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STATION: Tari

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: TARI - SH ACC. NO: 496
 VOL. NO: 7 1955-1956 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 10

REPORT NO.	POLYD	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1	1-65	J. P. SINCLAIR	N.W. & S.W. OF TARI STATION		28/7/55 - 20/12/55
2	1-5	W. C. GRAFEN	HAIBUGA ROAD.		1/8/55 - 17/8/55
3	1-7	W. CRELLIN	JUMU VALLEY SYSTEM/TARIPUGA BASIN		5/9/55 - 23/9/55
4	1-4	W. CRELLIN	LAIGAM TO TARI		24/10/55 - 5/11/55
5	1-7	G. J. HOGG	HAIBUGA-TAGARI ROAD.		29/2/56 - 4/3/56
6	1-9	R. M. CLARIDGE	N & E. SEC OF TARI BASIN		13/3/56 - 24/3/56
7	1-5	G. J. HOGG	HAIBUGA MARCH TO TAGARI AREA		1/5/56 - 13/5/56
8	1-8	N. J. GRANT	S.E. SEC OF TARI BASIN/PAIWA RIVER		2/5/56 - 23/5/56
9	1-9	R. M. CLARIDGE	TARI-KORDEA ROAD/HABUGA MARCH		23/5/56 - 29/5/56
10	1-9	N. J. GRANT	HAIBUGA MARCH TO TAGARI RIVER		9/6/56 - 17/6/56

SOUTHERN HG

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1955/56

TARI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 55/56	J.P.Sinclair	N.W. and S.W. of Tari Station
1 - 55/56	W.C.J.Grafen	Haibuga Road
2 - 55/56	W.Crellin	Iumu Valley System and part of Tarifuga Basin
3 - 55/56	W.Crellin	Laiagam to Tari
4 - 55/56	G.J.Hogg	Haibuga - Tagari Road
5 - 55/56	R.M.Claridge	Northern and Eastern Section of the Tari Basin
6 - 55/56	G.J.Hogg	Haibuga Marsh to Tagari River
7 - 55/56	N.J.Grant	South Eastern Section of the Tari Basin from the Piwa River to the Arua River, including Part of the Doma Area
8 - 55/56	R.M.Claridge	Tari - Koroba Road via Haibuga Marsh
9 - 55/56	N.J.Grant	Haibuga Marsh to Tagari River

Tari, Southern Highlands

1 of 55/56

J.P.Sinclair P.O.

West

North and South West of Tari Station
(DUNA)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RRC:vHG

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1 - 845.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

28th January, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R. 1-55/56 of N.W. Tari Patrol
Mr. J.P. Sinclair.

Forwarded herewith, in duplicate, is the report covering activities from 28th July to 20th December, 1955.

2. Enclosures as listed in the Report are all forwarded. It would be appreciated if nine copies of the sunprints of the Maps and Plans could be provided for distribution to Koroba, Tari and Mendi.

3. The main object of this patrol was to establish the Administration in DUNA country to facilitate further extension and create a favourable influence which would filter through to outlying areas and assist in the work of new contacts.

The patrol has successfully achieved this aim, not without considerable effort and understanding, and the position can be no better summarised than in Mr. Sinclair's own comments under the heading "Native Affairs - Koroba Area".

I am satisfied that peaceful relations do exist and am confident that we are making sound progress in spreading our influence to the North West country.

4. Difficulties with carriers persisted until Kaugel River natives were recruited but it is even possible that these carriers may refuse to move towards the Strickland.

The unfortunate incident of Constable YANDA's drowning revived the fears built up around the Strickland on account of the deaths in the A.P.C. party in 1954. I am afraid this will be a problem which Mr. Sinclair's party will have to accept for even foreign natives such as the Kaugel River carriers readily accepted these frightening stories from locals.

This is a serious problem and will call for unlimited patience and understanding to handle it.

5. Interpretation is another problem to be overcome as I myself found during my short visit to Koroba. There appears to be no alternative but to train their own as is being done.

6. The need for constructing the road from Tari to Koroba is of paramount importance and you are referred to my suggestions in the Inspectional Tour Report 33/1-287 of 16th September, 1955. To construct the road an additional officer is needed for Mr. Lang is required to accompany Mr. Sinclair on the Lake Kapiago patrol.

7. The trips from Koroba to Marenda and Lavani have contributed to our knowledge of this general area and confirmed our plans for opening a Post in Marenda.

The survey of Lavani Valley should now ^{not} open any further unrealistic publicity. It was obviously a most unpleasant trip into inhospitable country and amongst surly, unco-operative people. In future this 800-1000 people will be the subject of a patrol in our normal patrol programme and I trust we will not be required to give them any other priority.

8. The Crammond Transceiver has now been delivered to Koroba and a battery charger is awaited.

The T.R.P.I. portable radio has not been a success mainly on account of faulty batteries. This aspect was brought to the attention of the Supervising Technician and this disturbing reply was received :-

" Unfortunately the construction of Camp Batteries is a matter beyond our control. We have had the same trouble before, and there seems no way to impress the Manufacturer with the deficiency of his product short of dropping one on his head."

The responsibility of sending officers into new country with faulty communications rests with the Administration and I cannot accept the excuse that nothing can be done about rectifying it.

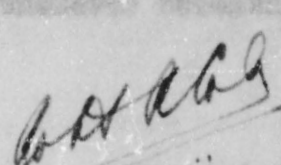
In the past many patrols did operate in uncontrolled territory and without any form of radio contact but I do not consider it necessary at this stage of our Administration.

This matter was commented upon in my memo. 3/2-284 of 14th September, 1955, but as yet no reply has been received although it was mentioned at the last conference with District Commissioners.

9. Again Mr. Speer contributed largely to the success of this patrol and endorse the remarks made by Mr. Sinclair in appendix "A" of his report. It is recommended that you read Mr. Speer's Patrol Report submitted to Public Health Department.

10. Mr. M. Lang has now joined the patrol to replace Mr. Trollope who was posted to A.S.O.P.A.. It is intended that he should take over the patrol when Mr. Sinclair proceeds on leave next September if he is not required for the next A.S.O.P.A. course. Could you please advise regarding this.

11. Mr. Sinclair and his party are to be congratulated on their efforts to date and I am confident of their success in further extension.


(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

RRC.vHG

File No: 30/1 - 846.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

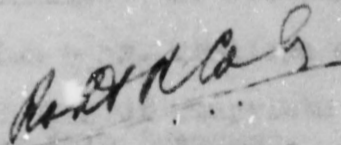
26th January, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

R/B. 1-55/56 of N.W. Tari Patrol
Mr. J.P. Sinclair.

Receipt is acknowledged of this report and enclosures.

2. Copy of my comments to the Director are attached.
3. Your difficulties regarding carriers are appreciated and additional Kaugel recruits will be forwarded as soon as possible. These carriers should be taken on the Lake Kapiago patrol.
4. The necessity for pushing ahead with the road from Tari to Koroba is also appreciated but Mr. Lang is required to accompany Mr. Sinclair on the Lake Kapiago patrol and therefore will not be available for road supervision at present.
5. I approve of the practice of building patrol camps in the area being patrolled but do not allow any impression to be formed that such camps will be permanently manned.
6. Please give me prior advice of any solo patrols being planned in the North West Tari area.
7. If the staff position improves we will establish an officer at Koroba but the Kagua must be opened as a priority and then possibly the Nembu.
8. A requisition for funds has been requested to purchase the Koroba land and you will be advised when to proceed.
9. Please ensure the Lake Kapiago patrol is equipped with radio before it moves off.
10. I am very satisfied with the progress made by the patrol to date and wish it to continue along the lines as discussed by me with you and Mr. Sinclair, continue with peaceful relations and call for airdrops whenever necessary when patrolling North West of Koroba.



(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

INDEX TO REPORT

PAGE :

1 - 2	Preamble.
2 - 3	Introduction.
4 - 37	Patrol Diary.
37 - 40	Native Affairs: <u>KOROBA</u> .
40 - 41	" " <u>MARENDA DA-LIH</u> .
41 - 43	" " <u>LAVANI VALLEY</u> .
43	Brief Physical Description of LAVANI.
43 - 45	Interpretation. Native Affairs <u>General</u> .
45 - 46	Appearance and Dress. Trade.
46 - 47	Stores and Supplies. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
47 - 48	Communications. Plan of Basecamp. Roads, Tracks and Bridges.
48 - 49	General.
50	<u>Appendix "A"</u> - Medical and Health.
51 - 51a	<u>Appendix "B"</u> - Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the Patrol.
52 - 52a	<u>Appendix "C"</u> - Anthropological Specimens forwarded with the Report.
53 - 53a	<u>Appendix "D"</u> - Glossary of Photographs taken with Official Camera.

N.B.: No Glossary of Map References ~~is~~ forwarded, since large-scale maps forwarded should prove easy to follow.

ENCLOSURES :

- (1) Patrol Report.
- (2) Map of LAVANI - scale 1:50,000.
Map of MARENDA - scale 1:100,000.
Map of general area - scale 1:250,000.
Plan of KOROBA BASECAMP.
- (3) One Cassette 35 mm. KODACHROME Pila.
" " " PLUS X " "
- (4) Anthropological specimens (One Jar - 18 arrows)
- (5) Camping Allowance Claims - Mr. Trollope and Mr. Sinclair.
- (6) Boot Allowance Claims - Mr. Trollope and Mr. Sinclair.

It would be greatly appreciated if FOUR COPIES of Surprints of the above Maps and Plans could be provided for this Basecamp.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

MOROBA Basecamp,
TARI Sub-District,
Southern Highlands,
PAPUA.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI. PAPUA.

23rd. December, 1955.

NORTH WEST TARI PATROL REPORT No. I
of 1955-56.

Report of a Patrol to areas North-west and
South-west of Tari Station, S.H.D. Papua.

Officer conducting patrol :

J. P. Sinclair, Patrol Officer.

Areas Visited :

MUNDIA-MAGGIA VALLEYS; JOUSTRE
S.W. TO THE MARENDA BASIN; LAVANI
VALLEY; PETA AND IUMI AREAS.

Officers accompanying Patrol :

G. A. Trollope, Patrol Officer.
A. Speer, European Medical Assistant

Native Personnel :

(1) R. E. & N.G.C. :
No. 2225 Sergeant ORERA.
No. 3559 Corporal YACI.
No. 7000 Lance Corporal PERORO.
No. 8718 Constable TOMA.
No. 1668 " ZUVIARA.
No. 5311b " PARUH.
No. 8471 " YAPUT.
No. 7914 " ANDARIPA.
No. 7699 " MORABARI.
No. 7805 " JERARU.
No. 7172 " NENGE.
No. 7800 " HURO.
No. 2173 " VARIANA.
No. 7795 " VESDARI.
No. 4256 Const. Bagler MAPUI.

On loan from the TARI Detachment as
replacements (temporary) for various
personnel above on leave, etc. :

No. 8044 Constable BIRUVA.
No. 8972 " KAJKA.
No. 8802 " MORUA.
No. 8847 " SIVUB.
No. 8878 " OTOAT.

Total number of personnel on strength
at any time varied from 12 to 16.

(2) PATROL CARRIERS :

30 from the Western Highlands. In
addition, HURI and DUMA natives
from outlying areas who walked in
to visit the Basecamp were given
work for short periods in the
interests of good administration.

(3) INTERPRETERS :

ANGOBE and IAVARIA. IAVARIA is a
P.H.D. (Tari) employee loaned to
patrol for a period of 6 months by
Mr. BURCHETT, E.N.A. Tari.

- 2
- (4) P.H.D. PERSONNEL:
PHILIP - BOGEMBO, Clerk Gr.2.
N.M.O. HUBERT MURRAY.
P/N.M.O. PERRY - BUAV.

Plus various personnel on loan from TARI - see further "Medical".

Duration of Patrol:

From July 28th., 1955, to December 20th, 1955. A total of 146 days on patrol.

Objects of Patrol:

- (a) The establishment of a Basecamp in the Bundia-Naggia area as a base for further extensive patrolling of the DUNA country N.W. of Tari.
- (b) Spread of Government influence in the territory adjacent to the Basecamp.
- (c) An exploratory patrol to the HANUNDA (HANUNDA) Basin S.W. of Tari, where it is expected that a station will eventually be established.
- (d) Patrol to LAVANI VALLEY to thoroughly investigate the area and contact the people.
- (e) Original mapping of the above areas per time-and-rate and chain-and-compass surveys.
- (f) Extensive medical work on the part of Mr. E.M.A. SPEER.

In addition to the above, it was found necessary for Mr. P.O. Sinclair to assist Mr. A.D.O. Crellin of TARI in the PETA and IUNI areas of the TARI SUB-DISTRICT in pacification work. For details of this activity please refer to Mr. Crellin's Patrol Reports and Patrol maps.

Map Reference:

There are no accurate maps of the country covered. Sketch maps drawn by A.P.J. and by J.P. Sinclair, P.O., were referred to.

INTRODUCTION I

(a) The N.W. Tari Patrol. This patrol was formed in April 1955 for the purpose of exploring the DUNA country N.W. of Tari, with the aim of locating a suitable site for the establishment of a new Sub-District Headquarters.

European personnel of the patrol are as follows:

- A. Speer, E. M. A.
- C. A. Frollope, P.O. (Proceeding A.S.O.P.A. January 1956)
- J. P. Sinclair, P.O. (O.I.C.)

Authorized police strength is 16 : the patrol employs 10 permanent carriers and general labourers.

(b) Koroba Basecamp. In May-June-July 1955 a reconnaissance patrol was carried out of the general DUNA area by Mr. Speer and myself - Mr. Frollope remaining at Tari to check in our stores and supplies. This patrol (Tari Patrol Report No.7 of 1954-55) did not succeed in finding a suitable site for a station. Because of an acute food shortage in much of the area covered we could only spend 62 days on this reconnaissance. It was felt that a more detailed search should be made before a permanent station site was decided upon, and soon after the return of the above patrol Mr. Cole, District Commissioner S.M.D., instructed me to again assemble a patrol and establish a semi-permanent Basecamp in the Bundia-Naggia area - some

25 miles from Tari by track - as a necessary preliminary to further, extensive exploratory patrolling. The Basecamp was sited at KOROBA, in the centre of a good population. A good contact has been built up with the local people.

Mr. Speer's work has greatly assisted the spread of influence, and I understand from him that it is likely that KOROBA will remain a permanent P.H.D. establishment, because of the extent of the local population and the distance to the nearest P.H.D. Native Hospital at Tari.

As will be seen from the patrol diary, the period under review has seen a considerable amount of activity and patrolling. Because of the fact that we have 3 European members it has been possible to avoid the necessity, usual in the establishment of a new station, of remaining on the site until the preliminary work has been completed. After the basecamp site was chosen, I remained on the scene, erecting buildings and contacting the people, whilst Mr. Speer and Mr. Trollope relayed up the essential stores and supplies from our original camp at HEDAMARE on the banks of the TAGARI RIVER. This phase of the patrol occupied approximately one month. Once we had all of our stores at the Basecamp it was possible to commence active patrolling. The work of relaying up supplies established a supply route of reasonable safety, and this route has been further improved by the erection of a store about half-way between HEDAMARE and KOROBA. As noted in the diary, several trips were made between KOROBA and TARI. Mr. Speer regularly visited his Medical Aid Post at HEDAMARE (established by the patrol). I assisted Mr. A.D.O. Crellin in the FETA and IUNU areas, and with Mr. Trollope carried out a patrol to see MARENDA BASIN. Upon returning from this patrol Mr. Speer and myself spent a month patrolling LAVANI VALLEY, Mr. Trollope remaining at KOROBA.

From Tuesday 6th. September, 1955, to Friday 9th. September we were visited by Mr. Cole, D.C. Southern Highlands, accompanied by Mr. Crellin and Mr. Hogg, J.P.O., from Tari.

KOROBA Basecamp is now largely completed - see a later section of this report. The next stage in the North-west Tari Patrol will be commenced early in the New Year, when I will be proceeding north on an extended patrol, leaving Mr. Speer to build a Native Hospital of modest dimensions, and further the contact in the KOROBA area.

For the purposes of camping allowance claims, this patrol is deemed to have been completed for each individual officer on the day that he moved out of a tent into a native materials house.

realize their responsibilities.

The NAGGIA bridge was reached at 11.45 and found to be in the process of being rebuilt for the use of the patrol. After an hours delay the party crossed and MURI was reached at 1.45. At 2.40 Mr. Trollope arrived in, having been able to get sufficient carriers soon after I left. He, too, had a great deal of trouble with his carriers, who wanted to turn back every 15 minutes.

Plenty of food to hand, and the MURIS promised to be on the job bright and early with the cargo. Some rain late afternoon and night. Guards set.

Wednesday 3rd:

Plenty of carriers in camp and we were able to move off at 7.40. Crossed the TARIFUGA Swamp after crossing the NAGGIA at 8.5 and 8.55. Followed up the HUNBIA to a clear grassy s^{ite} commanding a good view of the swamp at 9.

Camp was set up here. Tari was contacted at 12. 15 on the TRP - and the signal was quite good.

In the afternoon moved off with Mr. Trollope and some police to have a look around for a better site for the camp. Located a good ridge-site to the west, but the people did not seem too happy about us putting in an establishment. Returned to camp at 4 and continued discussions with the locals.

Around 250 natives in camp, and plenty of good-quality food was purchased. Spent a lot of time in talking to the people.

A fine night: guards set.

Thursday 4th:

Left camp at 8.45 to look around the NAGGIA - HUNBIA valley for a possible better site. Followed back along our patrol route, up the HUNBIA Valley. Then headed across west to the range separating the NAGGIA from the MOOROFUGA. Climbed this to the summit, at 11.00.

From this point a fine view of the entire area as far as the LAVANI Pass and the further TUMBUDU was had, and it appeared that the ridge-site slightly to the west of the camp was very suitably sited, being within easy walking distance of the bulk of the population.

From this point, headed straight back across the valley to the camp, arriving at 12.35.

Another large crowd of natives in camp, and again there was plenty of food. Everybody seems to be very happy about the idea of a station in their area, and support was promised.

Heavy rain commenced at 4.15, and continued into the night.

Guards set.

Friday 5th:

Moved over to the ridge-site, KORCHA, and commenced the work of clearing.

After sufficient ground had been cleared the camp was erected, all tentage being very securely fastened against the driving winds and rain common in this valley. The main owners of the KORCHA Ridge were now quite happy about the Government moving in, provided that the existing gardens were not interfered with.

At least 300 men, women and children in camp all day, watching us work and generally getting in the way. Plenty of food purchased. Talked to the people at length about the ways and aims of the Government, but it is too early to start any proselytizing.

It soon appeared that the natives were quite prepared to bring in

building materials for us to purchase and use, but that the idea of actually helping in the work held no appeal at all.

Some slight friction with the main land owner on the score of us clearing off land without having paid for it was successfully smoothed when it was explained that all of the patrol heavy trade was at HEDAMARE waiting for carriers to bring it up.

Heavy rain commenced at 2.45, which broke up the contact.

Guards set.

Saturday 6th:

A very heavy fog in the morning, that lifted at 9.30.

Mr. Trollope got away for HEDAMARE at 9.45 with 7 police and 12 carriers. He commenced the work of building the basecamp. In the early days the following hours of work will be followed: 7.30 until 12.30; 1.30 until 5.0 Monday to Saturday. On Sunday mornings an emu parade will clean up the camp.

Again a very large crowd of people in and around the camp and plenty of food and building materials were purchased. People came over from the AGU and from the far side of the BUNDIA. The immediate locals - the HOIABU and KAMBURI lines, controlled by the very helpful old headman, PUGURAF - were present in force. Took this opportunity of talking at length to the natives. As noted during the patrol, these people are swift to resent any continued questioning.

At 1.15 Tari was successfully contacted after initial difficulty. In the late afternoon the camp was hit by a cloudburst, one of the heaviest that I have experienced.

Guards set.

Sunday 7th:

At 9.45 Mr. Speer arrived in camp, with a very small amount of cargo ex HEDAMARE. He had met Mr. Trollope last night at MURI, as arranged earlier. He reported that the HEDAMARE people had refused to carry for him, so he was forced to come up almost empty-handed.

At 11.30 Mr. Speer returned to HEDAMARE, as he had sent back all of his gear with Mr. Trollope. The position in re the HEDAMAREs discussed.

More food and building materials purchased. Again heavy rain commenced in mid-afternoon.

Guards set.

Monday 8th:

Everybody to work on the clearing of the ridge. Again a large crowd in, who sat around and watched our work technique with critical eyes.

More than sufficient food, and some very good lengths of heavy timber were purchased.

Eight local natives came along and asked for work. In the interests of good administration, they were told that they could work for a month only.

Again talked to the people, the aim being to gently indoctrinate them without shaking any big sticks at this early stage.

The KAMBURI RIVER natives who are working for us were started on the construction of sheets of woven pitpit (cello) for use as walls and floors. They work quickly and well and turn out a superior product. The locals were initially interested in the process, but we could not persuade them to learn.

5

Tuesday 9th:

The clearing work continued. A tent was erected for the use of Mr. Trollope when he gets in.

It turned out to be a cold, wet day and only about 100 people turned up. Some food and building materials purchased.

In the late afternoon another cloudburst hit us, and the camp was thoroughly soaked.

The constant heavy rain in the afternoons is greatly slowing up the work.

Guards set.

Wednesday 10th:

Mr. Trollope and Mr. Speer turned up during the morning, with about 250 carriers and a lot of gear.

These natives plus the locals made the camp a crowded place. A large quantity of food purchased, plus some building materials. At 12.15 contacted FAKI, the signal being a poor one.

In the afternoon a Photographic Appendix to Fari P.R. No. 7 of 1954/55 was prepared.

At 1.30 Mr. Speer returned to HEDAMARE.

A fine night: guards were set.

Thursday 11th:

Mr. Trollope got away at 2.30. Commenced the construction of a combined store-office building, to be 50 x 35'. In the meantime an 18 foot tarpaulin was fitted up as a tool-room, and tools were unpacked from the patrol stores that came up yesterday.

Most of the day spent in the store tents unpacking gear. A large number of very good posts were brought in by the locals and purchased for girigiri. Again plenty of food, of rather poor quality.

A few less people are appearing each day, which is not to be wondered at. A few people from outside areas usually show up briefly, have a good look at us.

Gusty winds in the afternoon, followed by rain.

Guards set.

Friday 12th:

Work on the store proceeded. We have only a few police and carriers here, the bulk being with the other two officers. Progress therefore not as rapid as could be hoped.

About 150 people in camp - more talking. More food and plenty of poor-quality building materials purchased. The people steadily decline to do any actual work around the place, even though they were promised pay in return for work.

A good deal of this day spent in fitting adze-heads to handles, sharpening chisels and planes and so on. The array of wood-working tools quite fascinated the natives.

A very windy afternoon, but it did not rain.

At dark heard the people calling up the valley for carriers to go down to MURI tomorrow to carry cargo.

A fine night: guards set.

Saturday 13th:

A big crowd of people went off to MURI first thing

to help with the cargo, but returned at noon to say that it had been a false alarm.

Work continued on the store. A lot more time spent on cleaning up tools. A rough work-bench made.

A good crowd in camp, and plenty of food and building materials purchased.

The day remained generally fine, with scattered showers of light rain.

Guards set.

Sunday 14th:

At 10.30 Messrs. Spear and Trollope arrived in with about 170 carriers. They had more trouble with the HEDAMARE people, which resulted in yesterday's false alarm.

The afternoon spent in hearing two court cases involving one of the patrol detachment - Constable HENGE - and a patrol carrier. The Constable received 2 months I.H.L. and the carrier 1 month, to be served at TARI.

More food and materials purchased.

The remainder of the line of 10 KAUGEL River natives that I engaged at MUNDI for the patrol turned up with the patrol, and will considerably increase our sedge production.

Fine afternoon - rain at night. Guards set.

Monday 15th:

Great deal of delay in getting carriers for Mr. Spear and Mr. Trollope. Finally had to send off some of our own men with the patrol, which departed at 9.30 for HEDAMARE and another load of gear.

A great quantity of food, and again many good building posts purchased during the day. Many women appeared, and helped in the preparation of kumal grass for roof thatching. The men, as usual, preferred to watch us work.

Intermittent heavy rain commenced at 2.30 and fell steadily all afternoon. Guards set.

Tuesday 16th:

Commenced the floor of the store. Very few people were seen today, as there is a big dance going on on the site of our last camp.

The KAUGEL River natives continued to work steadily and with a minimum of supervision. We now have sufficient material on hand to complete the walls of the new store building.

A letter came in in the late afternoon from Mr. Trollope per local native asking that a line of KOROBAS be sent off to MURI in the morning to help with the cargo.

Intermittent heavy rain all afternoon and night. This constant rain is greatly holding up the work. Guards set.

Wednesday 17th:

The roofing and its flooring (the latter with black palm) of the store was commenced.

A fair crowd went off again for MURI, but once again came back with the news that the patrol had not left HEDAMARE. It seems probable that these latter people are again refusing to carry.

Came up at 12.15 for the District Sched, but could make no contact and gave it away at 12.45 to conserve the batteries.

Very heavy rain commenced at 2.30 and continued all afternoon. In the middle of this, another letter came in from HEDAMARE to explain that several deaths had occurred and that the people wanted time out to mourn.

An axe and a bushknife presented to two of the leading headmen who have been especially helpful.

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Heavy and sustained rain all night: guards set.

Thursday 19th:

A report in of fighting along the route to HEDAMARE. The KORORAS refused to risk a trip to MURI today, and naturally there was no attempt made to get them to go.

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Continued with the store and clearing operations. Some food and building materials purchased.

Rain again the rain started at 2.15, and continued to fall for most of the afternoon. The locals will not stay in camp when there is rain, or when it looks as though there might be rain, and so the contact is broken up whenever there are rain signs.

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No sign of Mr. Trollope or Mr. Speer, although there was a rumour to the effect that they had left HEDAMARE and were spending the night encamped on the road.

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Guards set.

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Friday 19th:

Woke to steady rain that cleared at 9.

Everybody to work - the store is now nearing completion. The KADUAI river beds are still working very well.

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The locals reluctant to go down to MURI, but a few did go off to return later with word that the patrol had indeed spent the night encamped on the road, because of the refusal of the people to carry.

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The patrol moved over to MURI this day, and from here asked me to try and get some of the KORORAS down in the morning.

Heavy and sustained rain set in at 2.15, and continued all night. Some food and materials to hand.

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Guards set.

Saturday 20th:

A very thick morning fog lifted at 8.30.

