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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: Tari
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1956 - 1957

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

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

Volume No: 8 1976-1977 Number of Reports: 7

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SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

TARI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>TARI</u>		
1 - 56/57	R.M.Claridge	Iumu and Aruma Areas
2 - 56/57	M.Lang	Koroba, Hedmare, Tagari River
3 - 56/57	R.M.Claridge	Local Tari Groups to West and North of Station
4 - 56/57	M.Lang	East of Tari Government Station including the Tebe, Arua, Huria, Toma, Aiyena and Piwa Rivers
5 - 56/57	M.Lang	West and North West of Tari Station
6 - 56/57	R.M.Claridge	Piango and Kangua Tribal Areas -
7 - 56/57	R.M.Claridge	Eastern Tari Basin - Mainly Tabaje and Kumia Tribal Areas

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

TARI SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1956/57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Southern Highlands..... Report No.....1 of 1955/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R. M. Claridge, a/A.D.O.....

Area Patrolled.....IUMU AND ARUMA Areas.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....86.....

Duration—From...12/...7.../19.55...to...15/...7...19.56...

Number of Days.....Four (4).....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...15/...8.../19.55

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

Map Reference.....Refer map attached to P/R 2 of 55/56 (Tari).....

Objects of Patrol.....Apprehend two ARUMA men who had shot and killed a
IUMU native.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

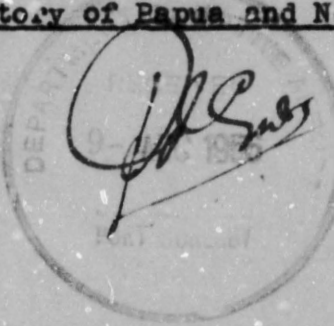
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

30/8/36. ✓

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.



File No. 30/1 - 1508.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MEVDI.

1st August, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol No.1 of 1956-57 by Mr. R.M. Claridge. A.D.O.

Please find enclosed two copies of the above report.

This patrol by Mr. R.M. Claridge was of a special nature. Its purpose was to effect the arrest of two Aruma who had killed a Iuma native. The two men concerned gave themselves up voluntarily to the patrol. This is a most pleasing state of affairs especially in view of the fact that these people last year resisted the passage of a patrol through their area.

Please find enclosed contingency for camping allowance.

R. R. Cole
(R. R. Cole) (a/o/d)
Acting District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 30/1 - 1508.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

1st August, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol No.1 of 1956-57 by Mr. R.M. Claridge, A.D.O.

Please find enclosed two copies of the above report.

This patrol by Mr. R.M. Claridge was of a special nature. Its purpose was to effect the arrest of two Aruma who had killed a Iuma native. The two men concerned gave themselves up voluntarily to the patrol. This is a most pleasing state of affairs especially in view of the fact that these people last year resisted the passage of a patrol through their area.

Please find enclosed contingency for camping allowance.

W. R. Cole
(Robt.R. Cole) (a/o/d)
Acting District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 9.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.
17th July, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1956/57:

R.M. Claridge. A/A.D.O.

Herewith the above patrol report in triplicate. A map has not been submitted as this patrol covered the same area as Mr. Crellin's patrol No. 2 of 1955/56 - please refer to this report for the map.

The IUMU area now appears calm and settled. This patrol did not have any trouble to accomplish its purpose.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.


(R.M. Claridge).

A/Assistant District Officer.



30/1 - 9.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.
17th July, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MEMO.

TARI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1956/57

E.M. Claridge, A/A.D.O.

Herewith the above patrol report in triplicate. A map has not been submitted as this patrol covered the same area as Mr. Crellin's patrol No. 2 of 1955/56 - please refer to this report for the map.

The IUMU area now appears calm and settled. This patrol did not have any trouble to accomplish its purpose.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.


(E.M. Claridge).

A/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1956/57, TARI SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

REPORT OF PATROL TO : IUMU and ARUMA areas.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. M. Clariage, Actg. A.D.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Nil Europeans. 26 natives.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Apprehend two ARUMA men who had shot
and killed a IUMU Native.

DURATION OF PATROL : Thursday 12th July to Sunday 15th
July, 1956. Four (4) days.

NATIVE PERSONNEL : Native Constabulary - 10 members.
14 carriers.
One interpreter.
One Native Medical Orderly.

MAP REFERENCE : Refer patrol map attached to Tari
Report No. 2 of 1955/56. This patrol
covered the same route.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : September, 1955. Tari P/R No 2 refers.

.....

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was of a special nature instigated at the request of the IUMU people. Two days prior to the patrol some IUMU men visited the station and reported that one of their number had been killed by two ARUMA men. I instructed these people to remain on the station and that I would accompany them back to their area. The following report covers the activities of the patrol in apprehending the two offenders.

DIARY:

Thursday 12th July, 1956.

Left TARI at 0830hrs and proceeded to HIWANDA Rest House and made camp there at 1215hrs. The buildings and grounds were found to be in very bad condition so I called on the locals to clean the place up - which they did.

A good gathering of people present during the afternoon. Ascertained the whereabouts of the two wanted men who had shot POGORARU of IUMU. The HIWA Headman offered to accompany the patrol into the ARUMA country tomorrow and his offer was accepted.

N.M.O. treated a few people including women and children. Plenty of food was purchased with girigiri. Rain in the late afternoon.

Friday 13th July.

Departed HIWANDA at 0700hrs and immediately started a gradual climb over a low range to the south. No natives were seen in the early morning but once we were on the southern slopes of the range, lookouts shouted warning to their neighbours that we were approaching. Patrol followed the crest of a ridge to the southeast thence dropped through old garden lands to the southwest. Saw a large group of armed men gathered in a garden on the top of a nearby ridge and we were told they were ARUMA men. Dropped to a small creek and gradually climbed up to them. Near the top we halted and had a short talk with them but as we approached closer they down the other side of the ridge. Decided to make camp here as it was a good open site and dropping away on all sides.

The police guards allowed a small group of HIWA men into camp about 3p.m. I later sent them away to try and bring in the ARUMA people together with the two wanted chaps. At 1700hrs some natives appeared on a small garden about 400yds away and the IUMU guides with us pointed out the two men we were looking for. No amount of talking would induce them to come into the camp so decided to completely ignore them and go back to my tent. Shortly after they came up. Later ~~in~~ in the evening I questioned them about the death of POGORARU and found that they had a legitimate native excuse for their actions - ~~the two men were brothers.~~

Only a small amount of kaukau purchased so rice and meat issued and special issues to the night guards.

Two men approached the camp during the night with a pig as a gift but it was refused. I advised these men to come back in the morning with the rest of the group for discussions. Name of present camp site is IAGANDA.

Saturday 14th July

Remained in camp. A large crowd of natives soon gathered and also they brought in 11 pigs and four ropes of girigiri for payment of compensation to the IUMU's. Learnt that the recent killing was the result of the non payment of a MOGA by the IUMU to the ARUMA for a death last year. Sent word to the IUMU to prepare payment for tomorrow as I intended to move camp over there then.

The ARUMA people remained in camp all day. They tried every trick to get me to release the two men I had in custody but I pointed out that they had been warned by Mr. Crellin about further hostilities and that I was going to take them into TARI with me.

Once again only a little food bought. No rain.

Sunday 15th July

Broke camp at 0715hrs with the ARUMA group together with their pigs etc. and moved into the IUMU country. After a stiff climb we reached the prearranged meeting site at 1000hrs. The IUMU people were already there with pigs for the MOGA payment. While I stood by, the Headmen from the two groups lined up their respective pigs and the exchange took place. Both sides were satisfied with the deal. The ARUMA tried once again to "buy" their two men from us. However, after a rather long discussion I pointed out to them that these two men were the cause of the recent trouble and not only had they caused a rift between the groups but they had also broken the law. It was finally agreed that two influential ARUMA men would accompany us to TARI and see the court.

After the discussions with those people I felt that they were completely satisfied with the relative MOGA payments so I decided to return to TARI today. The patrol moved into dense forest and climbed steadily for three hours until reaching the made road above TAURI. Proceeded direct to TARI and arrived there at 1500hrs.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The two men apprehended on this patrol were brothers of a male native KAMLAGO who was killed by the IUMU people in the latter part of 1955. As all their efforts to collect payment for this death had previously failed, they killed a IUMU man as payback. The men KAMIA and REMAGO gave themselves up to the patrol when called upon to do so, and, although the ARUMA natives were at first a little wary of us, they later co-operated well to finalise the dispute with the IUMU. Following the HURI custom fifteen items (mainly pigs with the balance in girigiri) were exchanged by each side.

At the beginning the ARUMA people looked upon us with some misgiving, as, naturally enough they didn't know what to expect in view of the two previous patrols to this area. When we first entered their territory they were all carrying bows and arrows but as soon as they realized that our intentions were peaceful they relinquished these in favour of discussions. The IUMU natives also produced the pay readily enough when called upon to do so. I do not think this latter group is very large compared with the ARUMA and their allies as they have now bottled themselves up in a small pocket of land securely protected with palisade after palisade. They certainly realised their mistake in not settling this account earlier.

NATIVE SITUATION: (Cont).

There are several pleasing features connected with this incident. Firstly, the IUMU people sought assistance from the Government from the outset instead of fighting and secondly, KAMIA and RENAGO gave themselves up freely when I asked The ARIMA to bring them forward. This situation is a far cry from that found by Mr. Crollin last year - no doubt the second patrol lead by the above Officer had the desired effect.

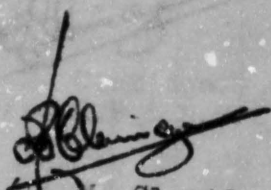
Even though the above is a vast improvement, I would still proceed in this area with extreme caution. Happily both groups were satisfied on this occasion and there was no need to be indifferent to the patrol but I would expect trouble if one line did not feel fully compensated.

Generally the areas visited were peaceful and finally proved very co-operative. Rumours were heard of fighting further to the south on the TAGARI River but this is outside our present ~~sphere~~ sphere of influence.

We have a few men from this area working at TARI and they proved to be good ambassadors for the Government on this patrol. Two other young lads returned with us to work for a few months.

Whilst in the area I endeavoured to find a route suitable for linking up this country with the HAIBUGA road system but the terrain was too rugged for our purpose. There is a possibility from the TAURI end but this route is beyond our means at present. The time is now ripe for the appointment of officials and when I know these people a little better several will be selected.

As mentioned in the diary, food was not always available to the patrol. However I think the gardens are sufficient and in this case the people were to interested in what was going on to go out and dig kaukau.



(M. Claridge.)
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

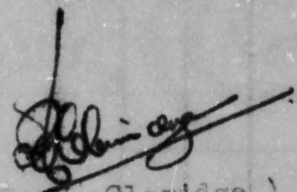
Register

"APPENDIX A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Reg. No. 3352	Sgt.	JOJOGA.
" " 1269	Cpl.	AKURA
" " 1856	L/Cpl.	TAMUTAI.
" " 3695	"	HIRIBO.
" " 7447	Const.	HARDARI.
" " 7800	"	HERO.
" " 8130	"	BATAWI.
" " 8316	"	KERAHO.
" " 8691	"	GUMJIBARI.
" " 9279	"	SAGUNO.

The above four N.C.O's and six Constables accompanied the patrol and generally worked well. Their conduct was excellent. Corporal AKURA, although not the pride of the parade ground, is beyond reproach as a patrol man. He was the most willing worker and showed sound judgement and control. He is a man I always ask for advice when in doubt. The other N.C.O's lack command when on their own but obey orders to the letter when told to do a job.


(R. H. Claridge.)
Officer, R.P. & N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands TARI Report No. TARI No. 9 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by M. LANG PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KORORA, HEDMARE, TAGARI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. N. GRANT (PART TIME)

Natives 6 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 6/7/1956 to 11/8/1956

Number of Days 37 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / MAY 1956

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference REFER MAP ATTACHED TARI PATROL REPORT No. 9 1956/56

Objects of Patrol TRANSFER OF OFFICERS TARI — KORORA, TRANSPORT STORES, CONSTRUCTION ROAD TAGARI RIVER, SURVEY ROAD HEDMARE RIVER

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. TARI NO.2 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by M. LANG, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KOROKA, HEDAMARE, TAGAPI RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. N. GRANT (PART - TIME)

Natives 6 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C., 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 6 / 7 / 1956 to 11 / 8 / 1956.

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY / 1956.

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference REFER MAP ATTACHED TARI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1955/56.

Objects of Patrol TRANSFER OF OFFICERS TARI - KOROKA, TRANSPORT STORES,
CONSTRUCTION ROAD TAGAPI RIVER, SURVEY ROAD HEDAMARE
RIDGE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28 8 / 1956

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30-18-37

10th January, 1957.

The Commissioner of Police,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report TARI No.2 of 1956/57

Attached please find extract from the above Patrol
Report, for your information please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

13/1

P/A

11/1/57

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Two copies of the report and a camping allowance
claim herewith.

Robert Cole

(Robert Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

NA. 30-18-37

10th January, 1937.

District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MELBOURNE.

Patrol Report - TARI No. 2 of 1936/37

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director JSM

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Two copies of the report and a camping allowance
claim herewith.


(Robert Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

30/18/57 ✓

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 127.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

28th August, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

Tari P/R. 2 - 1956/57.

Your memo. 30/1 - 43 of 24th August, 1956, and the Patrol Report are acknowledged.

2. During my recent visit to Koroba I had an opportunity to see the road-work carried out by Messrs. Lang and Grant and I congratulate them on their achievements.

3. It is essential that we have officers supervising the work as it proceeds and not rely on native overseers or police. This procedure certainly restricts the activities of patrolling staff but it does bring officers in close contact with the people engaged in construction work and minimises the risk of misunderstandings between the Administration and the people.

4. With the appointment of an Overseer Roads and Bridges to Tari I wish him to first concentrate on the Tagari Bridge and Hadamari Ridge Sections. This should relieve your officers of some responsibility but care must be taken to see that the Overseer works in harmony with the local people.

5. I appreciate the difficulties you are experiencing in constructing the road but it is very important that we finish it as soon as possible and I require your co-operation and that of Koroba staff in achieving it to mainly relieve the people of the task of carrying stores. The longer we require to people as porters the more antagonistic they will become and our problems of successful Administration intensified.



Robert R. Cole

(Robert R. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Two copies of the report and a camping allowance claim herewith.

Robert R. Cole

(Robert R. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 127.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MUNDI.

28th August, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI I.

Tari P.R. 2 - 1956/57.

Your memo. 30/1 - 43 of 24th August, 1956, and the Patrol Report are acknowledged.

2. During my recent visit to Koroba I had an opportunity to see the road-work carried out by Messrs. Lang and Grant and I congratulate them on their achievements.

3. It is essential that we have officers supervising the work as it proceeds and not rely on native overseers or police. This procedure certainly restricts the activities of patrolling staff but it does bring officers in close contact with the people engaged in construction work and minimises the risk of misunderstandings between the Administration and the people.

4. With the appointment of an Overseer Roads and Bridges to Tari I wish him to first concentrate on the Tagari Bridge and Hedamari Ridge Sections. This should relieve your officers of some responsibility but care must be taken to see that the Overseer works in harmony with the local people.

5. I appreciate the difficulties you are experiencing in constructing the road but it is very important that we finish it as soon as possible and I require your co-operation and that of Koroba staff in achieving it to mainly relieve the people of the task of carrying stores. The longer we require to people as porters the more antagonistic they will become and our problems of successful Administration intensified.

interpreter accompanied him. His recovery will greatly assist us in gaining confidence among the ARHE people.

5. Despite a poor response from some of the people, Mr. Lang did a very good job on this road. All approaches are now open and the bridge when funds are available.


(Robert R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Two copies of the report and a camping allowance claim herewith.


(Robert R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

222 - District Office,

TARI.

Southern Highlands District,

30/8/56.

30/1 - 43

Sub-District Office,

Southern Highlands District,

TARI.

24th August, 1956.

The District Commissioner,

M. B. D. I.

Southern Highlands District.

The District Commissioner,

Southern Highlands District,

MENDI.

SAFETY REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57. TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

AREA PATROL TARI P/R No. 2 of 1956-57 - M. LANG, P.O.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate is the above report submitted by Mr. M. Lang, P.O. Claim for carrying allowance is also attached.

2. Mr. Lang was transferred to TARI on 6/7/56 whilst Mr. Grant took his place at KOROBA. During these transfers the approaches to the TAGARI Bridge site were constructed. Very little work remains to be done before it is possible to commence the bridge.

3. During a recent visit to the area I noticed that quite a few natives were working on the roads near the TAGARI River. From reports the ARUWA people returned to their area immediately the above patrol left the road. Mr. Grant is now supervising all work between the TAGARI and KOROBA.

4. The native adult injured whilst working on the road is now in the GOROKA Hospital. The man's brother and a local interpreter accompanied him. His recovery will greatly assist us in gaining confidence among the ARUWA people.

5. Despite a poor response from some native groups Mr. Lang did a very good job on this difficult section of the road. All approaches are now ready and can go ahead with the bridge when funds are available.

The purposes of this patrol were several. Firstly, to check on the progress of the TAGARI River bridge site. This work, due to the nature of the terrain, being expected to require a considerable time. It was also proposed to make a thorough survey of the HEDAMARRA ridge, the main obstacle on the TARI - KOROBA road, and endeavour to get a satisfactory route over it.

(R. H. Claridge).

A/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub - District Office,
T A R I .
Southern Highlands District,
20/8/56

The District Commissioner,
M E N D I .
Southern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1956/57, TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

AREA PATROLLED : KOROBA, HEDAMARE and TAGARI RIVER.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : M. Lang, Patrol Officer.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : N. Grant, Patrol Officer, (part - time), 6 members R.P.N.G.C., 1 interpreter.
OBJECT OF PATROL : Carriage of Mr. Grant's personal effects to KOROBA, transfer of Mr. Lang to TARI, survey of road over HEDAMARE ridge, construction of road TAGARI RIVER.
DURATION OF PATROL : From 6th July to 11th August, total of 37 days.
MAP REFERENCE : Refer map attached Tari Patrol Report No. 6 of 1955/56.
LAST PATROL TO AREA : MR. R. Claridge, May, 1956. Area is also on the regular supply route to KOROBA.

INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this patrol were several. Firstly a change over was to be effected between Mr. Grant of TARI and Mr. Lang of KOROBA. This transfer of officers involved the transport of a considerable amount of cargo, the personal belongings of the 2 officers.

As the TARI Land Rover at this time was able to drive within sight of the TAGARI RIVER, the vehicle was used to transport cargo to there, and from the crossing it was carried on to KOROBA, via HEDAMARE, by native carrier. It was found convenient for Mr. Grant to proceed straight into TARI and from there drive stores out to the river, while Mr. Lang remained in camp to organize carriers from the crossing and HEDAMARE.

The other main object of the patrol was to begin construction of the approaches to the TAGARI RIVER bridge site, this work, due to the nature of the terrain, being expected to consume a considerable time. It was also proposed to make a thorough survey of the HEDAMARE ridge, the main obstacle on the TARI - KOROBA road, and endeavour to peg a satisfactory route over it.

DIARY, 6th July - 11th August 1956.

Friday 6th July.

Departed Koroba 0900 hours in company with Mr. Neil Grant, Patrol Officer, Cpl. YAGI and 4 constables and large body of station carriers bearing all my personal effects. Arrived HEDAMARE base camp at 1300 hours and established ourselves in the rest - house there.

Within $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of our arrival a large body of men and several of the local head - men had presented themselves at the rest - house armed with shovels and sticks with which they professed an eagerness to begin work on the road. However they were told to restrain their enthusiasm until the road had been more properly graded and pegged by Mr. Grant and myself. Previous observations had shown that many sections of the track between the TAGARI RIVER and the HEDAMARE base camp were impossibly graded for motor - vehicles and these sections will require re - survey.

Liberal quantities of sweet - potato were purchased from the people.

Saturday 7th July.

It being our intention today to repair and strengthen the floating bridge across the TAGARI RIVER preparatory to the ferrying of Mr. Grant's considerable cargo and personal effects from TARI to KOROKA, we departed the rest - house at HEDAMARE at 0800 hours and proceeded to the river. The local people under the leadership of their head - man, KANDU, proved very helpful in this work and speedily cut the necessary bush ropes and timbers for the repair of the bridge.

A tent for use as a temporary store was also erected at the end of the road and repairs to the bridge being completed at 1500 hours, we returned to the rest - house at HEDAMARE. Here we were acquainted with a rumour that tribal fighting had again broken out between the HUMBURU and DIAKANI people these areas having been patrolled by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Grant and myself only last week.

Ample food supplies purchased at HEDAMARE.

Sunday 8th July.

Patrol spent today resting at HEDAMARE.

During the afternoon we received further information concerning supposed fighting between the HUMBURU and DIAKANI tribal groups and the rumours of yesterday appear to be without foundation. Naturally the 2 groups of people still share a mutual distrust of each other and evidently an isolated incident between some border guards gave rise to the report that wholesale fighting was again in progress.

Monday 9th July.

Mr. Grant with 2 Police and some carriers departed the rest - house at 0600 and proceeded to TARI to commence ferrying his personal cargo to the road - head. Due to previous efforts of Mr. Grant, it is now possible to bring a vehicle to within a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the TUGARI RIVER crossing.

At 0730 the remaining police and carriers

DIARY cont.....

and myself proceeded to the TUGARI RIVER crossing. While Mr. Grant ferried cargo in the Land Rover, it was my intention to call upon the ARUWA people who live on the TARI side of the river, to come and complete the road down to the crossing.

Our efforts to induce them to work, however, were not entirely successful, quite a number of able-bodied men were seen nearby sitting in groups in the gardens, but when the interpreter, AGOBE, began to call them to come and work on the road, many of them ran away into the bush and could not be induced to return. After a great deal of persistence on our part, we finally mustered about 30 men, half of whom were aged and of little assistance.

Mr. Grant arrived at the end of the road at 1330 with a full load of cargo in the Land Rover. This was carried on to HEDAMARE by KANDU'S people and deposited in the store there. I proceeded into TARI with Mr. Grant and we returned with another load of cargo at 1630 hours. As the sky now gave evidence of heavy rain to come, Mr. Grant returned to TARI and I accompanied the stores to HEDAMARE, arriving there at 1800 hours just as a very heavy rain shower began.

Tuesday 10th July.

From HEDAMARE I proceeded to the TUGARI RIVER, arriving there about 0830 hours. Shortly after, Mr. Grant arrived with another load of stores in the Land Rover and these were carried on to HEDAMARE by KANDU'S people who had assembled at the river crossing for this purpose. Mr. Grant and myself then returned to TARI where I visited Father Tomisetti of the Catholic Mission and discussed with him a proposed visit to the TUGARI RIVER to select a bridge site for the erection of a wire suspension-type bridge. The Father, who has had some engineering construction experience has offered to help us in this enterprise and his services have been gladly accepted.

