hamlet (near WAL) at 1025 hrs. and came to the bridge crossing the WAGE (height 4720 ft.) at 1045 hrs.

A number of people gathered here while the patrol was crossing the bridge. They were very friendly.

By 1250 hrs. we had all crossed to the right bank of the WAGE. The lawyer cane bridge was about 50 ft. long and in good repair.

From the WAGE we climbed fairly steeply for 700 feet passing through a hamlet and gardens, to reach KAWARI at 1310 h

Made camp at KAWARI on the western slopes of the WAGE Valley. A large number of people - we counted 150 men and 6 women - soon gathered around the camp.

They were a friendly, boisterous crowd and brought us far more food than we needed. The sweet potatoes were of very good quality. We bought sufficient for our needs with pearl shell and also a 40 lb. pig for which the owner was pleased to accept a tomahawk.

I decided to leave 6 sealed kerosene tins of rice here for future patrols. Two old men named TARI and HARA, both of who lived at KAWARI, volunteered to look after the tins for us. They said they don't wander about like young men.

I gave them a red calico rami each and promised them a knife each if the tins of rice were delivered in good condition. So that they would not think the tins contained pearl shell or axes etc. I had the cook take rice from an open tin in front of the curious crowd. I wouldn't be surprised if their curiosity doesn't get the better of them and the tins are hacked open - but it is an experiment.

A number of AUGU men were seen here. Some of them had only lately attended a dance held at the Lake village of WASEM. One of them came through with us to-day from HUMBUNWAL in the WELA.

THURSDAY, 11th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at KAWARI in the WAGI Valley at 0625 hrs.

DAMINI of HEBAMI and another man are guiding us to to-day and two young men have gone ahead to tell the AUGU people we are coming.

Half-an-hour after leaving camp we began to climb gradually to the west and at 0748 hrs. came to a garden clearing called TUBU.

At 0905 hrs. we halted for a rest and had tea at ^{the} HEBANI hamlet of KAREBO.

We are traversing the HEBANI Valley which is thickly forested. I am told some AUGU people have moved to this area.

Left KAREBO Hamlet at 0955 hrs. and climbed to the west, reaching 6300 ft. at 1125 hrs. We then descended fairly steeply through a thick mist until, at 1330 hrs., we came to the AUGU gardens on the left bank of the AUGU River.

The AUGU people were expecting us and we were given a warm welcome. We recognized many friends amongst the crowd.

We pitched camp on the HAGEN party's site on the left bank of the river, just above a cane bridge. Within a short time large quantities of potatoes and a few pigs were brought to us.

By 1700 hrs. we had enough food to last us for the next 3 days.

FRIDAY, 12th May, 1950 -

Remained in camp at AUGU. We have sufficient food to take us through to Lake KUTUBU and a number of police and carriers are sick.

During the afternoon the E.M.A. and myself visited the AUGU hamlets. We saw two, although there are said to be eight hidden in the scrub and cane grass.

Most of the village natives, including many women, have visited the camp and I should say there are no more than 40 people here.

A number of women were smeared with brown clay. I was told they are in mourning for a girl who was drowned not so long ago. Apparently she was crossing the bridge near where we are camped and was carrying - as my informant took care to emphasize - two string bags of sweet potatoes. The bridge broke and she was drowned.

A few of the AUGU natives visited the camp for medical treatment by the E.M.A.

The skull of HIBU - an AUGU man who is said to have worked at the pre-war camp and acquired MOTU - was seen under a small shelter. It was split down the nasal bone the result, I am told, of a blow from an axe administered by a WAGE man. HIBU's mother was wearing his hair and finer nails sewn onto his arm band suspended around her neck. She will take it off only when his death is avenged.

The raised platform-coffin of another man said to have been killed by the WAGE was also seen.

SATURDAY, 13th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at AUGU 0600 hrs. Crossed bridge over AUGU River to right bank and climbed to AUGU Hamlets.

From here the track leads due south through a forested, uninhabited area. between AUGU and Lake KUTUBU.

For the first 45 minutes the track is obstructed by the trunks of large trees felled by the natives in their search for opossums. One of the results of giving them steel axes.

For the next hour and a half the track was quite good. It is well used as there is a trade route from the Lake north to AUGU. Only a few days previous a party of WASEMI natives spent a few days trading in the AUGU area.

At 0830 hrs we arrived at a stream on the left bank of which was the pre-war base camp of MUJISE.

After a cup of tea, left at 0923 hrs. Crossed a fairly large creek at 1005 hrs (HERARI Ck.?) and another creek at 1050 hrs.

At 1100 hrs. we passed the site of one of the HAGEN patrol camps and at 1230 crossed a small creek.

We made camp near a stream at 1245 hrs. (Ht. 3420 ft.) Buried our last tin of rice at this camp.

SUNDAY, 14th May, 1950 -

Broke camp at 0605 hrs. and climbed steeply for 30 minutes to 4000 ft.

We gradually descended over a good, forest track until we came to a small creek flowing towards the MUBI at 0735 hrs. Followed this creek down to the flat, left bank of the MUBI River, which we reached at 0810 hrs.

Followed left bank of MUBI downstream until 0905 hrs. when we came to an excellent cane bridge built by Mr P.O. Clancy and the police a fortnight before we commenced this patrol.

Left MUBI River, after a cup of tea, at 1000 hrs. and followed track leading south-west by south to arrive at the station at 1150 hrs.

Mr Keary, C.F.O., reported all in order on the station.

END OF DIARY

PATROL REPORTIntroductory remarks -

The main objectives of this patrol were as follows -

1. The extension of Government influence. Some of the areas traversed have not, as far as I know, been visited before while others, because of the war, were last patrolled over 10 years ago.
2. A medical survey to enable the Department of Public Health's representative (Mr A.V.Bell) to compile a "disease pattern" and especially to see if the measles epidemic had spread northwards from the Delta Division.
3. To search for possible air-strip sites with particular regard to the SAMBERIGI area.
4. General exploration, location of new routes and other matters of interest to future patrols.

Topography -

The route followed by the patrol is shown on the attached sketch map which is of a small scale because of the area covered. A map on a larger scale is being prepared.

Most of the prominent features on this map were fixed from positions determined astronomically or by subtense traverses by Messrs I'Champion and C.J.Adamson, A.R.M's, on their pre-war patrols. Some detail has been added.

Native names for topographical features are of course desirable but it was found they are most difficult to obtain and varied considerably from one area to another. A notable exception is the ERAVE River, which retains its name, with only slight variations, for most of its length.

The country traversed was mountainous and, with the exception of the volcanic area around Mt. Murray in the SAMBERIGI, it is predominantly of limestone formation.

There are many large streams but the most notable is the ERAVE River, which the patrol crossed twice. It forms a formidable barrier to patrols, flowing swiftly through limestone gorges between broken, limestone ranges rising steeply on either side.

The patrol route lay between 2300 and 6600 feet A.S.L. The lowest point was in the KERI area 5 miles south of the ERAVE River, which we crossed some days later 17 miles to the east i.e. downstream, at 3100 feet A.S.L. The highest point was reached crossing the TIDA Range between the WELA and the WAGE Valleys.

In the SAMBERIGI and to a greater extent north of the ERAVE much of the country traversed has been denuded of forest by shifting populations.

Tracks -

The party followed native pads for most of the patrol.

Tracks (continued) -

It was usually possible to obtain guides, whom I made a point of paying well. They are a problem, however, as they have to be changed frequently because of hostile neighbours.

Another factor which sometimes influences them is the desire to have the patrol camp in a locality of their choice so that they and their friends can obtain a share of the trade goods they know the patrol uses to purchase food.

Also, many people show an understandable reluctance to disclose routes, the knowledge of which is an important part of their strategy of attack and defence in the interminable internecine warfare they carry between themselves.

Yet, on another occasion we found we had over thirty "guides", all fully armed and only too anxious to show us the track for, as they had the grace to admit, they hoped our intended hosts would flee on our approach and leave their pigs and pearl shells to be looted.

Trade Routes -

As stated above, one of the objects of the patrol was to see if the measles epidemic had spread northward, especially across the ERAVE River into the "Grasslands".

If it had, it was logical to conclude it would follow the trade routes which I endeavoured to do also. The trade routes appear to be -

1. Between the KOKOMA River and the SAMBERIGI Valley by a track via KERI parallel to and about five miles south of the course of the ERAVE River.

Steel axes and knives, beads and other European goods are traded by the SAMBERIGI natives for pigs, pearl shells and possibly "tigaso" oil, which I noticed was used in the western SAMBERIGI.

2. Between the TSIMBERIGI (or the Samberigi area of Mt Murray) across the ERAVE River to the PAD'RE people and north-west to the SUGU Valley. Also from the PAD'RE to the north-east. The TSIMBERIGI's trade steel goods for the large pearl shells which are said to come only from the north.

3. Between the WELA, WAGE and AUGU Valleys and Lake KUTUBU there is an exchange of pearl shells, pigs, vegetable salt and tobacco for the steel goods, "tigaso" oil, black palm bows etc. of the Lake.

4. The SAMBERIGI and TSIMBERIGI areas have their trade routes south to the coast from where they obtain their steel goods and other European trade for tobacco, bird plumes, string bags etc. I am told they also get shell from the coast but the largest pearl shells come from the north.

Trade Items used by Patrol -

A wide variety of trade goods for the purchase of food etc. had to be carried for the demand for different items varies considerably from one area to another.

Salt and beads were popular, especially in the SAMBERIGI but as we went northwards from the TSIMBERIGI they gradually lost their appeal. In the Grasslands the natives regarded salt with suspicion. When they overcome this however, as they have

Trade Items (continued)

at the Lake and adjacent areas, they soon develop a craving for it. It is cheap trade, but heavy to carry.

North of the ERAVE River in the Grasslands the natives are hard bargainers and demand, in order of precedence, gold-lip pearl-shell, tomahawks and knives (at least 10" long) for their sweet potatoes and pigs.

As a member of the patrol remarked, they are typical farmers in their outlook, regarding the produce of their excellent gardens as being well worth anything we had to offer.

The most highly coveted trade item we had was, of course, the gold-lip pearl-shells, which must be cut and polished in the form of a broad crescent before it is acceptable.

Most of our food in the Grasslands was bought with shell; without it, it would be difficult to imagine patrolling this area. One shell, weighing less than a pound, will buy nearly 200 lbs. of sweet potatoes.

"When the Grasslanders smell pearl-shell," wrote the late Dr F.E. Williams "other lines, like beads, mirrors, pocket knives and calico, are simply looked at; and I found to my chagrin on patrol that, when pearl-shell is under discussion, no other subject seems to possess the slightest interest."

In one area I noticed our tomahawks seemed to be regarded with some suspicion and found on enquiry that they thought the part of the blade painted black to protect it from rust was made of wood - only the bright edge being steel. When I had the paint scraped off the tomahawks they were readily accepted.

Food -

The diet of the people in the various areas passed through has been covered in detail by Mr Medical Assistant Bell in his report to the Department of Public Health.

The patrol itself was never actually short of food. On a few occasions we had to camp in uninhabited areas but we carried sufficient rice and dried sago soldered up in 4-gallon kerosene tins for such emergencies.

This is by far the best method of carrying rations in this country. The 4-gallon tin holds just 35 lbs. of rice; it is perfectly waterproof and can, if necessary, be buried or left at strategic spots for future patrols - as was done on this occasion. It is a pity more tins are not available.

The only aspect of the food situation I found disturbing was the inordinate amount of time which must be spent in bargaining. If Mr Bell had not been with us to accept this onerous duty on occasions - such as at KUVIVI - we would have had little time left after making camp for any other work.

Agriculture -

From the KOKOMA River through to the western SAMBERIGI there is ample forested land and, as is usually the practice of

Agriculture (continued) -

of natives living in such areas, they expend all their energies on the clearing and planting of new gardens and very little time on the cultivation of the old.

The progress of deforestation is noticeable when travelling from west to east through the SAMBERIGI area, where the area of grass land is gradually increasing.

Mr C.J. Adamson visited here in October, 1939 and wrote " The whole area here has been cleared and is now covered with grass and secondary growth. Sgt. DANI was here in 1928 with the Faithorn-C. Champion Patrol and told me that at that time all this area was bush and that the villages were scattered over the valley to the north and not concentrated in this one place (SAU area). Most of what one at first takes to be gardens in the distance proves to be old garden areas on closer inspection or patches of grass. "

As ground covered by virgin forest becomes scarcer the native gardeners seem to pay more attention to the actual cultivation of the ground although the quality and size the staple crop, sweet potato, does not necessarily improve, even though the gardens look far more impressive.

From the TSIMBERIGI northwards across the ERAVE River the grass lands covered an increasingly large percentage of the country and the potato gardens became neater and more intensively cultivated until they reach what is possibly their most perfect form in the closely settled NEMBI Valley, in the WELA area.

Here old garden land is used again by clearing the grass and allowing it to dry - sometimes by hanging bundles on short sticks. The ground is dug up with digging sticks and is thoroughly broken up before being heaped onto the dried grass and weeds in the form of a plot about 5 feet in diameter. These are arranged in orderly rows. The sweet potato vines are then carefully planted in the plots and the whole garden is kept clear of weeds and grass and usually enclosed by a neat, perfectly straight fence of split stakes three to four feet high.

This method of making gardens is widely practiced by the grassland natives but it is noticed they take less care when using good, new ground near forested areas.

Irrigation is not practiced but they are conscious of the dangers of soil erosion. Gardens on slopes are frequently made in the form of terraces.

