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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: CHUAVE, 1953 - 1954

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Kundiawa, volume 5.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

SUB-DISTRICT OF KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORTS:

NUMBERS 1 - 11 of 53/54 (CHIMBU)

1 - 3 of 53/54 (CHUAVE)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of Chimbu - M.H.D. Report No. I of 53/54 - Chuave.

Patrol Conducted by A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled The Mt. Wilhelm Peaks and the Gururaga Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. I. Rasmer,  
Mr. N. Semple,

Natives.....

Duration - From 25 / 7 / 19 53 to 6 / 9 / 19 53

Number of Days 13.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / 2 / 19 53

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference Vial-Noakes 1938 - 1:50,000 - Chimbu Central

Objects of Patrol 1. To accompany the Rayner Climbing Party to the Mt. Wilhelm - Gururaga Valley Areas. 2 To obtain geographical information on these areas, and also obtain botanical specimens in the higher altitudes

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*2<sup>nd</sup> 16/9/53.*

*Sauddman*

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 ... .. £.....

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

The Australian National University

LFS46

CANBERRA

A.C.T.

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS:  
"NATUNIV" CANBERRA

BOX 4, G.P.O.  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

25th July, 1955

Dear Thompson,

I am sorry I let you get away from Canberra before I had further conversation with you. One of the matters I shall raise here I could much more easily have discussed with you when you were here:

But first you may remember my being particularly interested with your view that there were limestones, forming fairly horizontal platforms and probably Pleistocene in age, quite high up, you estimated 900' if my memory does not fail me, south of the depression on the southern side of the Mt Victory volcanic massif and W of Collingwood Bay. Since I had that conversation with you, E. Gill, Secretary of the ANZAAS Standing Committee on Eustatic Change in Sea Level, asked me to review literature bearing on sealevel changes in New Guinea. This arises from my foolishness at letting myself be elected onto the Standing Committee as A.C.T. representative! I have prepared a brief report and the general argument led me to quote the possibility of high lying coral platforms in this area. The text I have written runs thus at the relevant point - "Carey relates the submerged Morobe coast from the Huon Gulf to Cape Vogel to his Vogel geosyncline; mention of the elegant radial pattern of rias in the Nelson peninsula can scarcely be omitted. Nevertheless it is not certain that evidence of Pleistocene emergence is entirely lacking from this sector; in a personal communication J. E. Thompson considers there are Pleistocene limestone platforms at c. 900 ft. west of Collingwood Bay (see also Stanley, 1921). Certainly both positive and negative movements have occurred in the south-eastern extremity of the area"....Can I include this or would you wish to reserve your opinion on the matter? I should indicate that the report includes other rather tentative ideas and is only intended to explore the possibility of detecting eustatic changes in such a tectonically unstable area. I would be obliged by a fairly prompt reply on this point as the meeting of the committee will be on 18th August at the ANZAAS Melbourne meeting.

The second matter I really should have discussed with you when you were here in Canberra. One of my chief interests is in

/glacial

Mr J. E. Thompson,  
Department of Lands, Surveys & Mines,  
PORT MORESBY. NEW GUINEA.

glacial geomorphology and shortly after I arrived here I was intrigued by Lyn Noakes' reference to the effects of Pleistocene glaciation in the Mt Wilhelm area. Recently Rickwood's paper on the geology of the Central Highlands in the Geological Society Journal has revived my interest in the area. I had hoped to see Rickwood in Sydney on a recent lecturing trip there but found he had trekked back to New Guinea. I am anxious to find out whether more work has been done on the glacial landforms, etc. of the Mt Wilhelm area than has appeared in print, and if ~~not~~, whether it is worthwhile coming up to study these things in some detail myself. Anything you could tell me yourself or find out about this I would be glad to hear.

If it does seem that a field trip for this purpose would be a useful thing to do, I shall still be up against the practical difficulties which I mentioned to you in our conversation. Namely that I have no experience as yet of field work in the tropics, handling boys, etc. and I have no doubt it would be deemed inadvisable to go up into these mountains unaccompanied by another white man. Of course, it would be best if I could find somebody else interested in making a trip up into these parts for other scientific purposes, and I have written to Dr Hoogland, a CSIRO botanist up in New Guinea (Madang) at the moment with this in mind. However, such an arrangement might not be feasible, and I am wondering what are the chances of getting someone else non-scientific to come. I suppose it is very unlikely that there would be anybody floating around prepared to join a short but probably uncomfortable trip, except at a rate, which our Departmental budget probably couldn't stand. I should welcome your advice in this matter also, but there is no urgency about this.

I shall be grateful for any help you can give me in these matters.

Yours sincerely,

*J. N. Jennings*

(J. N. JENNINGS)  
Reader in Geomorphology.

*J. B. McAdam*  
(J. B. McAdam),  
DIRECTOR.

30/10/196 ✓

FHC/DM



File No. B.1

Department of Forests,  
Port Moresby.

Memorandum for—

13th October, 1953.

Director,  
Department of District  
Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS FROM MT. WILHELM.


Further to my memorandum, your ref. DS.30-16-196 of 18th September, 1953, it is advised that these specimens have now been identified as far as the material and available reference material permits. As will be seen from my comments on the individual collections, there were many specimens of considerable interest.

In the absence of numbers on the specimens the book containing material collected between 9,000 and 11,000 feet, has been marked A and the specimens numbered. Those above 11,000 feet are in book B, which has been similarly numbered.

It is suggested in respect of future collections that:

- (1) Number each collection for future field notes;
- (2) Endeavour to collect specimens having flowers and fruits;
- (3) Somewhat larger specimens would be helpful;
- (4) Descriptive notes of habitat, plant size, colour, scent etc., are very helpful.

Again thanking your Officer for this collection.

  
(J. B. McAdam),  
DIRECTOR.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply Please Quote*

No. LF.1033.....

G.134.

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,  
Port Moresby.

23rd September, 1953.

The Director,  
Department of District  
Services,  
FORT MORESBY.

CHAUVE PATROL REPORT NO. 1  
OF 1953/54

Your memorandum 30-16-196 of 18/9/1953 refers.

The Geological specimens from Mt. Wilhelm referred to therein have been received.

Mr. Keogh's action in collecting and forwarding these samples is to be commended. Similar action on remote or difficult patrols should be encouraged as a means of filling in the many blanks in the existing regional geological map of the Territory.

The specimens submitted are phase variants of the one igneous body: a hornblende diorite.

As in this case, the term "granite" is often incorrectly used for any light coloured holocrystalline igneous rock. A true granite is composed of a definite assemblage of minerals, which include quartz and pink felspar as well as dark ferro-magnesian minerals such as biotite (black mica) and hornblende. In a granite the light coloured minerals predominate and the felspar crystals usually give the rock a pink or even red colour.

True granites are rare in the Territory.

Most of the so-called granites of the Territory are granodiorites; they are a mixture of an excess of uncoloured translucent minerals over dark minerals with no pink felspar and only a little glassy quartz, they occur commonly throughout the Highland Districts.

The diorites characteristically do not contain quartz, and light coloured minerals are in approximately the same proportion as dark minerals. The main constituents of the specimens submitted are plagioclase felspar; the grey mineral showing cleavage faces and hornblende, the black, lustrous minerals.

The finegrained specimens which have been labelled andesite by Mr. Keogh have the same mineral components as the coarser material. The grainsize of a pluton<sup>is</sup> is usually governed by the rate of crystallization which is in turn related to the rate of cooling of molten magma; small crystals indicating rapid cooling. Thus the margins of intrusive

Memorandum for

The Director  
Department of Forests  
Port Moresby

igneous bodies are almost invariably finely crystalline with an increase in grainsize towards the centre of the body where cooling has been gradual.

The specimen thought to be magnetite by Mr. Keogh is a cluster of coarse hornblende crystals. I have attached hereto a specimen of magnetite which should be forwarded to Mr. Keogh. It is characterized by its high specific gravity and its magnetic properties.

The above memorandum are being forwarded to the Forest Botanist with a request that he provide identifications of those specimens which are identifiable, as quickly as possible.

We have had very little material, of course, from this elevation and these specimens will therefore prove most interesting and Mr. Keogh is to be complimented on the condition of the specimens. It is rather a pity that the material could not be provided but I realize that the circumstances are such that this material from such difficult terrain is desirable, collecting of only one specimen is desirable that they however, wherever possible to provide that class of material which is still retaining material for the Territory Herbarium. It may be that Mr. Keogh could have collected additional specimens or two had he been aware of this need and I would be obliged if you would pass this on to him as we would be very glad to get more collected material of the quality of that which Mr. Keogh has sent us.

*Jack E. Thompson*  
**Jack E. Thompson,**  
**Senior Geologist.**

*J. B. Johnson*  
**J. B. Johnson,**  
**DIRECTOR**

30/16/196 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

JBMca/DM



File No. B.1

Department of Forests,  
Port Moresby.

18th September, 1953.

Memorandum for...

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Your D.S.30-16-196 of the 18th September, 1953, refers.

The very excellently preserved specimens which accompanied the above memorandum are being forwarded to the Forest Botanist with a request that he provide identifications of those specimens which are identifiable, as quickly as possible.

We have had very little material, of course, from this elevation and these specimens will therefore prove most interesting and Mr. Keogh is to be complimented on the condition of the specimens. It is rather a pity that more material could not be provided but I realise that the problem of collecting and carrying this material from such difficult country will have influenced the collecting of only one specimen of each species. It is desirable, however, wherever possible to provide duplicates so that they could be forwarded to the authority who is handling that class of material whilst still retaining material for the Territory Herbarium. It may be that Mr. Keogh could have collected an additional specimen or two had he been aware of this need and I would be obliged if you would pass this on to him as we would be very glad to get more collected material of the quality of this which Mr. Keogh has sent us.

Do not  
sent  
name

Remove all  
names

J B McAdam  
(J. B. McAdam),  
DIRECTOR.

30-16-196.

18th September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

Subject: CHUAVE Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/54.

The report submitted by Mr. A.M. Keogh, complete with botanical and geological specimens, was forwarded through the Government Secretary to His Honour the Administrator, who has commented as follows -

1. "A good piece of work and very well recorded."
2. The botanical specimens have been forwarded to the Department of Forestry, and the rock specimens to the Department of Lands. Any comments they have to offer, will be forwarded in due course.
3. Mr. Keogh is to be congratulated on the presentation of this report.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Acting Director, DCS & NA.

30-16-136.

18th September, 1953

The Director of Forests,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: CHUAVE Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/54.

Mr. A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer, accompanied Mr. L. Rayner and Mr. N. Semple on a climbing expedition to the Mount Wilhelm and Mount Herbert Peaks.

The patrol lasted from July 24th to August 5th, 1953.

During the course of the patrol, Mr. Keogh obtained an excellent collection of both botanical and rock specimens. The botanical specimens are forwarded herewith for retention by your Department.

The District Commissioner, Goroka, is hopeful that the specimens can be classified by some competent person, and that the classifications can be made known to his office at an early date.

*A.A.*  
(A.A. Roberts) *JA*  
Acting Director, DDS & NA.

District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

D.S. 30-16-196.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY,

8th September, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The Government Secretary,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: CHUAVE Patrol Report No.1/53-54.

His Honour the Administrator may be interested in the  
Report of the ascent of Mount Wilhelm, Eastern Highlands District.

Botanical and Geological specimens are enclosed.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Acting Director, DDS & NA.

ADDS + N.A.