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Sent off a band of locals to MURI first thing, and then went back onto the store. At 11.30 Mr. Speer arrived in with 180 carriers, Mr. Trollope having returned this morning to HEDAMARE. Mr. Speer reported that there is some 2 relays of equipment left in the HEDAMARE store.

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In the afternoon Mr. Speer and myself walked all round the station water supplies - in between periods of the usual rain. Mr. Speer pronounced himself very satisfied about the quality of the water.

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Tari was contacted at 12.15, but the signal was poor.

The afternoon soon degenerated into solid rain. Guards set.

Sunday 21st:

A fine morning. Everybody to work cleaning up the camp.

After lunch Mr. Speer moved off again for HEDAMARE. Issues of rations were made, plus some items of equipment. Native food supplies still quite satisfactory, although very little in

the way of building materials came in.

Again very heavy rain in the afternoon, which effectively broke up the football match in which local natives were rapturously participating.

Guards set.

Monday 22nd:

The store well on the way to completion - it has taken a long time because of the lack of helpers and the solid nature of the construction.

A site cleared for the construction of the native labour quarters - to be 25' x 30'. This house will be erected at the foot of the KOROKA Ridge.

The walls of the store were all fastened, a very good job being possible because of the high standard of the woven pitpit matting turned out by the KABEL River lads.

Heard today that a very large dance is to be held for the next few days on our old campsite, at which many pigs are to be killed. The dance is to be in honour of the coming of the government. A cordial invitation was extended to our native personnel to take part, but this could not be accepted. Too much work, and in any case it would be risky at this stage.

Quite a lot of nice sweet potato purchased, but very little timber. It seems probable that we have exhausted the supply of black palm in this immediate vicinity, so all future flooring will be done with pitpit matting.

Very heavy rain commenced early in the afternoon, and continued for most of the afternoon.

Guards set.

Tuesday 23rd:

Continued with the building and clearing operations. Most of the day spent in constructing a pair of heavy doors for the store out of bush timber bolted together and swung on 18" steel Scotch T-hinges.

During the morning about 60 NAGGIAS came pouring through the camp, dressed to kill. They were on their way to the dance, which was hotting up nicely just over the way. These NAGGIAS put on a minor dance on the station for 20 minutes. They dance equipped with strung bow and sheath of arrows, covered in oil and paint and with many wearing the ceremonial red initiation wig of their young manhood. I am not familiar with the HURI dances, but police who have spent much time at TARI told me that this HURI - DUNA dance is quite individual.

Because of the celebrations, very few natives were seen. A little food was brought in early, and the camp was clear of natives for the rest of the day.

More rain in the afternoon. Guards set.

Wednesday 24th:

Fine all day and night.

Most of the day spent in finishing work on the interior of the store. A loft was built, with ladder. The office section of the building was partitioned off and equipped with bush-timber shelves, and a table topped with half a sheet of plywood.

Some food and building materials in, but very few natives seen because of the dancing.

In the afternoon 3 natives of GURANDA DANGI, and I all the way from LAKE KAPIAGU arrived in camp. They said that word of the opening of the camp had already spread beyond KAPIAGU, and that they had come in to see us and to work for a while. I was only too pleased to add them to strength, but for one month only. It is in the interests of good administration to encourage these people to come in.. The KAPIAGU led probably walked 60 miles through hostile country to get to us.

Came up at 12.15 but the signal was very bad. Arranged to come up at 5. However, no contact with TARI would be made.

Guards set.

Thursday 25th:

Another fine day.

Came up for a sched. at 7.00 with TARI, but again could make no contact.

The carriers ent out under police escort to cut posts for the new labour and police quarters. The people are still too busy dancing to supply us.

With a couple of helpers I spent the day in transferring all stores from the tents to the stove, where they were unpacked.

Sufficient food was purchased. Some rice and meat has been issued since we got here, but only to provide a change of diet. The people have been keeping us adequately supplied, although the local sweet potato is pretty poor stuff.

A fine night: guards set.

Friday 26th:

A site for the new labour quarters was marked, and all hands commenced the construction.

The morning spent in finishing off windows for the new store. At 12.30 trouble started. There was a quarrell between two of the police and a HURI carrier. Two of the Duna workers took the part of the Huri, and attacked the police with sticks. A great many natives then poured up onto the parade ground from the native labour quarters. After a while the people were calmed and the trouble was investigated. The two Dunas were told to go back to their places, and this started off fresh violence. About 150 natives rushed out of the camp and attacked the tent of Mr. Speer, which is some 75 yards off the parade ground. At the same time they snouted threats to the policemen, and a few men strung their bows. I went over to the tent, in time to see most of the men stringing their bows and fitting arrows. To clear the camp I fired in the air, and the people all fled.

They soon began to come back into the camp area, and the true cause of the matter was carefully pointed out to them. The incident passed off, but affords a good illustration of the volatile nature of these DUNAS. To end the matter in the proper fashion, a dance on the station was arranged for Sunday week.

At 2.45 the patrol arrived in with most of the balance of the BEDAMARE stores. The patrol had no trouble with carriers this trip.

All native personnel spent the afternoon weaving pitpit in the immediate camp area, just in case of further trouble, which did not eventuate.

Slight evening showers: a double guard posted.

Saturday 27th:

Everybody back to work on the labour quarters. Very few natives came in today, and no women. The regrettable

incident of yesterday doubtless the cause. In the morning an enquiry into the causes of the affair was made.

Contacted TARI on the TRP-I at 12.15 - the signal was quite a good one.

A fine night: guards set.

Sunday 28th:

Mr. Trollope returned to HEDAMARE to complete the new resthouse that is being constructed there.

Again very few people visited the camp and issues had to be made.

There is another large dance in progress at MURI, and through the glasses Mr. Speer and myself could see a large crowd of dancers, probably around 1,000.

The afternoon football match pulled in a few people and the general feeling was good.

Mr. Speer's medical treatments will be very helpful in again building up the contact.

More rain in the late afternoon and evening. Guards set.

Monday 29th:

The native labour quarters are now well on the way. A large crowd of people again turned up at the camp - probably about 300. Most of these were from the far MAGGIA and the MOPONGUSA. They have not visited us before, and on this occasion came in force in case of trouble with the HUNDIAS. The sight of this large crowd in camp brought in more of the people involved in Friday's incident. One of the visitors, incidentally, came over from the PARU River. He was easily identifiable, with his characteristic bird-wing decoration on his wig.

A very good contact made with TARI at noon. We are expecting a visit from the District Commissioner, Mr. Cole, but Mr. Grillin could give no news of his arrival.

Light rain commenced in the early afternoon. Mr. Speer planted out some seedlings, and many were distributed to the people. Sufficient food purchased today to feed the line for a couple of days.

Guards set.

Tuesday 30th:

Misty rain on awakening.

An 18' tarpaulin was erected and fitted for the use of the D.C. and the A.D.O. TARI. The stove that was so laboriously hauled out here was installed in the cook fly.

Mr. Speer gave treatments. A good number of people in camp, and the general feeling was very good. Plenty of food and some building materials purchased.

A crowd of natives set fire to the rough police and labour quarters that we built on the last campsite. However, these were not required and no action was taken. It will take a week for the people to really settle down again, and we can afford to be patient.

More rain in the afternoon and night: guards set.

Wednesday 31st:

A fine day and night.

The native labour quarters are now almost finished. Marked out

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a police dwelling, 20 x 30'. This is to be built half-way up the ridge from the native labour quarters. After this is finished a start will be made on Mr. Speer's house.

Commenced typing patrol report diary.

Plenty of food to hand, but little in the way of building materials.

Contacted TADI at 12.15 - a very poor signal. The TRF-1 is now installed in the office.

The KAUGEL River lads are continuing to work very well indeed. They are very good types for this work.

A road down the centre of the station was commenced. Progress will be slow on roadwork in this area until we can get the people interested in doing a bit of work. They are still reluctant to help us, although their intense interest in anything appertaining to gardens prompted them to assist Mr. Speer in preparing ground for the planting out of seedlings.

A fine night: guards set.

Thursday 1st, September:

Light rain in the morning, which turned into very heavy rain later in the afternoon.

The native labour quarters receiving the finishing touches. Posts being erected on the site of the police quarters.

The road down the station proceeding slowly. Good supplies of food in, plus fair quantities of building materials.

Sent out word to local people reminding them of the dance on the station this Sunday.

Mr. Speer left on a quick visit to HRDAMARE to supervise the compilation of his monthly medical figures by the native medical orderly there. He will be returning in the morning.

Alot of burning-off in the afternoon. Signs of dancing lower down the NANGIA Valley towards TARIFUGA.

Guards set. A fine night.

Friday 2nd:

The native labour quarters were finished by noon, and in the afternoon everyone concentrated on the new police quarters and the road down the camp.

A large number of people in camp, including two young boys who claim to have walked over from our old campsite at ABZUGARI on the PABU River. Plenty of food, and some building materials.

Contacted TARI as arranged at noon: our signal good, but TARI could not read. Mr. Cole, District Commissioner, was at TARI and advised that he and Mr. Grellin would probably arrive here on Monday.

Mr. Speer arrived back at 3.50.

Rain in the afternoon and night. Guards set.

Saturday 3rd:

Everybody to work on the police quarters and the road. A fine morning.

Sent out reminders of the dance here tomorrow. It will be interesting to see who turns up.

Came up for the District Sched at noon, but again TARI could

not receive us. Did hear that the D.C. and party would now be arriving on the Tuesday.

Football in the afternoon was widely attended by the locals.

A fine night : guards set.

Sunday 4th:

About 500 natives only turned up for the dance, and these were all locals from nearby groups. No visitors at all from the outlying areas.

By 2 p.m. the camp was clear again. Later on a large quantity of very good sweet potato was purchased.

Rain in the afternoon and evening. Guards set.

Monday 5th:

Patrol carriers and labourers moved into their new quarters. Ordered the destruction of the grass humpies that they have been living in. The inevitable happened, and one hut was accidentally burned, destroying a quantity of small items plus a .303 rifle, the property of Lance-Corporal YAGI.

Camp cleaned up in preparation for the visit of Mr. Cole and party. One of the 18' tarpaulins prepared for the use of the party.

Plenty of food in.

Rainy night : guards set.

Tuesday 6th:

Everybody to work on the police quarters, which are now well on the way towards completion.

A large number of natives in to see the arrival of the Tari party. Just before the party arrived in there was some trouble between a few men and the rest of the local people. These men attempted to force the small number of Isanapapia women who had come in to see the D.C. arrive to clear from the camp. They said that only men could stay. The affair ended with the entire mob racing off the camp area. They soon returned when the Tari party was sighted on the ridge down from the camp.

At 2.15 the Tari party reached camp. Our visitors included the D.C., Mr. Cole; the a/A.D.O. Tari, Mr. Crellin, and Mr. Hogg. G.P.O.

Another incident during the paying-off of the Tari carriers. HEDAMARE natives took exception to the MURIS being paid off before them, and without warning they raced out of the camp. The MURIS then followed in sympathy, leaving only a few local people. I tried to head off the HEDAMARE headman without success, and the entire crowd kept going. This incident is by no means an isolated one - we have had trouble all along getting the people to carry and to accept the fact that we are here to stay. These RURI-DUNAS are of such a mercurial temperament that any little thing will set them off like a row of catherine-wheels. After they settle down again they are just as friendly and curious as before. (It was, however, most upsetting that this should have happened on the occasion of the first visit of the District Commissioner to the scene of our endeavours!).

I arranged with Mr. Speer to pay the people whilst I am out with Mr. Crellin. He will be making a quick trip through to HEDAMARE to check on his 2nd Aid Post there.

The people brought in sufficient food to feed us all, and the native personnel of the TARI party were all housed, albeit

sketchily.

Guards set.

Wednesday 7th:

Most of the morning spent in repairing the camp-battery for the TRF-1, brought out by Mr. Cole. Luckily I had soldering facilities here, and Mr. Crellin managed the repairs successfully. Tari contacted at 12.15 - very readable.

Afternoon spent in an inspection of the camp and in discussions with the District Commissioner.

Enough food purchased, and some building materials. TARI police and carriers are helping carry on the buildings.

Rainy night : guards set.

Thursday 8th:

Mr. Cole, Mr. Crellin, Mr. Hogg and myself left the basecamp and crossed the valley to the ridge overlooking the MUGORO-PUGA and LAVANI approaches. We returned to camp at 12.30.

Heavy rain in the afternoon - more discussions with the District Commissioner and A.D.O. Tari on the future operations of the North-west Tari Patrol.

Some food to hand, but insufficient to feed our increased numbers and rice and meat was issued.

Contact made with TARI at 5.

Guards set.

Friday 9th:

Left KOROBA at 9.00 with the TARI party, leaving Mr. Trollope and Mr. Speer in charge. Took the top road and arrived at HEDAMARE at 1.15.

Very heavy rain in the afternoon.

Saturday 10th. to Friday 23rd.:

Mr. Cole and Mr. Hogg departed for TARI on Saturday 10th. For the rest of the above period I was on patrol with Mr. Crellin in the IUNU area - see Mr. Crellin's report.

Saturday 26th to Monday 3rd. October :

At TARI. Discussions with Mr. Crellin and Mr. Cole (by radio), obtaining stores etc.

Tuesday 4th :

Left TARI at 8.30 for HEDAMARE along the usual route, crossing the TAGABI at 1 p.m. and arriving at the basecamp in pouring rain at 2.

Dried out patrol equipment before a fire in the resthouse. All in order here - Aid Post appears to be functioning well.

Plenty of food. A promise of carriers in the morning, but the people say there is a lot of fighting in the MURI area and they want police protection to get back. Will have to spend a few days in the MURI - BEWA area to make our l. of c. to HEDAMARE quite safe.

Wednesday 5th:

Departed HEDAMARE at 8.15 for KOROBA, along the top route. A great deal of trouble with carriers - the HEDAMARES very reluctant to come right through to the camp. A store building half-way along the route is needed.

Arrived at KOROBA at 12.45. The carriers were paid off just before very heavy rain, which lasted all afternoon.

Very good progress here during my absence - Mr. Speer has moved into his house, and Mr. Trollope will be able to move into his in about

a week or so. In addition houses have been completed for the Sergeant, and for single P.H.D. native staff.

Very heavy rain in the afternoon, and Mr. Trollope reported that heavy rain had fallen on practically every day that I have been gone, greatly slowing the progress of the work.

There have apparently been a great number of visitors in from outlying areas, including MOGOROPUGA, HADALAPUGA, LAVANI, the PARU and the TUMBUDU.

Guards set.

Thursday 6th:

The 10 new KAUGEL RIVER lads, who arrived whilst I was in the IUKU area, put onto the construction of pitpit matting, and the rest of the line proceeded with Mr. Trollope's house.

A very large crowd of natives in camp today, and they brought lots of food and building materials. Some of the people are helping with the thatching of roofs and the weaving of cello. In addition, one of the locals has learned how to make cello, and has brought in some rolls of very fine stuff - far better than that turned out by the Kaugel River natives. This is encouraging, and the people will be lavishly paid for this work, as it is all to our interest to get them to weave this vital building material.

Inspected the camp, and worked for a while in the office. In the afternoon the usual heavy rain.

At night we put on a show for the people, using the P.H.D. "Keroscope" projector. A large crowd of enthusiastic natives turned up, most of them carrying bundles of wood fibres to light them on their way home. The slides - some of them local shots, and others taken during the recent reconnaissance patrol - were greeted with loud cries of satisfaction. Those of our audience who could recognise themselves in the slides pointed this out to all and sundry, ad nauseam. A most successful show.

Guards set. Later in the evening heavy rain set in.

Friday 7th:

Sgt. OREKA and Consts. MAPWI, PAHUN, ORIDE all off to TARI. OREKA and MAPWI are to pick up their families and escort them back here. ORIDE is to be examined for possible Hansen's Disease - on the advice of Mr. Speer - and then is going on leave together with PAHUN. Const. LOMAN is already on leave, and Const. MESGE is in goal. This means that our strength is low. Mr. Grallin has lent me Consts. YANDA and KOKODA for three months. YANDA was also sent in to MEDANARE with the Sergeant's party, to remain there with Const. TUVIRAPA. We need two police now at MEDANARE, since there is an Aid Post there and all mail and supplies come through there.

Marked out the site of my house, and work commenced on the construction. This house will be run up as smartly as possible.

Quite a good crowd of people in camp, and sufficient food was purchased. About 100 people from the MURI area came up with food and building materials.

A very cold and windy afternoon, but no rain. In the night, some of the local people staged a rather discordant singing festival.

Guards set.

Saturday 8th:

Cold, windy day. Issues made to police and labourers. With the food the locals bring in, we are about 90% self-sufficient, and only small quantities of imported foods, sugar and so on are issued.

A lot of visitors, some from far areas. Plenty of food and building materials. Studied the Wabaga and Lalagam Patrol reports that Mr. COLE brought in, but could not get much relevant information

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from then.

Managed to contact TARI on the TRP - I at 12.45, but the signal was poor. MENDI could not be contacted - it would appear that this station is too far distant for this small set. A 3BX installation is really required here, more particularly as I will be requiring airdrops early next year when I go North West again. As the range of this portable transceiver is limited, it would be advantageous if we had a regular radio setup here, that could pick up and relay my messages through to MENDI and TARI.

More rain in the afternoon. Guards set.

Sunday 8th:

This was observed. Some building materials were purchased, and a sufficient quantity of food.

Heavy and sustained rain in the afternoon and night. Guards were set.

Monday 10th:

Completed the framework of my houses. The other building work proceeding smoothly.

Again plenty of visitors, and food and materials were bought. Girigiri shell is still the best trade, by a wide margin, for small items. Paint is accepted mainly by the women. Nobody is at all enthusiastic about the beads we have, although they are bright red, gauge 60.

Spent much of this day setting and sharpening saws. These are taking a pounding on the green bush timber.

Rain again commenced early in the afternoon and continued into the night.

Guards set.

Tuesday 11th:

Mr. Speer set off for TARI on a brief visit, with an escort of 3 police. Plenty of volunteers from the local people for the carrying.

Levelled the floor of my house. Mr. Trollope is held up for want of suitable timbers, which the locals promise to bring in soon.

At 1.30 Sergeant ORRERA and his party arrived, the women and children exhausted from the walk. The people were very interested to see the newcomers. They have had the idea that we are a curious breed of wifeless, childless, pigless people, to be envied only because of our steel and shell. I have in my time been told that I was not a true man - where were my pigs and wives? These people, at least, can see that our police are normal, even if the white man remains an insoluble problem.

We again had great trouble with the payment on the carriers who assisted the party with their very small amount of gear. About 150 people lined up to be paid for about 15 carrier-loads. They will in time learn that we cannot afford to pay people who merely walk along behind the carriers.

Heavy rain in the afternoon. In the evening the people in the direction of MURI commenced loud calling and wailing. Interpreter IAVARIA - loaned to me for a few months by Mr. E.M.A. BURCHETT, of TARI - came to the tent with a crowd of locals to say that they had heard that a policeman had been ~~drum~~ drowned in the TAGARI River, near HEADWAKE.

At 8.45 p.m. a letter arrived from Mr. SPEER per local runner saying that Constable YANDA, loaned to us by Mr. CRELLIN, had gone swimming in the TAGARI near the new bridge, and had apparently been drowned. Mr. SPEER had spent the day in searching the stream, aided by a large number of natives, to no avail.

I asked Mr. Speer to remain on the scene and continue searching, by return runner.

The news threw the camp into a deep gloom. The carriers were ~~was~~ obviously thinking of the Strickland deaths last year.

Guards were set.

Wednesday 12th:

First thing this morning, four of our labourers came and asked for their pay. They were paid off.

Much talking and discussion among the patrol personnel. Contacted Mr. Crellin on the TRP - I at noon and told him of the apparent drowning. Afterwards sent off another letter to Mr. Speer, asking him to remain on the spot until Mr. Crellin arrived from FARI to conduct an enquiry.

In the early afternoon it became obvious that almost all of the carriers and labourers were on the point of clearing out. Even the KAUGEL RIVER - Western Highlands - natives came to me in a body and said that they would not move from the camp on patrol in the direction of the Strickland, and half of them asked to be allowed to return immediately to their houses. A remark passed by the interpreter ANGOHE, who was a member of the 1954 A.P.C. Survey Party, to the effect that he would not go back to the country which "killed his friends" did not help any.

As it was apparent that the patrol personnel were quite honestly terrified by the thought of again going to the North, I decided that the only thing to do was to line the entire party and carefully explain our future patrolling programme. This was done. The natives were told that we would be going to the Strickland, but that on no account would I expect anybody to set sail on the river. The reason for the tragic deaths on the river last year were carefully explained.

After much heated discussion, three more of the line stepped out and asked for their pay. To my great relief all the KAUGEL River lads decided to stay, and also those HURIS who have been with us since May as carriers on the reconnaissance patrol. They all pleaded that the death of the policeman YANDA had so upset and frightened them that they thought that anybody associated with this patrol would meet a sticky end. Whether or not our personnel will in fact stick when I make the move out for the N.W. early next year remains to be seen. However, the atmosphere in camp after the discussion was good and it may be that bringing things out in the open in this way will do the trick.

The unfortunate Constable YANDA could scarcely have picked a more inopportune moment for his fatal swim in the TAGARI. This native came from a MENDI group. He could not swim very well, and apparently went into the water against the advice of the people. Please refer to Mr. Crellin's report on the incident.

Heavy rain in the afternoon and night. Guards set.

Thursday 13th:

A good crowd of people in camp, and plenty of food again to hand.

Many of the women spent the morning in preparing kusal grass for the roof of my house, as did the men. All were given a little pay as a mark of appreciation.

At 1.15 p.m. another note arrived in from Mr. Speer. Another day of searching had proved to be fruitless, and I will be very surprised if YANDA's body is found. The TAGARI is a swift and deep stream.

Rain in the afternoon chased out of camp several visitors from NOGOROFUGA and LAVANI. Guards set.

17

Friday 14th:

All hands back to work - thatching coming along nicely. Worked in the office.

Extremely heavy rain in the afternoon put a stop to outside work. A small quantity of food purchased, but few natives in camp this day.

Rainy night. Guards set.

Saturday 15th:

Roof of house almost completed, and work started on the walls. Mr. Trollope's house now almost completed.

Again small numbers of visitors and a little food bought. Most of the morning spent in setting and sharpening saws. Issues made.

TRP-I sched at 12.15 was fair only - our reception is usually quite good but Tari experiences difficulty in picking up transmission. Cannot get MENDI at all.

Again heavy rain in the afternoon. A runner arrived in from Mr. Grailin at HEDAMARK, who is conducting a police investigation into the death of Constable YANBA.

Guards set.

Sunday 16th:

Mr. Speer arrived in in the morning. Some food and building materials purchased.

Guards set.

Monday 17th:

Station work continued. Quite a lot of people in camp, many from the outlying areas, and food and building materials were purchased.

A fine day for a change, and a fine night.

Guards set.

Tuesday 18th:

Another fine day.

A fair number of visitors, but again only small quantities of food available. It seems now obvious that the locals cannot keep the supply up at our present rate of consumption. As soon as possible gardens will be commenced.

Prepared to move off on patrol as soon as the expected police replacements arrive from Tari. At 12.15 a sched with Tari, and the signal was good and readable. The Tari police on the way.

Fair progress on the buildings. The constant rain has slowed things up greatly.

Some of the local people want to come with us on patrol as carriers. Some will be recruited for the patrol, as it is a good idea to encourage this type of help.

Guards set.

Wednesday 19th:

Commenced the flooring of O.I.C.'s house. A good number of people in, and 15 were recruited as patrol carriers for the duration of the trip only.

Cleaned up tentage that has received rather severe treatment from the constant rain over the past three months. Few cotton ropes attached.

Contacted Tari at noon - another good signal.

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At 2 p.m. the Tari police arrived, so we will be able to move off tomorrow without leaving the basecamp undermanned.

Small amount of food in - issues made.

Thursday 20th:

Departed basecamp accompanied by Mr. Trollope, P.O., and leaving Mr. Speer, E.M.A., in charge with five police. Thirty carriers and eight police.

Crossed the WOGONO below camp at 9.13 and commenced the climb across the valley towards MOGOROFUGA. Reached KINARU at 10.22 and continued parallel to the NAGLIA (KEMO) through undulating bush and scrub. At 10.40 crossed the river where it goes underground. At the head of the ridge bearings were obtained.

Crossed to the western part of the swamp, through many scattered gardens belonging to the KAGA, YUGU and YEREMARI groups. Camp was made at YEREMARI at 12.30. We passed through a good population this morning - more than we have in the ZUNDIA.

Plenty of food to hand, of good quality. Some 150 men, women and children. Saw a familiar face from LAVANI, and was told that the food shortage in the valley still persisted. Asked the native to spread the talk that we were shortly returning to the valley.

Obtained information about the road ahead. This particular area was first visited by Mr. a/A.D.O. Murdoch from TARI in 1953. Could get no information on backroads into LAVANI from this area, but did get some idea of the distance to MARENDA, where eventually a station is to be established. Decided to go right down to this area, as the country between has never been visited and the information will be of value to TARI.

Rain in the afternoon. Plotted the time-and-rate compass traverse of this day's leg. Guards set.

Camp No. 1 YEREMARI. Height 5,950'.

Friday 21st:

Broke camp at 7.15 in very heavy fog, and commenced the climb of the western ridges of MOGOROFUGA. Passed through very extensive ANIENDA gardens and scattered bush and pitpit scrub. At 7.50 passed into very heavy bush and continued climbing - no population. Heavy bush to the N.W. towards LAVANI and apparently no population.

At 10.40 came out into open grass overlooking the small WABAFUGA swamp, with a small lake - TANILI - set in the middle. A good population in this area, and some good cultivations including Taro.

Descended abruptly to the swamp, and were met by a large crowd of friendly natives of the KOMA group, who led us to the HOIABE campsite used by Mr. Murdoch. All carriers in by 12.

Good population to the S.W. of WABAFUGA, called the TOBANI. Got the camp up just before heavy rain that continued all afternoon. This kept many people away, although a good number turned up. Plenty of food eventually. More information on the MARENDA (MANURDA) area, although nobody here has ever visited it.

The people friendly but heavily armed and few women seen. Typical HURI-DUNAS in appearance, speaking the KOROKA variant of true HURI. They call themselves DUNAS and seemed to resent the HURI label. Gave them the usual talk.

Guards set.

Camp No. 2 HOIABE. Height 5,700'.

20

Saturday 22nd:

Delay with 2 sick carriers, and didn't get away until 7.30.

