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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Morobe

PATROL REPORT

District of *Muki* Report No. *4-14/57*

Patrol Conducted by *J. Heale, P.R.M.*

Area Patrolled *Muki & Samani*

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From *8/7/57* to *20/7/57*

Number of Days..... *13*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *no*

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

[G.P. 67

PATROL REPORT

STATION NUMBER
1 of 1941/42

SARU, W.D. STATION

REPORT OF A PATROL made by C. Healy A.R.M. to
Suki District

for the purpose of
enquiring into alleged murder of a man named NIGA of NAUSAU
purchasing mission site at SUKI.

Left Station on 6/7/41 Returned to Station on 20/7/41

Number of Carriers employed --- Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge MINNETONKA

Villages visited SAWARI, Iesa, CADERI, BARANURA, WASUA, TOTOMO,
SUMAKA, GRILATA, Vederohiano, MADAMI, KOAPE.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

8038/10.38.-1,000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary

Date 24/ 7/ 1941, 19.....

[Handwritten Signature]
Officer in charge of Station

TAKEN ON PATROL.

RATIONS.

25 Lbs Biscuits.
 24 " Meat.
 12 " Fish
 200 " Rice.
 150 " W'Meal
 2 " Salt.
 1 " Tea.
 12 " Sugar.
 4 Pkts Matches
 4 Gal. Kerosene.
 2 Bars Soap.
 Ragle Oil
 " Rag.

Equipment.

2 Axes.
 2 Knives
 1 Fly.
 1 Lamp.
 2 Buckets.
 1 Boiler.
 1 Portable Typewriter.

Trade.

2 Half axes.
 1 Machette
 7 Knives 18"
 8 Belts.
 5 Tomahawks.
 6 Mouth organs.
 23 Sheath knives.
 1 Lb. White Beads.
 14 Files old.
 1 Mirror
 6 Knife Sheaths.
 7 Bxs Fish hooks Asst.
 6 Yards Print.

V.C. Uniforms.

8 Jumpers.
 8 Sulus.
 3 New Sashes.
 5 Old Sashes.
 6 Belts.
 3 Pouches.

Contract of Service Forms. 5515 to 5520 Incl.

Cash from W.N.L.

TUM of SETAVI	1.	13.	0
SAMIA " "	1.	13.	0
SIGEA " TERARUMA (TOTOMO)		10.	8
(V.C.) ANASI " TOTOMO		10.	0
<i>Paid</i> Cash for Land		3.	0. 0.
V.C. GEASI	1.	0.	0.
" DANU	1.	0.	0
<hr/>			
Total.	£. 9.	6.	8.

13 days
10/11
8/11

C. O. O'Keefe
 A.R.M.
 7. 7. 1941

Torn Page(s)

PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1941/42.

DARU. Western Division.

Report of a patrol made by G. Healy A.R.M. to SAMARI, KIWAI Island to enquire into the stealing of coconuts and then to SUKI District, Fly River, to purchase a mission site for the Unevangelised Fields Mission and to enquire into a reported murder. The patrol was accompanied by L/Cpl SAUDA, R.P.Cs GIROMUSI, HAUKO, PARERE, AVEIA and KEME.

8/7/41 Tuesday.

Left DARU at 8.30 a.m. in the launch "Minnetonka" and after an uneventful trip entered TORO passage at 10.30 a.m. The tide was high and I was able to go straight through. After clearing the passage the Lub. oil pressure dropped and we stopped for a few minutes to disconnect the oil pipe leading to the oil-cleaner and connect direct to the gauge while we made an attempt to clean the cleaner. Went on to SAMARI and anchored at 5.0 p.m. V.C. reported and was instructed to have any cases ready early tomorrow morning. He informed me that there were no cases for attention except a case of stealing coconuts by the OROMUSAPU people. The accused ones are said to be far distant along the Kiwai Isd coast making sago. A message has been sent to them and they should be here tomorrow morning.

9.7.41. Wednesday.

Many councillors arrived this morning. Made enquiries re the stealing of coconuts but as the accused people were not present I could not hold the case. At 10.30 a.m. there was still no sign of the OROMUSAPU people so I decided to run along to IESA a sago place near OROBUGU where they were making sago. Before leaving I sent 2 councillors along the coast to tell the people to go to IESA if they happened to meet them on the road. Went along to IESA and anchored at 11.45 a.m. At 5.0 P.M. the OROMASAPU people arrived having been brought from

sago places and gardens. When I enquired into the stealing of SAMARI coconuts the OROMOSAPUS said they had permission from certain SAMARI men to take the nuts. Of course the names mentioned were men that were absent at SAMARI. However the IESA people complained that these OROMOSAPUS had stolen a quantity of nuts belonging to them and the case was dealt with. 9 men were convicted and sentenced to One Month I.H.L. V.C. of SAMARI was instructed to take these men to DARU and hand them over to the R.M. At 6.50 p.m. I left IESA and ran up along the Kiwai Island coast helped along by a strong tide. Stopped off RUBIRA, an old village site and made enquiries re V.C. AIWA's whereabouts. I have instructions from the R.M. to take the "clothes" from this man as of late he has not been carrying out his duties. Nothing known of AIWA here so I went on to AUTI. Here I learned that AIWA had gone to BARU. From AUTI we had a good run up to MADIRI where we anchored at 11.20 p.m.

10.7.41 Thursday.

At MADIRI all day. Signed on 6 labourers for Mrs. J. Cowling. Went over the land adjoining MADIRI plantation for which Mrs Cowling has lodged an application. The owners were paid £.3, with which they seemed well satisfied. Forms, "Transfer Native to Crown" completed and left at MADIRI to be forwarded to DARU at the first opportunity.

11.7.41. Friday.

Waited for tide until 10.15 a.m. and then started off up stream. Called in to BARAMURA at 11.50 a.m. The village was found in a very untidy condition, mostly due to the building of a big new "darimo" the framework of which is almost completed. It is a bigger and better built structure than the existing building. V.C. instructed to get on with the job and complete it as soon as possible.

When

When the new "darimo" is completed the old one is to be cleared away. At 12.0 noon we left and went to WASUA. Anchored at 1.30 p.m. Here I learned that Mr. Twyman was absent and would not be back until about 3.0 p.m. As it was Mr. Twyman who first reported the murder at SUKI I decided to wait until his return and get what information I could. At 4.30 p.m. Mr. Twyman returned to WASUA and asked permission to come to SUKI with me. He intends starting on the new mission station in that district. At WASUA I met Mrs. Sexton, Miss Stanton, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Teale and Mr. Deasy.

12.7.41 Saturday.

With Mr. Twyman on board we left WASUA at 6.25 a.m. and proceeded upstream. Some hours later I noticed a GAURA pigeon bogged on a mud bank. An A.C. was sent ashore and he brought the pigeon back to the launch. We cleaned the mud off and fed the bird for three days. It appeared to be sick and died on the third day. At 2.5 p.m. we got on a sand bank and stayed there until 2.35 p.m. when we floated across the bank. With a strong tide behind us we ran to TOTOMA and anchored 9.20 p.m. There were only a few old men and women in the village; the others having gone to GUMAKA in the Suki District to hunt and dance.

13.7.41 Sunday.

At 5.20 a.m. with an incoming tide we left TOTOMA and ran to TERARUMA a deserted village on the right bank of the Fly river. Later at GUMAKA I learned that there had been a sickness at TERARUMA and a number of the people died. The remainder have gone to live at TOTOMA. From TERARUMA we went on and then up the SUKI creek. The creek has been cleared of fallen logs and branches by the local natives. Only at one place did I have to stop and clear away a log. This job took 1 hour 20 minutes.

Patrol Report No.1 of 1941/42

Page.4.

DARU

W.D.

13/7/41 Sunday. Contd.

Went on up the creek and into the lagoon. Anchored at GUMAKA 3.0 p.m. -- 37 hours 15 minutes running time from Daru. When I arrived at GUMAKA I could see a grass fire in the distance and suspected that the hunt was in full progress. About 1½ hours later the people started to come in. I spent until 9.0 P.M talking to the village people. I had instructed L. Cpl SAUDA to keep V.C. GEASI on board the launch on the pretext of going ashore with him later. After the other people had gone ashore I questioned GEASI as to how his uncle MIGA had died. GEASI informed me that MIGA had died because 3 men of GWIKATA; SUGU, URU and DIRUA had killed him by "WADA". He also said that he knew this because an old man of GUMAKA named WADIWA had told him. The story as GEASI tells it is this.-- "MIGA was my uncle. He was sick and passing blood for 5 days and then he died. He was living at NAUSAKU at the time. I was living at GUMAKA. A few days after the death of MIGA an old widower came to me and told me that 3 men of GWIKATA named SUGU, URU and DIRUA had killed MIGA by "WADA". WADIWA said that he had gone to hunt and eat wallaby and was camped at a place know as NIKULAKAMILAPIVA. In the middle of the night WADIWA, the widower, saw SUGU, and the other two men of GWIKATA fly across the sky like geese. They landed near NAUSAKU. SUGU went to MIGA's house and shot an alligator-tooth arrow into the side of MIGA. The three men then returned to GWIKATA as they had come -- like geese. A few nights later WADIWA again saw SUGU come across the sky and land at NAUSAKU. On this occasion he carried a grass knife with which he cut up the inside of MIGA's stomach. From then MIGA started to pass blood and five days later he died. This was all done "Wada fashion"; there were no marks on MIGA's skin."

This is a typical type of sorcery killing and is known all over New Guinea under different names.

PATROL Report No. 1 of 1941/42

DARU. W. D.

Page 5

On making enquiries as to where WADIWA was at the present I learned that he was away at a sago place. Instructed V.C. GEASI to send a message to WADIWA telling him to come to GUMAKA.

14.7.41. Monday

Owners of the land for which the Unevangelised Fields Mission have lodged an application were interviewed and found very willing to sell. They have already erected a small house on the site for the use of the missionary. At 10.20 a.m. we left GUMAKA and ran for about 15 minutes to an anchorage off the land to be purchased. Went ashore and burnt off the long grass. Returned to anchorage at GUMAKA. WADIWA the widower came on board and I spoke to him about NIGA's death. He tells much the same story as that told by GEASI except that he adds that he saw all this with his "WADA Matana" (Spirit eyes) WADIWA is a feared sorcerer. His wife died a little time before Niga died. I really think that WADIWA was trying to stir up trouble between the GUMAKA and GWIKATA people in order to "pay back" for the death of his wife. I asked WADIWA if this was so, but of course the answer was in the negative. His manner on the other hand seemed to suggest that I had come near the mark. I warned WADIWA that any more such rumours might end by him going to gaol. Some men of GWIKATA came along and reported that all was well in their village. NANAVAKI an ex A.C. says that he has been looking after the GWIKATA people for some time past and asks that he be made a village constable. I told him that I would first see his village before recommending him for the post of V.C.

15/7/41 Tuesday

At 8.0 a.m. we left and went to the land site (GICWA). Marked out the land and paid the owners, GEASI of GUMAKA and AVASI of GUMAKA the following trade goods.-

puttin-

PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1941/42

Page. 6.

DARU

W.D.

2 axes, 2 sheath knives, 2 sheaths, $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. beads,
1 mouth organ, 2 belts, 8 sticks of tobacco.
Returned to GUMAKA and paid and issued uniform
to V.C. GRASI and DANU. DANU of NAUSAKE with
most of his people has been at GUMAKA for the past
week hunting and feasting.

16.7.41 Wednesday

At 7.15 we left GUMAKA and went
as near as possible to the landing where the road starts
for GUKATA. Leaving the launch we proceeded over
about a mile of swamp to the landing. Here a number
of GUKATA men were awaiting me and I then walked over
grass and gum country for about 6 miles to GUKATA village.
NANAVAKI had a large number of his people awaiting me in
the village. Cooking fires were going and much cooked
yams and taitu was handed around to Mr. Twyman, myself
and the police. The people fell in for a count and I counted
54 men, 29 women and 13 children. The village consists
of eight houses. These people live in garden and sago
places scattered about the countryside. It would be
an advantage to have a VC. here. NANAVAKI seems to have
some influence with these people and I think he is the
man for the job. He was responsible for the gathering
of the people and the welcome given us. I am recommending
his appointment. I stayed in the village talking to
the people until 3.0 p.m. and then left for the launch.
Arrived on board at 6.0 P.M. and went to the anchorage at
GUMAKA.

I have learned that the INAPOROK people have left their
village and are living in scattered groups near the
BUREI creek.

17/7/41 Thursday

Said goodbye to Mr. Twyman and at
7.15 am left for down stream. At 10.0 a.m. we reached
the mouth of the Suki creek. The tide was low but by

Puttin

putting all the crew and police on one side and giving the boat a list we were able to get across the bank before the tide fell any lower. Proceeded on down to TOTOMA and anchored at 3.20 P.M. Paid some W.N.L & D.W. monies. Most of the people have now returned from the hunt at Gunaka and a fair number were present in the village. Left TOTOMA at 4.20 p.m. and went downstream to BUREI creek. Entered the creek at 5.10 p.m. and ran up for about an hour ~~xxxx~~ and then anchored. Some TOTOMA men whom I had brought with me were told to go out early in the morning and try and get in touch with V.C. KETOI (KITAVA) and tell him and any people to come down to the creek.

18/7/41 Friday

At. 11.20 a.m. V.C. KETOI arrived with 20 of his men. He reports that there were two deaths at INAPAROK village and the people scattered because of this. They are now living in sago and garden places some distance in from the left bank of the BUREI Creek. He also tells me that a new village is being built, at a place called LIVIAUKERI about 2 hours in from the anchorage in the BUREI. KETOI reports no trouble in his district. Paid the V.C. and at 12.0 noon left for down stream. Entered the Fly river at 12.45 p.m. At 2.45 p.m. we got on a bank. As the tide was ebbing it was a case of staying there for a considerable time if we could not get off. With everyone overboard pushing we managed to get off at 3.15 p.m. Went on and anchored at 8 miles below the "Red Banks" at 7.15. p.m.

Saturday 19.7.41

Up anchor at 6.0 a.m. At 9.15 a.m. the fuel pipe to number one injector broke and we anchored for 55 minutes off DOMORI island to effect repairs.

Saturday 19.7.41 Contd.

Went on to WASUA. Here I received a radio from the R.M. to recruit 13 labourers for the P.W.D. At 3.0 p.m. left WASUA and went downstream towards MADIRI. Off BARAMURA village the injector pipe again began to leak. Anchored and repaired it. Went on and anchored at MADIRI 6.10 p.m. A.C. AVEIA and KEMK despatched to nearby villages to see if anyone wished to sign for work with P.W.D. and to report back to me in the morning.

Sunday 20/7/41

Gave advances of wages to 2 of Mrs. Cowlings labourers. Loaded some sago. Left MADIRI at 10.15 a.m. and ran down to VEDERHIAMO. Picked up one recruit here and then went on to MADAMI. two more labourers recruited. From MADAMI went on and up the KOABU creek to KOABU. Here I recruited 8 KOABU men and 1 Severinabu man. Went on through TORO passage to DARU where anchor was dropped at 10.0 p.m.

Reported to the R.M. at 9.0 a.m. Monday 21.7.41

A.R.M.

A.R.M.

24/ 7/ 1941

Remarks by R.M.W.D.

Seeing this was the A.R.M.'s first trip in the W.D. and he was not at all cognizant of the division, he did very well.

When the report of the murder on Suki creek reached us through the missionary Mr Twyman, it was said that three Suki men had murdered another man outright, but nothing was said about "vada". The story of the flying (spirit) geese is reminiscent of the "Flying witches" of the Messim area of the south-eastern division.

The Unevangelized Fields Mission have been very anxious to open up in the Suki area, and I am recommending their application for a Mission site as I feel the Suki people are sufficiently under control to allow of this Mission extending to these parts. The missionary who intends opening up at Suki will be Mr Twyman, who so far seems to have an aptitude for languages and also for making friends with the more timid type of people. The Suki people themselves are most anxious for the Mission to open up and there will be at least two white missionaries stationed there. Several visits by these missionaries have already been made unaccompanied by Government officers.

The Minnetonka engine (see under 19/7/41) has not had an overhaul since her arrival here last January. I shall arrange for her to go to Kikori as soon as possible, though I really cannot spare her at the moment - still I think the engine should have its proper overhaul by a competent engineer.