The only introduced food crop seen was corn, although there is very little grown and we only saw an occasional cob. I think, if we are able to get supplies of seed, it could be easily introduced and the natives would grow it in large quantities. It seems to be the most readily accepted of all introduced crops and is the only one surviving from the pre-war camp at the Lake.

As mentioned above, despite the painstaking hard work some of the best garden areas produce poor quality potatoes. As there seems to be no source of oil other than the pig (I saw no mountain pandanus, which is so popular in the GOILALA because of its oil content) probably peanuts would be the best rotation crop for this area.

Population -

In most of the areas visited only an estimate of the population could be made and these are given below: -

	<u>Counted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
Middle MUBI River	1357	1700
KOKOMA River	83	300
SAMBERIGI and TSIMBERIGI)	x 1088	3500
PAD'RE and TEBI Areas	--	400
KAURU Area	--	200
SUGU Valley	--	2000
NEMBI Valley	--	xx 2500
WAGE Valley	--	xx 2500
HEBANI (Area between AUGU and WAGE Valleys)	--	100
AUGU Valley	--	xx 100
<u>Totals -</u>	<u>2528</u>	<u>13200</u>

x - From a head count made by Capt. C. Lees of ANGAU during February-March, 1947 (males greatly predominating).

xx - Estimates made by Mr I. Champion.

An attempt was made to take a census of the SAMBERIGI/TSIMBERIGI people but I gave it up as a waste of time. These natives, despite the fact they have had more contact with Administration patrols, are far less amenable than those of the MUBI and Lake KUTUBU areas.

Native Officials -

Four natives from the villages of HEGESO, BAURUTAGE, IPIGI and PIMAGA on the Middle MUBI River have been recommended for appointment as Village Constables.

There have been three Village Constables appointed to the Lake villages for several months now and they are taking their duties very seriously. The MUBI people expressed a desire to have their own Village Constables appointed. This is considered desirable as they within two day's journey of the Station and the Unevangelized Fields Mission is now taking an active interest in the MUBI area.

The question of whether a Village Constable should be appointed to the AUGU settlements was also considered on this patrol and I discussed it with two of the leading men of the community, both of whom are likely candidates, but came to no definite decision.

Mission Activity -

The Unevangelized Fields Mission has established a station at Lake KUTUBU and its representative here, Mr R. Donaldson, has paid a brief visit to the middle MUBI area since the return of the patrol.

Mission Activities (continued)

Mr Donaldson informed me that he received a friendly reception from the MUBI people and the Village Constables assisted him.

He has expressed an interest in the SAMBERIGI area, where there is no mission activity. I think a mission station would be welcomed by the SAMBERIGI people.

There is not, nor ever has been, any mission activity in the Grasslands area and I do not think it would be possible for them to work there until the people become amenable to Government control.

Native Matters, Attitudes etc.,

Middle MUBI Area - These people have now been visited twice during the past 3 months. On this occasion we did not feel like strangers but were more welcome, although they have always been very friendly and co-operative. They now have, like the Lake dwellers, their own Village Constables who have since visited the Station, staying for a few days.

KOKOMA River - These people, although friendly, are still shy and uncertain in our presence. I think they are Grassland people who originally came from the WAGE and across the ERAVE. Both the Grassland and MUBI-KUTUBU dialects are spoken by them.

KERI Area - I think these people are from across the ERAVE, which is 5 miles north of the village. They visit both the SAMBERIGI's to the east and the KOKOMA's to the west. They were friendly and not at all timid or uncomfortable in our presence.

SAMBERIGI Valley - The attitude of these people was one of friendliness tempered by a certain reserve, and one could sense a feeling of distrust. They were placatory, but not very co-operative, and gave the impression they would like to see us move through their area quickly and with as little trouble as possible.

This, of course, may have been a wrong impression possibly created by a few semi-sophisticated MOTU speaking individuals. A number of natives from this area are at present working in Port Moresby. They frequently visit KIKORI.

The three Village Constables seen here did not appear to be very effective types.

TSIMBERIGI Basin - These are a more virile and likeable people than the western SAMBERIGI's, with whom they seem to be constantly fighting. They are very like the Grasslanders and many of them have come from across the ERAVE River, which forms the northern boundary of the area. Probably they are interlopers and "displaced persons" who have driven some of the original SAMBERIGI's to the west.

TEBI and PAD'RE Areas - These people, living just north of the ERAVE River, seem to form a link between the TSIMBERIGI and the Grasslands. The TEBI people were, I think, contacted by the Faithorn-C.Champion patrol in 1929.

A village called TARO, seen by Mr. I. Champion in the PAD'RE (Puriri) area in 1939 has now been abandoned, the people having crossed the ERAVE to the TSIMBERIGI.

We found the people in this area very timid and saw little of them. They seem to have enemies on every side.

The TSIMBERIGI dialect is understood here and possibly spoken. We found evidence of cannibalism in the PAD'RE area and Mr Faithorn also reported it in the TEBI area on the north bank of the ERAVE.

KAURU Area - We found these people friendly although they were

Aerodrome Sites - (continued)

to make a strip 700 yards long and 125 to 150 feet wide. It is thought 100 labourers might do this work in a month or six weeks.

For a distance of 300 yards the bottom, or north-western, end of the strip dips gradually and rises again to form a saddle. By levelling this out it would be possible to extend the length of the strip to 900 or more yards.

At the south-eastern end the strip terminates where the ground rises fairly sharply at an angle of about 10 degrees for 150 yards before flattening out again (see attached plan of profile). It would be possible, by cutting into this slope, to extend the length for a few yards at the south-eastern end also.

The surface was of firm, black soil which has natural drainage as it slopes down on either side to creeks running parallel with the strip and about 100 feet below. There would be no danger of these creeks flooding the strip and their rocky beds would provide good material for filling.

The approach to the strip from the north-west down the SAMBERIGI Valley is excellent and completely unobstructed for at least 7 miles. The bordering ranges to the north and south are low and there are no high peaks in this direction.

An aircraft coming in to land from this direction could approach the strip at a low elevation and climb before landing. Conversely, it could also lose height after taking off.

The approach from the south-east might prove impracticable for the Murrumbidgee Range rises to 2500 feet above the strip 4 miles away and reaches a maximum elevation of 7200 feet A.S.L. in SUMANI Peak (see sketch map attached). An approach from this direction would have to be made at a steep angle and the plane would be landing slightly down hill.

Between December, 1942 and March, 1943, Lieut. J. Grimmer of ANGAU was stationed in this area. From his reports it would appear that the prevailing winds are from the south-east and north-west. He mentions strong squalls of brief duration during the N.W. season.

There are many excellent dropping sites in the SAMBERIGI Valley.

KUVIVI Area - This has already been examined on several previous occasions - the last being in January by the Mt. HAGEN patrol.

However, since the patrol passed through the area I took the opportunity of examining the proposed strip as the additional data may be of some use. A plane-table sketch, plan showing dimensions and photographs of the approaches are attached hereto.

A table showing the relation between the length of a landing strip and its elevation above sea level would be of great assistance and perhaps save much fruitless work.

Conclusion -

As you have been advised, the patrol was without incident and no cases of measles were discovered.

Mr Medical Assistant Bell has submitted a report to the

KAURU Area - (continued)

fighting with the PAD'RE people, from whose direction we had come. They resemble the PAD'RE people and some of them understood the SAMBERIGI dialect. Men from the SUMBURU area - which is probably in the KAGUA Valley to the north - were visiting friends in this area.

SUGU River Valley - There seemed to be a distinct change in appearance and manner amongst these people. They were typical of the people we were to pass through for the remainder of the patrol through the Grasslands.

The men we first contacted on entering the upper SUGU Valley were very friendly and quiet and did not carry arms. Those living on the grass flats of the lower SUGU near its junction with the ERAVE River were more boisterous and forward in their manner and carried their bows and arrows. Our TSIMBERIGI interpreter could not make himself understood in this area, although he recognized many words in the language.

NEMBI-WELA Area - The people here are of what we imagine to be the typical Grassland type. The older men friendly, tolerant and inclined to be suspicious; the younger men and youths boisterous, arrogant but easily frightened.

WAGE Valley - These people are very similar in manner and appearance to those of the NEMBI-WELA area except that they seem to have lost some of their fear and suspicion - possibly because of their contact with the AUGU people in whose area a patrol camp was established for some time pre-war.

AUGU Area - A patrol camp was established in this area pre-war and the late Dr F.E. Williams spent some weeks amongst them. Men from here often visit the present station and one of them, a half TARI named GENC, has often remained there for a week or so at a time.

These people have therefore lost their nervousness and no longer carry arms. They greeted us like old friends and made us feel very welcome.

Aerodrome Sites -

SAMBERIGI Area - As instructed, this area was examined and a good site for a small air strip was found near SAU Village in Latitude $6^{\circ} 44' 50''$ S. Longitude $143^{\circ} 55' 41''$ E. at an elevation of 4000 feet A.S.L.

The country here consists of a number of flat-topped grassy spurs separated by small creeks and originating in the Murray Range to the south-east.

These spurs slope gently to the north-west, gradually spreading out to form the wide, flat floor of the SAMBERIGI Valley which is bordered by low, limestone ranges.

SAU Village is sited on one of these spurs and is surrounded by a large area of grass, gardens and secondary growth. About a quarter of a mile to the north of SAU and across a small creek is a flat-topped spur at the same elevation and parallel with that on which the village is built.

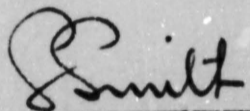
Along the flat top of this spur a strip 3000 feet long and 150 feet wide, with a longitudinal axis of $285^{\circ}/105^{\circ}$ M. and an average slope towards the north-west of 4° deg. was cleared and examined.

It would be possible, by clearing off the cane grass and filling in a few shallow depressions,

Conclusion (continued) -

Department of Public Health covering the medical aspect of the patrol and he has also included observations on native housing, platform burials, cannibalism etc. which would otherwise have been mentioned in this report but are of particular interest to his Department.

Regarding native customs etc. I observed nothing which has not already been mentioned by the late Dr F.E. Williams in his excellent account of the Grasslanders (vide Territory of Papua Annual Report, 1938-1939.)



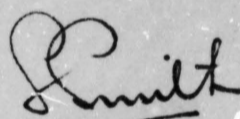
(S. S. Smith)
A/ADO Lake KUTUBU.

Copy to: District Officer,
KIKORI, D.D.

Lake KUTUBU Patrol Report No. 2/49-50

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan Constabulary.

- Reg.No.927 Sgt. KOKOMO - Too old for hard patrolling. His health broke down and he was rather an incumberance. Might do better in an area where he is not required to do extensive patrols through hard country.
- Reg.No.991 Cpl. SAFE-NAVAU - Conduct on patrol exemplary. An intelligent, hard working N.C.O.
- Reg.No.1141 Const. EMBUNTI - Was inconvenienced by an old knee complaint. Not very impressive.
- Reg.No.1269 Const. AKURU - A hard worker, always does his best. Experienced in this area and has 12 years service.
- Reg.No.2244 Const. KAEWAKA - An invaluable man on patrol, speaks FOI'I, FASU, and a little SAMBERIGI. A tireless worker and intelligent.
- Reg.No.6356 Const. KOWARA - A strong, calm young man. Does his work well and without fuss.
- Reg.No.6368 Const. JERIGA - Should do better with more experience. As yet is rather unreliable.
- Reg.No.6383 Const. SOKOROMO - Young and intelligent; has the makings of a first-class policeman.
- Reg.No.6517 Const. PITA - Young, strong and intelligent. Continues to improve; lacks only in experience.


(S. S. Smith)
A/ADO Lake KUTUBU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 31

Sub-District Office
LAKE HETUBU C. N. N.

10th July 1950.

Memorandum For-

A/Asst. District Officer
Lake Hetubu

CANOEES USED ON PATROL No. 2 of 49/50
RETURN TO OWNERS

Acting upon your verbal instructions Cadet Patrol Officer Heary and self with five members of R.P.G. ten Lake Hurray carriers and Interpreter SHIHOI departed from the Station to obtain and return to their owners the canoes that had been left at IUNOSI landing during the course of Patrol No. 2 of 49/50.

DIARY:

Thursday 18th June 1950:

- 0800 hrs Departed Station in the large ILING canoe.
0900 " Arrived at the entrance to SAMAKA SK. where party changed into three small KESE village canoes that were waiting there for us.
1000 hrs Arrived at SAMAKA Landing fortyfive minutes up SAMAKA SK.
1030 hrs Departed overland for the MUBI R.
1530 hrs Arrived WABI camp site. Waited here for the MUBI Village Policemen to join me.
V/Os and canoe owners arrived in camp during the afternoon and canoes to transport the party down to HARABUIO Village were brought in.
Purchased sufficient food for three days.

P/O

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 16th June 1950.

0700 hrs Departed downstream calling in at IPIGI Village to exchange a badly leaking canoe for one that did not leak quite so badly.

1130 hrs Arrived at HARABUIO Village

1145 hrs Left Mr. Keary to make camp and walked over to the Canoe Landing on the WAGE R. opposite the junction of the WAGE R. and KOKONO CK.

Ascended the KOKONO CK. to the IUNOSI Landing where the canoes had been pulled up out of the water.

Canoes were all missing so commenced search for them.

1600 hrs All canoes except three had been located. However one canoe had been damaged by AMENAGI of IUNOSI during a dispute that he had had with a man from HARABUIO.

AMENAGI agreed to make good the damage by substituting his own canoe. This was satisfactory to the aggrieved owner. Departed for HARABUIO VIA WAGE and NUBI Rivers.