At 1400 hours Mr. Grant and self set off again with a further load of cargo. This being deposited at the end of the road, Mr. Grant returned to TARI while I arranged for carriage of same to HEDAMARE.

It is estimated that another 4 trips are required to lift the remaining cargo from the TARI store.

Wednesday 11th July.

As a visit to the bridge site had been proposed for today by Mr. Claridge, the A. D. O., I departed at an early hour from HEDAMARE and arrived at the crossing at 0730 hours to await the arrival of the party from TARI. In due course they arrived and Mr. Claridge, Father Tomisetti, Brother Mark and myself set off to look for a suitable bridge site while Mr. Grant returned in the vehicle to TARI to continue carrying his stores.

We inspected several possible sites near the crossing where the river is fairly narrow and flows swiftly through banks of sandstone. On moving upstream for a distance of a mile or so, we found the river to be flowing at a much quieter rate and generally wider. Father Tomisetti here measured the width of the river with his theodolite and found it to be approximately 200 feet, such a distance being excessive for our purpose. We therefore returned downstream to the place which we had noted earlier where another measurement was made by means of the theodolite and found to be 75 feet. This was deemed to be satisfactory and Mr. Claridge and his party returned to TARI, the Land Rover, meanwhile,

DIARY cont....

having returned with another load of stores.

Mr. Grant now decided to remain at HEDAMARE to assist with the survey of the road and to supervise the carriage of his stores from HEDAMARE to KOROBA. It had been arranged for Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Brown to bring out the last load of cargo tomorrow.

Thursday 12th July.

As had been arranged the previous night, HEDAMARE men began assembling at the rest - house from 0700 hours, in readiness to carry Mr. Grant's cargo on to KOROBA. By 0800 hours about 150 men were present, a considerable amount of cargo was prepared for transport, and at 0830, with a police escort, they departed for KOROBA.

Mr. Grant and myself then proceeded to the TAGARI RIVER crossing to survey and peg the approaches to the bridge site selected yesterday. The interpreters were despatched to call the people to work, and by 1000 hours there were 60 ARUWA and PETTA men present on the road. Because of the steepness of the descent on either side of the river, it was not possible to select an easy approach to the crossing, and the route finally pegged, which was graded at 15 degrees, will involve a considerable amount of bench cutting to achieve this grade. There are also 4 or 5 small bridges to construct on the TARI side.

Work finished for the day at 1700 hours and Mr. Grant and I returned to the rest - house at HEDAMARE

Friday 13th July.

Today we decided to shift our camp from the rest - house at HEDAMARE to a position closer to the river crossing from where it would be more convenient to supervise construction of the bridge approaches. Although we had arranged yesterday night with the HEDAMARE head - man for carriers to move our camping impedimenta this morning, not a single native had put in an appearance by 0900 hours. It was not until Mr. Grant, myself, and several police had visited the houses nearby and spoken to the occupants that a sufficient number of men presented themselves at the camp. A start was finally made at 1030 hours whence we proceeded to the river crossing. A camping site was chosen on a high kunai ridge overlooking the crossing. With the help of the local people, the KOGOMAS, a semi-permanent camp was established and our stores under canvas by 1400 hours.

A consignment of shovels received from TARI several days previously were now issued to those people present and work began.

Shortly after the establishment of the camp, the Land Rover, driven by Mr. Brown, arrived at the end of the road with the final load of stores and a bag of mail for KOROBA which was forwarded on by police runner.

A large number of women were present in the camp and a more than ample supply of food purchased.

Heavy rain which began to fall at 1500 hours brought work to an early halt.

Saturday 14th July.

From our vantage point on the ridge, the interpreters began calling the people to work at 0630 hours. The ARUWA people showed their usual reluctance towards toil but a good crowd collected on the KOROBA side.

Mr. Grant and several police and carriers departed at 0800 to peg the road towards HEDAMARE while I remained at the crossing to direct operations there.

DIARY cont....

Heavy rain commenced at 1600 hours, halting work, shortly afterwards Mr. Grant and I returned to camp.

Sunday 15th July.

About 80 men working on the HEDAMARE side of the river and 30 ARUWAS on the TARI side.

After about 10 feet of soil was removed from the bridge approaches on the TARI section it was revealed that the point of land selected narrows down to 6 or 8 feet in some places and may be unsuitable. An alternative site 40 yards downstream offers far more substantial foundations although the river is slightly wider at this point.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the bridge approaches revealed today, I wrote a note to Mr. Claridge advising him of this fact and requesting that Father Tomisetti pay another visit to the river.

There was a fire in camp today, evidently caused by an unattended cooking fire which escaped and spread to the hut nearby. It was completely destroyed and several articles of personal attire belonging to Const. SUBUB were consumed in the flames. Subsequently, a young native lad, whose laxity was deemed to be responsible for the outbreak, was expelled from the camp.

A small pig, by it's appearance due to expire at any moment was purchased for 30 pieces of giri - giri. Also an abundant supply of sweet potato.

Monday 16th July.

Mr. Grant with several police and carriers left camp at 0545 hours and proceeded to HEDAMARE, there to organise and escort a line through to KOROKA with the last of the cargo from the HEDAMARE store.

I remained at the crossing to supervise work on the road. Attendance by the ARUWAS still very poor, only about 30 men, many of them past the prime of life, being present.

I sent the interpreter, AGOBE, and several police along the river banks towards HEDAMARE to call the people to work, but they returned about an hour later without having been successful. The police reported that quite a number of young men were seen in the gardens but as soon as they caught sight of the police party they made off into the bush, some, in their haste to avoid contact abandoned their billums as an encumbrance.

Cpl. YAGI and the interpreter, AGOBE, reported during the afternoon that they had overheard some ARUWA men say that if the burden of work imposed upon them became too heavy, they would fight the patrol.

Although placing no real import on these threats, I nevertheless instructed the police to be vigilant and armed at all times, and, by their conduct, do nothing which could provoke the people.

Further excavations on the bridge site now leads me to believe that it is entirely unsuitable and that operations should be shifted to the alternative site.

Tuesday 17th July.

Although our interpreters had been strenuous in their vocal efforts this morning, at 1000 hours there were but 8 ARUWA men present on that section of the road. After leading

DIARY cont....

a police detachment into a nearby garden and speaking to the people there, we were able to muster about 35 men .

The KOGOMAS on the opposite side of the TAGARI are making good progress, another 5 or 6 feet of soil removed from the principal cutting should be sufficient.

Mr. Grant arrived back at the camp just on dusk and reported that his trip through to KOROBA had been uneventful, contrary to expectations, no difficulty was experienced in recruiting carriers at HEDAMARE. All cargo has now been removed from the HEDAMARE store and lifted on to KOROBA. On his return journey Mr. Grant made a preliminary survey of the route over the HEDAMARE ridge, which is the main obstacle to be surmounted on the TARI - KOROBA road. A garden area which extends from the base to the summit of the ridge, free of limestone, about $\frac{1}{2}$ way between HEDAMARE and the river crossing, appears to be the only practical route. This will be more thoroughly surveyed later on.

Food supplies have been so abundant that we constructed a small store in the camp to contain the surplus left after issues. Have also been able to obtain considerable quantities of European vegetables including tomatoes, corn, beans, cabbages and a few potatoes.

Wednesday 18th July.

Road supervision. People worked well on both sides of the river today and considerable progress was made.

The ARUWAS were reinforced by a number of PETTA men from the other side of the neighbouring mountain.

Mr. Grant continued with the pegging of the road towards the ridge.

As Mr. Sinclair, the A. D. O. KOROBA, wishes Mr. Grant to accompany him shortly on a patrol near KOROBA, Mr. Grant will return to KOROBA on Saturday. Also, as the camping gear in use belongs to that station and will be taken back by Mr. Grant when he returns, I wrote a note to Mr. Claridge, the A. D. O. TARI, requesting a full issue of camping gear together with a small detachment of police to be sent out as soon as possible so that we may effect a change over before Saturday.

Thursday 19th July.

Mr. Grant and self departed the camp at 0700 hours and proceeded to the HEDAMARE ridge to the garden area which had been noted previously and through which we were hopeful of locating a route for the road.

With the aid of the grading mark, we were able to peg a route up and over the ridge maintaining the while a grade of 15 degrees. The work involved in cutting this will be considerable as at least 6 zig - zag cuts are necessary on the TARI side to make the ascent, and a further 1 or 2 on the descending side. Inquiries made reveal that the whole burden of the ridge road will fall to the KOGOMA people, and considering the magnitude of the task it will probably be necessary to call in outside help to lend a hand. Probably the large group of people living near the HEDAMARE base - camp could, by offers of pay, be induced to help.

There is a small group of people living on top of the ridge here, they appear to be a fairly timid crowd and made off into the bush at the approach of the patrol.

Returned to camp at 1800 hours.

DIARY cont....

Friday 20th July.

Road supervision. Mr. Grant remained on the KOROBA side of the river while I crossed over and worked with the ARUWAS. Quite a satisfactory number present today, about 50 in all

At 1300 hours a carrier line and a detachment of 6 police in charge of Sgt. JOJOGA arrived with the camping gear and stores requested of Mr. Claridge on Wednesday.

All the tentage and other paraphernalia of the camp were changed and that belonging to KOROBA was packed ready for carriage on the morrow.

KANDU was requested to have a carrier line ready at 0700 hours in the morning.

The main cutting on the KOROBA side of the river is now almost completed, at least 20 feet of soil were removed from it.

Saturday 21st July.

A large body of men presented themselves at the camp at an early hour and Mr. Grant was able to get away for KOROBA at 0730 hours.

I spent the day on the road as usual where there were about 70 ARUWA and PETTA men at our disposal. The cutting here is also over 20 feet deep and progress was necessarily slow under these conditions.

Heavy rain this afternoon brought work to an early halt.

Sunday 22nd July.

Father Tomisetti, accompanied by Mr. Love of Mendi, arrived out at 1000 hours to inspect the bridge site.

The Father examined the foundations as revealed by the excavation and agreed that they were too narrow. He spoke in favour of the alternative site a little further down stream where the river is about another 10 feet wider. A small sandstone island can here be made use of to anchor the piles and thus reduce the length of the wire span required.

Father Tomisetti and Mr. Love returned to TARI at 1230 hours and I spent the rest of the day pegging the road down to the new site. Still only a handful of men from the ARUWA group working, the final deep cut to the river will be very tedious unless we can induce some more men to work.

The people on the KOROBA side continue to make steady progress and are now commencing on the link up with the old road.

Monday 23rd July.

Road supervision. A good line on the ARUWA side with about 30 PETTAS assisting. No rain today and they were able to labour through until 1700 hours.

The mail arrived out from TARI about 1800 hours together with a native with a complaint who had been sent out by Mr. Claridge.

Considering the lateness of the hour, he was told to reserve his troubles until tomorrow.

DIARY cont....

Tuesday 24th July.

Sgt. ORERA, of the KOROBA detachment passed through the camp on his way to TARI to proceed on leave. He conveyed a bag of mail to TARI also.

At 1000 hours the complaint of the native, HUNGEI, who came out from TARI yesterday, was heard. The details are set out below.

HUNGEI, (father KURUNUCU), head - man of the TIPA group near TARI, complained that his sister, YEI, had married a man from the KORMA line and that this man, (name unknown), had not paid a bride - price. He requested that I go with him to the KORMA country and settle the matter for him. As the KORMA area is about 3 days walk from here, I advised him to wait until a patrol visited the place.

Attendance on the road today was most unsatisfactory, there being but 15 ARUWAS present, efforts on the part of the interpreters met with no success.

At 1200 hours, Mr. Speer, the Medical Assist. at KOROBA, visited the camp on his way through to TARI.

Const. NINJEVE, from TARI, also passed by the camp at 1400 hours with a bag of medical supplies for KOROBA. He said he would sleep at HEDAMARE. He was given 5 rounds of .303 ammunition as he said he had left TARI without ammo. for his rifle.

Wednesday 25th July.

A slightly better attendance from the ARUWAS today, 35 present at 1000 hours.

During the afternoon they complained that the work was too much for them and suggested that we send some police down the road to ask the TANI, MUNUMA, and other peoples to come and assist with the work. As I had been contemplating this myself for some time, I agreed, and sent the interpreter, AGOBE, and a couple of police along the road to HIBUGGA to solicit the assistance of the people.

They returned to the camp at dusk and stated that many men had agreed to come and work on the morrow, provided, of course, they received pay for their labours.

Thursday 26th July.

In response to our call of yesterday, about 130 TANI men arrived on the road at 0900 hours and set to with a will. The main body worked in the cutting and a smaller group was detailed to cut timbers for the several small bridges required.

At 1600 they finished for the day and each was paid 5 pieces of giri - giri shell for his efforts. On asking their head - man if they would again be available for work tomorrow, their replies were rather evasive, I would not be at all surprised if it is the last we see of them.

A carrier line arrived from KOROBA during the afternoon to await the arrival of the TARI Land Rover which is expected out tomorrow with a load of supplies.

Food supplies still ample for our needs.

DIARY cont....

Friday 27th July.

Road supervision. As expected, the TANI people did not come today, at 1000 hours there were approx. 40 ARUWAS and 40 KOGOMAS working.

The road is now completed to within 100 yards of the bridge site, but the final cut is a very deep one and a layer of very heavy puggy blue clay revealed a few feet under the surface makes progress particularly tedious.

Mr. Brown arrived at the road - head at 1530 hours with a load of cargo for KOROBA, this was carried up to the camp and stored under canvas for the night.

The interpreter, AGOBE, together with 2 police, was again sent down the road to attempt to recruit labour.

At 1600 hours a very heavy shower of rain commenced and work finished for the day.

Saturday 28th July.

30 ARUWAS and 40 PETTAS on the road, progress laboriously slow.

At 0930 hours the Land Rover with Mr. Claridge, Mr. Burchett and Mr. Speer drove up to the river. Mr. Speer continued on to KOROBA and Mr. Claridge and Mr. Burchett went back to TANI where it was their intention to locate an aid - post.

Mr. Claridge also said he would speak to the people down the road towards HIBUGGA to come and assist the ARUWAS to complete their section of the road.

The cargo line had departed for KOROBA at 0730 hours this morning.

Sunday 29th July.

ARUWAS completely deserted the road today, but a line of 30 MUNUMA men gave us a labour force.

They were employed cutting timber for the bridges. Several ARUWAS appeared on top of a nearby ridge and called out to the MUNUMAS, saying that they could not cut their timber down. Several old ARUWA men finally consented to come down and act as guides and under their direction sufficient timber was cut and dragged to the road.

The MUNUMAS were paid and departed for their own houses at 1600 hours.

Monday 30th July.

Despite the efforts of our interpreters and the head - man, TUNGABI, who endeavoured to bring the people to work, the road was again deserted. However, about mid - morning 40 PETTA men turned up and under the supervision of Sgt. JOJOGA continued with the small bridges.

I spent the day on the KOROBA side of the river with the KOGOMAS directing work in the cutting, quite good progress was made.

Sgt. JOJOGA reported at the end of the day that the second bridge had been completed. As we have been able to fill in with earth 2 of the small creeks, only 1 further bridge now remains to be built.

Still an abundance of sweet potato, so much so that our store is over flowing and we have been forced to limit buying to every second day.

DIARY cont....

Again no sign of the ARUWAS. The head man of the group, TUNGABI, was sent to call them to come to work but he returned about a half - hour later saying that he had called out to several groups of men who were sitting in the gardens nearby, but when he did so they ran away into the bush, some calling out as they ran that they would not work.

A few old men presented themselves for work, and at 1000 hours a line of 35 PETTA people who, because of their isolation are rather ~~in~~ keen to acquire the giri - giri shell which we offer as pay, have been coming across the mountain occasionally to the road.

Sgt. JOJOGA with a few of the old men began construction of the third bridge, several of the PETTAS, with some of the old ARUWAS as guides were detailed to split planks for this bridge.

The Land Rover, driven by Mr. Brown arrived out during the morning with some stores and 4 extra police including Cpl. AKURU. I had requested these extra police in the event of arresting some ARUWAS.

Work continued till about 1400 hours when the PETTAS requested their pay as they wished to depart for their houses, about an hour's walk away. As it appeared likely to rain early I instructed Sgt. JOJOGA to pay them and they left.

At the close of the day I made a special effort to have the people come to work tomorrow, pointing out to TUNGABI and those men who were still present, that as soon as the road was completed the patrol would return to TARI and their work would finish.

WEDNESDAY 1st AUGUST.

At first light this morning the interpreters began calling the people to work. They were still at the task at 2000 hours with not a single man present on the road.

I determined that if they did not come to work within the next hour I would take some of my police to the houses near the road and if I saw any young men there I would arrest them and charge them with failing to work when instructed to do so. The hour being up, and still no sign of men, I crossed over the river with a detachment of police and proceeded into ARUWA territory with the intention of visiting several houses nearby in which I knew young men to be living. There were four young men sitting near a house, these I spoke to and told them I was going to arrest them for refusing to work. This was done and the detachment returned to the camp. The interpreters now called again to the people and in a short while a large crowd were present on the road.

THURSDAY 2nd AUGUST.

A Court for Native Matters was held this morning and the 4 men arrested yesterday were charged with failing to clean roads when instructed to do so and sentenced to 2 weeks imprisonment in the gaol at TARI.

Quite a large number of men were working on the road this morning, about 30 ARUWAS and MUNUMAS and 80 KOGOMAS. The vehicle from TARI had now arrived and I told Sgt. JOJOGA to bring the 4 prisoners down from the camp to the

DIARY cont....

Land Rover, in which they would be despatched to TARI. As the prisoners were led down from the ridge by the police, they began to call out to their friends on the road. These people immediately stopped work and formed an agitated group near the bridge. As soon as the prisoners were brought onto the road they were surrounded by a milling throng of men, some of whom attempted to release the prisoners from the police escort. The police were forced to pull and wrestle the men all the way to the vehicle into which they were finally bundled without ceremony. As the vehicle was still surrounded by a hostile crowd of men, I asked Mr. Brown to get away as quickly as possible and this he did.

After the departure of the Land Rover, many of the men refused to return to work and made off into the bush.

Friday 3rd August.

There was a good attendance on the road today, about 45 ARUWAS and 35 MUNUMAS being present.

The last small bridge was completed and all the labour was concentrated in the final cutting. There is only about another 50 yards to go but the heavy blue clay and the depth of the cutting makes progress very slow.

KANDU'S men have completed the approaches on the KOROKA side, the new cutting links up with the old road about 600 yards from the river.

Heavy rain began to fall at 1500 hours, the MUNUMAS received their pay and departed.

With good attendances on the road it should be possible to complete this section in another week.

Saturday 4th August.

Road supervision. A good attendance, at least 80 men working.

Progress has been rendered very slow and ~~tedious~~ tedious by the layer of heavy blue clay in the cutting, it is only possible to remove it in small lumps and with considerable effort. The unspectacular rate of progress seems to be having a disheartening effect upon the ARAWAS, they are again displaying an unwillingness to complete the job.

The people on the HEDAMARE side, having completed the bridge cuttings are now re - grading and widening the old road under the supervision of the police.

Heavy rain at 1500 hours halted work.

Sunday 5th August.

There was a very good muster on the cutting this morning but unfortunately, a very bad accident marred proceedings.

The cut is now about 25 feet deep, through heavy clay, and a middle - aged man, removing excavated clay from the base of the cut was suddenly inundated by a fall of several tons of earth. One piece in particular, weighing probably 5 or 6 cwt. struck him squarely in the middle of the back. The fall was so sudden and without warning that the shouts of his friends came too late to be of assistance.

The victim was not unconscious but his legs were useless as if paralysed, and there was a large swelling in the small of his back, it appeared that his back was broken.

DIARY cont....

I endeavoured to persuade the other men to carry the unfortunate fellow into the hospital at TARI, but without avail. They steadfastly refused to do so. He was obviously going to die they said, and in that case he must die on his own ground and surrounded by his kinsmen.

Seeing that they were determined in their resolve, I abandoned any further attempts at persuasion and left them to their own devices. A medicine man, or native doctor, was immediately called, and he suggested that the patient would benefit by a little blood - letting, as is their practice in sickness and injury. (see section Anthropology.)

It was also suggested by the ' doctor ', that an evil - spirit, or Tama, which inhabited the ground was responsible for the fall of earth.

Naturally, after this, it was almost impossible to retain the other men at work, convinced that the place was now under the evil - eye, they gradually melted off into the bush until by mid - day, the road was almost entirely deserted.

Monday 6th August.

After the accident yesterday, the ARUWAS have abandoned the road, this is particularly frustrating as a few days more would see the job completed. The head - man, TUNGABI, says that some men are killing pigs to aid the recovery of the victim, and the other men refuse to work because they say the cutting is the abode of a Tama.

KANDU offered to send some of his men across the river to assist. They were promised a liberal pay if they did so.

During the morning, word was sent to Const. MURUA, at HEDAMARE, to bring the government canoe down to the TAGARI crossing. The canoe, which was constructed at KOROBA for use on the NAGGIA RIVER, and was subsequently brought to HEDAMARE, will be useful during the construction of the bridge across the TAGARI.

Tuesday 7th August.

Very heavy rain fell most of the night and this morning the TAGARI is flooded well above its normal limits.

ARUWAS still most reluctant to work, only a handful present on the road and as the patrol is due to return to TARI at the weekend, it may not be possible to finish the cutting.

During the course of the morning, the old floating bridge further upstream was swept away by the force of the flood waters, and this debris, carried downstream at a great rate of knots, soon piled up against the bridge which is now in use. Before any of the logs could be dislodged, the ropes holding the bridge on the KOROBA bank, parted under the strain. Within a few minutes most of the new bridge had also disappeared downstream. This misfortune isolated myself, 2 police, and a considerable number of HEDAMARE natives from the KOROBA side where our camp was situated.

At 1200 hours, a cold heavy rain set in and L/Cpl TAMUTAI and myself swam the river and returned to camp. Const. KAMAN, being an indifferent swimmer, was instructed to remain on the TARI side until the river went down. He spent the night in a native house.

Rain continued without abate for the remainder of the day so stayed in camp.

DIARY cont....

Wednesday 8th August.

Const. MURUA, of the KOROBA detachment, and a large group of KOGOMA men arrived early at the crossing with the government canoe.

Sent the interpreters to call out to the people on the KOROBA side of the river to come and repair the floating bridge. A large crowd arrived within a very short time and swiftly cut the necessary bush ropes and timbers.