R.M.W.D. 24/7/41

Article	Quantity taken on Patrol	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE					Returned	Remarks
		Police	Carriers	Others	Total Used	Government Cost		
Wheat	150				60	7 6	90	
Rice	200	60		20	80	15 4	120 Lbs	Incl 2 Boatscrew.
Biscuits	25	15		10	25	2 4	--	
Meat	24	10		3	13	11 5	11	
Fish	12	8		2	10	5 5	2	
Sugar	12				12	2 9	--	
Tea	1 lb.				1/2 lb	1 3/4	1 lb.	
Soap	2 bars				2 bars	1 -	--	Police and washing boat
Tobacco	31 1/2 Lbs	1 1/2		6	7 1/2 lbs	1 3 1	23 Lbs.	Incl P.N. and present to V.cs etc.
Cigars	4 doz.	10		4	20 doz	10	25 doz.	
Kerosene	4 gals	1 gal.		2 gal		6 6	1 gal	Incl boat lights.
Tents	--							
Flies	1						1	
Lamps	4						4	
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives	6				2	3 -	21	
Knives Sheath	6				2	1 -	4	
Knives, 1 1/2"	7				--		7	
Knives, others	--							
Belts	8				3	1 6	6	
Pouches	--							
Print	6 yds				--		6	
Twill	--							
Handkerchiefs	--							
Beads	1 lb.				1/2 lb.	3 1/2	1 lb.	
Mirrors	1				--		1	
Axes	--							
Half Axes	2				2	14 5	--	
Tomahawks	5				--		5	
ACHETTE	1				--		1	
outhorgans	6				2		4	
ish hooks	7 bxs	Asst			1 Bx	2 6	6 Bx.	
					Total £	5 7 7		

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered

Article	Quantity taken on Patrol	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE					Returned	Remarks
		Police	Carriers	Others	Total Used	Government Cost		
Wheat	150				60	7 6	90	
Rice	200	60		20	80	13 4	120 Lbs	Incl 2 Boatscrew.
Biscuits	25	15		10	25	2 4	--	
Meat	24	10		3	13	11 5	11	
Fish	12	6		2	10	5 5	2	
Sugar	12				12	2 9	--	
Tea	1 lb.				1/2 lb	2 3/4	1 lb.	
Soap	2 bars				2 bars	1 -	--	Police and washing boat
Tobacco	31 1/2 Lbs 1 1/2			6	7 1/2 lbs	1 3 1	23 Lbs.	Incl P.N. and present to V.cs etc.
Matches	4 doz. 16			4	20 boxes	10	28 boxes.	
Kerosene	4 gals 1 gal.			2 gal		6 5	1 gal	Incl boat lights.
Tents	--							
Flies	1						1	
Lamps	4						4	
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives 6"	25				2	3 -	21	
Sheaths	6				2	1 -	4	
Knives, 1 1/2"	7				--		7	
Knives, others	--							
Belts	6				3	1 6	6	
Pouches	--							
Print	6 yds						6	
Twill	--							
Handkerchiefs	--							
Beads	1 lb.				1/2 lb.	3 9	1/2 lb.	
Mirrors	1				--		1	
Axes	--							
Half Axes	2				2	11 2	--	
Tomahawks	5				--		5	
ACHETTE	1				--		1	
outhorgans	6				2		4	
fish hooks	7 boxes				1 Bx	2 6	8 Bx.	
					Total \$	5 7 7		

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered

PATROL REPORT

[G.P. 76

STATION NUMBER

- 1941/42

D A R U STATION

REPORT OF A PATROL made by D. F. M. Rutledge P.O. to

Lower Fly River

for the purpose of

Census, taxes, recruiting for P.I.B., R.P.C. Dept. Interior,

Inquiry into Madiri, Courts for Native Matters etc.

Left Station on 18. 11. 41

Returned to Station on 27. 11. 41

Number of Carriers employed ---

Number of Police taken Six

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge GYPSEY (Mr. T. Holland as Engineer)

Villages visited SUL, SAMARI, KUBIRA, AVIS, SEWERIMABU, KOAHE, WEDERINE AND

HADAMI, TIRIO, KARAMURA, DOUMORI, PAGONA, ABERAGEREMA, GAIMA,

KENANE and TAIRINA.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

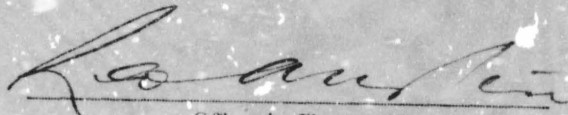
(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

9907/5.40.-1.000.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary

Date 5/12, 1941


Officer in Charge of Station

REPORT OF A PATROL undertaken by D.F.M. Rutledge P.O. to Lower Fly River for the purpose of tax collection etc, C.N.M. and recruiting for P.I.B., Department of the Interior etc..

Saturday 15th. November 1941.

Under instructions from the R.M.W.D., accompanied by L/Cpl. SAUDA, A.C.'s GIROMUSU, WAIRE, GIGIBA, KOTO and IRUKABU and C.I. MEAMO and taking one ONA (remanded in C.P.S. - assault at Maipani) I left Daru in Mrs. Cowling's ship "GYPSY", probably better known as the "ADA" at 7 a.m. Mr. Holland was on board as engineer. She is quite comfortable for one, but two were a definite crowd in her small cabin, even with all tucker boxes and foods half in the forward hold and half on the aft deck.

There was a fairly heavy South East as far as Toru Pass but the weather improved to the North of Parama.

Arrived off SUI - V.C. ELIA - at 12.30 on a falling tide and went ashore. Called people back from their gardens and then checked census paid Family Bonus and collected taxes. V.C. reported no troubles. Made a long request for recruits for either the P.I.B., R.P.C. or the Department of the Interior but it was obvious that such few boys who were present had only recently returned from work and the V.C. said that the gardens were all very much in need of urgent work - no recruits.

I was rather surprised at one small incident, little in itself but that had never happened to me before. A village man brought along a few drinking coconuts - without a word to me the L/Cpl. and the C.I. opened two and without by your leave or offer of any to me, they promptly drained them.

Returned to GYPSY - pulled up anchor and set course direct to SAMARI passing the Eastern end of MIBU Is. Good water most of the way and had a good run to reach there i.e. SAMARI at 4.45 p.m. a two hour run. Went ashore in the dinghy but half way ashore was met by V.C. GAGOWA and Councillors who said that the Rest House was no longer in the village but at the point, about half a mile towards the end of the island. So returned to the GYPSY and we moved down to the point. I expected to be at SAMARI at least two nights and considered I would be more comfortable and closer to my work by being ashore, so moved

2.

essential gearashore in dinghy and canoes. The house to which I was directed was certainly not a Rest House - it was a village house commandeered by the V.C. - and after making it usable I used it - to my sorrow. It was alive with sandflies and fleas and I had a very bad night.

Despatched R.P.C. KOTO to IPISIA to advise natives of my arrival and requesting their attendance on the morrow.

Sunday 16th. November 1941.

The natives started to arrive early by land and by sea, so was able to start at 7.30 a.m. Gave a lengthy address in the hope of getting a few recruits, but the only village which could supply any natives was SAMARI and there, like SUI, the natives had just returned from a spell away, so that I wasn't surprised with no response.

Did census work, paid family bonuses, collected taxes of villages IPISIA, SAMARI, AGOBARA, OROMOPASU and SAGUANE, and at the completion had only four defaulters for current tax and three men who owed two back years but which they said they had already paid.

All villages reported no troubles of any kind which seems incredible. One native had the audacity to present his tax wearing a knuckle-duster and got ~~ten~~ six weeks imprisonment for his temerity.

SAMARI village people brought before me a couple - the man had married another woman before the L.M.S. Missionary but in native fashion, on his wife remaining barren, he had thrown her away and taken unto himself another woman, and had by her already produced one child. I pointed out the law on the matter, showed that the only legal remedy was for the legal wife to sue for maintenance and that there could be no punishment for any adultery on the part of the second woman but all argument failed to convince the native of his duty and he prefers to remain living in sin.

Enquiries about the Rest House produced very varied answers but it seems that if there ever was a Rest House it was many years ago. The V.C. refused to commit himself that he had ever ordered the natives to build a rest house so could not prosecute. Have ordered the construction of a new house.

L/Cpl. SAUDA reports the presence of a PANAMA canoe which is returning tomorrow so will make arrangements with him to take the tax defaulters

and prisoner to Daru.

Monday 17th November 1941.

Arranged with PARAMA Councillor for the passage of the eight natives and paid him in tobacco.

Went on board GYPSY and moved away from SAMARI at 7 a.m.

Arrived at KUBIRA - V.C. WABAU - at 9.30 and went ashore. It is a very small village, house good and surroundings clean, and it did not take very long to do the census work, family bonus and tax. The V.C. reported there were no troubles and I heard two trivial complaints which I am positive I heard from the same people two years ago.

One Councillor had died and a new one was appointed by the village people in my presence.

Purchased all sago available.

Moved on again at 11.30 and arrived at AUTI - V.C. SA-E - at 1.30 p.m. bumping the tide all the way. Several SEWERIMABU people seen at their garden places and they were told to warn all the rest of the people that I would be going to their village on the morrow.

Ashore at AUTI, checked census, paid family bonuses and started recruiting. However most of the men away getting coconuts, so I sent for them to come in the next morning.

Purchased more sago.

L/Cpl. SAUDA being troublesome and if he does not mend his ways will be returning to Daru by the next canoe. Instructed at lunch to give out sago to the police he inferred that sago was not good enough and said he would issue some of his own rice, and at night, told to issue wheatmeal, tried to get this altered on the very untruthful statement that they had no pot to cook it in. (Word of his impending return to Daru must have reached him for he suddenly improved in all ways and I had no subsequent trouble).

Tuesday 18th. November 1941.

At anchor at AUTI waiting for the return of the male population.

Weather bad in the morning.

Went ashore at 11.30 a.m. having allowed half an hour or so to pass to enable the returned natives to do a little overdue village cleaning.

Collected taxes - no one offering as recruits.

Inspected village and as it was still very unclean, remembering that

I had warned this village on my last visit that they would be punished if I again found the village dirty, and it being even dirtier I prosecuted 24 male natives for neglect. 5 had reasonable excuses - the remainder were sentenced to one month imprisonment.

Moved from AUTI at 2.15 p.m. and arrived at SEWERIMABU - V.C. NAGAI - at 4 p.m.

Went ashore and found village to be excellent - in fact, had I seen it first AUTI people who have better opportunities would have received a severer sentence.

Rest House in good condition.

Did census work, paid family bonuses and collected taxes but most of the males away at work. Again there were no Court matters to report.

Arranged for canoes for the passage of 19 prisoners, 3 tax defaulters and accompanying A.C. KOTO to Daru and paid for passage in tobacco.

Purchased a little sago and returned to the GYPSY but found that the ship had been anchored a shade too close to the shore and she was lying on her side in the mud. Fortunately there were no breakages and indeed I have been exceedingly lucky - last night at AUTI the change of tide made the GYPSY roll so much that I awoke from a deep sleep to receive the Tilly lamp in my face and it didn't even break the mantle.

Tide came in with a rush shortly after dusk and we were able to get some food cooked etc..

Wednesday 19th. November 1941.

Up anchor at 5.30 a.m. and arrived at KOABU - V.C. TOMU at 7 o'clock.

Went ashore and liked the village but it is very evident that it is a good village gone to seed, probably through too many calls by recruiters. Village very clean however - people warned to improve houses.

Continued on to reach MADIRI at 9.30 a.m. the peoples of KOABU, MADAMI (V.C. POGIMO) and WEDERIHAMU (V.C. KEMAI) coming to that place for work.

Called on Mrs Cowling and had a late breakfast.

Checked census, took names new babies, paid out family bonuses and collected taxes of all three villages, the family bonuses taking the most time as I insist on being told the name of each baby or child and this often results in a guessing competition in which the whole

village
/good humouredly assist. Everyone seems to have at least four names and apparently an entirely fictitious name for the census.

V.C.KEIDE of BORA reported with one adultery case.

Had dinner ashore with Mrs Cowling and afterwards met Miss Sempic and Miss Withers of the Unevalgelised Field Mission.

Slept on board.

Thursday 20th, November 1941.

At 7 a.m. went ashore and with Mrs Cowling walked to the South West portion of the plantation where I viewed the damage done by fire to roughly 10 acres of coconuts and a fringe of rubber trees.

Returned to breakfast with Mrs Cowling.

At 9 a.m. started Coroner's Enquiry as to the cause of the fire and spent the whole morning taking evidence, finally becoming convinced that the fire was caused by careless use of fire by the WEDERIHAMU natives though I could not help a feeling that greater care could have been taken by Mrs Cowling with more effective and more extensive fire-breaks.

After lunch prosecuted 16 natives from WEDERIHAMU for careless use of fire but evidence and defences were all very conflicting and at 4 p.m. I adjourned the Court until the spots where the fire was said to have started were seen.

Then made or rather witnessed payments on account of wages to 24 Madiri employees, signed on four and paid out some family bonuses to women on the plantation.

At night made out contracts, advices of payments on account of wages etc

Friday 21st, November 1941.

After waiting an hour and a half and then finding the GYPSY engine still dead moved down River in the dinghy to WEDERIHAMU, arriving there at 10.30 a.m. Village has been receiving a lot of attention very recently and was fair. Went to see the dance place, the garden place and then the swamp. Continued through the burnt, and now very dry, swamp to the end of the WEDERIHAMU territory and then further to where the fire seems to have started, which was well into the MADAMI people part of the swamp. It was heavy, dirty and hot walking. Despite a fire last year and another one recently I would say that the whole area was never more ripe for a fire and I later warned Mrs Cowling accordingly.

6.

Continued on to reach MADAMI at 1.30 p.m. and immediately despatched an A.C. by canoe for the GYPSY which should have been and was waiting at WEDERIHIAMU.

Inspected the village, another good village gone to seed, and ordered and supervised the removal of a very aged and unsightly disused building across the Creek.

GYPSY arrived and on her return to WEDERIHIAMU where the Court for Native Matters was re-opened and the case dismissed. I now believe the fire to have been lit commonly by both the MADAMI and WEDERIHIAMU peoples but it was impossible through lack of evidence to get any convictions. It would have been equally impossible to secure evidence as to the origin of two small fires still burning in the MADAMI section, which fires I ordered to be put out.

All these villages were thoroughly warned of the danger of fires at the present dry time.

Returned to MADIRI at 4 p.m. and after afternoon tea, which was also lunch, moved on to FIRIO Village - V.C. NOWC. Inspected village and found it the best seen so far this patrol - houses good and village very clean.

Census, family bonuses and taxes - no courts and no recruits. Was very sympathetic towards one widow, still in her weeds. It must be a very hot affair.

Returned to the GYPSY and at 10 p.m. ran up with the tide to BARAMURA - V.C. ABONA.

Saturday 22nd. November 1941.

Ashore at 7.30 a.m. - census, family bonus and tax. No courts.

Inspected village and admired the new long house, but found that an order given by Mr. Healy A.R.M. for the removal of the old house had not been obeyed and consequently prosecuted 15 natives for neglect fining 5 and sentencing the remainder to six weeks imprisonment.

Sent Court Interpreter MEAMO and A.C. GIGIBA across to WASJA to do a small walk through part of the GOCCDARA advising that I wanted recruits.

At 10.30 moved on to DOUMORI - V.C. OBIRA striking a small guba en route. Went ashore but V.C. away at BORA and all the people in the bush so went back to the ship for lunch. Trying hard to rain and rain

seems to be falling all round us.

After lunch ashore again and did census work, paid family bonuses and collected taxes. No courts reported and no recruits.

Inspected village and found it to be filthy so in C.N.M. prosecuted 21 for failure to clean, convicting all and giving them each one month imprisonment.

Arranged with DOUMORI Councillor for the transport of 13 prisoners to Dara by canoe and then at 5.30 p.m. proceeded to PACONA - V.C. MURUBI arriving at 7.15 p.m. Sent 21 prisoners ashore to sleep and 2 A.C.'s with them and then proceeded up River to WASUA.

At WASUA was met by most of the U.F.M. folk for whom we had a mail. Had supper with them and arranged with Mr Sexton, who wanted to go to Dara to meet His Honour the Administrator, to convey all my prisoners across to Madiri and in return he could have a passage on the Quest which would be hired to complete the trip to Dara. The hiring of the Quest is justified - canoes are few so far up the River and the hiring rate for the Quest would be high.

Sunday 3rd. November 1941.

Sent canoe across to Madiri to hire the Quest and informing Mrs Cowling of Mr. Sexton's and the prisoners movements.

Moved down with the tide to PACONA and went ashore at 7 a.m. to do census, family bonus, tax etc.. Village not over clean but pardoned on this occasion as all ground very muddy and sloppy.

12 tax defaulters here three of whom were said to be crew of the U.F.M. canoe, but as there were a number of natives still in the village and the mission hadn't appeared much concerned about them last night, I took them with me.

Left A.C. WAIRO with the prisoners to wait the mission canoe and to accompany the prisoners to Dara.

Moved on again at 10 a.m. en route to GAIMA (KAVIAPU) V.C. DANIBI - but had low water and went aground about 2 miles above village.

Pulled down to the village by dinghy but did not save much time as the V.C. was away on the island fishing and his people in the bush. The people say that they didn't know I was coming but it seems hard to understand when villages on either side of them know.

Did census work, paid family bonuses and collected taxes but most of

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the taxable natives were away at KUKU dancing so sent L/Cpl. SAUDA and an A.C. to find them and bring them in.

C.I. MEAMO and A.C. GIGIBA returned at 5 p.m. with 38 recruits for the Department of the Interior which was really good work.

L/Cpl. SAUDA returned at midnight with absentee tax payers.

Monday 24th. November 1941.