*a good piece of work and very well  
recorded.*

*Dist  
159*

30/10/196 -

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/4/1 - 395



District Headquarters,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

1st September, 1953.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Chuave Patrol Report No.1 - 1953/54  
Mr. A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer

Mr. Keogh has gone to considerable pains to present a precise and clear account of the activities of this patrol. The information the report contains, together with the map should be invaluable to Mr. Womersley and others who intend to climb the mountain in October.

In addition to the report there is an excellent collection of botanical and rock specimens. It is hoped that they can soon be classified by some competent person and that the classifications can be made known to this office at an early date. They would probably be of great interest to Mr. Womersley and, in fact, it appears that much of the work he intended to do has already been completed by this patrol.

Mr. Keogh should be congratulated on the manner in which the patrol was conducted and the report presented. Although it necessitated breaking into the plans already laid for work from Chuave, Mr. Keogh's energy and ability will enable him to keep abreast of his administrative work.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ian F.G. Downs".

(Ian F.G. Downs)  
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Chuave Patrol Post,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands.

August 8, 1953.

A report of the activities of the Rayner Climbing Party, which, during late July and early August of this year, visited the Chimbu Sub-District, with the object of climbing the Mount Wilhelm and Mount Herbert Peaks.

Personnel of Party:

Mr. L. Rayner, Architect,  
Russel Street, Melbourne.

Mr. N. Semple, Biochemist,  
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories,  
Melbourne.

A. M. Keogh, Patrol Officer,  
Chuave, Eastern Highlands District.

Map Reference:

Chimbu Central, Vial-Noakes.  
Scale 1:50,000.

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## INTRODUCTION.

Messrs. Rayner and Semple arrived in Chimbu on July 24, this being the first stage of a five week itinerary, which was to take in the major points of interest in the Wabgi Valley, and had, as its primary object, the climbing of Mounts Wilhelm and Herbert, and possibly Mt. Gilua.

Both Mr. Rayner and Mr. Semple are prominent in Australian bush-walking and mountain-climbing circles, and the present trip is the second of the extended ones which they have made together. The first was a six-week walking tour of the Lyre's Rock - Mt. Olga area of Central Australia. This trip was made in 1951.

Coupled with climbing, their main interest during the present trip, was the collection of a colour-photographic record of the country seen during their movements, and, in particular, of mountain scenery studies, and floral specimens. In addition, they were much interested in the collection of unusual geological, botanical, and insect specimens.

The two main peaks of Mt. Wilhelm were climbed on July 29, no native carriers being used after the second base camp had been established at 13,570 feet. According to the original schedule, the party should then have attempted the climb across to Mt. Herbert, but it was decided that a trip to the Guraguraga Valley would probably prove to be more satisfactory, for the party's purposes. This valley had not previously been visited by Europeans, and, from a scenic and botanical point of view, proved to be of much interest to the present party.

Since geographical information on the Mt. Wilhelm area is still rather scanty, the present trip provided a good opportunity for recording information in this regard. A collection of botanical specimens found in the higher altitudes, was made by the writer during the trip, and is submitted with this report.

DIARY.

It will be noted that the diary of this report is considerably more lengthy than is usually considered necessary. However, since the proposed itinerary, and its objects, were somewhat unusual, it was felt that a rather detailed account of the procedure adopted, the type of country seen, and the general conditions under which travelling was done during the trip, would, for the sake of clarity and continuity, be best embodied in the diary of the report.

Specific subjects, such as the treatment of geographical and botanical information, have been dealt with in separate sections of the report, in the usual manner.

Of necessity, walking times have been largely neglected in the diary, since, from the outset, the very purposes for which the trip was made, precluded the possibility of the party even approaching normal walking times between any two given points. Photography, and the collection of botanical and geological specimens, naturally consumed a good deal of time during travelling, and such walking times as I have submitted, are necessarily, vague.

July 24.

Messrs. Semple and Rayner arrived at Kerowagi from Lae, by Drovler aircraft.

They were met by Mr. Kelly, ADO, and the writer, and taken to Kundiawa by Land Rover that afternoon.

July 25

Party left Kundiawa en route Gogne R.H., and, if possible, Toromambuno. Movement was hampered, however, through much of the day, by heavy rains, and Gogne was not reached until 6.15 that evening. Ku and Barengigl Rest Houses were visited during the day.

When weather permitted Mr. Rayner obtained photographs of local scenery, and flower specimens.

July 26.

The party left Gogne at 7.30 am, and, after passing through Gembogl and Womkama, reached Waimambuno R.H. at 1.15 pm.

Again, there were heavy rains throughout the day. Fr. Labor of Toromambuno Catholic Mission was visited in the evening.

July 27.

We left Waimambuno at 6.30 am, en route Lakes Pinde-Aunde, where a base camp had already been established by police.

\* After passing the Keglsugl airstrip some thirty minutes walking from Waimambuno, we commenced the long, steady climb along the densely-wooded ridge which leads to the Pinde-Aunde Valley. Messrs. Rayner and Semple were particularly interested in the flower specimens which grow profusely in this area, and took advantage of the unusually favourable lighting conditions, to obtain colour studies of these.

The mouth of the Pinde-Aunde Valley was reached soon after midday. The altimeter showed an altitude of 10,500 feet here. A forty minute walk along the floor of the thickly-grassed valley, with short climbs over the two well-defined glacial shelves which intersect it, and the Lake Aunde base camp was reached. Altitude here, was 11,300 feet.

The afternoon was spent in arranging food,

DIARY.

July 27.

clothing, and equipment supplies, so that the bare minimum would be carried, for the establishment of the second base camp on the following day.

Cold winds and rain throughout the afternoon.

July 28.

A bright, clear morning enabled most of the main Wilhelm peaks, as well as the lesser outcrops of the Pinde-Aunde cirque to be seen.

The party left Lake Aunde with two police and four carriers, the idea being to get as close as possible to the main peak by early afternoon, make camp, and then send all natives back to the camp at the lakes, where adequate food and shelter would be available to them. The Europeans would then work from the higher camp on the following days, carrying whatever food, and equipment might be necessary.

After leaving the lakes there is a long, steep climb to a rough outcrop of rocks, on which is scattered the wreckage of an American B17 which crashed there in 1943. Slightly above the route taken, and on the site of the main wreckage, is a prominent memorial cross, erected there by Father Bernarding, SVD.

From this point there is a rough, but reasonably level climb to the eastern face of Mt. Pinde-Aunde Kombukun. From there to the western side of the mountain, is rough and steep going, mostly over granite outcrops, and it was mid-afternoon before a narrow ridge on the western face was reached.

As weather conditions had become cold and windy, the police and carriers were sent back to the lakes, and two lightweight tents were then pitched on the ridge for our own use.

The camp site, being exposed to at least three of the four winds, and having a maximum width of eight feet, with considerable drops falling away on three sides, did not prove to be a popular choice after nightfall since it developed into a rather breezy evening, with a heavy frost falling in the early morning. Its undeniable scenic possibilities were duly appreciated - some hours after the sun had risen next morning.

Altitude - 13,570 feet. This altitude is open to some possible doubt, since the altimeter, did, later, show discrepancies. However, up to the time the above reading was taken, checks had shown it to be accurate to within 300 feet.

July 29.

~~July 29.~~  
Camp moving by 4.45 am. A heavy frost had fallen during the night, and all streams in the vicinity had iced over.

Visibility was good for a short time after sunrise, and the Kubor, Finisterre, and Adelbert Ranges could be clearly seen at various times. At one stage the Anale Bluff at Madang could be distinguished, but haze prevented the sea from being seen.

On leaving the camp a westerly route along the ridge was followed, and after forty minutes climbing a cairn was found, at the foot of the first of four peaks, which continued to run in a roughly westerly direction. The Dome, and two other peaks, as marked on the Vial-Noakes map, could be clearly distinguished to the north-east, enabling a good check of position to be made. The check on the map showed that the most westerly of the four peaks was the true one.

To reach this it is necessary to cross to the south side of the ridge, and this is followed by the end

DIARY.

a half hours of climbing along the bare and broken rocks which form the southern side of the ridge. A point only slightly below the peak is then reached.

The peak itself is bare granite approximately 15 feet by eight in dimensions. A small cairn had been built there in 1938 by Mr. L.G. Vial. Notes left by Messrs. Vial and Noakes in 1938 were found. A note left by Major H.A. Johnson of the Australian Survey Corps in September 1944 was also found. One other note had been left, but this was completely indecipherable.

A period of three quarters of an hour was spent on the peak. Occasional clearing of the mist enabled the Finisterre and Adelbert Ranges, and the Bagasin mountains to be seen to the north. To the immediate south could be seen a bewildering array of peaks and gorges, consisting for the most part, of sheer granite, and having no vegetation on them. Further to the south visibility was poor throughout the day.

The peak itself is composed mainly of granite, but is impregnated with magnetite deposits which cause a compass used in the vicinity to behave very erratically.

As one other peak approaching the height of the true one, could be seen to the east, it was decided to climb this, and also two other intervening ones. Leaving Mount Wilhelm at 12.30 pm, the summit of the third peak was reached at 3.30. Climbing was all on rock, and, at times, difficult.

On examining a note found in a cairn near the summit, it was found that this was the peak referred to by Mr. Gilliard ~~in his~~ of the American Museum of Natural History, in his article in the National Geographic Magazine, and thought by him to be the true one. This peak coincides in position with that shown on the Vial-Noakes map, as being 14,840 feet.

We left <sup>at 4.15</sup> to return to camp late in the afternoon. Camp was reached shortly before dusk.

\*

July 30.

The trip to Mt. Herbert had been scheduled to commence on this date, but, from glimpses obtained into the Guruguraga Valley, it had been decided that a trip to there, would probably be of more interest. The valley had not previously been visited by a European party, and is only rarely visited by natives.

Camp was broken during the morning, and the party returned to the Pinde-Aunde camp, arriving there early in the afternoon.

Most of the afternoon was spent in photography, and in the collection of botanical specimens.

July 31.

Most of the stores, and nearly all natives were sent back to Toromambano to await the party there.

With a light cargo, and a small number of natives, the party left ~~for~~ the Pinde-Aunde Lakes, en route for the Guruguraga Valley.

This valley lies to the south west of the Pinde-Aunde Valley, and is separated from it by a 12-13,000 feet range.

The climb up to the crest of the range is rather steep, and, by reason of the fact that the range is extremely rugged at its western end, the

DIARY.

the route taken to reach the valley, was very circuitous.

On the top of the range only occasional glimpses into the Gurugura Valley could be obtained, since the weather was misty, and visibility poor. The climb down into the valley proved to be difficult, and it was mid-afternoon before its floor was reached.

After reaching the valley floor, there was a further one and a half hours walk to the foot of the waterfall which forms the outlet for Lake Guruguraga.

Camp was made in the thick masses of shrubs which grow on the shores of the lake.

There was rain and mist through most of the day. Hail fell during the afternoon, and, again, there was a heavy frost during the night.

July 31.

The day was spent in photography, and in inspection of the lake and its surroundings. Also, as the weather was again wet and misty, a good deal of the day was spent crouching over the fire.

In general, the valley was found to be an almost exact replica of the Pinde-Aunde Valley, but, from a scenic point of view, is even more rugged and spectacular. The valley begins on the eastern side of the second peak, and, as is the case with Pinde-Aunde, is encircled by a series of granite peaks, on three sides. Its sides are littered with boulders, and deeply eroded by landslides, which did not encourage any climbing efforts in that direction.