By mid - day, the bridge was once again usable.

The current was still running too strongly to use the canoe, although the water level is noticeably beginning to fall.

Still only a handful of ARUWAS on the road and progress dismally slow.

Heavy rain again at 1400 hours finished work for the day.

Thursday 9th August.

Road supervision, about 10 ARUWAS present with 30 of KANDU'S people helping them.

The Land Rover arrived out at mid - day with a load of stores and mail for KOROBA. It also brought a stretcher which^{is} to be used to carry the injured man to the hospital at TARI. The condition of the victim has remained unchanged since Sunday, he is paralysed from the waist down but is still conscious. I told the head - man, TUNGABI, that Mr. Claridge is very anxious to have the injured man removed to the hospital at TARI. TUNGABI said that he would speak strongly to his people about it tonight and try and persuade them to carry him in tomorrow.

Friday 10th August.

At 0900 hours, still no sign of the stretcher patient. In company with the head - man, I went into ARUWA territory and spoke very strongly to the people whom I saw there.

After a lengthy debate, they finally consented to our wishes, the stretcher was produced from a house and several young men went to the house of the sick man and placed him upon it. Six men, some of them near relatives of the man, then carried him into TARI.

The other men refused to return to work on the road when I asked them to do so. I therefore arrested a young man and threatened to send him to gaol if he still refused to work. The other men, on seeing one of their number seized, ran away into the bush.

Instead of having a salutary effect upon the ARUWAS, this arrest stirred them in a contrariant manner. From information received this afternoon, it seems that many of their young men, unwilling to work and afraid of being sent to gaol, have deserted their own houses and have moved over the mountain to the PETTA group, to whom they seem to be allied.

I told TUNGABI that I could stay no longer to supervise the road, but had to return to TARI, and that during my absence I expected him and his people to complete the road. A few days of honest effort should suffice, as there remains only a further 2 or 3 feet of earth to be removed from the cut.

X
edge.

A vehicle can now approach right to the water's

DIARY cont....:

Arranged with KANDU to have a carrier line ready in the morning to carry the Patrol's gear to TARI.
Saturday 11th August.

Departed the TAGARI at 0945 hours and proceeded to TARI, arriving there at 1330 hours.

KANDU accompanied the patrol back to TARI, and in consideration of his services of the preceding month, during which time he slept each night in the camp and worked every day on the road, and generally displayed a willingness to assist, he was given an M. O. P. shell and his old lap - lap and shirt exchanged for a new issue.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A concentrated effort from TARI during this year with road patrols by Mr. Claridge, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Grant and the present patrol, has now resulted in the road being open to vehicular traffic from Tari to the TAGARI RIVER, a distance of about 14 miles. This patrol continued the work of Mr. Hogg and Mr. Grant, and was able to complete the final half - mile section, including three small bridges, to the river, which will eventually be spanned by a suspension bridge.

On the KOROBA side of the river, a new route was selected to the crossing as the grades on the old track, which was built by the natives almost entirely without European supervision, were quite impossible. Six hundred yards of new cutting, in places more than 20 feet deep, was dug, and this now connects the site selected for the bridge to the old track.

The bridge site, which had been proposed by earlier patrols to the area, and which, in fact, is the narrowest point so far discovered on the TAGARI, was approved by Father Tomisetti, of the Catholic Mission Tari, who has volunteered the help of his engineering experience in the construction of the bridge. The measured distance over the water at this point is 87 feet, this determination being made by the Father with his theodolite. Father Tomisetti has proposed a design for a suspension bridge which will incorporate a small sandstone island as a foundation for the towers, thus reducing the length of wire required to span the water. The approaches to this island, about 35 feet long, will be built of timber. With 1000 feet of 1 inch wire rope now at TAPI, and the Father having made available his services at any time, it is anticipated that construction of the TAGARI RIVER bridge, the major stream between TARI and KOROBA, will begin in the near future.

The more favourable terrain on the TARI side of the TAGARI has made easier the construction of the road there; without a doubt, the KOROBA section, with the formidable ridge at HEDAMARE, about 600 - 700 feet above the level of the river, and the broken country at it's foothills, presents a more difficult problem. Earlier investigations of the ridge had been unsuccessful, it is generally studded thickly with limestone and covered with a heavy growth of timber. The top of the ridge, in all but a few places, is surmounted with an almost solid limestone capping about a mile in extent and full of large sink - holes. The ridge drops away steeply at it's Northern end into the gorge of the NAGGIA RIVER and at the Southern end is bisected by the TAGARI, thus making it almost impossible to route the road around it. However, there was found to be one chink in the armour and this was investigated carefully by the patrol.

The possible pass over the ridge is at a point approx. half - way between HEDAMARE and the TAGARI RIVER. Here, unlike the rest of the ridge, is an area of native gardens, a few hundred yards wide, which ascends to the summit and for some distance down the other side. This garden area is almost free of limestone and timber, and the descent on the other side can be achieved through a lightly wooded gully which brings it out onto another garden area.

Maintaining grades of 15 degrees, the patrol was able to survey and peg a route over the ridge at this point.

ROADS AND BRIDGES CONTINUED.....

The work involved in the construction of the road over this section will be considerable, probably 6 zig - zag cuts or more, similar to those on the ridge down to HIBUGGA, will be necessary, and on the opposite or descending side another 1 or 2. However, it is established that the route is practicable. Unfortunately, the burden of this considerable work will fall entirely on the shoulders of the KOGOMA group of which KANDU is the head - man, as the territory from the TAGARI crossing to the KOROBA side of the ridge, including ascent and descent of the ridge, belongs to these people. It will probably be necessary to recruit the assistance and inducement of pay, of the considerable populations around NEMAMARE, who, otherwise, would play no part in the project.

Meanwhile, the road has made steady progress from KOROBA, and at the time of writing, about 2 miles has been completed, with several sections, some over a mile long, being clear of bush. There probably remains about another 10 miles, including the most difficult section, i.e. the ridge, and the TAGARI bridge, to complete the link between TARI and KOROBA.

With the recent news that a European Road Assistant has been made available for the TARI area, it is conceivable that this link, which is so important because KOROBA lacks an air - strip, may be completed within the next 9 - 12 months.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It can be appreciated that as the activities of the patrol were fairly limited being concerned mainly with road supervision, contact and intercourse with the native peoples of the area was restricted, and was in fact confined mainly to two groups of people, the ARUWA and KOGOMA groups whose job it was to construct the approaches to the TAGARI RIVER crossing.

The KOGOMA people are a large group who inhabit the KOROBA side of the river and their land is also a large area, stretching as it does from the banks of the TAGARI through the foothills of the HEDAMARE ridge, up and over the ridge and down to the other side. Under the encouragement of their head - man, KANDU, who accompanied Mr. Sinclair on a visit to MENDI and LAKE KUTUBU last May, they at all times displayed a willingness to work and were of great assistance to the patrol. These people originally constructed, without much European supervision, much of the existing track to HEDAMARE. They do not appear to be particularly dismayed that the grades are impossible for vehicles in many places and have set - to with energy to correct them. KANDU himself says that after his trip with Mr. Sinclair when he saw extensive roads at TARI and MENDI, that he can now see why the road is too steep and why it should be widened to take a vehicle. g

KANDU remained each night in the patrol camp and in the mornings called his people to work and remained with them on the road for the rest of the day. The KOGOMA people say that they are very keen to see the road through to KOROBA and thus relieve them of the burden of carrying cargo. As mentioned in the previous section, a considerable burden of the work will fall upon this group and it will remain to be seen whether they can retain their enthusiasm during the next 6 or 9 months. i

During the time which the patrol remained in this area there were no complaints or disputes brought for mediation. The only complaint heard was that of a native who had come from TARI and who wanted to collect a bride - price from the KORMA country, 2 or 3 days walk away and too distant an area for the patrol to visit.

The recent ban on the carrying of bows and arrows on the roads around TARI and KOROBA has had a satisfactory result, only one native was seen near the river with a bow and arrows. He was warned of the consequences should he be caught again and his weapons destroyed. A very small group of people living on the top of the ridge in miserable stony country, evidently a small offshoot of the KOGOMAS, proved to be wary of the patrol. Although seen several times when the ridge was being surveyed, they maintained an armed watch and refused to serve as guides.

The food supplies of the KOGOMAS at this time was abundant, many women visited the camp each day to sell sweet potato, sugar cane etc. There was also a fairly steady trickle of European vegetables into the camp, particularly tomatoes, corn, cabbage and a few potatoes. Some seeds were also distributed to the women.

When the patrol returned to TARI, KANDU, the head - man, was given an M.O.P. shell and a new issue of clothing as payment for his services over the past five weeks and also to add an inducement for further assistance when next a patrol returns to this area to continue with the road.

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.....

The ARUWAS, who live on the TARI side of the river and whose land extends along the banks of the TAGARI towards HEDAMARE, proved, by contrast, to be of a different disposition to the KOGOMAS. Many of their number, and this, judging by the extent of their land, is possibly large, refused contact with the patrol and could not be induced to answer the calls of the interpreters. On several occasions some men ran away into the bush at the approach of the patrol, abandoning their billums in their haste to escape.

Although the road passed through only the fringe of their land, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in all and hardly constituting a work of any magnitude, particularly when compared to the task in store for the KOGOMAS, it was only with the utmost difficulty that enough men could be induced to come and build it. The main group towards HEDAMARE never once came to assist and the work was performed with a painful slowness by the small group living near the crossing. At any one time there were never more than 50 ARUWAS on the road and an average count would be nearer 30.

When finally some of their number were arrested they worked reasonably well for a few days before slipping back into their old habits. We have seen that when a second arrest was made, the other people packed up their goods and chattels and leaving their own land and houses they moved over the mountain and settled down with the PETTA group. Evidently fear of arrest and imprisonment troubles these people greatly. The head - man of the ARUWA group, TUNGABI, was very useful to the patrol and at all times attempted to persuade his fellows to assist the government. His efforts were not always rewarded with success, during the last weeks of the patrol many of the people avoided him or ran away into the bush when he came to call them to work.

Possibly the serious accident which occurred in the cutting and severely injured one of their men and which they attributed to the work of an evil spirit, or Tama, living in the ground there, contributed to this reluctance to work on the road. Inquiries made by the interpreters revealed that they were afraid to return to work in case a similar misfortune befell another of their number. These people also put on a demonstration when the Land Rover came out to the river to transport 4 of their young men to the gaol at TARI. Several men, evidently relatives of the prisoners, attempted to release them from the police escort before they could be placed in the vehicle. Two of these men subsequently escaped from the gaol at TARI and latest information is that they are living with the PETTA people. Probably it requires that a patrol spend some time with this group in an attempt to win their confidence. Earlier^{in this area} were evidently made by patrols concerned mainly with the apprehension of law breakers.

The patrol was unable to spend any further time in the area and had to return to TARI with many of the people still absent from their homes, but information received shortly after the patrol had returned was that most of the people had come back to their houses and gardens shortly after the patrol had departed.

ANTHROPOLOGY SECTION.

SOME NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF THE
INJURED AMONG THE HURI - DUNA.

It was my opportunity to see, while working on the TARI - KOROBA road, the treatment afforded a man who was severely injured by a fall of earth.

The victim had been excavating clay from the base of a cutting about 25 feet deep, when, without warning, a large section of the bank collapsed, inundating him. One piece in particular, weighing 5 or 6 cwt, struck him in the middle of the back and appeared to break his spine.

When the earth was lifted from him, it was found that he was still conscious, although in great agony. I suggested to the head - man that his people construct a stretcher and carry him to the hospital at TARI, a distance of 14 miles. This they refused to do, explaining that they preferred the services of their own medicine - man, or 'doctor'. This person enjoys something of a reputation throughout the area and is said to be particularly skillful in the removal of arrow heads.

The old gentleman, of venerable appearance, eventually arrived. He firstly examined the scene of the accident and asked numerous questions as to how the misfortune had occurred before diverting his attention to the patient.

After a cursory examination of the victim, he declared that blood - letting was immediately necessary to assist the patient's recovery. (This appears to be a universal practice among the Huri - Duna in the treatment of almost any type of sickness or accident.)

The man was turned onto his stomach and water from a bamboo container poured over his buttocks, thighs and calves. These portions were then rubbed with the leaves of a small bush, called IARE, in the Huri dialect.

Meanwhile, 2 young men, evidently the 'doctor's' assistants, had sharpened several long bamboo splinters. These they then proceeded to jab into the flesh of the patient, mainly the backs of the thighs and calves, to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or so. When the blood was flowing copiously from 15 or 20 of these jab - wounds, the 'doctor' expressed his satisfaction and ordered further treatment to cease.

Next a type of sling, suspended from poles, and similar in appearance to a hammock, was constructed. Into this the patient was placed and carried to his house. During the proceedings, which had lasted 10 or 15 minutes, the victim had never once cried out.

The medicine - man then spoke to the relatives and friends of the man and told them to quickly kill and prepare several pigs, the flesh of which the patient must also eat.

The 'doctor' remained for the feast, after having partaken of his share, he departed, his final remarks being that further blood - letting during the night would be beneficial.

APPENDIX ' A '

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN
AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

No. 3352	Sgt. JOJOGA	:	Sgt. Jojoga was the N.C.O. in charge of the police detachment. He performed his duties quietly and efficiently.
No. 1856	L/Cpl TAMUTAI	:	A dependable N.C.O. and a good worker.
No. 7800	Const. HERO	:	A fairly steady worker but inclined towards exhibitionism.
No. 7643	" KAMAN	:	An honest policeman.
No. 8759	" KOKOTA	:	Performs his duties well.
No. 8325	" KANO	:	Not particularly bright but a trier.

M. Lang.
.....
M. Lang.
Patrol Officer.



PT. MORESBY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....No. 3 of 1956/57.....
Patrol Conducted by.....R.M. CLARIDGE, A/A.D.O.....
Area Patrolled.....LOCAL TARI GROUPS TO WEST AND NORTH OF STATION.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....-.....
Natives.....12.....
Duration—From.....6.../...8.../1956...to.....22.../...9...1956...(Broken Periods)
Number of Days.....11.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....MARCH.../1956....
Medical MARCH/...../1956....
Map Reference.....SEE SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.....
Objects of Patrol.....1. NATIVE COURTS IN HAIBUGA AREA.....
.....2. INITIAL CENSUS OF THREE LOCAL GROUPS.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

[Signature]

24 / 12 / 1956

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

MA. 30-18-45.

1st March, 1957.

District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
NSW.

TARI P/R No. 3 of 1956-57

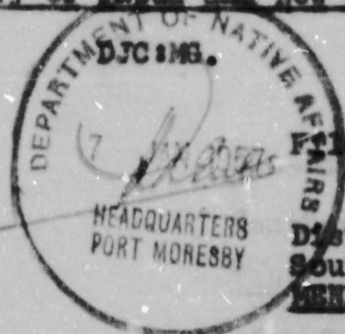
Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.
It does not require comment.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

30/1/48 ✓



File No: 30/1 - 513.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

24th December, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

P/R. 3/56-57 Tari - Initial Census Patrol
in vicinity of Tari Station.

Receipt of your Patrol Report No.3 of 1956/57 is
acknowledged.

This is a good report and undoubtedly it was very
difficult enticing these people in for Census, but you did
a good job getting in as many as you did.

I want you to keep pushing the Census in the Tari
Basin. The benefits will be enormous and will greatly assist
in bringing these people closer to you.

(D.J. Clancy)
Acting District Commissioner.

Minute to:

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Please find two copies of the above Patrol Report
and contingencies.

This is the start of the census taking in the Tari
Basin and upon Mr. Crellins return to Tari in January he will
endeavour to speed up this all important work. The job will at
first be difficult and trying but the benefits that will accrue
will more than repay us. You will notice that this report is
well overdue and for this I offer my apologies. The fault is
entirely mine. The report was originally delayed by poor commu-
nications then the original went astray and poor communications
and my absence on District inspection delayed it again.

(D.J. Clancy.)
Acting District Commissioner.

Patrol Report
No. 3/56-57

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

16th October, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE GROUPS ADJACENT TO
THE GOVERNMENT STATION AND AN INITIAL CENSUS
OF SOME OF THESE GROUPS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

R.M. Claridge, A/A.D.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

Mr. J. Erkkila of U.F.M., TARI.

NATIVES:

Police 7

Labour 4

Interpreter 1.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

HAIBUGA Area, July, 1956.

TEBE River Area, March, 1956.

DURATION OF PATROL:

6th August-7th August, 1956 2 Days.

9th August 1 Day

10th September to

11th September, 1956 2 Days.

17th September, to

22nd September, 1956 6 Days.

Number of Days: 11 Days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Settle disputes at HAMBURARI and TANI.
2. Conduct an initial census of HALENGUALI, HAWA and AIJAGO Groups.

MAP REFERENCE:

See Sketch Map Attached.

RC/IB.

INTRODUCTION.

The following report covers the initial census of three local TARI group. The HALENGUALI group was done from TARI Station, whilst the remainder were completed in the field. The broken periods of this patrol were unavoidable. Firstly, I accompanied the District Commissioner S.H.D., on his inspection to KOROBA and secondly, I returned to the Station during the visit of the Madang Dental Clinic.

When doing the census part of the patrol I accepted the kind services of Mr. J Eykkila of the Unevangelised Fields Missions. Mr. Eykkila has a sound knowledge of the HURI language and native custom and his assistance as interpreter made the work much more interesting, and, I think, more exact.

DIARY.

MONDAY 6th August, 1956.

Spent day at WARETEGEMABU on initial census of HALENGUALI group. Completed BIALUBIA and GENDEIA lines today.

A very tedious start on this work. Much of the day spent explaining the reason for the census and methods of recording same.

TUESDAY 7th August.

Again of HALENGUALI group. Completed HADANI and ANI lines. Very poor attendances to date. The one remaining line YAGO are at present about 2 miles from here so arranged to visit the people on Thursday.

THURSDAY 9th August.

CENSUSED YAGO line thus completing the HALENGUALI group.

FRIDAY 10th August to SUNDAY 9th September.

Station duties at TARI

MONDAY 10th September.

Proceeded to HAMBURARI per landrover and made camp at 10.30 hours. Called in natives re several disputes awaiting settlement. One man was recently killed in a local skirmish - people now working out the MOGA payment.

Food purchased. Advised headman that I would need carriers tomorrow.

TUESDAY 11th September.

Had trouble in getting enough carriers this morning. V.C. TOGORO of TIGO saved the day by bringing in a line of his men. Left HAMBURARI at 0830 hrs. and walked to TANI arriving at 1030 hrs. Made camp near the new aid post. Paid off carriers

in trade.

Several disputes settled during the afternoon, but others still lacking witnesses.

Heavy rain at 1615 hrs. until nightfall. Enough food bought with salt and giri-giri.

WEDNESDAY 12th September to SUNDAY 16th September.

Proceed to TARI for Dental treatment. Remained TARI with Dentist and Mechanic as my guests until their departure for MINJ on Sunday 16th September.

MONDAY 17th September.

Left TARI for TANI per vehicle at 0930 hrs. Spent day listening to native disputes. Four claims settled and two others left in abeyance for one month to enable parties to collect pigs etc. Advised locals that I would need carriers tomorrow for the trip to BIRI.

TUESDAY 18th September.

Had difficulty in obtaining the required number of carriers. Imposed a fine on the absconders and shortly after more than enough presented themselves. Finally got away at 1000 hrs. Ascended gradually to the N.E. and crossed over a low saddle in the range bordering HAIBUGA. Walked along a fair track until we reached BIBI ground and made camp at mid-day. Very few people here, but the main purpose of this visit was to inspect a small stand of pine trees nearby.

During the afternoon, myself and the police with local natives marked about 40 millable pines on a ridge at the back of the camp. I asked the natives if they would like to pit-saw these trees for the Government, but they declined to make any binding decision until the village elders returned from a singing.

About 20 women visited the camp and sold food. Rain late afternoon. Sent word on to WARETEGEMABU for carriers to assemble in the morning.

WEDNESDAY 19th September.

Broke camp at 0830 hrs with BIBI men carrying. Proceeded along a muddy track to WAP TEGEMABU at 0935 hrs. Changed the carriers here then walked to the North along the main road where we made camp on AIJAGO land at 1130 hrs.

During the afternoon I explained census taking to the people and worked out a plan for the AIJAGO group. Asked several HALENGUALI men to be present tomorrow and assist with the census.

Enough food purchased with salt and beads.

THURSDAY 20th September.

Remained in camp. Censused AIJAGO group - 164 persons. Made up the books and arranged to do HAWA group tomorrow.

About 60 women visited the camp today. Some came in for the census and others had food for sale.

FRIDAY 21st September.

Walked down the main road to HAWA land at 0900 hrs. About 1000 hrs. the people started to assemble, but they appeared very wary. Finally made a start at 1130 hrs. At the end of the day 150 names were listed. Returned to AIJAGO for the night.

SATURDAY 22nd September.

Completed the HAWA book and had another discussion with the Headmen about the native census. Explained the purpose and the obligations of every person to appear at the re-check next year.

Returned to TARI at 1300 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Whilst operating amongst the group censused I emphasized the fact that I would not listen to any native disputes. The TARI natives are flighty at anytime and if odd parties knew they would be called on to answer certain actions I would have very little chance of favourable conditions for census recording. However, at the completion of the census of each large group, I did listen to anything the people cared to bring forward involving purely local business.

The purpose of the visit to HAMBURARI and TANI was to investigate several disputes that had been smouldering for many weeks. Not all of them could be finalised on this trip. Normally some of the offenders who failed to appear would have been apprehended, but on this occasion I did not want to act in any way that would be detrimental to the census work. - native talk and rumour travels very fast.

Some men were found to be very aloof towards the patrol; especially the men of standing in the HAMBURARI group. As mentioned in the diary an attempt in was made to use local carriers for movement from one area to another. I wouldn't call this effort a success, but I think the day has come when expensive permanent lines should be abolished for patrolling within a few miles of TARI. At TANI, a few men were fined under the N.R.O.'s for failing to carry. This made the others realise that it was their job to assist. The TANI people feature rather prominently in a more recent report, covering the attack on a KOROBA patrol. However, I think the majority of these people are pro-government and willing to co-operate if approached in the right manner. In the past they have been more than helpful to various officers working on the construction of the main road.

The situation in the groups to the North of TARI that were censused on this patrol is very satisfactory. Despite an understandable shyness, the people co-operated as well as could be expected.

NATIVE CENSUS.