Question of transport becoming difficult and have decided to leave the varied personnel here, go down and do all the BORA Villages and return to GAIMA to pick them up and run them across to MADIRI, there to arrange for a second trip of the Quest.

So leaving L/Cpl SAUDA and an A.C. ashore we left GAIMA at 6.30 a.m. warned the villages of ABERAGEREMA and KENAME of my quick return and landed at TAIPINA at 8.45 a.m.

Delayed slightly through people being away in the bush.

WABA and TAIPINA people have now one village known as TAIPINA. It has one long house, one small and a rest house. Village reasonably clean houses good and rest house being repaired.

Did census, paid family bonus and collected taxes. Got 5 recruits for Dept. Interior.

Moved back to KENAME to reach there at 11.45 a.m. These people are now making a number of separate houses and when all completed they will move into them and then remove the old long house - village clean.

Did census, paid family bonus and collected taxes and got 8 recruits for the Department of the Interior.

One Councillor alleged that the WARIABODORA V.C. was a puripuri merchant. One of the wives of the KENAME V.C. had died suddenly and before dying had made the allegation. Explained that such evidence was insufficient in itself and as they had some border line sage and coconut disputes I suggested that they go to WARIABODORA at the same time as I.

On again at 2 p.m. and ashore at ABERAGEREMA at 3 p.m. The GYPSY continued on to GAIMA to pick up and bring down the 50 odd natives there.

Several V.C.'s and Councillors from inside villages reported - no troubles.

Did census, paid family bonus and collected taxes and got 4 recruits for Dept. Interior. One case in C.N.M. - obscene language.

Village clean and in good order.

GYPSY returned at 6.15 p.m. with 56 boys aboard. She looked overloaded then so took 16 off and leaving them, together with the BOBA recruits and tax defaulters etc., at ABERAGEREMA with L/Cpl. SAUDA in charge left at 7 p.m. for MADIRI with 40 aboard - 28 recruits and 12 tax defaulters.

Arrived there at 9 p.m. - NUGINCO at anchor there, Mr. Beach aboard. Arranged with Mrs Cowling for the transport of these natives and the 21 already there and we decided that it really would be very advisable for me to do a trip also in the GYPSY.

Left sage for the natives.

Discovered that through the TAPOBA V.C. and R.P.C. WAIRO I have offended the U.F.M., particularly Mr. Sexton. I had arranged with him to transport 21 boys from PAGONA to Madiri - he in return getting a passage to Daru - but apparently the A.C. and V.C. said that I said "The Mission can go to hell" and they disregarded the Mission entirely, taking the Mission canoe and on it the 21 prisoners direct to MADIRI. Wrote to Mr Sexton apologising for the A.C. and explaining.

Tuesday 25th. November 1941.

Up anchor at 5.30 a.m. and returned to ABERAGEREMA by 7.45 a.m. Picked up the 31 natives there and ran down as far as TURU Passage but unfortunately owing to a delay of 1½ hours due to engine trouble just missed the tide.

Sent boys ashore to sleep in the Rest House.

Wednesday 26th. November 1941.

Up anchor at 6 a.m. and arrived at Daru at 8.30.

Reported to the R.M.W.D. and received his instructions to return to Madiri and pick up the remainder of the natives there and if there, Mr and Mrs Sexton.

Signed on 31 natives to the Department of the Interior.

Left with the tide at 3 p.m. and ran until midnight, when near KOABU, we ran out of kersene and had to anchor until the turn of the tide.

Thursday 27th. November 1941.

Up at dawn and Madiri reached at 7 a.m. Had breakfast ashore and did some Native Labour work.

Called on Mr. Sexton and learnt he was quite satisfied that the natives had alone interfered with his canoe's movements and that I had not

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via

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wished him on to hell. He and his wife and child would gladly return with us to Daru on the GYPSY.

So as soon as the tide started to run out, with natives and the Sextons aboard we left MADIRI. Had a good run down, caught the tide at TORU and arrived at DARU at 10 p.m. And here occurred a good example of what good training can do - through too many "Captains" the GYPSY missed the wharf the first time and was making a mess of a mess the second time when the 3 A.Cs more or less took control - grabbed dinghy and lines and had the ship tied up in no time.

Helped Mr Sexton with his gear and all settled down by 11 p.m.

Friday 28th. November 1941.

Reported R.M.W.D. and received instructions to postpone remainder of the patrol.

Done
release
P.O.

Daru.

3. 12. 41.

REMARKS BY R.M.W.D.

I am writing the H.Q.O. to see if he can take L/Cpl SAUDA for a few more months training. I think he needs it. He is an useful ~~XXXXXXXX~~ N.C.O. but has to be kept up to the mark all the time.

I realise now that I should not have let SAUDA go with the P.O.

Page 9 (3rd para.). I am pretty certain that R.P.C. WAIRO did not tell anybody that "The Mission can go to hell". WAIRO is a bush boy from DAUSAMI and is not sufficiently sophisticated to say such a thing even if he could speak English which he cant. It was probably, if the truth can ever be found out, the ~~DAUSAMI~~ churchmen themselves who used that expression. Anyway, Mr Sexton realises that ~~XXXXXX~~ Mr Rutledge had nothing to do with it, and the matter is closed.

The cash cost of the charter of the "Gypsy" will be charged to Dept Interior, while the fuel will be reimbursed by us.

The patrol will be continued in a few days, when we hope to clear up the DAUSAMI headhunters. R.P.C. WAIRO informs me that

the V.Cs of GAGORA and DAUSAMI have brought their people down the
Bamu to a place near Kuria, and are there awaiting the Government,
and HAIRO also heard from the DAUSAMI V.C. that the people would not
run away when the Government comes. It is an opportunity too good to
be lost - that is if it is true. I am inclined to believe there is
some truth in it as the DAUSAMI have glimmerings of Governmental
justice, for it is not so long ago that I arrested all the Matakaiia
Iokani and Bibisa for killing some Dausami men.

R.M.W.D.
R.M.W.D. 5/11/41

Article	Quantity taken on Patrol	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE					Returned	Remarks
		Police	Carriers	Others	Total Used	Government Cost		
Rice	100	60		36	96	18 -	4	Prisoners
Biscuits	tin						tin	
Meat... ..	15	14			14	14 5	1	
Sugar	15	10			10	2 4	5	
Tea	2	1			1	2 4	1	
Soap	6	4			4	2 2	2	
Tobacco	32	1		14	15	2 6 3	17	8 1/2 fares, 5 1/2 V.Cs and purchase sago
Matches	24	24			24	1 -		
Kerosene... ..	4	1		1 1/2	1 1/2	4 -	2 1/2	
Tents								
Flies								
Lamps								
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives and Sheaths								
Knives, 18 in								
Knives, others								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes								
Tomahawks								
Wheatmeal	100	30			30	3 9	70	
					Total £	4 14 3		

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Moreshead

PATROL REPORT

District of *Moreshead* Report No. *667 1941/42*

Patrol Conducted by *R. C. Macgregor*

Area Patrolled *Mai Bush & Moreshead*

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From *23/1/42* to *17/2/42*

Number of Days..... *25*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *no*

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

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.....
.....

Torn Page(s)

REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICER

For various reasons I considered it necessary to send a patrol through the Trans-Fly district. In order to conserve time owing to lack of a decent divisional vessel, I took the opportunity of T.M.A. (W.O.) McGregor doing a combined Medical and District patrol on the east side of the Morehead while Patrol Officer Frame did the same on the west side to the Dutch boundary.

Considering it was the T.M.A.'s first patrol, ~~he~~ he has done very well. The weather conditions were bad, but I could not wait until the country had dried up, so the Warrant Officers had to put up with a lot ~~more~~ more than they would have had, had the patrol waited a few more months.

The patrol report of the T.M.A.'s is rather wordy, but further experience will teach him to be more concise.

Page 2 - Remarks by John Lui on Mr Turner. These are lies, and are libellous. When Mr Marlow enlisted Mr Turner was sent to Saibai purely in a relieving capacity until the Protector had ~~decided~~ decided ~~in~~ whether to close the Saibai school or not. I intend taking up this matter with the Protector whenever I make contact with him. As a matter of fact the Saibai people have great confidence in the "Daru Government".

Pages 3,4, etc. At this time of the year most of the Trans-Fly villages are deserted for a few months while the people live in temporary villages.

Page 14. TAPARA was never a village. It was only a landing place. The houses are remnants of the Archbold Expedition.

The "Kapuri" is far too small for such patrols, but we are up against things here as far as vessels are concerned. I have made the "Aramis" seaworthy and we have got the engine to start but since we have engine trouble owing to accumulation of dirt over a period of years. However, we are hoping again to put the engine in commission. It's been a great struggle here with boats owing to lack of competent engineers - native and European.

T.M.A.'s general summary - 3rd instruction to natives. This will have to be altered, as Allied airman should be taken to Saibai where they can contact Thursday Island. There should be little difficulty in the natives differentiating between Japs and our various allies.

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REPORT OF PATROL TO HAI KUMBA/POWERS (TANK-FLY) VIA BIRU.

By R.C. Macgregor, R.C.II., R.C.II.

Objects of Patrol

- (a) To make a general inspection of all villages in this district and ascertain if the natives are conducting themselves as they should.
- (b) To hold a medical inspection of each village and treat necessary cases.
- (c) To ascertain the moral of the people.
- (d) To instruct the natives of the correct procedure should aeroplanes crash in their district.
- (e) To pay Village Constables.
- (f) To buy native foods (Taitu, Yams)

23.4.42. The Patrol party, in charge of myself, with Native Police:- Sgt. Paiki, R.P.C. Maire, R.P.C. Ukiri, and R.P.C. Abalo and, also, Native Medical assistants:- Nyeneti, Gera and Kura, left Daru at 0700 on the MUSA a 40 ton diesel engine coastal vessel, captained by half-caste Dave Leonard. The MUSA will take us as far as Beigu Isaka, some eighty odd miles to the west of Daru, where I shall contact fellow Patrol Officer, Jack Frame and Assistant Res. Mag. G. O'Donnell, who have been further west, salvaging a both aeroplanes. R. C. Maire, Sgt. Paiki and N.M.A. Nyeneti are to be handed over to R.C. Frame and I am to receive L/Cpl Mervak in return. We have R.P.C. Samrai on board as pilot, he appears to know this coast like the back of his hand. With the tide with us and a stiff following wind, we passed between Mabeaua Hill and Saibai Island at 1200 hrs. It seems foolish that this large island should be controlled by the New Zealand Government, when it is only a stones throw off the coast of Papua. We ran into some patches of very shallow water off Saibai Island and had to continually keep sounding bottom, the water at times being only one fathom deep. At 1310 we came abreast of the settlement on the western end of the island and, acting on Samrai's advice, we anchored for the day. Samrai fears that we may not reach our destination,

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(2)

went to take the risk of attempting to reach it in the dark, with all the sand-bars, reefs, etc., that abound in these waters.

I rowed ashore to the settlement and was met by a half-caste boy, John Lui; this boy speaks excellent English and appears to be doing an exceedingly good job of running the Island and, besides that, attending to all medical matters also. From what I gather from this boy, the former European resident, Mr. Turner, when the war situation looked a trifle serious, packed up his goods and chattels and made off to the sanctuary of Australia, at the same time telling the natives that the war wasn't going as well as it might and that he wouldn't be back until it improved. What a NINE thing to do and tell natives in times like these when everyone should be doing their utmost to keep up the moral of the natives and the natives are placing their confidence in the Papuan and Australian Governments. I immediately told John Lui that the war has reached the turning point and our forces were steadily growing stronger and pushing the Japanese forces away from our shores every day.

One good thing that I did notice, was the fact that, owing to supplies of Rice, Flour and other European introduced foods now being almost unobtainable, the natives have set to work and made new gardens -s just behind the settlement. Well educated, sophisticated natives these; nearly all speak English and appear to govern themselves excellently.

24.4.42

Left Suibai at 0645 this morning and after running through heavy rain, sighted Boigu Island at 0845 and came abreast of the village on this Island at 1100, where we anchored to await the arrival of W.G. Frame and Lieut. O'Donnell.

At 1300 the cutter, "MAL GILL", with a native crew on board, arrived with the news that Messrs. Frame and O'Donnell were coming along behind with the

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dismantled both aeroplanes on board six canoes.

They eventually arrived at 1500 and after loading the plane aboard the "MUNA", we turned in for the night

25.4.42.

Lieut. O'Donnell left this morning at 0700 on the "MUNA" for Daru; in the meantime, W.C. Frame and I had transferred our patrol gear to the launch, "KAPURI", and, as Mr. Frame wanted to sort his gear, we decided to put the day in at Boigu.

26.4.42.

We arose at 0530 this morning and started relaying stores from the shore to the "KAPURI", per medium of the dinghy. At 0830, the loading of gear and eating of breakfast being completed, we left on the "KAPURI" for a village on the Papua Mainland, named "IUGGA", situated on the sea front about 5 miles east of the mouth of the Mai Russa River. We left the "KAPURI" anchored a mile off this village and rowed ashore in the dinghy, arriving there at 1030. IUGGA is a village of 6 houses, well kept and reasonably clean, but the inhabitants were all away at the time, (possibly inland at their gardens), so we drew the Government mark, (G), on the ground and also the imprint of my boot to let them know that we had been there.

We left in the "KAPURI" again and entered the Mai Russa River, landed on the eastern bank and walked overland to NINI, (about 1/2 hrs. walk), and arrived there at 1230. This village consists of 9 bark houses and has a population of 40 (incl. 10 children), headed by a Souncillor named "WIRAPU". Ten of the men were away in the bush, but I had a medical inspection of all the people present and treated 6 Yaws, 1 Abscess, 1 Ulcer and 2 Moki cases. All male natives were inspected for Venereal Disease, but no cases were found.

We returned to the Espari and, at 1515, chugged off upstream towards SIBIDERO. The tide was against us and travelling here was very slow indeed; the current runs out at an extremely fast rate at the mouth of the Mai

RIVER.

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arrived at ~~SEEBING~~ at 1815 and anchored within 5 yards of the bank, (the water is very deep in these parts). To our consternation, we found that ~~SEEBING~~ too was deserted, so my hope of obtaining carriers from this village has gone up in smoke.

The Police and Medical boys are sleeping ashore in one of the houses to-night and Mr. Frame and myself are sleeping aboard the launch. Sandflies are pretty bad here, but, fortunately, there are no mosquitoes.

27.4.42.

Set out this morning at 0530, passed ~~GIA~~, on the N.W. bank of the ~~Del Kusse~~, but did not call there as it is now deserted. At 0815 we came to a new village, ~~DU~~, which is inhabited by the ~~GIA~~ people and consists of 5 houses under construction, 5 bark shelters and has a population of 33 persons. From these people I learned that the ~~SEEBING~~ people have moved eastward to their garden village, ~~WALU~~, but would return to ~~SEEBING~~ later after their work at the gardens was completed.

~~DU~~ is a fairly clean village, as villages go, but the people are extremely dirty, from what I can gather, they never bathe. A man by the name of ~~GIAL~~ appears to be head man of this village, he speaks a little broken English and some ~~Wotu~~.

We left ~~DU~~ at 1030 and continued upstream, making fast progress, the tide being now with us. We missed ~~JARI CRACK~~ and instead entered ~~JARO CRACK~~ and arrived ~~WALU~~ Village at 1245. This village is very dirty and dilapidated and half deserted, only half a dozen people staying there. From what I can gather from ~~WALU~~, who speaks excellent ~~Wotu~~ and seems to be in charge, it appears that one man died from an unknown cause and all the other people became alarmed and moved from ~~JARO~~ and are making a new village near ~~WALU~~ called ~~WALU~~; as soon as this new village is completed the few people still remaining at ~~JARO~~ will move there also.

We will now double back on our tracks and proceed up ~~JARI CRACK~~ to ~~JARI~~. I am taking two ~~JARO~~, ~~WALU~~ and ~~WALU~~, to move on and to look for a ~~WALU~~.

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ENHAK as guides; they appear to know all the district from JARI to MINHO, also, from what they tell me, JARI is deserted, so I shall be able to utilise them at JARI by sending them out to round up carriers from the various villages to the north. We proceeded up Jari Cr. and at 1830 came upon a flock of Flying Foxes in the mangrove trees along the river bank. We stopped here 30 minutes or so to enable the police and medical boys to go out and catch some of the flying foxes. The boys swarmed in amongst the mangroves like monkeys, knocking the flying foxes off these trees with knives, axes, pieces of wood and anything else they could lay their hands on. They caught 21 in all; this will supply enough meat for them for a couple of meals.

Continued on and arrived at JARI at 1830. JARI village is situated on a hillock about 100 yards from the Creek, but all the houses are now broken down and the whole village is overgrown with grass. We cleared a patch of ground and pitched three tents.

29.4.42.

I arose this morning at 0430 and immediately despatched L/Cpl. ENHAK in charge of a party consisting of R.P.S.'s SUMINI and ABUJO; Medical Boy, WUN; and the two JARI men as guides, to the villages to the north and north west to obtain carriers for me.

I need about 26 carriers, if I cannot obtain enough men, I shall be forced to use women, of course, giving them lighter loads in comparison to the men.