The lake itself is no more than two hundred yards in diameter, but its water is of the same brilliant blue, as the Pinde-Aunde Lakes. The only timber to be seen in the upper part of the valley are the dense shrubs seen on the edge of the lake. The rest of the area is either unrelieved granite, or is covered with tufts of coarse grass.

Small flights of Salvatore Duck were seen on the lake during the day.

The altitude registered at the lake was 11,600 feet.

August 1.

Camp was broken, and the trip back to Toromembuno commenced. It was decided to return by following the valley to its mouth, and then cross over to the Gwi or Gwaki River headwaters, and then follow the river down to Toromembuno. The only other alternative was to cross back into the Pinde-Aunde Valley, and return by the usual route.

The walk along the swampy, sodden floor of the valley took a little over two hours. The valley then terminates in a confused system of low, thickly-wooded mountains which form part of the watershed of the Gwaki River. After crossing a low divide, there is a steep climb down to a tributary of the Gwaki.

The timber and undergrowth along this river is unusually dense and tangled, and progress was very slow. Walking, for the next three hours was either in, or near, the river. At the end of three hours a native pad was reached, immediately below the Keglsugl Airstrip.

DIARY.

After a further twenty minutes walking, the Waimambuno Rest was reached.

A native singsing was held that evening, as a courtesy gesture by the local natives, for Messrs. Rayner and Semple.

August 2.

The party left Waimambuno en route to Gondenakane Rest House. The Gembogl, Womkama, and Bonggigl Rest Houses were visited en route.

As this walk is a pleasant, and very scenic one, the whole day was taken over it, and Gondenakane was not reached until nightfall.

August 3.

Left Gondenakane for Bogo Rest House. The divide which separates these two rest houses, also forms the division between the Chimbu and Koronigl watersheds. The altimeter reading on the divide was slightly over 9,000 feet.

The walk took a little over four hours.

August 4.

From Bogo Rest House to Kerowagi via Anggangoi. At Kerowagi, the party was met by Mr. R. Dougherty, Patrol Officer, of Minj Sub-District. Mr. Dougherty was to conduct Messrs. Rayner and Semple to Mt. Hagen.

August 5.

Messrs. Rayner, Semple, and Dougherty left for Mondugl. Writer returned to Mundiawa.

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GENERAL

In its original form, the climbing of the Wilhelm Peaks, and the subsequent trip to Mt. Herbert, had been planned of necessity, as one in which the members would be camped at, and working in, altitudes of 13-15,000 feet for a period of several days. Owing to the cold, and other unusual circumstances encountered at these heights in the Wilhelm area, native carriers could obviously not be used where outdoor camping was necessary, and cargo, consequently, had to be restricted to a minimum.

This problem was solved by the establishment of two base camps. The first was made at Lake Pinde-Aunde, and the main supplies, plus all native personnel, were camped there, since adequate shelter had previously been built there for them. A second small camp, with a minimum of supplies, was made on the western side of Mt. ~~Kombukun~~ Pinde-Aunde Kombukun at a height of 13,570 feet. With regard to the higher peaks, this was in a fairly central position, and provided a good point for us to work from, carrying only light packs, and being quite independent of native help.

The cargo which Messrs Rayner and Semple had brought with them was rather interesting by reason of its extreme lightness, coupled with a strict regard for the essentials. The fact that, before leaving Australia, food, clothing, bedding, tents, medical kit, and photographic equipment, for two men for five weeks, with almost absolute independence from outside help for that period, could be crammed into four lightweight packs, speaks much for the pains which they had taken in preparing for the trip.

It seems that in the past, and even now, a good deal of confusion exists concerning the Wilhelm peaks, and several parties have climbed the wrong peaks in the belief that they were on the true one. The mistake is a natural enough one, since the peaks are closely massed together, and, from a distance, appear to be roughly of the same height. The usual mistake appears to be to climb Mt. Pinde-Aunde Kombukun, this being, apparently, the highest, when viewed from the lakes, while in point of fact the highest peak cannot be even be seen until the western ridge of the Pinde-Aunde cirque has been climbed. To make doubly certain that there would be no mistakes, the present party climbed all four of the higher peaks, and it was found that the one thought by Mr. Gilliard to be the highest, was actually the second, and coincides in position with that marked on the Vial-Noakes map as being 14,840 feet in height. The mistake is a very natural one, and without a good map - preferably that of Vial and Noakes - and compasses, the peak referred to by Mr. Gilliard would be the logical one to try for.

Weather conditions were by no means ideal during most of the trip, but in the early mornings, at least, visibility was usually good, and some good views could be obtained. Mr. Rayner was excellently equipped with photographic material, and his colour shots of scenery in the Mt. Wilhelm and Guraguraga Valley areas should be interesting.

There were no falls of snow while the party was on the mountain, but small deposits of unmelted snow were seen in crevices on the peak. Mists, heavy rains, and frosts, were the weather conditions through most of each day.

As has been mentioned earlier, the original itinerary of the party was changed, insofar as the Guraguraga Valley was visited, in preference to the scheduled trip to Mt. Herbert. The trip to the Guraguraga Valley proved to be a most interesting one, since the scenery was even more spectacular than that of the Pinde-Aunde Valley, and, from the point of view of Mr. Rayner's purposes regarding photography, was most satisfactory.

GEOGRAPHICAL

The country in the vicinity of Mt. Wilhelm and the Guraguraga Valley, is extremely rugged and broken, and is composed, for the most part of steep granite slopes and ridges, lightly covered with coarse alpine grass tufts and being completely devoid of timber. The upper slopes are composed completely of granite, deeply eroded by landslides, and have no vegetation of any kind on them.

The Pinde-Aunde and Guraguraga Valleys run almost parallel to one another in a roughly east-west direction. They are separated from each other by a broken, rocky range which is twelve to thirteen thousand feet in height for most of its length. The range is actually a continuation of the main Yendere, or Wilhelm ridge. Each valley terminates in a sharply-ridged glacial cirque, which provide the catchment areas for the lakes.

Both valleys are clearly of glacial origin and the glacial moraines, and the lateral shelves which run into the main valleys, are particularly sharply-defined. In the Pinde-Aunde Valley, two lakes have been formed. These are connected by a waterfall which runs over the glacial shelf separating the lakes. The small stream flowing from the lakes forms the main tributary of the Goi River.

There is also a small lake at the Western end of the Guraguraga Valley. This is similar in formation and origin to those of the Pinde-Aunde Valley, and the stream which flows from it is the main tributary of the Gwaki River. The streams in both valleys are only very small, and, owing to the granite formations along their courses, are forced to flow underground for short distances at various times. There are no tributaries to either stream, and their volume is controlled by seepage, or by overflow from the lakes.

All three lakes are brilliantly coloured, the colour of the water varying from jet black in overcast weather, to a bright blue, or green, in sunny weather. In this respect they are very similar to the Blue Lakes in the Mt. Gambier area of South Australia.

The country is composed almost entirely of granite, and, according to Mr. Rayner, who is a keen amateur geologist, this is occasionally impregnated with deposits of andresite and magnetite. As was mentioned earlier, the main peak of the mountain is heavily impregnated with seams of magnetite, and the behaviour of a magnetic compass used in the area, is completely unpredictable.

The main ridge of the second peak is deeply serrated, and consists of a series of small peaks all of which are in an advanced stage of decomposition, and appear to be continually crumbling away, causing the western side of the ridge to be deeply eroded, and covered by the rubble of huge landslides.

To the south, and west of the main peak, a series of peaks, which must all be well over 14,000 feet in height, could be seen. For future parties which may visit the area, the climbing of the peaks in this area, could prove to be of much interest, since, apparently, none of these peaks has yet been climbed. In particular, to the south-west of the main Wilhelm peak, there is one particularly large mountain. While there was a suggestion of attempting to climb this during the present trip, it is thought that this would necessitate the use of more equipment than was available to us, and the trip to the Guraguraga Valley was undertaken instead.

Both valleys are rarely used by the natives, and even then, for hunting expeditions only. Bird life is comparatively prevalent in the area, and flights of Salvatore Duck, as well as small flocks of other birds which could not be identified, were seen. Ring-tail possums are also fairly common in the area, and their capture is the main purpose of the native hunting parties which occasionally visit the area.

\*



BOTANICAL.

The vegetation to be seen in the Mt. Wilhelm and Guraguraga Valley Areas, and, in fact in all the country seen above Toromambuno, is rather unusual, and more varied, and more colourful in type than that seen in other parts of the sub-district.

From Toromambuno to the mouths of both valleys, the timber growth is extremely dense ~~and tangled~~, and is interspersed with thick and tangled undergrowth. The main timber growth finishes when the two valleys, which commence at 10,500 feet, are reached. Native gardens of sweet potato, which, according to the natives, produce satisfactorily, were seen as high as 8,700 feet.

Pandanus groves were seen as high as almost 11,000 feet, but it was seen that these grow particularly profusely in the 8 - 10,000 feet belt.

There are some small, scattered clumps of timber in both valleys, but for the most part, vegetation consists of clumps of coarse alpine grass, and occasional small, stunted shrubs of the gorse variety. No timber of any type was seen above 12,500 feet.

The thickly-grassed floors of the two valleys are very similar in appearance to the mountain cattle areas of the Upper Murray River in Australia. The main type of grass seen in the area was of a short, coarse type, which grows in short clumps. This was thought by Mr. Rayner to be a variety which is known as Cushion Grass. It is a particularly hardy type and grows on the rock slopes at heights as much as 14,000 feet.

A number of unusual flower types were seen, and, by using colour film, and a telescopic camera lens, Mr. Rayner was able to obtain a natural record of the more interesting types seen. A collection of the more unusual grass, leaf, and flower types seen during the trip, was made by Mr. Semple, and specimens were also obtained by the District Services Party.

With regard to the specimens which were obtained, none of us was able to identify them, and consequently, those which have been submitted with this report, have not been indexed. It was intended to catalogue them, with a record of heights at which each was obtained, but in the main, this idea was rejected, since, obviously, any attempt at classifying them in this fashion would be, necessarily, a very elastic one, and would probably be of little use.

They have therefore been separated into two sections - firstly, those which were collected in the heavily-timbered, normal-type soil which is found below 11,000 feet, and those which were found in the cold and rocky areas above that altitude.

MAP.

The map submitted with this report, is taken from the 1 inch:1 mile copy of the Chimbu Sub-District Map. For further detail of the particular area referred to, the Vial-Hookes Map, 1938 - Scale 1:50,000, is recommended.

*A.M. Keogh*  
.....  
A.M. Keogh, P.O., O.I.C.,  
Chimbu Patrol Post,  
.....

Muddy copy.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

*Chuave Patrol*

District of *Chimbu E.H.D.* Post *.....* Report No. *2 of 1953/54*

Patrol Conducted by *A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer.*

Area Patrolled *Chuave, Mondo, Waterbung & Erimbari Census*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Mr. R. Cleland b.P.O. Sub-Divisions*

Natives *5 police, 1 N.M.O.*

Duration - From *17/9/1953* to *30/11/1953*

Number of Days *45*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No.*

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

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

*MONDO - CHUAVE 9/10/53  
ERIMBARI 12/53  
WATERBUNG 4/53*

*MONDO - CHUAVE 9/10/53  
ERIMBARI 4/53  
WATERBUNG*

Map Reference *Chimbu S.P. Map 1" : 1 mile*

Objects of Patrol *(1) Maintenance & improvement of Chimbu - Gorka road*

*(2) Routine Administration (3) Census Revisions*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*1* 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 ... .. £.....