This is the first attempt at a native census in the TARI Sub-District. The problems confronting such a project are many. The main ones being :-

1. There are no village or hamlet settlements in the area. each family lives apart from others of the group.
2. There are no common ceremonial or meeting grounds as are found in other Highlands areas. If the people wish to perform a ceremony they clear a small area of land which is immediately abandoned at the completion of the ceremony.
3. Although these people do have group and land names, these groups can never be found living together in

a defined area. It is common for a man to garden on his own and mother's ground during the one season. This ground are invariably miles apart. This was found on the present patrol when approximately 30% of the people from HALENGUALI were away gardening on the upper TAGARI River.

4. After considering the above, I found that when a man was asked the name of his ground he gave the name of the land he was at present gardening on (even though it was not his true father's ground). However, when asked for his group name he gave his father's group name. Therefore the following census is based on main group.

Having established the basis for the census Sub-Division, the 3 main groups situated in the WARETEGEMABU area were selected for the first initial census. This area has had considerable contact with the Unevangelised Fields Mission and the main jeep road passes through the area.

Generally the reception was good, although the actual attendance was very disappointing but understandable (see following notes on custom). Out of 707 names recorded, 367 persons were absent. Mr. J Errkkila acted as interpreter for the census - he has a good knowledge of the HUKI language and speaks it well. For the five days spent on the actual census no members of the R.P. & N.G.C. were used by the patrol. Every effort was made to avoid suspicion.

From the figures it will be noted that there is a marked absence of males between the ages of 10-20 years/ This is no doubt due to the initiation ceremonies in the area. When a male is ready for initiation, he must spend a considerable time in seclusion and receive instruction from his elders. The initiates are not permitted to see a female nor may they eat or drink food or water prepared by a female - in actual fact they become members of a closed male cult. Although I'm not sure, I'm of the opinion that their names cannot be mentioned in the presence of others and especially not to a European.

It was also noted that many wives were absent from the census. Once again native custom held away. The following are some of the reasons:

1. If a female is in child-birth, the husband can not look upon his wife or child until three months after the birth. If a man happens to meet his wife along the track she must by-pass him and keep her eyes down.

2. Men and women cannot sit down together. If doing a census, and the men sit down near you, the women must sit approximately 30' in the rear. It is impossible to get a man with his wife and children standing together.
3. A man cannot sound or say his wife's name in the presence of others. If you press a question for the name of a female adult you will see the women start to wander away. Fortunately on this occasion some names were given by the headmen after the husbands had disappeared. It was very frustrating at first to hear the men continually saying they don't know the name of their wives and daughters.

The HURI men have more than one name. The person being questioned won't utter his own name but the man standing beside him will readily give it.

On this occasion the census was conducted at various points along the main road. Hence the officer becomes really annoyed when after finally getting all the men sitting down in some sort of order then all suddenly jump up should a female walk by. It was said that when the men hear a whispering of the female grass skirts they all must stand up until she has passed on. From what I can gather the reasons are either moral or immoral.

Another point to watch when doing census work in this area is that a female will cover her breasts until she bears her first child. In view of this custom it is often difficult to ascertain whether or not a woman is pregnant. Invariably the breasts and abdomen of pregnant women are covered either by the native bilum or trade material.

It was noted that many people wanted to give the names of dead children. I pointed out that we only wanted living offspring, but they still insisted in numbering off all children, living or dead. In many cases I found that there were only one or two children surviving out of 6 or 7. This would substantiate the claim that there is a high infant mortality rate in the TARI area. At the beginning I wondered why men of 30-35 years only had one child or perhaps none. On enquiry I found that a man does not marry until his late twenties or early thirties. I think this is based on late initiation ceremonies and the lack of pigs for bride payment. On the other hand a girl marries soon after puberty.

Finally, I'm of the opinion that this census covered no more than 70% of the available population. There were too many absentees (away gardening) for the figures to be anywhere near accurate. However, I believe that the initial suspicions of the people have been overcome and the future efforts may be more fruitful.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Sufficient food was purchased locally by the patrol. No food shortages were encountered. Whilst at TANI I noticed a large group of men constructing a huge drain well into the HAIBUGA swamps. They said that they intended reclaiming the marsh where possible for garden use.

The custom of paying LOGAS for deaths in this area is having a disastrous effect on the livestock population. After a payment of pigs is received a feast is organised to mark the occasion during which most of the pigs are eaten - not only the fully grown ones but also pigs of 3 or 4 months.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The two aid posts in the area were visited on this patrol. They are at HAMBUPARI and TANI. The N.M.O.'s in charge of these reported everything to be satisfactory. Village natives are making use of this service and are giving the aid post staff every assistance.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

See general comments under "Native Census".


MISSIONS.

The Unevangelised Fields Mission was visited twice on this trip. The HALENGUALI group assembled at the Mission Station for the initial census.

Mr. Erkkila of the above Mission kindly assisted by interpreting during the census work.

CONCLUSION.

This is the first move in recording an initial census of the TARI Basin. Other groups have already requested a "Book" (i.e. that their names be recorded). The census will be continued as new census sub-divisions are organized.


(R.M. Claridge).

A/Assistant District Officer.

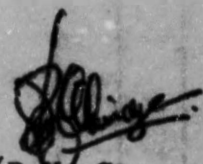
APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

The following members accompanied the patrol but they were not used during the census work. All members worked well and their conduct was good.

Reg. No.	1269	Opl.	AKURU.
"	"	L/Opl.	NIRIBO
"	"	Constable	HANDARI
"	"	"	HERO
"	"	"	KAIARIPA
"	"	"	BATAWI.
"	"	"	KANO.


(E. M. Claridge).

Officer R.P. & N.G.C.,

ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

NATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK		STUDENTS								Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
				Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission									M	F	M	F	
Out		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	4	12	1	11	2.6	16	14	29	17	77
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	5	32	3	32	1.8	17	20	36	40	113
		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	7	33	-	17	2.3	24	24	28	27	106
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	1	5	1.1	5	2	10	10	27
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	1	21	-	17	2.6	16	13	15	25	70
		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	3	17	2	15	1.9	15	21	36	22	95
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	16	-	14	2.3	17	11	22	19	69
		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	38	7	32	1	31	2.1	26	26	48	48	150



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Southern Highlands Report No..... TARI No. 4 of 1956/57.
Patrol Conducted by..... M. Lang, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled..... East of Tari government station including the TEBB, ARUA, HURIA, TOMA, AIYEMA and PINA rivers.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil
Natives..... 9 members R.P.N.G.C., 1 Interpreter.
Duration—From..... 27/8/1956 to..... 27/9/1956
Number of Days..... 32
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... May /19..... 56
Medical March /19..... 56
Map Reference..... See sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol..... Native Courts, General Administration, Roadwork.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/11/1956

M. Lang
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

PL 30-10-44

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
Maseru.

RE: P/A No. 1 of 15/57.

The above-mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

A good report of a job well done.

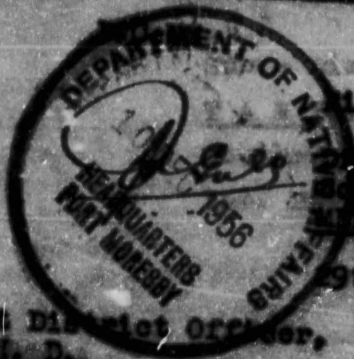
I agree that village to village surveys should be used if possible.

(A. L. Roberts)
Director

P/A
19/3

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

20/18/44 ✓



File No. 30/1 - 475.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
Mandi.

9th November, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
T.A.H.I. S.H.D.

The District Officer,

RECEIVED

Southern Highlands District
Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956-57 Tari Southern Highlands.

Receipt of this patrol report is acknowledged.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1956-57, TARI, S.H.D.

This is an excellent report and I would like you to congratulate Mr. Lang on a job well done. There are few more nerve racking field jobs than settling a Tari Moga. Mr. Lang displayed tact and patience and nothing but good can come of such a patrol.

I think it is about time that village to village carriers were employed large lines of carriers are much too expensive.

(Signature)

(D.J. Clancy)

Acting District Commissioner.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Please find enclosed two (2) copies of this report, contingency for Camping Allowance, four (4) copies and a map of area patrolled.

(Signature)

(D.J. Clancy)

Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub - District Office,
T A R I .
Southern Highlands District.
1st. November 1956.

The District Commissioner,
M E N D I .
Southern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57, TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

AREA PATROLLED : That area generally East of the TARI government station and including the ARUA, TOMA, TEBE, AIYENA and PIWA rivers.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : M. Lang, Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : 9 members of the R.P.N.G.C. and 1 interpreter, 15 HURI carriers.

OBJECT OF PATROL : Native Courts, General Administration, completion of road to ARUA river.

DURATION OF PATROL : From 27th August to 27th September, total 32 days.

MAP REFERENCE : Patrol map attached.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : Mr. N. Grant, Patrol Officer, May 1956, Tari No. 7 of 55/56.

INTRODUCTION

It was the object of this patrol to hear and settle the many native complaints and courts which had been recorded at TARI over the past six months. Most of these complaints came from areas removed some distance from the government station and they had been set aside as an assignment for the next patrol. At the commencement of the patrol over 30 such complaints were entered in the court book and it was hoped to clear up these and any other disputes brought to notice during the course of the patrol. The recorded complaints were mainly disputes over moga payments, stolen pigs and bride prices etc. A minor objective was to supervise the construction of the final section of the road to the ARUA river. As most of the patrol's time was spent settling moga disputes it may be of use to briefly outline the moga system.

Tribal fighting amongst the HURI occurs

INTRODUCTION cont....

only spasmodically now but before the Administration came fighting was very widespread and many people were killed. A young man probably spent a great part of his time either fighting, preparing for fights or settling payments for the deaths of people killed in fights. This latter is called a moga and is a compensatory payment which is given to the relatives of a man killed while fighting. The payment is made in fifteens of pigs and the number of fifteens and the responsibility for making the payment varies with the circumstances.

If for instance, the KIGIDA people have a fight with the PAI people and a PAI man is killed, then it is the responsibility of KIGIDA to compensate the dead man's relatives. Usually the person who started the fight has to pay the pigs and if he hasn't enough pigs then his relatives help him. If a man had been killed on both sides then PAI and KIGIDA must each raise a moga and exchange them. If only 1 or 2 men are killed, as in the above example, the payment must be a large one and may be as much as 10 fifteens per person killed. In a big fight where many men are killed the mogas are small (1 or 2 fifteens) otherwise there would not be enough pigs to go round.

Another case is that of an ally death. Suppose the HOIYEVIA people had come to help KIGIDA in the fight against PAI and one of their men had been killed. The dead man's relatives would make the moga claim upon KIGIDA and it would be their responsibility to pay it. Peace negotiations usually do not begin until the balance of deaths is fairly even on both sides and overtures are made by exchanging half sides of pigs. If these are accepted and eaten it means that hostilities are over and discussions of moga settlements will begin. Both sides wait until any wounded men have either recovered or died. When making a claim it is the practise to cut notches in a stick and plant it in the territory of the former enemies. Each notch represents a pig claimed. If a moga is not paid after a reasonable time the claimants often steal 2 or 3 of the defendants pigs to try and hurry up the payment. The bones of such pigs are hung up in trees where they act as reminders to the defendants. Should a man who has been named responsible for the payment of a moga die before it has been paid, the responsibility then passes on to his son.

That roughly, is the moga system. Most of the disputes settled by the patrol dated back to old fights, some must have occurred 10 or 15 years ago. Very few were of recent origin.

DIARY.

August 27th. Monday.

With 9 Police, 25 carriers, and the interpreter, TONGORA, the patrol departed TARI at 1030 hours and took the motor road to the ARUA RIVER. A visit was paid to the Catholic Mission on the way, and 2 mission youths, who said they had a complaint against some men from the ARUA RIVER, accompanied us. We proceeded on and arrived at the river after 1½ hours easy walk. Camp was established on a small kunai ridge overlooking the river which is here a swift, stony stream about 30 yards wide with steep banks on either side. It is said that the river is subject to heavy flooding in the rainy season.

During the afternoon an inspection was made of the road and it was found that the construction of one further bridge across a small creek, called the KAUINE, will enable a vehicle to drive right to the banks of the ARUA. This is desirable as soon as possible because cement making at TARI is being held up from lack of sand and large quantities are available in the bed of the ARUA. It was decided to remain here for a few days to build this bridge and a runner was sent to TARI for a supply of 6 inch nails and some hammers.

Word was also sent out to the immediate neighbourhood for any court notes given at the TARI office to be brought by the bearers to the camp as quickly as possible. It was arranged with the local headmen for a large number of men to assist with the bridge tomorrow.

Late in the afternoon some women came to the camp bringing with them a large quantity of sweet potato to sell.

August 28th Tuesday.

Fairly heavy rain fell during the night and the morning dawned damp and foggy. Consequently the local men were reluctant to leave their houses at an early hour, but once the sun began to shine they emerged in ever increasing numbers until by 1000 hours about 200 were present.

The KAUINE at the crossing was about 20 feet wide with banks of unequal height, from the presence of debris in the nearby gardens it appears that this stream too, is liable to considerable flooding. Men were directed to cut down several large trees close by, and from these, 8 heavy bearers 30 feet long were sawn. Because of the uneven height of the banks it was necessary to raise one side 2 or 3 feet by placing a large log on the ground. The 8 bearers were to rest on top of this log, and after some effort they were all in position by 1630 hours. It now remained to lay the planks and raise a ramp at the lower end but as it had now begun to rain, work was abandoned for the day.

No court notes had been brought as yet and word was again sent out to any holder of such a note to bring it without further delay. The TARI court book shows that there are several in this area.

It was not possible to purchase a sufficient supply of sweet potato today, the little which had been brought to the camp was issued to the HURI carriers and the Police were given an issue of rice.

DIARY cont'd...

August 29th Wednesday.

A bright clear morning today and large numbers of TUMBELA men began arriving at the bridge at an early hour. By 0830 hours 150 men were present and still more were coming.

The men were divided into 2 groups, one group was despatched to split planks for the decking and the other to gather stones from the ARUA and the bed of the KAUINE with which to fill in the ramp. Progress was maintained at a steady rate, the planks as they were brought were nailed to the bearers by the Police under the direction of Sgt. JOJOGA, and by midday a 3 foot fill of stones had been placed in the ramp. The bridge decking was complete at 1500 hours and all hands now concentrated on the ramp. Earth was carried from a nearby hillock and placed in a layer on top of the stones, another half hour would have seen the project finished but heavy rain began to fall at 1600 and work had to be abandoned for the day.

On returning to camp we found awaiting us there an old man, HENOGA by name, who had brought the first of the court notes. He complained that ANDUNERE, who lives near the TOMA RIVER, had not paid him a Moga which was due for the death of his brother who had been killed in a fight some years ago. HENOGA was instructed to remain with the patrol until the bridge was completed, after which the patrol would proceed to the TOMA RIVER and investigate the matter.

The complaint of the 2 Catholic Mission youths was also heard and it was revealed that their concern was for their gardens, through which the government road has been surveyed.

The locals have promised to congregate in strength tomorrow to complete the bridge. A sufficient supply of sweet potato was purchased today.

August 30th. Thursday.

Another fine morning and work got away to a good start with 100 men present at 0800 hours.

Some copra sacks had been procured yesterday and this greatly facilitated the carting of earth, the ramp was filled to the level of the bridge decking, and with a few finishing touches, the whole was completed by 1030 hours.

Our labour force had been increasing all the time and now amounted to over 200 men. They were put to work cutting down the crowns of 2 very steep grades nearby and continued with this until the end of the day.

Meanwhile, another court note had been brought, this time by TOMALIA, who said that he had been shot in the leg several years ago by IRIBE, also of the TOMA RIVER. His leg was permanently crippled, causing him to walk with a limp and he claimed a moga for the wound. TOMALIA said that he would be satisfied with a payment of 6 or 7 pigs and did not claim a full moga (1 fifteen or more.) It was revealed that there had been a big fight between the HANDANI and PARIBO groups, about 10 years ago which lasted for over a year, and in which it was said that 30 or 40 men had been killed. Many of the unpaid mogas in the area are supposed to relate to this fight.

As there is nothing further to detain us here, the patrol will move on tomorrow to the TOMA RIVER to inquire into these 2 moga claims.

Native foods were again in short supply and an issue of rice was made to both Police and carriers.

DIARY cont....

August 31st. Friday.

Broke camp at 0715 hours and with a few of the TUMBELA men assisting with the cargo, proceeded along the track to the TOMA RIVER. For a good part of the way the road followed a series of winding trenches through which we walked, often knee deep in water and slush. Progress was fairly slow and the TOMA was not reached until 0930 hours. Some women working in a garden near the river told us that ANDUNERE, whom we were seeking, had heard that the patrol was looking for him and that he had run away. HENOGA, who was familiar with this area, led us to the garden of ANDUNERE and there we pitched camp. I then sent TONGORA, the interpreter, and 2 of the local men to find ANDUNERE and tell him that we had come to do him no harm but merely wished to discuss with him the settlement of a moga. TONGORA returned to the camp about 1400 hours accompanied by ANDUNERE who had allowed himself to be persuaded. He and HENOGA then sat down and discussed the moga, ANDUNERE agreed that his line had been at fault and said that he would bring a fifteen of pigs to the camp tomorrow to settle the matter. He left camp shortly afterwards to begin rounding up the pigs.

In the meantime, word had also been sent out to IRIBE and he too came to the camp. He and TOMALIA had a short discussion and they too reached an agreement, IRIBE saying that he would bring 6 or 7 pigs to the camp tomorrow and pay them to TOMALIA as compensation for his crippled leg.

No further courts were brought today so there was nothing to do but wait in camp for the pigs to be brought. We were unable to obtain a sufficient supply of sweet potato here and the Police were given a ration of rice and meat.

September 1st. Saturday.

A wet and dismal morning, heavy rain began at 0600 hours and continued until 0900. The sun broke through after this however and a large crowd of men began to assemble at the camp to await the payment of the mogas. Most of them were ARUA RIVER men who had followed the patrol yesterday, despite attempts to send them back. They had spent the night in the bush nearby. All of them were unarmed but a young TOMA man was caught by the Police in some pit - pit near the camp in which he had been hiding with a bow and arrows. His weapons were confiscated.

Meanwhile there was no sign of pigs and although word was sent out to ANDUNERE and IRIBE several times during the morning and afternoon, it was without result. It began to appear as if the two had run away again. However, at 1700 hours they suddenly arrived together at the camp, without pigs. They said that they themselves didn't have enough pigs to pay the mogas and that their relatives and friends had refused to help them. As I had seen many pigs along the road yesterday, I found it hard to believe this and told them to bring the necessary number tomorrow without fail. They said they would do their best and departed.

Another court note was brought by KOMO of TABUDA, but the defendant, KENAGO, has run away to HARANDA, a fair distance, without sharing a bride price. KOMO said that when KENAGO comes back to attend the marriage of his daughter (she is to be married later this year near TARI), KENAGO can be brought to court then. This seems to be a fairly good plan and KOMO was told to advise the Sub - District Office when Kenago returns.

DIARY cont...

September 2nd Sunday.

At 0700 hours pigs were heard squealing in the bush close by the camp. TONGORA went to investigate and on return said that ANDUNERE and his relatives were herding their pigs together and when a sufficient number had been brought they would bring them into the camp and make the payment. They were now waiting on the last 2 or 3 pigs which had to be brought from some distance away.

About an hour later ANDUNERE brought in his pigs. There were 10, 2 or 3 large female pigs, and the rest made up of much smaller ones, some only piglets. He said that he had been unable to round up any more and had added five lengths of giri-giri to make a fifteen. These were now handed over to HENOGA who said he was quite satisfied with the payment. I told ANDUNERE and HENOGA and their followers that this affair was now finished and that there was to be no further dispute between them.

At midday IRIBE arrived with his payment, this was 6 pigs of which 2 were large. He gave them to TOMALIA who said that as his leg had now been 'bought' he had no further complaint. Both HENOGA and TOMALIA presented the patrol with a pig and we returned this with a present of giri-giri.

As no new courts were brought to notice today the patrol will proceed tomorrow to TARONDA in which area there are several complaints recorded in the court book.

An abundant supply of sweet potato was bought today and everybody has received a share of pig.

September 3rd. Monday.

Camp had been broken about 0730 and we were on the point of moving off when a man arrived with a court note. He was MAMBU of HATAGIMANDA and he complained that PAIJERE of TABIJE, which is near here, had stolen a pig of his some time ago. PAIJERE happened to be present, he was carrying cargo, and he denied this charge. There was insufficient evidence to prove that he was the ~~thief~~ thief and it seems likely that another person is responsible.

The patrol now moved on to the rest house at TARONDA arriving there after a walk of 1½ hours. From here a general call was sent out for any person with a complaint to come and make it at the rest house as soon as possible. EMENALI of TARONDA came at 1200 with a complaint that HARIBA of TIGIBI had stolen one of his pigs. HARIBI was sent for and turned up about an hour later. He said that he had taken one of EMENALI's pigs but he had done so to hurry up the payment of a moga which EMENALI owed him for the death of his brother, killed in a fight with EMENALI's line. EMENALI admitted that he owed this moga and that he would pay it at the rest house tomorrow. He then left to begin rounding up the pigs. This was the only court heard ^{here} during the day.

There are numerous irrigation ditches in this area. Water is tapped from the ARUA and led in contour channels to the gardens where it is used to nourish the particular type of reed from which the women's skirts are made. Some of these irrigated gardens are a half a mile or more from the river.

Insufficient food here, again issued Police with rice.

DIARY cont....

September 4th. Tuesday.

A large crowd of men who had come to witness the moga had gathered at the rest house by 09:00 hours. They were put to work clearing the area around the camp as it was badly overgrown with grass. The rest house had leaked in several places during the night and some men were employed gathering kunai to put on the roof.

Midday had come and no sign of EMENALI with his pigs. TONGORA and some of the local men went off to see what was happening. They returned late in the afternoon and said that they had visited EMENALI's place and had seen there 11 pigs which had been brought in. EMENALI was absent but was visiting some of his distant relatives for more pigs. When 15 pigs are ready they will be brought in to the camp, probably tomorrow.

In the afternoon, KOMO of TABUDA brought a court note which had been issued last June. He said that his trouble had since been settled according to native custom and that he had no further complaint to make.

Although their gardens are well stocked these people are still not bringing in enough food, they seem to be too busy discussing mogas. Again issued Police with rice.

September 5th. Wednesday.

At 1000 hours EMENALI arrived with his pigs, the larger ones were trussed on poles and carried by the men and the smaller pigs were led on ropes by women. They had brought 21 articles altogether, 15 pigs and the balance in giri - giri, M.O.P. shells and tomahawks. They were handed over to HARIBA who said the payment was satisfactory and both sides agreed that there would be no more dispute over this matter.