Moved through pitpit swamp to the KEMO Creek, which was crossed. Continued through soggy marsh parallel to the stream, passing at 8 a small clear spring of water - HONGAUR - that bubbled up from the ground.

Continued, passing through many scattered KOMA gardens and passed the point where Mr. Murdoch returned direct to TARI in 1953. At 8.45 the stream went underground. The guides said that it eventually came up again and joined the HANINU RIVER.

Followed a small grassed valley, practically unpopulated, until at 9.5 it gave way to bush. After a rest commenced to climb through thick unpopulated bush, containing quite a few good sticks of timber.

Commenced to descend at 10.30 and at 10.55 came out into clear grass, high on the slopes of the HANINU VALLEY. A very fine view indeed, and many bearings taken. From this point can be seen the junction of the river with the TAGARI, and the ARCHA, BUDA, WONGA, PII area where Mr. Crellin and I were recently during the IOMU patrol.

Descended to the WANGEN gardens where camp was made at 11.30. There is a belt of apparently unpopulated territory between camp and the far side of this wide valley. Although so large the valley does not appear to be heavily populated.

Near the TAGARI-HANINU junction is an extensive stand of pine. Some of the trees appear to be of considerable size.

There is apparently a fair population further up the HANINU, and the people told us that they were HURI-BUNAS.

Rain commenced at 2.15, but sufficient food was nevertheless brought in to us for purchase.

Guards set. Camp No. 3 WANGEN. Height 4,650'.

Sunday 23rd:

A late start at 8.15. Descended through thick bush to the valley floor. Crossed the TARU Creek at 8.32 and continued to cross the valley through dense rain-forest to the HANINU at 9. This is here a good-sized stream, some 100 feet across, and shallow. Moved through TINA gardens and commenced to climb the western valley sides.

Rested at 9.30 and obtained bearings. Continued up, finally camping at 10.15 in a good-sized sweet potato garden.

Plenty of very good food purchased in spite of heavy rain in the afternoon. People very friendly - they say they are BUNAS but speak the HURI talk and are apparently true HURIS. Several men asked to be allowed to accompany the patrol to the MARENDA BASIN.

Plotted the traverse in the afternoon and talked with the people. They also say there is a good-sized population further up the HANINU.

A small pig was offered, but the pay asked - a tomahawk plus one M.O.P. (which we have not got) - was too much and it was refused.

Guards set.

Camp No. 4 KONGGRI. Height 4,750'.

2)

Monday 24th:

Broke camp 7.5 and moved along the valley sides roughly paralleling the river. Soon moved down into heavy rain to rest on the floor of the valley.

Crossed the HWEI Creek at 7.40, and the YUWI at 8. Both are fair-sized streams flowing into the HASSING. General altitude of most of this flat bush is below 3,800'.

At 9.15 crossed the TUMBI, feeding into the TAGARI. About 25'. The TUGU crossed at 9.30 - about 20' wide.

Abandoned gardens and bush to IBAU, and abandoned hamlet at 3,950' at 9.50 where we rested. From here climbed for a short time up the valley slopes to 4,650', from where bearings were taken on the prominent landmarks.

Ascended higher up the slopes and moved through undulating country well covered with gardens. Although in good condition the gardens were abandoned and we learned that for some time savage fighting has been the rule in this area.

Plenty of signs of fierce fighting - trees cut down, gardens burned and so on. Some fighting fences. Finally reached a fine flat area overlooking the country through to the TAGARI where camp was made at 12.45.

Many fully-armed natives soon appeared, pretty excited. All typical HURIB. A tremendous pile of very good sweet potato was soon gathered, and salt was the main trade demanded.

The people appeared to be nervous, and it soon appeared that the earlier reports of heavy fighting were not overdone. Several arrow-wounds seen, including one unfortunate man with an arrowhead driven deep into his shoulder. We could only suggest that the people go in to Tari, but they were naturally unwilling.

This area fairly well populated. In camp were men of the WAREBI, TAGWERI and HAGWERI lines - about 150. The devastated area through which we passed is owned by the LIWOGO and AMBI people. The trouble between these groups started some 12 months ago, when a LIWOGO man had sexual intercourse with a married AMBI woman - a common enough cause. I traced some 20 people killed in this fight, and as luck would have it, honours were even and both sides waiting for the other to make a move.

I asked the people to try and bring about a settlement of the fight - a moga. People from both sides are scattered through out the bush and sheltering with relatives in other areas and so the people concerned could not be approached directly. However I was assured that everybody was sick and tired of the fighting, and there is a good chance that the moga will come about.

Scattered showers and wind in the afternoon. N.M.O. MUKU gave treatments. The people were very curious and interested in the camp.

Guards set.

Camp 5 MABURI. Height 5,200'

Tuesday 25th:

Broke camp at 7.20 and climbed through bush and scrub to the bushed valley of TIBIRIBU, heavily populated. Followed this down through many gardens and hamlets and meeting many groups of people on the side of the track. PARAPARE and BAREBA gardens.

Then descended steeply to the TIMA River, some 50' wide, shallow and swiftly flowing. This is joined near the track by a small creek, the YAGWA. Twenty minutes spent in crossing the river, then a steep ascent to a small hamlet at 5,050' where we rested.

22

Continued over light scrub and bush to the ABIEMA, a small creek feeding into the TINA and thence to the TAGARI. More bush, small creeks and scattered gardens. At 11.30 three very large, heavy, new fighting fences seen. ADJAGARE gardens and burial grounds to the IANDARE gardens and the TARIPUNI Creek at 11.40.

Travelled through to a flat grassed area overlooking the MARENDA BASIN, where camp was made at 12.30.

The country passed through today contains a good population, and there are signs of reasonable population in the Basin.

The people proved to be very timid and it was a long time before anyone came in. However, plenty of food was forthcoming. The people brought in two strange-looking natives from an area apparently known as TUGUBA, several days walk almost due south and apparently unvisited. Completely different types to the HURIS of MARENDA. Both remarkably Semitic in appearance, with hair in rattails and no wigs. Both wore crossed 'bandoliers' of woven string, with rather similar cane girdles and woven string to the HURI people. These gentry allowed us to take photographs, but immediately afterwards disappeared from camp.

Rain fell steadily for most of the afternoon. More plotting. Guards set.

Camp 6 JIABU (MARENDA or NANUNDA). Height 5,000'.

Wednesday 26th:

Broke camp at 7.20 for the western side of the Basin. Moved down to the floor level at about 4,750' (average), moving through scattered pitpit scrub, marsh and gardens.

Crossed the PAGONE at 7.45 and at 8 the TETO - both being tributaries of the main stream draining the Basin, the WAGUBA. Moved into the centre, through marsh dotted with harder patches and gardens, skirting a wide circular drain dug to harden an area for gardening. The WAGUBA was crossed at 8.15 and 8.25. Climbed slightly through KORE gardens to a campsite at MARUBA at 8.50.

A fine view of the Basin, and bearings taken and plotted. Quite a few natives in, but no women. The WAGUBA rises just at the side of the campsite.

Exceedingly heavy rain commenced at 11.15, even penetrating our new japara tent and fly. Some 80 people again turned up late in the afternoon when the rain ceased.

Several people refused to ~~may~~ sell their food for what was very good pay, and it is apparent that the people of this Basin place a higher value upon their sweet potato and pigs than anyone else in the area. At their request, a rifle demonstration was staged.

There seems to be a fair population in the Basin, but not as great as might be expected from flying over it.

A few people asked to be allowed to accompany the patrol to Tari. Some treatments given by N.M.O. MUKU. One very badly burned child could not be treated, but the parents agreed to take the child to TARI.

Guards set.

Camp 7 MARUBA. Height 5,100'.

Thursday 27th:

Broke camp at 7.00 and moved down to marsh level through pitpit and scattered gardens. Crossed the WAGUBA at 7.10 and the WADLUA at 7.30. Then through HAMBURRI gardens across the main MARENDA floor, largely swampy with scattered gardens. Passed through EMBCFARU and PADUA lands to the TIBINA CK. at 8.12. This joins the ADJUNAGE, which joins the TIMUBARI, and thence to the

25

WAGUBA. More swamp and the TIBINA, TAIJIENDA and ADJUNAGE gardens to the ADJUNAGE CREEK, and the TUNUBARI at 8.50. It took half an hour to cross this latter, on a greasy submerged log.

Moved towards the TAGARI RIVER through MANDARATE and TANOGAR gardens and the small PIRIBI CREEK at 9.50. At 10.20 reached the KENDETE grass flat, some 4-500 yards of fairly flat grass that could probably be extended into the bush. Might make a light aircraft strip.

Dense bush to the TINDAUB Creek at 11.30 and a short steep climb to the top of the TAGARI Valley side close to the junction of the river with the DAGIA RIVER. This area is also fighting - the road was blocked with 6 very strong, heavy fighting fences and palisades. Camped at 12.15 near small gardens and a few people.

Very little food to hand and issues were made. Only a handful of natives showed up - most are living scattered through the bush as a result of the fighting. We were informed that the main TAGARI bridges have been cut because of the fighting.

No rain. Guards set.

Camp 8 NIGILI. Height 4,700'

Friday 28th:

Left camp at 7.5 and moved down to the TAGARI through heavy bush, arriving at a small, new cane suspension bridge at 7.50.

Because of the fierce fighting in the vicinity, the supports of this bridge are loosened at night and tightened when required for use during the day. This work was in progress when we arrived. The bridge was a very flimsy affair, and the carriers were obviously terrified at the thought of having to cross. The TAGARI here is a large, fast-flowing stream liberally studded with rocks and only a strong swimmer would have any hope of survival. Because of the recent drowning of Constable TANDA we cannot afford to take chances.

A lot of work was necessary on the bridge, and even then a few local natives had to carry across all the cargo. Many of our K ROBA carriers had to be assisted across, and one or two caused concern by collapsing with fright in the very centre. However, after 3 1/2 hours all personnel and cargo was safely across. The river height here is 3,250'.

Climbed the opposite banks - a steep haul to 4,325' in 45 minutes. After a brief rest, moved off again to join the road to LAKE KUTUBU. Mostly up and down through unpopulated bush, several small streams being crossed.

Finally arrived at TAI-IA at 3.15. This camp was used by the A.P.C. Survey party in 1954. Camp was erected, just beating the rain. About a dozen people brought in a small amount of food, and issues had to be made.

Guards set. Light rain at night.

Camp 9 TAI-IA. Height 4,400'

Saturday 29th:

Left camp at 7.5 along the regular TARI-KUTUBU track, and reached the edge of the TAGARI BASIN and camp at PEBBENI at 11.30. Extremely heavy rain fell as camp was being erected, but sufficient food was purchased.

This is a U.F.M. establishment, very small. Some very nice t

25
timber has been cut by Mr. Twyman and his helpers. Strict instructions were issued prohibiting the patrol personnel from entering any of the Mission buildings.

A wet night. No guards were set.

Camp No. 10 - YENARI. Height

Sunday 30th:

Moved off at 7.25 for Ruma Ruma, crossing a ridge to the new roadhead near the Tapi River, which was reached at 8.45. By 9.45 everybody was over the river, and we continued along the made road, passing the Catholic Mission at 9.50 and arriving on the station at 10.00.

Had a short conversation with MENDI on arrival. Mr. Crellin absent bringing in the LandRover from LAIAGAM, but expected to be in shortly.

Rainy afternoon.

Monday 31st. to Monday 7th. November:

At TARI awaiting the return of Mr. Crellin. Was advised by the O.I.C. Tari, Mr. Bedale, that Mr. Crellin required evidence from me in the Coronial on the death of YANDA, and as I daily expected his return decided to wait to save time.

Mr. Crellin arrived in on Saturday 5th. and I gave my evidence on Monday 7th.

Mr. Trollope returned to KOROKA with the bulk of the patrol, with instructions to build a store half-way between HEDAMARE and KOROKA for the transmission of stores, whilst I was awaiting Mr. Crellin.

Tuesday 8th:

Left TARI at 9.15, after a lot of delay with carriers. Proceeded along the made road. Little work has been done since July, and there is still a considerable amount of road to be built before we can get to the TAGARI banks in a vehicle. All in order at HEDAMARE, which was reached in 4½ hours, the carriers coming behind with police escort. The last carrier arrived in at 5 p.m. Two inner-spring mattresses and 60 feet of coir matting, plus a hundredweight of 2" nails, slowed them down.

No rain. No guards set.

Wednesday 9th:

Left HEDAMARE at 8 for KOROKA after more delay with carriers. The track in a sloppy condition. At 10 arrived at KOROKA, where Mr. Trollope has been building a store for the past 5 days. This work just about completed, it having been greatly held up because of the heavy rains.

Left cargo here for Mr. Trollope to bring in with his own stuff this afternoon and proceeded to KOROKA, arriving 11.50. Sched. with TARI at 12.15 was largely a washout. Reception quite good, but our transmission does not seem to be getting out at all.

Mr. Trollope arrived in at 2. whilst we were away, Mr. Speer and the police left here had completed my house except for small details, and made a good job of it. Moved out of the tent and into the house - we are all in semi-permanent quarters now.

Thursday 10th:

Most of this day spent in unpacking gear that has been crated for 3½ years, and in inspecting the camp. Very good progress, and several new native houses have been completed. We are rapidly assuming the appearance of a settled station.

The worst disturbance that we have had commenced at 11.30. A fight commenced between 4 visiting natives, one of whom accused

another of having stolen food from his garden. Women joined in, and the affair snowballed. At least 400 people were in and around the camp and all were pulled into it. The station labourers and carriers joined in, and it was some time before order could be restored.

This affords a perfect illustration of the excitable nature of the people. By the time order had been restored the originators of the fracas had fled, and word was sent out to them to come in and submit themselves to an enquiry, but have small hopes of them coming in. No cause for alarm over this affair at this stage of the game.

Because of the above, little food came in. Heavy rain in the afternoon and night. Guards set.

Friday 11th:

Awoke to fine, soaking rain that did not clear until 9.30.

At 10.00 Mr. Speer and Mr. Trollope departed the camp. Mr. Speer is to go in to FARI with witnesses for the Colonial on Const. LANDA, and Mr. Trollope is to try to find a suitable route for the eventual made road from HEDAMARE. He was asked to try to cut and peg the route, to save any more unnecessary work on the part of the people. Because of lack of supervision and direction, the HEDAMARE people have wasted a great deal of time and labour on roadwork that is impossible to use for vehicles, and I do not want this to happen again. We shall need their help and enthusiasm to get the road in.

The four remaining police plus a few carriers worked on the other station projects. Practically no people seen today, as a result of yesterday's affair, and rations were issued. Talked sternly to FUGURABA, the local headman, and pointed out that the Government could not stay in this area unless more food supplies were forthcoming, and he then went to spread the word. It is time the people realised that they have certain responsibilities towards us, and that life is not all a matter of receiving steel and shell for grass, stones and bush timber.

Some late rain. Guards set.

Saturday 12th:

Slight cold rain in the early morning.

About 200 people turned up, with a good supply of sweet potato of better than average quality for this area. No repercussions at all.

Issues made to the labourers. Contacted FARI at noon on the TRP-I, but again the contact was unsatisfactory. We receive well, but do not appear to be getting out.

Rain recommenced at 1.45 and fell for the rest of the day and into the night.

Guards set.

Sunday 13th:

Observed. A fine day. We had quite a few visitors and sufficient food was purchased. More building materials also to hand.

Guards set.

Monday 14th:

Generally fine, with scattered showers.

Station inspection, and the rest of the day spent on the patrol report.

A quiet day, with few visitors. Nevertheless sufficient food was available. A medium sized pig was brought in for purchase, and a new half-axe offered. However the owner would not accept this

28

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 28th. July:

Departed TARI for the basecamp at HEDAMARE at 9.15. Followed the usual route, which was in excellent order, and arrived at 2.50.

Met Mr. Trollope on the road, coming back from HEDAMARE to the Forward Camp for another relay of stores. Mr. Trollope left TARI on the 23rd.

Plenty of food purchased and a lot of visitors to camp.

Friday 29th:

A letter arrived in from Mr. Crellin at II asking for my assistance in the PETA area, where there had been some fighting. Came up on the TRF-I at 12.15 as requested by Mr. Crellin in his letter but could make no contact.

At 12.45 moved off for the PETA area with 6 police and 10 carriers. Walked steadily, few natives being sighted. One or two men whom we managed to talk to could give us little news of the position in the PETA area.

At 5.25 camped on the old A.P.C. PETA campsite, without having sighted the TARI party. Practically no natives seen, although they could be heard. Posted guards and warned all to be on the alert, but the night was very quiet.

Saturday 30th:

Broke camp at 7.30 after waiting in vain for the very dense fog to lift. Proceeded along the track towards the station, and at 7.50 contacted Mr. Crellin and linked up with him.

The party moved up to the North but could make no contact with the PETA people. The fog remained with us for hours and greatly impeded the search for natives. Finally met Mr. Esdale's section of the party, and it was decided that I was to return to my work whilst the TARI party returned to the station.

Returned to HEDAMARE to find Mr. SPEER in residence. At 4.30 Mr. Trollope arrived in with a load of stuff from the road camp near PAROANDA - he just beat heavy rain. He brought through most of the gear, but had to leave some under canvas near the TAGARI crossing because of a shortage of carriers.

Plenty of food was purchased.

Heavy rain at night.

Sunday 31st:

The residue of the cargo arrived in. The usual large crowd of people in and around the camp. Issues made. More rain.

Monday 1st. August:

Enquiry held into assault case involving two of our personnel. Spent this day in overhauling our patrol gear, the cargo and in drying out the tentage.

Arranged for carriers in the morning. A warm day with no rain.

Tuesday 2nd:

No sign of the promised carriers, and at 9 I decided to move off for MURI to prepare the camp, leaving Mr. Trollope to bring up the patrol gear as soon as possible. Mr. Speer will be remaining at HEDAMARE to look after the stores and to do medical work. He will come up to join us as soon as a suitable station site is located.

Retraced our previous route to MURI Camp. A tremendous amount of trouble with the carriers that I had managed to collect, and it seems very likely that we may have difficulty in persuading the HEDAMARE to

27

Some very nice rolls of woven pitpit material came in from two local men. This product was of good quality, and both men were paid new tomahawks. It is gratifying to see the way in which these people are beginning to realize that they can earn good pay by assisting us with building materials.

Some rain in the afternoon and night.

Tuesday 15th: Most of this day spent in mapping and on clerical jobs.

Local Headman PUGURABA was today provisionally appointed a Village Constable, on the suggestion of Mr. Cole. He was immensely proud of his new uniform, and drew admiring glances from the local people. He persisted in leaving intact his great wig, and thus presented a somewhat unusual sight.

Plenty of food in, plus some building materials. Some 150 people in camp.

Inspected the station in the afternoon, in between showers of rain. Confirmed arrangements by letter with Mr. Crellin at TARI for the airdrop of supplies in LAVANI.

Guards set.

Wednesday 16th:

A fine morning. Contacted TARI at midday, the reception for once being really good. Tari advised that Mr. Speer was leaving for KOBOKA that morning, so sent off a line of carriers to meet him.

A very quiet afternoon, with only a handful of visitors. Some food purchased.

Headman PUGURABA is very pleased with himself - he spends nearly all of his time on the station and is even more helpful now that he has received a mark of the esteem of the Government.

Another wet afternoon. Guards set.

Thursday 17th:

Was very pleased to see that a local man, who has been working steadily every day on the station, completing a sheet of woven pitpit matting, this morning completed his task. He was well paid. These people usually lack the temperament to sit down patiently to weave sufficient material to warrant the payment of a tomahawk, and usually bring in small lots that are paid for in 12" and 16" knives - an inferior trade locally.

Mr. Speer arrived in in the afternoon, bringing with him a portable typewriter for the use of the patrol - very welcome.

Bad rain in the afternoon and night. Despite this, over 200 men and women visited the camp, and I commenced to talk over the idea of negotiating formal 'mogas' to finish all local fights. The headmen were quite enthusiastic, and it was a fruitful afternoon. Most of the local people are fed up with incessant fighting, and they mostly promised to get the mogas under way immediately. Some men started the fascinating task of preliminary argument right there and then.

Eventually, I came to an agreement with the headmen: all fighting in the country within eyeshot of the camp is to cease, and the necessary formalities are to be finalised by the time we get back from LAVANI.

Guards set.

Friday 18th:

A fine morning, with heavy rain in the afternoon and night. Mr. Trollope arrived in at 4, after having pegged a pilot

track for the eventual vehicular road between the half-way store and KOROKA. He reported that it will take further investigation to locate a suitable route over the HEDAMARE ridge into the head of the HASSIA Valley.

A large number of people in camp, and a fair supply of sweet potato was purchased.

Guards posted.

Saturday 19th:

A very heavy fog, which soon cleared into a fine day.

Some payments of steel made to some of our local helpers - issues made. The police were also paid for the first time in some months. Banking business later. All monies, of course, are sent out from TARI.

Quite a number of visitors, and some poor quality food purchased.

Fine night. Guards set.

Sunday 20th:

Observed. Some building materials and food purchased from the small number of visitors.

Rain at night. Guards set.

Monday 21st:

A fine day. Some 150 people in camp, and we did a fair trade. This day mostly spent in preparing to move off for LAVANI. Tentage thoroughly overhauled and extra blankets and flannel shirts issued to police and carriers.

We had a schedule with TARI at 12.15 - readability very poor. I do not think that the TRP - 1 is as efficient a set as the ATR - 4.

A wet night: guards posted.

Tuesday 22nd:

A last-minute mail arrived in per runner from TARI with items requiring attention, so departure was postponed until tomorrow.

Day spent on clerical work. About 30 KOROKAS have asked permission to accompany us to LAVANI for the purpose of trading. This was readily granted them, but all were warned that they would have to find their own food. It is gratifying to me to see how anxious the locals now are to accompany us to new areas. They would very probably have turned tail and fled had such a request been made six months ago.

A rainy night: guards set.

Wednesday 23rd:

Left Basecamp 8.20 on patrol, accompanied by Mr. Speer, 9 police, 30 carriers and an interpreter (Angobe). Moved up the Hundia Valley on a slightly different route to that used on our trip back from the Dama, crossing the range and arriving at our old campsite of ARAWUNI at 12.15. Here we camped.

Our camp of 5 months ago still standing, and we received many visitors. Practically no food, and issues of rice and meat made.

Rain commenced in the late afternoon. Mr Speer gave treatments to locals.

Guards posted.

Thursday 24th:

Left camp at 6.50 for LAVANI, using our previous route. Last carriers arrived at our previous valley campsite at

track for the eventual vehicular road between the half-way store and KOROGA. He reported that it will take further investigation to locate a suitable route over the HEDAMARE ridge into the head of the MAGGIA Valley.

A large number of people in camp, and a fair supply of sweet potato was purchased.

Guards posted.

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Our camp of 5 months ago still standing, and we received many visitors. Practically no food, and issues of rice and meat made.

Rain commenced in the late afternoon. Mr Speer gave treatments to locals.

Guards posted.

Thursday 24th:

Left camp at 6.50 for LAVANI, using our previous route. Last carriers arrived at our previous valley campsite at

11.10.

Few people seen on the track but they seemed pleased to see us again. We were told that food was still short in the valley.

Among the small number of visitors to camp was KALING KALING, the Headman who greatly assisted us on the first visit. He confirmed the acute food shortage, but promised to try and help us with a little sweet potato to break down the rice and meat diet that is hardly sufficient for our Western Highlands carriers.

In the afternoon Mr. Speer and myself, with half the police and carriers, moved out into the valley to prepare the drop site for the drop expected tomorrow.

No rain. A cold clear night. Guards set.

Friday 25th:

Awoke to icy, drizzling rain and an overcast sky. Police and carriers felt the effects of the cold night - we are at a height of 7,050 feet.

Spent the day waiting for the aircraft, although we had little hope that it would be able to get into the valley. The aircraft apparently tried to get in during mid-morning; we could hear the engines. However, no business resulted.

Heavy rain commenced at noon. Nevertheless, some 50 women and 100 men under KALING came across the valley to camp, with a small quantity of the familiar, miserable Lavanian sweet potato. Talked with the people for a time, and they seemed friendly but timid.

Mr. Speer gave treatments, and broached the chief aim of his visits: the collection of blood samples. Not much visible response.

A fine, very cold night. Guards set.

Saturday 26th:

Heavy fog on arising, which later cleared. Sent off three police and six carriers to the drop site to wait for the plane by the smoke fires. Everybody else kept off the drop site and out of harm's way.

People commenced to come in early - 60 women and about 150 men, mainly from across the valley. A small quantity of very poor food was purchased. Talked to these natives, trying to obtain information.

Commenced preparations for the traverse. There was no sign of the plane all morning. At 12.30 a large crowd of our visitors started back home across the valley, and at 1.30 we noticed a large cloud of thick black smoke coming up from the pituit just behind the drop site. We later discovered that our visitors had fired the scrub on their way back. At this crucial moment the 'Horseman' came in, high over the pass. Apparently the extra smoke did not seriously hamper the pilot, for he made three runs and made a good drop. We recovered 99%, the only loss being a small amount of flour. About 900 - 1000 lbs. of rations received.

The Lavanians were very impressed by the drop, and helped us bring in the cargo to camp.

Too late to commence chaiming. Issued rice and meat. The people have promised to assist us with building materials for the proposed basecamp here.

Another bitterly cold night. Guards set.

Sunday 27th:

Heavy valley fog, which lifted at 8.30. Left camp with 2 police and 6 carriers to commence the traverse, leaving Mr. Speer in camp to try and get his blood slides, and to supervise the construction of the small basecamp.

Moved back up the track towards the pass, and commenced the traverse from the timberline, cutting back to the camp. I have decided to run the line roughly to follow the timberline, and from the fixed positions so obtained to plot in the main peaks, etc., by resection. Lavani is so large, and the going so difficult, that this task will probably keep me going for the next few weeks.

After 3 1/2 hours camp was reached, and the afternoon was spent in chaining across the entrance to this small gorge that leads to the pass. Returned camp at 4.15. It was immediately apparent today that the work will be slow, mainly because of the rough nature of the characteristic lavani pitpit scrub, but partly because of the difficulty of doing this job with completely untrained natives.

Mr. Speer reported a total lack of success with his blood slides.. Again very noticeable that these people resent questioning. They will take just so much of it before getting up and going off.

Treatments were given despite the absolute refusal to allow the taking of blood slides. A good start made on the basecamp. This area - PURUGS, the campsite being known as PEREGE - is very sparsely inhabited. Only 4 houses seen today.

Heavy rain. Guards set.

Monday 28th:

A fine morning. Continued with the traverse, all other personnel onto the basecamp building job.