Jack Frame has stayed here the day to see if I am successful in obtaining carriers.

29.4.42.

There is no sign of my police returning with carriers, so it looks as though they have had a bit of difficulty in obtaining them close at hand and have had to scout out all over the countryside.

Jack Frame and his party left on the KROH at 0830 this morning; he will proceed to SARAK and I shall go roughly in a large anti-clockwise circle

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overland and contact him again there.

A native came into camp this morning; he claims that he is the son of KAMA, Village Constable of BIRABARA village. Two other male natives accompanied him and they all offered their services to me as carriers. KAMA's son told me his father died some time ago and he handed over the V.C. clothes to me. He also told me a sad story of how JAMI and BIRABARA were large villages about a year ago, but practically all of the people had become ill and died and these two villages are now deserted and only a few of the former inhabitants are now left, half a dozen at the most, and they, like him, are nomads, just wandering over the countryside, with no specific village.

1400 - Medical Boy, KURA, has just dashed in with the good news that the Police are coming along behind with a number of men and women carriers. He also confirms that BIRABARA and WAKABARA villages are deserted and tells me that his party had to split up and go as far as BOI-SER, GUBAK and DERABARA in order to get the carriers.

1530 - The Police have arrived with TAKUMU, V.C. of BOI-SER with 5 men and 5 women; MORUMU, V.C. of GUBAK with 7 men and 5 women; MURGE, V.C. of DERABARA with 7 men.

30.4.42

I selected 30 carriers this morning and moved off towards BOI-SER at 0630, arriving there at 1330.

The country traversed is mostly thickly timbered, grass country, with patches of semi-jungle here and there. The track, although well defined on the whole, is completely under water and very sticky, at times one has to take three steps to the yard and the sticky black mud sucks one's boots and is very trying on the legs. The whole countryside is as flat as a billiard table and at no time did I see a hill, hillock or even an elevated piece of ground, it is just one mass of water, ranging from ankle to shin deep mostly, but a couple of times reaching thigh depth.

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BOI-SHE is a very clean village consisting of 8 houses, 3 single men's bark shelters and 7 of the usual elongated type Yam houses.

The Pest House, although an excellent building, is sadly in need of repair and I have instructed the V.C. to strengthen the sides and put a new bark roof on it.

SAKUM, the V.C. is a very old M.S. (he must be at least 65), and to my mind is totally unsuitable for the job of V.C., but still, as the rest of his class seem to belong to the same category, I suppose we have to be content with the best of a bad bunch. A great drawback with this man too is that he cannot speak Nopa and interpretation is difficult.

I held a conference this afternoon with the three V.C.'s and the ex SAHO (now SAKUM) boy, SAKU, in order to find out something of the villages to our north, viz., SORNO and KINHO. The SORNO and BOI-SHE V.C.'s are very busy indeed on this subject and I notice that Patrol Officers for the past 8 years have complained of this fact in the BOI-SHE V.C.'s book. SAKUM, however, appears to know all the district between the Shorehead and Fly Rivers and as far north as KIBAKOK, (which, by the way, is now deserted). It is an amazing thing that this boy, who comes from a more southern village, should know more about the northern villages than the V.C.'s closer to the district, who should know, but do not! From this conference I gleaned that SORNO and KINHO are now deserted and the tracks to them overgrown. The SORNO people have moved up somewhere in the vicinity of the Fly River and the KINHO people have shifted to the Nth. coast and settled a new village called KINU. SAKUM tells me that this village, KINU, is approximately two days walk from SORNO but he is not sure if, once I get there, there is a road from there to SAKUM. As I cannot see the use of doing a two day trek to KINU and then finding that I cannot get to SAKUM and having to come back again to SORNO, I have

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despatched the V.C., MOIGUN, to KIRU and told him to find out if a track does exist from there to SHAVI and, if not, to bring all the KIRU people back to GUBAN, so as I can see them there. MOIGUN claims he can do the trip and return in one day and one night.

I originally intended to GUBAN, which is only two hours walk away, to-day, but now I shall leave it until to-morrow, so as to meet MOIGUN there; he should be back there by to-morrow afternoon.

1.8.42.

We left this morning at 0900 and reached GUBAN at 1100. The track to-day was much firmer and only a little ankle deep water was encountered.

GUBAN is a clean, well kept village and a credit to the V.C. There is a large Rest House and Barracks in the village, both are wall-less, but have good bark roofs and are excellent shelters; the floors, however, are much too weak and one is liable to fall through if he is not careful. I shall instruct the V.C. to have this attended to.

1415 - V.C. MOIGUN has returned with a number of KIRU (late KIRINO) men and women, he tells me that there are still a number of people out in the bush and that he has sent word out to them to come to GUBAN immediately.

The KIRU men say there is not a road from their village to SHAVI, but a road runs to KIRINO and some time ago a road existed from KIRINO to SHAVI, (Mr. Faithorn passed over this road some years ago, but in the dry season). The boys say that the road is now overgrown and huge swamps this time of the year make travelling impossible. I then asked them about the alternative of cutting a new road straight from KIRU to SHAVI, but they informed me it would take at least four days, as the country is practically all covered with heavy bamboo.

I shall wait here until the rest of the KIRU

however, he never on and at 1000 reached a fairly

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people arrive and then approach SETAVI from the DERADERA side. I paid off the BOI-SIS carriers and shall substitute KIRU men to-morrow in their stead. I hope to be able to get enough men from KIRU to dispense with the women carriers altogether.

3.5.42.

I waited all day for the rest of the KIRU people and at last they arrived at 1900. These people informed that their V.C. had died and they handed me his clothes, book (No.139) and belt. I selected a new V.C. by the name of MIA, a bright native, speaks good Motu, (as do most of the KIRU people) and has a good knowledge of the district. I told this man to supervise the building of a S.H. and Barracks at KIRU and also a road from KIRU to SETAVI and a bridge is to be built en route over a large river. This bridge is to be built in the dry season, but is to be high enough to allow a safe passage in the wet season.

3.5.43.

I changed my carriers this morning, paying off the OJMAN men and using more KIRU men in their stead.

We moved off at 0730 and reached DERADERA at 1030. The track traversed to-day was for half the distance under shin-deep water, a quarter sticky mud and the remainder very much firmer.

M.M.A.GERA has injured his thigh, it has swollen considerably and he finds it difficult to walk, so, much as I dislike to, I'm afraid I shall be forced to leave him behind at DERADERA, whilst I continue on to SETAVI.

With the DERADERA V.C., MAKOR, as guide, we moved off and after an hour's walking reached a small deserted village, TUNGARI, which, I understand, was formerly occupied by some of the DERADERA people and is still used as a garden place, by them.

As heavy rain was falling, I called a halt at this village, at the same time having lunch. We left again at 1500 through driving rain and once again the

REACHED, WE MOVED ON AND AT LAST REACHED SETAVI

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entire countryside was under water.

At 1830 we passed through another small deserted village, KUHUSA, also belonging to the DERADERA people, we rested here for a few minutes and then pushed on to MATA, arriving there at 1750. MATA has been a large village in its time, but it is now deserted and all overgrown with 6 foot high K.K. grass. The DERADERA V.C., MARGE, tells me that all the MATA people except two died, the remaining two are now living with the DERADERAS.

In one of the deserted houses of this village I discovered a partly decayed body of a man.

We moved on again and made camp at a creek about a mile to the N.W.

4.5.42.

We left this morning at 0745 and walked over a much firmer, but slippery track, to BARAIA, arriving there at 0900. BARAIA is another deserted village and is half overgrown with grass. I gleaned from the DERADERA V.C. that a number of the inhabitants had died and the rest had run away, (as usual). Heavy rain was now falling, so I stayed in the village 35 minutes in the hope that it would abate. I learned that in this village, too, there were a dead man and woman left in one of the houses, they had been dead approximately a month. On my return, I shall enquire into this matter and see if I can't find the parties responsible for leaving these corpses in the houses. It's no wonder that the natives die off like flies if this is the hygiene they practice.

I knew that previously a track existed from BARAIA to KUSA and thence to SUTAVI, but the DERADERA V.C. tells me that this track is now overgrown and the village of KUSA deserted. He said that a new track exists from here straight to SUTAVI, but he had only a hazy idea as to where it ran. (This was later to prove only too true).

However, we moved on and at 1035 reached a fairly

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large village, ~~XXXX~~. This village, I understand, is controlled by ex PFC. ~~XXXXXX~~, but he and the rest of the inhabitants were away at the time somewhere over on the western side of the Merced River.

There was no sign of track leading from this village northward, so I sent out two of my carriers to see if they could find it, and took advantage of the spell to cook lunch.

The two carriers did not return until one o'clock and in the meantime, the new HIND V.C., ~~XXXX~~, had found the track some two miles to our east.

At 1310 we moved off again and continued N.W. until we came to a small deserted village, ~~XXXXXX~~. We did not stop at this village, as it is all overgrown with grass and, besides that, there was another dead man in one of the houses. The track from ~~XXXXXX~~ onward is very poor, being almost completely obliterated and I had to continually stop and send the natives searching out all over the countryside trying to find the track again. The ~~XXXXXXXX~~ V.C., whom I brought along as guide, is useless here and if it wasn't for the fact that my Cook boy, ~~XXXXXX~~, came over this part of the country a year ago with Mr. Bitwood and has a hazy idea of the track, we would be in an uncomfortable situation. As it is it's bad enough trying to find our way over a country that is knee deep in water and with tearing rain all day long. At 1330 we reached a large river about 60 yards wide. There is a bridge over this river, but it is now about 8 feet under water, so I shall have to make a new one, which will probably take until nightfall so I shall camp here for the night.

5.5.40.

We left this morning at 0615, crossed the river per medium of the bridge we had built the afternoon previously, but once on the other side we could find no trace of the road. We wandered about for two hours in semi-jungle looking for the road. At last we found the track if it could be called that, it is only very faintly

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defined at the best of times and for most part overgrown

At 1150 we arrived at another large river; the natives tell us that this river, and the one we crossed earlier, is the Morehead River, but according to the map, we should be about 3 or 4 miles east of the Morehead, unless it comes out in a sort of a Tillsong just here.

We felled 3 large trees to enable us to cross this river and, whilst this was in progress, had lunch.

Resumed walking at 1300 and reached ~~SEKVI~~ at 1430.

The V.C. of this village, ~~KURUNA~~, and most of the people are away on the western side of the Morehead at ~~KURUNA~~, so I have despatched a native to fetch them.

6.5.48.

V.C. ~~KURUNA~~ arrived to-day, with the rest of his 2 people at 1500. A very alert V.C. this man, one of the best I have encountered in the district. Practically all the people in this village speak a fair Motu, possibly this can be accounted for by the fact that most of them spent some time in gaol a few years ago for murder and head-hunting and probably picked up the language there.

~~SEKVI~~ is a comparatively small village, consisting of 5 houses, R.H. and Barracks and with a population of 31. The R.H. is in appalling condition and I have ordered the V.C. to build a new one.

It has rained all day again and the V.C. is afraid that if this rain continues we may not be able to get back on account of the rivers and swamps being swollen.

7.5.48.

XX

V.C. ~~KURUNA~~ claims that he knows the track back to ~~DARUMA~~, so I am taking him with me as guide. We moved off at 0700 and reached ~~DARUMA~~ at 1145 and ~~APONO~~ at 1200. ~~XX~~ ~~SPC~~ ~~EPORAWO~~ and his people were back at ~~APONO~~ this time. This village, although only very small has a population of 23, including 10 children.

All through this district I have been astounded by the lack of small children (I classify children as being under the age of about 10 or 12 years), but this village

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seems to be the exception to the rule and has a high percentage of children.

Whilst I had so many representatives of the various villages congregated together, I decided to enquire into the matter of the corpses left in the houses. Of course, no one would admit that they or their respective village people were responsible and all assured me that it was not in keeping with their customs at all and that they always buried their dead. However, after giving them a lecture on the subject, I instructed them to burn the houses with the dead bodies in them and told them if this sort of thing happened again there would be serious consequences for the parties responsible.

We had lunch and a medical inspection at AFORO and then moved off again at 1415, passing through BARAIA at 1545 and reaching BATA at 1700.

We have made good time to-day, thanks to the fact that we have an excellent guide in the SARAVI V.C., KURAPPA, who knows the track perfectly.

The whole track to-day was under water, the swamps and rivers being swollen considerably; another day or two of rain and this country would be practically impassable.

3.5.42.

Left this morning at 0700, passed through KIMBERA at 0755, thence on to FUNGKI at 0950 and DERADERA at 1030. I could easily reach my destination, TABARA, to-day, but I have had news that W.O.I.I. Force will not be there for at least another 3 or 4 days, so I shall spend a day or two here. I want to try and find out something about the customs of the natives and also arrange for some native vegetables, Taitu and Yams, to be taken to TABARA, so as I can buy them there to take back to DARU.

I paid off the KIRU men, good strong carriers these boys, and shall re-engage the DERADERA men and also send to ARUPE for fresh carriers when I decide to move on to TABARA.

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- 9.5.48 I have spent the day organising the collection of about 300 lbs. of Taitu and am sending the women on with it to TARARA.
- 1450 - BERAU, the ARUFA man has just arrived with 12 carriers, these, together with the DEBARABA men, should be sufficient to get me to TARARA to-morrow.
- 10.5.48. He left DEBARABA at 0700 this morning and, after walking over a very alusky track, reached TARARA at 1130. TARARA has been a large village, but is now practically deserted, the former inhabitants have settled a new village, TUMBUBAI, some miles to the west. I did not call at this village as it is on W.O.II. Frame's route.
- 11.5.48. Waiting for Mr. Frame to arrive.
- 12.5.48. W.O.II Frame had not yet arrived, so I decided to do a quick trip to ARUFA, which is 1 1/2 hours away from TARARA by boat. ARUFA is a fairly large village and has a population of 45, of this number 16 are children. I have made SIBAU V.O. of this village, giving him the deceased BIMPABARA V.O.'s clothes and book. Good roads lead from this village to BOI-TU, WESA and GUBAI and I would suggest this village be used as the starting point for future patrols in this district, in preference to TARARA or JARI. I bought about another 100 lbs. of Taitu in this village and then returned to TARARA, arriving there at 1600 and found W.O.II. Frame had just arrived also.
- 13.5.48. Left this morning at 0700 on the KAPURI and continued down the MAI KUBAN River to BU, arriving there at 1200. The people were away this time in the bush, so we had lunch here and then continued on to BOLOS ISLAND, at 1730 and camped for the night.
- 14.5.48. The seas were too heavy and the wind too strong to-day to allow a safe passage in the KAPURI, so we decided to wait at BOLOS in the hope that they would also

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15.5.42

We left BEINU this morning at 0700 and pushed through heavy seas and against a strong wind to SAIBAI ISLAND, arriving there at 1430.

Two Army signallers are now stationed on this island in charge of the wireless there, they are under the control of Thursday Island, but we have asked them to enquire from Thursday Is. if it is possible to arrange a schedule with DARU every day.

As the sea is now extremely rough, we have made camp here for the rest of the day.

16.5.42.

We waited for the tide this morning and left at 0945, called in at MABABUA at 1230, but found that all the people had gone to MABATTA and MABINGARA for a feast in honour of one of their men who had died a few days previously. Left again at 1300 and arrived at MABATTA at 1615.

We called into MABINGARA and found everything to be in order. I gave both the MABINGARA and MABABUA people a medical inspection and then returned to MABATTA to stay for the night.

17.5.42.

As the seas and wind were extremely big to-day, too big to go through in the KAPRI with 50 persons, a ton of patrol gear and 500 lbs. of Taita on board, I elected to take 7 of the Police and go into DARU on a canoe.

I left on the canoe at 1100 and, after a very rough, wet, trip, reached DARU at 1630.

Daegu

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

The natives in this area were found to be very friendly and obliging; as far as I could ascertain the whole area has been very quiet and, although at every village I asked them to submit me any troubles that they may have, I always received the same answer, namely, that they had no trouble. I found that the moral of the people was exceedingly good and that they held the Government in the highest esteem.

The high number of deaths in this district is rather alarming and, from the symptoms of their main illness, as told to me by the various V.C.'s, (although I did not see any actual cases), it looks to me like pneumonia, and judging by the thin, weak-chested type of native in such a wet area as this, I can well imagine that this type of illness would be very prevalent.

I instructed all natives, I came in contact with, to follow the following procedure, should an aeroplane crash in their area:-

- (1) Not to be frightened, but to go and have a look at the 'plane and note where it crashed.
- (2) To immediately despatch word, from village to village, to Daru.
- (3) If any men were alive in the plane, to take them to their village, care for them and feed them, but on no account were they to guide the airmen out of the district, nor give them information enabling them to get out, until someone arrived from Daru.

The reason I told the natives this last item is that I do not consider these "Bushmen" have sufficient intellect to distinguish between an Asiatic or Central European and the Allied person, having never seen the former. Of course if an Allied 'plane is forced down, the occupants may find it a little uncomfortable for a time, living in a native village, but, never-the-less, they will be well fed with native foods until such time as an investigation party is sent from Daru (or Saibai).