The local men were now very keen to have their troubles heard, during the afternoon about 6 courts were heard, some mogas, assaults and claims for stolen pigs. Two of the moga claims dated back to the big fight between HANDANI and PARIBO, about 10 years ago. Several men departed to prepare these mogas.

At the end of the day there was still only a sufficient quantity of food for the carriers. I spoke very strongly to the men in camp in an attempt to improve the food position.

September 6th. Thursday.

Two of the courts heard yesterday were settled today. TARAGA of MINARENDAGA paid one fifteen, 10 pigs and 5 lengths of giri - giri to LOMO of PONGOLAHAJARE, for the death of a female relative of LOMO, killed in a fight between the 2 lines some years ago.

The second dispute settled was between PEPA of OGWANDA and AGOMA of TABUDA. AGOMA had failed to distribute an old bride price to which PEPA was entitled to a share. He now gave PEPA one pig.

Three more disputes were heard during the afternoon.

For the first time in several days a sufficient supply of native food was purchased today.

DIARY cont....

September 7th. Friday.

Steady rain fell most of the night and the ARUA has risen considerably as a result. Several ducks were seen flying upstream early in the morning, the shoot boy was sent after them and he managed to bag one.

One of the moga disputes heard yesterday afternoon was straightened out during the night and the payment is to be made some time today. This claim was made by MAJAVE of WOBIAGO upon LAMA and WARABAGO of HANDANI, for the death of his brother who was killed while helping the HANDANIS in the fight against PARJBO.

The pigs were brought about noon, the payment being one fifteen, comprising 10 pigs and 5 lengths of giri-giri.

Several more courts were heard during the afternoon, the most important being a dispute between members of the WAINANI line which was settled satisfactorily. This related to some civil strife within the line itself in which a death had occurred on both sides. It was decided to settle the affair with an exchange of pigs by the two parties concerned. These people left camp immediately after the court to begin rounding up the pigs and at nightfall it was said that quite a number had already been mustered.

Supply of sweet potato was again sufficient.

September 8th. Saturday.

A miserable day, fine steady rain most of the time and consequently few men in camp, nothing to be done but wait the arrival of the moga payment settled yesterday.

About midday two armed men were surprised near the camp and although they attempted to run away they were caught and their bows and arrows taken from them. They were told that if they wanted to visit the government camp to discuss their grievances they must leave their arms behind. They were then released.

Meanwhile the day was drawing on and it began to appear as if the WAINANI people were not going to come today after all, but at 1700 hours pigs were heard squealing some distance away in the bush and shortly afterwards were brought into the camp. The exchange was duly performed, 2 brothers, ANDANE and WAGI gave to HUNGORNI, HARALI and TOVE, 1 fifteen (12 pigs and 3 lengths of giri - giri), and received in return from HUNGORNI, HARALI and TOVE, 2 fifteens, (15 pigs and 15 ropes of giri - giri.) The matter was now said to be closed and both parties expressed their satisfaction with the exchange.

Again had no difficulty in purchasing sufficient native foods.

September 9th. Sunday.

A bright sunny morning and as usual when the fine men began visiting the camp at an early hour.

Two courts were heard during the morning, the first, an assault case, was between HELLO of LOMO and PARAGUA of AGIDA. HELLO said that PARAGUA had given him a slight wound on the back with a tomahawk. PARAGUA admitted this was

DIARY cont....

so but said he was angry with HELLO because of a dispute over a pig. PARAGUA was too old to send to gaol and was ordered instead to pay HELLO a pig as compensation.

In the other case, WANGEI of KIGIDA claimed that MOROWA of PIANGO had stolen a pig of his. MOROWA admitted this was true but said there was a famine at the time and he had shot the pig for food. He was ordered to pay a pig back to WANGEI.

The pigs to settle these courts arrived during the afternoon and were handed over to HELLO and WANGEI. MOROWA didn't have a large pig to return and gave 3 small ones instead.

No further complaints were received today so the patrol will shift tomorrow to TAMBARUMA, near the HURIA RIVER, in which area several courts have been recorded.

September 10th Monday.

Departed the TARONDA rest house at 0800 hours and proceeded to the HURIA RIVER. Recent heavy rains had made the tracks very boggy and the road led for a great part of the way through trenches which were full of water. The HURIA was reached after 2 hours walking. It is a stony, clear stream about 30 yards wide. The patrol crossed over the river and pitched camp in a large garden on the far bank.

The people here proved at first to be distrustful of the patrol and as we crossed over the river many men ran away from the gardens along the river flats and ascended a hill about one mile away from the summit of which they surveyed our preparations to pitch camp. They all appeared to be armed. Some old men who had remained at the river were sent to inform them of our peaceful intentions and after a while a few of the younger men began to filter into the camp.

Two TARONDA men who had accompanied the patrol from the ARUA and who had moga claims in this area were sent off to try and contact the parties concerned and bring them back to the camp to discuss the matter. Word was also sent out to any men holding notes to bring them.

Late in the afternoon a group of 10 or 12 KIGIDA men arrived. They said they had heard that the patrol was at TAMBARUMA and they had come to try and settle a moga claim here. They were all armed with bows and arrows and in case of them causing any trouble they were relieved of their weapons.

September 11th. Tuesday.

It rained most of the night and the HURIA has risen several feet, a few ducks were also seen here.

The locals seem to have lost some of their distrust of yesterday and this morning quite a large crowd were present in camp including some women who brought food to sell.

The details of several moga claims were heard this morning. TAEIA, of PAI, claimed that KABO, KOBU and NEWAI-I, of TAMBARUMA, owed him a moga for the death of his brother who had been killed while assisting TAMBARUMA in the old fight against HANDANI. He asked for 3 fifteens and KABO, KOBU and NEWAI-I agreed to pay it. ARIGU of PIRIBU claimed a moga for the death of his brother TAVALEI from TUMBIJU of RUMIA.

DIARY cont....

It was also agreed to pay this. The defendants in these mogas said they would make the payments tomorrow and left camp to begin rounding up the pigs.

A good supply of native foods was purchased today and also a few tomatoes, corn and cabbages.

September 12th. Wednesday.

While waiting for the pigs to be brought to pay the mogas settled yesterday, 2 new claims were heard.

The first, and most important, was a double moga. Two old men, brothers, of KIGIDA, said that their brother was killed many years ago in a fight with the people from HUMORGORNIHANDAGA, which is a couple of miles up the HURIA from TAMBARUMA. These brothers, WARENDAGO and AVER, claimed that 4 men of HUMORGORNIHANDAGA, TAGARIGU, TUNGIJU, PAGA and HEDAVE, were responsible for the moga but had failed to pay it. The 4 men were sent for and they came to the camp. They said that it was true there had been a fight between KIGIDA and HUMORGORNIHANDAGA a long time ago and that a KIGIDA man had been killed, but also one of their side had been killed too. They had not paid KIGIDA a moga because they had not paid one to HUMORGORNIHANDAGA either. After a fairly lengthy discussion it was decided to end the matter by an exchange of pigs from both sides. The HUMORGORNIHANDAGA men returned to their place to round up the pigs and WARENDAGO and AVER sent word to their relatives at KIGIDA to bring their contribution.

The second complaint was made by PARIVE of TOMA who said that PIBI of TAVAMUNDA had stolen his pig. PIBI said that he had seen the pig walking around in the bush apparently without an owner and he had shot and eaten it. He was told to return a pig to PARIVE and word was sent to his relatives to bring it.

One of the mogas settled yesterday was paid during the afternoon. TUMBIJU of RUMIA gave ARIGU of PIRIBU 6 pigs and one rope of giri - giri as completion of a payment for the death of ARIGU's brother, TAVALEI.

Towards evening a third claim was heard, this being made by LEIAGO of HAMBURU upon TAVAMU of YANGALE for completion of payment of the moga for the death of his brother TOGOMA.

Not much food brought to the camp, made an issue of rice and wheatmeal. Two ducks shot on the HURIA this morning.

September 13th. Thursday.

A busy day. All the mogas and complaints settled yesterday and the day before were paid today.

Pigs began arriving at the camp at 0800 hours and continued to be brought until late in the afternoon. Altogether 5 payments were made.

The first to be paid was that of LEIAGO of HAMBURU who received from TAVAMU of YANGALE, 6 pigs, 2 lengths of giri - giri and 1 tomahawk.

The others, following in order were:

TAGARIGU, TUNGIJU, PAGA and HEDAVE, of HUMORGORNIHANDAGA, to WARENDAGO and AVER, of KIGIDA, 3

DIARY cont....

fifteens, (27 pigs and balance in tomahawks, giri - giri, and M.O.P. shells.)

WARENDAGO and AVER gave in return I fifteen, (10 pigs and the balance giri - giri.)

PIBI of TAVAMUNDA returned to PARIVE of TOMA I pig to replace the one which he had stolen.

Finally, TAKIA of PAI received from KABO, KOBU and NEWAI-I, of TAMBARUMA, 3 fifteens, (25 pigs and 20 ropes of giri - giri.)

There was a tremendous slaughter of pigs at the end of the day and feasting continued most of the night. All courts are now finished at TAMBARUMA and as no further complaints have been received the patrol will depart tomorrow and proceed to Pai.

September 14th. Friday.

Left TAMBARUMA at 0800 hours and followed the HURIA downstream for about one mile. We found that the bridge here had been washed away overnight by floods and it was necessary to build a new bridge before the cargo could be got across. This took about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The tracks were in very bad condition after the heavy rains of last night, some trenches had 3 feet of water in them. The ARUA was crossed near it's junction with the TEBE and following up this stream for a couple of miles, PAI ground was reached at 1100 hours and camp was established on a small kunai ridge overlooking the TEBE. Quite a number of armed men were surprised at various points along the track during the march and about 10 bows and arrows were collected. Several other men ran away on sighting the patrol.

The people at PAI were very friendly and assisted with the clearing of the camp site and erection of tents etc. Word was immediately sent out to any bearers of court notes and the first was presented during the afternoon. This was a complaint by GIAGUA of TAURI who said that MAGABE, MERIA and PAIRIAGUA, all of PAI had stolen 2 of his pigs. These 3 men were present in camp and said they had stolen the pigs to hurry up the payment of a moga which was owed them by TAURI. However, GIAGUA was not the person responsible for the moga and MAGABE, MERIA and PAIRIAGUA were told to return 2 pigs to GIAGUA. Word was sent to the TAURI men named responsible to appear at court.

Just on dusk 2 pigs were brought to the camp and were given to GIAGUA. Plenty of food here.

September 15th. Saturday.

EDAI of KIGITA brought a court note early this morning. He said that the matter has been settled since making his complaint in MAY. A woman relative of his had been married last year to BABO of PAI but that BABO had not paid the bride-price. Evidently BABO wasn't satisfied with the deal because he has allowed the woman to return to her line.

Shortly after this PORA of PAI made a complaint against AVAGIA of P.I. He said that his boar was the sire of a litter farrowed by AVAGIA's sow and according to native custom one of the litter should have been given to him. This had not been done. AVAGIA was sent off to bring one of the pigs and he returned about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour later with it and gave it to PORA.

The final court heard during the day was a claim for a moga made by GIAGUA of PAGE upon PARALU of PAI for the death of his brother who was killed in an old fight between the

DIARY cont....

two lines. PARALU admitted that the moga was still out - standing and agreed to make the payment tomorrow. He said he would visit his relatives during the night and arrange for the pigs to be rounded up in the morning.

TONGORA visited KIGIDA overnight to try and find two men, KARIBE and NONDOMOGO, who have made complaints against PAI men but who have not appeared at court as yet.

Several white cockatoos, a bird rarely observed in the TARI district were seen near the TEBE RIVER this afternoon. Plenty of food brought to the camp by the women.

September 16th. Sunday.

TONGORA returned to camp soon after daylight with both KARIBE and NONDOMOGO. Both these matters have been settled by the natives themselves. KARIBE had complained that MINDIRI of TUGURE had stolen 2 of his pigs but that these pigs have since been returned. NONDOMOGO had originally complained about KAIJEBI of PAI, who is his son, but it resolved that he was merely cross with his son for becoming involved in a fight at TOMA. NONDOMOGO asked me to give KAIJEBI a lecture on the futility of fighting.

About 1300 hours PARALU returned to the camp and paid to GIAGUA the moga which had been decided yesterday. He gave one fifteen, 5 pigs, 9 giri - giri, and 1 tomahawk.

Another moga was settled during the afternoon. TOGORI of PAIDANGI claimed that his brother, TUMBU, had been seriously wounded in a fight with the HOROGE people and that the wound had not been paid for. Shortly after receiving this wound, TUMBU went off and got himself killed in another fight, the HAROGE's probably thought they could well forget the matter after that. However, the HURI have a long memory and TOGORI marked HAVAGUA, of HOROGE, as being responsible for the payment. HAVAGUA was sent for and admitted the responsibility but, he made a counter claim upon TOGORI for his own brother MAI, whom, he said, had been wounded also by TOGORI's line and this had not been settled either. MAI too was killed in a later fight. The two disputants decided to end the matter with an exchange of pigs and as TUMBU's wound had been a very bad one whereas MAI had received only a slight hurt, the payment to TOGORI was to be a larger one.

The pigs were sent for and arrived late in the evening, TOGORI received 4 pigs and 3 giri - giri, and gave in return to HAVAGUA 1 pig, a large one.

As the main road to TARI is not far off I intend visiting the station tomorrow to collect a few things from the office and from the store. The patrol will then continue on up the TEBE RIVER to PARI.

September 17th. Monday.

Left Sgt. JOJOGA in charge of the camp and with two Police followed the TEBE RIVER upstream until the road to TARI was reached, a distance of about one mile. First paid a call to the Catholic Mission and then proceeded into TARI.

Visited the store and office and was driven back to the TEBE RIVER in the Land Rover by Mr. Browne. Arrived back at camp about 1700 hours. TONGORA reported that no further courts were brought during the day so there is nothing to detain

DIARY cont....

the patrol longer at PAI. Will continue on to PARI tomorrow as planned.

While at TARI I was requested by Mr. Burchett, the Medical Assistant, to speak to the people along the main road towards the ARUA RIVER on the subject of building an aid - post. Will do this in the morning on the way to PARI.

September 18th. Tuesday.

Broke camp and departed from PAI at 0730 hours, some of the locals assisting with the cargo. Followed the TEBE along and reached the road at 0800. It was a cold, foggy morning and few people were about at this hour so sent TONGORA to visit some of the houses nearby to arouse the occupants. After a wait of half an hour or so a crowd of 30 or 40 men had collected and I spoke to them about building an aid - post, stressing the benefits of such a post within their community. They appeared to be fairly keen on the idea and said they would select a suitable block of ground with running water that day.

The patrol then continued on along the track, after leaving the road the route led through an extensive swamp area which after all the heavy rains recently was knee deep in water. Progress was very slow and tedious and the PARI rest house was not reached until 1030 hours. The Methodist Mission also maintain a small station here which is supervised by a native catechist.

Two courts are recorded in the book for this area and the bearers of these notes were sent for.

There was a very heavy shower of rain early in the afternoon and the rest house leaked badly, the cargo boys were put to work cutting kunai to repair the roof. Many women came to the camp during the afternoon to sell native foods, and a considerable amount of corn, cabbages, tomatoes and potatoes were also offered for sale.

September 19th. Wednesday.

Despite the fact that repeated word has been sent to them the two men holding court notes here have not put in an appearance, evidently they have guilty consciences themselves. Meanwhile two other courts were heard, a case of pig stealing and a claim for a moga to pay for a wound. During discussion of the pig stealing case feelings on both sides had become somewhat heated and after the disputants had cooled off they decided to put an end to the business by exchanging pigs. They were detained in camp and word was sent to their families to bring the pigs.

In the second case, KENNO of PAGATA said that a head wound he had received in a fight with AGIWA of KENAVA several years ago had not yet been paid for. KENNO removed his wig to display the wound and it was certainly a shocking one. He had been struck with a stone tomahawk and the top of his skull stove in. The pieces of bone had been taken out and the hole was covered by a segment of bone cut from the shoulder blade of a pig. This was sealed over with the resinous sap from a tree. The skin of the scalp had not been sewn over it and hung in loose folds around the cavity. KENNO said that if he attempted to work, such as chopping wood or digging in the garden his head would begin to pain and he would have to stop after a short while. Other men did his work for him and he paid them for it. He said that he had spoken many times

DIARY cont

about payment for his head but AGIWA had always turned a deaf ear. Because of this KENNO had, over the past 2 years, stolen 4 or 5 of AGIWA's pigs which he regarded as being lawfully due to him. AGIWA and KENNO were brought together at the camp and after a lengthy discussion finally settled the business. AGIWA agreed to pay KENNO one fifteen for his head and KENNO was to return a fifteen to compensate for the pigs he had stolen. (According to HURI custom, pig thieves quite often have to pay back a full fifteen even though they may have stolen only a third of that number of pigs. The extra pigs which have to be paid seems to be in the nature of a punishment.) AGIWA said he was short of pigs at the moment and promised to pay KENNO a further 5 pigs later on when one of his sows had farrowed. This can be checked by the next patrol. The two men then left camp to round up the necessary pigs saying that they would make the payment tomorrow.

Still no sign of the two note holders, it is reported that one of them has run away. The cargo boys worked during the day repairing the roof of the rest house. Again an abundant supply of food here.

September 20th. Thursday.

Spent the day in camp waiting for pigs to be brought and also heard two more moga claims.

GAWEI of HARIA said that payments for the death of his brother had not been completed by PAJA of PIRIBU. PAJA refused to finish the moga until GAWEI's line had paid him for the death of a female relative. They decided to exchange pigs. IAVUKIA of HUNDAVE made a claim upon TUMBU and AVORO of PANGUBI for a female relative killed by the PANGUBIS many years ago. Responsibility for the death was admitted and TUMBU and AVORO agreed to raise one fifteen to be paid tomorrow at the camp. The two note holders, AIANGO of KOMIA who had made a complaint about a bride price, and AINE of PIWA who complained of an assault upon him by 3 women, are still unsighted. They are probably involved themselves and are afraid of a counter charge being made.

Late in the afternoon the pigs to pay the two mogas settled yesterday were brought. KENNO received for the wound in his head I fifteen (15 pigs) and gave to AGIWA to compensate for his thefts I fifteen (14 pigs and 1 tomahawk.) It was also agreed to pay KENNO 5 more pigs at a later date when they are available. AGIWA says he is unable to give them now as he has not enough pigs.

The pig stealing dispute was also settled, KOI-IA of TABAJA, responsible for the theft, returned 2 pigs to KURUBU and KURUBU gave one to KOI-IA to put an end to the bad blood which had existed between them over the affair.

September 21st. Friday.

No new complaints received during the day, little to do but wait for pigs to be brought to pay those mogas heard yesterday.

The pigs for the exchange arrived about midday. PAJA of PIRIBU gave to GAWEI of HARIA, 6 pigs, 12 other pigs having been paid previously. He received in return one fifteen made up of 9 pigs and balance giri - giri, M.O.F. shell and tomahawks. The second moga was brought very late in the evening, and consisted of 18 articles of which TUMBU contributed 10, (6

DIARY cont....

pigs and 4 girl - girl) and AVORO 8 (3 pigs, 3 tomahawks, 2 girl - girl.) They were given to IAVUKIA.

The patrol will leave PARI tomorrow and go to HANGAPO rest house which is on the main TARI - PIWA road. This will probably be the last area visited by the patrol before returning to the station.

September 22nd. Saturday.

Departed the PARI rest house at 0800 hours in brilliant sunshine and moved for about a mile through a patch of heavy timber on the other side of which was the main road. Followed the road down to the PIWA RIVER and crossed over the bridge. This is the present limit of vehicular range from TARI. Continued on down the road for a further 2 miles or so and arrived at the HANGAPO rest house at 0930 hours. Four or five complaints are recorded in the court book for this area and word was sent out immediately for note holders to present themselves.

One note was brought within half an hour of the arrival of the patrol and was settled the same afternoon. ANJOIYA of TUGURA said that MOROWA and MARABE had stolen one of his pigs. MOROWA and MARABE had done so to speed the payment of a moga but they had taken the wrong pig. They returned it to ANGOIYA.

Late in the afternoon another note was brought by HIRAKO of WAIJIMBI, which is on the other side of the ARUA RIVER. He said that TAIABE of TUGURA was responsible for the death of a female relative of his but had not paid the moga. TUGURA is close to HANGAPO and HIRAKO was sent off to fetch TAIABE and bring him to court.

Plenty of food available here.

September 23rd. Sunday.

A fairly quiet day, no further court notes were brought. There were a large crowd of men present in camp and a disturbance among them about midday led to another court being heard. TAIABE of HOIYEVA claimed that 3 men of WOIWA, ANGOIYA, YUNGEI, and KURALA, owed him a moga for the death of a female relative (his father's sister.) The responsibility for this moga was acknowledged by the WOIWA men and they agreed to pay it. As the fight in which the woman had been killed was a very old one, TAIABE said that 1 fifteen would be sufficient. The three men remained at the rest house and sent word to their families to bring the pigs as soon as possible. They are expected tomorrow as WOIWA is only about a mile away.

September 24th. Monday.

Despatched a cargo line to TARI early to collect a few rations from the store. There is plenty of native food here but the Police have not had a meat issue for more than a week.

Two new courts were heard during the morning. Several men from MAGABO, HARAVE, MUNA, PEREJE, UNGAWEI and TOWI, complained that TAGARI of HAMBURU was responsible for the death of a female, KUMBAMI, and that the moga was only partly paid. TAGARI agreed to bring several more pigs to finish the payment.

DIARY cont....

In the second court, IAVEI of HARONGO said that about three years ago he had sold a garden of sweet potato to Y - IALE of HAMBURU who had agreed to pay him a pig for it. However, Y - IALE had eaten all the food in the garden but had not paid the pig and had tried to avoid IAVEI ever since. Y - IALE admitted that all which IAVEI said was true and said he would send to his family for the pig to be brought.

Late in the afternoon the moga settled yesterday between TAIABE of HOIYEVIA, and ANGOIYA, YUNGHI and KURAI of WOINA, was paid. TAIABE was given eight pigs and ten lengths of giri - giri.

The party returning from TARI brought instructions from the A.D.O., Mr. Claridge, that the patrol was to return to the station on Thursday.

September 25th. Tuesday.

Although there was a large number of men in camp today and several groups were sitting around under the trees discussing old mogas, no courts were brought for settlement. Two court notes are also still outstanding here and there appears little possibility that they will be brought now.

One pigs to pay the two courts settled yesterday were brought about mid morning. TAGARI of HAMBURU gave two pigs to HARAVE, MUNA, PEREGE, UNGAWEI and TOWI of MAGABO, to complete the moga payment, and Y - IALE of HAMBURU paid IAVEI of HARONGO one large pig for his garden.