*20/11/53*  
*Chuave*  
*Chuave*

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F

30-16-220

23rd April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No. 2/ of 1953/54 - CHUAVE.

The above Report and statistics compiled by Patrol Officer A.M. Keogh is acknowledged.

It is evident that Mr. Keogh has completed much useful work during the period reported upon, but the delay in submitting the Report is not justified.

The service we supply to other Departments and our own branches by extracting sections of the Report and statistics relevant to them is hampered when Reports arrive months after the information has been obtained.

The printed copies of the sketch map asked for by the Assistant District Officer, Chisbu Sub-District, have been forwarded to you.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. D.D.S.M.A.

*note  
Ruonea  
4/5/53*

*PIA*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/16/220



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/4 - 624

District Headquarters,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

10th April, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1953-54 (CHUAVE)  
MR. A. M. KEOGH - PATROL OFFICER  
CHUAVE, MONDO, WATERBUNG, ERIMBARI  
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Mr. Keogh's much delayed patrol report is forwarded. His reasons forwarded under confidential cover to the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu and myself, do not satisfactorily explain a delay of more than four months.

Mr. Keogh departs on well deserved recreation leave this week.

Mr. Keogh is an experienced officer who writes a report which requires very little elucidation and it is my belief that this report calls for no comment from this office.

*Williams*  
(H. L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/4

Ref:- 30/2-243

Kundiawa,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
EASTERN HIGHLANDS.

7th April, 1954.

District Commissioner,  
G O R O K A.

Chuave Patrol Report 2 of 53/54

The above patrol report is forwarded. It is long overdue and officers are being asked to avoid such delays in future. Mr. Keogh has written a letter of explanation, a copy of which will be forwarded to you.

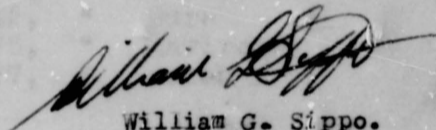
The patrol was mainly of a routine nature, but seems to have been very well conducted and should be valuable in increasing the natives' confidence in the Administration. The patrol map is a useful one and I would be grateful if you would ask that three copies be made and sent here for use in the sub-district.

Native Situation P.5. It is pleasing to note the improvement described, particularly in the matter of land boundaries, which seem to have been major sources of disputes throughout the sub-district in the past.

Education P.8. The small interest in education is unusual in this sub-district, but perhaps interest will increase as the standards of the schools improve.

Census P.9. Note that in the table of births and deaths the column headings have been interchanged - the column headed "deaths" should be "births" and vice versa.

Anthropological P.10. I shall discuss the suggestion in para. 3 with Mr. Keogh when I visit Chuave this week.

  
William G. Sippo.  
a/ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Chuave Patrol Post,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands.

January 4, 1954.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1953 / 1954.

A report of a patrol to the Chuave, Mondo, Waterbung, and  
Erimbari Census Sub-Divisions of the Chuave Patrol Post Area.

Officer Conducting Patrol: A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer.

Areas Patrolled: Chuave, Mondo, Waterbung, and  
Erimbari Census Sub-Divisions.

Map Reference - Chimbu Sub-District  
Map - Scale 1 mile:1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Normal native administration.  
(2) Maintenance and improvement of  
the Chuave sector of the main Goroka-  
Chimbu main road.  
(3) Census revision.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. R. Cleland, C.P.O. (Erimbari Sub-  
division only).

Reg. No. 3731, Corp. Borli  
" 2773, Const. Nen  
" 3122, " Bure  
" 5175, " Mavire  
" 7677, " Garah

Duration of Patrol: 45 days.

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DIARY.

- 17.9.53 Patrol left for Emgi R.H. via Kumul S.D.A Mission.
- 18.9.53 Census commenced, and continued until interrupted by rain.  
Courts and minor disputes heard in the afternoon.
- 19.9.53 Census completed. Further disputes heard, and discussions had, with officials.  
Returned to Chuave in the afternoon, owing to a reported dispute at the station.
- 24.9.53 Patrol left Chuave for Waterbung. Road inspection carried out, and officials advised as to necessary improvements.
- 25.9.53 Census commenced at Waterbung. Disputes and courts settled.
- 26.9.53 Census resumed.
- 27.9.53 Census completed.  
Road inspected as far as the Koreipa Divide, and natives advised on necessary improvements.
- 28.9.53 From Waterbung back to Kenangi. Discussions held with officials and road-workers en route.
- 29.9.53 Patrol returned to Chuave.
- 2.10.53 Census commenced at Chuave. Courts and disputes heard.
- 3.10.53 Census resumed. Further courts and disputes.
- 4.10.53 Census completed. Again, courts etc.
- Owing to necessary completion of work on the road and the station at this period, census-taking was not resumed until 19.10.53.
- 19.10.53 Patrol left Chuave, and commenced census at Keu Rest House in the afternoon.
- 20.10.53 Census completed, and courts and native affairs discussions held. Patrol returned to Chuave in the late afternoon.
- 21.10.53 From Chuave to Kenangi. census and native affairs throughout the day.
- 22.10.53 Census completed. The rest of the day was devoted to a road and bridge inspection in the Kenangi Area.
- 23.10.53 Patrol returned to Chuave.
- 28.10.53 From Chuave to Keu Rest House. Courts and discussions held.
- 29.10.53 From Keu to Gun Rest House. Census completed, and discussions held.
- 30.10.53 On to Sirikogi Rest House. Census started in afternoon.



DIARY.

- 31.10.53            Census finished. Sanitation and housing inspection carried out. Natives addressed on these subjects in the afternoon.
- 1.11.53            From Sirikogi to Ubanidawa Rest House, the patrol arriving there in the afternoon.
- 2.11.53            Census commenced, and necessary housing and sanitation repairs carried out under supervision.
- 3.11.53            Census completed. Courts and discussions held.
- 4.11.53            Patrol returned to Chuave, via Sirikogi and Imgi Rest Houses.
- 12.11.53           Mr. R. Cleland C.P.O. arrived from Goroka, to accompany the patrol in the Erimbari Area.
- 13.11.53           Party left Chuave, and reached Keu Rest House in the afternoon.
- 14.11.53           From Keu to Gogo Rest House, via Monono Lutheran Miss. Commenced census.
- 15.11.53           Sunday.
- 16.11.53           Census resumed.
- 17.11.53           Census completed by Mr. Cleland.
- 18.11.53           From Gogo to Kureri Rest House.
- 19.11.53           Census commenced, and courts held.
- 20.11.53           Census completed. Mr. Cleland and self worked on compiling of statistics through most of the day.
- 21.11.53           Continued work on statistics. Held courts in the late afternoon.
- 22.11.53           Patrol left Kureri, and arrived at Kururume Rest House in the early afternoon. Took census, and heard courts later.
- 23.11.53           Census-taking, and the hearing of courts.
- 24.11.53           Census completed. Courts and compiling of statistics in the afternoon.
- 25.11.53           Courts and statistics again.
- 26.11.53           Patrol moved on to Pimori Rest House. Census taken.
- 27.11.53           Discussions and courts held. Rest of the day spent in compiling statistics.
- 28.11.53           From Pimori to Sua. Census completed in afternoon.
- 29.11.53           Patrol returned to Pimori.
- 30.11.53           From Pimori back to Chuave, via Kururume, Gogo, and Keu.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The patrol discussed here covered the four most heavily-populated census sub-divisions of the Chuave Patrol Post Area, and a total of some 25,000 people were censused during it. A large percentage of this number were also seen regularly during road inspections throughout the year, when large numbers of people were regularly employed on road construction and maintenance, and also on the building of the new station.

This regular and prolonged contact, (once the initial period of confusion and scepticism was past), could hardly fail to have a salutary effect on the native situation in all areas, both in regard to the internal affairs of the natives themselves, and also in their general attitude towards co-operating in Government matters. During the patrol, it was seen that the situation in both ways, was quite satisfactory in almost all areas visited.

Amongst the natives themselves the incidence of crime has decreased appreciably, and is now restricted almost solely, to minor assault and adultery cases. Both types of crime, however, arise continually, and in remarkable numbers. Inter-tribal arguments over land matters are also at a minimum now, and it appears that almost all such disputes have now been satisfactorily settled. Disagreements concerning rights to marata and caroca groves still arise periodically, however.

In their attitude towards the Government, most groups are now co-operating satisfactorily, although, until some concrete results in the building of the main road, and the construction of the new station were observed, this was not the case. Prior to that the situation was almost directly reversed. The fact that several road-building payments have now been made to the natives, and smaller gums have been paid out for work on the station, and the purchase of native foods and building materials, has also, naturally, served to increase the degree of local co-operation.

All areas visited still remain strong potential recruiting grounds, and the number of natives seeking coastal work, or indeed, work anywhere, is very large. As is the case elsewhere, the behaviour of labourers who have already returned from coastal and other labour centres, leaves much to be desired, and many of the local disputes can usually be traced back to their high-handed activities amongst the less-sophisticated, and their contempt for the hereditary local authorities.

A means of combating this tendency obviously lies in the establishment of a permanent local market for native produce, so that money could be earned locally, thereby discouraging the younger men from drifting away to other centres, and, at the same time allowing the less-sophisticated types to hold their own financially, with the returned labourers. A coffee nursery was established at Chuave with that end in view, but although a large number of healthy seedlings are now available for general issue to the natives, almost no interest has been shown in the matter, since no immediate financial return can be obtained from it. Possibly more enthusiasm for local financial ventures will be shown, when, with regular motor transport available, a local market for passion-fruit and vegetables, with their quick financial return, can be established.

The efficiency and enthusiasm of village officials in general, has shown considerable improvement in recent months, but unfortunately, the same cannot be said for their power and prestige among the people. The fact that the power and prestige of the officials has not progressed simultaneously with their efficiency and enthusiasm is not due to lack of forcefulness on their part, but is due to the attitude of the people themselves, who, by any standards, have an inordinately strongly-developed conceit, and an extraordinary nonchalance towards any form of authority. With this thought in mind

NATIVE SITUATION.

mind/shuffling of positions among the existing officials has not been recommended in this report, since, in this area, such action would only serve to strengthen the local belief (already strongly-held), that the holding of Government office is by no means permanent, and that passive resistance by the bulk of the population will usually serve to have the individual official ousted from his position on the grounds of incompetency, or lack of enthusiasm.

It has been noted during this, and previous patrols, that there is no evidence of land shortage in any of the areas visited, and the unusually close and intensive cultivation seen in other parts of the Chimbu Sub-District, is not seen here.

While it has been noted above that, in general, the co-operation of local natives in Government affairs, is at a reasonably satisfactory level, there is one notable exception. This concerns the attitude of the natives towards obtaining treatment for themselves and their dependants, at the medical aid post which are scattered throughout the area. Attendances at the posts are good, but the obedience of the natives in obtaining further treatment at the main hospitals is extremely bad, and a source of much dissatisfaction and discouragement to the local medical orderlies. Various disciplinary measures have produced some improvement in the matter, but the situation still leaves a good deal to be desired.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food supplies were adequate for local needs in all areas, throughout the duration of the patrol. Somewhat less planting had taken place during most areas, during the earlier part of the year, owing to the fact that many of the people were engaged in road-building work, and in the construction of the station, and consequently food supplies were slightly less than in a normal year. However, the difference was quite negligible, and its only effect was to cause some difficulty in obtaining vegetables for police, and other station staff, at times.

Sweet potato remains the basis of the local diet, with yams, sugar-cane, and corn as variations.