Made our way back to a previous station and continued to chain along the northern valley slopes - the usual mixture of pitpit scrub, scrub and bush. Returned to camp at 2.15 because of threatening weather that turned into very heavy rain at 4.15. It is simply too cold here at the best of times to risk getting wet if it can be avoided.

Plotted the traverse to date. Mr. Speer reported about 160 visitors in camp, mainly from across the valley. Still no success with his slides. The people brought in building supplies for which they were paid in shell.

A rumour that many people have 'gone bush' until we leave the area. One man told Mr. Speer that we were not welcome, and to get out. Our questioning and general investigations are making them nervous apparently.

A small amount of miserable sweet potato was traded, but rice and meat had to be issued. We gave good ration issues, necessary because of the unfamiliar cold. Wet night; guards set.

Tuesday 29th:

An early start on the traverse, leaving Mr. Speer at the camp to continue with his work.

Usual slow and painful progress. Went on without stopping, returning to camp at 3 p.m. Heavy rain commenced at 3.30, continuing on into the night.

Mr. Speer reported some 20 females and 60 males in camp - no slides taken, but treatments given; a small amount of food was purchased.

Good progress on the basecamp buildings - two, both approximately 18' x 20', with raised floors because of the wet, swampy ground.

We have to send off three police and six carriers in the morning for KOROSA to bring up sugar, tea, salt and tobacco, as these items were omitted from the drop and are essential to keep the personnel happy at this altitude. Should be quite safe, as Lavani guides are going with them.

Wet, cold night; guards set.

31

Wednesday 30th:

Today we had to put down the third lot of pit latrines since coming to this camp. Because of the super-saturated condition of the ground, they fill with water in a day or so.

Continued with the traversing. It is going to take longer than I had planned for to complete, mainly because of the terrain difficulties. From the air I have no doubt that the floor of the valley would look flat and clear, but it is a different matter from the ground.

Arrived back at camp at 3.15, with another heavy downfall on our heels, which lifted at 5.15. A fairly good pile of food in, although the quality is still deplorable. About 150 visitors, but Mr. Speer reported that there were few new faces.

Several of the patrol line have had colds, and Constable MORABARI a slight touch of dysentery which was treated by Mr. Speer.

Basecamp houses well on the way towards completion. A fine, very chill night. Guards posted.

Thursday 1st, December, 1955:

Spent the morning tying in the course of the TUMBUDU RIVER with the fixed and plotted traverse line by means of offshoots. Returned to camp at 1.

Mr. Speer continued the contact in camp. He has almost given up hope of being able to complete his planned survey. A small amount of food in - rations were issued.

In the afternoon we moved into the new houses and were at last able to get our airdrop supplies up off the cold wet ground. At a headcount later, we found about 100 in camp, but all of them by now familiar faces. I have seen few traces of population on this eastern side of the valley. Most of our visitors are from across the way.

Constable MORABARI well on the way to recovery.

A fine, cold night. Guards were set.

Friday 2nd:

Awoke to fine, icy rain that showed no signs of finishing, so could not do anything on the traverse today.

Despite the steady rain, the largest number of visitors we have had to date came in - well over 200. They assisted in the thatching of the roof of the police and labour quarters - which have still to be completed. Noticeable that these people do not seem to worry much about getting their wigs wet, in sharp contradistinction to the Huris, who immediately cover their wigs at the slightest sign of rain.

Constable YAPUT came down with a slight touch of pneumonia, which was treated by Mr. Speer. Other members have colds and various aches and pains.

In the early afternoon the police and carriers arrived in from KOROKA with the extra supplies. They had no trouble. They used a different pass to the one we used - it is the PURU Pass and ends up at our old campsite of PIUNGONGA, cutting about an hour off the trip. (See map).

A thoroughly miserable, depressing day. Guards set.

Saturday 3rd:

A heavy fog which lifted at 8.30.

Left camp and moved down to the southern end of the valley. The new camp was set up on the banks of the TUMBUDU, the ground being considerably harder and drier than around the first camp.

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32

Camp was set up at 11.5, after some trouble with the owner of the land who objected to our presence. However, it became apparent that he thought we were going to put in another basecamp, and after he had been assured that we would be camping for a few days only he withdrew his objections and allowed us to camp.

A fair population in the immediate vicinity, and many small scattered gardens. There was a minor clash involving two of our carriers and a local man over firewood in the afternoon. The carriers were reprimanded and compensation was paid to the injured party.

A warm, sunny afternoon. Very occasionally LAVANI puts on a perfect bit of weather, and it's then a joy to be in the place.

Later in the afternoon many people came in and the contact was good. However, when I started to mention the oil deposits talking ceased, and the people made off.

Constable YAPUT still sick, but improving. A small amount of food in, but rations had to be issued. Fine cold night. Guards set.

Camp: PEROGO (MUGWA No.2 GROUP). Height 7,150'.

Sunday 4th:

An overcast morning. Moved out to continue the traverse, but did not get far before the rain started again and was forced to return to camp at 10.

It fined up later in the afternoon, and some people came to camp with a small quantity of food. Mr. Speer once again could get no slides but did give treatments. A big piece of arrowhead was cut out of one gentleman who had been a bit slow to dodge.

Constable YAPUT recovered. A fine night. Guards set.

Monday 5th:

Left camp on the traverse, leaving Mr. Speer to continue with the contact.

The usual slow and difficult progress. The plot of the traverse is working out well, with a slight error that is unavoidable with a 2" compass and unskilled labour.

At 2.15 the rain started again, forcing our return to camp. Much time is being lost through the practically incessant rain - and very icy rain it is, too.

Plotted progress. Mr. Speer reported a quiet day in camp, with only 25 women and 45 men in with a small quantity of food. The local headman cleared off during the night, apparently because he feared or resented further questioning on the oil deposits.

A rainy night. Guards were posted.

Tuesday 6th:

The coldest night we have had, and nobody got much sleep.

Retraced our steps to yesterday's last station and continued with the traverse. At noon reached the edge of the western valley sides, overlooking a deep gorge showing signs of fair population. Rain commenced at 12.5 and we were again forced to return to camp, soaking wet.

Mr. Speer climbed a small spur at the rear of the camp during the morning and could make out traces of a small scattered population a little to the south.

Very few visitors and practically no food. Heavy and continuous rain. Guards set.

Wednesday 7th:

A dull cloudy morning. Decided to remain in camp to do some plotting and to talk to the people.

33

Again few visitors and little food. Mr. Speer has now given up all hope of getting his blood slides. The people are too suspicious and uncertain of our aims. They - understandably enough - cannot understand why anybody would want to collect their blood, and they cannot work out why I am walking around the place cutting tracks and putting in pegs. Our attempts at explanation fell upon unyielding ears.

In the afternoon there was a sudden commotion just down the ridge from camp. It appeared that several of the people who had visited camp nursed some old hatred that flared up on the way out of camp. A violent fight commenced. One side started to call out to our carriers for assistance, but I refused to interfere. This was a purely domestic quarrel and no concern of ours. In any case it soon fizzled out and no serious damage was done.

Rain commenced at 11.15 and continued with occasional breaks for most of the afternoon. Even this camp, sited on a small hard ridge, is becoming sadder from the constant rain.

Issues made. Health of the police and carriers appears to be good. Guards set.

Thursday 8th:

Awoke to cold, drifting rain that was to continue for most of the day.

Waited for some time for it to clear, but as it showed no signs of doing so decided to move anyway, as the traverse is now too far away for me to continue from this camp.

Crossed the valley in icy rain, moving through the characteristic pitpit scrub for most of the journey. Quite a few houses and gardens seen. Moved up onto a high ridge commanding a fine view of the valley and camped, still in rain, at 10 a.m. Very few visitors because of the rain, although this is - for LAVANI - a good population centre.

Some little quantity of poor sweet potato in. About 200 yards behind the camp there was a great deal of yelling and abuse, and we came out of the tent to see a Lavani man thrashing his wife with a length of stick. Apparently she wanted some of our salt and so dug up some sweet potato that was the exclusive property of her lord and master - she was now paying the penalty. Did not interfere at first, but as the man continued his assault we became afraid lest he do her real harm, so I stepped in and stopped it.

The usual tremendous confusion that we have come to expect when we ask quite ordinary questions of these people. They appear to be afraid to give us the correct names of their groups, tracks and everything else. After a mention of the oil deposits brought the too familiar response, it was decided to abandon all hope of seeing the deposits. To persist would only prejudice the limited success we have had with the people.

A cold and miserable night. Guards set.

Camp: TANUBE (XARUA GROUP). Elevation 7,450'.

Friday 9th:

Rained on and off all day. Decided to give the traverse a go, and moved off with my usual 2 police and 6 carriers leaving Mr. Speer to further the contact in camp.

Retraced our steps to the last station, and chained down into the gorge and up to the campsite, arriving 2.35 p.m. Mr. Speer reported some 30 women and 50 men in camp. A very small amount of sweet potato, and again issues were made.

Plotted the traverse - this is a good camp for bearings. This morning a party was sent over to Camp 1 to bring over some of our supplies left in the basecamp. The party returned with no trouble.

56

People refused to guide us into the bush to the West, where there is a chance that the oil deposits are to be found, although they were quite happy to guide us up or down the valley.

Constables WARISMA and MORABARI down with very severe colds. Mr. Speer also not the best. I do believe that the patrol personnel are not very impressed with Lavani - and that goes for whites as well as natives.

Rations issued and guards set. Another rainy night.

Saturday 10th:

A chill morning. Leaving Mr. Speer to look after the camp, I again left for the traverse. Continued to cut along the general line of the foothills, through dense pitpit scrub in the main, and passed many houses and gardens. A good number of armed men hung onto our flanks all morning, and would not approach. On several occasions owners of gardens protested bitterly when the line seemed to go too close to their gardens.

Intermittent showers all morning. Returned to camp at 2, to learn from Mr. Speer that practically nobody was in camp all morning. Through the glasses he could see almost the whole population following the path of the traverse from nearby vantage-points.

Later in the afternoon people did come in, and again the purpose of the traverse was explained. A few treatments - both constables seem a little better.

Issues made. Guards set. A rainy night.

Sunday 11th:

Dense valley fog delayed our departure from this camp until 8.30. Plenty of assistance from the KARUA people - they are obviously delighted to see that we are on our way.

Moved to the northern end of the valley, being met at his boundary by KAING. He escorted us through to a good campsite set high up on the pitpit slopes overlooking the LAVANI lakes. About 200 men thronged the camp whilst it was being erected, but almost all of these were familiar faces. The last cargo got in at 11.5 with Mr. Speer.

Talked to KAING and his fellows, but skirted clear of controversial subjects. Carefully explained the purpose of the traverse and assured the people that they could pull out the pegs as soon as we leave the valley. KAING, in his capacity as an old campaigner and companion of ours, assured the rest that it was even as I had said, and that it was'nt all some deep, devious plot to steal the land.

Whilst camp was being erected I pushed my way up to a small ridge at the back, with KAING, to see if there were any traces of population to the north-west, but as reported, there was nothing but heavy bush. KAING told me that there were two small groups called GWAREA and GIARARO some 3 days walk north - these would undoubtedly be the small populations noted by Mr. Roberts on the map of the D.C.A. Aerial Survey of '954. There will not be the time to visit them this patrol, unfortunately. They are apparently small groups only.

A small quantity of food in, but we had to make issues. Tomorrow another line will be sent back to the first camp to bring up more of our supplies.

A fine day - the first for some time. Mr. Speer gave treatments. A good dry camp, but very exposed to the strong winds that often sweep the valley.

Guards set.

Camp: TARAKEBO (MUGWA No.1 GROUP). Height 7,450'.

Monday 12th:

Another wet night. Continued with the traverse, leaving Mr. Speer to look after the contact at camp. The same sort of country and very slow progress.

Extremely hot for a change. Returned to camp at 2.5. Mr. Speer reported a small number of people in only, and there was very little food. He gave some treatments, and extracted $3\frac{1}{2}$ " of arrowhead out of an aged gentleman's leg. Mr. Speer thought that it was very likely that the arrowhead had been in the leg for 10 - 15 years.

KALING again showed up in camp, but would not talk freely. A start was made today on the basecamp to be erected here - the same size and type as the other.

Issues made. A fine but cold night. Guards set.

Tuesday 13th:

A dense heavy fog that did not lift until 10. Remained in camp plotting the traverse and talking to the people.

Good progress on the camp. The locals assisted us. This camp is built on a high ridge, with well-drained ground, so we will not put in raised floors. Warmer at this height to build on the ground if the conditions are favourable.

About 150 men and women in camp, and a fair amount of the usual miserable lavani sweet potato was purchased. Isolated showers of rain - heavy falls at the southern end of the valley.

Guards set. Ditterly cold night.

Wednesday 14th:

Early morning rain. A fine morning later, and got away on the traverse leaving Mr. Speer at the camp. Good progress, and got in over 30 pegs - the best to date. After 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours returned to camp.

Mr. Speer said about 100 visitors put in an appearance. He is disturbed because the old man that he operated on for the removal of the arrowhead has not come back to camp for the necessary treatment. The old chap refuses to come.

Rain commenced in the late afternoon and continued on and off into the night. Some small quantity of food purchased. Rice and meat issued.

Guards set.

Thursday 15th:

A chill, wet night.

Departed for the traverse. Slow and difficult progress over marshy country, sparsely populated. Rain threatened at 2.30, and as we have been steadily chaining away from the camp we were caught and thoroughly soaked. Returned to camp at 3.10.

Mr. Speer reported about 100 visitors, and he purchased a small amount of food. Still no sign of the old gentleman due for treatment. We must unfortunately take the attitude that it's his own lookout.

The camp well on the way, and the people are helping with the work.

Plotted the traverse to date - as I expected, accuracy has tended to work off but for all practical purposes the finished map should be sufficiently accurate.

A cold, wet night. Guards set.

Friday 16th: Fine rain on awakening, clearing at 8.30. Got away on the traverse, which is very nearly complete. Continued through the usual scrub and marsh, making good progress over the open patches.

During the morning the weather was slowly building up to the north-west, and it appeared obvious that we would be soaked again - no light matter in this climate. At 12.30, as we were putting in the 30th. peg today, we were hit by a storm that beat anything I've experienced in New Guinea. A solid, driving wall of icy water hit us, driven almost horizontal by a high wind. Absolutely impossible to see more than a few feet and hard to keep our feet. The weather side of our faces nearly froze from the bitter, stinging cold.

Moved back to camp, an hour away, as quickly as possible. The first squall lasted for about 25 minutes, and then settled down into soaking, constant rain. As a result there were few visitors in camp and no food to speak of. Issues again made.

During the night Constable VENDARE - one of the police caught with me in the rainstorm - developed feverish symptoms with badly swollen testicles. Mr. Speer treated him - said it was a result of the wetting.

I would like to have had the journalistic gentleman who christened Lavani 'Shangri-la' with me today - I warrant he'd call it by another, less romantic, name.

Guards set.

Saturday 17th: Rain on awakening. A lot of thunder and it seemed obvious that there would be steady rain for most of the day. So remained in camp plotting the traverse. The map can be completed from this point by triangulation using the bearings taken at fixed points all over the valley.

Constable VENDARE still feverish but should recover without any trouble.

Bitterly cold rain kept us confined to camp with few visitors and little food. Issues again made. The basecamp is just about finished. I am sure that future patrols will welcome these camps.

Made some payments of steel and shell to KAING and other influential men for their assistance, and also for the purpose of inducing them to look after the basecamps.

A very fine pig purchased. It must have weighed close to 100 lbs. which is good for this part of the world. The second only that we have been able to purchase this patrol.

Wet night. Guards set.

Sunday 18th: Warmer morning. Spent a good deal of the time on the map with the assistance with names of KAING. As we intend to move off tomorrow, had a last-minute attempt to get something definite on the oil, but again without any success. Perhaps the next patrol will do better - it should, since it will not have to upset the people by carrying out a traverse.

A fair number of visitors, including several men who were very keen to come in to KOROBA for the Christmas celebrations. These were encouraged to accompany the patrol.

No food at all in - issued some of the last of our supplies. Very cold, as usual. Guards set.

Monday 19th:

A cold, wet night.

Departed at 8 for our first camp, eagerly assisted by the people. Crossed the marshy valley floor through most uncomfortable marsh and swamp interspersed with the usual pitpit scrub.

The last carriers got in at 11, thoroughly tired from mud-wading. We moved into the basecamp houses - a small amount of work was still to be done on the labour quarters, and this was soon out of the way.

A tomahawk was stolen from one of the Western Highlands carriers coming across the swamp - XAING promised that he would try to get it back and would then bring it in to KOROBA.

Very cold, although Lavani relented sufficiently to give us a truly magnificent sunset on this last night. Issued rice and meat, which left sufficient for tomorrow.

Wet night. Guards set.

Tuesday 20th:

Left LAVANI VALLEY for KOROBA BASECAMP at 8.00 - took the new PURU Pass. A little more climbing necessary to get to the pass level, which is here around 8,500 feet. Down the other side through rough limestone to the slopes of MOGROFUGA.

We joined the road used on the reconnaissance patrol and passed our old campsite at FIUNGGONGA, continuing across MOGROFUGA to the NAGGIA VALLEY slopes and so to the basecamp. The last carriers did not get in until 4, and were in an exhausted condition. It is too hard a track for a one-day journey and will in future make it 2 days.

Everything in good order at KOROBA and Mr. Frollope reported that he had had no trouble at all with the local people.

END OF PATROL DIARY

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS :

(A) NATIVE AFFAIRS : KOROBA AREA.

The patrol has experienced no difficulty in establishing itself in the Hundia-Naggia area. The people have been quite co-operative - considering their very primitive state and the lack of previous extensive contact - and have tended to improve in this respect. These people are very conscious of the concrete benefits to be gained from the presence of the Government in their midst. They are very eager to obtain our steel and shell and have shown themselves to be willing to trade some food, building materials and - to a markedly lesser extent - their labour. All in all, I don't think that we could logically have expected a much better response from them.

The position here today is that we can expect some assistance in carrying duties, in the construction of houses, in the manufacture of pitpit matting and in the supply of food. When I called for local assistance to carry to the MARENDA BASIN and LAVANI, the response was unexpectedly good. Young local natives eagerly seized the opportunity of 'seeing the world' in comparative safety. Although many men have visited outlying areas, a great many more have never dared to venture far away from their own land, as they lack the essential blood, marriage or trade affiliations necessary

to safe travel. The power of the Government, in the primitive sense of the superior force represented in the police and their rifles, has been generally acknowledged without the necessity of showing further proof than the occasional shooting of a pig. It is, of course, quite understandable that we represent to these primitive people a superior, and in some respects repressive, force in this early stage and as yet little more.

As a matter of routine precaution only, and not through any fear of necessity, a 24 hour armed guard has been maintained over the Basecamp since its establishment. However, it is considered safe to discontinue this guard in the New Year - although a close watch will still be kept. It is felt that our presence here has been fully accepted by the people. The price and boundaries of the basecamp land - some 28 acres - have been fixed and agreed upon and payment will soon be made. We have erected our buildings and commenced our roads. Wives and children of police and P.M.S. personnel are coming in and are the objects of much interest. The most powerful local headman - TUCURABA - has been given a Village Constable's uniform - on the advice of the District Commissioner - purely as an experiment. The experiment certainly seems to be succeeding, although I feel that it is a little early to make a concrete recommendation.

In short, we are a going concern and can safely indicate to the people that we trust them, by discontinuing the armed guard.

A further mark of our progress here is the fact that even now moga are being conducted between hitherto hostile groups close to the Basecamp, with the object of bringing local wars to an end. No attempt has been made to date to actively interfere in local fighting, save for the stern injunction that carriers on the supply route must not be interfered with. The current moga activity has come about partly as a result of the usual talks given to the people, and partly through the initiative of TUCURABA and other important men. The people apparently are beginning to realize that the old ways must eventually end, and naturally we have endeavoured to foster this realization in every way.

Before leaving for LAVANI VALLEY in November, I told a group of important men that by the time the patrol returned to HOROBA I hoped to hear that all groups within eyeshot had reconciled their differences and resolved not to fight. I also warned them that the New Year would see the beginnings of actual Government interference in fighting in the Mundia-Maggia Valley. I feel sure that we will have little difficulty in keeping the peace within this small valley - although undoubtedly our ability to do so will have to be demonstrated once or twice before the lesson takes hold. Once the peace is established here it will tend to spread of its own accord and as patrols operate. In this matter it is as well to acknowledge the truth of the old maxim, 'make haste slowly'.

As the patrol diary shows, the news of the establishment of Horoba Basecamp quickly spread as far north as GARE KAPLAGU. Small groups of people from various areas visited by Mr. Speer and myself earlier this year are constantly coming in to see us. Many ask for work, and in the interests of good administration this is given to them for a few weeks. At the end of this period they depart, the richer by a tomahawk or knife, good ambassadors for the future.

When we first came to Horoba there were very few houses and gardens in the immediate vicinity. It is noticeable that the people are beginning to come in closer to camp. New gardens are being cleared, new houses built on many of the hitherto-empty ridges and flats. This tendency is also being encouraged.

A very potent factor in the native contact is, and has been, the medical attention and treatments given by Mr. Speer. Natives are travelling in from outlying areas for teeth and arrow extractions

39

in particular. As noted in the report of the reconnaissance patrol, the people show an extraordinary eagerness for medical treatment that is unique, in my experience, for primitive people.

Mr. Speer plans the construction of wards to enable him to receive and treat inpatients. This work will be carried out whilst I am patrolling again to the north. He should have no difficulty in getting patients. I think that a Native Hospital here will have an excellent administrative effect and am very eager for the work to be done.

Mention should be made of the several small incidents noted in the diary. It is hoped that a wrong impression of these people has not been given by the mention of these isolated incidents. They can readily be explained by a reference to the temperament of the Duna and Huri-Duna people.

They are a most likeable people but are mercurial in temperament, very emotional and with a strong sense of personal dignity. I consider them quicker to anger than the Kukulakus, but quick also to revert to calm. They love gesture and oratory, and yet become most uneasy at detailed questioning. Often a crowd of a hundred men will abruptly spring to their feet and race away in roaring defiance if they consider that they have been wronged or slighted. In the initial stages we experienced a tremendous amount of difficulty with the carrying up of supplies from Hedamare. On many occasions great crowds of men would line up to receive payment for a dozen carrier-loads. Even though 90% of them merely walked behind the cargo - admittedly ready to assist if need be - all would demand full payment in shell for the carry. Young boys of 8 or 10 who would perhaps carry a billycan would consider themselves entitled to the full adult rate of pay.

This was an issue that had to be faced, and the people were told over and over again that we simply could not afford to pay everybody who felt like accompanying a cargo line. One appreciates and understands their attitude: we call for carriers to assist with the cargo, and they answer the call - therefore, they should receive pay even if there is insufficient cargo for the employment of them all. In practice, if we admitted this line of reasoning all of the cowrie shell in New Guinea would hardly satisfy our needs. Attempts to assign loads to individuals, on the theory that only these would receive payment, met with no success. These people see no reason why they should not assist each other with their loads. Accordingly, there were stormy scenes when we attempted to pay for the number of loads carried, instead of paying individually. Angrily the people would refuse the payment offered and would stampede out of camp, hurling defiance. And yet the same people would blithely turn up in camp the next day with sweet potato to trade - at the next call for assistance, out they would go again, and the whole thing would be repeated.

Eventually a compromise was reached, and we have little trouble now. We allow - roughly - 2 men for each I man load. Anybody else who wishes to accompany the line may do so, but on the plain understanding that they will not be paid. Everybody is more or less satisfied with this, and it suits us - even though our shell expenditure is higher than it might have been. The HEDAMARE people have been a source of trouble with the carrying. The construction of the half-way store has eased the position considerably, however, and things have gone smoothly for some time.

The only two incidents that approached real trouble are described in the diary (entries for Friday August 26th. and Thursday November 10th.)

40

Given understanding - and on due occasion firm - handling, the people should respond readily, for they are basically a fair-minded, happy natured lot. It remains essential for the officer to always bear in mind the volatile, even flamboyant nature of the natives, and to make due allowance for it.

Native Affairs : AREA S.W. TO MARENDA BASIN.

A cross-section of people were visited during the patrol to the MARENDA (MANUNDA) Basin. The MOGOROFUGAS are situated about 3 hours from KOROBA, and were contacted by the reconnaissance patrol. Much the same remarks apply to these people as to the KOROBAS, except that they have had less contact with us. For quite a while the Mogorofugas refused to come in to the Basecamp, but eventually they started to visit us and are now quite regular in their appearances. They are HURI-DUNAS, similar in type to the people of the HUNDIA-NAGGIA.

Sporadic fighting and raiding takes place, but no attempt has been made to check this. We asked the people to try and reconcile their differences peacefully instead of by fighting, and told them that the Government would be glad to help to bring this about by initiating moga talks. In the case of groups who give the peaceful method a try, and are attacked in the process without provocation, assistance was promised.

S.S.W. of MOGOROFUGA is the small WABAFUGA Swamp, a part of which was first visited by Mr. A.D.O. Murdoch from Tari a couple of years ago. Like the Mogorofugas, the Wabafugas call themselves 'Dunas' but appear in fact to be Huri-Dunas. We got a good reception here. The people are not very numerous - probably not more than 1,000 - 1,200.

The patrol crossed the HANIMU RIVER above the junction with the TAGARI RIVER, and moved down the Tagari Valley and to the MARENDA Basin. Across the Tagari just past the junction are the AROMA, BUDA, WONGA, PII and IUMU peoples visited a short while previously by Mr. Crellin and myself. We had no fresh contact with these peoples on this occasion, but all seems well in the area from local reports.

There is a good population - of HURIS - from the TAGARI to the Basin. In all areas we were well received. Much fighting occurs throughout the entire area. As detailed in the diary - see entry for Monday October 24th. - one long established and costly war has been in force for many months. A suggestion to the people that they get together and hold a moga to finish the affair was well received. There is no doubt that in many instances both warring factions in these bloody little affairs become fed up with the constant fighting, and would gladly arrange a settlement if given the opportunity by a powerful - and disinterested - third party.

The MARENDA - also called MANUNDA - Basin is not heavily populated. There would be around 1,000 - 1,500 in and around the valley slopes. However, a station sited here would be in an admirable administrative position, within a day's walk of some thousands of people. I consider that a strip could be constructed by draining a part of the extensive level valley floor. This should not entail as much labour and time as one would think, because of the generally good drainage. I only wish I could find a suitable site around the lower TUMBUDU or PARU.