The assembled men were told that the patrol was returning to the station on Thursday and that tomorrow would be their last opportunity to have complaints heard.

September 26th. Wednesday.

Three courts were heard and settled during the morning and all the payments were made in the afternoon.

MOVE of TUGURA said that he had been married about three months to a woman of PENDALI but that she had run away back to her people and the bride price had not been returned to him. The woman, TAVURA, was at present staying with her brother, IAVE, who had also received the greater share of the bride price. IAVE was ordered to return the payment. Twelve articles had originally been given by MOVE and IAVE now gave back ten pigs, one length of giri - giri and one M.O.P. shell. The other two courts developed into a double moga payment. HANDARE of MAGABO claimed a moga from TAEABE of HOIYEVIA for the loss of his eye and TAEABE countered with a claim for the death of a female relative, TAVUNA. The two decided to exchange pigs, TAEABE paid HANDARE one fifteen (fourteen pigs and one axe) and HANDARE gave TAEABE two fifteens (twenty pigs and ten giri - giri.)

September 27th. Thursday.

Waited at the rest house during the morning to give the people a last chance to bring any complaints but nobody came forward. Departed HANGAPO at 1300 hours and followed the main road into TARI arriving there about 1½ hours later.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area covered by the patrol was only a small one, approx. ten miles long by five miles wide and situated generally to the East of the TARI government station, bounded on the North by the AIYENA and PIWA rivers and on the South by the HURIA river. The country for the most part is level or undulating with a few timbered ridges rising several hundred feet above the average elevation of five thousand feet or so. The area is drained by several small streams, the AIYENA, PIWA, TEBE, ARUA, TOMA and HURIA which rise to the East in the DOMA peaks and flow in a South-Westerly direction where they eventually empty into the DAGIA and this in turn into the TAGARI. With the exception of the TEBE, which is muddy, all these rivulets are clear, swift flowing with stony beds, rarely more than twenty or thirty yards in width. There are a few ducks on the quieter reaches. Average rainfall for the basin is around one hundred inches, usually fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, consequently the lower lying areas, such as between the PIWA and ARUA rivers and near the TOMA and HURIA, are very marshy and the tracks are usually boggy. As with the rest of the TARI basin the area is heavily cultivated, all the good land has been cleared and given over to agriculture. In many places the well ordered gardens and bordering casuarina trees give a park like appearance. Timber has been allowed to remain on the poorer red clay sections and on the ridges and there are several good stands of pine. Both the Administration and the Missions maintain pit - saws.

Two motor roads have been constructed through this part of the basin, the first goes from TARI to the PIWA river passing the Methodist Overseas Mission en route and the other from TARI to the ARUA river. Both these roads are at present about five miles long and the latter is the beginning of the TARI - MENDI link. There is an extensive network of native trenches throughout the cultivated areas, these are about ten or fifteen feet deep and serve as land boundaries, pig fences, roads and fighting trenches. It is impossible to proceed more than a few hundred yards before descending into a trench and as they usually contain six inches or a foot of water walking is rather unpleasant.

CARRIERS.

Fifteen permanent HURI carriers employed at TARI were taken to carry the patrol gear. It was necessary to supplement these with another ten or fifteen locals whenever the patrol shifted camp. A little difficulty was experienced in recruiting carriers, particularly early in the mornings as these people are reluctant to leave their houses until the sun is shining and the morning mist dispelled. The patrol was not moving daily but remained in one area for five or six days at a time and consequently the permanent carriers had a fairly easy time. They were employed during these periods clearing grass and making repairs to the various rest houses.

ROADS TRACKS & BRIDGES.

As mentioned in the previous section there are two vehicular roads in the area patrolled. These roads now terminate at the PIWA and ARUA rivers respectively, both at a distance of 5 or 6 miles from the TARI government station. The PIWA road crosses the AIYENA river and links the Methodist Overseas Mission with the station and it is intended to continue it on over the PIWA where it will skirt the foothills of the DOMA peaks and eventually complete a circle back to the ARUA river road. This road will give access to the heavily populated regions at the headwaters of the AIYENA, PIWA and ARUA rivers. The bridge over the PIWA has already been constructed and further sections of road pegged on the far side.

The ARUA river road leaves TARI in an Easterly direction, passes the Catholic Mission and crosses over the TEBE river. It is now completed to the ARUA, this patrol having spent a few days building a bridge over the KAUINE creek, the last stream to be crossed before reaching the ARUA. This represents the first section of the proposed link between TARI and MENDI. The ARUA at the crossing place is about 25 yards wide with steep banks on either side about 15 feet high. Plenty of timber is available nearby to construct the bridge. The road has been pegged for some distance on the other side and work continues there. The TARI Land Rover recently made the first use of the road when it collected a load of sand from the bed of the river.

The area is well covered with native tracks. Great use is made of the extensive system of drains which also serve as roads. Walking along these deep trenches is unpleasant as they invariably contain water and slush and often are roofed over with vegetation which excludes the light. They may continue for hundreds of yards inter-connected like a maze. The trenches are also a nuisance to cross, particularly with cargo, it is often necessary to bridge them before the carriers can cross over safely. The irrigation channels in the vicinity of the ARUA river are also used as roads and these may contain 2 or 3 feet of water. There are few native bridges of any note in the area as most of the streams with the possible exception of the TEBE are fordable.

AGRICULTURE.

The areas visited by the patrol are heavily cultivated and all gardens appear to be well stocked with food-stuffs. Some difficulty was experienced in several places in obtaining sufficient native foods for the patrol but this can be attributed to the peoples' preoccupation with moga settlements rather than any actual shortage. European vegetables are being grown extensively and at most camps it was possible to buy a goodly supply. Corn has become a staple of the native diet while potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes etc., are usually reserved for sale to Europeans. It is interesting to note that some gardens situated in the level areas near the TOMA and ARUA rivers are irrigated with water from these streams.

These people appear to have plenty of pigs which are continually changing hands in moga payments. Even before litters are born they are marked for this purpose. Pigs are killed only on ceremonial occasions and it is very difficult to induce owners to sell a pig. The patrol did fairly well for pork however as a moga was being settled nearly every day and invariably one of the pigs given in the payment would be presented to the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation was generally satisfactory and the patrol was well received in most areas. Initially there was some hesitation about approaching the patrol but after the first 2 or 3 disputes had been settled and the people saw the pigs changing hands they became quite enthusiastic. On receipt of a note the patrol moved to the defendant's locality and word sent out to him through the local headman to present himself at court. At first there was some difficulty in obtaining the defendant's presence at court and a few had to be smoked out of their hiding places and brought along. After this it was generally sufficient to send the headman out to bring him in. Preference was given to those complainants holding notes from the TARI office but after these cases had been settled general complaints were heard. The patrol remained in the one locality for 5 or 6 days until all complaints were heard. Meanwhile word was sent out for any person with a complaint to meet the patrol as it moved from place to place so that they could guide the government party to the defendant's house.

The TAMBARUMA people proved to be the most elusive group visited by the patrol. The government party crossed the HURIA river and appeared somewhat unexpectedly in the TAMBARUMA gardens on the other side. When the patrol was sighted most of the young men ran away from the gardens and climbed up a nearby ridge from which they surveyed the camp site. Several old men were sent after them to try and persuade them to come down and visit us but they remained very wary. A few eventually did so but the greater body remained aloof.

The people from near the PARI rest house are a hot-headed bunch and there was a near riot there during a moga discussion. The principal antagonists ran away into the bush but they were induced the next day to return and the matter was eventually settled.

The TUMBELA group near the ARUA river crossing worked very well on the road, crowds of up to 200 men were not unusual. This group and the people from the PIWA crossing have asked that further sections of the road be pegged so that they may continue with the work.

Although food was very plentiful in most gardens it was not always possible to purchase sufficient for the patrol. Several times rice stocks had to be replenished from TARI. This lack of food can be attributed not to any shortage or reluctance to sell it, but to the fact that the people were so absorbed with mogas and collecting pigs for them that they had little thought for anything else. Some difficulty was also experienced in engaging carriers to help shift the patrol gear, particularly early in the mornings.

The health of these people appears to be good. At the request of Mr. Burchett E.M.A., the peoples between the TEBE and ARUA rivers were urged to select a suitable plot of ground near the main road and to construct an aid post for their own benefit.

The patrol was recalled to TARI with about 10 cases still outstanding in the court book. It was not possible to clear these up as several of the complainants had not approached the patrol and several defendants cleared out without trace when called upon to appear at court. Altold, 42 courts, involving the exchange of about 300 pigs and numerous other items (tomahawks, M.O.P. shells, giri-giri etc.), were settled by the patrol.

M. Lang
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M. Lang (Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX ' A ' .

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

No. 3352	Sgt.	JOJOGA	:	Carried out his duties in his usual quiet and efficient manner.
No. 1856	L/Cpl	TAMUTAI	:	An excellent all round N.C.O.
No. 7447	Const.	HANDARI	:	Works well but requires pulling into line occasionally.
No. 9279	"	SAGUNO	:	A good toiler and sticks with a job until completed.
No. 9171	"	NARAKAI	:	A very willing man in the bush and capable of showing some initiative.
No. 2325	"	VAIDA	:	One of the best men with the patrol. Can be relied upon to carry out his duties in a most efficient manner.
No. 8316	"	KERAHO	:	Shows but little inclination to exert himself. Behind the other members of the patrol in general all round ability.
No. 7689	"	UBUA	:	An average policeman, works fairly well but a little dull.
No. 7570	"	SIANGO	:	Works well and is dependable.

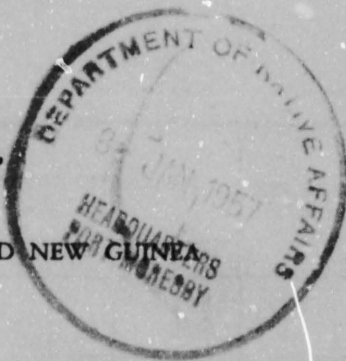
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M. Lang
 (M. Lang)
 Officer. R.P.N.G.C.

tion Register

SEXES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LACIN POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS	
		ST. WORK		STUDENTS						Males	
										Child	
										Adults	
Chr.		Indian Savages		Domestic Domestic		Govt.		Mission		Males	
										Females	
										Pregnant	
										Lactating	
										Infants	
										Total	
										Age	
										PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1956/57	
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. TARI No. 5 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by M. LANG, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WEST and NORTH - WEST of TARI government station.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 8 members R.P.N.G.C., 1 interpreter.

Duration—From 5 / II / 19 56 to 28 / II / 19 56

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPT / 19 56

Medical MARCH / 19 56

Map Reference Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol Purchase native timber, erection of pit - saws,
apprehension ringleaders tribal fighting,
native courts.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

refb

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

1st March, 1957.

District Officer,
Southern Highland District,
MEHDI.

TARI P/R No. 5 of 1956-57

Can you do any reafforestation near TARI?
It is a great pity to destroy pine plantations without
replacing. Perhaps if not available locally, you could
obtain seedlings from GOROKA.

P/A
(A.A. Roberts)
JIM
DIRECTOR

30/12/56. ✓
Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

DJC/NM

File No. 30/1 - 512.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

26th December, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

Tari Patrol Report No. 5 of 1956/57
Conducted by Mr. M. Lang P/O.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.
As with previous work of Mr. Lang this report of his
latest patrol is a credit to him in its neatness and
clarity to hear.

I am delighted the Village Constables are
already demonstrating their value in the early phases
of extending Administration influence. There is little
doubt they will ease a great deal of the burden from
your shoulders.

replied
(D.J. Clancy)

Acting District Commissioner.

Minute to:

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Please find two copies of the above Patrol Report
and Contingencies. Little Comment is required actually.
This is a grinding type of Patrol - Hand work and interesting
but certainly not spectacular. However slow moving thorough
patrols such as this should pay dividends in the future.

replied
(D.J. Clancy)

Acting District Commissioner.

Malcolm Lang,
Patrol Officer Gr. I,
TARI, Southern Highlands District.

Dec 2nd 56

TO CLAIM FOR CAMPING ALLOWANCE.

Patrol report TARI No. 5 of 1956/57.
9th November 1956 to 28th November 1956,
total of 23 nights @ 10/6 per diem.

12 I 6

I certify that:

- (a) I am single,
(b) During the period of the claim a
cook was not provided by the
Administration.

M. Lang
.....
M. Lang.

TWELVE

ONE

SIX

12 I 6

2/12/56.

M. Lang

9

2

9P

12. I. 6.

I certify that the claimant has actually camped out during the period of
the claim and that no provision existed within reasonable limits of travel
for messing and/or that reasonable accommodation provided by the Admini-
stration was not available.

[Signature]
.....
A.N.C. TARI.

Dept. Head.

Malcolm Lang,
Patrol Officer Gr. I,
TARI, Southern Highlands District.

Dec 2nd 56

TO CLAIM FOR CAMPING ALLOWANCE.

Patrol report TARI No. 5 of 1956/57.
5th November 1956 to 28th November 1956,
total of 23 nights @ 10/6 per diem.

12 I 6

I certify that:

- (a) I am single,
- (b) During the period of the claim a
cook was not provided by the
Administration.

M. Lang
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M. Lang.

TWELVE

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M. Lang

12/12/56

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I certify that the claimant has actually camped out during the period of
the claim and that no provision existed within reasonable limits of travel
for messing and/or that reasonable accommodation provided by the Adminis-
tration was not available.

[Signature]
.....
M. Lang.

Dept. Head.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub - District Office,

T A R I .

Southern Highlands,

Papua, 30th November, 1956.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,

M E N D I .

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1956/57, TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

AREA PATROLLED : West and North - West of TARI government station with visits to BIBALE, BEBI, DIBA, HAMBURI, TIGIMA, HARRO, PORO, TOBANIE, PETTA, WUNUMA, TANI, HALENGUALI, HARRONGO and AIJAGO tribal groups.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : M. Lang, Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Nine members of the R.P.N.G.C., one interpreter, five carriers.

OBJECT OF PATROL : Purchase of native timber, construction of pit saws, apprehension of ringleaders tribal fighting near TARI during September 1956. Native Courts.

DURATION OF PATROL : From 5th November till the 28th November, total 24 days.

MAP REFERENCE : Sketch map attached to report.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : TARI No. 3 of 1956/57, Mr. Claridge A/A.D.O., August - September 1956.

INTRODUCTION.

TIMBER SUPPLIES TARI. The last reserves of good soft timber (pine), available near TARI government station were cut out during October of this year. The heavy building program of permanent residences at TARI called for considerable quantities of suitable timber and it was now necessary to move further afield to locate fresh sources of supply. Such a stand of pine had been noted and marked by previous patrols at BEBI, about 2

INTRODUCTION cont....

miles West of the station. The first duty of the patrol was to proceed to BEBI and arrange a purchase of this timber (over 40 trees) from the native owners. These owners had already agreed to sell the trees. It was also desired to erect 3 or 4 pit - saws on the spot so that the flow of timber to the station would be as little interrupted as possible. Several WABAG pit - saw terms would be idle until this was done. This stand of timber is expected to serve the needs of the station for the next 2 or 3 years. It is also proposed to construct an access road to the stand.

2.

TRIBAL FIGHTING.

At the end of September this year tribal fighting broke out between the BIBALE, DIBA and HALENGUALI groups within 2 miles of the government station. It later became more widespread and several other groups including the TANIS, and MUNUMAS were involved. The fighting was broken up by government patrols but not before 3 men had been killed. A native was also shot dead when a government patrol was attacked. Several men were arrested but the ringleaders escaped and went into hiding. Following is a brief outline of the fighting as it occurred :

About the 26th of September a raiding party led by GOROBOKO and TAMIABE of DIBA with several PETTA men in support entered HALENGUALI ground and shot dead ANGWAIA. The cause of the quarrel was said to be the non payment of a moga dating back to a fight about 14 months ago. A HALENGUALI war party led by ARIMA, KENDARI and AUKUNAI of HAWA, retaliated, and shot dead MUNUNGU of MUNUMA and TOGORI of TANI. The MUNUMA and TANI groups were allied with DIBA. A big fight now threatened and it was at this stage that the government stepped in and stopped it.

It was now necessary to apprehend and bring to court the ringleaders GOROBOKO and TAMIABE of DIBA, ARIMA and KENDARI of HALENGUALI, and AUKUNAI of HAWA. All these men were hiding in the bush and isolated hamlets.

3.

NATIVE COURTS.

It was also intended to deal with any native complaints and disputes in the manner of the earlier patrol (TARI No. 4 of 1956/57.) so that a complete coverage of the basin would have been achieved this year.

DIARY.

Monday November 5th.

The patrol, consisting of 8 police, 20 carriers, and the interpreter TAJIABE, departed from TARI government station at 1000 hours and took the main road to the S. D. A. Mission. Entered the bush here and led by L/Cpl. NIRIBO proceeded to the ridge on which grew the stand of pine trees. This ridge is part of BEBI ground and is about 1½ hours from the station. It is known as HAMPUELOVI. Camp was set up on a site about 400 yards from the pine stand which had also been used by Mr. Claridge on the recent census patrol. Use was made of the old tent poles which were still here. The camp was no sooner established and the cargo under cover when it began to rain very heavily. L/Cpl NIRIBO and the majority of the carriers then returned to TARI. Five carriers were retained to do the camp chores.

The rain continued steadily for most of the day and did not ease off until about 1700 hours. A few natives then appeared at the camp and brought food. They said that the principal owners of the timber were TAGIABU of BEBI, KINGWA and HADIAFU of HAMBUARI and IARE of TIGIMA. Word was sent to these men to come to the camp tomorrow. They were also told to spread the word that the patrol was seeking TAJIABE and GOROBOKO of DIBA for their part in the big fight of last September and to report if either of these men were seen in the neighbourhood.

Tuesday November 6th.

A fine morning today and the interpreters began calling early for the owners of the timber. TAGIABU and IARE, who lived fairly close by, arrived about 0800 hours but the HAMBUARI men did not turn up until nearly 1000 hours. The pine stand was then inspected. These trees, about 40 odd in number, had previously been marked with the government arrow by Mr. Claridge. The marks were still clearly visible. Most of the trees were of a good size the largest being about 4 feet in diameter. The owners said they were still willing to sell and a discussion began as to the price. It became rather lengthy. They refused to take one M.O.P. shell for each 6 trees and said they would not sell for more than 4 trees per shell. This price, plus a bag of giri - giri to distribute amongst their followers was finally agreed upon. It had been decided to erect 3 pit saws to cut the timber and a site for these was selected a short distance to the South of the stand. The headmen were told to send all their young men tomorrow to commence construction of these saws. Heavy afternoon rain again confined us to the camp.

Wednesday November 7th.

A fairly good response from the people and at 0800 hours there were 80 men mostly from BEBI and TIGIMA ready to start work. They were issued with shovels, axes, knives etc. Half the men were directed to level the site for the saws and the rest began cutting stumps in the bush. The levelling was complete by midday. The 3 saws are to be placed in a straight line

DIARY cont....

and under a single roof. With the aid of a ruler and length of fishline the position for the stumps were marked out. Each saw stand is to be 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 4 feet above the ground with a 2 foot pit underneath. The stumps were buried 6 feet in the ground. Only a half dozen or so stumps were planted when heavy rain curtailed the work. The natives came to the camp and each was paid 4 pieces of giri - giri for his day's labour. The rain stopped about 1600 hours and a visit was made to a small lake called WARAILLO, about a half a mile from the camp. It is 5 or 6 acres in extent, the water is clean and deep and should be admirably suited to fish culture. There was a flock of black duck on the lake and 5 were bagged with 2 shots.

Thursday 8th November.

Work again got away to a good start with 50 or 60 BEBI and TIGIMA men present at 0800 hours. They were all sent to cut posts for the saw stands. The HAMBUARI people have not as yet put in an appearance. The stumps were cut to the correct length by the police and levelled off with a spirit level. There were 8 stumps for each stand. A good supply of kunai was brought in by the women of the neighbourhood and this was stockpiled ready for the roof. The kunai was purchased with giri - giri. Progress with the stumps was good and when rain began to fall at 1400 hours at least half of them were in position. Returned to the camp and paid off the labourers. The supply of native foods here has been quite sufficient.

No information has been received yet as to the whereabouts of the 2 wanted men, TAMIABE and GOROBOKO. Again urged the people to help us locate them.

Friday 9th November.

A miserable morning with a fine drizzle of rain and few men at work. The rain began to clear about 1000 hours and the headmen were sent for and told to send their young men. The weather improved as the day progressed and by noon the number of men working on the saws was quite satisfactory. All the posts were now in the ground and the top plates had been cut and were ready to place in position. Unfavourable weather continues to dog us however and work was again brought to an early halt because of heavy rain. Sent Constable HANDARI into TARI to get some augers which are needed to bore holes for the top plates.

Heard a native complaint during the afternoon. TOGORA, the Village Constable of MATABA said that IARE of TIGIMA, one of the timber owners was responsible for a moga for the death of his brother IORA who was killed in a fight about 3 years ago. He said that when IARE received his pay for the timber he was going to claim it of him to settle this moga. He was told to wait until the payment for the timber had been given and to then bring IARE to court when the matter could be more fully discussed. I do not want to risk upsetting these people until everything connected with the timber business has been completed.

TOGORA decided to remain in the camp and give us his assistance with the work.

DIARY cont....

Saturday 10th November.

Const. HANDARI returned to the camp at 0900 hours with the sugers. There was a good roll up of men this morning, about 70 or 80 BEBIS and TIGIMAS present at an early hour. All were directed to cut the remaining timbers for the saw benches. The top plates were in position by midday and a start was made on boring the holes to secure these with wooden pegs. Early in the afternoon a native brought word that a fight was in progress on the other side of the TAGARI RIVER. Many of the men working on the saws wanted to go and see the fight but they were restrained and kept at work. Only a few managed to sneak off. Many women brought kunai today. Early rain again and work finished at 1500 hours. Not enough native foods and issued police with rice and meat.

Sunday 11th November.

Although repeated word has been sent to the HAMBUARIS to come and assist with the saws they have not yet appeared in any numbers. Most of the labourers are from BEBI, TIGIMA, BIBALE and DIRA. The saw benches were completed during the morning and work began on the shed which is to house them. It is about 100 feet long. Rollers were also cut and placed in position on top of the benches. Rain again halted work during the afternoon. Received the first information as to the whereabouts of GOROBOKO and TAMIABE. They are said to be hiding at PETTA.

Monday 12th November.

In company with TOGORA, the Village Constable of MATABA, visited the HAMBUARI people this morning and sent their young men to work. They were rather reluctant to do so. Progress on the shed was good and the frame was completed at the end of the day. One of the cargo boys became very ill during the night and he was carried into the hospital at TARI on an improvised stretcher.