1800 hrs Arrived at camp to find all in order.

Saturday 17th June 1950.

Last of the missing canoes arrived in camp. Raining during the early morning.

0600 hrs Commenced trip upstream.

1200 hrs Arrived at IPIGI Village. Lunched here and paid the IPIGI men for their assistance.

1300 hrs departed upstream.

1530 hrs Arrived at WABI Camp.

Paid men who had helped bring up the canoes and then marked out site for Rest House.

Sunday 18th June 1950.

0630 hrs Departed camp.

1030 hrs Arrived SAMAKA Landing

1630 hrs Arrived Station and reported to A.D.O.

-SUMMARY-

CANOE

The canoes were retrieved and returned to their owners. They were none the worse for their use.

The utmost co-operation was received from the owners who were grateful that we had honored the promise to assist in the return of the canoes.

One canoe, which had been damaged as the result of a quarrel between two men was replaced, by one that was almost identical.

The canoe that we had pulled out of the water (see P/R 2 of 49/50) had been pulled in again by the IOMMI and KARABUTO natives and put into use. They had, however, been well looked after.

Some of the IOMMI People were at first loath to part with the canoes which were much better made than their own. They said, at first, that floods had carried them downstream. This statement was taken with a grain of salt. However, virtue triumphed and all were found.

MMI Village Constables

As far as could be seen the various Village Constables are carrying out their duties the best of their ability. They accompanied the patrol down to obtain the canoes and were of some help.

They were I think instrumental in their people coming so swiftly when word was sent out asking them to come to MMI Camp. Usually this sort of business is rather wearing.

RIVERS

Both the MMI and the MMI Rivers are at a very low level, being about eight or ten feet below what they had been in April. This made the return trip much easier than was expected.

Indeed so low was the MMI R. level that at one place the canoes scraped on the bottom.

Tracks

The track from SHAKA to MMI Camp was in good condition and apart from the leeches was quite pleasant walking.

From KARABUTO Village to the canoe landing on the MMI R. there was a good track. As it is only eighty minutes walk along this track it is a big improvement on the trip round via the MMI and MMI Rivers.

W. L. Carey

30-16-2

8th August, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1949/50

The report of your patrol has been read with interest.

The proposed airstrip in the SAMBERICI does not seem long enough for this altitude. Airstrips at this altitude should be at least 1000 yards long. The same conditions apply to the airstrip at Kuvivi.

Since your patrol, Messrs. Greenhead and Timperley flew up the NEMBI Valley with Pilot Gibbs and the pilot suggested that the area on the left bank of the NEMBI near Kuvivi appeared to be more suitable than any other. I would like you to make a patrol to this area as early as possible and carry out another survey.

The following data is given by the Department of Civil Aviation for airstrips for Auster operations :

- (a) Minimum length at sea level, 1,940'
- (b) Minimum length at 2,500' altitude, 2090'
- (c) Minimum length at 6,000' altitude, 2250'
- (d) Minimum width of strip - 200'. Approaches clear both ends. Minimum vertical angle, 1 in 30. Longitudinal side flares vertical one in seven from top of airstrip. Maximum permissible longitudinal gradient 20%. Maximum permissible cross gradient, nil.

Except for emergency purposes, an Auster aircraft would be of little use in supplying stores, and an airstrip suitable for a Norseman would have to be constructed.

Another Cadet Patrol Officer, Mr. Brand, has been posted to Kutubu. I would like these Cadet Patrol Officers to be taken on patrol.

John Clump
(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR

*See file
2/2/16
Kuvivi
05.130 J.P.*

3 of 49/50

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- PATROL REPORT -

- PATROL No. 5 of 1949/50 -

DISTRICT: Central Highlands (Papua), Lake Kutubu Sub-District.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D. J. Clancy P. O.

AREA PATROLLED: Area to the North West of Lake Kutubu
as far as the hamlets of IOKOROBU on the
POBOMO R.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:

Europeans: M. D. Keary C. P. O.

Natives :	R. P. O.	6
	Carrissen	27
	H. M. O. s	1
	Interpreters	1
	Sundry guides.	

DURATION: From 18/5/50 to 27/5/50
Ten days inclusive.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: District Services - 1940
Medical. - nil

Medical assistant did not accompany patrol.

MAP: Map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Patrol instructions attached.

DIARY OF PATROL

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- 1350 hrs Departed from Station in two single and two double canoes for patrol to KAIBU area.
- 1430 hrs Met KEDABURI a KAIBU man now resident at the LAKE KUTUBU island village of WASEMI. He had left two days before start of the patrol to warn his people of the imminent arrival of the Government party. He reported that the KAIBU PEOPLE HAD GATHERED in their village and were awaiting our arrival.
- 1440 hrs Entered mouth of the DIGIMU R. which is here, a quiet gently flowing stream.
- 1455 hrs Passed mouth of the DOROMORIA Ok. which flows into the DIGIMU R. from the West.
- 1500 hrs Passed entrance to the pre-war track to the TARI which is now rarely used, and then only by visitors from the FASU who do not know of the existence of the track which we intend to use.
- 1508 hrs The DIGIMU which is now moving more swiftly passed beneath SISIMU the cliff face of a small hill.
- 1510 hrs Passed entrance of new track to the KAIBU. Here the river is spanned by a crude bridge consisting of a log now submerged to a depth of eighteen inches and has for a handrail a single strand of Rattan cane. The bridge was used by a group of FASU people who attended a Dance at WASEMI earlier in the year.
- 1513 hrs Continued downstream until Hamua ck. which enters the DIGIMU R. from the West, was reached.
- 1517 hrs Entered HAMUA Ok. and threaded way upstream over and under fallen timber.
- 1535 hrs Reached KAUVI RAUTU where a large fallen tree finally blocked creek. Camp made at this spot which is owned by Constable HEWAKO and his brother.

Loads were made up during the afternoon in readiness for the morrow. They were only light averaging about twenty pounds each.

Friday 19 th May 1950

0615 hrs Broke camp and headed in westerly direction along good track. Small creeks were crossed which flow to the South to join KARA Ck. which in turn goes on to join the SORO or DIGIMU R.

0712 hrs Crossed KARA Ck.

0741 hrs Small track to left branched off to 140T. This track goes down to the FASU villages to the South.

0839 hrs Crossed small creek the ARUGWI on which, lower down is sited the village of KAIBU.

0845 hrs Passed entrance to second track to FASU area.

0945 - 1045 hrs Breakfast.

1107 hrs Met and followed for a short time the Pre-war track until it descended into a valley. Continued to travel along the crest of a small ridge.

1140 hrs Reached former site of KAIBU village after having walked along good broad track made by the KAIBU people. Guide stated that they intended to make this track through as far as the DIGIMU R.

1156 hrs Arrived SAGARATIKI. This is the proposed site for the new village of KAIBU. Descended into the ARUGWI and continued downstream until PAKA SAUGORIAMENA. The headman of the KAIBU People was met at the entrance to WAGEHE Village. He had been awaiting us here. He had only last night returned from a trip to FASU a fact which we already knew as the WASEMI carriers had recognized his footprints where they had emerged from the second FASU track. They had been able to tell me that this man and two women had passed in front of us about twentyfour hours before. They had also been able to tell me that NATO a Fasu Man had left yesterday for FASU. They seem to be adept at tracking.

1235 hrs Arrived WAGEHE. This is a single communal house perched precariously on a Forty foot high limestone outcrop which stands in a large clearing of felled timber.

During the afternoon ascended small track to house and

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DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 3.

Friday 19th May 1950 (Cont.)

made a count of people there. Everyone was very co-operative.

N.M.O. BOROTOLO was able to carry out an inspection. The purpose of his inspection was explained to them beforehand. Food which had been brought to the camp was bought. There was no haggling and both sides were quite satisfied.

Saturday 20th May 1950.

0615 hrs Broke camp and returned to and crossed the ARUGWI R.

Continued in a Northerly Direction up a slope along a good track.

0707 hrs reached NASIADIGI a former site of WAGHEE now merely a deserted house. The people moved from here to WAGHEE a more easily defended site when hostilities with the LAKE KUTUBU natives broke out.

0715 hrs Departed along North West course crossing KEFENIGI, WAI'NI, KABJA, SISIPIA, and SIMEKANISA Creeks which drain the terrain into the ARUGWI River.

0830 hrs Reached small hamlet or house of the SISIPIA people. Only four men were present, most of the people being at MABU on the KIKO R. south of here. MABU is said to be close to where Messers Champion and ARGUSON crossed the KIKO R. on their BANU -PURARI Patrol in 1936.

There are said to be two suspension bridges across the River in that vicinity.

During the afternoon a handfull of people including two women came in. Names of people who were away were given and their approximate ages were obtained. From this information it would appear that the population of SISIPIA would be fifty eight persons.

Two small pigs and enough food for two meals were purchase

Sunday 21st May 1950

0630 hrs Broke camp and followed in direction 305T

0710 hrs Passed through Sago Patch (KANIO)

DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 4

Sunday 21st May 1950. (Cont.)

0720 hrs Crossed junction of PUGERI and KAGUMAG Cks.
0727 hrs Track to South branched off to MARU and KAROFA villages.
0748 hrs Old village site of MAKARU now used as garden.
0900 hrs SEVERI Ck. reached. Walked down the bed of this creek for half a mile.
0935 hrs Reached OTOMU Ck.
0950 hrs Arrived at the deserted village of OTOMU.

Stopped for Breakfast.

1050 hrs Continued North-West
1105 hrs Track branched off to the left to bridge over the KIKO
1300 hrs Track which leads to FAUWA village branched off to the right.
1315 hrs Made camp on the edge of fifteen hundred foot drop to KIKO R.

A fine view was had of the KIKO Gorge. TIMOKO Mt. was seen at 304T. Mt. IWO I58T and HAUWA PEAK at 215T were also seen. Later in the afternoon, when the visibility improved, a good view of HIDES' LANDSLIDE MOUNTAIN was obtained.

In 1949 approximately in August a large piece of the face of this mountain fell away into the KIKO R. wiping out a small Hamlet and killing eight people.

The KIKO R. is said to have been completely blocked and fish were picked up from the dry bed of the river.

The block occurred during the night and the water did not commence to flow again until the mid afternoon.

The guides state that the blockage is acting as a large dam and a small lake has been formed. The surplus water escapes over the top of this dam.

Across the river from the camp could be seen two large clearings, in which stood three small garden houses. These belong to the OTOMU people who have fled the area to escape the FAUWA People.

The Headman of the OTOMU People GI is coming with the

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DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 5

Sunday 21st May 1950 (Cont.)

party to attempt a reconciliation with his enemies.

The track during the day has been much overgrown and liberally endowed with leeches. Otherwise the walking was good.

Monday 22nd May 1950

0615 hrs Broke camp and headed North West. Descended Spur on which camp had been made to SIAGADI Ck. Climbed through a gap in the chain of hills overlooking the AI'IU R.

0845 hrs Descended PIAGO Ck. and passed Champions Pre-war camp.

0915 hrs Arrived at the AI'IU R. about half a mile above it's junction with the KIKO R.

About seventyfive feet wide this fast flowing stream needed only a mounted gentleman in a red coat to look for all the world like a scene from a Canadian Rockies Tourist Folder.

1015 hrs Party crossed river on bridge of saplings which constructed by the Police and Carriers.

AUWOKO WARA a large outcrop on the slopes of AUWOKO Peak was bearing at 189T. On this crag are the nests of a number of Hornbills and it is said by the local Natives to be the birth^{place} of the first of these ugly birds, approximately a score were seen to fly out of holes in the feature.

1050 hrs Departed along a good track through a large stand of Casurina trees until arriving at WARERE a large landslide about 500 yds in extent.

1100 hrs Cross ed the face of the Landslide about three or four hundred feet above the KIKO R. This place is said to be very dangerous in the wet season owing to the fact that the greasy mess slips should any weight be placed upon it.

Mr. Keary who was bringing up the end of the line later / reported that at one particularly bad spot, where a small spring makes the muck moist and sloppy he could feel himself go slightly

DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 6

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Monday 22nd May 1950 (Cont.)

downhill.

1145 hrs Completed crossing of WARERE.

1310 hrs Arrived at IABURE Ck. and camped, in a clearing, near a large OKARI tree.

Guide crossed the KIKO R. to inform people that patrol was in the area. These are the IABURE people who have fled to the South side of the river to escape from their enemies.

Later in the afternoon the guide (GI of SISIPIA) returned with a small group who brought with them a little food.

Sufficient food for one meal was purchased.

Tuesday 23rd May 1950.

0625 hrs Morning overcast, and camp broken as soon as sufficient light was present to compass to be read.

Commenced ascent of DAGIFA peak in N.N.E. direction passing shortly through an old garden (MINIMI).

0725 hrs Climbed into an old garden whence Mt. KIBI was seen at 321 T at two miles.

The HUGU people, who are concerned in the fighting against the OTOMU and IABURE people, live to the west of Mt. KIBI.

0847 hrs Reached summit of Mt. DAGIFA and descended spur in N.N.E. direction

0900 hrs Passed through large garden on banks of POGONO ck. and continued upstream.

1010 hrs Met man on track who on first sighting us cleared off, he, however, returned after guides had called him. He had mistaken us for a raiding party.

1030 hrs Made camp at junction of tracks to two nearby Hamlets.

Spent rest of day buying food and attempting to unravel the story of local warfare.

DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 7

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Tuesday 23rd May 1950. (Cont).

A A number of people (About thirty men and boys and twenty women and girls.) came into the camp to sell food. Language, dress, and physique of people seen today was that of the TARI.