I promised all that if these instructions were carried out, the Government would pay them handsomely and to illustrate my point, I quoted the incident of salvaging the Moth 'plane at Hari.

All villages supplied me with root foods en route, but it was really too early in the year and the foods were not quite ready.

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TIMES BETWEEN VILLAGES

BUGI	SEBIDERO	1.30	(launch)
SEBIDERO	DU	1.45	"
DU	JARO	2.10	"
JARO	JARI	4.00	"
JARI	BOI-ETE	6.55	"
BOI-ETE	GUBAM	2.00	
GUBAM	DERADERA	3.00	
DERADERA	FUNGAKI	1.00	
FUNGAKI	KUMBESA	1.25	
KUMBESA	MATA	0.55	
MATA	DARAYA	1.15	
DARAYA	APORO	1.30	
APORO	SARASA	0.15	
SARASA	SETAVI	0.40	
DERADERA	TARARA	4.20	
TARARA	ARUFF	1.30	(launch)

All the above times were taken by me on patrol in the NET season, with carriers, at no time did I leave them.

.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.

The following Village Constables were paid:-

"MANGI" of DERADERA, £1 in trade goods.
 "MOIGUN" of GUBAM, do.
 "KURAUWA" of SETAVI, do.
 "TAUKAMP" of BOI-ETE, do.

.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.

POPULATION OF VILLAGES.

BUGI ...	40	(including 10 children)
DU ...	33	(.. 9 ..)
BOI-ETE ...	13	(.. 2 ..)
GUBAM ...	29	(.. 8 ..)
KIRU ...	51	(.. 11 ..)
SETAVI ...	21	(.. 1 ..)
APORO ...	33	(.. 10 ..)
DERADERA ..	37	(.. 8 ..)
ARUFF ...	46	(.. 10 ..)

.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.O.

1941/42.

Masingara to Inupi, Tati and Kibuli

March 1942.

308

The police took dropped a boiler owned by the V.C., cracking same
 - the V.C. was re-imbursed with six sticks of tobacco, and a promise
 of a ram next patrol. Councillor Ubolmi received the chain and
 medal from Kema in my presence. The V.C. and councillor expressed
 their desire to build a new village nearer the river, the site being
 on a good slope near the canoe landing.
 I informed them that I would report the matter to the R.M., and they
 would receive word through the local teacher. The V.C. and Councillor
 from Bubu reported at Kibuli. Saturday we left Kibuli at 8 a.m.
 the V.C. and Councillor came with us to the canoe landing. Reaching
 Doboio I sent the R.M.A. with one policeman and three carriers to
 Bubu, Koboio and surrounding villages. The remainder of the patrol
 pushed on to Tati, three streams in flood being encountered, causing
 two hours delay. On Sunday we left Tati at 8-45 a.m., en-route
 being at flood level.
 Throughout, the tracks were very heavy due to continuous rain.
 The R.M.A. held a parade at each village, doing good work.
 All villages were acquainted with the Government message. Good loads
 well, and police and carriers had no complaints.

Map as shown:-

1000

1000 1/2 - 1/2

PATROL REPORT MASINGARA TO GULULU AND RETURN.

Masingara,
17th. March 1942.

At 5 p.m. on 17th March we left Masingara at 5 p.m. We walked N.E. approx six miles, where we entered the village of GIRINGARI. Here we were joined by the Giringari Mamus. We continued in the general direction to the River Guapupu. After crossing the river we turned N.W. and shortly arrived at Giringari, the time being 6 p.m.

The same evening the Mamus delivered the Government message to the people. The village consisted of sixteen houses, well built in two fairly straight lines. The village was clean and the people hospitable.

The morning of 18th we began along the same track back to GIRINGARI and from thence to Glulu arriving at 10 a.m. This was a small village of four houses. A Masingara Councillor giving the Government message.

We began our return trip to Masingara immediately travelling S.S.W. arriving at our destination at 1 p.m.

May as hereunder:-

The Government message was delivered to the people of Giringari and Glulu. The message was read in the presence of the Mamus and the Councillor. The people were very interested and the message was well received. The Mamus and the Councillor were very helpful and gave us many useful hints and information. The village of Giringari was very clean and the people were very hospitable. The village of Glulu was also very clean and the people were very hospitable. The message was well received and the people were very interested.

Addendum:

Attached to Patrol Reports, Masingara to Gululu, and Masingara to Irupi, Tati and Kibéli.

General text of the "government message" as referred to in the above reports.

- .1. Village people finding anything unusual on the bush, such as tools, or anything metallic, to bring same to Daru immediately.
 - .2. In the event of ^{an} /aeroplane crashing, runners must be sent to Daru, travelling night and day.
 - .3. When an aeroplane passes over the general direction must be noted.
 - .4. As the aeroplane passes over people should remain perfectly still, watching the plane from a good hidden position.
 - .5. People were told of the strengthened Government at Daru, and told to keep on the alert.
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Torn Page(s)

REPORT OF (REPT 11) EVACUATION FROM ENAK TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

6th January 1942 Proceeded to Newak from Yamil to proceed thence by plane to Rabaul via Salamoa to finalise business prior to leaving Australia to report to Navy Office for service. At Newak it four this would not be possible owing to recent bombing of Rabaul. As was now likely that an evacuation would have to be made overland I told District Officer Jones that I had already made plans in case this was necessary. The "Macdhai" had called at Werak in the latter part of December but had to leave without dropping her cargo and the six monthly stores for the Sepik District were on board and the stores left in the District were very low and there was practically nothing. I had stores at my claim at Yamil that would enable me to carry on for three or four years at least so I offered these to the Administration. Mr Jones then asked me if I would join him in arranging for an evacuation party and take charge of stores and labour. I stopped with him five days and lists of all stores were made. I accompanied Mr Jones by plane to Aitape to discuss the route which I had myself contemplated taking, that is up the Kariwari River to Yimas thence into the hinterland and to Enak. A.D.C. Taylor who had done this trip on his MT Hagen-Sepik Patrol advised us that this would be the best possible route for us to take. As there would be between 50 and 60 whites and many of them would not be fit to make the trip right over taking into consideration the limestone barrier that would have to be passed, it was arranged that the party would go into the hinterland behind Yimas and make camps in the mountains there and build a drome for further evacuation by air if this could be arranged and if not a party would go ahead to prepare the route for the further part of the trip to the Papuan coast. As the hinterland country had a big native population we would be able to obtain native goods to support our party until we had gardens going to support the whites and carriers. It was arranged that A.D.C. Taylor would go ahead from Yimas to prepare the way and make camps for main party following under charge of D.O. Jones and A.D.C. Bates with a small party would follow up the rear. A.D.C. Taylor was to proceed to Maprik with his party and join A.D.C. Bates and thence to Yimas when the order for evacuation was given. We then flew to Maprik and with A.D.C. Bates discussed the plans and went into the matter of stores. We flew then to Angoram to discuss matters with A.D.C. Ellis. Mr Ellis was instructed by Mr Jones to start at once in getting his stores to Yimas to save time in case of a hasty evacuation. As Newak was short of wireless gear I sent down batteries, a power charging set and a windcharger.

10th January I returned by plane to Yamil.

12th January I started to make up packs. All packs were made into packs of 30 to 50 lbs and made up so that they would have not to be broken and could be given to the different parties for their work when absent from the main party. Packs were branded on all sides and weight marked on them. A.D.C. Bates sent two police boys over from Maprik and I sent out for carriers and started getting the cargo away on the first stage to Keogh's claim at Yamil.

When Salamoa, Las and Madang were bombed, D.O. Jones sent word to go ahead with the plans as arranged. No trouble was experienced in getting carriers and all the cargo was got down to the Govt. Station at Brui and thence to Pagwi on the river Sepik.

Advice was received from Mr Jones that he was sending the Chinese women to my place for safety and I made preparations for their housing etc. This order was later cancelled so I now left my claim for Maprik and reported to A.D.C. Bates who advised Mr Jones and I received my instructions to proceed to Yimas. I left with Mr Bates

4th February Proceeded walking through night ~~with~~ thence to Pagwi. Found that ~~most~~ most of the cargo had gone on by launches etc to Yimas. This was done by the miners who had done good work in arranging transport of all cargo. Mr Broadbent had been at Brui relieving the cargo and I had sent him down money to pay for carriers. No cargo was missing.

At Pagwi I found a number of miners who seemed to be confused regarding the evacuation plans so I told them of D.O. Jones's plans and pointed out to them very clearly that the evacuation was purely voluntary and told them they could come to Yimas and see Mr Jones who would be there and that I would arrange transport for them and their boys and their return if they did not wish to join the Government party. They were all quite satisfied and decided to come.

put a tow line on but it carried away so had to return and come alongside the bank and put on another line. Taylor and Bates were ashore covering us whilst this was being done. Taylor and Bates now came on board and going slow ahead we towed the "Hercus" away and downstream. There was a lull in the firing but the Police had now moved downstream to hospital into air raid shelter trenches and opened up on us. Cover was taken as best as possible. Unfortunately Taylor was hit in the groin. He was up forward. The doctor gave him morphia and made him comfortable as far as possible. I picked up Herman the half caste who runs the "Osprey". He had gone to the office and taken the Magneto of the "Osprey" and hid it in the bush. Later we picked his wife and child and two others who were hiding in the pit pit in the river. We took about two hours to Marienberg arriving about 4 pm. Taylor was taken ashore to the mission and operated on. Bates went downstream on the launch "Fanny" to meet K.D.C Jones. Mr Jones arrived about 9 pm and with Mr Bates we discussed the position. A radio was sent to General Morris informing him of what had happened. I have told what happened at my end. This is what happened after I left Taylor. Taylor was sitting in the District Office when Ellis walked in with his revolver in his hand and said that he gave him and others half an hour to get off the station. Taylor approached him and Ellis brought up his revolver and said he would shoot if Taylor approached further. Taylor tried to reason with Ellis but to no effect. Bates was in the background on the front verandah I think and could have shot Ellis but Ellis had all the Police lined up behind him and covering Taylor and had he shot Ellis the Police would have shot Taylor so he was unable to do anything. Ellis then retired up to his house. Bates then rushed down to the "Thetis" to tell us. The retiring police started to threaten the whites on the "Hercus" and fighting then began. There were 12 whites on the "Hercus" but only a few had arms. Lang returned the fire also Cook and Keogh and the soldier Price. Price then took Keogh's 303 and made around up the hill on to the flank of Ellis's house and opened fire from there. Taylor and Bates and others took up their positions on the foreshore and opened up on the house. The foreshore positions held good cover but in some places were exposed and most of the party had close shaves. Hindwood and Mason were firing from around the Patrol Officers house and from the foreshore. Fisher took up a position behind a hill and did some machine gun work with a 22. The fighting lasted over two hours. Taylor decided that it was not worth while to risk one of our party being shot as they would have with 50 P Bs against all entrenched. When Taylor was first threatened by Ellis young John Conboy the half caste wireless operator was ordered by Ellis to come to him and Taylor ordered Conboy to come to him which he did and was very plucky of him considering he was threatened by Ellis and the P Bs. The wireless set was put out of action with a bullet through the tank. When I said goodbye to Ellis in the morning he soon afterwards sent the Sgt Major for all the Police and lined them up and told them that they were being taken up the river and going on a trip and that they would all die on this trip and if they stopped with him he would look after them. Also that he was the Kiap. He gave them 100 rounds each and ~~immediately~~ ordered them to load. He also threatened that any not joining would be shot. A few of the ringleaders whom he had already worded up also threatened the other P Bs or told them they must all join in. He Ellis now said well you have your guns and rifles loaded and you know what to do and shoot if the whites show fight. He then went down to the District Office to Taylor. During the fight there was no excitement shown by any of the whites and they all remained quite cool.

21st March Previous to the fight A.D.C. Taylor had a scheme to put up to Mr Jones to evacuate by a route from the head of the May River to head of Sepik River then to head of Fly and thence to Daru. Mr Jones approved of this but with Ellis in command at Angorum it would have been hard to get part in a schooner with at someone getting hit. Also he did not like the idea of leaving Ellis in command of the situation.

22nd March 2 of Ellis's personal servants arrived at Marienberg and said all the Police had cleared and Ellis was on his own. The "Thetis" was barricaded with banks of timber and sand bags, also some iron plates rigged up for protection. Mason, Hindwood, Petterson, Malecki and Odgers volunteered to join and were sworn in. We had ten P Bs with us whom Mr Jones had brought from Awak. Left Marienberg about 3 pm and passed Angorum about 6 pm too late to do anything that night so camped at Angorum village about two miles upstream. Sent out scouts that night but learnt nothing.

23rd March Landed a party below station near hospital and another party at Patrol officers house. Odgers and I remained on guard at ship. The

7th April We have now completed all preparation for the trip. We are
a party of 8 whites and 22 natives. It has been clearly explained to
the natives that it is a Government evacuation party and that I have
been placed in charge of that all boys are in the Government charge.
Each white has been allowed two boys, one to carry his bed and the other
a rucksack with clothes etc. Every boy has been given three blankets, wax
moccasins and a sweater. Each boy will carry a load of 20 to 30 lbs
plus his personal gear which is about 20 lbs. We are taking 5 flies,
two loads of medical gear. The rest of the boys are loaded with trade,
rice and personal provisions.

8th April Five party left the "Thetis". The "Fanny" towing rafts made
from canvas. Camped 5:30 pm.

9th April Continued upstream but had to abandon idea of going further
with pinnace as too many snags and we have lost the rudder. Sent pinnace
back to "Thetis" in charge of Pettersen.

10th April Continued by canoe. River now running strong.

11th April Reached a point where the river divides, the Right May running to
the west. We continued south up main May and camp just above junction.

Most of party arrived having made new rudder for pinnace and some far as
possible then continued in canoe.

12th May and most of the party by land and I continue by canoe but
river very shallow in parts and running swiftly but the longer I can see
the canoe carrying the cargo is then the better. as will pinnace enable us
to keep our stores for some time.

13th May At 11 pm river flooded and had to make camp and this is the end of
our river travel. Made camp.

14th May Heavy rain, unable cross river so remained in camp.

15th May On our river we have struck very little ice and that trace

is not proved to be good. This is very little for the time. Travelling

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along the river bank is a bit slow as there are many small streams to cross and a little climbing at some places. On the lower May we passed through a small range and now in another low range.

8th May Packed all boys for road and left 11 am. Going slow. Had to fall trees to bridge streams. We are on the right bank. About 2 Pm heard some kanakas but they ran away. The country is now more level and easy walking. 3 Pm arrived at a native garden and note that there is not a knife or axe mark on any of the trees cleared. Made camp about mile further upstream. Kanakas came to river bank on opposite side but could not contact them. Allotted duties to various members of party also guard duties. From now on we will have guards on soon as arriving at camps. Camp 400 ft

9th May Awey at 7 am. Stopped at llam for kila at junction of stream coming in from west. Continued upstream, crossed over spur about 200 ft. The hills are now running down to river bank. At 2 Pm arrived at a point with another stream coming from west. From Taylors description he mentions river coming in from west but this is the third one coming in from this direction. Made camp as I am doubtful which branch we take. With Police boy I went ahead for a couple of hours to try and find a track but cannot reconcile any of the country with Taylors description. Camped for day.

10th May Went on track for a couple of miles and climbed a mountain about 2000 ft to get view of country. The valley ahead of us seems to swing to East and I am frightened to bear in this direction as I will come into the main range which runs up to 12000 ft. Try to locate Mt Stolle and Vierkant but think they must be further ahead. Return to camp and find that kanakas have come down from the hills and on opposite bank. We make friendly contact and able to buy plenty of taro. The natives have no steel and are very hungry for it and anxious to trade. They are a very fine stamp of native and proved to be the best type of native we came across on the whole trip. There seems to be a fair size population and their villages back in the hills. In fact these natives are a remarkable contrast to any natives that we contacted on the whole trip. They have big gardens on the river flats and of taro only. The taro from this place was the best that we struck on the whole trip. The country on the Upper May was the only country that we came through that might warrant investigation for possibilities of mineral deposits. We had with us a short vocabulary of the language compiled by Patrol officer Black from Kelafomin and we found that the language here was very similar. I appointed Edgers to the task of learning what he could about the language and he did this from now onwards and made a remarkably good job of it. The natives say the name of their place is MIA-KATAVO. Camp at 600 ft

11th May We now start on our first mountain climb and in three hours we are at 2000 ft passing through a native village of 12 deserted houses. From Taylors description of the track we are satisfied we are on the track he took but as it proved latter he continued farther upstream and we were to the East of his track. The valley that I was frightened to continue up afterwards bore to the East. The local natives came with us and some of the boys gave their packs to them to carry. I told them to watch the natives but despite this they threw away two packs which we lost. At 3 pm we contacted further kanakas and at 5 pm came to ~~xxxx~~ the river we had left in the morning coming in from the west. It was a gorge here. The local natives got to work making a bridge and in a remarkably short time had one erected and we crossed. Camp was made in the dark and rain.