Tuesday 13th November.

About 70 or 80 men present at work today. They began laying the thatch on the roof. Several pine trees were also felled and sawn up into 15 and 20 foot lengths. The logs were pulled up to the saws and rolled on to the benches ready for marking. The rain held off all day today and work continued until darkness. Half the thatch was completed.

Also settled a moga which was paid on the spot. URURU and MERIA of TORANIE paid to TAJABE of KIGIDA, 8 pigs and 7 lengths of giri - giri for the death of TUGUMEI, TAJABE's half - sister who was killed in a fight about 5 years ago.

Wednesday 14th November.

Early morning rain today delayed the start of work until about 1000 hours. The weather remained uncertain for the rest of the day and only 20

DIARY cont....

or 30 men came to work. The thatching was completed and a couple more pine trees were felled and cut up into lengths. It now remains to dig the pits under the saw benches to complete the work. Mr. McLaughlin, the TARI station carpenter, is expected out on Saturday to mark the logs for cutting.

Thursday 15th November.

About 60 men on the job this morning. The pits under the saws were excavated and more trees were cut down. Sent TAJABE and several cargo boys into TARI to bring back some cross cut saws. Five logs were placed on each saw bench. Selected a site on which to erect a saw boys' house. This had to be placed about 400 yards away from the saws as there was no water available any closer.

On returning to the camp checked the M.O.P. shells (originally 10 in number) with which the timber purchase was to be made and found that one was missing. Suspicion fell upon BEBI of DIBA, a half crazy native, apparently harmless, who had been hanging around the camp for the last week. He was now absent.

Friday 16th November.

Another good roll up of men this morning. All were put to work felling and sawing pine trees. All benches now had a full complement of logs ready for marking tomorrow.

Heavy rain began to fall at 1700 hours and returned to camp. At 1845 hours a young BEBI youth came to the camp and informed TAJABE, the interpreter, that TAMIABE, one of the wanted men, was at that moment visiting a house about a half a mile away from the camp. TAJABE communicated this to me and immediately left camp with 6 police. The BEBI youth led the patrol to the house and TAMIABE was surprised inside and arrested.

Saturday 17th November.

Departed from the camp at 0630 hours and proceeded to TARI with the prisoner TAMIABE. Arrived there at 0730 hours and deposited TAMIABE in the gaol. Left TARI at 0900 hours in company with Mr. McLaughlin and returned to the camp. About 80 natives working on the saw boys' quarters. Mr. McLaughlin marked the logs during the afternoon.

The owners of the timber were all present and they were paid the price agreed upon. (10 M.O.P. shells and a bag of giri - giri weighing about 30 lbs.) The principal owners, TAGIABU of BEBI, KINGWA of HAMBUARI, IARE of TIGIMA and HADIABU of HAMBUARI, retained the M.O.P. shells and the giri - giri was distributed by them amongst their followers. All expressed satisfaction with the scale of pay.

Mr. McLaughlin completed the marking of the timber and spent the night in the camp. He is to return to TARI tomorrow.

DIARY cont....

Sunday 18th November.

A large crowd of men and good progress with the labour quarters. The WABAG saw boys arrived out from TARI with their equipment this morning and they too assisted with this work.

As soon as the labour quarters are finished the patrol can move off on the trail of GOROBOKO. Latest information is that he is still at PETTA but is constantly changing his place of abode. He is said to remain in each place only for a few days at a time. All those men spoken to said they would help the patrol to catch him. Several men left camp to observe and report on GOROBOKO's movements.

A moga was paid during the afternoon. TUGORA, the V.C. of MATABA, received from IARE of TIGIMA, 3 M.O.P. shells and a quantity of giri - giri for the death of his brother IORA who was killed in a fight about 3 years ago.

Mr. McLaughlin returned to TARI at 11.00 hours. Intend remaining at this camp until some definite word has been received of GOROBOKO's whereabouts. Will then move off and endeavour to arrest him.

Monday 19th November.

LEBIS continue to work well and the saw boys' quarters were completed today. Despatched several more men to find GOROBOKO.

Tuesday 20th November.

Sent a cargo line into TARI and returned to the station all the tools used on the construction of the saws. The WABAG saw team began cutting up logs. With several police went to DIBA ground to find BEBI, the man suspected of having stolen the M.O.P. shell from the camp. He was at his house and was brought back to the camp. He admitted stealing the shell and had hidden it in the grass about 30 yards away from the tent from which it was taken. The shell was recovered.

Late in the evening received the information that GOROBOKO was at PETTA. He was also said to have a house at MUNUMA near HAIBUGA MARSH and that he spends most of his time either at PETTA or MUNUMA. The patrol will proceed tomorrow to PETTA. Told the local headman to have a cargo line ready in the morning early.

Wednesday 21st November.

A large number of carriers were at the camp by 0630 hours and the patrol moved off about 1/2 an hour later. Passed through HARRO, PORO, TOBANIE and MUNUMA ground and reached PETTA at 1100 hours. Most of the people ran away at the approach of the patrol but several men were caught and questioned and they said that GOROBOKO had heard that the patrol was coming to PETTA to find him and he had run away to his house at MUNUMA.

DIARY cont....

From PETTA the patrol crossed over the ridge to HAIBUGA MARSH. Joined forces here with Mr. Grant, Patrol Officer, who was also searching for GOROBOKA. Mr. Grant said that he had surprised GOROBOKO at his house at MUNUMA but he had escaped and run away over the ridge to BIBALE. It was now about 1600 hours and too late to follow him further today. Met the TANI headman and the TANI Village Constable, KUNINI, along the road and told them to go immediately to BIBALE and, if possible, to arrest GOROBOKO and take him in to the station. They departed at full speed. Meanwhile the patrol set up camp near the road at HAIBUGA.

Thursday 22nd November.

The BEBI carriers had remained with the patrol overnight and we were able to move off early. Continued to follow in GOROBOKO's footsteps. Near the TANI aid - post received a note by police runner that GOROBOKO had been taken into TARI last night by the TANI V.C. and handed over to the A.D.O., Mr. Claridge.

Decided now to proceed to HALENGUALI to arrest 3 men, ARIMA and KENDARI of HALENGUALI and AUKUNAI of HAWA. These men were also ringleaders in the tribal fighting of last September. Heavy rain began to fall at 1300 hours and the patrol camped near the lake, WARALLO, about 2 hours from HALENGUALI.

Noticed a small stand of 8 or 9 pine trees near the track which leads over the ridge from TANI and within 500 yards of the TANI aid - post and main road.

Friday 23rd November.

A rather unpleasant night near the lake, mosquitoes very bad. BEBI carriers still with the patrol and got away at 0730 hours. Arrived at HALENGUALI about 1000 hours and was informed that the wanted men had run away to the North towards the AGONA area which is a sparsely populated expanse of kunai and pit - pit near the headwaters of the TAGARI RIVER. Proceeded further along the road and pitched camp at AIJAGO. The people here appeared to be fairly agitated at the coming of the patrol and many men were observed running about the bush with bows and arrows. Several men were caught and their weapons were destroyed. They confirmed that the wanted men had run away towards AGONA.

Saturday 24th November.

Sent for the two recently appointed Village Constables of HAWA and HALENGUALI, PEDELA and DARIMOGO. They in due course arrived and told them that the patrol had come to arrest ARIMA, KENDARI and AUKUNAI because they had been, together with GOROBOKO and TAMIABE, the principal agitators in the tribal fighting of 2 months ago. I explained that these men now had to come to court and if they were found guilty they would be sent to gaol. The V.C.'s said they would help the government to arrest them. They then departed with some of their men to find the runaways.

During the afternoon a moga was settled. KOIA, AREMBO and AIYABE of AIJAGO paid to TAGAME of KIGIDA

DIARY cont....

one fifteen, (10 pigs and 5 lengths of giri - giri) for the death of TEGE, TAGAME's brother. He had been killed in a fight many years ago. One pig was presented to the patrol by TAGAME.

Sunday 25th November.

Received from Mr. Claridge, the A.D.O. TARI, a note saying that ARIMA of RALENGUALI had been brought in by V.C. PEDELA late yesterday afternoon and installed in the gaol to await trial. Also received the information that KENDARI was in hiding at HARRONGO. With six police and V.C. DARIMOGO proceeded to HARRONGO and searched for KENDARI until late in the afternoon but without success. Several armed men were surprised along the tracks and their weapons were seized and destroyed. Returned to the camp just before dark and left V.C.'s DARIMOGO and PEDELA to continue the hunt during the night.

Monday 26th November.

V.C. DARIMOGO came to the camp at 0900 hours with a large following of his men and said that KENDARI had been caught and taken into the government station last night. This was soon afterwards confirmed by a note from Mr. Claridge. This only leaves AUKUNAI of HAWA to catch. He was said to be still at AGONA. Despatched V.C. PEDELA and some of his men to AGONA to arrest him.

Tuesday 27th November.

Settled another moga this morning. JURI of AIJAGO paid ARIMBO of BEBI one pig, one tomahawk and 3 lengths of giri - giri for the death of ARIMBO's sister RUBU killed in a tribal fight many years ago. This was a moga of long standing, and ARIMBO, who had accompanied the patrol as a carrier, had taken the opportunity to bring the other parties to court while the patrol was at AIJAGO.

A native of HAWA visited the camp at midday and said that V.C. PEDELA had taken AUKUNAI to TARI early this morning. This was also confirmed in a note from Mr. Claridge shortly afterwards and also received instructions to return to TARI tomorrow. All the wanted men from this area are now accounted for.

Wednesday 28th November.

Patrol departed from AIJAGO at 0630 hours and followed the main road into TARI arriving there at 0800 hours.

--- END OF DIARY ---

CARRIERS.

Only five permanent carriers accompanied the patrol from TARI. It was not necessary to take a large carrier line as the patrol was not moving from day to day but remained camped in the one place for more than half the duration of the patrol. (construction of pit - saws .) When the patrol did move off on the track of the fight ringleaders about 30 BEBI men were recruited to carry. They joined the patrol willingly and remained with it for over a week.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Western and North - Western sections of the TARI basin, ie. the area lying between Mt. HURIBA and the ridges skirting HAIBUGA MARSH, is probably a little more rugged than other parts of the basin. Most of the area is cut up by small ridges 200 - 300 feet high. There are also 2 or 3 small lakes, the largest, called WARALLO by the natives, is between BEBI and TIGIMA ground and is about 5 acres in extent. The PETTA group is geographically the most difficult of access as they inhabit the extreme Western end of the basin surrounded on all sides by very steep ridges.

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES.

There are two vehicular roads in this part of the TARI basin. The main TARI - TAGARI RIVER road skirts the Southern side passing through HAMBUARI. The other road links the U.F.M. with TARI and continues on past there through the HALENGUALI, AIJAGO and HAWA groups, for a distance of 3 or 4 miles. There is a good network of native tracks throughout the whole area, several cross over the ridge and connect with HAIBUGA MARSH and the TANI, MUNUMA and ARUWA groups. It is proposed to construct an access road from the S.D.A. mission to the new timber stand.

AGRICULTURE.

As in common with the rest of the basin, the people of the Western and Northern sections maintain very good gardens and everywhere food is in abundance. It is also possible to purchase quantities of European vegetables.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Despite the fact that all the agas for the deaths caused in the September fighting have been settled (GOROBOKO and TAMIABE paid for the TANI and NUMA deaths and the HALENGUALIS paid the ANI sub-line for the death of ANGWAIA) there had been a fairly uneasy peace existing since government intervention put a stop to

hostilities. GOROBOKO and TAMIABE and the other ring-leaders were in hiding and large areas of BIBALE, DIBA and BEBI had been deserted by the inhabitants. These people had moved closer to the government station and settled down near the KIGIDA group. All the roads throughout the area were still sealed off with newly erected palisades and other obstacles. The fear was also expressed that the TANIS would not be satisfied until they had paid back a death. However, there is general relief since GOROBOKO and his henchmen have been gaoled and most people have returned to their houses and gardens. It is most unlikely now that a fresh outbreak of fighting will occur.

On the whole the people co-operated very well with the patrol and special mention must be made of the services rendered by the newly appointed Village Constables, KUNINI of TANI, DARIMOGO of HALENGUALI, and PEDELA of HAWA. The arrests of GOROBOKO etc., was the first test of their loyalty and they responded well. Four of the wanted men were arrested by the Village Constables themselves and handed over to the A.D.O. TANI for court. Without a doubt these men saved the patrol a great deal of trouble and a lengthy chase.

Three PETTA men, RUJE, DAMITERI, and KAI'I, were named by GOROBOKO as being with the raiding party which killed ANGWAIA, and these men are still at large. Their arrest will probably be a fairly difficult business as the PETTAS have several times shown that they want to have no truck with the government. No suitable PETTA headman has yet been found for the position of Village Constable.

The BEBI and TIGIMA groups proved very helpful and assisted willingly with the construction of the pit - saws. The BEBIS also rendered good service as carriers. Several men from these groups were engaged as pit - sawyers.

Compared with the previous patrol of the Eastern section of the basin (TARI No. 4 of 1956/57.), the number of courts and native complaints dealt with by this patrol was small. Of course, the other duties of the patrol were given preference and conditions, too, were unfavourable for hearing native disputes because of the unsettling influence which the events of the past few months have made upon the people.

It had been intended to visit the AGONA area and the headwaters of the TAGARI and AIYENA RIVERS and thus complete a coverage of the entire basin but the patrol was recalled to TARI before this could be accomplished.

M. Lang
.....
(M. Lang.)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX ' A ' .

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

No. 3352	SGT.	JOJOGA	:	Performed his duties up to his usual high standards.
No. 3861	L/CPL	ILA	:	A willing N.C.O. who carries out his duties efficiently and well.
No. 7447	CONST.	EANDARI	:	Rather cocksure of himself but works well.
No. 7689	"	UBUA	:	Never displays a great deal of initiative but improving.
No. 8226	"	KANO	:	Not bright but a trier, shows a tendency to wander away from the main patrol when on the march.
No. 7172	"	MENGE	:	Worked well on this patrol.
No. 8705	"	KAUBA	:	Dependable and willing.
No. 1351	"	MAMAJI	:	A good patrol policeman.

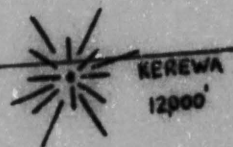
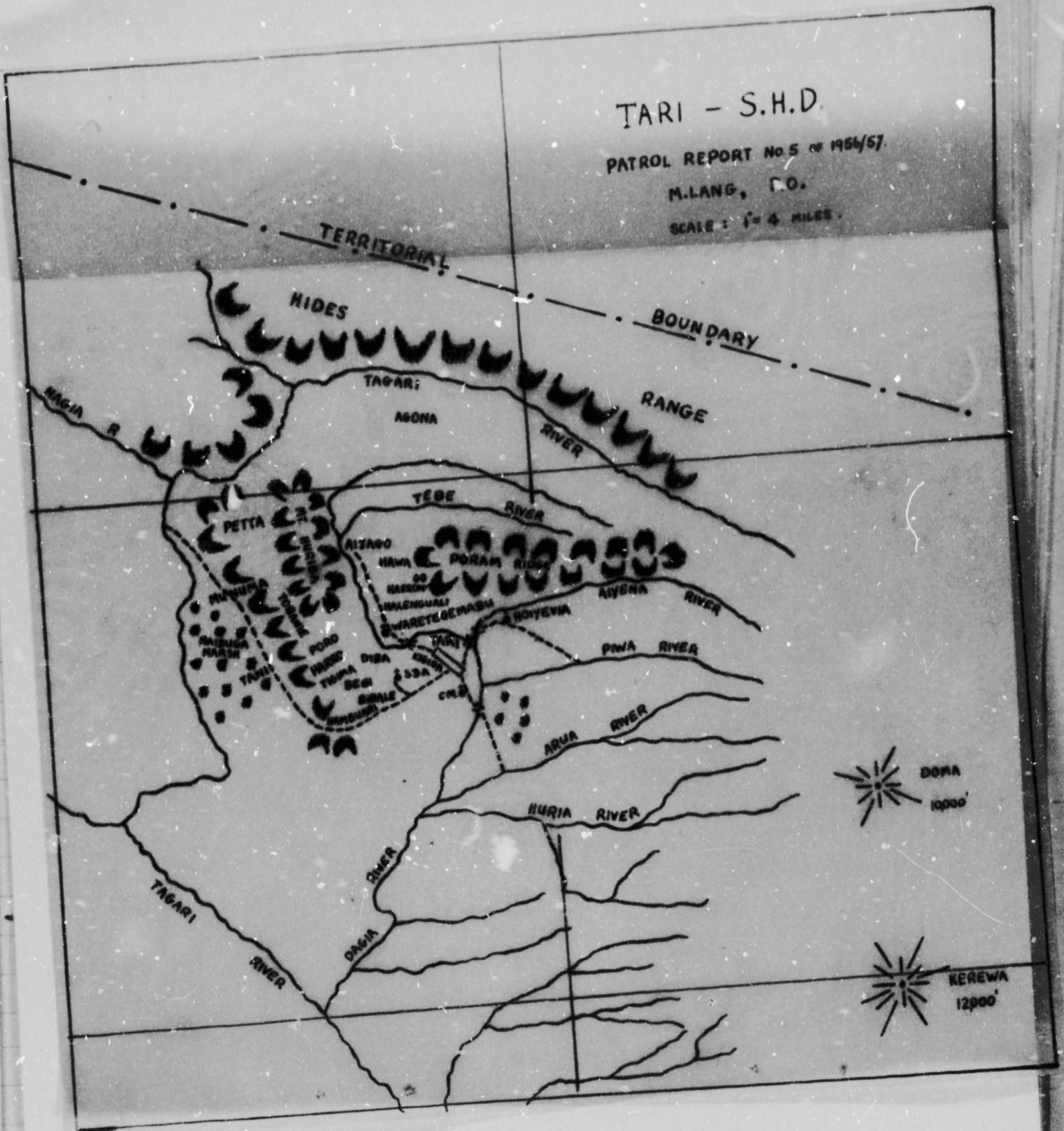
.....
M. Lang.
(M. Lang.)
Officer R.P.N.G.C.

TARI - S.H.D.

PATROL REPORT No 5 of 1964/67

M. LANG, C.O.

SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Southern Highlands Report No. TARI No. 6 of 1956/57
Patrol Conducted by..... R.M. Claridge. P.O.
Area Patrolled..... PIANGO & KANGUA TRIBAL AREAS
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL
Natives..... 20
Duration—From..... 4...../..... 2...../1957..... to..... 6...../..... 2...../1957.....
Number of Days..... 5
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... Sept...../1956.....
Medical/...../19.....
Map Reference..... See Sketch Map Attached to TARI No. 4 of 1956/57
Objects of Patrol..... Investigate Native Unrest

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 2 / 1957

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

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F

RECEIVED



File No. 100 N.A. 30-18-53

Director, Ministry,
Southwest District,
MADRAS.
15th March, 1957.
2nd February, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL REPORT NO. 6
OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Report is acknowledged with
thanks.

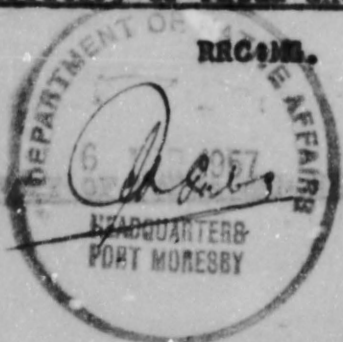
A short, but good effort. Probably saved the
lives of a considerable number of people by the quick manner
in which this incident was finalised.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

MA

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

20/18/53 ✓



File No: 3Q/1 - 708.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.
23rd February, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

The District Commissioner,

Southern Highlands District, **Tari P/R 6 - 1956/57.**

MENDI.

Your 3Q/1-324 and Patrol Report acknowledged.

Calam
Setback
10/2
You are very wise to have early action taken in these cases. You were able to do so in this instance but of course shortage of experienced staff and other commitments often precludes one from attending to incidents, such as these, as soon as is administratively desirable.

Your early action and supervision of compensation payments probably ensures a peaceful settlement and avoid a series of killings as was normal before Government controls.

A typical Huri incident well handled.

(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

Minute to:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For information, please.

Two copies of the report and camping allowance claim herewith.

Robt.R. Cole
(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

1
WC/IB.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1 - 324.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.
13th February, 1957.

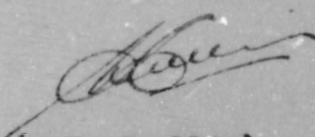
The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1956/57.

Enclosed please find three copies of this report.

Mr. Claridge's party succeeded in what it set out to do.

I agree that completion of roads will help curb the
boisterous spirits of the area. There are two roads into the
fringes of the trouble spot, both of which, when completed
within the next six months, will give access to the heart of it.


(W.W. Crellin).

Assistant District Officer.

the death payment owing to SUBORD.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.
11th February, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,

MEMO.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1956/57, TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

AREA PATROLLED:

KANGUA & PIANGO Tribal Areas.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

P.M. CLARIDGE, P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:

8 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

12 Carriers.

1 Interpreter.

OBJECT OF PATROL:

Investigate native fighting in area.

DURATION OF PATROL:

From 4th February, 1957, to 8th
February, 1957.

5 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

TARI Patrol No. 4 of 1956/57 -
September, 1956.

Mr. H. Lang, P.O.

MAP REFERENCE:

See Sketch Map Attached,

INTRODUCTION.

Recently a PIANGO woman was wounded with an axe by a man from SUGURE. The reason for the assault was the non-payment of an old "moga" to the SUGURE group. This incident led to a clash between PIANGO and KANGUA groups. This patrol was instructed to apprehend the man PERETIA of SUGURE and to settle the death payment owing to SUGURE.

DIARY.

MONDAY 4th February, 1957.

Departed TARI with cargo per landrover at 0900 hrs. and went to the ARUA River Bridge. Police and carriers arrived shortly afterwards. Fastened cargo and took the main road to TARONDA rest house. At TARONDA we surprised several armed sentries but they made off on our approach. Here we learnt that PEREJIA had been staying at KANGUA at the time he attacked the PIANGO woman. Obtained guides and set out for KANGUA territory at 1100 hrs. Once again we surprised a group of armed men, whom we apprehended pending further inquiries. Made camp at 1230 hrs on the boundary of KANGUA and PIANGO land.

During the afternoon we contacted men from both groups and discussed recent fighting and the cause of same. Arranged for the payment of mogas tomorrow. KANGUA people said that PEREJIA left for SUGURE immediately after he had assaulted the PIANGO woman (PAEBARU). Sent word to TARI to try and locate PEREJIA at SUGURE (near TARI).