Wednesday 24th May 1950.

0640 hrs Broke camp after waiting for FAUWA men who had offered to guide party as far as their village.

Followed POGONO Ck. downstream for three hundred yds and crossed at it's junction with UBAMI Ck.

0713 hrs GARUO ck. was crossed.

0751 hrs Passed garden on left. Continued E.N.E. and ascended EKOWE Range.

0855 hrs Reached summit of range. An excellent view of the country to the North West was obtained.

TIMOKO and KURUMA (Landslide Mtn.) Mountains were seen to the Westward.

The gardens of the villages WJBISTEGE, and MOLOMO were seen on the slopes of HUMABO Range.

HOGABE Peak 282T at about twenty miles and MUGWA Peak 305T at about 27 miles were in good relief.

Behind MUGWA are the DUNA Peaks but visibility did not permit a view of them.

It is in this area (DUNA Peaks) I was told, that a tribe of women live without male companions. (It is of interest to note that according to legend there were originally no men at Lake KUTUBU - They made their appearance after the advent of a tribe of women who were the first to make the Lake their home.)

0925 hrs Continued towards FAUWA.

0935 Mrs KARIGABO Peak behind which FAUWA village is situated was seen at 0855T at about three miles.

1010 hrs TORE Ck. crossed and shortly after the ARIEMA Ck. which joins the TORE Ck. which in turn flows down to the A AI'IU.

(13)

Wednesday 24th May 1950. (Cont.)

1100 hrs Crossed the Kondari R. Four men and Eight women were encountered working in garden. They stated that they lived at FAUWA - This may or may not be the truth as a large track leads downstream towards the AI'IU R. and it is most likely that their houses lie in that direction.

These people were unafraid and made no attempt to run away upon our approach.

1210 hrs Departed along good track and crossed DAUGU Divide.

1305 hrs Arrived at the hamlet of FAUWA in the AI'IU valley
Camp was made a short distance away in a worked out garden.

As sufficient food was on hand none was purchased here. In any event the price demanded was exorbitant.

Although it was stated quite clearly on several occasions that food was not required, some (Sweet Potatoes and a sixty pound pig) was carried in.

The price asked for the pig was an eight inch Pearl shell and a three quarter Elwell axe. The pig was not purchased.

The two men who had guided the party were annoyed with the proceedings and later brought in two string bags full of Sweet Potatoes, for which they wanted no payment. They were brought as a gift to ameliorate any bad feelings that we may have harboured against the guides who had led us to a community which had wanted such high prices for its produce.

These two men have offered to guide us tomorrow.

During the afternoon thirty five males and fourteen females came into the camp.

Five small dwellings were counted in the valley.

DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 9.

(12)

Thursday 26th May 1950.

- 0645 hrs Broke camp. Crossed the AI'IU and ascended the Hugu Range on the Northern side of which flows the MUBI.
- 0740 hrs Track to the IABORE branched off to the right.
- 0745 hrs At junction of WAGE and UNI creeks the two FAUWA guides turned back.
- 0850 hrs Branched off to the right from the main track which leads to AUGU via KOPAKA Ck. The track now followed was a faint trail through bush, leading along the top of the range.
- 0950 hrs Passed small hunting lodge of the FAUWA people.
- 1100 hrs Descended Hugu Range when it swung away towards BARENA PEAK.
- 1145 hrs Arrived URI Ck. which is the boundary of the FAUWA and OTOMU lands.
- 1150 hrs Breakfast. near some shelters built by some FAUWA People who, in 1949, attended a dance at WASEMI village on Lake KUTUBU.
- 1210 hrs Continued along track.
- 1355 hrs crossed IANGONE Ck. and a short time later Passed IANGONE KOPA a deep circular waterhole about 35 yds in diameter.
- 1500 hrs Camp erected near some small shelters made by FAUWA men passing through to KUTUBU on a trading expedition. This campsite is in KAIBU Territory.

Intermittent fell during the day up to 1400 hrs when the sun broke through.

Friday 27th May 1950.

- 0655 hrs Broke camp when rain appeared to be finished.
- 0710 hrs Crossed KOUTIBOU Ck.
- 0747 hrs Came to and walked along POUTURAGI Ck.
- 0755 hrs POUTURAGI Ck. went underground.
- 0835 hrs came onto ORAGA Ck. which was followed until 1020 hrs.

The water of this creek disappeared four times whilst it was followed. The main bed was, however, replenished at intervals by small tributaries. At one time while walking

DIARY OF PATROL PAGE 10

(11)

FRIDAY 27th May 1950. (Cont.)

along the dry creek bed the rumble of water underground could be clearly heard.

1020 Hrs Left OROGA Ck.

1140 hrs Arrived at PIBI Sego Swamp at the North-Eastern Extremity of Lake Kutubu, and awaited arrival of canoes from Station.

1430 hrs Arrived Station.

AREA PATROLLED

The Patrol which was of ten days duration, moved in the area occupied by the KAIBU - OTOMU group and then travelled up the North bank of the KIKO R. as far as IOBURE.

Heading North away from the KIKO gorge the patrol crossed into the valleys of the AI'IU R. and its tributaries.

The people seen here were of a totally different type to the people seen during the first few days. Dress, language, customs, physique, and way of life were altogether dissimilar to those of the KAIBU - OTOMU group.

After leaving the AI'IU R. return was made to LAKE KUTUBU through uninhabited forest country which is used only as hunting land. The track back to the Lake led along the tops of the HUGU Range which ran parallel to the MUBI R. until the range swung away to the South.

After the Lake's Sago swamps had been left progress was made along small tracks that led over low ranges and divides of small streams that headed South to join the KIKO R.

The whole of the area was of limestone formation.

Along the KIKO R. the cliffs were formed of granulated limestone. Landslides were a fairly common sight and one, (Landslide Mountain) seen from a distance must have been miles in extent.

So great was one landslide from this mountain that the fallen rubble and rock completely blocked the flow of the KIKO R. for some hours -- informants say that the blockage is still existent and has formed a large natural dam, over the top of which the river pours.

TRACKS AND BRIDGES

Tracks used were for the most part quite good and easy to follow.

The route, leading from FAUWA hamlets on the AI'IU R. could be cleared and used by future patrols to the XARI. Walking would be quite good and it would be an "all-weather" road.

Two roads headed South to the FASU area from near KAIBU. These two tracks are used by visitors travelling to and from KAIBU and their relatives to the South.

The KAIBUs say that the FASU people have two bridges crossing the KIKO R. in the vicinity of MABU Village.

The FASUs, it is said, have many friends on the BAMU R. and visits to the BAMU R. region are quite common.

Tracks are also said to go across the KIKO R. and into the area inhabited by the KASUA peoples who live to the North of Mt. BOSAVI.

Near OTOMU Village the KIKO R. is again spanned by a bridge whilst yet another exists in the vicinity of IOBURE. From the bridge near IOBURE a track heads across to the ABOEB R. Along this river there is reputed to be a number of villages or hamlets. From the bridge to the nearest village is two days walk.

A road leads from TOKOROBU to the PAI Villages on the slopes of the HUMABO Range.

From FAUWA Village a large well used route heads up to AUGU Village via the head waters of KOPAKO Cr. This is said to require a journey of two and a half days

POPULATION

Due largely to the good work and efforts of potential V.C. PAGA, the leading man of the KAIBU group, the majority of his people were present and a count of them was obtained.

The utmost of co-operation was had from his fellow villagers.

Fifty seven people were present and the names, sex, and approximate ages of another ~~sixteen~~^{seven} were obtained.

The final figures obtained are as follows:-

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Over 45 years.	3	4	7
Under 45 yrs. and over 16 yrs.	10	11	21
" 16 " " " 10 "	8	7	15
" 10 " " " 6 "	7	3	10
" 6 " " " 4 "	1	2	3
" 4 " " " 1 "	1	5	6
Babies.	1	1	2
	<u>31</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>64</u>

The people of SISEPIA Village had at the time of the patrol deserted their area, and only a small number of them were seen. From information given by the men present the population of this village would be approximately the same as that of KAIBU. Fifty eight people were counted for me.

The IABURE people are an unknown quantity. Only a handful of men were seen and they were more interested in discussing the local fighting than in giving information for census purposes.

Fifty people were seen at IOKOROBU and forty nine were seen at FAUWA. Probably the population of the AI'IU R. and its tributaries would amount to two hundred people.

PEOPLE SEEN

The KAIBU - GTOMU people were similar in appearance to the LAKE KUFUBU and FASU groups.

Originally these people, who are an off-shoot of the FASU, came from the BAMU R. area and spread Eastward and to the North until they encountered the TARI people living in what is now known as the KAIBU area.

For a time they lived in a state of amity, but eventually the TARI (or OKANI) tired of the warlike FASU and his ways and moved up to the AI'IU river valley.

The name OKANI, by which the TARI people are known to the FASU, applies to the agricultural people of the grasslands who do not wear the KA'GO or broad bark belt. Those people who follow the same agricultural methods as the OKANI and also wear the KA'GO are known to the FASUs as WAGITU (eg. AUGU and WAGE).

The SAMBERIGI use the word OKANI, but there it seems rather to vaguely refer to all of the grassland people to the North of the SAMBERIGI.

The most common type of FASU man seen is rather tall, slimly built, and fair skinned. His hair is liberally greased and hangs down the back of his neck in tabs.

The TARIs seen were usually of medium height and heavily built to the point of stoutness. A large mop of hair drawn down and out over the ears, liberally studded with flowers, usually of a small yellow type, completes the picture of a corpulent dandy.

FOOD

KAIBU - OTOMU area:

Sago forms the staple of their diet which is supplemented by bush cabbage and a small amount of garden produce, mainly the sweet potatoe, taro, and cucumbers.

A good deal of the sago is hand planted.

Not a great deal was seen whilst on the patrol, but this of course is understandable as the tracks as far as possible followed ridge tops to avoid swamps. It would be of interest to see the result of a count of sago palms owned by these people.

Their gardens are not big and are primitive to say the least. Land is plentiful and no efforts are expended on the conservation of the soil. Agriculture of a sort is carried out merely to supply a change to the diet of sago.

Main sources of carbo-hydrates are the fish and meat obtained as a result of hunting which takes up a large part of their time. Village pigs seen were rather small and of poor quality. These are kept in stys beneath the communal house until such time as their dances are held.

IOKOROBU - FAUWA Area:

The sweet potato is the staple food and to a small extent is supplemented by sago. Their gardens are large and well tended.

The heaped circular beds are typical of the grasslander's method of agriculture. The soil on the flats of the AI'IU R. was black and contained plenty of humus. Enough has already been written in other places about the grasslanders and their agriculture.

The produce purchased by the patrol was of good quality and size.

Source of carbo-hydrates is much the same as that of the KAIBU - OTOMU area. Possibly more reliance is placed on the village pig since the extensive gardens require

FOOD (Cont.)

more effort and time than the manufacture of sago, thus restricting hunting activities.

PURCHASING OF FOOD FOR PATROL

Whilst in the sago-eating area food was relatively easy to obtain from the few people met. There was no haggling to speak of, fair prices were paid for what was brought in and this payment was accepted with a minimum of talk.

However, the contrast between the values placed on food by the agriculturalists of the North and the people of the sago areas was striking.

On one occasion five-and-a-half hours of hard bargaining was endured before sufficient food was purchased. Typical farmers, these TARI people are hard bargainers even to the extreme of parsimony. They realise quite well the amount of hard labour that is put into their gardens and they are out to get the highest price possible.

The price that we could afford to pay was a six inch gold-lipped shell for approximately one hundred pounds of sweet potatoes. The price demanded was usually two eight inch shells or one eight inch shell plus a twelve inch knife. Our prices prevailed in the long run. It was hard, but at least the carriers were fed.

I have noticed that the presence of females near the camp while purchasing was in progress imbues the menfolk with the will to force bigger and better bargains. This is more than likely the natural tendency of the male to indulge in exhibitionism in front of his mate.

GUIDES & INTERPRETERS

We were extremely fortunate in that the services of PAKA - SAUGURIAMENA, the leader of the KAIBU group, were obtained for the patrol. He proved very useful throughout and has been recommended for appointment as Village Constable of the KAIBU area by Mr. S. Smith, A./A. D. O.

GI - SOMO, a man of considerable standing among the OTOMU people joined the patrol at SISIPIA and continued on the round trip in the capacity of FASU to TARI interpreter. He was a good informant and has offered to accompany us when we do a patrol into the TARI area. He is quite an intelligent man and will be of great value.

Station interpreter KUNABU interpreted from FASU to MOTU (police). His work was good, and continues to show improvement in the understanding of the duties required of him.

CARRIERS

Nine of the fittest Lake Murray carriers were taken so as to form a nucleus around which to build a competent carrier line. These men carried well.

Local volunteers used were:-

WASEMI Village	7
KESE "	7
PIMAGA "	1
KAIBU	2
FASU	1

These men carried satisfactorily, but it would be problematical if they would do as well if they were to be taken away from the vicinity of the Lake and given full loads.

Twentyfive men ~~and eighteen~~ volunteered and of this number eighteen were considered to be strong enough to carry out the work if they were given light loads.

In assessing their performance the following points should be taken into consideration:-

CARRIERS (Cont.)

1. They were lightly laden (average load 25lbs.)
2. Patrol was only of ten days duration.
3. Patrol operated in the vicinity of their homes.
4. We were continually in country with whose terrain they are familiar.
5. They were either related to or acquainted with the majority of people encountered.