Evidence of erosion in local garden lands is rarely seen. This appears to be due to the fact that the local natives are familiar with rough contour draining, terracing, and a haphazard, but reasonably effective form of reafforestation.

The fact that local land areas are probably slightly in excess of local needs, allows regular fallowing of garden plots to be carried out, and the danger of land being over-worked, is consequently less here, than in other parts of the sub-district.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

Timber resources, in all parts of the area visited, divide themselves into two categories - firstly, the casuarina groves, which are usually individually planted and owned, and are normally sufficient for the owner's building and fuel needs. Secondly there are the large areas of bush timber of various kinds which are communally-owned by the whole group.

This latter type are usually restricted to the steep slopes near the crests of the mountain ridges, and little use is made of them by the native owners. This type of timber covers large area of the hill crests, and should local requirements ever demand large timber supplies, they should be readily available.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENE.

In its initial stages, the patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. Iari. On his transfer to Chimbu, N.M.O. Siune took over his work. Both natives performed their duties satisfactorily.

Medical inspections were carried out during census in all areas, and, where possible, minor cases were treated on the spot. A small number of cases were sent into Kundiawa for hospital treatment, but these were very few in number.

In general, the health of the people of all areas appeared to be good. The main diseases seen were, influenza, malaria, and scabies, with the usual large number of cuts, sores and burns to be treated.

Medical Aid Posts at Sua, Kureri, and Waterbung were inspected during the patrol. A Medical Aid Post is also in existence on the station at Chuave. As far as could be seen during the patrol, the natives in charge of these post are all keen, and competent in their work.

As has been mentioned earlier, the attendances for treatment at the Aid Posts are good, but as is normal in these areas, the natives then refuse to follow out instructions concerning attendance for further treatment later. Where patients must be sent to Goroka or Chimbu for treatment, the natives are often troublesome in their refusal to obey instructions. Every effort has been made to assist the orderlies in this regard, but the trouble still exists.

All matters referred to in this section, will be ~~not~~ brought to the notice of the Medical Officer, Chimbu, by separate memorandum.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Hamlets in all areas visited were of the normal Chimbu style, i.e. they are invariably situated on ridges, and consist of irregular rows of closely packed houses, with the men's house being the largest and most prominent of the group. The only distinguishing feature of the hamlets of this area, is that those of the Chuave and Erimbari sub-divisions are probably larger than those seen elsewhere in the Chimbu Sub-District.

Housing, generally, is of a reasonably high standard, although some notable exceptions were seen amongst the Kebai people to the south-west of Chuave. Where necessary during the patrol, housing and sanitation were improved under supervision, and everywhere the people were addressed on the subject of housing and sanitation.

It was noted that in the Erimbari Area, near Monono Mission some very good work has been done in the re-building of the mission settlements there. This appears to be due to the encouragement given the natives, by the Rev. Mr. Hueter of that mission.

MISSIONS.

All three missions - S.D.A., Catholic, and Lutheran, are represented by native Catechists in the sub-divisions under discussion.

Only one European missionary is resident in the Chuave Area. This is Mr. R. Hueter, who is in charge of the Lutheran Mission at Monono. The Lutheran Mission is the most powerful operating in the area, and large numbers of converts to that religion may be seen on all sides. Churches have been established in many of the hamlets, and a native catechist placed in charge of it. In some cases, particularly in the Mondo, and northern Chuave areas, it is not uncommon to see whole hamlets whose every inhabitant has been baptised. As far as could be ascertained these hamlet catechists concentrate exclusively on religious teaching, and the native converts are not taught secular subjects, as yet, although there are several schools in the vicinity of Monono Mission.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission activities in the area, are under the supervision of Mr. J. French of Moruma Mission (Kerowagi). A native pastor is in charge of the mission centre at Kumul, which was formerly staffed by a European. The influence of this mission appears to be slight in all parts of the area.

Catholic hamlet ~~xx~~ centres have been established in each of the sub-divisions except Mondo and Waterbung. These centres are widely-scattered, and the development of this mission is still in its early stages, as yet. The activities of this mission are under the supervision of Fr. Gehlen of Koge Mission.

EDUCATION.

Each of the missions operating in the areas under discussion gives educational facilities of some kind to its followers, although, as yet, these facilities are very limited.

In the case of the Lutheran Mission classes in Kotte are given at the Monono Mission, and also at several other small schools in the vicinity of the mission.

As is usual, the S.D.A and Catholic mission schools give very elementary instruction to their pupils in Pidgin English. In the case of all three missions it is impossible to give any idea of the standards taught, since the main purpose at present, is to give the pupil some knowledge of Pidgin English or Kotte, so that some basis for future teaching may be laid.

Also, the very conditions under which the schools must be conducted - i.e. with the attendances continually fluctuating according to the garden seasons, and the local social life, and the personal whims of the pupils - make it impossible for any attendance figures to be given, since the teachers themselves are very vague on this point.

The general interest in education in this area appears to be unusually low, even having regard to the fact that the bulk of the population is still relatively primitive, and, as has been stated, the available educational facilities ~~xxx~~ leave a good deal to be desired.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the patrol the main motor transport road between Goroka and Chimbu, was nearing completion, and a good deal of attention had to be given to its maintenance and improvement, during that period. The road between Chuave and the Koreipa divide was passable for jeep traffic for some weeks prior to the patrol, but much widening, draining, and surfacing, had to be carried out during the patrol.

At the time of writing, a number of landslides are causing trouble in the Kenangi-Waterbung sector of the road. Recent heavy rains have caused continual ground movements in the areas affected, and the process of clearing away the slides is an almost continual one at the present time. However, it is thought that there will be little difficulty in eradicating these when the weather allows the ground to settle again.

Mr. L. Schmidt has been working on bridge construction in the Waterbung area, periodically during the past few months, and is now working on the bridges in the vicinity of Kenangi.

All village roads seen during the patrol were of a satisfactory standard, and quite suitable for normal foot traffic. All but one of the rest houses visited during the patrol, namely Ubanidawa, are accessible by horse.

All bridges seen were of reasonable standard.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Census was revised at all centres of the four sub-divisions visited. A total of 24,834 people was censused during the patrol, and, with the exception of the Bomai Area, this noncludes the census for the Chuave Patrol Post Area.

Taking of census in the Chuave and Mondo areas presents few difficulties, but in the Waterbung and Erimbari sub-divisions it will be necessary to compile new books in the near future, since the existing books are extremely confusing in some cases, and make the task of taking an accurate census a difficult one.

No startling statistical trends could be observed, although the preponderance of births over deaths in all areas, is very marked. The following figures for each sub-division are given to illustrate this point

	Deaths	Births
Chuave	225	113
Mondo	47	17
Waterbung	100	27
Erimbari	353	158

An appendix containing absentee labour percentages for each sub-division is attached to this report. It was noted that labour percentages have been exceeded for the following clans:- Suagu, Duma Group (42.8%), Kebaingoi, Kebai Group (35.6%), Nungu, Duma Group (35.6%), Kupugima Kebai Group (38.3%), Kenai and Maina, Kenaimaina Group (35.4% and 47.3% respectively.

These natives were recruited prior to the establishment of the station at Chuave. Some of them have begun to return to their villages since the new year, so it is anticipated that figures should be back to a reasonable level in a short time.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As has already been mentioned in this report, the standard of enthusiasm and efficiency of the officials in each of the areas visited, is of a satisfactory standard, particularly when one considers the fact that, prior to the establishment of the station at Chuave, their contact with Government officers was far from frequent, and their chances of obtaining instruction in their duties, or support in controlling local affairs, were very limited. The local natives were quick to note this state of affairs, and the task of the officials has been a difficult one.

The power and influence of most officials is still very limited, by reason of the fact that the people of the Chuave Area generally, are extremely self-opinionated, and much addicted to scheming and conniving against those in authority over them. This causes the officials either to be timid in their dealings with the people, for fear of being ousted from their position, or, if they continue to exert their authority correctly, this sometimes results in a faked charge against them, and a resulting loss of their position.

In the hope of strengthening the influence and ~~prestige~~ prestige of officials generally, no dismissals or changes are ~~recommended~~ recommended here, although it is acknowledged that there are a number of weaknesses in the existing system of officials in the area.

During the patrol, and during previous months, a list of all officials in the Chuave Patrol Post Area had been compiled, but this has unfortunately been lost, and the list of officials, sociological structure, and clan populations, therefore cannot be forwarded with this report. However, all village books have been sent out for, and, at the conclusion of the Bomai patrol, which is being conducted at present, a new list of officials will be compiled, and forwarded to the A.D.O. Kundiawa, as an appendix to this report.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The area visited during the patrol resolves itself into only two main linguistic groups, although, as might be expected, there are some small variations in dialect within these two groups. The people of the Erimbari and Chuave sub-divisions speak a language known as Kakamai, this being closely related to the main Chimbu language - i.e. Kuman. The people of the Erimbari area speak a slightly different dialect of the Kakamai language to the Chuaves, but in its essentials, this language is in use as far as the Goroka border.

The language spoken by the people of the Mondo, Kenangi, and Waterbung areas is quite distinct from the Kakamai language, and is known locally as the Koua tongue.

It naturally follows that the social bonds of the Chuaves are predominantly with the Erimbari people, and those of the Mondos and Kenangis are with the Waterbung people. Social intercourse and intermarriage between members of the two main linguistic groups, (although it does occasionally occur), is rare. For this reason, and for convenient patrolling, it is recommended that, for future patrols, the Mondo and Waterbung areas be combined into the one census sub-division.

Apart from these linguistic differences, there are few discernible anthropological variations in the different groups visited during the patrol, and the customs, social structure, and hereditary laws of the people are essentially the same in all areas.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Inheritance and descent are patrilineal, with the succession to leadership, and the inheritance of the bulk of an estate passing normally to the eldest son, or next-nearest male relative of the deceased. Similarly the wives and children of the deceased become the responsibility of his brother or nearest cousin, and, at least where wives are concerned, the heir to the estate may do with them as he sees fit.

Should the wife of the deceased not remarry, she and her relatives normally care for the children, and the estate, of the deceased, until the children are considered sufficiently mature to take over the responsibility of the garden lands, livestock, and other property which has been left to them.

Land is individually owned in all parts of the area, and the boundaries of the individual plots are stringently adhered to, and can be sold or divided up, only at the express desire of the owner or his heirs. As far as can be seen, the land rights of the individual within any given group, are inviolable, and the local law which covers this, must be one of the very few, either natural or governmental, which the natives never attempt to circumvent.

In general, local marriage customs conform to the normal Chinbu type i.e. the young girls are usually betrothed soon after menstruation, with the betrothal ceremonies marking the commencement of a long and complicated series of payments and counter-payments between the respective families of the young couple. These payments, (or, more correctly, exchanges of gifts), continue until the marriage, and often long after it. At the marriage feast the payments are exhibited so that all can admire the supposed wealth of the bridegroom's relations, and indeed, some of the displays represent a considerable sum by any standards. However, as is the case elsewhere in the Sub-District, the bulk of the display is merely on loan for purposes of "saving face", and all goods not strictly required for the real marriage payment are quickly collected by their respective owners immediately after the ceremony.