The Marendas are HURIS, not noticeably different from those of the TARI BASIN. The Basin has been visited before from LAKE KUTUBU - I think on 2 occasions.

Two lads accompanied the patrol back to TARI, but refused to remain there and are at present temporarily in employment at KOROBA. At the request of Mr. Crellin, I attempted to recruit natives from the Basin for work on the Tari airstrip. Quite a few did come on as far as the TAGARI River crossing, but here they turned back, probably through fear of the river which is here very dangerous.

The people of the Basin call themselves 'Marendas' but are known to the Huris of the Tagari as 'Manudas'.

Native Affairs : LAVANI VALLEY.

On the instructions of Mr. Cole, D.C., another patrol was conducted to this valley.

Actually this was the first real visit made to Lavani, since Mr. Zehoder - the first European to enter - spent but one night on the edge of the valley, and we ourselves only 2 nights on our initial visit. On this occasion we spent practically a month - 28 days - in the valley. Much fresh information was gathered and some of our previous impressions need to be corrected. It is, however, requested that the reader refers to the report of the reconnaissance patrol, to be read in conjunction with the present report.

We completely failed in one of the prime aims of this visit: an inspection of the oil deposits and anthropological information. Previously it was reported that the Lavanis were in every way similar to the outsiders. This still holds good, save only in one respect. They are an extremely secretive, wary lot, whom we found almost impossible to get to talk. The bitter, inhospitable nature of their land is apparently reflected in the people themselves.

I think that I previously overestimated the importance of the oil trade. Nobody entered the valley in search of oil whilst we were there. Nobody had any available samples of oil - or at least, if they did they kept them well hidden. People from all parts of the valley gave us the same story: the old man who used to handle the marketing and collection has died, and nobody else knows where to find the oil. However, there is obviously a very deep, superstitious awe of the oil deposits and their origins and the story given to us was possibly cooked up to get us off the scent. I thoroughly covered the valley floor in the course of traversing and could see no signs of oil scum on any of the many small ponds and streams, and it is probable that the oil is obtained from deposits well out into the bush. As unobtrusively as possible, both Mr. Speer and myself tried to get the required information, but invariably at the faintest hint of any interest in this forbidden subject, the atmosphere would change bleakly and abruptly. Previously friendly eyes refused to meet ours; informants began to sidle away; everybody was suddenly dumb. This applied even to KAIING, probably the most powerful man in the valley, and a member of our previous patrol. KAIING assisted us in every way this time, but upon the subject of the oil he would not speak.

Eventually I gave up asking about the oil. There would have been absolutely no justification for attempting to force the information out of the people by threats or persuasion. After my final request - for Mr. Speer and myself, with no native personnel with us, to view the oil deposits - was received in the same stony way the subject was not revived again until the last day in the valley. The people were beginning to resent the questioning, and a rumour was picked up that the people meant to attack us if we attempted to move out to try and locate the deposits for ourselves. Incidentally, I do not think that these would ever attack a patrol unless very severely provoked.

It must be remembered that this was the first real visit to Lavani (which should be pronounced LEVANI and not LAVANI) and future patrols should do better. The people were definitely uncertain of our motives. They could not understand the purpose behind the chain - and - compass traverse that was carried out. This traverse was a slow business and entailed the planting of pegs and the cutting of tracks. Many people asked me whether we were going to build a station here? or perhaps we wanted their land? I explained as best I could through the very poor interpreter the reason for the traverse; showed them the map in its various stages towards completion, and finally assured them that they could pull the posts out as soon as we left the valley. But they remained uneasy and unconvinced.

Two semi-permanent camps were built in Lavani for the use of future patrols. It is possible to get to most places in the valley from one or the other of these camps. They should considerably benefit future patrols: Lavani is by far the coldest, wettest place that I have been in, and definitely unsuitable for tents for any long period. I consider it fortunate that Mr. Speer was with the patrol, as his prompt treatments checked the many colds and fevers that developed among the patrol personnel.

Mr. Speer, too, was disappointed in his main aim of visiting the valley - the collection of blood slides. The people refused to have anything to do with them - not altogether surprisingly. Nevertheless, he did give many treatments - see further under "Medical and Health" Appendix.

Food was very short, once again, in the valley. The sweet potato seen here was, by and large, the poorest seen anywhere in the Duna area. We received an airdrop of supplies in Lavani, which enabled us to remain without straining the local food resources.

A chain-and-compass traverse was run of the valley floor, at the timberline. Although this entailed a lot of slow work, it is felt that it was justified in view of the tremendous interest aroused by Mr. Zehnder's 'discovery' of the valley (which was known to exist long before he entered it.) The completed map, which is forwarded with this report, is reasonably accurate and shows all groups, streams and main peaks. The work went very slowly because of the terrain and it proved to be impossible to visit the small GWAREA and GIARARO groups which are apparently 3 days to the north, because of the lack of time. I wanted to get back to Koroba before Xmas to enable Mr. Trollope to get away in good time to catch his boat for Sydney and A.S.O.P.A. In any case, after a month at around 7,500 feet, with constant rain and eating unaccustomed rice and tinned meat, the patrol carriers were more than anxious to descend to warmer climes.

The several tracks and passes into Lavani are marked on the map. It will be noted that two streams go under the N.E. wall of the valley and not one as formerly thought.

My previous estimate of the population was too high. This close examination shows that the figure would be between 800 and 1,000.

Because of the very poor soil, the Lavanis have small patches of garden scattered over a lot of country. There are many houses, too, occupied for part of the time only. Some of the pig shelters are as large as the average house. It is easy to understand, then, that from an aerial survey the population would appear to be greater than it is in fact.

Names of the various groups are shown on the map. An attempt was made to find out the nature of the groups, and their further sub-divisions if any. This information, and other related items, could not be obtained. We got so many flat contradictions and evasions - and downright deliberate lies - that it would be misleading to speculate. This is another matter which will probably be successfully dealt with by later patrols, operating with the benefit of the information contained in this, and the first, report.

The valley as a whole is correctly called LAVANI (even more correctly, LEVANI). The population lives in and around the timberline, the majority in the S.W. and N.W. corners. The valley floor was described before: it is generally marshy and the centre portion is called MUGARENIPUGWA. This swamp forms a boundary for the two types inhabiting Lavani. People to the north call their territory KARIBU. They have affiliations with the true DUNAS. Many of them are Dunas, members of groups who have both Duna and Lavani land. There is a good deal of coming and going, plus intermarriage, particularly between the MUGWA group (Lavani) and the KERABO group (Duna). In fact, the Lavani groups of TABORO and KIBOHARIGIA - inhabiting common ground - are breakaway DUNA groups.

43

In contradistinction, the people living on the southern valley sides call their territory HARUMA and they number amongst them many HURI-DUNAS. There are two passes leading directly to the MOCOROPUNGA area (see map) and there is again a lot of coming and going.

For further general information on this valley, please refer Tari P.R. No.7 - 1954/55.

BRIEF PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION :

The previous hasty estimate of the physical dimensions was proved inaccurate by the results obtained from the traverse run by this patrol.

From peak to peak the valley is roughly 12 miles long by 9 miles wide. The floor - from timberline to timberline - is a little over 6 miles long by 3 miles wide.

General floor level runs from 7,000 feet to 7,200 feet. The precipitous limestone valley walls undoubtedly range up to 12,000 - 12,500 feet. One pass used is at 8,150 feet, and the other around 8,500 feet.

The valley drains to the N.E. corner. The TUMUDU RIVER - which rises in the southern valley slopes from a hole in the rocky walls - disappears once again at the N.E. corner, to emerge and finally join the OM-LAGAIP-STICKLAND system. It carries practically all the water from the valley.

The marshy floor is made up of 5 low marshy slopes running N.E. by S.W. These slopes run generally parallel, with a fall of up to 50 - 60 feet from crest to crest. Not only are the intervening gullies - which carry streams all joining the TUMUDU - marshy, but also the crests.

The N.E. corner of the valley carries a number of small lakes, set in swamp. See map for names and disposition. It seems probable that the dimensions of the lakes change with the seasons, and the outlines of the lakes given are approximate only. These lakes harbour vast flocks of ducks and waterfowl of several kinds.

There is an extensive flat area in the region of the lakes that could probably be drained and made into a light aircraft strip - in the unlikely event of anybody ever wanting to live in the place.

We experienced constant icy rain. It rained on 20 of the days spent in the valley. Lavani has a reputation as the starting-place of storms, thunder and lightning among the locals, and we were certainly beginning to think that there was much truth in this by the time we left.

Undoubtedly, Lavani Valley is interesting geologically. Streams appear to pop in and out of the rocks in a very informal way: the limestone walls are unusually rugged and impressive. The mountains TIGA, BIDJA and URIAGA in particular are awesome in sheer bulk and outline.

Native Affairs : GENERAL.

Mention must be made of the interpretation difficulties that we face here.

Most of the restricted areas now left have some sort of a fringe population who can speak the language and who understand a lingua franca. In the restricted areas of, for instance, the Madang and Morobe Districts it is possible to pick up interpreters without too much trouble.

The position in regard to the DUNAS, who are our main charges here, is different. The people who would logically supply our interpreters are the HURIS. But the Huris themselves are still almost completely uncontrolled and there are very few men indeed who can speak either Pidgin or Police Motu. There are apparently NO Huri

44

lingua franca speakers who can speak DUNA. This applies to such stalwarts as PUNGA, who has done a lot of patrol work. Huris can get by to a limited extent in the Duna country - the two dialects are sufficiently similar for the needs of everyday life to be satisfied. But the difference is too great to allow a Huri to carry out a proper conversation with a Duna. This means that it is at present almost impossible to get accurate anthropological information.

We have at present only one regular interpreter, ANGOBE. He is a young Huri, who picked up his poor knowledge of Pidgin and somewhat better knowledge of Police Motu whilst a carrier with the 1954 A.P.C. Survey. He speaks no Duna. He has very little standing with the local people because of his youth. In the Basecamp area - which is HURI-DUNA territory - he is of some use, but will be of very little use when I go north again.

The other interpreter has been with us for two months only. He is IAVARIA, and he is not strictly an interpreter at all. He is a trainee medical orderly, who speaks excellent Pidgin gained when he worked with Mr. S.S. Smith, A.D.O. He was very kindly loaned to the patrol by Mr. BURCHETT, E.M.A. Tari, for a period of six months. He is an older man than ANGOBE and a far better interpreter.

The initial stages of this patrol were carried out with the one interpreter, ANGOBE. We were in the unfortunate - and actually dangerous - position of having to send out patrols to bring in the supplies from HEDAMARE without an interpreter. At other times ANGOBE would go out with Mr. Trollope and Mr. Speer, leaving me with nobody here. One or two of the police who had served at Tari knew a little HURI, but a little knowledge in this regard was a dangerous thing. Mr. Grellin did all in his power to persuade various Tari interpreters to come out to us, even if for short periods only. He had no success. One of his interpreters, with long service, actually left the Administration because he refused to come here.

Although the immediate Basecamp area is not Duna, but Huri-Duna, the Huris are apparently afraid or very unwilling to come here and there does not appear to be any lawful way of compelling them to come out here.

I can frankly see little chance of improvement in the position for another 12 months. I have now at the Basecamp several young lads who live with the police. I am fully alive to the inherent dangers of this procedure, but there does not appear to be any other way out of the problem. The lads live with the police and are rapidly picking up a lingua franca. Most of them are locals, who know some Duna. When they have reached a sufficient standard of proficiency in Pidgin, they will be very helpful as interpreters although limited because of their youth.

Another aspect of the interpretation problem lies in the various dialects. We use the terms Huri-Duna and Duna, but they are at present very vague terms because we simply do not know as yet the exact boundaries between the two peoples, and the number of dialects spoken. I am of the opinion that there are several. For the present, I am using Huri-Duna to describe the people within a day or so of the Basecamp, only because both interpreters say that there is a slight difference in the speech of these people to the Huris. However, the dialect is not proper Duna. Some people in this vicinity know Duna; others do not. Huris from Tari are starting to come up here, and they appear to be able to converse with the locals. But all say the talk here is not proper Huri; there are differences.

A final touch is that the various people themselves do not appear to be certain of their status. People contacted as far south as the Hanima River assured me that they were DUNAS; they were vehement in their refusal to recognize the HURI label. Yet these people speak straight Huri. The TARIFUGA people call the

KOROBAS 'Dunas'; but when people come down from Lavani or the lower Tumbudu the Korobas call them Dunas.

Though has been said to indicate the extent of the problem. I am indeed reluctant to admit that after being in this general Duna area since April I am still uncertain of the above basic questions. Dr. Speer finds himself in the same ~~ditto~~ dilemma.

The matter will be speedily cleared up once we have some decent Duna interpreters, and it is only a matter of time before we get them. It will be understood that very little anthropological information can be collected for the time being. I am hopeful that my next long trip into the true northern Duna country will clarify matters.

I should obtain sufficient information on the next patrol to enable me to submit a map showing the approximate HURI, HURI-DUNA and DUNA boundaries.

CARRIERS :

The Western Highlands natives from the KAUGEL RIVER area who are now with us have proved themselves to be excellent types. They are cheerful and happy in disposition and can walk rings around the local people. Since they have been with us, many people from the outlying areas have come in for work. They know now that they are not indispensable.

The tragic drowning of Constable YANDA in the Tugari near Madamra had a very depressing effect on everybody. Whilst in Tari the Kaugel River natives were filled up with the usual horrific stories about the Duna country, and Yanda's death seemed to confirm to them the things they had heard. The deaths of the Huris with the A.P.C. party on the Strickland have not been forgotten. For a while I thought that the Kaugel River carriers would demand to be sent back home. The situation arising out of the drowning of the constable was passed over, but some of the carriers are showing signs of uneasiness as the time for the new Duna patrol approaches. I hope, and think, that there will be no more trouble; even if some of our W.H.S. carriers refuse to go at the last moment I think the locals will be able to fill the breach. The possibility of trouble remains, however.

APPEARANCE AND DRESS :

Please refer to the report of the reconnaissance patrol.

Being forwarded with this report is a cap made of the fur of opossums. It was obtained from an old Lavani man who had lost most of his hair. The purpose of this cap seems to be purely and simply a balding old man's need for a warm head-covering in a very cold climate. One other similar cap was seen in Lavani. I have seen nothing resembling this cap anywhere else in the general Duna country.

Also being forwarded are a number of Lavani arrows. Practically every man seen in this valley carried a box and full assortment of arrows. Most of the arrows carried are straight fighting types, to which ^{most} of the special arrows belong. Details are appended.

TRADE :

Steel and shell are the best. The everyday trade that we used was CiriGiri - the small white cowrie. Mother-of-Pearl has great value and is the most highly-prized trade item. I am trying to keep this item out of this area as much as possible. The supply position in regard to H.O.P. is apparently difficult and likely to become worse. The people are therefore being encouraged to accept tomahawks as the highest-grade of trade. It is considered that H.O.P. should be given out here only for land purchases. In this way we will keep the value of this item high.

Face-paint is another valuable trade item. Knives of the

46

various sizes are in little demand. The working tool of these people is the tomahawk - steel when possible, otherwise stone - and they look upon even the best-quality knives with little favour.

Incidentally, quality of trade offered is most important in this area. The people appear to be able to judge very well the relative merits of similar items offered, and will accept a light but good quality knife rather than poorer-quality, heavier steel.

Among the trade incidentals are red face paint - very popular with the women - salt and beads. Razor blades, plastic bangles and the like are practically useless.

STORES AND SUPPLIES :

Every endeavour has been made to encourage the people to bring in their sweet potato to trade. In the early stages we were able to purchase sufficient to feed all members, but as our strength grew with the addition of Western Highlands carriers, P.M.D. personnel, and wives and children, our demand exceeded the available supply.

Nevertheless, since the majority of the police and carriers are off the station on patrol for a good proportion of the time, it has been possible to keep the consumption of expensive imported foodstuffs - all carried the 25 miles from Tari - to a minimum. We have a very small reserve only at present, but expect fresh supplies up from Tari in the New Year.

A station garden is being commenced. In conjunction, many locals are planting up larger areas of garden with the intention of trading their surplus with us.

One airdrop only was received during the period of the patrol. This took place in Lavani : recovery was 99%. Again our thanks are due to the Pilot of the aircraft for his accurate flying.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

Remarks made under this heading in the report of the reconnaissance patrol apply.

The staple is sweet potato. The local product is very poor in quality as compared with the Tari product. This is probably due to the fact that the limestone content of the soil increases as one goes North. The people are skillful gardeners and grow some 5 locally-recognized varieties of sweet potato.

It is unlikely that local production could ever equal Tari local production. The people are being encouraged to plant up greater acreages, since we can well use their surplus crop. Mr. Cooper has distributed a great many seeds of various kinds to visitors from all over the Buna area, including Lavani. These seeds are eagerly sought and in time should improve the local diet.

The Lavani sweet potato is utterly miserable stuff - or at least, the product brought to us was. These people garden small areas only, and frequently suffer shortages. It seems probable that they have no surplus crop to speak of. They depend to a considerable extent on the thousands of wild pandanus palms scattered throughout the valley slopes and timber fringes.

Besides a few hunting dogs, pigs are the only animals kept. They are small, and few in number. In particular the people around the basecamp are poor in pigs. Only five have been purchased in as many months. Lavani appears to be slightly better off, and a few good-sized animals were seen. Pigs are very well looked-after in all areas. Local wealth and standing is reflected in the numbers of pigs owned. Size appears to be of little import : numbers are the criterion.

As soon as possible I should like to obtain a few good boars, to introduce new blood and build up the size and quantity of the local animals.

47

COMMUNICATIONS :

We are using a TRP-I portable dry-battery wireless transceiver.

Reception has been generally fair, but the quality of the transmission appears poor. It cannot be said that satisfactory results have been obtained with this set. Batteries have been difficult to obtain. A supposedly new heavy-duty replacement battery received just recently has not enough current to push over the needle, although it is possible that this battery, too, was damaged in transit.

A Gramond Transceiver unit operating off 12 volt accumulators and complete with new charger motor is, I understand, coming in as soon as possible. I am reluctant to move North again until this unit is installed. The far northern country towards the Strickland is very "hungry" and drops will definitely be required. Tari cannot usually get our transmission from here, and the position further north would be impossible with the TRP-I portable. I feel that it is essential to have a proper unit here. Mr. Speer can then pick up my transmission from the portable set and relay them on to Tari and Mendi.

A runner service to HEDAMARE and TARI has been in operation since the early days of the patrol, with generally satisfactory results. None of our police or carriers have been molested on the road. A minimum of 2 police accompany each line, and it is felt that this strength, at least, should be adhered to for some time to come.

PLAN OF BASECAMP :

Attached to the report is a Plan of Koroba Basecamp drawn to scale by Mr. Trollope, showing boundaries of the land and all houses.

The Basecamp has been very solidly constructed, and should last as it is for three years or so. It took very little longer to make a solid job of the camp than it would have taken to hastily throw up a sub-standard effort.

Five materials have been used throughout almost exclusively. The only imported items used were nails, and a few hinges and odd fittings.

There are three European houses completed, each roughly 30' x 30'. There is a 30' x 35' combined store and office. Native labour quarters are 25' x 30', and single police quarters 20' x 30', with a 15' x 22' mess. The standard pattern of married quarters we are erecting for police and P.H.D. are approximately 24' x 16'.

In the New Year Mr. Speer will be commencing the construction of his Native Hospital wards.

Other buildings erected by the patrol are as follows: Rest-houses for officers, police and carriers at HEDAMARE, plus a large store and an Aid Post with all necessary buildings. A store at KORONA, half-way between Hedamare and Koroba. Two separate camps in LAVANI, each comprising resthouses for officers and native personnel plus necessary outhouses.

The camp built at KERABO (3 days walk ^{into} the BUNA from the Basecamp) by the reconnaissance patrol still stands.

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES :

There are no unusual features. Native tracks are generally fairly poor. Bridges are of two main patterns: cone suspension and sapling. The TAGARI RIVER bridge is unique in that it takes the form of a crude floating pontoon.

It is important to get the road link to Tari completed. Now that there is a 'LandRover' at Tari, our stores and supplies could be carried out cheaply and swiftly if the road was through.

44

However, it would not be wise to be unduly optimistic about the rate of progress. Very little progress has been made on the TARI-TAGARI road in the past 5 months. It is still not possible to get past the HANBUARI RIDGE ^{by this time} as there are some swamp sections that might or might not bear up under vehicular traffic. Several miles of road to the TAGARI banks have to be constructed.

Lack of sufficient staff for supervisory work has been the trouble. Mr. Crellin, with his limited staff and numerous commitments, has not been able to post an officer to the task. The recent heavy fighting along the road has also slowed up progress. We have been fully employed here at Koroba and on patrols, and we have not been able to commence the HEMARE - TAGARI section. In any case there is no particular hurry with this section, since the TAGARI will have to be bridged before it can be used. It is not difficult carrying supplies up from Hedamare to Koroba.

I do not feel that the people should be asked, or indeed allowed, to commence road operations here until some European supervision is available. The HEMARE people went ahead with road work with police supervision, and built about 2 miles of completely useless road, with fantastic grades. I think that Mr. Cole and Mr. Crellin will agree with me that all this effort on the Hedamare's part has been wasted. As a result they have lost a lot of their enthusiasm for road work.

There are at least 3 creek crossings that will involve bridge work between here and the Tagari. Mr. Trollope recently spent a week in cutting a pilot track, and marking it. Half of the road - i.e., from KOROKA to KOBONA - has been so marked, but Mr. Trollope reports that further investigations will be required before the Hedamare Ridge portion of the road can be decided upon.

Mr. Trollope, unfortunately, is to proceed to A.S.O.P. in January, and I realize that the current staff shortage may make it difficult for an experienced substitute to be sent. In the event of a new officer being posted to this Patrol, I think that his time would be very well spent in getting in the KOROKA - KOBONA section. It should be possible to complete this before I get back from my next patrol. If an officer does undertake this work, he will be within 2 hours of the Basecamp at all times, and therefore available to assist Mr. Speer if need be.

We are at present awaiting the arrival of shovels and spades from Tari to enable us to make a start of the above section, working from Koroba.

GENERAL I

With an established Basecamp the work of exploring the DUNA country will be continued. I hope to be able to depart Koroba for the Duna as far north as the Strickland and Lagair Rivers early in the New Year, as soon as our new Transceiver unit arrives.

It is undoubtedly essential to get this patrol out of the way without delay, for until the Duna has been covered again in detail no decision can be made about the siting of the permanent station, be it Patrol Post or Sub-District station.

Koroba is well-sited so far as Native Administration goes. From here we are within a day's walk of the following (approximate) population:

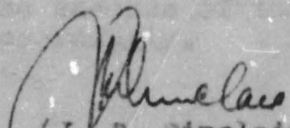
HEMARE and environs 2,000; TARIKUGA 1500; groups around KOROKA 1,000; HOGOROKUGA AND WABAFUGA 2,500; LAVANI 800 - 1,000; TUNBUU 500.

A further day's walk brings us to the PARI RIVER and probably 3-4,000 more people. I consider it essential that this base be maintained if at all possible, at least as a Patrol Post in the event of a station site being discovered to the north. Mr. Speer intends to recommend that a permanent Native Hospital be established here.

In the event of my not being successful in finding a good strip-site for a new sub-district post further north, I think that it would be logical to commence putting in a road down the Tuabudu River Valley from Koroba. Eventually we will reach the further population and then a new station can be established and the headquarters of the Duna Sub-District transferred there. It would take time to get the road in, undoubtedly, but in the interim patrols could operate from Koroba, covering the territory.

I am a believer in the administrative value of semi-permanent patrol camps, such as those built at Kerabo and Lavani, in new country. Such camps, apart from their purely utilitarian aspects, remain in the area after a patrol leaves and serve as a constant reminder that the Government has been on the spot and - more important - intends to come back. Each patrol operating out of Koroba will build one or more such camps, until we have them sprinkled over the whole country (subject to approval).

I would like to thank Mr. Orellin, A.D.C. Tari, for his help and assistance over this period, and to acknowledge gratefully the co-operation and good work of Mr. Speer and Mr. Trollope.


(J. P. Sinclair)
O.I.C. North-West
Tari Patrol.

APPENDIX 'A' - N.W. Tari P.R. No. I of 1953-1955.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Mr. Albert Speer, E.M.A., is a member of this Patrol and has been submitting his own figures and reports to P.A.D. Headquarters. Consequently, little comment is called for here.

The main diseases and complaints treated by Mr. Speer and his staff, at KIROBA and HEDAMARE AID POST, were: arrow wounds, burns, small sores, dental cases. He reports a total of 19 advanced cases of HANSEN'S DISEASE.

A total of 858 treatments were given to locals by Mr. Speer during the Levani patrol. In addition, many treatments were given to patrol personnel. In view of the altitude - over 7,000 feet - it was indeed fortunate that Mr. Speer was able to accompany the patrol.

KIROBA treatments given during the months of September, October and November totalled 458. During July, August, September and October a total of 700 treatments were given at the HEDAMARE AID POST. (November and December figures for Hedamare are not available: no records of treatments given at Kiroba were kept prior to September).

These figures speak for themselves. For a completely new area, the response of local natives to medical treatments has been amazingly good. I attribute much of the success of the contact to Mr. Speer and his helpers, and thank him accordingly.

J. P. Sinclair

(J. P. Sinclair)
M.I.C. North-West
Tari Patrol.

APPENDIX 'B' - N.S. Tari P.R. No.1 of 1955 - 1956.

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

Reg. No. 2225 Sergeant ORERA: The senior member. He has been with the Patrol since 6th. September. A very fine type of N.J.O. who can safely be trusted to see to many routine tasks around the station. Unfortunately he is not a young man and so cannot be taken on patrols in this area.

Reg. No. 3535 Corporal YAGI: I have now had some 400 days patrolling in restricted areas with YAGI, and for this type of work he has few equals. Worked very well on this patrol. His command is improving and he is getting on very well with the Northern Division members. Leads all patrol detachments.

Reg. No. 7000 Lance-Corporal PERORO: PERORO has been with us for a few days only. He has just obtained his first stripe. Another very fine policeman, with whose work in restricted areas I am familiar. He will accompany future patrols as second-in-command police.

Reg. No. 8718 Constable ROMA: A fine old constable with long service. Certainly not a brilliant worker, but is very steady and reliable.

Reg. No. 1668 Constable SUVIRAPA: Good steady policeman with long service. Worked well on this patrol.

Reg. No. 5311B Constable PAHEH: Excellent type. Very quick and willing; can be trusted. He has quite a few minor convictions on his record but is for all that one of our best men. At present on leave.