Now that the novelty of KIMISI or "walk-about" with the Government has possibly worn off it may not be so easy in the future to recruit local carriers without offering fairly high pay.

HEALTH

a) Carriers & Police:

The health of the party was at all times good and N.M.O. BOROTOLO was called upon to attend to the minor infections caused by ~~wounds~~, scratches, and leech bites.

b) General:

Health of the people seen and examined was excellent as far as could be ascertained on a patrol of this nature.

Skin diseases were conspicuous by their absence.

Gingivitis was prevalent among the KAIBU - OTOMU people.

No Ulcers or cases of Framboesia were seen.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The whole of the area, apart from the KAIBU, is engaged in fighting. The history of this lethal brawling (for brawling is all it amounts to and lethal it most certainly is) makes an involved tangle of murder, pay-back, and counter pay-back which seems likely to continue unless some powerful mediator intervenes.

The origin of the present series of events lays in the fact that a IOBURE man married a FAUWA woman whose arrival at IOBURE coincided with an outbreak of what appears to have been a plague of boils. The unfortunate woman was blamed and payment was demanded from the FAUWA people to compensate IOBURE for the inconvenience suffered.

FAUWA sent two men to discuss the matter. As a result of the talks the two FAUWA men decided that their people were blameless. They quarrelled with the IOBURE people and were slain before they could leave IOBURE village.

Unfortunately for IOBURE one of the dead men was closely related to some of the HUGU people.

The HUGU people raided IOBURE and killed the following:

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) | FOROGO | Male Adult |
| 2) | WANIMA | " " |
| 3) | MUTU | Female Child - daughter of 2). |
| 4) | WADEHENAMU | " Adult - aged. |

The HUGUs then returned to their village.

Five days after the HUGU raid the FAUWAs arrived and killed one TAGI, a female adult.

Naturally the victims of the raids orvrather those that remained fled to the South of the KIKO R.

The ARUMA people who were friends of the IOBUREs relied on them for such items of trade as Black Palm for bows, and Tigaso oil - a vegetable product which is used to grease the hair. They were incensed that the HUGUs had cut off the supply of these very necessary items.

The ARUMA people demanded compensation from the

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

HUGUs. This payment was not forthcoming, whereupon the ARUMAs killed a HUGU pig.

The HUGUs attempted to retaliate and in the ensuing skirmish a man, NEI'IA, was killed. This man was of ARUMA.

The ARUMAs replied to this by attacking HUGU and killed HARO, a male adult, in the process.

The HUGUs counter-attacked and killed HEREB MORURI, a male adult.

In this way the fighting has been carried on and further to the above the following have also been killed;

- 1) HEREBI of HUGU
- 2) HUBARIVU of ARUMA
- 3) IRIBURI of HUGU
- 4) MAITERU of HUGU
- 5) WAMBURI of FAIWA, an ally of the HUGUs.

The total deathroll now stands as follows:

ARUMA	3
HUGU	4
FAIWA	3
IOBURE	5

This impressive total was caused by the outbreak of boils (?) which has already been mentioned. The wounded were so numerous as to make listing them a tedious and impracticable task.

Preliminary steps have been taken in an attempt to end this "sanguinary work of mutual extermination".

As far as could be made out the trouble between the KUTUBU and KAIBU peoples has been successfully terminated.

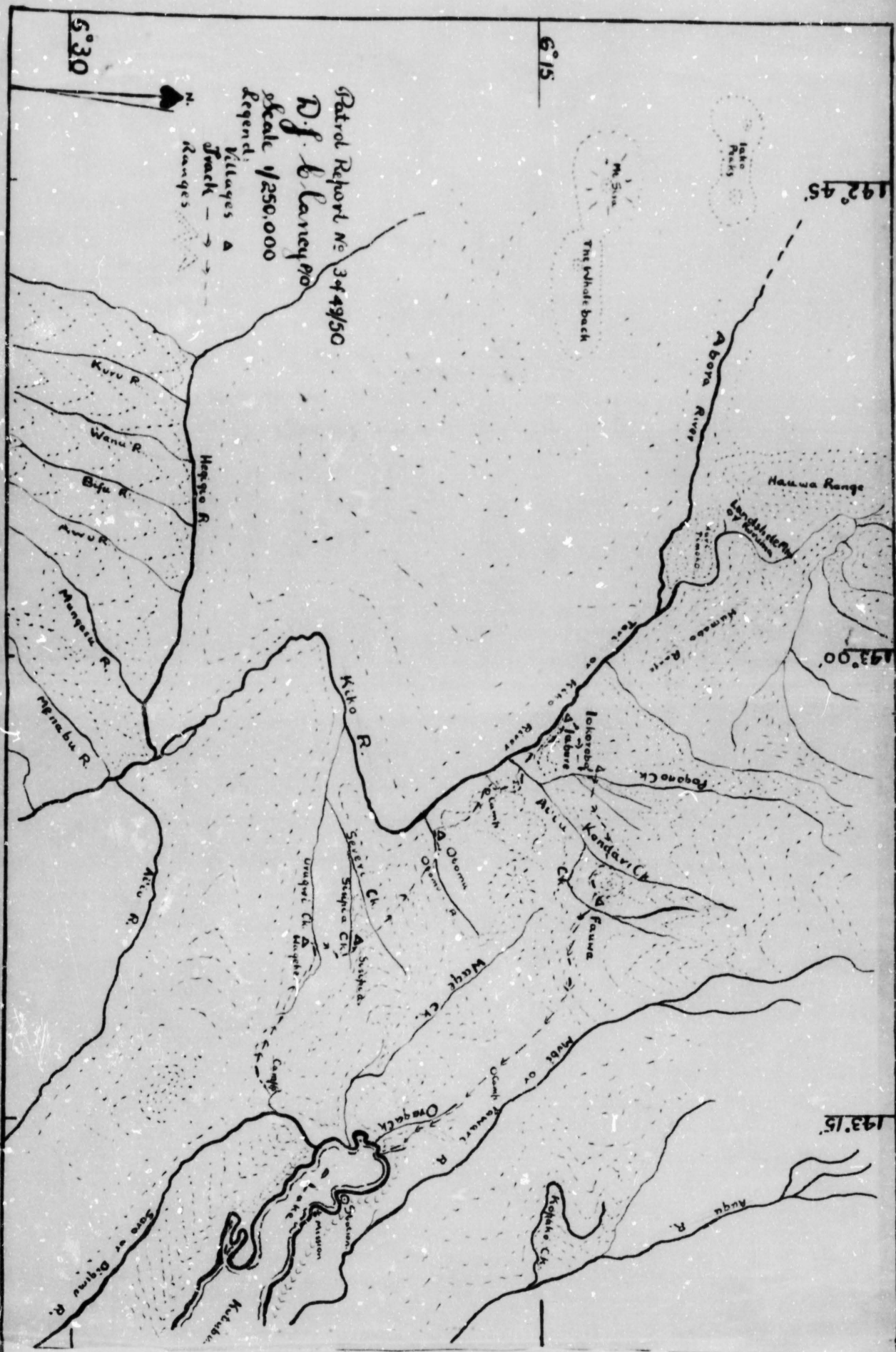
Vide Lake Kutubu Progress Report No. 5 of 25th January, 1950.

CONCLUSION

No unpleasant incidents were experienced on the patrol and the general impression gained was one of friendliness.

The KAIBU people make frequent visits to the station and a KAIBU and two FASU men have been working as casual labourers for some weeks.

Visitors have previously been here from OTOMU.



File 30.

Lake KUTUBU sub-District,
18th May, 1950.

Mr. D. C. Clancy,
Patrol Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

PATROL No. 3 of 1949/50 - KAIBU AREA

Please prepare to leave on patrol to-morrow.

The patrol will visit the KAIBU villages to the west and north-west of the Lake and contact as many people as possible.

Endeavour to make a census count - recording details as to age, sex, etc. as was done on the preliminary census of the MUBI area.

Contact potential V.C. PAKA SAGULAMENA of SAGARITIKI. He is said to know all the tracks and you can report on his work.

Mr. Cadet P. O. Keary will accompany you on this patrol, which should not take more than nine or ten days.

Take two H.C.O's and four Constables from the Detachment. You can make your own choice.

Although sufficient local natives have volunteered to carry take at least 10 of the Lake Murray indentured carriers to form a nucleus upon whom you can depend.

Mr. E. M. A. Bell will attach a Medical Orderly to the patrol. Please help him in every way possible to obtain the information required by Public Health Department.

The main objects of the patrol will be:-

- (a) Contact natives of the area
- (b) Preliminary Census
- (c) Medical Survey
- (d) General Reconnaissance of tracks, villages etc. for future Patrols.
- (e) Extension of Government Influence.

Smith
(B. S. Smith) s/ADC

24

30-18-3

3th August, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1949/50

Receipt of this report is acknowledged.

On your next visit to Iokorobu, would you please ascertain if these people remember Constable MINE. This man originally came from Iokorobu.

Please tell Mr. Clancy that the word "Okani" is a coastal word - I think Bamu - and means bushman.

Lake Kutubu men were tried as carriers in 1939 but were not very successful in the Highland area.

I
(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

24

30-18-3 ✓

File 30.



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

22nd November, 1950.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1949/50.

Reference your memo. D.S. 30-18-3 of 8th August, 1950.

Mr Clancy informs me that the relatives of the IOKOROBU man MINE (who is now said to have left the R.P.C.) are now living at AUGU.

They asked about MINE but it was only in general conversation that his name was mentioned; nobody seemed to be worried about him or in any way concerned as to the date of his return.

It is of interest to note that the SAMBERIGI area natives were referred to by Mr B.W. Faithorn in his 1928/1929 patrol as belonging to the "OKANI and TUGI tribes".

During Patrol No. 2 of 1949/50 it was noted these same natives now call the people to the north and across the BRAVE River "OKANI".

I am told that, in most of the Delta Division dialects, the word means, as you say, "bushman" or more specifically "the people who grow tobacco". The BAMU and KIKORI dialects have some words in common and this appears to be one of them.

(S. S. Smith)
Act. Assistant District Officer

pk

NOTE :

Please return to the Department of District Services & Native Affairs, in due course.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

File - DS.30-18-4.
(Duplicate copy)

District of...CENTRAL HIGHLANDS..... Report No...Lake Kutubu No.4/49-50.....

Patrol Conducted by...S.S. Smith, Acting Assistant District Officer.....

Area Patrolled...Pasu Area, between Lake Kutubu and the Kikori River and Foli Area and the Lower Mubi River, above Beaver Falls.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....two.....

Natives.....29.....

Duration—From...23./6./1950...to...6./7./1950...

Number of Days.....13.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....May, 1940

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol...Extension of Government influence and Census.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

PATROL DIARY

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THURSDAY, 22nd June, 1950 -

Left Station at 1230 hrs. having sent police and carriers off at 1000 hrs. to make camp on the camp site known as KAVIRAO a few minutes up HAMUA Creek on the right bank of the SORO River,

Entered mouth of SORO River at 1310 hrs. and arrived at Camp at 1410 hrs. Sent the 3 station canoes back at 1500 hrs.

Commenced to rain at 1600 hrs. and continued all night.

FRIDAY, 23rd June -

Heavy downpour during night and still raining this morning. Waited for rain to ease and broke camp at 0745 hrs. FASU native EROSORO left at 0700 hrs. to tell FASU people of the patrol's approach.

Followed faint track over fairly flat, forested country heading due west until 1110 hrs. (Ht. 2740 ft.) Ascended a creek flowing through mudstone for a short distance and then commenced to climb fairly steeply up a limestone range known as KASUMANA. At 1310 hrs. came to a "spell place" at 4140 ft. Lake KUTUBU is said to be visible from here on a fine day.

Left "spell place" and scrambled along narrow, limestone ridge of range known as IWA at a height of between 4200 and 4400 ft. General direction of track is due West.

At 1507 hrs. left limestone ridge and began to descend to the west-south-west. There is no track and we are entirely dependent on our FASU guides.

From a place on this route our guides tell us a small volcano - now quiescent but said to have erupted about a year ago - is visible on a clear day. It is known locally as IWA and appears to be up a cloud-filled valley bearing 270° M.

At 1600 hrs. made camp on a broken limestone ridge near a pool of water in a hollow below us - the only water seen since 1110 hrs. although it has been raining steadily all day.

On the track to-day ORAMO, one of the indentured Lake Murray carriers, fell and cut his right forearm rather deeply

Friday, 23rd June (continued) -

and on making camp N.M.O. PASOKO inserted two stitches in the wound. Ht. of Camp 3580 ft.

SATURDAY, 24th June -

Heavy rain all night and still raining this morning. Waited until 0815 hrs. when rain abated a little and broke camp. Climbed to the S.W. to 3960 ft. and then began to descend gradually through trackless forest. This country is hard on the carriers because of continuous short ascents and descents over sharp limestone rocks.

Came to LIBRA Creek (2100 ft.) at 1105 hrs. Creek was in flood so had a rest here for 35 minutes while tree was felled to form a bridge. Near here were a number of large, circular ponds. Crossed to right bank of LIBRA Creek and climbed up SONAGI Ridge, still heading south-west.

At 1255 hrs. came to a newly cleared track and followed it to a hamlet of two houses known as YUMAGAGARU (1420 ft.)

Still raining so pitched camp near the hamlet.

Twenty men and five women soon gathered and brought sufficient sago, native cabbage, sago grubs, bananas and sugar cane for 3 meals. Beads and salt were popular trade. A man also brought a small pig, for which he wanted a pearl shell. Did not buy it as it was too small and the police and carriers still have their meat ration from the camp.