The system of payment and counter-payment is often extraordinarily complex and illogical to the European way of thinking, and divorce settlements are often very difficult to arrange. A point worthy of consideration where divorce cases from the areas immediately bordering on Mt. Erimbari, are concerned, is the fact that the young people are married at a fairly early age, and while the marriages are considered to be quite binding, the young men are forbidden to have intercourse with their wives for the first 1-2 years after marriage. No such prohibition is applied to the young wives however, and the husband has considerable influence over his wife and family, (and this appears to be rare), the wife is free to continue with the somewhat promiscuous social life which is normal in the area.

The above matter is of interest insofar as it will be noted time and time again, that carefully-planned divorce proceedings which have been instigated by the wife and her relatives against the husband, can be traced back to the circumstances mentioned above, with the husband rather than the wife deserving sympathy and compensation.

*AM Keogh.*  
Patrol Officer,  
O.I.C. Chuave.



APPENDIX A.

Report on N.G.P.F. personnel accompanying the patrol.

Reg.No.3731, Corp. Borli.

An exceptionally reliable and capable N.C.O. both for patrol and station work.

Reg.No.2773, Const. Nen.

Always a good worker, and is very trustworthy.

Has 11 years service, and should be good N.C.O. material.

Reg.No.3122, Const. Bure.

An experienced and reliable man either for patrol or station work.

Also has a sound knowledge of road-building procedure.

Reg.No.5175, Const. Mavire.

Reliable and willing, and has a sound knowledge of all phases of normal police work.

Reg.No.7677, Const. Garah.

A good worker, but needs a good deal more experience in patrol work.

Regiment	101	32	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Company	211	72	42	6	12.5	-	-	6	12.0
Section	251	56	42	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	2.5
Platoon	111	38	37	-	-	8	11.0	8	11.0
Squad	136	40	35	-	-	15	10.0	10	10.0
Platoon	108	107	37	3	9.0	4	4.5	12	12.0
Squad	263	64	50	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5
Platoon	156	80	40	2	5.0	4	10.0	6	15.0
Company	422	154	101	27	26.7	9	9.0	36	36.0
Section	211	92	42	7	15.5	-	-	-	-
Platoon	115	30	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squad	177	51	40	1	2.0	-	-	1	2.0
Platoon	255	60	54	-	-	6	11.0	6	11.0
Squad	319	106	73	4	6.4	8	10.0	12	10.0
Platoon	240	127	100	7	7.0	17	17.0	24	24.0
Total	1811	631	427	116	3.0	127	7.4	283	12.2

APPENDIX B.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS.

CHUAVE CENSUS AREA.

GROUP & CLAN.	Total Population	Total Adult Male Population	Total Eligible Adult Male Pop.	Eligible absent within District	Percentage Eligible Absent	Eligible absent outside District	Percentage Eligible Absent	Total Eligible Absent of work	Percentage Eligible Absent
<u>Kuman - Kamara</u>									
Kuman	172	55	45	-	-	2	4.4	2	4.4
Kainui	623	192	141	14	10	6	4.2	20	4.2
Emeragam	362	108	88	9	10.2	16	18.1	25	28.3
Komungam	557	180	133	6	4.5	8	6.0	14	10.5
<u>Gomia</u>									
Kinogu	441	131	96	7	7.3	5	5.2	12	12.5
Mainagu	441	131	99	10	10.1	4	4.0	14	14.1
Gwagu	169	57	43	-	-	3	7.0	3	7.0
Tonaragu	155	44	36	2	5.5	9	25.0	11	30.5
Gomia meri	376	122	88	1	1.1	9	10.2	10	11.3
<u>Duma</u>									
Tbaiagam	133	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaupagam	262	78	56	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.4
Supagam	195	65	49	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	6.0
Gorokabu	101	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumodoramo	256	66	52	-	-	-	-	6	12.5
Komagam	215	76	48	6	12.5	-	-	3	4.5
Gorokabu	261	86	65	1	1.5	2	3.0	8	11.9
Goroku	317	96	67	-	-	8	11.9	8	11.9
Suagu	136	46	35	-	-	15	42.8	15	42.8
<u>EI</u>									
Dinogo	328	107	88	8	9.0	4	4.5	12	13.5
Kibi	263	84	60	1	1.6	-	-	1	1.6
<u>Gunage</u>									
Maimagu	186	58	40	2	5.0	4	10.0	6	15.0
<u>Kebai</u>									
Kebaingoi	432	134	101	27	26.7	9	8.9	36	35.6
Kebaikama	280	73	45	7	15.5	-	-	7	15.5
Kebaineri	115	38	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kubungimai	177	51	40	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
Kebaionodno	213	68	54	-	-	6	11.0	6	11.0
Kiraiku	310	106	73	4	5.4	8	10.8	12	16.2
Waiku	368	127	100	7	7.0	17	17.0	24	24.0
<hr/>									
	7844	2451	1827	116	5.0	137	7.4	253	12.4

APPENDIX B.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS.

MONDO CENSUS AREA.

GROUP & CLAN.	Total Population	Total Adult Male Population.	Total eligible Adult Male Pop.	Eligibles absent within District	Percentage Eligibles Absent	Eligibles absent outside District	Percentage Eligibles Absent	Total eligibles absent abroad.	Percentage eligibles Absent.
<u>Korfene</u>									
Kambiengwei	239	76	61	1	1.6	-	-	1	1.6
<u>Ona-Keto</u>									
Ona	764	232	186	5	2.6	36	19.3	41	21.9
Keto	954	306	248	35	14.0	17	6.8	52	20.8
	1957	614	495	41	6.1	53	8.7	94	14.8

WATERBURG CENSUS AREA.

<u>Komongaraka.</u>									
Fonomuna	163	56	47	2	4.2	5	10.6	7	14.8
Luindaka-Kangu	213	70	60	2	3.3	3	5.0	5	8.3
Onobaro	189	54	48			2	4.1	2	4.1
Komoguka	162	45	38			3	7.8	3	7.8
Norowaru	97	31	25						
Angia	230	83	74			7	9.4	7	9.4
<u>Yamofoi</u>									
Konimeigu	201	65	55	9	16.3	1	1.8	10	18.1
Norenga	131	44	39	1	2.5			1	2.5
Kombeimaro	97	31	26					1	4.3
Averifaro	106	29	23	1	4.3			12	17.4
Kutamanaro	266	87	69	12	17.4				
<u>Komogai</u>									
Yuwai	130	46	37	2	5.4	3	8.0	5	13.4
Kuifemu	154	55	45			10	22.2	10	22.2
Koviara	146	50	38	3	7.8	3	21.0	11	28.8
Wamba	208	64	49	10	20.4			10	20.4
Fomia	161	56	44	1	2.2	2	4.4	3	6.6
Ukopo	106	38	29	4	13.8	1	3.4	5	17.2
<u>Kemanimo</u>									
Wenano	208	73	62	8	12.9	1	1.6	9	14.5
Leramibo	157	58	49	1	2.0			1	2.0
	3125	1035	857	56	5.9	46	5.2	102	11.1

APPENDIX B.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS.  
 IN  
 KIMBARI CLANS AREA.

GROUP  
 &  
 CLAN

<u>Gai.</u>									
Kirino	814	274	188	2	1.0	-	-	2	1.0
Kibi	1592	503	335	17	5.0			17	5.0
Onakari	530	182	125						
<u>Luna</u>									
Nungu (1)	239	87	62	6	9.6			6	9.6
Souagu	258	94	65	1	1.5			1	1.5
Nungu (2)	619	237	160	1	0.6	56	35.0	57	35.6
<u>Toumam</u>									
Emeredama	179	75	54						
Yakari	683	242	154	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.2
<u>Mam</u>									
Norio	506	152	99						
Dindi	1024	344	243	3	1.2	45	18.5	48	19.7
Kurubandi	274	75	65	3	4.6			3	4.6
Koibori	94	36	22						
<u>Kebai</u>									
Kupugina	156	67	47	4	3.5	14	29.8	18	38.3
<u>Kenaimaina</u>									
Kenai	1523	524	276	3	1.0	95	34.4	98	35.4
Maina	551	190	131	5	3.8	57	43.5	62	47.3
<u>Kananegu</u>									
Simabaigu	256	90	57	1	1.7			1	1.7
<u>Korina</u>									
Korina	331	90	73	4	5.4			4	5.4
<u>Mekitno</u>									
Mekitno	212	65	51						
<u>Miori</u>									
Miori	249	76	63	2	3.1			2	3.1
<u>Kenerugu</u>									
Kenerugu	1808	627	423	5	1.1	81	19.1	86	20.2
	11,898	4030	2643	58	2.4	349	9.0	407	11.4

*Manuscript copy*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

5/District of *Bheru - Chuave* Patrol Report No. *3 of 53/54.*

Patrol Conducted by *A.M. Kugh, Patrol Officer*

Area Patrolled *Rimai Restricted Area*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *—*

Natives *9*

Duration - From *9.1.3. /1954* to *5.1.4. /1954*

Number of Days *28.*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No.*

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services *1.11. /1953*

Medical ... *1. /19.*

Map Reference *Karimui Strat Map. 4 miles: 1 inch.*

Objects of Patrol *(i) Extension of Government control.*  
*(ii) Revision of census in Upper Rimai Census Area.*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*1* 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 ... .. £.....

*Duyoua 25/6/54*

*Handwritten notes on the left margin:*  
*176*  
*Samuel Liu*

12th August, 1954.

The Government Secretary,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Misleading and distorted Reporting -  
"Pacific Islands Monthly" - July 1954 Issue.

The article, "Territories Talk-Talk" contains a paragraph entitled "The changes wrought by Time", the bulk of which lies in column one on page 28,

"A Moresby message to Sydney, quoted Patrol Officer Keogh as having made a trip to the Chimbu at Chuave in the Eastern Highlands and the natives took no interest in his Patrol at all. Most of the population hid - none volunteered as guides - and all refused to return with the Patrol to see the world."

The above is misleading and incorrect. A Patrol Post is established at Chuave on the main vehicular road between Chimbu and Goroka, and the degree of co-operation received by the Administration from the people of the Upper Bomai region to the South of this Post and at Chuave, is of a standard comparable with that of the more sophisticated peoples of the Territory.

2. The article in the Pacific Islands Monthly, obviously quoted from the press release of May 24th, which referred to "one of the shyest groups of natives in the Territory has been visited recently by a Patrol from Chuave in the Eastern Highlands. This is a small clan living near the foot of Mount Karamui, south of Chimbu and near the Papuan border."

3. Mount Karamui is, of course, far to the south of Chuave and lies in an area in which regular patrolling has not yet been carried out.

The article thus confuses these newly visited natives with the native people living in areas surrounding Chuave Patrol Post, visited by J.L. Taylor in 1938, and who have long been under a substantial degree of control and who have given good co-operation to our Field Officers.

4. If it is considered worthy of attention, the above facts are furnished to enable the Public Relations Officer to rectify any wrong impression concerning the progress of Administration in the area.

PR

*(Signature)*  
 (A.A. Roberts)  
 Director.

DS30-16-222

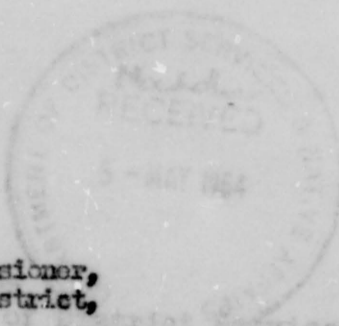
30/4/54 - 703

District Headquarters,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

6th May, 1954

29th April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.



Patrol Report No. 3/53-54. CHUAVE.

Patrol Report No. 3 of 1953/54 (CHUAVE)

MR. A. M. KEOGH, PATROL OFFICER.