Reg. No. 8471 Constable YAFUT: Worked well. Is a trifle surly in manner but willing enough. Very good walker.

Reg. No. 7918 Constable ANDARIPA: A good man. He is a bit inclined to play to the gallery, but is a steady and willing patrol constable.

Reg. No. 7594 Constable MORABARI: A problem type. Very quick and active and ready to please. However, he is unstable and very hot-tempered - characteristics that are unfortunate in a constable working among these people. Has to be watched therefore.

Reg. No. 7805 Constable CERANG: This member is a very good bush constable away from the station. Unfortunately he is married to a TARI woman and cannot be trusted in this area. Was recently imprisoned for one month at Tari, and has now been transferred from this detachment to the Hendi Detachment.

Reg. No. 7172 Constable WEECE: A Sepik native definitely unfitted for work in restricted areas. Was gaoled for 2 months in August for threatening a native with a loaded rifle and subsequently transferred from this detachment to the Tari Detachment.

Reg. No. 7800 Constable HERO: A temporary transfer from the Tari Detachment. A most willing constable, with plenty of experience in the Tari area. He injured his eye six weeks ago and was flown to Hendi for treatment. Upon his return the eye was still very troublesome. He was therefore returned to Tari, where he can be quickly given specialist treatment if required, and is no longer a member of this Detachment.

Reg. No. 2175 Constable WARISNA: One of our very best men. He has long service, although not much patrolling. Is becoming a very useful and reliable patrol constable.

Reg. No. 7795 Constable VEHDAFI: Another very satisfactory constable. A good bushman and a very fast walker. He is inclined to be a bit hot-tempered, which is not an advantage in this country.

Reg. No. 4236 Constable-Bugler HAPWI: One of the best Buglers I have had the pleasure of listening to. Worked quite well on this patrol.

Reg. No. 8044 Constable SIRUVA: This member, plus the 1 following, has been on loan from the IARI Detachment since October 20th. He worked well, although he is certainly not a brilliant constable.

Reg. No. 8972 Constable KAUKA: A satisfactory, average constable.

Reg. No. 8802 Constable MORJA: Very good constable, who has the makings of a good future Lance-Corporal. worked well, and is trustworthy.

Reg. No. 8847 Constable SUBUB: Young and very keen. Not too stable, but satisfactory if kept under supervision. Will improve.


Reg. No. 8875 Constable OPDAT: A bit slow on the uptake but a very satisfactory man who can be relied upon. Worked well.

GENERAL:

The Detachment has settled down into a very good one. Personal differences between certain of the New Guinea and Papuan members appear to have been settled. The police are keen, willing to patrol and generally very satisfactory.

With YAGI and PERORS to assist, it is considered that solo patrolling in this area is entirely feasible.

Two police families have already arrived at KOROBA, and permission has been sought for other families to join their men. It is considered as necessary that members be allowed to bring in their dependants when desired, for KOROBA is at present a raw and unsettled Basecamp, with little in the way of amenities for the personnel.


(J. P. Sinclair)
C.I.C. North-west
Tari Patrol.

SERIAL AND HEALTH:

Dr. Albert Speer, M.A., is a member of this patrol and has been submitting his own figures and reports to P.H.D. Headquarters. Consequently, little comment is called for here.

The main diseases and complaints treated by Dr. Speer and his staff, at KIROBA and HEDASARE AID POST, were: arrow wounds, buras, small sores, dental cases. He reports a total of 19 advanced cases of HANSEN'S DISEASE.

A total of 838 treatments were given to locals by Dr. Speer during the Savani patrol. In addition, many treatments were given to patrol personnel. In view of the altitude - over 7,000 feet - it was indeed fortunate that Dr. Speer was able to accompany the patrol.

KIROBA treatments given during the months of September, October and November totalled 400. During July, August, September and October a total of 737 treatments were given at the HEDASARE AID POST. (November and December figures for HEDASARE are not available; no records of treatments given at KIROBA were kept prior to September).

These figures speak for themselves. For a completely new area, the response of local natives to medical treatments has been amazingly good. I attribute much of the success of the contact to Dr. Speer and his helpers, and thank him accordingly.

W. S. Sinclair

W. S. Sinclair
N.W. North-west
Tari Patrol.

APPENDIX 'B' - N.W. Tari P.R. No.1 of 1955 - 1956.

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

Reg. No. 2225 Sergeant OBERA: The senior member. He has been with the patrol since 5th. September. A very fine type of N.G.C. who can safely be trusted to see to many routine tasks around the station. Unfortunately he is not a young man and so cannot be taken on patrols in this area.

Reg. No. 3525 Corporal TAGI: I have now had some 400 days patrolling in restricted areas with TAGI, and for this type of work he has few equals. Worked very well on this patrol. His command is improving and he is getting on very well with the Northern Division members. Leads all patrol detachments.

Reg. No. 7400 Lance-Corporal PEROR: PEROR has been with us for a few days only. He has just obtained his first stripe. Another very fine policeman, with whose work in restricted areas I am familiar. He will accompany future patrols as second-in-command police.

Reg. No. 6718 Constable TOFAI: A fine old constable with long service. Certainly not a brilliant worker, but is very steady and reliable.

Reg. No. 1668 Constable TIVIRABA: Good steady policeman with long ser ice. Worked well on this patrol.

Reg. No. 5311B Constable PAHRE: Excellent type. Very quick and willing; can be trusted. He has quite a few minor convictions on his record but is for all that one of our best men. At present on leave.

Reg. No. 8471 Constable PAPOT: Worked well. Is a trifle surly in manner but willing enough. Very good walker.

Reg. No. 7018 Constable ALMABIRA: A good man. He is a bit inclined to play to the gallery, but is a steady and willing patrol constable.

Reg. No. 7599 Constable IMABARI: A problem type. Very quick and active and ready to please. However, he is unstable and very hot-tempered - characteristics that are unfortunate in a constable working among these people. Has to be watched therefore.

Reg. No. 7805 Constable GERARD: This member is a very good bush constable away from the station. Unfortunately he is married to a TARI woman and cannot be trusted in this area. Was recently imprisoned for one month at Tari, and has now been transferred from this Detachment to the Mendi Detachment.

Reg. No. 7172 Constable WERRE: A Sepia native definitely unfitted for work in restricted areas. Was gaol'd for 2 months in August for treating a native with a loaded rifle and subsequently transferred from this Detachment to the Tari Detachment.

Reg. No. 7801 Constable HERO: A temporary transfer from the Tari Detachment. A most willing constable, with plenty of experience in the Tari area. He injured his eye six weeks ago and was flown to Mendi for treatment. Upon his return the eye was still very troublesome. He was therefore returned to Tari, where he can be quickly given specialist treatment if required, and is no longer a member of this Detachment.

Reg. No. 2173 Constable WARIMA: One of our very best men. He has long service, although not much patrolling. Is becoming a very useful and reliable patrol constable.

Reg. No. 7795 Constable VEBBARI: Another very satisfactory constable. A good bushman and a very fast walker. He is inclined to be a bit hot-tempered, which is not an advantage in this country.

Reg. No. 4235 Constable-Bagler KAPAI: One of the best Baglers I have had the pleasure of listening to. Worked quite well on this patrol.

Reg. No. 8044 Constable SIRUVA: This member, plus the 4 following, has been on loan from the TAMI Detachment since October 29th. He worked well, although he is certainly not a brilliant constable.

Reg. No. 8772 Constable RAUFA: A satisfactory, average constable.

Reg. No. 8902 Constable UHUA: Very good constable, who has the makings of a good future Lance-Corporal. Worked well, and is trustworthy.

Reg. No. 8847 Constable SHUBA: Young and very keen. Not too stable, but satisfactory if kept under supervision. Will improve.

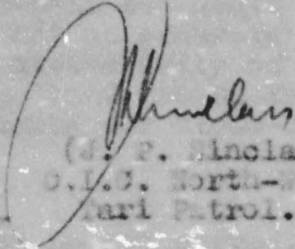
Reg. No. 8875 Constable SYOAT: A bit slow on the uptake but a very satisfactory man who can be relied upon. Worked well.

GENERAL:

The Detachment has settled down into a very good one. Personal differences between certain of the New Guinea and Upian members appear to have been settled. The police are keen, willing to patrol and generally very satisfactory.

With YAGI and PERORA to assist, it is considered that solo patrolling in this area is entirely feasible.

Two police families have already arrived at KOROBA, and permission has been sought for other families to join their men. It is considered most necessary that members be allowed to bring in their dependants when desired, for KOROBA is at present a raw and unsettled Basecamp, with little in the way of amenities for the personnel.


(J. P. Sinclair)
C.I.F. North-West
Tari Patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FORWARDED WITH REPORT:

Forwarded with the Report are a number of arrows, plus a fur cap. All of these items were obtained in LAVANI VALLEY.

(1) FUR CAP. Traded from an old man of Lavani. The cap is made from the skins of marsupial opossums. One other similar cap was seen in the valley, and nothing in any way similar has been seen in other parts of the DUNA and HURI-DUNA country. The purpose of the cap is the simple and obvious one; the old man who made it has lost most of his natural hair, and he made the cap to keep his balding head warm in a bitterly cold climate.

(2) ARROWS. The 18 arrows forwarded herewith comprise a complete selection of the main types of DUNA and HURI-DUNA arrow. All of these arrows are fighting-arrows, as distinct from the small reed arrows carried by the children, hunting arrows and bird arrows. A few men now carry arrows tipped with pieces of tin from empty beef-tins; no arrows of this type have been included in the selection going forward. All of these arrows are entirely indigenous in character. A very brief individual description of each follows: (arrows have been numbered with Indian ink at the end of the shafts.)

1. The shaft : Pitpit. The head : Black Pala. The head is set into the shaft with vegetable cement and is then bound with the small and fishing. This is the common DUNA fighting-arrow. It carries well in flight and is the most accurate type. In this example the head is perfectly smooth.
2. The shaft : Pitpit. The head is bound and cemented into a black-pala section, which is then set and bound into the true shaft. The head is of flatted bamboo, and the black-pala sub-shaft is carved. This type of arrow is not as accurate as 1. Whenever possible, it is fired at the belly of the foe. As both edges of the bamboo head are sharpened, it is a very efficient type of arrow for close-range work.
3. See 1.
4. See 2. This arrow is not carved, and is a true DUNA arrow rather than a Lavani type. Head is finely finished and is bound with native string.
5. See 1.
6. See 1.
7. Shaft and Head: Pitpit and Black pala. Head is roughly carved with teeth. An arrow for closer work, very hard to extract.
8. See 2. This specimen is well carved and when new, the carvings were filled in with clay. Head not flatted - arrow for close-range work only (usually from ambush).
9. See 3.
10. See 2. Bamboo head is flatted; arrow is accurate up to short distances.
11. See 3.

APPENDIX 'J' - PAGE 2.

12. See 8.
13. See 8. This arrow is accurate up to fair distances, as the head follows the contour of the shaft.
14. Shaft and Head pitpat and black palm. This arrow is accurate, and the type is considered the most deadly. The head is tipped with the rear toe of a cassowary. The shaft is carved to make extraction difficult. The bone tip is designed to come off and stay in the wound.
15. see 7. A close-range, 'ambush' arrow.
16. see 7. Just completed: the head has not had time to darken in colour.
17. Shaft and Head as 14. This is a 'needle-nose' type, the head being ringed with shallow cuts. The aim is for the long, fine point to penetrate deeply and strike a major bone. The cuts then ensure that the head breaks off and remains in the wound. accurate at long range. later
18. see 13.

John Sinclair
(J. Sinclair)
P.O. North-east
Tari Patrol.

APPENDIX 'D' - N.M. Tari P.S. No. I of 1955 - 1956.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH OFFICIAL CAMERA: Kodachrome and Plus X.

The Plus X Cassette was exposed for normal development in MICROBAL or similar fine-grain developer. Future official B. & W. films will be processed here and forwarded to Headquarters.)

PLUS X

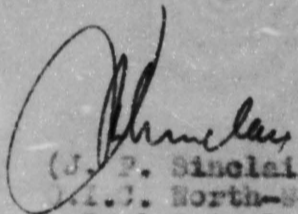
<u>Negative Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1 - 3	NGOROFUGA Swamp and camp.
4 - 7	Food-buying YETEMARI, Ngorofuga. Shows native types.
8 - 9	WABAFUGA Swamp.
10 - 12	WABAFUGA people at HONABE Camp.
13 - 14	KENO Valley, down from Wabafuga Swamp.
15 - 17	HANIMU River people in camp
18 - 19	HANIMU Valley and TAGARI Gorge near junction.
20	TAGARI VALLEY towards MARENDA BASIN.
21	Natives of WABURI, Tagari Valley.
22 - 25	Panorama of HANIMU -- TAGARI Valley and beyond (no filter or lens, took with official camera and results may be fogged)
26 - 27	MA BURI natives of the Tagari River.
28	Crossing the TINU River on the way to MARENDA Basin.
29	The 2 men from TUGUBA seen at Camp 6 (Marenda).
30 - 34	MARENDA BASIN from Camp 7
35 - 38	People of the MARENDA BASIN.

KODACHROME

1	TAGARI - TEGI Junction from Camp 5
2.	TAGARI Bridge
3.	Sunset at TAI - 18 Camp, Dalia River
4.	Interior, O.I.C.'s house, KURUBA (will probably be no good - bad light distribution.)
5.	O.I.C.'s house KURUBA (extprior) - typical of the native-materials houses at the Basecamp.
6.	S.M.A.'s house and the store/office
7.	TUGUBADA, Headman, with his new V.C. u ifora
8.)	LAVANI Valley from Camp 35 - to S. and W.
10	LAVANI sunset
11.	Running traverse line, Lavani Valley.

- 12. Crossing Lavani swamp country.
- 13. Lavani people in camp
- 14. Sunset - LAVANI
- 15. Camped in Lavani - local people, with the lakes in the background.
- 16. Lavani Lakes.
- 17 - 18. Locals in camp, and down the valley to the N.
- 19 - 21. Views, with general shots of camp and Lavani mountain walls.

In addition to the above photographs, many were taken with my own equipment. A selection of the best of these will be forwarded later when the processing has been completed.


(J. P. Sinclair)
M. J. North-West
Tari Patrol.

Tari, Southern Highlands

1 of 55/56

W.J.C.Grafen P.O.

HAIBUGA Road

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1 - 289.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

14th September, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R Tari 1/55 - 56.
Mr. W. C. J. Grafen Patrol Officer.

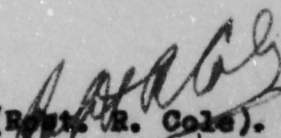
Original and 2 copies of this patrol report are forwarded herewith.

2. The nature of the patrol makes it difficult to say much in the report, however I have visited the area in which the patrol worked and inspected the work under construction.

Mr. Grafen has marked a section and supervised the cutting of a pilot track on a difficult part dropping into the *Maitinga Naitinga* March where European supervision was essential.

3. In view of unrest in the adjoining IUMU area it was considered best to withdraw the patrol as neither of the Officers has had experience amongst new natives.

4. Camping allowance claims are enclosed for both officers on this patrol and for Mr. Hogg for Tari patrol 8/54-55.


(R. R. Cole).
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
T.M.I. S.H.D.

18th August, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT TARI No. 1 of 1955-1956.

Report of a Patrol from TARI Station
to the HAIBUGA Marsh Road.

Officer Conducting Patrol : W. C. J. Grafen, Patrol Officer.

Objects of Patrol : (1) Road Construction;
(2) Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol : 17 Days.
(1st to 17th August, 1955).

Personnel Accompanying Patrol :

(a) European : Mr. G. J. Hogg, C/P/O.

(b) Native : 1 Lance/Corporal;

6 Constables;

1 Interpreter.

Area Patrolled : Portion of HAIBUGA Marsh.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol embraced a portion of the area known as HAIBUGA Marsh which is situated about eight miles West of the TARI Government Station in the Southern Highlands District of PAPUA.

The primary and principal purpose of the Patrol was to assist with the completion of the road which commences at the TARI Station and, passing through HAIBUGA Marsh, proceeds to the HEDAMARI Rest House which, at present, is serving the purpose of a useful depot from which the new Patrol Post in the DUNA Area, North-West of TARI, is being established.

The existence of a motor vehicular road will put almost no limit on the amount and type of supplies that can be transported to the new Station and will certainly lessen the present travelling time by considerable proportions.

Needless to add, the absence of cargo transportation by manual means should really strike a harmonious note amongst the native population which is now often called upon to shoulder loads from TARI to HEDAMARI.

The road will be a boon in the event of there not being a suitable airstrip site in the DUNA area; even if it only provides for better native administration a dozen or so miles West of TARI, its construction will be more than rewarded.

DIARY.

1955.

- 1st August : 1200 Departed TARI Government Station by foot.
1500 Arrived HAIBUGA Marsh Rest House (PAGANDA),
inspecting road and bridges on route.
Paid off carriers (30) and returned them to
TARI.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 2nd August : At PAGANDA R.H.
Arranging cargo and making handles for tools.
Talks with villagers and leaders about the
purpose of the Patrol.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 3rd August : Surveying new route for road from HAIBUGA Marsh
up steep hill leading to TARI. Several routes
probed and only one considered suitable.
Further talks with boss-boys to co-operate with
labour.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 4th August : Visited by Mr. W. Crellin, s/A.D.O., TARI.
Discussion about and inspection of road with
him. Insufficient labour for road work on hill.
Ditches filled in on road already constructed
below hill.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 5th August : Cut 'pilot' track along proposed new route up
hill. Supervised construction of earth-covered
bridge across stream on made road below hill.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 6th August : Supervision of road work; few labour.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.

- 7th August : Sunday: Observed.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 8th August : Supervision of scrub clearing, road levelling,
bridge construction, etc.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 9th August : Ditto.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 10th August : Road construction, etc.
Visited by Mr. R. Cole, D.C., MENDI and Mr. W.
Crellin, A/A.D.O., TARI.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 11th August : Very few natives turned up to work; only a
small amount of clearing done.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 12th August : Better turn-up of local natives and some work
done on the construction of bridge over a
permanent watercourse.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 13th August : Road construction.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 14th August : Sunday: Observed.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 15th August : Large number of men turned up on main road and
opportunity taken to haul logs for use as
bearers on new bridges.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 16th August : Ditto.
Labour growing very restless and wishing to
proceed to IUMU area to assist a Patrol in
there.
Overnight PAGANDA R.H.
- 17th August : Complete absence of men available for work.
Reports that many have gone to IUMU area.
1630 Mr. W. Crellin arrived at PAGANDA R.H. on
Patrol. Recalled this Patrol to TARI.
1730 Departed PAGANDA R.H. by foot.
2015 Arrived TARI Government Station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the area appears to be quiet at the moment; under instructions, the Patrol did not move afield from the area marked by the Rest House and the site of road construction.

There was no evidence of fighting in the vicinity nor were there any indications of animosity towards the Patrol.

Co-operation was as much forthcoming as it could be under the circumstances. The people seem keen to see the road work completed and would surely have rendered more manual assistance but that there was some trouble in the IUMU area in which they appeared to be personally interested. Reports reached the Patrol that they were migrating to and from that area by night, although they had been repeatedly urged not to become involved.

Native food, particularly sweet potatoes, was in abundant supply and was readily obtainable through the exchange of giri-giri shell, salt, face-paint and beads. A medium-sized sow was purchased for one large M.O.P. shell.

Although no medical inspection was carried out by the Patrol, the people met appeared to be quite healthy and robust.

ROAD WORK.

Some amount of work was done but much more should have been done; under the circumstances mentioned above, it was extremely difficult to obtain the men to perform the work in hand.

It is hoped, however, that European supervision of what work was completed will have the effect of letting the people know that the HAIBUGA Road is really an important project.

W.C.J. Grafen
.....
W.C.J. Grafen,
PATROL OFFICER.

Tapi, Southern Highlands

27/1/56

H. Crellin R.A.D.C.

1000 Yallie series and part of
KARIBUGA Series

Tari, Southern Highlands

2 of 55/56

W.Crellin A/A.D.O.

IUMU Valley system and part of
TARIFUGA Basin

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

TARI No. 3 of 1955/56

Conducted by W. Crellin a. A. D. O.
J. F. Sinclair P/O accompanying

Area Patrolled North-west to KOROBA Base Camp in
TARIFUGA basin, South and South-west
to IUMU valley system.

Patrol Personnel

European	
W. Crellin	a. A. D. O.
J. Sinclair	P. O.
R. E. Cole	D. C. } Tari to Koroba only.
G. Hogg	c. P. O. }

Native

R. P. M. G. C.	32
N. M. O.	1
Interpreter	2
Carriers	36 (average)

Duration

Commence - 5th September
Terminate - 23rd September
Total - 19 days

Objective Subdue native fighting and enquire
into attacks on Patrols.

Attached Appendix 'A' - Map

.....
(W. Crellin)
actg. Assistant District Officer.
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

26th. September, 1955.

DIARY

Monday, 5th September.

Departed TARI Station at 9 a.m. in company with Mr. R. Cole, District Commissioner, and Mr. G. Hogg Outlet Patrol Officer.

With 12 Police and 35 carriers, we went by the main road, and reached HEDAMARI Rest House at 1530 hours where we were met by Mr. A. Trollope, Patrol Officer.

Tuesday, 6th.

The party moved on to KOROBA, base camp for the North-West Patrol. Mr. J. Sinclair, Patrol Officer, and Mr. Speer, Medical Assistant, met us there.

Walking time with carriers : 5½ hours.

Wednesday, 7th. & Thursday, 8th.

With the District Commissioner and Mr. Sinclair inspected the base camp, also viewed much of the HAKHREH TARIFUGA and MOGORAFUGA valleys from vantage points on nearby hills.

The rest of the time was spent in discussions on administrative and supply problems.

Friday, 9th.

Messrs. Speer and Trollope remained at KOROBA and the rest of the party returned to HEDAMARI Rest House. Walking time, lightly laden, 5 hours.

Saturday, 10th.

Mr. Cole and Mr. Hogg, with Police escort, left for TARI Station at 7.50 a.m. Mr. Sinclair and I remained at HEDAMARI for the day to try and contact natives who were wanted for questioning. One of the men came to the Rest House in the afternoon and supplied the information we were seeking.

Sunday, 11th.

Mr. Sinclair and I left the Rest House at 0850 hours and reached NIWANDA (also known as PAGANDA) Camp at 1245. We arrived at the same time as cargo and Police reinforcements from TARI. The Rest House had been burnt, accidentally as we found later.

During the afternoon we contacted quite a few men from surrounding groups, including a couple of NIWA men from the IUNU area. We sent out messages by word of mouth saying that we wished to contact all the men involved in the recent affray at IUNU and that we wanted them to come to us peacefully.

A Constable reported that two arrows had been

Sunday, 11th. (cont.)

fired at party gathering firewood nearby the edge of the camp clearing.

The carriers were sent back to the Station under police escort in the afternoon.

On parade at 6.15 p.m. the Police were each issued with ten rounds of ammunition and were instructed by myself (in Motu) and Mr. Sinclair (in Pidgin) upon the use and discharge of firearms. A twenty-four hour four man guard was set, and this was maintained at all camps for the rest of the trip. The reinforcements had brought our Police strength to 32 members.

Monday, 12th

Commenced rebuilding the Rest House, and contacting local natives to act as intermediaries.

There were several attack scares during the day and one arrow was fired at a perimeter guard.

Contacted Tari at midday on TRP 1 portable radio.

Men and women brought in enough food to cope with the whole party.

Tuesday, 13th.

Natives from nearby came in with materials to rebuild the Rest House. Some men from HIWA also came in and we spent a fair bit of the day in discussions with them, after which they agreed to go and contact headmen from the various IUMU lines and try to persuade them to come to our camp.

Wednesday, 14th.

Two headmen from IUMU side of the range came in and after talking to them they promised to pass the word around that we wished to meet everyone in peace, and that they would tell other men to come in.

Mr. Sinclair and I gave a demonstration of firearms to those natives present, using wooden slab targets to illustrate the penetrating power of the .303 service rifle. The men seemed to be very impressed and took the pieces of timber away to show the holes to other IUMU men. There had been some doubt in the native mind apparently, about the power of a rifle, but I explained that the shots fired in an affray a month earlier (see special report) had merely been loosed off into the air and not directed at anybody, and any sceptics were convinced when a party of police had scattered a solid post with a volley.

Thursday, 15th.

Quiet day, sent further word to IUMU through some HIWA men who live part time in that valley.

Friday, 16th.

A number of headmen from IUMU area came in to the Rest House and we had a long discussion in which they were told of the aims of the Administration and why we were in the area. They agreed to spread the word throughout IUMU and to come back on Monday to escort us into the valley, the delay was intended to enable the word to spread and avoid any exchange occasioned by surprising any armed men who may not have heard of our movements and intentions.

These headmen too, were given a demonstration of rifle fire before they returned to their area later in the afternoon.

Saturday, 17th.

The Rest House was finished and we moved in. Cargo destined for the M.W. Patrol was ferried on to HEDAVARI, another quiet day, with increasing numbers of natives coming in for medical treatment and to sell food.

Sunday, 18th.

General camp clean-up and arranged fox carriers loads to be ready to move off on the morrow.

Monday, 19th.

Held Police parade at 7 a.m. and again instructed them regarding the use of firearms. Then with carriers from the Station and some HIWA men who came to help, we moved off to the south-west and made camp at 2.15 p.m. at WONGA, approximately three miles south of TAGARI falls.

Contacted many men in the afternoon and women and children came in with food.

Tuesday, 20th.

Roadmen and others from eight of the small groups in IUMU came to the camp and we spent most of the day talking. A number of people came in for medical treatment.

Wednesday, 21st.

We left WONGA at 8.50 a.m., and, passing through the area where a policeman was killed in 1953, made camp at a place called NARI in the PI line at 1105 hours.

Representatives from all the surrounding groups came to talk to us during the afternoon, and women and children brought in all the food we needed.

Thursday, 22nd.

Remained at camp all day arranging with IUMU men to settle mogas (compensation) with HANBUARI, the group with whom they had been fighting recently.

Friday, 23rd.

Headmen of IUNU area and many men from their various groups assembled at the camp site. As they had already agreed to go with us to HANBUARI to start discussions for settling their differences, we broke camp and set off at 0955. We contacted men from HANBUARI soon after midday and it was then agreed that everyone should go to TARI Station, neutral ground, so that the talks could be carried on for the next few days.

The entire party moved on to TARI and we reached the Station at 3.10 p.m..