The people here were very friendly. They had heard of our approach from EROSORO and had cut fly-poles and cleared a space for the camp. Only one family live here - the others were visitors from FALOGOMAI, a village to the east the track to which is flooded chest high by the heavy rains of the past few days. The track crosses UBU Creek.

This is said to be the rainy season - known as YAGI - at the beginning of which gardens are planted. The rains continue for about 6 months.

On the track to-day our guides warned us to keep a look out for poisonous snakes which they said were common here. This afternoon we killed two making camp.

SUNDAY, 25th June -

Broke camp near YUMAGAGARU hamlet in light rain at 0710 h. and followed very muddy track leading south-west to UTIA Creek, which was in flood. Crossed by log bridge to right bank and climbed S.W. by S. over a limestone spur. Descended, passing some newly cleared areas on steep limestone slopes - said to be new gardens.

At 0845 hrs. came to a house about 60 ft. long on 12 ft. piles and situated in the centre of a large clearing. Although there were no other houses in sight this, we were informed, was YOROGOBAIU Village.

The people from the nearby hamlets of YUMAGASURE, FALOGOMAIO and RURUGUMAIO had gathered here so we took census until 150 hrs. and then bought food.

SAGO, native cabbage, sugar cane, bananas and pine-apples were bought for beads, salt and calico.

MONDAY, 26th June -

Broke camp near YOROGOBAIU Village at 0700 hrs. and followed track to the south-east. Track very muddy and led through sago swamps and over forested flats. Crossed to right bank of HEWARO Creek at 0800 hrs. and, at 0915 hrs. the track became so faint our local guides lost it, but found it again after a search.

At 0940 hrs. surprised two women and a young girl near the track. They were very frightened and even the locals could'nt get much sense out of them so we left them.

At 1005 hrs. crossed a creek to the left bank and a few minutes later came to a newly fenced clearing of about 3 acres, in the centre of which, on a slight rise, was a long house. This was closed at either end and there were no signs of its inhabitants who had obviously left the area some days ago. The long house was fairly new and about 75 feet long. It is probably inhabited by about 50 people.

Our guides from YOROGOBAIU told us that a man from here

Monday, 26th June (continued) -

here had killed a girl from YUMAGASURU not long ago and, having heard the Government did not approve of murder, had not stayed to meet us. This village, known as UBUKA, had been moved from its former site during the past year or so and hence our guides are not sure of the tracks.

Left UBUKA at 1115 hrs. and crossed nearby WARO Creek to right bank by felling a tree. Heard aeroplane engines while crossing.

At 1140 hrs. came to a hut on high piles. From here our guide took us north through a sago swamp until 1205 hrs. when we found our way blocked by TAKAMU Creek, which was in flood, and flowed south below a low limestone range. After crossing we could find no tracks and our guide admitted he was lost. Re-crossed TAKAMU Creek lower down and cut our way through sago swamp to the S.E. and S. until we came to a track which we followed to the east over partly flooded, flat country.

At 1440 hrs. we came to the right bank of the AI'IO River which was about 50 yards wide and in flood. Followed the right bank of the AI'IO upstream and crossed a creek which had been recently bridged and, at 1500 hrs. came to HEBABAI'IO Village on the right bank of the AI'IO River.

There were a number of men and women in the village, which consisted of a long house and two or three huts, and, though they were timid at first they later proved very co-operative and readily gave us their names for the census.

They brought sago, large prawns, fish (a type of cat-fish), scrub turkey eggs, native cabbage, sugar cane, bananas and cucumbers sufficient for 3 meals. A 50 lb. pig was also purchased for a tomahawk and beads, salt and calico were popular trade items.

Height of camp on AI'IO River was 1380 feet.

TUESDAY, 27th June, -

Left HEBABAI'IO Village in light drizzling rain at 0715H. A number of HEBABAI'IO men guided us along a track parallel

Tuesday, 27th June (continued) -

to the AI'IO River and heading due south until 0835 hrs. when we crossed by a tangle of fallen trees to the left bank. At 0850hrs. we passed a clearing where Mr C. J. Adamson is said to have camped. He records a new village called HEDINIA here in May, 1940 but there is no sign of it now.

Followed a good track to the east over red clay spurs and came to the new village of HEDINIA at 0910 hrs. (Ht. 1400 ft.)

Many people were gathered here to meet us and we were pleasantly surprised to find a newly erected Rest House 20' by 18' on 5' piles. This was especially welcome as it commenced to rain shortly after our arrival. TIBIABORO, a man I had chosen some months ago as a possible Village Constable for this area, had been mainly responsible for the erection of the Rest House.

The houses here show signs of both FASU and MUTUBUAN influence that is, a long house exclusively for males with the women's houses ranged along either side, after the KUTUBUAN custom, and 3 houses partitioned down the centre and occupied by both sexes.

The people here had very recently held a dance and there were guests from WASEMI on the Lake, FASU and KASUAN, the latter coming from across the KIKORI River to the south.

We had no difficulty in making a good census and the people took full advantage of the offer to treat minor ailments, keeping N.M.O. PASOKO busy most of the afternoon.

I gave TIBIABORO a Village Constable's uniform and have recommended his appointment.

Bought sufficient food for the patrol during the afternoon. OKARI nuts are common in this area. Beads, salt and calico were popular trade.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June -

Left HEDINIA Village at 0700 Hrs. in drizzling rain. Many HEDINIA men accompanied patrol as guides although the track was well defined and headed S.E. over red clay spurs and through sago swamps.

Wednesday, 28th June (continued) -

At 0755 hrs. we came to a village consisting of a 130 ft. long house on 18 ft. piles and a smaller house, 30 ft. long on 15 ft. piles. The buildings were old and dilapidated and only a few people are said to live here now - the majority having gone to HEDINIA and ANUWABI Villages. This village is known as KEWOGARO.

Came to ANUWABI village at 0945 hrs. It consists of a 120 ft. long house, sub-divided after the FASU fashion, on 15 ft piles. A number of other houses flanked this building but they were not occupied, being used for guests. The people here were busy preparing to hold a dance in 13 days time.

The villagers readily obeyed the request to gather for a census, which was completed at 1145 hrs.

As it had commenced to rain heavily made camp on a nearby creek and bought food during the afternoon. Betel-nut is chewed here and OKARI nut trees are becoming more common. The men resemble the SAMBEREI and drawings of human figures similar to those seen on burial platforms in the MWAGI were noticed. A man had a knife here which he said he had got from people on the OMATI River in the KIKORI District.

THURSDAY, 29th June -

Left camp below ANUWABI village at 0658 hrs. and, with some ANUWABI natives guiding us, followed a bad track leading south-east through sago swamps and over low spurs.

Came to TERAGANIMAIO village at 0755 hrs. It consisted of a single long house sub-divided for men and women and was deserted. The people, our guides informed us, had gone to the next village of PADUMAIO to wait for us but when we arrived there at 0815 hrs. we found it was also deserted, the people, from their tracks, having gone into the limestone ranges to the north.

Our guides now tell us that the reason for this evacuation is because two men, HAI'A and SABOGE had killed PIGIBISA

Thursday, 29th June (continued) -

of YUMAGASURU because he had stolen a girl. This was said to have happened some time ago.

Followed very muddy track leading south-east and crossed MUBI Ck. at 0930 hrs and KANABO Ck. at 0935 hrs.

At 1115 hrs. we came to SAGARATI KI village which appeared to have been deserted for some time - the people probably being away hunting and sago making in the bush.

The track, still heading south-east, now began to lead over broken limestone spurs coming down from the FWA Range to the north of our route.

At 1250 hrs. our guide, ANUWABI, said there was no water further on and advised us to camp near a pool in the limestone. However, it appeared, after some questioning, that he thought it was very late as it has been extremely dull and overcast with drizzling rain all day. Went on through broken limestone which gradually eased out into flat, forested country and at 1500 hrs. came to native tracks which had been used fairly recently.

Followed one of these tracks until we came to a large Creek on the left bank of which were some garden huts. We searched for natives in the vicinity without success and made camp here at 1545 hrs. - shortly before it commenced to rain very heavily.

FRIDAY, 30th June -

Left camp at KEDOGO garden place on the left bank of MANU Creek at 0707 hrs. and followed a track leading south-east over limestone spurs and crossed GAGU Ck. at 0730 hrs. Near here the guide pointed out a sapling broken off about 9 feet above the level of the track. He said this marked the height of a recent flood. This whole valley appears to flood badly.

At 0800 hrs. the track led through a limestone cleft. Before passing through it our guide stopped and, breaking some leaves off a shrub, placed them under his armpits. Half way through the cleft he took these leaves and pushed them into

Friday, 30th June (continued) -

crevices on either side of the limestone cleft. This, he explained, had to be done otherwise he might lose his most valued possessions or they might be stolen. Our local carriers from the Lake area, when they heard this, were careful to follow his example.

At 0830 hrs. we came to the left bank of the MAIPU River, or, as it is known further upstream where we camped last night, the MANU.

The track ended here and we would have to get canoes to take us to the villages downstream. Fortunately, we found a small canoe pulled up on the bank and I sent our guide, Interpreter KUNABO and Constable HEWAKO downstream to find canoes while the rest of the patrol waited. At noon they returned with some local natives and 8 small canoes. These were lashed together and took most of the gear but a raft had to be constructed to take the remainder and some carriers.

We paddled downstream for an hour before coming to KAMIDIGI Village on a limestone spur above the left bank at 1520 hrs. The people had gathered here and proved to be friendly although Constable HEWAKO reported they were timid when first approached.

We took a census here and bought sufficient food, including a small pig for a tomahawk, during the afternoon. Beads, salt and calico were very popular. The people here have quite a lot of calico which, they said, had come from IKUBI on the OMATI River - probably the A. P. Company camp in that area. A man from here is said to have gone to IKUBI and from there to Port Moresby. Some people from here have also visited Lake KUTRU. The people appear to be a mixture of FASU and FOI'I and both languages are spoken.

When I shot the pig we purchased the bullet made a large hole in the swampy ground, to the amazement of the locals who immediately built a small fence around it and said they would plant a bamboo there to show visitors etc.

SATURDAY, 1st July, 1950 -

Broke camp near KANIDIQI village, KAIFU River, at 0635 hr. and followed track leading south-east and roughly parallel to the KAIFU River to the south. The country is lowlying and swampy, broken by occasional limestone spurs and is subject to floods. SABIFAI, our guide, showed me a diamond shaped mark cut into the bark of a tree 9 feet above the track level. He said this had been cut from a canoe during a flood during this season.

At 0930 hrs. we came to the right bank of the MUBI River which is here about 100 yds. wide and flows due south at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. On the opposite bank was a village consisting of a long house and eight huts. A number of people could be seen moving about the village.

At our first shout there was panic and men, women and children ran in all directions. One man came out of the long house in great haste with an armful of short lengths of bamboo. Catching sight of us as he leaped to the ground he tossed the bamboos into the air so that they showered down on him like confetti before he spun around and made off.

After some reassuring shouts from our guide a middle-aged man brought a canoe across to us and was shortly followed by a number of other men.

While camp was being erected on the right bank we crossed to the village - which is called KANAGA - and took a census of the 24 people present. The FOI'I language is spoken here - the same dialect as that used by the upper MUBI and Lake KUTUBU peoples.

After taking the census at KANAGA we paddled downstream for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and landed at MAI'U hamlet on the right bank. Here a Village Constable named SA WAGI or SIWOKI (Kik. Reg. No. 155) was found. He presented his book which revealed he had not visited Kikori since 1947 when he was appointed - this being his first and only visit. Took a census of the people in MAI'U hamlet between 1317 and 1500 hrs. and then returned up-

Saturday, 1st July (continued) -

stream, calling in at a couple of hamlets near the river bank en route. The people are timid and I suspect V. C. SIWOKI of telling them to run away.

Arrived back at camp at 1730 hrs. and shortly after a number of men brought food which was bought for salt, calico, beads and fish hooks. Much betel nut is chewed here and skin disease is becoming more prevalent.

Village Constable BAIKU of FOFOMAU reported late in the afternoon. He was last seen visiting friends at PIMAGA village on the upper MUBI on 12th April last.

SUNDAY, 2nd July -

Left camp on right bank of upper MUBI at 0820 hrs. in a double canoe we had lashed together yesterday. Paddled downstream, calling in at a few places where we saw canoes tied to the bank. Here we found a few people who had disregarded the Village Constable's request to gather in their villages. They were mainly women and young girls. Took their names etc. and continued downstream until 1130 hrs., - passing through some swift water around two islands in midstream, one of them about 150 feet high.

Landed at an old village on the left bank, the long house of which had half fallen down. A number of people had gathered here. Took census and returned upstream, arriving back at the camp at 1730 hrs.

At 1745 hrs. a number of men arrived with food, which was bought in heavy rain.

Made arrangements for canoes for to-morrow. The police and carriers had made 40 paddles during the day.

MONDAY, 3rd July -

Broke camp on the right bank of the Lower MUBI River at 0630 hrs. and tied 10 canoes together in pairs. The two Village Constables had reported early, bringing some of their men to look after the canoes.

Monday, 3rd July (continued) -

Paddled upstream against strong current from 0740 hrs. to 0850 hrs. when we reached the junction of the SORO River which enters the MUBI River from the west, having its origin in Lake KUTUBU. The SORO here is a small stream, 50 or 60 ft. wide but deep and fast flowing.

Paddled up the SORO for 30 minutes and made camp on the right bank on the track leading to KAWA on the middle MUBI.