The above Report submitted by Mr. A. M. Keogh, Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the Upper Bomai Census sub-division, and the Lower Bomai area to the vicinity of Mr. KARAMUI, is acknowledged, with thanks.

Mr. Keogh has completed a very commendable term's work and although this Patrol was interrupted, he has brought back some useful information about the Lower Bomai restricted area, which has been admirably reported on.

Mr. Keogh was favourably impressed with the present situation in the Upper Bomai Census sub-division and the keenness of its people to co-operate with the Administration.

The Mt. Karamui area can apparently best be approached by a different route to that taken, that is from the west via the Maril River and the Mondiri and Elmagle groups.

The people inhabiting the Lower Bomai area were seen to be scattered and few in numbers and it would seem that more intensive work in this distant area will have to await an improvement in your field staff strength.

It appears that any patrol route to the Karimui area will be difficult but records show that an approach from the west is least arduous and that a continuity of population - though sparse - is expected along this route.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S.N.A.

*R. Williams*  
(R.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

(P/A)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

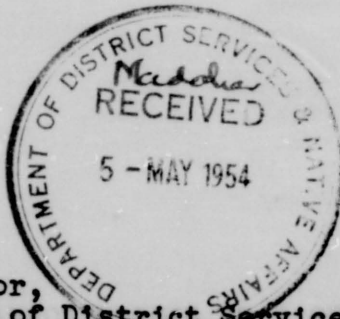
30/4/54

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/4/3 - 703

District Headquarters,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

29th April, 1954.



The Director,  
Department of District Services and  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 of 1953/54 (CHUAVE)  
Mr.A.M. KEOGH, PATROL OFFICER.  
BOMAI RESTRICTED AREA.

This patrol by Mr. Keogh was cut short to enable him to take advantage of a (plane booking to Australia to commence his Recreation Leave.

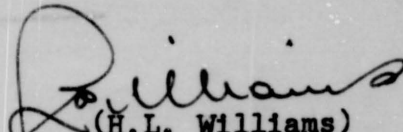
Mr. Keogh has a record of patrol activity which is second to none in this District whilst the work which he did while Officer in Charge, Chuave Patrol Post, left little to be desired.

The report confirms earlier reports that the southern Bomai area carries very little population and is of little importance when compared with the remainder of the Chimbu sub-District which is so densely populated. Until additional staff is available, it is suggested that this area will not warrant intensive patrolling.

Medical and Health.

The Medical Officer, Chimbu sub-District, has a copy of the relevant section of the report.

It appears that any patrol route to the Karimui area will be difficult but records show that an approach from the west is least arduous and that a better continuity of population - though sparse - is experienced on that route.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Chuave Patrol Post,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands.

April 5, 1954.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1953 / 1954.

A report of a patrol to the Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division, and the Lower Bomai Restricted Area of the Chimbu Sub-District.

Officer Conducting Patrol:

A.M. Keogh, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division,  
Lower Bomai Restricted Area.

Map Reference - Karimui Strat.  
Map - Scale 4 miles : 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol:

(1) Extension of Government  
control in all areas.

(2) Revision of census in the  
Upper Bomai Area.

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg. No.	3731,	Corp.	Borli.
"	2773,	Const.	Nen.
"	3122,	"	Bure
"	5175,	"	Mavire
"	7647,	"	Kalumbo
"	270,	"	Mi'ifa.
"	7662,	"	Borowa
"	8220,	"	Byri.

INTRODUCTION.

At the commencement of the patrol, it was intended that the patrol would cover the whole of the Bomai Area, which encompasses the southernmost portion of the Chimbu Sub-District, and is bounded to the east by the Goroka border, to the west by the Minj border, and to the south by the Papuan border.

The Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division, which was initially censused by the writer in January 1953 was to be revisited, and the groups further to the south, (some of which were patrolled by Mr. Kelly, A.D.O. in November 1953), and others which had not previously been contacted, were to be visited, and censused, if practicable.

Unfortunately, for a number of reasons, this programme could not be carried out as planned, and the patrol was not really completed. Firstly, the patrol was interrupted shortly after its commencement when the writer was recalled to Chimbu, en route to Port Moresby for special duties. When the patrol was resumed, the unusually rugged terrain, and the unfavourable weather conditions, encountered in the more southern areas caused progress, at all times, to be very slow. Although the writer was due to commence leave on April 14, it was intended to postpone this if necessary, so that the patrol might be completed, but this also was impracticable, since food and trade supplies became exhausted, and new supplies sent from Kundiawa went astray, and the patrol was unable to be continued.

The area covered by the patrol was thus confined to the western section of the Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division, and the sparsely populated areas along the Tua River, and in the vicinity of Mt. Karimui.

DIARY.

- March 9 Patrol left Chuave and slept at Keu Rest House.
- March 10 From Keu Rest House to Gogo Rest House, via Hogono Mission.
- March 11 From Gogo Rest House to Kururume.
- March 12 From Kururume to Nomane. 6 hours.
- March 13 Patrol remained at Nomane. Revision of census commenced, but halted by rain in the early afternoon.
- March 14 Census completed. Minor disputes settled in the afternoon.
- March 15 From Nomane to Yawai Rest House. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Census revision commenced.
- March 16 Remained at Yawai. Census completed. Disputes heard in the afternoon.
- March 17 From Yawai to Kiari. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Census commenced.
- March 18 Remained at Kiari. Census completed.
- March 19 From Kiari to Waisime. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Census revised.
- March 20 Day spent in repairing the suspension bridge which crosses the Tua River.
- March 21 From Waisime to Liborei on the Goroka side of the Tua River. 6 hours walk.
- March 22 From Liborei to Guwasa. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk. Very few natives present, and food scarce.
- March 23 From Guwasa to Maimafu. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours walk. Very few natives present again, and food scarce.
- March 24 From Maimafu to Megino. 4 hours walk on a good track.  
A good number of natives were present. Medical treatment was given to them.
- March 25 Patrol remained at Megino awaiting the arrival of supplies from Kundiawa.  
Much of the day spent in attempting to obtain information from village headmen.
- March 26 From Megino to Mikaura. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walking, following a barely discernible native pad. Progress is through thickly-timbered, but relatively flat country for the last half of the trip.
- March 27 Patrol remained at Mikaura, again awaiting supplies.
- March 28 From Mikaura to Whaiyo. 2 hours walk. Progress was again through fairly flat country, broken by only one deep gorge.  
Small group of houses almost completely deserted. Food again scarce.
- March 29. Left Whaiyo and reached another small group of houses after some four hours walk. The population hid in the bush at the patrol's approach.
- March 30 Day spent in attempting to contact inhabitants.

DIARY.

- March 9 Patrol left Chuave and slept at Keu Rest House.
- March 10 From Keu Rest House to Gogo Rest House, via Mogono Mission.
- March 11 From Gogo Rest House to Kururume.
- March 12 From Kururume to Nomane. 6 hours.
- March 13 Patrol remained at Nomane. Revision of census commenced, but halted by rain in the early afternoon.
- March 14 Census completed. Minor disputes settled in the afternoon.
- March 15 From Nomane to Yawai Rest House. 3½ hours. Census revision commenced.
- March 16 Remained at Yawai. Census completed. Disputes heard in the afternoon.
- March 17 From Yawai to Kiari. 5½ hours. Census commenced.
- March 18 Remained at Kiari. Census completed.
- March 19 From Kiari to Waisime. 2½ hours. Census revised.
- March 20 Day spent in repairing the suspension bridge which crosses the Tua River.
- March 21 From Waisime to Liborei on the Goroka side of the Tua River. 6 hours walk.
- March 22 From Liborei to Guwasa. 3½ hours walk. Very few natives present, and food scarce.
- March 23 From Guwasa to Maimafu. 2½ hours walk. Very few natives present again, and food scarce.
- March 24 From Maimafu to Megino. 4 hours walk on a good track.  
A good number of natives were present. Medical treatment was given to them.
- March 25 Patrol remained at Megino awaiting the arrival of supplies from Kundiawa.  
Much of the day spent in attempting to obtain information from village headmen.
- March 26 From Megino to Mikaura. 7½ hours walking, following a barely discernible native pad. Progress is through thickly-timbered, but relatively flat country for the last half of the trip.
- March 27 Patrol remained at Mikaura, again awaiting supplies.
- March 28 From Mikaura to Whaiyo. 2 hours walk. Progress was again through fairly flat country, broken by only one deep gorge.  
Small group of houses almost completely deserted. Food again scarce.
- March 29. Left Whaiyo and reached another small group of houses after some four hours walk. The population hid in the bush at the patrol's approach.
- March 30 Day spent in attempting to contact inhabitants.

DIARY.

- March 30 A small group of natives were contacted during the day. Food again scarce.
- March 31 Camp made on the banks of the Tua River after approximately 5 hours walk.  
Heavy rains. No food available.
- April 1 Tua River crossed by rough suspension bridge some four hours walk from camping place. A small group of natives was contacted on the right bank of the Tua River.  
Camp was made on a ridge two hours climb above the river.  
No food available. Heavy rains again.
- April 2 Yona Rest House reached after four hours very steep climbing.  
Patrol moved on to Mogiagi Rest House, 2½ hours walk further on.
- April 3 From Mogiagi to Iobai Rest House. Approximately 3½ hours walk.
- April 4 From Iobai to Koge Mission via Deri and Gunangi. Approximately 7 hours walk.
- April 5 From Koge to Chuave. 5 hours walk.
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The country to the south of the Wahgi and Maril Rivers presents a sharp contrast to that seen in most other parts of the Sub-District, and becomes progressively more rugged, and densely-timbered the further south one goes, until finally, in the vicinity of Mt. Karimui, long stretches of comparatively flat, water-logged, and thickly-timbered country are reached.

Throughout the area, the sudden sharp contrasts in the types of vegetation seen, are very striking, and one often passes from light moss forest, through moderately heavy timber, into dense coastal-type undergrowth, in a matter of a couple of hours. Good stands of timber are to be seen in all parts of the area, but those in the vicinity of Mt. Karimui are of particularly good quality, with both hardwood and softwood varieties being seen.

Communities are few, and are widely-scattered on the high ridges above the Tua River, or on the thickly-timbered flat stretches at the foot of Mt. Karimui. The steep slopes, and occasional level areas immediately adjoining the Tua River are almost completely devoid of population or cultivation.

The inhabitants of the area appear to live a truly communal life, insofar as their settlements invariably consist of only 2 - 4 large houses in which, apparently, the whole of a sub-clan, and much of their livestock resides. The houses are three-storied, with the men occupying the top floor, the women occupying the middle floor, and the pigs being penned in the bottom. These settlements are invariably surrounded by large garden areas, the sizes of which, indicate that surprisingly large numbers of people manage to cram themselves into the communal houses.

Nowhere were small family groups found to be living in isolation near individual garden lands, as is to be seen in other parts of the Sub-District. This was to be expected, since, although no definite information could be obtained on the point, it appears that inter-tribal enmities are still rife among the people, and the belief that there is safety in numbers is strongly held.

Most of the people seen were breakaways from minority groups who formerly lived to the north of the Wahgi River, but during earlier tribal fights were gradually driven out by the stronger groups, and forced to seek new lands in the Bomai. In the Karimui area, however, some groups were seen who are more likely migrants from further south, across the Papuan border. These people make occasional trading visits to Lake Kutuba, and several have acquired a smattering of Police Motu.