SUMMARY

Native Matters

The object of this Patrol was to instil some law and order throughout an area known as IUNU, a collection of fairly moderate to small groups - numerically - who live in a system of three valleys centred about ten miles south-west of the Government Station at TARI.

These people had been responsible for the death of a Constable in 1963, an attack on a Patrol which I led into their territory a month ago; and, over the past twelve months, had several times attacked natives of neighbouring groups inflicting several arrow wounds and causing at least one death. These raids were directed mostly at the people of HANBUARI.

Because of their general demeanour towards outsiders in the past, including Government parties, I had anticipated that we would probably get a hostile reception, but am happy to be able to report that, apart from a couple of arrows fired in the vicinity of HIWANDA Rest House, we had no trouble in contacting the people and were not threatened by them once after we got in touch. It is likely that the size of our Police Detachment, 22 in number, and two demonstrations of the effectiveness of the firearms carried by us, particularly the penetrating power of a bullet from a .303, impressed them most considerably. From the general attitude I gathered that they had previously thought that a rifle was a noisy but rather futile weapon, and I explained at length that their lack of casualties in our last brush was not due to inaccurate marksmanship, but the fact that we had fired into the air and not aimed at anyone.

Initial contact was gained by just waiting at HIWANDA Rest House. The HIWA people, although related to the main IUNU groups, have been fairly well disposed towards the Government at all times, and were not directly involved as a group in the IUNU troubles; it was these people who acted as intermediaries and eventually persuaded some of the IUNU headmen to come visit our party; the first of them came in after we had been there for three days and once the ice was broken the others followed in a day or two later.

When we left HIWANDA, headmen from some of the IUMU lines accompanied us and offered every assistance, supplying vegetables and carriers whenever needed. In the following week the Patrol did a sweep through most of the area contacting eight different groups, namely : TERABO : WONGA, BUDA, PI, LUGUN, TOBANI, KOBILIA, TANIA and ARUMA.

It was a man named WARAJIA of ARUMA who had allegedly killed the policeman in 1953 and this native is said to have died of illness about a year ago. There were apparently no witnesses, either Police or village native, to that shooting, but WARAJIA is said to have told other men of his group that he had fired an arrow to avoid capture and that it had hit the policeman in the stomach. The headman of ARUMA said to us that he thought that this was true and wanted to pay compensation for the death of the Constable, we refused this, explaining that the Government did not hold a whole group responsible for the actions of one man.

The excuse given for the attack on our Patrol of a month earlier was that they "thought we had come to fight them". This, in view of the lengths I had gone to at the time to convince them otherwise, seemed a very weak excuse, and I think that in fact one or two hotheds probably started the business and the others, being afraid of the consequences joined in to frighten us away. In any case it seems that we caught them unawares and were right into their territory before they realized it, and as they were constantly expecting retributory raids from their neighbours one can assume that they were in a state of mind to fire first and ask questions afterwards. However it certainly does not explain or warrant the continued attack. As to the arrows which were fired at us on this trip at HIWANDA, everyone denied any knowledge of them and the police did not see the bowmen at sufficiently close range to identify them.

Inquiries into the fighting between native groups has produced a rather confused picture of charge and counter-charge between the IUMU and their neighbours, some of the grudges held go back a long time and we are still trying to sort out the facts from men who accompanied our party to the Station. These people have their own system of arbitrating and settling disputes by payment of compensation (usually pigs) for damage done, and for the past two days I have been engaged in discussions with men of the groups involved while they have tried to come to some agreement, this is necessary to avoid the chances of ill-feeling between them at a later date. These negotiations, although still in the early stages, are coming along quite successfully so far.

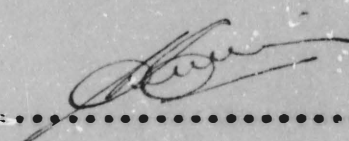
With regard to the HANBUARI man who was killed a short time ago, it has been arranged that the IUMU headmen will bring in the culprits to the station, as they had run away towards MANANDA - several days walk - when we were there, and the chances of running them to earth were so slender that I decided pursuit would probably be a waste of time. I shall be paying a leisurely visit to the valley in about another month's time, the compensation exchanges should be completed before then, and further action can be taken if the men involved have not come to light before then.

A feature of our tour of the IUMU area was the friendly reception, the men treated us like old friends, the women and children brought in food, and the sick and ailing came for medical treatment, indeed, it would have been difficult for an outsider to reconcile himself to the fact that only a month before we had got arrows instead of sweet potato, abuse instead of greetings.

I took every opportunity to explain to assemblies of people in no uncertain terms that such behaviour as they had displayed in the past would not be tolerated at all in the future. That now they knew what the Government wanted of them and why, any uncertainty as to our aims could not be claimed as an excuse. Also, having given firearms demonstrations, I pointed out that in the event of any future attacks it may not be possible to withhold fire if the lives of Government Police and carriers were endangered.

In view of the fact that arrest of all the men involved in the attack on the last patrol would have virtually denuded the valleys of able bodied males, leaving the IUMU open to any payback which their enemies may care to exact, it was something of a problem to decide on what action to take. I finally decided to accept their offer to send parties of about a dozen men, each for a month at a time, to come and work on the TARI airstrip. Although this may seem rather soft handling it may pay dividends in the long run. Furthermore, the myth of IUMU invincibility has now lost its magic with the rest of the KUMI people.

It was confirmed that a native called KANJAJU was shot during my last patrol, according to his brother the bullet entered the chest near the centre and came out under the left shoulder. Death must have been instantaneous.


.....
(W. Crellin)
Sgt. Assistant District Officer

28th, September, 1955.

Tari, Southern Highlands

3 of 55/56

W.Crellin a/A.D.O.

LAIAGAM to TARI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

TARI No.3 of 1955/56.


Conducted by W.Crellin a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Laiagam to Tari.

Patrol Personnel European
W. Crellin
R.P.& N.G.C. 6.
Interpreter 1.
Carriers 100.

Duration
Commence - 24th October
Terminate - 5th November
Total - 13 days

Objective Carry Landrover parts from Laiagam to Tari.


.....
A/Assistant District Officer,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.
10th November, 1955.

DIARY.

Monday, 24th October.

By Norseman from Tari to Wabag, thence by vehicle to Laiagam arriving late afternoon. All carriers and police had been despatched overland a week earlier.

Tuesday, 25th.

Sent chassis parts to the top of the first Range south of Laiagam. A short haul to gauge carrying speed. I returned to Laiagam.

Wednesday, 26th.

The main carrier line got away at 0730 and took their loads to KINDALIP.

Thursday, 27th.

I set off with carriers and rations from Laiagam at 0900 and reached KINDALIP at 1505. The advance carriers had moved from KINDALIP to YUMBICHI.

Friday 28th.

Left KINDALIP at 0755 and arrived YUMBICHI just after midday. Changed 12 local carriers and went on to KAREKARE where we camped when rain set in. Sufficient food bought for my small line.

Saturday, 29th.

Departed KAREKARE 0720 and passed through PANAJIA and TABUNAGA areas then met up with the advance carriers and went on to camp at TABUGADE. We passed through some scenically magnificent country today with small fertile valleys hidden away in towering limestone bluffs. We also crossed the upper reaches of the WAGE River twice on very good bridges made by the locals just to help us.

Sunday, 30th.

Moved away from TABUGADE at 0755, crossed a sharp ridge and descended into the WAGE Valley grass country at 0925. Followed the valley down to KIRIBOU, cutting through pitpit all the way, and made camp at 1350. The last of the carriers came in at 1720.

Monday, 31st.

Left KIRIBOU Camp at 0805 and kept on down WAGE Valley to AJIGUNGU, where we set up camp at 1010 and started cutting track across MAVIA Range. The shorter defined track had to be abandoned as too precipitous and dangerous for heavy and awkward cargo.

Tuesday, 1st November.

From AJIGUNGU we climbed MAVIA Range to over 10,000 feet, then descended a few hundred feet to a grass plateau which took 2½ hours to cross - the plateau was a mass of sinkholes

of all sizes from a few feet to more than 100' across. Everyone was affected by the altitude and frequent stops were made to catch our breath, fortunately it was fine for most of the day, but just after we went over a ridge into HANDABARI River valley we were caught in a hailstorm and shivered until we got fires going and the camp built at a place known as NKANDARE.

Wednesday, 2nd.

I set off early with some carriers to the HANDABARI River, a stream about 20 yards wide but more than 10' deep; it took us until after midday to put a bridge across as we had to carry our poles and timber a mile. We got everything across safely and made camp at the far side of the grass.

There is no population in this large magnificent grass valley which is about 10 miles long and 1 to 2 miles across on the grass floor which is nearly flat. The altitude, at river level, is 9,000' and the nights are bitterly cold with frosts probably not uncommon. It struck me that this would be an ideal locality for beef cattle, particularly as they could be let run on the free range principle; the knee high grasses seemed coarse and harsh but may be good fodder when young.

Thursday, 3rd.

Away at 0630 and climbed to the top of NARONDA Range at over 10,000', then crossed an uninhabited grass plateau called WARENDA-PUGJA to the edge nearest HURI Basin known at that point as Mt. KIRABO. We made camp at over 10,000' and spent a very chill night.

For the past two days the carriers have been cutting their own track, there are no local natives to assist, and it is slow going.

Friday, 4th.

Broke camp at 0630, an hour along the track we caught our first glimpse of TARI Station, 18 miles away the aluminium roof of the office glittering in the morning sun. Passed through heavy moss forest all day and descended steeply to 7,500' where we made camp. We met Hari natives here who had come to cut the road.

Saturday, 5th.

Away at 6a.m. and I arrived TARI at 3.15 p.m. the carriers got in at 6.30 p.m.

SUMMARY.

The trip was uneventful. As we had a special purpose, there was no time to make observations normally recorded in a routine patrol.

The native situation appeared to be quite good, and the people were friendly and most co-operative. The news that we were carrying a special cargo had spread widely and hundreds of men along the way made our task much easier by cutting magnificent tracks through miles of forest and pitpit.

The carriers did a wonderful job; admittedly we had a lot of them, but the awkwardly shaped 300 lb chassis frame made progress much slower than a normally loaded

patrol would move, and to speed progress we had two complete teams allocated to this piece of cargo, each of which shouldered it for six hours of the day.


The country through which we passed may be described as a high plateau with a few ridges and valleys running generally N.W./S.E. The altitude ranges from 8,000' to 10,000' and the highest population group is slightly over 8,000'

For the last three days of the patrol before we reached Huri Basin, we passed through very high unpopulated grass and moss forest country, where one does not drop below 9,000'. The nights were very cold and we passed the graves of a number who had perished on the road. I had been worried about the carriers under such conditions and had planned a lengthy detour to avoid exposing them to the cold, but they were the ones who convinced me that with plenty of food, a blanket each and many men in each tent or lean-to at night there was no likelihood of illness; fortunately they were right and we saved about 6 or 8 days by taking the track over the top.

It was evident that the English potato is gaining popularity amongst these high dwellers, not because they prefer it to sweet potato, but it is more resistant to the occasional frost which apparently affects kam-kam badly, burning off the vine and setting the tubers back, sometimes destroying them altogether.

There may be prospects for beef cattle in some of the high grass valleys, and large scale land alienation for pasture or agriculture would present no problems in the uninhabited tracts. Transport costs, however, would be considerable as the nearest coastal centres are Wewak and Madang, each about 75 minutes flying time. There are reasonable potential air strip sites should the area ever be opened commercially.

Since returning from this trip, the Landrover has been assembled and the trouble involved in carrying it was obviously well worth while. Work on the roads has been much quicker once the natives have seen the vehicle and realized why our roads are so wide.


(W.W. Crellin).
Assistant District Officer

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 1093.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
KAMU.

24th March, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
T.A.R.I.

P/R. Tari No. 4/1955-56
Mr. G. Hogg.

Your memo. 30/1-554 of 12th March, 1956, and the Patrol Report are acknowledged.

2. The necessity for competent supervision on this road is essential and it is especially important on the Haibuga Ridge section where it drops into the Marsh. I agree with your policy of stopping work until such supervision is available.

During the period of no-supervision the people could be encouraged to drag timber for bridges and construct pig fences.

3. Completion of this road will relieve the people of the work of supplying Keroba by carrier line from Tari and you should remind them of this to encourage full co-operation. From what Mr. Hogg reports you are getting this assistance at present.

4. I presume you are conversant with the disputes reported by Mr. Hogg and will follow them up. If the people have difficulty in bringing the parties together, assistance should be given them and they should not be dismissed to find their own solution. Such action of apparent disinterest may encourage them to seek settlement by force and in new areas such as this we should encourage the people to bring us their problems for arbitration.

(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

MINUTE to :-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Two copies of Report and Camping allowance claim herewith.

(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/1 - 531.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

28th February, 1956.

Mr. G.J. HOGE, G.P.O.
TARI.

ROAD SUPERVISION - HAIBUGA AREA.

Please proceed to the above area and supervise road construction already in progress there. Start from the TARI end and work towards the TAGARI River.

2. Sgt. KJJOOC, L/Cpl ILO, and six constables will accompany you.
3. Remain in the area for approximately ten days then return to TARI. I will visit you at the end of the first week.
4. Do not hear any complaints dealing with land or old Mogas. Try and arbitrarily settle any minor disputes brought up by the people.
5. Before leaving the area peg the remainder of the road unconstructed to the TAGARI and locate bridge sites.

Good luck.


(H. H. Cleridge).
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

10th March, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MUNDI.

PATROL REPORT TARI - No. 4 of 1955/56

Conducted by

G.J. HOGG C.F.O.

Area Patrolled

HAIKUGA + TAGARI Res.

Patrol Personnel

English

G.J. HOGG C.F.O.

Native

R.F. & N.G.C. 9

Interpreter 1

Carriers 10

Duration :

Commence 10/3/56

Terminate 2/3/56

Total: 9 days.

Objectives

1. Supervise road construction.
2. Consolidate Government Influence.

Attached:

Appendix "A" - Report on R.F. & N.G.C.

Appendix "B" - Map.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol moved to the HAIKUGA area for the purpose of supervising difficult road work in the area. Previous attempts by the Katives on their own resulted in much expended energy and a useless vehicular road.

To save further wasted effort by these people I spent most of my time regrading the road down the HAIKUGA Ridge.

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PATROL DIARY.

1956

- 29th February : 1000 Departed TARI, and set up camp below the HAIKUGA Ridge during the morning. Marked pilot track for the proposed road in the afternoon.
Guard set.
- 1st March : Walked to TAGARI River pegging unmade sections of road and distributing shovels. Sent out word for all groups to begin work on road adjoining their respective land.
Guard set.
- 2nd March : Supervised construction of bench type road down HAIKUGA Ridge. Commenced building bridge over permanent water-course.
Guard set.
- 3rd March : Supervised road construction on Ridge. Bridge semi-completed.
Guard set.
- 4th March : Road supervision. Bridge completed.
Guard set.
- 5th March : Walked to TARI to obtain picks and nails necessary for further road and bridge construction. Returned in afternoon and continued supervision on Ridge.
Guard set.
- 6th March : Walked to TAGARI River inspecting road. Work in progress in several places. Another bridge completed.
Guard set.
- 7th March : Road supervision. began construction of another bridge.
Guard set.

PAIT JL REPORT (continued)

8th March : 0800 Returned to ZARY.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native situation in the area was good. The past conflicts between these people and IHW group appeared to have subsided and they have returned to normal communal activities. Another pleasing feature noticed was the complete absence of weapons being carried by the men. A few disputes were brought up for settlement but the non-presence of the defendants in each case made this impossible as all were claims for compensation I suggested to the Native elders that they endeavour to reach a conclusion amongst themselves.

Camp was made at the foot of the HAIBUGA Ridge and the patrol operated from here for the entire period. Native foods were plentiful and in the latter stages of the patrol we had to turn away a number of people. Givi-givi shell and salt were used as trade.

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ROADS & BRIDGES

On this patrol approximately three hundred yards of road was built down the HAIBUGA Ridge, (see map attached), and two bridges were completed. Therein, however, a great deal of work to be done before the road will be suitable for vehicular traffic on the eight miles between the HAIBUGA Ridge and the TAGARI River.

There are almost two miles of road to be constructed beyond the Ridge, and the made road in this area was in a shocking state of disrepair due to the foraging of pigs and the indifference of the people to the work in hand.

There are three bridges yet to be built over permanent water-courses and fifty-seven small culverts to be bridged.

On a general inspection of the road before I left the area, however, there were approximately three hundred natives working along it constructing pig fences, cleaning, repairing, and building where it was necessary.

.....

CONCLUSION.

The road on the HAIBUGA Ridge section will need constant European supervision to obtain reasonable grades and I therefore instructed the people to cease work until further supervision is available.

During my stay the people showed an increasing desire to complete the road so that the landrover could be used to its full advantage in carrying supplies to the KONGRA Base Camp.

.....

G. J. Hogg
(G. J. HOGG)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A" - TARI PATROL REPORT - No. 4 of 1955/56.
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE I.P. & N.C.O. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

- REG. No. 3552 Sergeant JOHNSON A good N.C.O.
REG. No. 3501 I/Captain HIA Organized and willing.
REG. No. 7800 Constable HERR Good.
REG. No. 5226 Constable KANE Satisfactory.
REG. No. 3759 Constable HONDA Fair. Inclined to laziness.
REG. No. 7920 Constable KAWABE Very willing and eager to please.
REG. No. 7447 Constable HANDEL Very good constable.
REG. No. 7805 Constable STRAIN Satisfactory.
REG. No. 7887 Constable UHAI Good type. Very serious.

[Signature]
(S. J. HALL)
Cadet patrol officer.

Tari, Southern Highlands

P/R No. 5 of 55/56

By: R.M. Claridge a/A.D.O.

To: Northern & Eastern sections of the
TARI BASIN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1955/56, TARI SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

REPORT OF PATROL TO : Northern and Eastern Sections of the
TARI Basin.

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

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Mr. E. Burchett, E.M.A.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (i) Consolidate Government Influence.
(ii) Medical Inspection of the Area.
(iii) Investigate Native Situation in the
Northern Tari Basin following
disturbances early last year - see
Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954/55, Tari.

DURATION OF PATROL : Tuesday 13th March to Saturday 24th
March, 1956 - 12 days.

NATIVE PERSONNEL : Native Constabulary - 3 N.C.O's and
Five Constables.
Average of 30 Carriers - local.
One Interpreter.
One N.M.O. and one Female Trainee.

MAP REFERENCE : See sketch map attached.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : January, 1955. Tari Patrol Report No. 5.

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of this patrol was to examine the area to the North of TARI Station where large scale fighting was prevalent in early 1955. In January, 1956 Mr. Badale, P.O., visited the area and arrested 37 men and attempted to bring the warring factions to a peaceful settlement. However, fighting continued on numerous occasions at later dates but the unavailability of staff prevented any active intervention by the Administration.

Except for a few scattered family groups, the territory to the North of the TEBE River has been evacuated - from the appearance of tracks, gardens etc., I would say this occurred about 4 - 5 months ago. Virtually, it may be said that the Northern end of the TARI Basin is temporarily devoid of any significant population.

The patrol also visited the eastern section of the TARI Basin to settle outstanding disputes and to familiarise myself with the country in general. The opportunity was taken to supervise early construction of the Lower TEBE River bridge.

PATROL DIARY:

Tuesday 13th March, 1956.

Departed TARI at 1000hrs and proceeded to WARITEGENABU. Visited the Unevangelised Fields Mission Station here. Moved on along the made road at 1100hrs and generally following the course of the TEBE River, made camp near the road-head at KOIAB at 1245hrs.

Discussions with local people during the afternoon. A few disputes were brought up for settlement but I was unable to finalise them all today so instructed the parties to present themselves again tomorrow. Very few women were seen near our camp - only five adult females came in with the men with food.

The carriers were lined late in the afternoon to be given their pay but all except six asked to be allowed to remain with us for the remainder of the patrol: this I readily agreed to.

Sufficient food was purchased with salt and girigiri shell. Rain during the night.

Wednesday 14th March.

Remained in camp. Dull day with early morning rain. About 100 men in by 1050hrs for talks with the patrol. At 1050hrs loud shouts were heard coming from the track just ahead of us. Later I learnt that a carrier had gone ahead to try and settle a compensation claim with two AGENA men but unfortunately for him he was waylaid enroute and received an arrow wound for his troubles. The situation was tense until I persuaded the men around the camp not to pursue the attackers, for I knew that further bloodshed would be likely if they did. Eventually it was agreed that if the AGENA men made compensation the matter would be forgotten. The wounded man was treated by Mr. Burchott.

Rain again during the night. Enough food bought for the patrol.

Thursday 15th March.

Broke camp at 0845hrs and went through undulating country to the north. Crossed the TEBE River at 1000hrs and ascended gradually to the northwest. Only one small settlement seen before making camp near a deserted hamlet site at 1300hrs. This area is known as TOMBEL. Whilst clearing the ground to erect the tents a small snake about four foot long was killed - it was of the type commonly used by HURI men on their decorative head-dresses.

Endeavoured to get the two AGENA men to come in about yesterdays assault. About 1600hrs some HAMBURA men came up with three pigs as compensation for the injured carrier - the carrier was sent to Tari for hospitalisation this morning. We learnt that the remaining AGENA people had established themselves over the TAGARI River to the Northwest.

Very little food purchased and rice and meat was issued to the carriers and police. One native came in late in the afternoon for a tooth extraction.

Sentries posted.

Friday 16th March.

Left TOMBEL at 0830hrs. The natives with us told us to recross the TEBE to the south as there were no people living to the north and northeast. Decided to make sure so took an overgrown track through open cane-grass covered country. We had to cut our way along these tracks - they had not been used for several months. At 1200hrs we passed nearby to an old Rest house erected by Mr. Murdoch in 1954 but the area surrounding it is now deserted. After traversing this country we swung to the south again and crossed over the TEBE River at 1230hrs and made camp in an old garden site called ROMU at 1300hrs.

Very few people visited the camp but enough food was bought with salt and shell. Two disputes were settled and another referred to TARI as all parties were not present.

Saturday 17th March.

On the road at 0830hrs and walked generally to the east over broken Xunai county. At 1230hrs we entered the thick forest on the southern slopes of PORAN Ridge and emerged again at 1330hrs and made camp in a small clearing below the forest. This area is known as URI and is mainly used by people from the HOIYEVIA region for gardening.

Only twelve natives were seen at the camp-site and not much food was available for purchase. Rice and meat issued. Guards posted at night.

Sunday 18th March.

Left URI at 0815hrs and followed a track leading up and over PORAN (HARUWI) Ridge. From the crest of the ridge we could see the M.O.M. Station at HOIYEVIA and the Government Station at TARI. Descended to the south through old gardens and patches of forest until we reached a settled area on the north bank of the AIYENA River. Made camp at TOMBERE at 1130hrs.

Sunday 18th March.

A large number of people visited us during the afternoon including 40 - 50- women and children with food. One woman was treated for a lacerated scalp by Mr Burchett.

Monday 19th March.

Left TOMBERE at 0830hrs and proceeded direct to HUNGAPO Rest House at 1030hrs and made camp.

Discussions with the people during the day. Several outstanding disputes were settled. Food bought with salt and shells.

Tuesday 20th March.

Remained HANGAPO. Mr. Hogg visited patrol in the afternoon. Continued talks with people. Three more disputes settled and one man fined a pig. Mr. Burchett giving treatments.

Wednesday 21st March.

Departed HANGAPO at 0900hrs and proceeded along the made road to the PIWA River. Selected a suitable bridge site for the vehicular road to cross. Crossed the river by fording about a hundred yards upstream from the bridge site and ascended steeply to the top of a nearby ridge on the southern side of the river. The newly made road extends for about 600 yards from here. Accompanied the local Headman for a short distance and examined the road route. Left the made road and took a bush track to the south through forested country. Finally arrived at PARI Rest House at 1300hrs.

Remained in camp and talked with the people. Several disputes heard. Spoke to the M.O.M. teacher who now resides here and examined a new school building erected by the natives.

Thursday 22nd March.

Left PARI at 0845hrs and walked to the southeast through swampy country until we reached the made road leading towards Mendi. Walked along the road to the TEBE River bridge site and made camp at 1200hrs.

During the last fortnight the men from here have dragged in seven big logs and numerous smaller ones for the bridge. Decided to remain here with the patrol and assist with the early construction. After lunch we measured the span (84') and commenced work on erecting the piles on each side. On the eastern side of the river the bridge must be raised about five feet above the natural bank to avoid floodwaters.

Mr. R. Glasser (Anthropologist) visited the camp at 1300hrs and assisted in settling a claim for compensation. Mr. Hogg, C.P.O. and Mr. McLaughlan, Carpenter also visited the camp, bringing tools and equipment required for the bridge.

Friday 23rd March.

Remained in camp and continued work on the bridge. With primitive equipment the police sunk three large piles in four feet of water near the eastern bank to lessen the spar between supports. Completed this together with bracing today. About 200 men present today carrying stone and generally

Friday 23rd March.

Rain stopped work from 1400hrs until 1515hrs. Women came in with food for the patrol. Asked all men to come along tomorrow and pull the first log over the span.

Saturday 24th March.

Started work at 0730hrs on the bridge. At 0900hrs we started pulling the first log across and got it in position at 1030hrs. Quite a large crowd here now so decided to get another one over today. When the second one was nearly in position the European personnel departed per landrover for TARI and arrived there in time for the district sked at 1200hrs.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

On the whole the patrol was well received but it must be noted that in the Northern sector of the Tari Basin, the few people seen appeared to be hesitant and apprehensive of the attitude of the patrol. Precautions were taken to ensure that the patrol personnel did not interfere with the inhabitants when outside their own tribal areas. As mentioned in the diary, when one of our carriers wandered away on his own, he was axed by two men hiding along the track. Compensation for this was paid the next day.

Fighting was reported in one area whilst we were in the field i.e. between the BORDANE and PIRIBU groups occupying country near the headwaters of the ARUA River (near DONA Peaks). Apart from sending word through to these people to cease hostilities, nothing else was done as we were not equipped for a prolonged stay there and a rushed trip could be of little value administratively.

Many disputes were brought before the patrol for settlement, and, with few exceptions they dealt with claims for compensation for death (Moga's). During the past three months many of these 'courts' have been brought to TARI for hearing but in the absence of either one of the parties, satisfaction could not be obtained. In view of this a duplicate book system was commenced in which all the facts of the case were entered and the complainant given the original. The original is then produced to any patrol passing through the area and the matter finalised on the spot. The idea has caught on well in instances where a party refuses to appear on the station and as mentioned above many disputes were settled in the field in this way.