12th May Delay in leaving as the natives brought us a pig and native foods which we badly needed as we must conserve the small supply of rice we have. Payment for a pig is a 14" knife or small tommyhawk. The track went ~~xxxx~~ straight up the mountain for 1600 ft through a small hamlet of three houses and down to the river we had left this morning. We made camp at 1600 ft on the right bank. 3.250

13th May Kanaka guides still with us. Easy climbing to ~~xxxx~~ ft to a small garden hamlet. Our guides will not go further as they are frightened of the natives further on. The tribe that we have come through we have called the upper May natives and we are now entering the Mian min country. We go down to the head of a small stream and camp in heavy rain. The hamlet we passed through was called Nabit. Camp 1900 ft

14th May

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14th May. Crossed creek and climbed steadily to 3,500 feet and made camp.

15th May Continued to climb and crossed to crest of the Thurnwald range at about 4,300 ft. In the morning found a native woman dead on the track. She probably fell ill on track and died of starvation. At 11 am we arrived at a native village with native garden close to. Decide to camp. Sent out a line of boys under white armed guard to pull taro from garden as we must save our rice for the uninhabited country ahead. In the afternoon two natives arrive and we pay for the taro taken having saved all the stems of the taro. They are very delighted with their pay which is the small white cowrie. We find that the natives are very satisfied with one cowrie for enough taro for a feed for one boy and this scale we adopted throughout our trip and found to be satisfactory. We made camp in centre of village. The villages here always seem to be built on a spur. Generally about 12 houses in a village. Six houses each side of a square and one each end. The houses are well built and raised off the ground. A small balcony at the back of each house giving them a view of the country and enabling them to see the approach of any enemy. The villages are very clean. At dusk the natives left. Guard mounted for night.

16th May The two natives return but would not take us any further than to the beginning of the track. We are going to try and locate Factoria or Aikaman as called by Taylor and get on to his tracks. It was here that Taylor's party in 1938 were attacked. After a couple of hours we came to a new work clearing and had trouble in picking up a track and only after a couple of hours could we locate a faint track bearing to East but losing too much height to be the track to Factoria. We camp at 2,500.

17th May Go down to small stream running South so we know we must soon pick up the Clear River. Walk down stream and come out on to large stream which we follow down. This is the Ungentaman R. We leave this river on the right bank and climbed to a ridge 3,000 ft. We went along this ridge in Easterly direction then broke bush to the South and came to the Clear River or Ok Tu. We crossed this river and continued upstream hoping to pick up Taylor's track but the banks of the were so steep that we had to leave the stream and climb around cliffs. Camped about 4 PM. I went upstream with a police boy to see if I could locate Taylor's track and returned at dusk. I found that it would be impossible to get our party upstream as the river had to be crossed in several places and the current was too strong and the river too deep to cross with cargo and it took all our time to cross without carrying anything. Camp on bank of Clear River 2,100 ft.

18th May We have only 30 days rice left for the boys and in country where there are no kanakas so I have decided to cut bush and cross the Donner Range on a compass course. Left early and started to climb at once. Cutting bush all day and camp at 6,000 ft. No water.

19th May Left early and continue climbing to 6,200 and struck a kanaka pad. Continued South down the otherside of the mountain but after a short time decided to return to the ridge and continued along it in South West direction then in Southerly direction. Stopped at Noon and gave the boys half tin of meat each from our own provisions to save time in cooking and also on account of no water to cook in. In afternoon very hard going and having to cut bush along ridge. The ridge is lime stone. At 5 P.M. made camp but not enough room to erect the flys so had an uncomfortable night sitting up. Very cold 7,000 ft. Fortunately we were able to get water.

20th May Started climbing again and track very difficult as some of place sheer cliff and had to haul boys and cargo up on bush ropes. About 11 pm reached crest of range at 7,500 ft and got a very good view of the country to the West and North. We could locate Mt Stolle and Vierkant in the distance ~~xxx~~ to the North of the Thurnwald range. We could see the mountains to the West the other side of the Sepik R and clearly see the course of this river between the mountains. The mountains right over to Dutch New Guinea were very clear and looked to be every bit of 12,000 feet.

Crossing the range we got a view of the Donner valley and the Donner Mountains and the smoke from gardens the other side of the valley bearing to the East. Now descended the range bearing to the East and camped at 6,100 ft. With P.B. went out to scout for a track and located a good one. Stay about two hours and returned at dark.

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21st May We are now out of rice and must locate a village. The carriers are showing the effect of the trip. Of our line of 82 boys we have no mountain natives. Some of them come from Manus and over half from the Sepik and the rest from the lowlands so are not used to this mountain work. But there are no complaints. Pick up track located yesterday and go down spur of mountain but track gives out about 11 am. Have to start cutting bush again and get mixed up in the secondary growth of an old garden at the side of a gorge of small stream running into the Donner. These old gardens are found to be the worst travelling throughout our whole trip as we always have to cut our way through them and they are full of the stinging trees. We make very slow progress. Cross the stream gorge and climb to a new clearing for a garden then down into the Donner at a place where there is a big log felled enabling us to cross. The carriers have had ~~enough~~ enough and we make a ~~camp~~ on the bank of the river alongside a native garden. Natives begin to arrive and very friendly and their womanfolk with them. Buy a small sucking pig which is very acceptable to the party as we are nearly out of meat. The garden is very new so we get enough for the nights meal for our line paying the kanakas.

22nd May The kanakas brought in enough food for the day so we decide to have a day off and rest

23rd May Leave the Bank of Donner River and climb straight up to 5,500 ft passing through big gardens of Kau kau. We are shown the big specimens of Kau kau by our guides with a great deal of pride. The natives are very friendly. We come to a hamlet and the natives bring cooked Kau kau to us as presents. Move along a ridge and pass through a hamlet and make camp about 400 yard beyond. We are now on Taylor and Black's track, in fact we struck their track where we camped on the Donner River and felt a great deal of satisfaction at having cut bush for four days and arriving right at the spot we set out for. At this camp we get plenty of native foods and buy pigs so that our boys are able to have a real feast and eat as much as they like which is a change for them.

24th May An early start and continue along a ridge in Sou Easterly direction and still rising. We get a good view of the xi Donner Valley to the East and see a lot of villages on the Southern slopes of the valley. There seem to be no villages on the Northern slopes only a few gardens. The natives are full of ~~the~~ talk of the fight Taylor had with the Mian mins. Taylor in his report mentions that these people the Misinmin and Eliptimin are deadly enemies of the Mian min but from what I can gather they say they are friends. Early in the afternoon the rain comes down in torrents so we make camp and a very wet one at 6,700 ft

25th May Leave early and we pass through quite different country. It is a plateau with lot of water lying about much more open. We climb up a very short cliff and come on to a razor ridge and before us is the Kelafomin valley. We are at 7,200 feet and ~~xxx~~ in a saddle as the ridge rises to either side of us. We get a wonderful view. The mountains of the Victor Emanuel Range towering up on the Southern side of the valley and the mountains that the Sepik River run through to the West and another high ~~xxx~~ range to the East. We now make the decent into the valley and soon come to old native gardens the party have an exciting time trying to walk down logs and falling into salas bushes. We come to a small hamlet and contact the kanakas and move on crossing the Ok Rk and making camp just at the edge of a village. From this village we get a beautiful view of the valley to the West. Mt Bugeiyan stands out very clearly and it seems inaccessible and rises to a height of 10,000 ft I should say.

26th May Leave at 9 am and we have a short walk today. An easy climb from our last night camp at 5,500 ft to 5,900 feet. We are ~~light~~ light bush now and soon on to grass plains. We get good views of several villages dotted about the valley. Reached Kelafomin village which is situated out in the clear grass country. The ground around about is a bit wet. We make camp near the village and have a little trouble in getting native foods as the natives say that their gardens are some distance away.

27th May We move two miles to the East to a spot where Taylor and Black had their base camp. It is a very good dry place. Taylor had told me to get in touch with a native FEMSEP who he had found very useful ~~and had~~ dealings with Korn of Ward Williams party previously. Femsep was away hunting but turned up next day and we found him to be very intelligent and helpful.

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We are experiencing some trouble in getting native foods. The natives are willing enough to give us food but there is a shortage. The drought that was prevalent all over the Territory last year has had a serious effect on the native food supply here and we were to find this the same throughout the rest of our journey in the high country. Also we could not get many pigs as Ward Williams party had made this place their headquarters also P.C. Black had stopped sometime and the natives in their eagerness to obtain knives and axes had traded their pigs and are now feeling the shortage or rather relieved after the other parties had left that most of their pigs were gone and were not going to be caught again. We stopped here three days and gave all the men a good rest which was badly needed. The natives were very friendly and did eventually bring us native foods and a few pigs. The climate in this valley is wonderful and really a lovely spot. The valley is very small enclosed by mountains on all sides and some of them going up to 12,000 ft. The population is not very large.

30th May With four natives from here as guides we move off for PARAMIN. The Paramins have a reputation of being very fierce and are deadly enemies of the Kelafofins so our guides are very nervous. They have shaved and taken off all their ornaments and put on lap lags so that they might be taken as belonging to our party but I am afraid that this will not be of much use and it proved so and they were recognized at once when we got to Paramin but the natives there were very friendly to them. Crossed the Ok Um and camped at 5,000 ft. 31st May Off at 8 am. About mid day a message came from the rear of the line that Malicki or Jimmy the one as we call him had black water. We were on a ridge and impossible to camp so we made a litter for him and with a couple of the party pushed on to find a good camp site. Crossed the Ok Um and found a native garden. Surprised a native who sitting down in a watch tower and soon showed him we were friends and he ran off to get his friends to bring in native food. We made our camp close to the garden. The natives proved to be very friendly throughout our stay here and we were able to get plenty of native foods. We got Kau kau here for the first time and plenty of sugar cane. Made a bush house for Jimmy. It is impossible for the party to move on as with blackwater it is essential that the patient is not moved a yard. Jimmy is progressing well. Picwell is on the job with him all the time and doing good work. It is only five minutes walk from our camp to the banks of the Sepik which is a fast running and shallow stream here. The water is icy gold. The natives put on a small sing sing for us one night. These natives are a much better stamp than the Kelafofins and had very little contact with whites as the two previous parties did not make camps here.

1st June. Jimmy still in bed and he is clearing up so there might be some doubt as to it being blackwater but some other kidney trouble but he will have to remain in bed for sometime and might be couple of weeks so I have decided to split the party. I will take with me Hindwood, Mason and Odgers and 41 boys. Up to date we have had a description of the country from Taylor's report who went from Kelafofin to the May River. Also a sketch map not giving any details but sufficient to be a guide to us but from now we have nothing but a general map of the Territory and Papua which one buys from the Post Office and has no details on it. Korn of the Ward Williams expedition walked over from the Fly River to this valley but we do not know what route he took. Also Karius and Champion two Officers of the Papuan Govt crossed over from Fly to the Sepik but we have no idea where they crossed. Taylor tells me that we can cross over the range at about 7,600 ft to village Bolivip on the other side of range and will miss the limestone and will take perhaps two days but not having done the trip told me not to rely on this information. We are now out of all food for the boys and must depend on native foods and only about 10 bins of 12 oz meats left for ourselves. We leave about 10 am and cross the Sepik where it is only up to our knees, the natives call it the Ok Takin. We climb the grass foothills and make camp at 5,500 ft in the OXOMIN country. The natives bring up plenty of food.

5th June We are able to obtain some guides to take us across to Bolivip. They say that the only track is over the range and that the pass is too rough and the stones will cut the boys feet about. From what we can gather it is three days across but this is the time for the natives and we will take longer with our loads. We can carry about 750 lbs of native food.

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about 750 lbs which is only enough for about three days taking into consideration the meal we have before we leave so will have to cut down a lot on the rations. We climb straight up to 7,300 ft and gave the boys a small meal. Our guides run by taking some knives but we pick up with three natives who are making the trip across. We continue to climb and latter in the afternoon come on to a place where like a bush fire has burnt out all the timber and exposed the limestone and we can get an idea of what we are walking over. This place is just limestone pinnacles and on every side deep chasms, some of them 50 to 100 ft deep and others we cannot see the bottom. It is very bad going and the narrow logs from one pinnacle to another make it very dangerous. About 5.30 we reach a ridge 8,800 ft and drop down a few hundred feet. Make a native shelter at dark. Hindwood is with me and three boys the rest of the party are still behind. They had to make camp when dark set in and had a bad night. Mason had the worst of it as he had to step the other side of the ridge about 8,000 ft and sit down on the track all night and could not move a yard for fear of falling down a chasm. It rained in the night which did not improve things and the cold was intense.

6th June By noon the rest of the party arrived. I sent back some boys who had come with me to carry a little extra food, with a note to Petterson giving him what information I could about the track. We did a short walk and camped at 8,450 ft. We are now in the real limestone country which is often described very well as the Broken Bottle Country. We have called it "Walter Disney Country" as it reminds us of the grotesque and fantastical country he draws in his cartoons. The decayed vegetation that has fallen for centuries has formed a mat over the limestone otherwise it would be impossible to cross over this barrier and we cannot help wondering how the natives ever found and made a track over herein the first place and is really a wonderful feat to have done so. The country maintains the same height across about 8,500 to 9,500 feet. It is a sea of limestone ridges and pinnacles. There is no water and the boys suffered badly from thirst. We were able to obtain some water by squeezing the moss which is every where. The timber is quite thick and all hardwoods. There is quite a lot of pine growing. Fortunately plenty of Pandanus so had material for making roofs for our houses each night.

7th June We camp at 8,000 ft

8th June At noon we reached 9,300 ft. Just after this I had the misfortune to loose the Aneroid which was a tremendous loss. I consider an Aneroid is just as important as a compass in crossing over this country. One can get their direction from the sun and stars but height is very hard to judge. Latter on when we got down over the barrier and seeking navigable water we felt the loss of the Aneroid.

9th June About 2 PM. made the ridge of the southern side of the barrier of the Victor Emmanuel range and should say we were about 10,000 ft. We were clouded in and unable to get a view of the country ahead which was a great disappointment and would have been most helpful to us in deciding our course. We now dropped straight down for about 4,000 ft to the Ok Bol and made camp. Had a very bad night as it was too late to erect flys properly and had to sit up in the rain all night and no food left.

10th June Several of the Bolorivip natives came up and guided us to their place which was by a track running down the Ok Bol. The river soon disappeared under the limestone and the track now ran along the right bank keeping about same height while the river dropped away. After three hours bad walking came to the village. The natives were very friendly but said that they had no native foods to spare and they themselves were hungry. We commenced to make camp opposite one of the hamlets but rain set and the boys were so weak from the walk over the barrier and lack of food that I arranged to take over four of the village houses. The natives would not bring us any taro and our line had not eaten since 11 the previous day and had been on very light rations for days now. I was able to buy a pig which helped.

11th June Able to procure a very small supply of taro and yam

12th June Impossible to move the state the boys are in and they must have food. Place two shields one behind the other and a big post and demonstrate what a .303 can do. I then gave the natives empty rice bags and sent some of our boys with them and a white escort to their gardens. They bring in the bags filled with taro. The natives advise us to go to DUAP which is to the west and two days away. So we make ready our taro packs enough to last us three days. The natives remember Korn but we cannot get any further information by that track he came to this place. The natives that had come over with us were going back and I sent a letter to Petterson telling him that this place was short of food and that I could not gain any information as to any tracks leading to navigable rivers and that there seemed no track ahead of us and chances of little food.

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13th June This morning the natives say DUAP is four days away and the best way is to the West to the Fening River and that Korn came this way. As I would rather work towards the west as I am frightened of getting on to the Strickland by going East we decide to go to the Fenings. Nine of the locals accompany us. Track is along the side of the mountain, very wet and muddy. We are glad to be away from Bolorivip as it has rained every day whilst there and we have not seen the sun. It is a very wet and depressing spot situated at foot of mountain that rises to a height of ~~xxx~~ about 10,000 feet. The natives would give us food but they were really short and I think this is a chronic state with them and they live from hand to mouth. We cross the Ok Anil and make camp. During the night the natives cleared off taking with them 5 knives and 2 axes.

14th June Decided we must return to recover the stolen trade for if the natives get away with this they will take it for a sign of weakness and may do more than steal from the party following. We hide our native foods in the bush and make a quick trip back. Advance on the village with caution being prepared for ambush. The hamlet we had camped at before is deserted but adjoining hamlet about 200 yards is occupied. A native sees us and they gather their bows and arrows and make off. I clear all the bush around our hamlet and occupy all the houses. Sent out parties under whites to all the hamlets which are all within a half mile and gather in all bows and arrows. We collected about 2,000 arrows.

15th June. Mason and Self with our line went to the gardens and collected native foods. Two pigs landed into the village this afternoon and provided us with meat for ourselves and boys. Natives hanging about in the bush so Odgers sang out to them to come in and bring back stolen trade and that we were friends. No response.

16th June. Some natives came after Odgers had called out to them several times. Explained to them that we had returned to recover the stolen goods. They said that they were very fed up with sleeping out in the cold and would bring in the stolen goods and asked if they could come back to their hamlet nearby which we agreed to. One native ALAMAL was arrested as he was one of those implicated in the stealing.