With regard to the route followed by the present patrol, it was of value only in a negative way, insofar as it demonstrated conclusively that it should not be used by future patrols, despite the fact that it is regarded by the natives as being the best road to reach the Mt. Karimui Area. It was through following this route that the present patrol was forced to waste a good deal of time on the eastern side of the Tua River. It is recommended that future patrols approach Mt. Karimui from the west rather than the east, via the Maril River, and the Nondiri and Elmagale groups.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The groups of the Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division were visited by the writer in January and February of 1953. Of the other groups further to the south, visited during the patrol, some had previously been contacted by Mr. J. McArthur, P.O., and some by Mr. Kelly, A.D.O.

With regard to those Upper Bomai groups visited during the present patrol, the native situation was found to be very satisfactory, and, as was seen during the previous patrol to the area, the degree of co-operation, both of officials and people, was of a standard which might well be emulated by the people of the more sophisticated areas of the Sub-District. The officials of the area have become accustomed to visit Chuave at intervals over the past twelve months, and their influence, and ability, is of a reasonable standard when it is considered that their sub-division has been fully patrolled only once previously. Some good road-work, and rest-house construction, has been carried out in the area, and attendances for census and medical inspections during the patrol left little to be desired.

Courts were very few, and invariably of a minor nature, which, more often than not, allowed them to be settled by the officials concerned. Land disputes are, fortunately, still non-existent, and once again, for this reason, no attempt was made to define and mark tribal boundaries, by the patrol, since it was felt that any attempt to probe into land matters would probably result in the resurrection of long-forgotten disputes, with a consequent repetition of the intrigues and plots which have been the cause of so much trouble in other parts of the Sub-District.

Amongst the groups seen further to the south, the extreme timidity of the people, and their obvious desire to be left to themselves, were the main impressions gained. At most camps, the patrol was visited by only a small number of headmen, the rest of the population having hidden themselves in the bush until the visit was over. Very rarely did any women or children come in to see the patrol, and even the offer of medical treatment produced little enthusiasm amongst them. After the purchase of food had been completed at each camp, even the headmen usually disappeared from the scene, and no amount of talking, or even the distribution of small trade gifts caused them to show any interest in the patrol.

Guides to show the routes to other communities were very difficult to obtain, and, as was mentioned earlier, the people are extremely reluctant to venture outside their own territory, even in the company of a patrol. When questioned on this point the people stated that they were frightened of the groups further to the south, or simply that they did not know the areas further south, and were not accustomed to travel away from their own lands at any time. No definite information could be obtained, but it seems that inter-tribal enmities are still strong amongst these people, and that the natives to the south of Karimui are held in considerable fear by the other groups. However, from the little that could be learned of the matter, it seems that a "live and let live" policy is followed most of the time, and when fighting does occur, it takes the form of isolated wounding and killings rather than open warfare. It was heard that, in such cases, cannibalism is still practised on the victims of the killing, but naturally, little information could be obtained on this point.

A major problem for the present patrol, and for future patrols, is the question of interpretation. It was found necessary several times, for three apparently entirely different dialects to be used, before the answer to a question could finally be translated into Pidgin English. This fact, coupled with the natural reticence of the people in regard to giving information, on tracks, neighbouring groups, and local customs, or, indeed, on any of the information normally required by a patrol, makes the task of giving a clear picture of the

### NATIVE SITUATION.

AREA, or of the people themselves, a difficult one. Any attempt to bring some of the younger men to Chuave for training as interpreters, was quite futile, and those asked to do so were quite adamant in their refusal to accompany the patrol away from their own lands, let alone return to the station with us.

The general impression gained of these people, was that their one desire at the present time, is to be left to themselves. The vagueness of some of the people, as to what we were, and where we came from, and their extreme disinterest in our activities, provided they themselves were left alone, was amazing, even considering the relative remoteness of the area.

When these facts, plus the comparative sparsity of the population are taken into consideration, it would appear that little can be achieved by infrequent patrols of the type just conducted, and that while the establishment of a base camp would be the obvious solution to the problem, the very low population density, and the disinterest of the people themselves, would scarcely justify its establishment, unless a denser population may later be discovered in the areas to the west of Mt. Karimui.

### Medical and Health.

Medical inspections were carried out in conjunction with census revision, in all of the Upper Bomai groups visited by the patrol. In the other areas visited, medical treatment was offered to all natives who wished to avail themselves of it.

Medical Orderly Siune of Chuave Patrol Post accompanied the patrol, and performed his duties competently.

The general health of the people of all groups seen appeared to be reasonable, although, as was noted during the previous patrol to the Bomai, intestinal disorders, with a consequent lowering of general resistance, are very prevalent, owing apparently, to the fact that the fruit of the marata and caroca palms form such a large part of the local diet, and are eaten in large quantities even when they have reached a very over-ripe stage, and are infested with flies and other insects. It also appears that marata forms such a large part of the diet that other more nutritious foods are neglected with a vitamin deficiency resulting. The spindly limbs and distended abdomens, and the generally lethargic air which are commonly seen amongst these people, appear to lend support to this theory.

Influenza is the most prevalent disease in the Upper Bomai Sub-Division, while in the more southern areas, (which are at a much lower altitude), tropical ulcers of a rather virulent type, become increasingly apparent.

As might be expected, hygiene standards in all areas visited, are uniformly low. In the more southern groups particularly, the three-storied housing arrangement, is far from being conducive to hygienic living conditions.

### Agriculture and livestock.

In general, the foodstuffs grown by the Bomai natives, are of the normal highland type, with sweet potato, bananas, and sugar cane being the main items grown. The exception to this, is that, as was stated in the previous section, marata and caroca form an unusually large part of the local diet, and large groves of both plants are to be seen.

Amongst the natives of the Mt. Karimui area small quantities of tero and sac sac are grown.

Since the availability of land presents no



### Agriculture and Livestock.

problems in any part of the area, and the availability of new garden lands depends only on the energy of the individual native, the fertility of the soil is unusually good, and some very healthy crops are grown.

Obviously, soil erosion and reforestation present no problems.

### Roads and Bridges.

In the Upper Bomai Census Sub-Division, all main roads are now of a satisfactory standard, and some excellent work has been carried out in this regard during the past twelve months.

In the Lower Bomai progress, for the most part must be made on barely discernible native pads, or in quite trackless country, with most of the climbing being on tree roots and logs. Under present circumstances there is little that can be done to improve this state of affairs.

The Tua and Wahgi rivers were crossed on several occasions, each crossing being effected on cane suspension bridges. These were found to be of flimsy construction, and all had to be strengthened before heavy cargo could be taken across them.

### Rest Houses.

Adequate accommodation for all patrol personnel is available at all assembly points in the Upper Bomai Area.

In the Lower Bomai tent flies must be used, and houses built for police and carriers.

### Housing.

In the Upper Bomai housing is of the normal Chimbu type, with the people living in small communities of low earthen-floored houses with the men's house being the focal point of communal life.

In the Lower Bomai the houses seen are of two types. Firstly there are the three-storied houses, in which large numbers of people reside, with the men, women, and pigs of the community each occupying a separate floor of the house. Each community consists of 2 - 4 houses of this type, with a large garden area surrounding them. The other type of house is similar in construction to the normal Chimbu type except that they are usually partitioned into small compartments, and are invariably slightly raised from the ground.

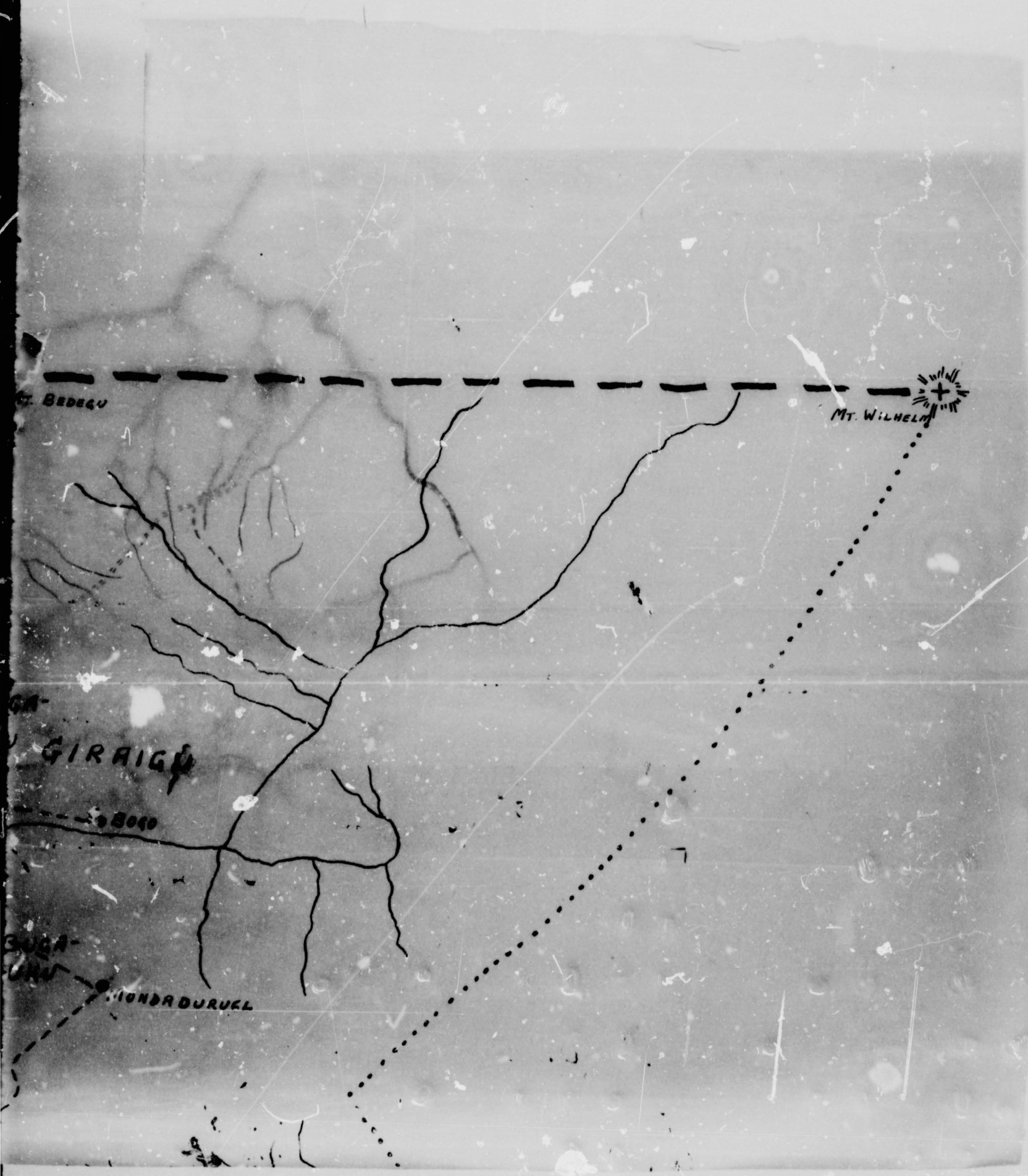
The practice of living in isolated family groups in the vicinity of individual garden sites is not seen here.

### Village Officials.

The majority of officials in the Bomai area, are holders of "Boss-Boy's" rings, and only two natives are at present holding Tul Tul's badges. No D.M.s have so far been appointed.

For the present, this state of affairs appears to be quite satisfactory, with the exception that a further issue of rings to sub-clan leaders would probably be desirable so as to obtain some uniformity in the matter.

The present system, with most of the officials holding



BEDEGU

MT. WILHELM

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