Food purchased with salt. No rain. Name of camp site is MANDIAGO.

TUESDAY 5th February.

Remained in camp. Awaited arrival of pigs from PIANGO to settle the old moga with SUGURE - a man MANDULO was killed by PIANGO about 12 months ago. In the absence of PEREJIA, headman TURU of KANGUA, decided to supply pigs (11) to compensate the injured PIANGO woman.

Word was received back from TARI that PEREJIA was not found at SUGURE but he had slept the night there. This was contrary to what the SUGURE headman had told me this morning so sent him away to bring the wanted man in.

Late in the afternoon PIANGO group paid eleven (11) pigs and four (4) ropes of giri-giri for the death of MANDULO of SUGURE. TURU then gave 11 pigs to the husband (PANGUMA) of PAEBARU of PIANGO.

WEDNESDAY 6th February.

Only awaiting arrest of PEREJIA now so decided to move camp to WENAN where several disputes required hearing. Broke camp at MANDIAGO at 0800 hrs. and arrived WENAN via a detour through PIANGO grounds at 1130 hrs.

Heard several disputes but some of them could not be finalised due to absence of witnesses. Recorded cases and requested people to bring witnesses to TARI. A note was received from TARI that PEREJIA had been apprehended.

Also heard that a KANGUA man had been located in a garden house with an arrow wound in the stomach. Evidently he had been shot by PIANGO men during the clash of last week. Told the people to carry the man to hospital and asked the PIANGO headman to produce the culprit who shot this man. Requested that the MOGA for this be paid before I leave the area.

Food purchased insufficient. Rice and meat issued.

THURSDAY 7th February.

Left WENAN at 0800 hrs. and walked to the ARUA Bridge site to await PIANGO and KANGUA people. TIRI, headman from KIGIDA received 15 pigs for an old death claim from the PAREBO group (near HURIA River). Heard several other disputes.

No sign of wanted man or MOGA by 1330 hrs. so patrol left for TARI. Told people I would return tomorrow per vehicle. Arrived TARI at 1530 hrs. Reported to Assistant District Officer.

FRIDAY 8th February.

Sent police Detachment to the ARUA River to hurry the collecting of pigs along and to have everyone present for the court in the afternoon. I joined the police at 1330 hrs. and witnessed the payment of a MOGA to KANGUA group. The wounded native RANDI of KANGUA was also carried in to the vehicle for transfer to hospital. The men who shot RANDI was not found today, but the headman of PIANGO said he would find him and bring him to TARI. Patrol returned TARI 1600 hrs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Only a small section of the Southern TARI Basin was visited on this patrol. During investigations the patrol camped at MANDIAGO - on the boundary between KANGUA and PIANGO groups - and WENAN. Although the people were naturally wary at first they later came forward to discuss their grievances.

About a week prior to the patrol a native PEREJIA of "no fixed place of abode" but temporally sheltering with SUGURE group, went to KANGUA, and whilst there saw a PIANGO woman and hit her twice with an axe. The only reason for the assault being that PIANGO line had failed to pay compensation for a SUGURE man (MANDULO) they had shot twelve months ago. PIANGO group blamed the KANGUA people for the incident, so attacked them. The matter was referred to TARI after the two groups had fought. At first

it was thought that the PIANGO woman PAEBARU was the only casualty in the whole affair, but later it was found that two men had also been wounded with arrows.

When the patrol arrived, the first job done was to witness the old MOGA payment to SUGURE group. This was finished on the 5th February, 1957. In the absence of PEREJIA, the KANGUA people supplied pigs and paid them to the husband of PAEBARU - they claim that PEREJIA will make good the pigs later. On the following Thursday we learnt that a KANGUA man had received an arrow wound the week before at the hands of the PIANGO group. A MOGA of eleven pigs was paid to settle this. The wounded man, RANDI, came to the TARI Hospital on Friday 8th February.

After the completion of the patrol RANDI'S attacker (POGORAIJA of PIANGO) was carried in by the PIANGO men. It was stated that RANDI, after receiving an arrow himself, managed to send two arrows into the chest of POGORAIJA before collapsing. POGORAIJA died the following morning and the body was taken by vehicle to his tribal boundaries. The relatives have been told that there will be no MOGA paid for this death.

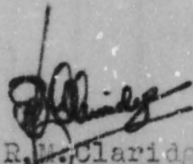
On request the SUGURE people brought PEREJIA to TARI for the court action.

Whilst in the area other disputes were settled whilst a few were recorded for future action when all witnesses are available. On leaving the area the situation was favourable. However the PIANGO group have been involved in fighting with neighbouring groups continually for the past five years and have built up an immense reputation for themselves. We hope to curb this when the vehicle road crosses their territory in the very near future.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The main road was used for the trip to and from the ARUA River. The bridge has been completed and about 200 yards of road constructed on the other side. This now takes us to the fringe of PIANGO grounds. Between here and the HURIA River there are large areas of kunai and pit-pit swamps to be crossed and a detailed survey of the best road route is imperative before continuing with construction.

Native tracks generally follow shallow creek beds and trenches all of which are muddy and uncomfortable underfoot. I'm sure the made road will prove to be popular with the natives.


(R. McClaridge).

P.O.

Station Register

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

No. 3117	Sgt. KOMBAPA	Efficient and intelligent on this patrol. Has a good knowledge of the area patrolled.
No. 1856	L/Cpl. TAMUTAI	A steady and reliable N.C.O. Although quiet by nature he is respected by the natives for his command and bearing towards them.
No. 2325	Const. VAIDA	A quiet and reliable man on police investigation work. He is a steady toiler.
No. 7800	Const. HERO	A good man but over zealous at times. Must be watched when making arrests.
No. 8130	Const. BATAWI	Likes to be the "Lone Ranger" on patrol. Must be pulled into line when on the march. Very energetic but energy must be guided along the right channels. BATAWI has a good knowledge of native techniques in the bush.
No. 8316	Const. KAREHO	A plodder who tries to do his best. Alright under command.
No. 8705	Const. KAUBA	This man is gaining confidence with experience. He takes an interest in his work which should be encouraged.
No. 7570	Const. SIANGO	Worked well on this patrol.

[Signature]
(Claridge).
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...Southern Highlands..... Report No. TARI No. 7 of 1956/57.
Patrol Conducted by...R. M. Claridge...Patrol Officer.....
Area Patrolled...Eastern Tari Basin - mainly TABAJE and KUMIA Tribal Areas
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...Nil.....
Natives...34.....
Duration—From...6./6./1956...to...10./6./1957...
Number of Days...~~Thirteen~~ days...14.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?...No.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...Sept./1956..
Medical ... March.../1956..
Map Reference...See sketch map attached.....
Objects of Patrol...Investigate Tribal Fighting in the Area.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/7/1957

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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NA.30-18-62

Department of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESEY

13th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
MENDI

PATROL REPORT NO. 7. 1956/57
TARY

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

The action of PAGANA the headman of WARABAN is indicative of a high degree of Administration influence.

Is it considered good practice to send out small parties of police not under the direct control of a European in this type of situation?

I agree that the wounding of L/Cpl IIA was a major factor in the dispersal of the groups. M

It is necessary that the four wanted men be apprehended if the area is to become settled.

Mr. Claridge has worked very hard in this attempt to apprehend the culprits and should not be discouraged by not meeting with success. We appreciate the difficulties encountered.

The shortage of experienced field staff is chronic, but every effort is being made at this Headquarters to improve the position.

A A H
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

8/A Bw
19/7

la

30/1/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RRC:VHG.



File No. 30/1 - 25.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

10th July, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

Tari Patrol Report 7/56-57.

Receipt is acknowledged of your 30/1 - 551 of 1st July, 1957.

2. Mr. Claridge did cover a lot of territory in attempting to catch the wanted men and it is disappointing that he did not meet with more success.

3. The answer to avoiding unrest in these areas close to the station is in more active patrolling and more village officials.

With your limited patrolling staff you must determine the areas requiring attention from time to time and attempt to have a patrol operating in the field all the time. Census patrolling is desperately needed inside The Basin and whilst so engaged nominees for Village Officials should be considered.

Minute to -

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

For your information, please.

Tari needs at least two more experienced officers to cope with its native affairs work and cannot make very much headway without some assistance.

Camping allowance claim is attached.

(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

la
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RRG:VHQ.

File No. 30/1 - 25.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District.
MENDI.

10th July, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

Tari Patrol Report 7/56-57.

Receipt is acknowledged of your 30/1 - 551 of 1st July, 1957.

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Minute to -

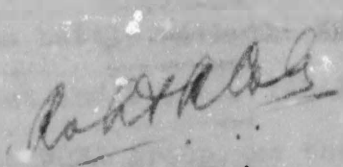
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.


(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

For your information, please.

Tari needs at least two more experienced officers to cope with its native affairs work and cannot make very much headway without some assistance.

Camping allowance claim is attached.


(Robt.R. Cole)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands.

26th June, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1956/57, TARI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

AREA PATROLLED : TABAJE and KUMIA Tribal Areas.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. M. Claridge, Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : 1. 11 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
2. 1 Interpreter.
3. V.C's TURU of KANGUA and MAGARE of HOIEBIA.
4. Average of 20 carriers.

DURATION OF PATROL : Thursday 6th June, 1957 to Wednesday 19th June, 1957 - 14 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : September, 1956 : M. Lang, P.O.

OBJECT OF PATROL : Investigate Tribal Fighting.

MAP REFERENCE : See sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION

On Sunday 2nd June, 1957, a native TOGO of WOWA was axed twice by KUMIA men GAI and HAIERA. TOGO then ran away towards TABAJE and the latter group, thinking a fight had commenced armed themselves and went to do battle with the KUMIA people and a TABAJE lad TAGIBU was shot and killed. TABAJE then realised that the trouble lay with the WOWA group, so they joined forces with KUMIA and found TOGO and killed him. On the following Monday and Tuesday, ^{a patrol} was in the area trying to investigate the matter when L/Cpl. ILA was slightly wounded in the chest by TABAJE warriors. A patrol was then mounted to investigate the whole situation in the area.

*6. Summary
Accidental*

DIARY:Thursday 6th June, 1957.

Patrol left TARI at 0900hrs and marched to HANGAPO Rest House. The cargo followed by tractor and arrived at 1030hrs. At HANGAPO local carriers were obtained and the full party moved off at 1100hrs. Soon after entering TABAJE territory we made camp in a large cleared area at 1200hrs. Only a few men seen along the track and these made off on our approach.

During the afternoon we visited the PENDALI area where we thought some of the TABAJE's were hiding. Very few people seen. Our every move was watched and numerous posted guards warned friends of our approach and route. Returned to camp at 1800hrs.

No visitors today and no food purchased. Paid off some of the carriers and issued meat and rice to the remainder of the patrol.

Friday 7th June, 1957.

Left camp at 0700hrs and proceeded to examine the TABAJE territory. We followed fresh tracks leading to a large garden area. Took one armed man who was trailing us through the pitpit. At 0800hrs we saw a fairly large group of armed men sitting on a ridge on the other side of the PIWA River. There were numerous sentries posted at odd vantage points and it was obvious that we could not approach them from the front. The Sergeant suggested cutting a track along the banks of the PIWA. This we did and after an hour we forded the river and climbed steeply to the top of the main KUMIA Ridge. Followed this down and came on the armed party from the rear. Apprehended 12 men and many others ran away. These men were not KUMIA people as we had thought but were from HOIEBIA. I suspect they were after all the pigs that had been abandoned by the fighting KUMIA people.

Returned to camp at 1400hrs and endeavoured to contact the PENDALI group. Late in the afternoon two men approached. These we sent away with our requests for all the interested parties to come in to the camp so that the dispute could be finalised.

Rice and meat issued. Rain afternoon and night. Sentries posted around the camp site.

Saturday 8th June, 1957.

Waited until 0900hrs for the PENDALI people to come in but only a couple of old men appeared so we left camp to make another sweep through the TABAJE area. Climbed to the main road thence along it towards HANGAPO. After about five minutes we looked back and saw about a dozen men sitting on the road we had just left. Over the past three days we have not seen any large groups of natives but only small bands moving about the bush keeping an eye on our movements.

When nearly to HANGAPO we commenced to cut a track up through dense rain forest until we arrived at the top and Eastern end of the fight area. Here we found an extensive swamp about 3-4 miles wide. I suspected that some of the culprits may be hiding in this area so we again cut a track to the south. About 20 minutes later we heard voices ahead of us. There were two men and we had to trail them for half an hour before completely surrounding them. They fought furiously when we arrested them. Luckily they dropped their bows and arrows.

Saturday 8th June (Cont).

In surprise on seeing us for it was in a similar situation when ILA was arrowed - the older men get a shot away before running.

Followed a track down through TABAJE country and only saw two men on the way. Finally reached the main road at 1430hrs and camp at 1500hrs. Only one or two visitors to the camp today.

Sunday 9th June, 1957

Once again tried to contact the TABAJE people through their friends but no luck. Whilst out in the afternoon we came on three men in a garden - they were of the URI group. They offered to guide us to a TABAJE hide-out, which they did. However the canny warriors had posted guards at the tops of tall casuarina trees and they sounded the alarm before we could get near them. It was useless trying to follow them so we returned to camp at 1800hrs.

Still no food available from the locals.

Monday 10th June, 1957

Broke camp at 0700hrs and went to HANGAPO Rest House. Examined the area to the south but contacted no one. Spent the remainder of the day in camp talking to the HANGAPO people - they adjoin the TABAJE group. I explained to these people that although the majority of the TABAJE men had been fighting, the real culprits were TABE and MUNUNGU as they had killed TOGO. I then called on the assembly to bring the two men in so that the matter could be settled without further discomfort and unrest for the remainder of the group. A few old die-hards nodded wisely but no action resulted.

Food bought with salt. A.D.O. TARI visited the patrol at 1530hrs.

Tuesday 11th June, 1957.

Left the Rest House at 0700hrs and moved along the main road towards KUMIA. Saw numerous fresh tracks along the road but did not see anyone until we had crossed the FIWA River and had entered KUMIA territory. Proceeded on to the NOMANDA area where we knew the KUMIA group were at present living. Made camp on a prominent ridge above MAEGU Creek. A large party of men soon gathered on the other side of the creek but they could not be enticed to come to our camp. In view of this we ignored them and went about our work of constructing bush huts for the carriers. Every now and again we called out for firewood and food but by nightfall no one had dared to cross the creek.

Posted guards for the night and issued rice and meat.

Wednesday 12th June, 1957

Remained in camp. Just waited for the people to come to us. About 1100hrs a group of NOMANDA and KANGUA people arrived with the KANGUA Village Constable TURU. Food was purchased with salt.

Spent the day talking about GAI and HAIERA - the men who originally started all the trouble in the area by axing TOGO. We could not get any lead on their present whereabouts.

Thursday 13th June, 1957.

No visitors during the morning so spent the afternoon patrolling the surrounding country trying to contact the KUMIA people. Returned to camp at 1815hrs without any success.

Rice and meat issued. Rain during the afternoon and night.

Friday 14th June, 1957.

A large group of KANGUA and other people came in this morning. Once again I asked for information about GAI and HAIERA. and told them that I knew the two men were living in this vicinity. However no one was willing to speak but V.C. TURU sent two of his men out to examine all the odd garden huts scattered around the bush. One man returned at 1750hrs with the information that he had seen GAI pulling kaukau in a garden near WARABAN - about 2 hours walk from camp. Unfortunately he had not waited to see what track he had used.

Made plans for tomorrow and issued food to the patrol.

Saturday 15th June, 1957.

As WARABAN is about 2 hours march from here and that the wanted men have many friends in the intermediate country I decided to make an approach during the hours of darkness. Left camp with eight policemen, six natives and guides at 1230am. Fortunately it was bright moonlight and we were able to move at a fair pace without the use of torches. At 0300hrs we reached the garden where GAI was seen yesterday. We then examined all the small garden huts in the area but none of them had been used recently. TURU suggested we look at the WARABAN mens houses nearby so at 0500hrs we knocked up the residents of two large huts but found nothing suspicious. We then located the WARABAN headman, PAGANA, and found that he had checked all the houses in this area the previous night according to instructions. We retraced our steps to the garden area and began a search of all the tracks leading away from it. TURU, PAGANA and another man decided to follow a track towards the foothills of Mt. AMBUA and requested police to accompany them. Not wishing to split the patrol party I declined - this proved to be very unfortunate later.

The main party worked its way back to camp arriving there at 0900hrs. At about 1000hrs word was received that TURU and his band were in trouble. Shortly afterwards TURU arrived and told us that he had surprised GAI, HAIERA and three other men in a rough bush hut in the forest. GAI and HAIERA were seized but the other three men started firing arrows, one of which struck the third member of TURU's party in the hand. In the ensuing struggle the men escaped.

The rest of the day was spent scouring the hills and because a KANGUA man had been shot this morning the whole group now willingly assisted in the search. However at 1700hrs we gave up for the day.

Rice and meat issued to the patrol - most of whom had been on the march for 16 hours. No rain today.

Organised the natives into parties so that the search can be continued at first light tomorrow.

Sunday 16th June, 1957.

Continued searching the hills near AMBUA. The local natives now assumed the role of perimeter guards and they sealed off any possible escape route to the south whilst the patrol worked in the area where the men were last seen.

Retired for the day at 1750hrs. Food issued.

Monday 17th June, 1957.

Tried to enlist more aid from the local people but immediate friendly groups perhaps feared later trouble and declined to assist further. Another police patrol went out for the day. Three armed KUMIA men were arrested but they refused to disclose the hide-out of GAI and HAIERA. Returned to camp after yet another unsuccessful day.

Tuesday 18th June, 1957

Spent the day combing the KUMIA and KENDO tribal grounds. Followed the main track leading over the main range to the WAGE un til well into the hills and then came back following the PIWA River down. Secured four native sentries and returned to base at 1500hrs.

It is evident from what I have seen over the past few days that the main groups TABAJE and KUMIA have sent their women and pigs to more secure areas and that the fighting men have scattered themselves amongst neighbouring tribes. In a situation like this it is difficult not to offend peaceful natives and as well as this I consider it to be a waste of time and an unnecessary expense to continue the search further. Community life in the groups has been so disrupted that I doubt very much if TABAJE and KUMIA will persist with their fighting with WOWA group. The patrol will return to TARI tomorrow.

Rice and meat issued. Sentries posted.

Wednesday 19th June, 1957.

Left camp in the early hours of the morning to have a last look at the TABAJE area. At 0600hrs the remainder of the patrol arrived and we rested at HANGAPO. Proceeded to TARI arriving there at 1000hrs.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol diary contains a full coverage of day to day activities and the following will serve to give the an overall picture of the present situation.

Initially it was thought that the fight was between TABAJE and KUMIA. This was only a partial truth. After TOGO had been assaulted by GAI and HAIERA the KUMIA people fired on the armed TABAJE group as they thought that TABAJE were coming to make amends for TOGO. In this short skirmish a young TABAJE man TAGIBU was shot and killed. TABAJE then realised that the trouble was between WOWA and KUMIA so they joined forces with KUMIA and went to avenge the death of TAGIBU. The combined party found TOGO and killed him - his death is attributed to TABE and MUNUNGU, both of TABAJE.

APPENDIX A

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont).

As soon as these incidents were reported to TARI a police party left to apprehend the principle offenders. Unfortunately, on Tuesday 4th June, L/CPL. ILA was wounded in the chest by a broad-bladed arrow when we were endeavouring to arrest a small armed party. I think that this incident has had more to do with the complete evacuation of the area than the original native dispute.

Reg. No. 8625 L/Cpl. KIRISO : A reliable man but lacks confidence. The patrol was received with mixed feelings in all areas visited. However the situation improved considerably whilst we were at NOMANDA. I think this was mainly due to the presence of two new Village Constables - TURU of KANGUA and PEBOGO of HADANI - and the pro-Government headman PAGANA. These three men organised their respective lines to assist us in the search for GAI and HAIERA. Although I impressed on the people that tribal fighting was not good I think the natives realise that mass retaliation is not our prime objective - our main objective is to get to the roots of the trouble and if necessary, arrest the serious offenders. As you will see from the diary, the patrol was unsuccessful in this latter respect. The chase was only abandoned after considerable effort and when it was realised that injustice may be done to innocent bystanders. When the TABAJE and KUMIA people have returned to their own tribal lands another effort will be made to finalise the matter. Until we can get all the people together peacefully nothing can be done to smooth old animosities.

Another patrol will be essential in the very near future to regain and consolidate our influence in this area as well as to try again to apprehend GAI, HAIERA, TABE and MUNUNGU.

Reg. No. 8130 " BATAWI : A ball of energy but once again he is am happy to say that L/Cpl. ILA is now none the worse for his wound.

In conclusion I would say that further fighting in this area over the same cause is a very remote possibility but at the same time the original dispute must be arbitrarily settled.

Reg. No. 8706 " KAUWA : He will never be in the outstanding class but will always remain a plodder and a trier. He bears himself reasonably well.

Reg. No. 8279 " SASIRO : An old soldier with several years previous service. A loyal man but not particularly energetic. Conduct good.

(R. M. Claridge, P.O.)

(R. M. Claridge, Officer A.F. & N.G.C.)

"APPENDIX A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Reg. No. 3117 Sgt. KOMBAPA : A competent N.C.O. possessing sound judgement. Conduct excellent.

Reg. No. 3695 L/Cpl NIRIBO : A reliable man but lacks confidence at times. Can be trusted on his own.

Reg. No. 1351 Const MAMAJI : He is a likeable man but one would never think that he had 17 years in service. An average policeman. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 7447 " HANDARI : An efficient man. Very good on this patrol. Rather fluent with "HULI".

Reg. No. 7920 " KALARIPA : Average type. Conduct and bearing good.

Reg. No. 7689 " UBUA : A fair patrol policeman. Would not trust him on his own yet. Conduct satisfactory.


Reg. No. 7570 " SIANGO : He does not impress, rather overbearing towards the natives. He had to be reprimanded for his consistent use of foul language.

Reg. No. 8130 " BATAWI : A ball of energy but once again he showed himself to be a definite individualist when team spirit was the desired quality. Conduct and bearing good.

Reg. No. 8316 " KAREHO : A quiet and efficient man on this patrol. He has a good knowledge of the area and a grip of the language.

Reg. No. 8705 " KAUBA : He will never be in the outstanding class but will always remain a plodder and a trier. He bears himself reasonably well.

Reg. No. 9279 " SAGUNO : An old stayer with seven years previous service. A loyal man but not outstanding mentally. Conduct good.


.....
(R.M. Claridge, Officer R.P. & N.G.C.)