18th June Some of the stolen trade was returned and for balance we got pigs as payment. Paid them in Tambu for all the Tarc we had taken and they all seemed well pleased. With the native we had arrested as guide we left. Another native decided to accompany us. Camped at our previous camp.

19th June Crossed OK Kinnin and camped on side of mountain.

20th June Crossed headwaters of OK Fenning and in afternoon made camp in native garden. Paid our guides and sent them back. They were delighted with their payment of a knife each.

21st June. Made contact with the Faomina who took us to their village call SAMOVII. They treated us wonderfully well and brought us plenty of Tarc and sold us pigs. Someone had been here but I do not think Kora properly Karina and Chimpian.

22nd June Rested. Hinwood sat on a log and made motions of paddling and one boy said "Canoe" and on questioning they say about 5 days away on the Fenning are canoes.

23rd June. Rain prevented early start. We proceeded down the banks of a river the OK ~~Amil~~ when crossed it also another stream and climbed a good 2,000 feet or more and came on to a good track which lead South. After an hour along this the guides we had said road branched off to right. We did not like leaving this well defined track. Camped in an old garden.

24th June Bow out of food again. Track leads up and down mountains in easterly and then southerly direction. Sight our first Sac sac tree which is a very welcome sight for means we can now cut our own food and Sac sac is less weight to carry. Cross the OK Anil and then side it. A lot of cutting bush today which is slow and hard work. Rise up from river to ridge to a small Hamlet of four houses. Natives surprised and delighted to see us and do not think they have seen whites before. We are able to get food. We have found that it is generally necessary to introduce what we call "The bag system". The natives we find it hard to make understand that we want food for all our line so we give them bags and with our boys go to their gardens and we have found that they readily get the idea and fill the bags and when they return with the bags and I pay them they are delighted.

25th June Rested. Climate is much milder and estimate our height about 3000

26th June Drop straight down to junction of Ok Anil and the Ok Wenik.

Follow down the Wenik in easterly direction side a garden

We seem to have information they say they have heard the Police Booles

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and come out on to Junction of Wenik and Ok Fenning. The Fenning is about 100 yards wide and over ones head. Running swiftly. Odgers and I swam to other side of Fenning and looked for tracks but could not find any. On return to camp found that the three guides had cleared off with three knives. I had warned our boys every day on the trip never to let go of their knives as it would always lead to trouble.

27th June Rivers in flood. Send back Police Boys and some of line to buy food and recover knives.

28th June Making raft to cross Ok Wenik to get on to Right bank of Fenning.

29th June Cross over in raft make camp. Boys return say village deserted.

30th June. Proceed downstream. Ahead of us we can see a mountain range coming in from the East and another coming in from the West down to Fenning but looks as if there will be a pass through them. The country is level and big flats on both sides of the river and looks as if a days walk will bring us to navigable water and we can make canoes. Good walking. About noon have to do a lot of cutting through old garden. About 2 PM. find that we must climb over a spur running down to the river and this turned out to be a bad three cures as it was a miniature "Walter Disney" and we had to cut our way over it. Climbed down to the river and we are very disappointed for the river is now full of boulders and raging torrent and looks as if the two mountain ranges are going to make a gorge. Camp.

1st July. Went out scouting with P.B. last night but could find no track down the river. We make back from the river and gain height and make to ledge running around foot of mountain. The mountain rises in a perpendicular cliff for a 1,000 feet above us. The mountain is now coming in close to river. We continue down the river sometimes on edge of water climbing over huge limestone boulders and other times threading our way in between limestone boulders on the small ledge running a foot of cliff. About 4 PM. The mountain runs right down to edge of river. With the P.B. climb the cliff face to see if we can find a way over but impossible and get into difficulties in trying to get down again. It was just as well we did not find a way over as we afterwards found out the gorge continued for miles and having only one meal left we would have been in trouble and at least a lot of the boys lost. Had a talk with the others and decided to return upstream and get food. Walked till 7 PM and made camp in rain and dark. Issued our last food.

2nd July. Returned along our tracks and made our camp at Junction of Wenik and Fenning in afternoon. It was easier going as we had our track already cut. That had taken us three hours on the limestone ridge to cut through we did in half an hour returning. No food today

3rd July. Returned to Junction of Anil and Wenik where there is a stand of Sac sac. Sent party to occupy a garden to assure our food supply.

4th July Boys on cutting Sac Sac. Eric and party arrive at village.

5th July. Eric's party join us at camp here. Cutting Sac sac.

On leaving Feramin Petterson was left in charge of the party there. Jimmy was soon over his illness but Petterson fell ill with very bad fever and was soon in a critical condition. Pickwell gave him injections of Atabrin. It was 19th June before he was fit to get on the track again but he should have laid up for a further week but was anxious to join our party. It took his party eight days to get to Bolirivip and they had a very bad time in the crossing and were reduced to living on two taros a day. Also they struck rain all the way over. Arriving at Bolirivip there was little food for our two stays there had taken a lot of the food and they were unable to get pigs as the natives had taken them away. Also I think we had the stronger line of boys in some respects but there boys did a wonderful job and never complained. They left on 30th June and came through to Faamin and had a very good reception there like we did. By the time they reached us they were out of food again. They had the advantage of the track being cut for them all the way and I was able to leave notes for them at each camp with information about the road. But they had less food than our party. I was astonished to see the change in all the party and they had all lost a lot of weight and the lack of food was telling on them.

15th July We have now cut Sac sac sufficient to give us a range of six days from the Fenning River. The sac sac has been made into baskets of 25 lbs each. We sent our the Police boy Forhan and he was able to connect the kanakas and we have three in custody as guides. Odgers spends some time each day questioning them about the roads and they never have been down the river to canoes and all they can give us is

Mr. Rivers hands information. They say they have been the place. Boles.

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so this will be Korn's drome. Leave with Petterson, Odgers and Atkinson
16th July Spent part of yesterday and today building a kunda bridge
across the Fenning. The span could be about 100 feet and the boys made
a good job of it. Move the party over and make camp.
The rest of the party are bringing down the cargo and sac sac.
18th July Left with Odgers and seven boys to go ahead and find a way over
the range to navigable river. We will have to cut bush and this takes a
lot of time if we go ahead will enable the main party to move much quicker
and save food. We do not know as to what one of the headwaters of the
Fly River we are on but think it is the Ok Wa mai but we may be on the Fly
as we made a lot of westing after coming over the range but I think perhaps
we are on one of the tributaries that run into the main Fly.
We cross the Gk Koup and the Ok Ing in the morning and track is good going
down the side of the Fenning. About noon we come to what the Kanaka we have
with us calls the areodrome and we find that it was a camp of Korn's and
a clearing where he had food and stores dropped to him by parachute.
We cannot find any tracks and have to cut our way. Make camp in heavy rain
and it does not stop till 10 pm.
19th July Off early and picked up Korn's track and an old camp. Also a
mark on a tree with a broad arrow so this might be a mark of Karius &
Champion if they came this way. We climb to approx 2,000 feet and come
on to a limestone barrier. Make camp
20th July All day crossing from one spur to another and siding the gorge
through bad limestone country.
21st July Same as yesterday and drop down a few hundred feet in
afternoon to a flat ledge. No tracks cutting bush.
22nd July Cutting bush till noon. The river bears away to West so cut
over a mountain and pick up a camp of Korn's but soon loose the track again.
At 2 pm the rain came down and was so heavy that unable to pick our way
through the limestone so make camp. Send boys out cutting track for
tomorrow. Rained till well into night and everything wet.
23rd July After couple hours walk come to the Fenning river and it is
a wonderful sight. It is now a big river with plenty of water alright for
canoes. Very slow going this afternoon as we have to cut through heavy
kunda and bush. Make camp on bank of river.
24th July Laid up with poisoned foot. Set boys to cutting a sac sac
as we are out of food. The sac just yields a meal. Very little Sac sac
here.
25th July Eric and party arrive and made a quick trip over. This was last
night and they are on their way this morning to try and locate Sac sac as
they are nearly out of food. Pickwell stops with me as I cannot move with my
leg. Keep 10 boys and set them to work making a canoe. Petterson left me
sac sac for three days going a bit short for his party.
28th July Canoe finished and launched and boys go across stream and cut
a good sac sac. On returning get caught in flood and canoe sinks and swept
downstream. Decide to send Pickwell on in morning and I will remain with
a couple of boys as I cannot walk yet.
29th July Find canoe sustained no damage but best for Pickwell to go on
as the river is flooding and not too safe with a big load in canoe.
I leave in afternoon and have thrilling trip as river is running rapidly
and lot of rapids. Fortunately I have the best of the canoe boys with me.
Pick up Hind cod, Mason who are cutting Sac Sac. Petterson with rest of
party gone ahead to try and locate village. Pickwell arrives at dusk.
What had taken him a day to walk took me about an hour in the canoe.
30th July Left in canoe. River still running fast and lot of rapids.
31st July Contact Petterson, Atkinson, Odgers and Jimay who have contacted
Kanakas and crossed the river and camped near some old gardens. They were
only able to obtain a very little food. The Kanakas seem to be nomads and
a house back in the hills where they are cutting sac sac. They have one
canoe and very crude. Decide to make a base here and cut canoes.
1st August Send boys out to locate trees and stand of Sac sac trees.
2nd August Hindwood and party arrive and tell them to remain on other side
of river as good canoe trees are scarce this side and they also have a good
stand of sac sac in the hills nearby. The natives visit us but are a poor
lot and have no native foods. We purchased two pigs off them whilst here.
17th August We have made nine canoes mostly from cedar. Make a raft of two
of them for the cargo. Two nights ago the Kanakas entered the camp at night and
stole three packets of knives but is no good chasing them as they will be
miles away in the mountains now and it is more important for us to be getting
on. All the whites are showing the lack of food as it is three months now that
we have been living on native foods and never more than two meals a day.

Mauching a susan now. Seaway system. River is flowing

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very rapidly. Hindwood with his party from the other side of the river got away a little later and one of their canoes got caught in the rapids and they lost a lot of gear and had to pull into the bank and made three of their canoes into a raft.

We pulled up at gardens on the river bank and bought some native food. I went ahead and located a camp site and lucky in shooting a pig just after our arrival. Patterson and his party arrived later. Hindwood and rest of party did not arrive until after midnight.

16th August Left about 5 am to go ahead and shoot game and locate breakfast camp for party. From now on I leave a few hours earlier than the rest of the party and stop about 7 am and send a couple of boys shooting and move off again when the party arrives and locate the camp for the night and have a house for cargo and Patterson and myself to sleep in.

19th August Locate some Kanakas working sac sac just off the river but they go bush at my approach. Take some tobacco and shells as payment. About 2 P.M. came to a place that has been some base camp. A lot of empty petrol drums in stacks and an areodrome on the other side of river so we think this must be Ward Williams base camp and as we latter learned was so and called Oorville. All the houses had fallen down but the grass was not long and we had an excellent camp site. We shot four pigs that afternoon so decided to remain the next day and have a rest. The river is flowing slower now and I estimate we are making about 3 miles an hour.

21st August After travelling four hours locate a good stand of sac sac and as our supply is low decide to make camp here. During the morning met some natives in canoes and Hindwood who latter saw them talked to them in Motuan but could get little information from them.

27th August We now have cut about 1600 lbs sac sac which will last us 3 days and the river is rising and is under our houses so we must move on. I leave at 4 am and party follow latter. At 6 am pass a big river coming in on the right bank. This must be the Alice and this point Diabertis Junction. A little further back about 7 hours we passed a stream coming in on the left bank which we now take to be the Elevala and before that a large island which must have been Macrossan and before that a big stream coming in from East which would be the Palmer.

30th August We have been getting in some good days of thirteen hours and more and cannot be too far off the Strickland. I should say about 80 miles. We locate a good spot for a camp where there are a lot of old Kanaka houses made by the natives when they have come down to the river. The shoot boy locates a good stand of sac sac so we decide to take advantage of this and make our camp and cut. So far we have passed no villages on the banks of the river and seen no more natives. We went ashore at two places here coconuts had been planted on high ground and from the way planted by the Government. It was great to get some coconuts and to mix them with our sac sac.

7th September This has been a good camp plenty of dry ground and getting quite a lot of game. We have now sac sac to give us a range of 12 days I gather from Patterson who looks after this. I leave early and party follow. Connect some natives late in afternoon and able to get some tobacco from them. They are very friendly. Cannot locate any dry ground for a camp so stop and cook. Rest of party arrive. Decide to travel all night.

8th September Camp 4 pm. We are travelling through very swampy country now and no Kanakas.

9th September Passed a large village situated a few miles off the river and in Dutch Territory but too far away for us to investigate. Tried to locate a barrad in to the place but could not see any. Went ashore to see if any roads and shot a very big pig so decided to camp for the day. During the night was awakened by boys crying out and found that one of the Manus monkeys Samial had a python wound all around him from his legs to his neck. I had my revolver with me and toreh and shot the snake. The bullet went through the snake and through the boys leg but only just under the skin. I had to take the risk of perhaps injuring his leg as the python would soon have crushed him. Put two more bullets into the snake. It was 18 feet long.

10th September Moved off early and passed the Strickland at 11-30 am. Stopped for dinner about 5 pm and then travelled on through the night. Continued on all next day and through the night

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18th September Continued on downstream and camped 4 pm.

18th September Contacted the village constable of TO TOMA and gain information as to villages downstream. He does not know if there any white at Daru.

18th September As the river widens we are experiencing some trouble with the seas and several times the party had to make camp. Also we have to travel with the fall of the tide now. Made BARAMUBA village early this day and learn that the Government is still functioning at Daru. There is an entry in the village book of a medical officers visit of 29th August so this is the best news since we left the other side. It was not unlikely that the Japs might have been at Daru and we would have to run the gauntlet here and proceed to Thursday Island by canoes. About 11 pm I arrived at Maderi Plantation and very agreeably surprised to find that Mr Wood whom I knew in Rabaul had just taken over this place. It was great to get a bath and feed.

19th September The rest of the party arrived today having been held up by heavy seas.

20th September Departed for Daru by cutter

21st September Arrived about 8 pm at Daru and reported to Captain Vertigan. The next day handed over the boys.

John M. ...
35/11/42
Daru

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Report of Murder of Patrol Officer R Strudwick

After the fight at Angorum on the 20th March all the Police left the station, some going to the coast, others up the Namu and further boys went up the main river. Most of these boys were only desirous of making their way home.

On the 21st March B.O. Jones sent a radio to Patrol Officer Strudwick at Yimas telling him to come to Timbunki at once and that Ellis and police had taken Angorum station.

Strudwick on receipt of the radio proceeded at once to Timbunki on his own. He was not clear as to whether all at Yimas had to go to Timbunki but as there was a large quantity of stores at Yimas he decided to leave the other whites Messrs White, Piskwell, Gellin and Atkinson remain and look after the stores.

He arrived at Timbunki just before dusk on the 22nd March. He had with him one Police Boy. He was met by the Police Boy stationed at Timbunki. He walked to the rest house and noticed some police boys standing near a house. He questioned them as to what they were doing and they replied that they had been sent upstream on some work by Ellis. Strudwick went to the rest house and his personal boys prepared his evening meal. About 7 pm while sitting down at his meal one of the Police boys crept up to the house and shot him. He fell to the ground and another police boy jumped up on to the veranda of the house and shot him again. The police dragged him down to the edge of the river. He was unconscious but still alive. They threw him into the river. The police then went through all his gear.

These police boys 5 in number arrived at Timbunki early that afternoon and told the Talassa Police Boy stationed there that they had killed all the masters at Angorum and that Ellis had sent them upstream and told them to kill any whites they met. The police boy alleges that he thought they were only boasting and the story not true. It appears that he was too scared to warn Strudwick but did tell the Police boy accompanying Strudwick who also failed to warn Strudwick.

Next morning the murderers went up stream to Angorman and made the Talassa Police boy follow them but he lagged behind in his canoe and later returned to Timbunki and reported to me on my arrival.

I cross examined him. I then sent him to Angorman where I was told there were some police boys who had cleared out after and during the fight at Angorum and that being forced into the fight wanted to clear themselves and report. I sent for them and got two in.

From them I got all the details of the murder. Also I compiled a list of all the police serving in the district and was able to account for the whereabouts of nearly all them. A full report was made out and sent to the District Officer through A.P.C. Bates.

The murderers moved into the Chambri lakes and entrenched themselves on an island and got another Police boy to join them. They later murdered five or perhaps six others whites mention of which I have made in my evacuation report and a detailed report I sent through to the District Office. The above is only a brief report with no details.

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Summary of Report

Early in January 1942 the District Officer, J.H. Jones drew up a scheme for the evacuation of civilians and Government Officers from the Sepik District in case an evacuation became necessary. This scheme was drawn up in case of an enemy attack on Newak by bombing and an enemy landing. It was therefore necessary to have some of the plans into action at once.

A site was chosen in the hills at the back of Newak where stores were taken and an emergency wireless station set up. Another base was made at the head of the Kariari River at Yimas where stores from Maprik, Angorum and Aitape were to be sent. This site was convenient to either move inland or to go down the river and then proceed by sea. It was thought more than likely that the route by sea for evacuation would be closed.