Left camp at 1100 hrs. and went down to the SORO/MUBI junction (known as SOROTAGE) to MASIGI Village, perched on a knoll between the two rivers. The people had gathered, expecting us. Took a census and then left at 1210 hrs. for MOIDAGE about 2½ miles further up the MUBI. Arrived at MOIDAGE village at 1340 hrs. and found most of the people had gathered as requested. Old POIMABU FARU, a leading man in this area who had led his people in attacks against the Faithorn-C. Healy Patrol over 20 years ago, arrived from his garden hamlet with his wife and family. He is now a Councillor and used to visit KIKORI. He is still respected and was of assistance in making the census.

We saw the jaw bone of a large crocodile in the long house. Wondering how it got above Beaver Falls we questioned the natives and found it had been brought here as a baby from the Kikori and killed when it grew up and began to eat pigs and dogs. The claws of a very large crayfish were also noticed. I speculated with the idea of taking some of the large crayfish found here back to KUTUBU to introduce them to the Lake and was told that this had already been attempted some years ago by the father of FUTUFORE, the present V.C. of WASEMI. He, we were told with all seriousness, had taken a male and a female crayfish from here and had put them into the Lake near SAKA Creek at its south-eastern end. The crayfish did not like the KUTUBU water and left the Creek, and made for the upper MUBI. They were seen on the track by

Monday 3rd July (continued) -

some PIMAGA men who killed and ate them.

We left MOIDAGE village at 1621 hrs. and arrived back at the camp on the SOKO River at 1730 hrs. The canoe owners had gathered to meet us, as arranged, and were paid for their services and the use of their canoes with beads, salt, calico, mirrors and 6" knives.

DIGIMU, one of our KUTUBU carriers, had gone off earlier to-day to warn the ~~middle~~ MUBI people of our approach.

TUESDAY, 4th July -

Broke camp on the SORO River at 0640 hrs (ht. 1250 ft.) and, with the two lower MUBI Village Constables and some of their men guiding us, we took a track leading N.E. by N. over flat country until 0700 hrs. when we began to climb.

At 0850 hrs. we reached a "spell place" at 3000 feet. From here we began to descend gradually, following a good track to the N.W. and at 1220 hrs. reached the right bank of the middle MUBI River at a small hamlet of the KAPA people.

There were four or five men here to meet us. They had brought 6 fairly large canoes and had cut lawyer cane and sticks ready for us to tie them together in pairs. This was the work of KOGOBSI and MENA, his younger brother.

After lashing the canoes together we paddled upstream for about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and made camp on the right bank of the MUBI opposite our previous camp site (P/R No. 1 of 49/50).

While camp was being made visited the KAPA Village of KOIFA on the opposite bank of the MUBI and perched on a limestone outcrop about 150 feet high.

When I visited this village last March it was in a very dilapidated condition. We now found the long house - 90 feet long - as well as all the women's houses, had been entirely rebuilt and the whole area was very neat and clean.

All the village people had gathered and we had no

Tuesday, 4th July (continued) -

difficulty making a census - a contrast to the last visit when there only a handful of people here and they were very timid. KOGOBASEI, who is undoubtedly the leader here, was absent on that occasion. He is anxious to become a Village Constable and should make a good one.

A young man from here who accompanied Mr Donaldson on his recent visit to the SAMBERIGI area was examined for measles. He appeared to be in good health and had not been sick since his return.

Returned to camp at 1630 hrs. and bought all the food we needed from the village people for salt and beads. Paid the canoe owners for the use of their canoes.

KOGOBASEI plans to visit TUGIRI village on the Lake shortly and I asked him to come to the Station - he should make a good Village Constable for the middle MUBI area.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July -

Left camp on the right bank of the middle MUBI (KAPA area) at 0645 hrs. and cut a track to the north until we came to the track to PIMAGA we had used previously.

Commenced climbing the PATIBU Range at 0740 hrs. and reached the top (2900 ft.) at 0825 hrs. Descended to BANA Creek (2200 ft.) at 0915 hrs. and spelled.

Climbed from BANA Creek up the KOMI Range (3340 ft.) and descended to SA'AI Creek (2500 ft.) and then climbed the KUBE KUBE Range to 3400 ft.) Descended gradually until we reached KETAGAIPU village in the PIMAGA Group at 1300 hrs (2730 ft.) Went on from here to make camp on our previous site near the main PIMAGA village (2700 ft.)

Most of the PIMAGA natives were away in their gardens and hunting in the area between here and Lake KUTUBU. This, the beginning of the wet season, is also the best time for hunting, we were told.

Village Constable KORAFERA of PIMAGA arrived at 1700 hrs. He also had been away hunting. A number of natives

Wednesday 5th July (continued)

brought more than sufficient food for the patrol during the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 6th July -

In camp near PIMAGA.

The police and carriers, assisted by V. C. KORAFERA and some of his men, erected the frame of a 27' x 18' Rest House on 4 ft. piles on the camp site. The PIMAGA people will complete the building by putting on the roof, floor, walls etc.

A note sent off by local natives to Mr C.F.O. Keary at the station, asking for canoes to be sent to the end of the Lake to meet us tomorrow.

Mr P.O. Clancy and self worked on analysis of census figures during afternoon.

FRIDAY, 7th July -

Left camp near PIMAGA at 0640 hrs. and took the track to SAMAKA Creek, Lake KUTUBU, arriving there at 1105 hrs.

Nine canoes from the Lake villages in charge of Village Constables PUTUFURE of WASEMI, WOIBI of TUGIRI and FASUGUBI of KESE, were waiting for us. The patrol used the village canoes to descend to the mouth of SAMAKA Creek where the three large station canoes were waiting, in charge of Cpl. IGAROBAL. Embarked all gear and personnel on the station canoes and left the mouth of SAMAKA Creek at 1315 hrs.

Arrived at KESE Village at 1345 hrs. and saw three of the natives who had accompanied Mr Donaldson to the SAMBERIGI area. Left KESE at 1410 hrs. and arrived at TUGIRI at 1500 hrs. The TUGIRI people are busy preparing for a dance to be held in a fortnight's time and have almost completely rebuilt their village. Picked up a youth, HA'BI EREBO, who had accompanied Mr Donaldson to the SAMBERIGI but had not reported to Mr E.M.A. Bell for examination. Left TUGIRI at 1630 hrs. and called in at the Unevangelized Fields Mission station and saw Messers Donaldson and Robb. Arrived back at the Station at 1730 hrs.

End of Diary

Wednesday 5th July (continued)

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End of Diary

PATROL REPORTIntroductory Remarks -

The main objectives of this patrol were -

1. Extension of Government Influence and Control. The areas visited have not been patrolled since early in 1940. Reports then indicated that the natives were timid and only a small proportion of the population was contacted. No previous appointments of Village Officials were made.
2. Census - no previous census of these people had been made. This patrol visited areas adjoining the KAIPU to the west and the MUBI to the east, where census statistics were gathered by patrols earlier this year.

Topography and Tracks -

As indicated on the sketch map attached to this report, the patrol followed a valley system south of and parallel to Lake KUTUBU from which it is separated by broken limestone ranges of between 4000 and 5000 feet altitude.

The floor of the valley is, in many places, flat and swampy and varies in altitude between 1200 and 1500 ft. A.S.L. To the south are limestone ranges between which flows the KIKORI River. The valley extends to the south-east, ending at the lower MUBI River above Beaver Falls.

Tracks were practically non-existent, the patrol having to rely a great deal ~~on~~ on guides as the route frequently passed through featureless sago swamps and country subject to heavy floods. A good track was discovered, however, leading from the SORO River near its junction with the lower MUBI River to near KAFA on the middle MUBI. Pre-war patrols used a rougher and longer track leading from "Camp 10" on the middle MUBI River to the SORO/MUBI Junction (see Diary 4th July).

(15)

Topography and Tracks (continued) -

As a matter of historical interest, a tracing of the map showing the route of the patrol led by the late W. Beaver, R.M., W.D. in his search for H.H. the Administrator in 1911, is attached. The map is not very accurate but an indication of the route of the patrol is given from the following extract from Mr C.J. Adamson's report of a patrol to the Low Middle MUBI in October, 1939 -

"I heard from WAIU today that when he was a youth of about 16 years of age a whiteman and police came from DUABADI to the old village of SISIWUKE which was below TUR'KI, and tried to go down the MUBI on canoes past BARABUIO. On finding the river impassable, they returned to TURIKI and then went away to FOI and then down the KIKORI River. WAIU acted as guide to them for part of the way. I should put WAIU's age at about 40 years which makes the date of this visit to be about 1914-15."

Assuming that this was Beaver's party and as it is thought he did not see Beaver Falls but only heard them (they were named by Messers S. H. Chance and C. Healy on a patrol to the lower MUBI in the 1920's - see Diary of 3rd July) his probable route is plotted on the sketch map attached.

Trend of Migration and Trade Routes -

The FASU language group to the south-west of the Lake seem to have close ties with the KASUA people across the KIKORI River and frequently visit them. All the people of one FASU village (YUMAGASURE) were absent visiting the KASUA area. at the time of the patrol's visit.

The FASU people take their name from a small river flowing into the BAMU Headwaters - where they originally came from. They came along the south of Mt BOSAVI, the KASUA being to the north. Both the FASU and KASUA peoples get their shell ornaments and steel or European manufactured goods via the BAMU and TURAMA Rivers.

The FOI'I language group, which includes the lower, middle and upper MUBI River and Lake KUTUBU, trade through the SAMBERIGI and OMATI River routes. There is a resemblance

Trend of Migration and Trade Routes (continued) - 14

between the FOI'I language and that spoken by the western SAMBERIGI's who have also many of the characteristics of the MUBI people.

The SAMBERIGI's trade steel goods and pigs for the MUBI's TIGASO oil and the very large pearl shells which are said to come only from the north.

Census -

Census statistics gathered on this patrol are attached to this report. As this is the first attempt to take a census in this area it is, of course, subject to considerable amendment. It enables an estimate of the actual population to be made, however, and this is given below -

<u>FOI'I Group</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
KANAGA Village	24	50
KWOILALA Village	23	40
Kwoilala Hamlets	30	50
KEKENO Village	45	80
MASIGI Village	17	30
MOIDIGI Village	66	100
KOTA Village	40	45
Totals -	<u>245</u>	<u>395</u>

<u>FASU Group</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
YOROGOBAIYU Village	30	35
YUMAGASURE Village	3	25
FALOGOMAI'O Village	30	35
RUPUGUMAIO Village	29	40
HEBAI'O Village	31	40
HEDINIA Village	71	80
ANUWABI Village	48	60
KANIDIGI Village	46	60
TERAGANIMAIO Village	--	30
SAGARATIKI Village	--	35
PADUMAIO Village	--	<u>30</u>
Totals-	<u>288</u>	<u>470</u>

Health -

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. PASICO who was given every opportunity to examine the local natives. He detected New Guinea mouth, tinea imbricata and tinea cruris, which seem to be the main diseases amongst the people seen. Tinea imbricata is widespread - at least 30% of the people being infected.

New Guinea mouth was fairly common. No tropical ulcers were noticed. The people, on the whole, appeared to be fairly healthy and resembled in physique those of the MUBI and Lake KUTUBU areas.

Food -

Sago forms the staple diet in this area, which is low lying and swampy. The sago diet is supplemented by bananas, sugar cane, pineapples, OKARI nuts, native cabbage, sago grubs, crayfish and fish. Pigs seemed to be plentiful and there appeared to be more game at this altitude (1300-1500 ft. A.S.L.) than at Lake KUTUBU. There seemed to be no shortage of food and the patrol was always able to buy sufficient for its needs.

Housing -

The typical FASU village is a long house about 80 ft. long and perched on split stakes and slender piles 10 to 12 ft. above the ground. Along either side are cubicles, each having a fireplace beside which the occupants sleep. There is a door at either end, the women occupying about half the building - their end being partitioned off by a low bark fence running across the building from side to side. Except for the fact that the women occupy half the long houses instead of having their own huts ranged along either side, the FASU building is very similar to those of the MUBI and Lake KUTUBU peoples. The FASU long houses are also built on higher piles, possibly because they keep their pigs under the long houses - the piles of which form in effect a large pig pen.

Housing (continued) -

As the patrol travelled south-east approaching the MUBI the villages changed gradually, assuming some of the characteristics of the MUBI-Lake KUTUBU villages i.e. long houses reserved exclusively for the use of males with women's houses ranged along either side, but with smaller communal long houses after the FASU custom.

Native Reliefs and Customs -

The FASU believe that a woman who has recently given birth to a child is dangerous. Before giving birth she is segregated in a building surrounded by a fence and here food is brought to her by her husband or a relative. It is placed on a platform near the house, where she gets it, and there is no physical contact. She is attended by a midwife but is avoided by other women - especially unmarried girls. The midwife is paid for her services by the husband.

After giving birth to the child the mother is not free to go where she wishes or to join in the community life for some time for even the ground on which she walks is considered dangerous. We saw a ladder built over a main track near a village so that a woman who had recently given birth could cross it - the ladder being built by the husband.

While taking the census in the FASU we noticed there were a number of women, some middle aged, who had never married. Persistent enquiries revealed that these women were prostitutes - not by choice but because they were nominated for that role in life as children. It appears that this custom came about because of the abuse of a former custom of married men allowing visiting friends and single men access to their wives. The FASU men do not marry young - there were many men in their early twenties who were still single. There was no evidence of child marriages amongst the women although they are younger than the men when married.

A child whose father has died is taken care of by his deceased father's clan. If the father's clan does

Native Beliefs and Customs (continued) -

not want the child the step-father's clan takes care of it. If the child is a female the clan which takes care of it is entitled to the bride price on marriage - also, the clan can claim the customary payment if the child's father was killed or was thought not to have died a natural death.