When Rabaul, Salamao, Lae and Madang were bombed the District Officer gave the order for those wishing to join an evacuation party to proceed to Yimas. With some of his staff he moved to his base behind Newak and a watching post was still kept at Aitape. It was made very clear to all civilians that the evacuation was voluntary. Stores were removed to Yimas and most of the civilians in the District went to Yimas.

After bombing Madang the Japs did not continue further North with their activities as was expected so a halt was called in the evacuation plan and the District Officer was in touch with Headquarters at Wan and Port Moresby to see if an evacuation could be arranged by Air or Sea.

During this period the civilians at Yimas became very restless as can be understood with a large number of men couped up on a very small island that you could walk around in five minutes.

Gradually they drifted down to Angorum where A.D.O. Ellis was in charge. Ellis from the beginning had told many people that he would not leave his station.

Then came the order that all men over 15 were to be evacuated civilians and Administration Officers and all others were called for service. This put an end to any plans for evacuation.

Ellis was ordered to take all overage men to the Ramu by the Small Ramu thence up the Ramu Valley and join D.O. Oakley. Latter this was altered to a route down the coast to Bogadjum thence inland. Ellis refused to go both times.

A.D.O. Taylor was sent from Newak to take over the station from A.D.O. Ellis who refused to hand over. Ellis told quite a number of people that he would never leave the station and he had all the police going about armed and with a 100 rounds of ammunition on them. He himself was always escorted by a Police boy.

Word came that D.O. Jones was coming to Angorum and two days before he due Ellis decided to hand over to Taylor and things looked quite alright. On the morning of 20th March Ellis appeared at the District Officer with a revolver in his hand and backed by a line of Police boys and gave Taylor and others half an hour to get off the station otherwise he would put them off.

A fight ensued which lasted about three hours. Ellis had all the Police about 50 all entrenched around his house and it soon became clear that they would not be dislodged without loss of lives on our side so it was decided best to retire to Marienberg and meet Jones who was on his way upstream. Unfortunately Taylor was wounded in the groin whilst getting away on the "Thetis". He was operated on at Marienberg and recovered.

On D.O. Jones arrival it was decided to return to Angorum so a small party went upstream in the "Thetis" and on landing and cautiously advanced on Ellis's house found the station deserted and that Ellis was dead, having shot himself.

Before the Police cleared off Ellis had told them to go upstream and kill any whites they saw.

Patrol Officer Strudwick who had been wired to come to Timbunki was murdered on his arrival there by some of the Police.

Many of the Police came back to Timbunki and Angorum to give themselves up. They stated they had been forced into joining Ellis and did not wish to be in any trouble.

Some of the leaders of the Police entrenched themselves on an island in the Chambri lakes. From there they made a trip up the Krosari and attacked a party of miners there killing G. Eichorn, J. Milton, J. Mitchell, R. Beckett, a Chinaman Ah Sang. It was not known if young Eichorn got away or was murdered.

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I left Timbunki with my party comprising Messrs Pickwell (Medical Officer), Adams (Clerk), Patterson, Hindoo, Atkinson, Mason, Malicki (interpreter) and self.

We left Timbunki after recruiting a line from that place for the trip on the 14th April. It took us to 27th April to get to our departure point from the "Thetis" on the May River. On the trip up we recruited the rest of our carriers. We now had 82 carriers.

Our route to Daru was up the May River by canoe thence walking to the head of the river. Crossed the Thurnwald range to Clear River thence over the Bonner Range to Bonner River and over another range into the Kelafomin valley. From there across the limestone barrier to the head of the Fly River and over another limestone barrier to the Feaning River (head of the Fly). Made canoes here and finished the rest of the journey by canoe to Maderi Plantation near the mouth of the Fly River and by car to Daru here we reported to Capt Vertigan.

We were unable to carry many stores and by 20th May we had finished our rice and had to rely on native foods for the rest of the trip. We arrived at Daru on the 21st September so we had four months on native foods for our line. We took only a small supply of corned beef for ourselves and a few tins of soups and a little tea and coffee and we were out of stores for ourselves by beginning of June so the whites had to live on native foods for nearly four months with a pig now and again. In the high country no game was shot as we had to conserve our small supply of ammunition for defence purposes and we anticipated that no one would be at Daru and we would have to cross the Torres Straights and down the Queensland coast. It was only on arriving at Maderi Plantation at the end of our journey that we learnt that we did not have to face a trip across the Straits.

Only one native was lost on the trip and he died of pneumonia. The boys stood up wonderfully to the trip and after crossing the limestone barrier were in a very bad way. For a great deal of the trip they were on short rations. Once we got on to the Fly River they picked up a little. The whites were getting in a very weak state near the end of the trip for the diet of Taro and latter Sac sac alone began to tell. However there were only two cases of real sickness, Malicki was laid up with blackwater or kidney trouble and Patterson had a very bad case of fever and was in a critical state for a while.

Owing to Malicki's illness the party had to divide for a while and Patterson took charge of the party remaining behind. They joined the main party after being separated for a month.

No trouble was experienced on the trip with natives and not a shot fired. The natives did on two or three occasions steal knives and axes but most of these were recovered.

The trip took us 148 days from time of leaving "Thetis". About ten days were spent in resting. That took up the time mostly, was when we had to stop and cut Sac sac and it took us a week each time to cut sufficient to give us a range of about 8 days.

We had a sketch map of the route from the May to Kelafomin and a description of that part of the trip from A.D.O. Taylor but unfortunately we got off his track very early and had to make our way by compass and cutting bush. For the rest of the trip we had no reports and only a map of the two Territories that gave no details and was of little use so that we had to do a lot of cutting our own track which was very slow work. None of the country we passed through could you say was thickly populated really the opposite very sparsely populated. Food was scarce throughout the trip and the severe drought of 1941 had its effect and made food scarcer.

The best type of natives that we met were from the Upper May River and they stood out way above all other natives we met. The only country that passed through that might be worthy of investigation by the prospector would be the Upper May River. We did not have time to carry out any prospecting but this country certainly has good indications

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Mr. Jones instructed me to bring all stores down from Yinas to Angorum and to pick up Messrs Millagan & Scarson Patrol Officers at Timbunki and proceed to head of May River where a base was to be established by Messrs Millagan & Scarson and I was to take a party of civilians across New Guinea to Daru.

After he received the news of murder of Strudwick and the further desertion of police from a base at Yamangu he ordered me to proceed on the evacuation trip without Messrs Millagan & Scarson, taking J.O. Hodgekiss with me to return on the "Thetis" after bringing our party as far as we could go up the May River.

Already 15 whites had left just after the Angorum fight on the "Hercules" and they eventually reached Australia.

I left Timbunki with my party comprising Messrs Pickwell (Medical post) Officers (Adm Clerk) Patterson, Hindood, Atkinson, Mason, Malicki (miners) and self.

We left Timbunki after recruiting a line from that place for the trip on the 14th April. It took us to 27th April to get to our departure point from the "Thetis" on the May River. On the trip up we recruited the rest of our carriers. We now had 82 carriers.

Our route to Daru was up the May River by canoes thence walking to the head of the river. Crossed the Thurnwald range to Clear River thence over the Donner Range to Donner River and over another range into the Kelafomin valley. From there across the limestone barrier to the head of the Fly River and over another limestone barrier to the Fening River (head of the Fly). Made canoes here and finished the rest of the journey by canoe to Maderi Plantation near the mouth of the Fly R and by cutter to Daru where we reported to Capt Vertigan.

We were unable to carry many stores and by 20th May we had finished our rice and had to rely on Native foods for the rest of the trip. We arrived at Daru on the 21st September so we had four months on native foods for our line. We took only a small supply of tinned beef for ourselves and a few tins of soups and a little tea and coffee and we were out of stores for ourselves by beginning of June so the whites had to live on native foods for nearly four months with a pig now and again. In the high country no game was shot as we had to conserve our small supply of ammunition for defence purposes and we anticipated that no one would be at Daru and we would have to cross the Torres Straights and down the Queensland coast. It was only on arriving at Maderi Plantation at the end of our journey that we learnt that we did not have to face a trip across the Straits.

Only one native was lost on the trip and he died of pneumonia. The boys stood up wonderfully to the trip and after crossing the limestone barrier were in a very bad way. For a great deal of the trip they were on short rations. Once we got on to the Fly River they picked up a little. The whites were getting in a very weak state near the end of the trip for the diet of fare and latter Sac sac alone was not tall. However there were only two cases of real sickness, Malicki was laid up with blackwater or kidney trouble and Patterson had a very bad go of fever and was in a critical state for a while.

Owing to Malicki's illness the party had to divide for a while and Patterson took charge of the party remaining behind. They joined the main party after being separated for a month.

No trouble was experienced on the trip with natives and not a shot fired. The natives did on two or three occasions steal knives and axes but most of these were recovered.

The trip took us 148 days from time of leaving "Thetis". About ten days were spent in resting. That took up the time mostly, was when we had to stop and cut Sac sac and it took us a week each time to cut sufficient to give us a change of about 8 days.

We had a sketch map of the route from the May to Kelafomin and a description of that part of the trip from A.D.O. Taylor but unfortunately we got off track very early and had to make our way by compass and cutting back. For the rest of the trip we had no reports and only a map of the two territories that gave no details and was of little use so that we had to do a lot of cutting our own track which was very slow work. None of the country we passed through could you say was thickly populated really the opposite very sparsely populated. Food was scarce throughout the trip and the severe drought of 1941 had its effect and made food scarcer.

The best type of natives that we met were from the Upper May River and they stood out above all other natives we met. The only country that passed through that might be worth of investigation by the prospector would be the Upper May River. We did not have time to carry out any prospecting but this country certainly has good indications

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Good timber was seen in many places throughout the trip but in such places as being impossible to get.

The timber on the upper Fly where we made canoes might be worthy of investigation.

Regarding trade. The Natives on the May River are very keen on steel ware and the small cowrie.

The natives of Mian min and Donner River are also keen on knives, axes and the cowrie shell.

In the Ketafomin valley they will take Cowrie shell, knives and axes and also want salt, matches, mirrors and other small articles of trade which we did not have. This same trade is what is demanded all the rest of the way over.

The language of which we had a small vocabulary from A.D.O Taylor is very similiar from the Upper May River right across to Bolivip and even farther. In fact it was rather astonished how far the same language extended.

Two Police boys were included in the party. Silia from Kieta and Porhau from Manus. Silia was in his first contract and did not have the experience of the other boy but did a good job and always willing. Porhau did a very good job and was at the head of the line throughout. His energy was amazing and after a hard days cutting bush and on arriving at camp would go out scouting for tracks or cutting the road for the next day. Coming over the last limestone barrier he cut bush from early morning leaving an hour before the main party and carry on till we stopped for kia but he would not stop and continued on cutting and then eat a little when we caught up to him. He would cut through all afternoon and after arriving at camp go on for another hour or more cutting for the next day.

All the rest of the boys were good workers and when things were tough did not complain except to indulge in a lot of humorous abuse at the mountains etc.

As regards the whites of the party a trip of such long duration can be very trying and it speaks ~~yakumaxine~~ for itself that we had no disagreements throughout the trip. Every man did his bit and always willing to do whatever was asked of him and in fact very often went for us for not giving them more to do. Peterson when separated from my party brought his party along without mishap and they had the tougher part of that trip than we as we had already denuded an already famished area of food and their food shortage was far more serious than ~~ours~~. They also were responsible for bringing a 6 lb tin of meat right across to the coast and doing this when on the main limestone barrier they were living on two taros a day. Peterson looking after the cooking on the trip and with what few items he had at his disposal made a wonderful job. He certainly became a master in the art of cooking pig. Odgers took on the job of interpreting and did a fine job of this and in the end became very proficient in the language and through him we were able to obtain most information we wanted. He also became our vegetable man, that our native food buyer. Malicki put a marvellous lot of energy into his hunting activities but unfortunately were not crowned with the success they deserved. I had only to ask him to do anything and he would do it at once. Atkinson had the job of erecting flys and this job was always accomplished without any fuss. On the Fly River at our last Sac sac camp he added to our larder considerably with his 22. and anyone who can do that is very popular. Pickwell looked after the health of our line and ourselves. I think he was a bit disappointed for sometime as we all kept so fit but at Feramin he had two cases when Malicki and Peterson took ill and he did not spare himself in getting these two back to health. Hindwood most of the time kept with me at the head of the party and his cheerful optimism throughout the trip was a great help and was always the first to come and shake hands when we had got over another one of our little difficulties in our trip. Whatever job he was given he cheerfully carried it out and well. Mason was at the rear of the line most of the trip and anyone who travelled bush in New Guinea will understand what this means for it is by far the hardest job. All the weak and lame gradually lag behind to the end of the line and it is a hard job to keep them up. It often necessitates carrying a boys load for a while. It always means last into camp. He carried one of the worst jobs of trip or perhaps the worst and I never heard him complain once.

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I was never worried about our party getting through but was worried at times regarding the boys that we might lose some of them and I know that was all that worried the others. The size of our party was a safeguard against any attack by natives but made the trip much harder for we had a big line to find food for. We naturally were not equipped for such a trip as we would have been in peace times. We had no planes to dropping us supplies by parachute and just had to live on the country. I must mention the help that was so freely given me by A.D.O Taylor and A.D.O. Bates who from the outset of the evacuation did every possible thing for us. I greatly appreciated the free hand which D.O. Jones gave me and the confidence he placed in me. Our first white we were to meet Mr Wood of Habiri Plantation proved a wonderful host. It was great to land at last at Barua and to find Captain Vertigan there who just took charge of us and our boys and he was just the kind of person we had been looking for to do this. We had been training for ourselves long enough and it was great to hand all responsibility over to someone else. I have to thank all the party for sticking so well to me on the trip and for their loyalty and this includes all the boys. Perhaps I should have stated this report with an apology to the reader of this report for its length and the way I have put it together but not being used to this kind of work I will ask to be excused.

Ed M. ...
3/9/52
W. am.

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List showing original packs carried from May River.

Pack No.	Contents.	Weight. in lbs.
1.	Giri Giri (shell)	30.
2.	Giri Giri (shell)	29
3.	Assorted Shell	25
4.	5 doz. 7" Knives, 9 Plane Irons, 7 Cartons Razor blades, 300 Fish Hooks, 2 doz. Red Handkerchiefs, 4 lbs. Beads, 9 pkts. Matches, 4 tins Red Powder.	35
5.	6 x 6 lbs. tins Meat	44
6.	6 x 6 lbs. tins Meat	44
7.	30 Cold Lip shells	31
8 to 17	- 10 packs each 32 tins 12 oz. meat	each 36
18	Caddy Lord Beaconsfield Tobacco	36
19.	36 x 14" Knives	28
20.	48 tins 8 oz. Soap	36
21.	7 lbs. Tea (containing batteries), 8 x 1 lb. tins Coffee, 1 x 12 oz. tin Salt, 1 tin Pepper, 4 tins Curry Powder.	35
22.	200 x 12 g. Cartridges	25
23.	200 x 12 g. Cartridges	25
24.	8 Plane Irons, 4 doz. 7" Knives, 1 tin Curry Powder, 12 ctas. Razor Blades	25
25 to 29	5 Tent Flies	each 28
30 to 37	8 packs Bedding of Europeans	
38 and 39	2 packs Medicines	each 29
40 to 59	20 packs each 40 lbs. Rice	each 40
60	Sundries	30
61	2 doz. Axes	30
62	26 x 14" Knives 4 Plane Irons	30
63	26 x 14" Knives 4 Plane Irons	30
64	Shell	28
65	1 Saucepan (large) 2 small saucepans.	
66	1 pack medicines	35 lbs.
67.	150 rds. .303 Ammunition, bag Silver, Mctuan dictionary, papers, 3 torch batteries	29
68.	2 ctls. Brandy, 2 bars Soap, 2 pkts. Candles, 2½ lbs. Coffee, 12 oz. Salt, 1 tin Razor Blades, 1 tin Curry Powder, 2 tins Bisc, ½ roll Lint, qty. Fish Hooks, 1 doz. Bandages.	
69.	2 doz. Tomahawks	

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- 2 -

Pack No.	Contents.	Weight in lbs.
70.	2 galls. Kerosene and hurricane lamp	
71 to 78	Rucksacks of European members of party - Ammunition carried as under:- 750 rads. .22 cartridges 300 ad. .32 do. 250 do. .44 do. 125 do. .303 do. 200 do. 12 g. do.	
79.	6 rolls lint, 4 rolls Cotton wool, 2 tin Marmite 1 bot. Chlorodyne, 1 tin Beracic Powder	18
80.	Boy's saucepan, Adze and lamp.	



UPPER MAY RIVER

to BOLIVIP.

Taylor's Trails
Thursions

MT MARKU
on Stalle
9050'

Mar Range

OK 551

OK 400

OK 300

MISININ

DOYNER MT

MT. BUSHYKUM
9600

THORNWARD

RANGE

Workant
8125'

UPPER

M/R N W Riv

N.



Forests Range. 10000 to 11000