Native Attitudes -

Both the FASU and FOI'I peoples were friendly towards us - the former especially so, probably because we were fortunate in having with us Constable HEWAKO, R.P.C. who is a FASU man. Men from this area have frequently visited the Station and some have stayed and worked for a few weeks at a time.

The FOI'I people of the Lower MUBI have never visited the Station. They have two Village Constables but they have little idea of their duties and exercise practically no control. Though these people were friendly their attitude could be described as one of wariness rather than timidity - as is usual with newly contacted people. This is possibly because they attacked a Government patrol some years ago and suffered one or two casualties as a result.

Village Officials -

The appointment of a Village Constable at HVDINIA Village in the FASU group has been recommended. There have been no previous appointments in this area.

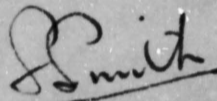
The two Village Constables found in the lower MUBI villages had been appointed at KIKORI two or three years ago but only one had reported back at the Station since and neither had come to the Station at Lake KUTURU. As they obviously had no idea of their duties they were brought back to the station - which is only 3 to 4 days from their villages. Both, however, have since absconded and for no apparent reason for they were promised their back pay in trade if they waited.

(10)

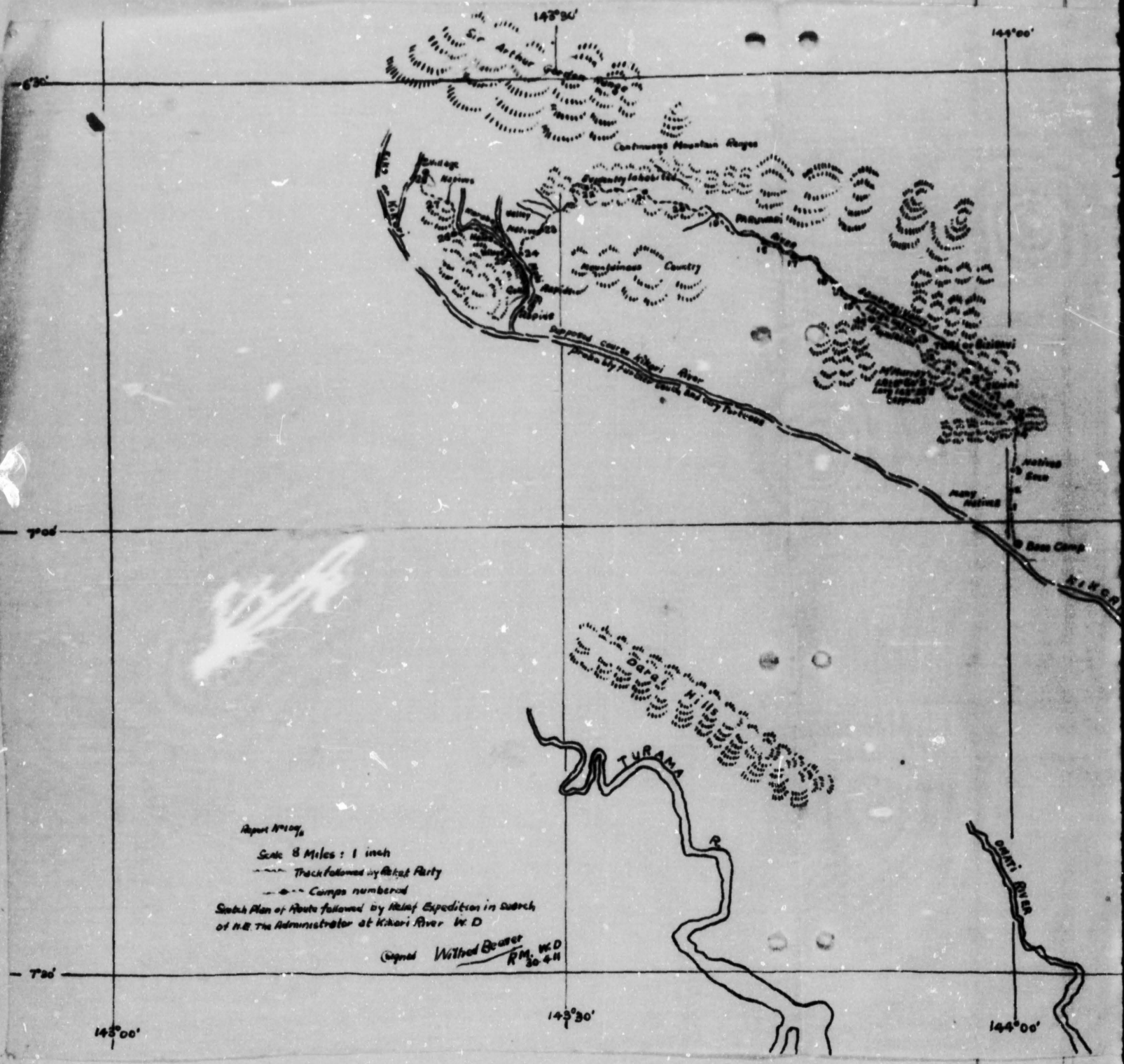
Conclusion -

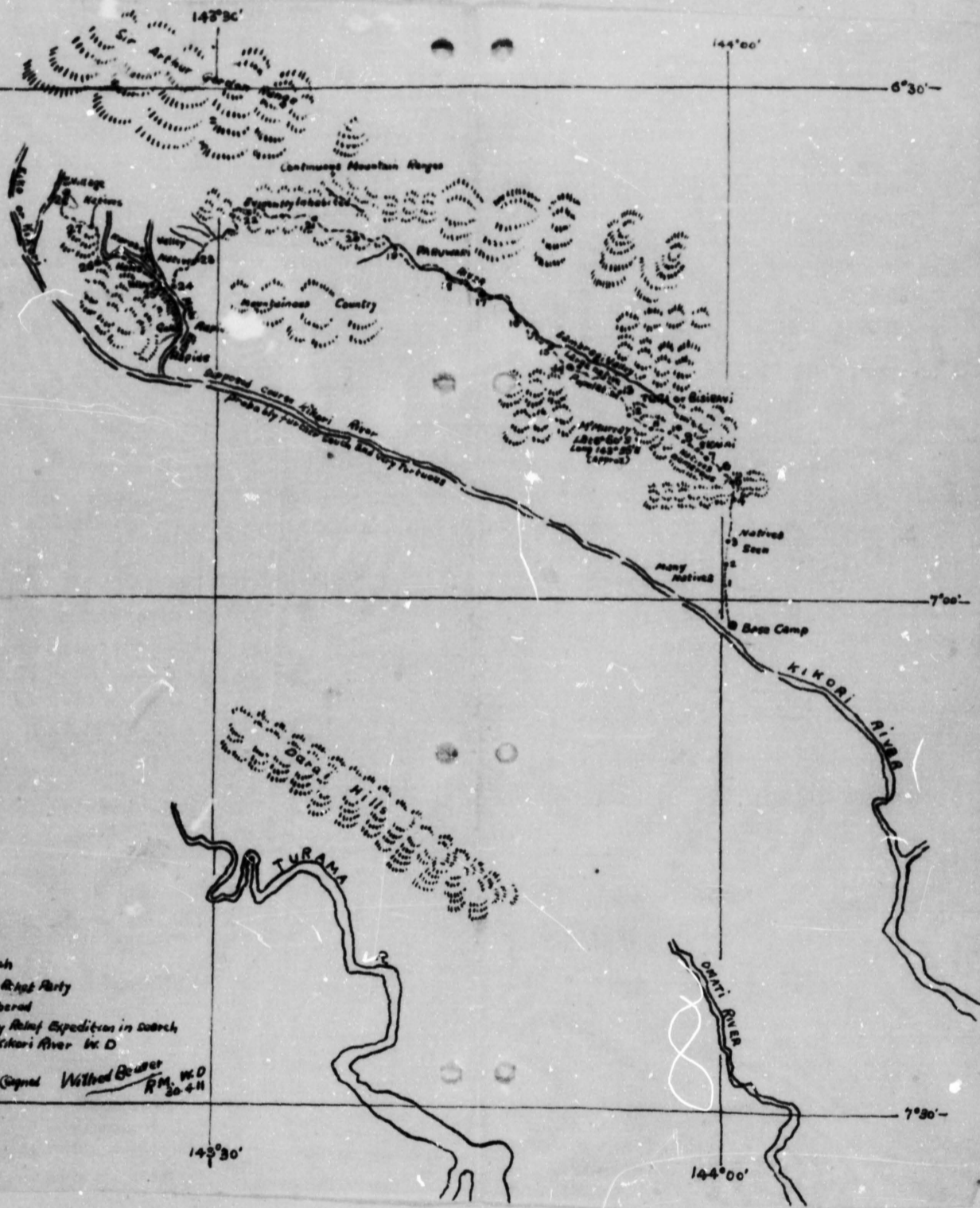
This patrol is complementary to others made earlier this year to areas east and west of the Lake amongst people belonging to the FOI'I and FASU language groups.

Census statistics gathered on these patrols should now give a fairly accurate indication of the number of "sage-eaters" (as distinct from the "Grasslanders" or "sweet-potato eaters" to the north) who live to the east, west and south of Lake KUTUBU, as well as the Lake dwellers themselves.



(S. S. Smith)
a/ADC





Sheet 5100,
 Scale 8 Miles : 1 inch
 Trace followed by the Party
 --- Camps numbered
 Shows Plan of Route followed by Relief Expedition in search
 of H.B. Tin Administrator at Kikori River in D
 Copied *Wilfred Becher*
 R.M. W.D.
 30-4-11

Amount
Returned
to Store

33

30-18-4

22nd August, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 49/50

You should resist the temptation to recommend the appointments of Village Constables in remote areas, and endeavour to make these people understand that such appointments will only be made when these people cease to commit murder and rape.

No arrests should be made among these people yet for isolated murders such as you describe in your report, but you should try to lessen these "crimes" by ceaseless propaganda.

*R/S file. 188
2/18*

J
(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

30.18.1

Files 14/2 and 30.



Sub-District Office,
LAKE KUTUSU, C.H.D.

26th November, 1950.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORTS Nos.4 of 49/50 AND
1 of 50/51 - VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

Referring to your memoranda D. S. 30-18-4 of 22nd August and D. S. 30-18-5 of 4th September, 1950, in which you comment on the appointment of Village Constables in this Sub-District.

It would seem from your comments, especially on Report No.4 of 49/50, that you are under the impression that natives in remote areas are being recommended to you for appointment as Village Constables on the slightest pretext and without proper consideration of the conditions prevailing in the area; or without the prospective appointees or their people being told the policy of the Government or the duties of Village Constables.

There also seems to be the implication that murder, rape and cannibalism are common occurrences and the appointment of Village Constables has done nothing to lessen these crimes, which, indeed, should have ceased entirely before any appointments were made.

If these impressions have been conveyed to you by reports from this station it is most unfortunate, for they are entirely erroneous.

No native has been recommended for appointment whose village is more than two days travel from the Station. In most cases their villages can be reached, if need be, in one day. Surely these cannot be considered "remote".

Every appointee to date has served a "probationary" period of from three to six months, depending on the number of visits he has made to the Station, the patrols he has accompanied etc. before he has been recommended to you for appointment or issued with a uniform. After their appointment all Village Constables, without exception, have faithfully visited the station at regular intervals. In some cases they have stayed for several days, taking part in morning parades etc.

In areas in which the village Constables have influence no cases of murder, rape or cannibalism have occurred. In fact, I know of only one murder having been committed since the station was re-established and that was reported to you in Patrol Report No. 49/50. There is no Village Constable in this area.

In fact there are only eight Village Constables in the Sub-District. Five of these are on the Lake, four in the upper MUBI River area and one in the KAIBU. With the exception of the latter, they have all been visited by Missionary patrols (some on more than one occasion) and I have received favourable reports on their conduct, and the conduct of their people.

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I have never demanded as a prerequisite to the appointment of a Village Constable that his people should first cease to commit crime.

This, I have always thought, would be too much to expect. And if I had I doubt if I would ever have had the temerity to recommend an appointment, either here or elsewhere.

I have, however, always demanded the support of Village Constables, recommended in the first instance for their intelligence, influence and force of character, that they should deter their people from committing crime by (a) propaganda and (b) promptly reporting it if it does occur.

Propaganda I have always regarded as a very slow process, the results of which are never spectacular. For propaganda to have any effect it must, as you say, be "ceaseless" and it must reach the people.

This would be an impossible task, falling a police post in the midst of each group of people, unless we had an adherent from amongst them to pass it on and lend it his support.

In Village Policemen we have, or can make, adherents by subjecting them to much more intensive propaganda than the rank and file of their people because of their frequent visits to the station, their accompanying of patrols etc.

Condition (b) is, especially in this area, most important. Very few natives here can speak MOTU or communicate with us except through a couple of Interpreters and we would know very little of what was going on in the area if it were not for the frequent visits of Village Constables, who can at least be questioned.

The above remarks are made with all due respect. If I have misinterpreted your comments or if I have a wrong conception of the duties and purpose of Village Constables I would be glad of your further advice for future guidance.

S. S. Smith

(S. S. Smith)

A/Asst. District Officer.


DS. 30-18-4

5th December, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

APPOINTMENTS OF VILLAGE CONSTABLES

My memorandum 30-18-4 of the 22nd August 1950 was a warning only. I am glad to see that the proposed Village Constables receive such excellent training.


(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

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