The present situation in the Northern Basin area is quiet but at the same time, very disappointing. Evidence of large settlements was seen but the people from here have now moved to the northwest across the TAGARI River. Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954/55 refers to the previous fighting in this area which continued until about five months ago when the AGENA group was driven from its territory (between the TEBK River and the mainrange to the north). However, the land is not being used by the victors of the fight and with the spread of Administration Influence, these people may drift back to their own lands.

AGRICULTURE:

In the populated areas sufficient food was purchased for the patrol needs. Well prepared gardens were seen on the southern side of PORAM Ridge but to the north where the population is very sparse, gardens were few and far between. Much of the country along the northern slopes of Poram Ridge is utilised by natives from the AIYENA River area for off-season gardening. The HURI people use manure when preparing sweet potato fields. All the old grasses and kaukau leaves are placed in the centre of the new mounds before planting.

European vegetables are available in varying degrees in most areas. Very little is eaten by the people themselves; they prefer to sell it at the Mission and Government stations for trade items.

Pigs are plentiful in the TARI basin - although not for sale to outsiders. It is not uncommon for a man to know that all his new stock for several years to come is already detailed to another group in payment of debt (Moga). The exchange of pigs is also common in certain claims for compensation. This appears to be a popular form of exchange as the recipient will always have much assistance from clansmen in ceremonially devouring the pigs.

No further epidemics causing death amongst livestock have been reported.

The establishment of poultry in the more settled areas is proving difficult due to the inroads made on the stock by indigenous dogs. This has established another theme in the field of compensation claims.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

At TOMBERE we camped near a small cleared area used for a peculiar native ceremony. We first noticed a stake about six feet high erected in the centre of the ground. This stake had many notches cut up one side. Near this there was a small casuarina tree and along the first limb several pig jaws were hanging.

These two features are really significant in compensation claims. Firstly, let us assume that Group 'A' reside at TOMBERE. If a man from group A is killed whilst assisting group B in a fight, then A is entitled to receive a MOGA payment. The amount of payment varies according to which group was being assisted; e.g., whether belonging to the Fathers or Mothers line. As soon as a man from A is killed, then a notch is put in the stake. This signifies that compensation for death is desired as quickly as possible. If B do not pay within a reasonable time then 'A' steal a pig from B and kill and eat it on this ground. The jaw bones are then placed in the tree nearby for all to see and to serve as a gentle reminder. The stake serves as a tally board for deaths whilst the tree containing the pig-jaws is the tally board for outstanding debts.

Although only one ground of this nature was seen by the patrol, the above custom is quite common in the TARI area.

CARRIERS:

Approximately thirty carriers from the TARI area were employed on the patrol. These men accompanied us for the full trip. They worked well and were paid with steel trade on the completion of the patrol.

MISSIONS:

On the first day out from TARI, Mr. Burchett and myself visited the Unevangelised Fields Mission at WARTEGEMABU. At PARI, a Papuan Catholic from the Methodist Overseas Mission, HOIYEVIA, has now established himself and family. The local people have assisted in erecting the teachers house and a school building. Already the school is gaining popularity with the children. On the spot treatments are also given for minor ailments.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Two sections of the TARI road network were traversed on this patrol. Our first camp was made at the head of the Northern road, which passes through and beyond the U. F. M. Mission Station. As yet there is no bridge over the TEBE River which separates the Mission from TARI - this will be done shortly. The existing road is five miles long and its future route will be via the southern side of PORAM Ridge and return to TARI and so traverse the main population areas.

The patrol camped for two nights on the TEBE RIVER road crossing to the south of TARI. This road is the beginning of the TARI - MENDI route. Whilst in camp here the main construction of an 84 foot log bridge was completed (at the time of writing the bridge is open for vehicular traffic). Only approximately one mile of completed road exists on the other side of this bridge but another two miles have been surveyed and pegged.

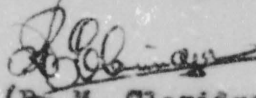
MEDICINE & HEALTH:

The general health of all people seen was remarkably good. Personal and domestic hygiene and sanitation was well below par. Little effort is made to keep children clean and actually, the adults do not set any example to the younger folk.

Mr. Burchett, E. M. A. accompanied the patrol and will submit a separate report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village Constable MINARE of PI group was taken on this patrol for instruction in court procedure and general experience. These new officials must be watched carefully in the beginning as they are not prone to settling affairs to their own or groups betterment. However, with guidance, patience and active assistance, they will form a solid group of ambassadors in the more remote areas of the Sub-District.


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

"APPENDIX A"

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

- No. 3117, Sgt. KOMBAPA : A good N.C.O. but hindered on this patrol by an attack of malaria.
- No. 1269, Cpl. AKURU : The most experienced man with us and an asset to any patrol. AKURU is definitely not a Station type but his bush knowledge, likeable nature and loyalty far outweigh this minor fact.
- No. 2325, Const. VAIDA : An experienced Constable who carried out his work well. He can be relied upon to do any task set him in a highly efficient manner.
- No. 7686, " IAMA : A quiet reliable patrol policeman. He has improved greatly during the four years I have worked with him.
- No. 8316, " KERANG : Not impressive. He can do a job given him but does not go out of his way to find work or to assist others. His lack of patrol experience may account for this unfortunate attitude.
- No. 8891 : GUNJIBARI : A relatively new-comer who shows promise. Another one of the quieter types who never become flustered or worried.
- No. 8927, " PORIKORI : A good solid toiler. He is inexperienced but should improve with more patrolling.


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

TARI, Southern Highlands

P/R No. 6 of 55/56

By: G.J.Hogg C.P.O.

To: HAIBUGA Marsh to TAGARI River

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,

TARI.

17th May, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,

MENDI.

PATROL REPORT TARI - No. 6 of 1955/56

Conducted by:

G. J. HOGG, C.P.O.

Area visited:

Haibuga Marsh to Tagari River.

Patrol personnel:

European

G. J. HOGG, C.P.C.

Native

R.P. & N.G.C., 6

Interpreter 1,

Carriers 10.

Duration:

Commenced: 1/5/56

Terminated: 13/5/56

Total: 13 days.

Objective:

1. Supervise road construction.
2. Consolidate Government influence.

Attached:

Appendix "A" Report on R.P. & N.G.C.
For map reference see Patrol Report
No. 4 of 1955/56.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited by this patrol is a basin approximately 8 miles West of the TARI Government Station.

The main purpose of the patrol was to complete a difficult section of road where the land falls steeply from the Haibuga Ridge to the Haibuga Marsh, and also to encourage the local people to bridge the many culverts encountered between the Ridge and the Tagari River.

The necessity for a vehicular road to KOROBA Base Camp is manifest, as a suitable airstrip site has not yet been discovered and it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep a steady stream of supplies into KOROBA by manual labour.

PATROL DIARY.

1956

- 1st May : Departed TARI by Land Rover and made camp below Ridge during afternoon. Called local headmen into camp and informed them of my intention to help them complete the roads in the area. Heard reports of an outbreak of hostilities between the ARUMA and IUMU groups.
- 2nd May : Poor turn-up on road but the local Village Constable has promised an improvement tomorrow. No appreciable progress made. Heavy rains during early afternoon. Shortage native food.
- 3rd May : Slight improvement of labour on road. One bridge over TEDEBA Crk. half finished. Rain commenced early afternoon. Sufficient food purchased.
- 4th May : Poor attendance at road. Bridge over TEDEBA Crk. completed. Inspected continuation of road for several miles and suggested improvements to local headmen.
- 5th May : Again there were few workers on road. Very little progress being made. Start made on second bridge for TEDEBA Crk. Just sufficient native food purchased.
- 6th May : Left camp early and walked to HEDAMARI inspecting road. Road from TAGARI River to HEDAMARI Rest House is a series of impossible grades. At HEDAMARI I met Mr. Speer, E.M.A., who was visiting the Aid Post. Returned to camp late afternoon. Ample food purchased.
- 7th May : Supervised road and bridge construction. Second bridge over TEDEBA Crk. completed.

PATROL DIARY (Continued).

- 8th May : Supervised road construction after spending morning walking native pads trying to find locals to work on road. No one seen. It appears that many natives have moved temporarily to other areas to escape road work. Heavy rains commenced early afternoon.
- 9th May : Road super-vision. Mr. Sinclair, O.I.C. KOROBA, passed through on way to TARI during morning.
- 10th May : Road and bridge construction. Two culverts bridged.
- 11th May : Inspected road to TAGARI River again and gave instructions to headmen where necessary. Many bridges are undergoing construction and roads are being regraded in several places.
- 12th May : Supervised road work on HAIBUGA Ridge and pegged remainder of road to be built.
- 13th May : Returned TARI during morning.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the immediate vicinity to the camp was good, but reports were received of an outbreak of fighting between the IUMU and ARUMA groups who occupy a valley a couple of miles to the South of the camp.

The hostilities are attributed to a claim by the ARUMA group on the IUMUS for a death settlement. It appears that a IUMU who was killed in a fight last year was closely related to several members of the ARUMA line, and these relatives of the deceased felt that they should be recompensed by the payment of fifteen pigs. On receipt of this demand, the IUMUS became highly indignant and retaliated by attacking the ARUMAS. It is believed that one IUMU was shot in the leg. No further reports of fighting were received during my stay.

Only one complaint was brought forward, and that by the Village Constable who was assaulted by a young man of his group when he instructed the youth to work on the road. I visited his house several times in attempt to apprehend him, but was later told that he had departed for regions unknown immediately he had attacked the old man.

Native food was short in the area at the time of my visit, and I was able to purchase just sufficient for our needs.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Due to the lack of labour, only 200 yards of road was built down the HAIBUGA Ridge during the patrol, but several bridges were completed and many more are under construction.

The road from TARI to the TAGARI River is now continuous except for about 50 yards at the HAIBUGA Ridge and several unbridged culverts.

On the far side of the TAGARI River between the river and HEDAMARI Rest HOUSE, the natives continue to build a road over the quite rugged terrain following their walking paths. They have been repeatedly warned by Mr. Sinclair, myself, and others that they must stop work until a suitable road site has been marked. The present road could not be considered suitable even for a tractor, and I doubt if any of the made sections will be of use when we come to mark an acceptable route. Work has now been commenced from the KOROBA end under the supervision of Mr. Lang, P.O.

CONCLUSION.

With a little supervision from time to time, the TARI -TAGARI River road should be completed and in use by the Land Rover within the next two months.

The natives on most sections are still quite enthusiastic, but a great deal of explanation is needed at times to point out obvious faults in grades and methods.

G. J. Hogg
.....
(G. J. Hogg, C.P.O.)

APPENDIX "A" - TARI Patrol Report - No.6 of 1955/56.

Report on members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying patrol.

Reg. No. 3362 Sergeant JOJOGA: Efficient & reliable.

Reg. No. 3861 L/Corporal IIA: Good worker.

Reg. No. 7447 Constable HANDARI: Experienced & willing.

Reg. No. 7800 Constable HERO: Easygoing. Handles natives well.

Reg. No. 700 Constable UWA: Careful not to over work himself.

Reg. No. 8226 Constable KANO: Satisfactory.

G.J. Hogg
.....
(G.J. Hogg, C.P.O.)

TARI, Southern Highlands

P/R No. 7 of 55/56

By: N.J.Grant P.O.

To: South-eastern Section of the Tari Basin
from the PIWA River to the AIUA River,
including part of the DOMA Area.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 1397.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th June, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
Mendi.

Tari P/R. 7-55/56
Mr. H. J. Grant.

Your memo. 30/1 - 697 and the Report are acknowledged.

2. A valuable patrol in that it supervised completion of the PIWA bridge and surveyed and pegged a further section of the road. However, it is very evident that this area needs more administrative patrols.

3. Please make sure the constable on full-time roadwork does not attempt to handle "MOGA" compensations.

4. Your interest in road works in the BOMA area should have a settling effect on the people but endeavour to arrange a patrol into the area as soon as possible.

MINUTE

MINUTE

Department
Mendi P.R. 7-55/56

6th May, 1956 to 11th May, 1956.
(16 days)

[Handwritten signature]

(Robt. H. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

MINUTE to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Report and camping allowance claim herewith.

MINUTE

(Robt. H. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

TERITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30/1,
Sub-district Office,
Tari.
28th May, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
Mendi.

TARI PATROL REPORT No 7 1955/56.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL :

W.J. Grant, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED :

South-eastern section of the
Tari basin from the Piva river to the
Arua river including Dera area.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

1. Bridge Piva river.
2. Find bridge site over the
Arua river for the Tari-Mendi
road.
3. Consolidate Govt. influence
in the area.

DURATION :

8th May, 1956 to 23rd May, 1956.
(16 days)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

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

Nil.

No 1269	Col.	Aluru
No 1856	1/Cpl.	Tamitai
No 7920	Const.	Kaiaripa
No 8705	"	Kauba No 2
No 7643	"	"
No 9279	"	"
No 8927	"	"
No 8520	"	"
No 8373	"	"
No 1351	"	"

N.M.O.

Nil.

Interpreters

Tadiabe.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :

Part. Patrol No 8 1954/55.

.....

INTRODUCTION :-

The supervision of the construction of a bridge over the Piwa river was the first object of this patrol and occupied ten of the sixteen days, while much of the remaining time was spent in road surveying and pegging.

An opportunity was taken also to observe the the Native Affairs position and to mediate and arbitrate in disputes where possible.

It must be pointed out, however, that the main task had to do with the construction of roads and bridges and this cannot be counted as an administrative patrol to the area where one is necessary.

.....

DIARY :-

Tuesday, 8th May, 1956.

Left Tari Govt. Station by land rover at 11 am and reached Piwa river at end of made road. This area known as Tabaje. Camp prepared and food, including one pig, purchased.

Discussion with headmen concerning bridge construction.

Wednesday, 9th May, 1956.

Prepared site for bridge. of road to and from bridge site.

Did a preparatory survey

Thursday, 10th May, 1956.

Bridge work continued. Pegged section of road from bridge site, across and over second, smaller branch of Piwa river and up to the top of Pewie mountain.

Friday, 11th May, 1956.

Work continued on bridge. Purchased one pig.

Surveyed road to

Saturday, 12th May, 1956.

Continued work on bridge.

SUNDAY, 13th May, 1956.

Observed.

Monday, 14th May, 1956.

Work continued on bridge.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1956.

Finished bracing bridge.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1956.

Work continued on bridge.

Thursday, 17th May, 1956.

Work continued on bridge. Recruited carrier line.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS :-

The area visited is subject to outbreaks ~~of~~ tribal fighting though at the present a period of peace is enjoyed by all.

Their indifference to the patrol was disappointing though it must be remembered our stay in each place was too short to allow us to gain their confidence and overcome their reluctance to visit.

Many who did bother came only to lodge a complaint of such a nature that the Govt. was the appellants' last hope as other methods of clearing it up had been exhausted before.

Besides, in many cases, only one of the parties concerned appeared and much time was spent in locating (or not locating) the other parties. These complaints had to do mainly with the payment of compensation for death (Moga) and with pig stealing.

The fact that they do bring some of their troubles to us, however, is at least a starting point so that shortly another patrol should proceed to this area and, having made contact with the people, stay with them for a few days or even longer.

Such a patrol could not be continually ~~ignored~~ ignored and, I feel, when the people see and realise our interest in their welfare and our ability to settle their disputes justly, we shall have done much to gain their confidence.

An attempt was made to gather information about the grouping of the Doma area people and those living in that direction. The following is recorded as it may be of some assistance when this difficult though necessary task is undertaken.

<u>GROUND.</u>	<u>NAME OF LINES INHABITING.</u>
XXXX Tabaje.	1. Hili 2. Abey.
Aragali.	1. Komia 2. Kande 3. Undie 4. Nomanda 5. Piliney.
Kangua	Unknown.
Warabamis.	Unknown.
Powupie.	1. Kenya. 2. Hungoyar.
Marbinie.	(Kerodg. dere area)
Maronda.	A large area here.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :-

All garden areas visited were well tended and well stocked.

Sweet potato, edible pit pit, native cabbage, bananas and sugar cane are the main items in the diet though some english potatoes, onions, tomatoes, corn, pumpkin and english cabbage were sold to the patrol.

The people have very many pigs, but these are used as payment for compensation between different groups; for feasts or ceremonial occasions and are not usually sold to outsiders.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH 1-

Sores, abrasions and tropical ulcers were the main complaints seen and treated.
The general health appears good.

.....

ROADS AND BRIDGES :-

The main work of this patrol was to bridge the Piwa river and survey the road route from there to join the Tari-Mendi via Poi road.

The Arua is a wide, swift flowing stream subject to many rises in water level when the afternoon rain which usually falls in the surrounding mountains is carried away by it. Moreover, different levels in its opposite banks would also make bridge building difficult.

Hence the road could go through Tabaje, Aragali, Kangua, Warabemie and Powupie. Then follow down the right bank of the Arua river to join the Tari-Mendi via Poi road before crossing the Arua river at the Tomera bridge site. Both approaches to this site are quite good and a bridge of 60 ft. length would be sufficient to cross the river here.

A bush material house was built at Ubitiley where a policeman will be required to live while supervising the construction of this section of the road.

.....

HEADMEN 1-

The headman, Pogair, of Tabaje accompanied the patrol and was most helpful.

He supplied us with carriers while it was in his territory where the Piwa river was bridged.

Having had quite a lot to do with Europeans, he was of great assistance when we met these newer peoples.

.....

CONCLUSION 1-

The area visited has so far had little contact though after two or three patrols have been through it, the attitude of the people towards the patrol should change. Most of them have heard of us, but other than taking a few precautions, were not very concerned with our visit at all.

.....

H. J. Grant.

H. J. Grant.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

TARI PATROL REPORT No7 of 1955/56.Report of members R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying Patrol.

ERE.		
No1269	Cpl. Akuru.	An excellent patrol N.C.O.
No1856	L/Cpl. Tamutai	Most dependable.
No7920	Const. Kaiaripa	Tries hard.
No8705	" Kauba No2	Quite helpful.
No7643	" Kaman	Average man.
No9279	" Saguna	Most willing.
No6927	" Porikori	Little afraid of new natives.
No8520	" Henzipa	Improving.
No8316	" Kareho	Willing.
No1351	" Mamaji	Good average constable.

N. J. Grant

N. J. Grant
Patrol Officer .

TARI, Southern Highlands

F/E. No. 8 of 55/56

By: R.M. Claridge a/A.D.O.

To: TARI-KOBOBA Road via HAIBUGA Marsh

N.A. 30-18-31

20th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
W E N D I.

TARI PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1955/56.

with thanks.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged
Comments at this late stage would be superfluous.

(I.A. Robert),
Director.

8/11
to
20/3

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/1 - 1355.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th June, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
TARI.

Tari P/B. 8-55/56 - Mr. R.M. Claridge.

Your memo. 30/1-658 of 5th June, 1956, and the report acknowledged.

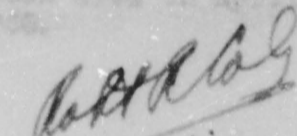
2. Comments on the death of HINAWAI are noted as also are those on the IUMU situation.

I would like you to make a patrol into the IUMU area as soon as possible.

3. As discussed with you during my visit last week the Tari-Fugwa unrest must be handled by two patrols, one from Koroba with Mr. Sinclair in charge and the other from Tari with yourself in charge. This area must be quietened and roadwork recommended for we cannot tax the people with carrying for any long period of time.

4. As soon as the area is settled again I will agree to you basing an officer at the Tagari to assist in bridgework and supervising road construction towards Koroba.

5. It is essential that you have a contented people on this supply line between Tari and Koroba and I expect you to give it your personal attention as far as the Tagari.



(Robt. R. Cole)

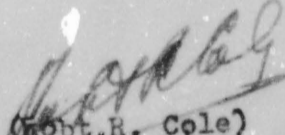
Acting District Commissioner.

MINUTE to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

Report in duplicate herewith, please.

Camping Allowance Claim accompanies.



(Robt. R. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1955/56

TARI SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

REPORT OF PATROL TO : KOROKA Base Camp
via the Haibuga Marsh.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. W. CLARIDGE. Actg.-A.D.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : 141 Europeans.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Visit KOROKA Base Camp
and settle disputes in
the HAIBUGA area.

(2) Investigate the death of
V.C. HIMAWAI of TIWARI.

DURATION OF PATROL : Wednesday, 23rd May, to
Thursday, 29th May. 7 days.

NATIVE PERSONNEL : (1) Native Constabulary -
1 W.C.O. and
6 Constables.

(2) 35 carriers to KOROKA
15 carriers from KOROKA

(3) 1 Interpreter.

MAP REFERENCE : See sketch map attached.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : Mr. G. Hogg, C.P.O.
to HAIBUGA area in April/
May, 1956.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol was to make a quick check of the TARI-KOROBA road and also visit the KOROBA Base Camp.

Investigations were also carried out into the death of Village Constable HINAWAI of TIWARI and into reports of fighting amongst the IUMU People (see comments on TARI P/R. No.6 of 1955/56).

DIARY:

Wednesday 23rd May, 1956

Sent off police and 35 carriers with stores for KOROBA at 0800hrs. Self followed on per land rover at 0900hrs where I joined the patrol line at the HAMBURARI Ridge. Followed the made road and reached the TAGARI River at 1200hrs and rested. Moved on at 1230hrs for HEDAMARI and arrived there at 1400hrs.

Food purchased for carriers. Two disputes heard. Rest House and other buildings in good condition. Rain at 1540hrs.

Thursday 24th May, 1956.

Departed HEDAMARI at 0640hrs and followed a bush track. Passed the KEBONA staging store at 1000hrs and was met by Mr. Lang, P.O. at a resting site about half an hour walk from the NAGIA River. Looked at a possible dropping site near here - appears to be satisfactory. Dropped down to the NAGIA River and ascended to KOROBA at 1300hrs.

Friday 25th May to Sunday 27th May, 1956.

Remained KOROBA. Inspected station and discussed the supply position with Mr. Lang and Mr. Speer. Inspected a possible bridge site over the NAGIA River.

Sent main carrier line back to TARI with an escort.

Monday 28th May, 1956.

Left KOROBA at 0630hrs with 15 carriers and proceeded to HEDAMARI. Noted a marked absence of men along the track today. We saw a group of armed men sitting in a garden clearing across the other side of the TAGARI Valley. Arrived HEDAMARI at 1100hrs and made camp. N.M.C. OSUM who is stationed here, reported that all the eligible men from around this area had moved up towards the TAGARI-NAGIA junction to join in a fight there.. Met a group of men returning home after a days fighting. They were carrying one man who had received an arrow in the abdomen - he refused treatment from us.

As my party was not equipped to intervene in this matter I decided to return to TARI tomorrow. Advised people from HEDAMARI not to join in other groups disputes but received a very sympathetic and at the same time, poor reception.

Friday 29th May, 1956.

On the road at 0645hrs and reached the TAGARI bridge at 0800hrs. Joined the vehicular road here and followed it along the eastern edge of the Haibuga Marsh. Marked the width of bridges yet to be built over the numerous ditches cutting the roadway. Rested at 1000hrs about a mile from the Hamburari Ridge. Remained here for four hours and questioned the people re V.C. HINAWAI's death and the early reports of fighting in the IUMU area.

Moved on at 1200hrs and met the station vehicle on the road at 1450hrs. Proceeded to TARI.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

a. INVESTIGATION ON V.C. HINAWAI OF TIWARI.

During the patrol an assembly of TIWARI people were questioned re the death of HINAWAI. As mentioned in P/R. No. 6 of 55/56, a report was received that the V.C. had been assaulted but the assailant failed to appear. However it was confirmed on this trip that HINAWAI and his brother PEBE came to blows during an argument over some garden ground. Other members of the group stopped the argument and the matter was forgotten.

On the 21st May, 1956 HINAWAI died and the native elders attribute his death to an old arrow head that still remained in his chest - this was confirmed by a native postmortem. PEBE and all the other relatives are certain that this was the cause of death and I believe them. No foul play is suspected. HINAWAI was buried near his house on the 22nd May, 1956 and all his issues returned to TARI the same day.

A new man will be recommended when a suitable candidate is found.

b. INVESTIGATION OF IUMU SITUATION.

Nothing was heard from the Haibuga people about this except that there was trouble there a few weeks ago. The main thing is that at least the old feud has not been re-opened. A check will be maintained on the situation here.

c. GENERAL

The people along the TARI-KOROBA road are affable towards the Government but appear to be unsettled in their domestic affairs. I think that the constant road supervision by a European Officer is contributing a lot towards satisfying this restlessness - at least along the section to the TAGARI River. I propose to have an officer based at the TAGARI when work starts on the bridge there; he can then regularly patrol the area here and finalise all outstanding disputes.

As mentioned in the diary, fighting has broken out near KOROBA - in the area known as TARI-FUGWA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

Many lines from around HEDAMARI have gone to the assistance of their allies. Various stories were given as to the cause of the fighting but basically it is centred around pigs. At the time of writing the reported deaths are three whilst many more men have been wounded. This patrol met a group returning from the days skirmish but as we were not in a position to intervene, nothing was done except to tell them to keep out of other peoples troubles. These men were quite friendly but they refused treatment for one of their wounded.

The two main groups participating are the HUMBURU and TIAGANI people. Preparations are now being made for a strong patrol to move into the area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A start has been made on the main road from KOROBA. To date about half a mile has been constructed from the station to the NAGIA River whilst a further section has been cleared. Mr. Lang, P.O. is spending all his available time on this project.

Another patrol will be required to complete the section from the HAMBURARI Ridge to the TAGARI River. The general ground work has been done but a few alterations are required and many ditches need to be bridged. This will be done in early July. Native assistance has been generous to date but unfortunately adequate supervision lacking.

A start will soon be made on the TAGARI Bridge and, provided you concur, an officer will be based there to work on the bridge and construct the road to HEDAMARI. This project is essential for the KOROBA station and it is clear that we will have to forgo other work until this job has been completed.

HEALTH:

An aid post is doing good work at HEDAMARI whilst Mr. Speer, R.M.A. is in charge of the Hospital at KOROBA. The general health of the people seen appears to be good.

SUPPLIES FOR KOROBA:

At present all supplies for this station are forwarded by the tedious method of overland carrying. This has a bad effect on the relatively new people situated on the supply line who are often called upon to assist with the carrying; and as soon as this can be wiped out the better. The point that vehicles can do the job if roads are available is being emphasised when doing work on the roads.

The possibility of air-dropping rations and carrying hardware stores until the road is completed is being investigated. There will be no trouble in finding a dropping site at KOROBA..

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

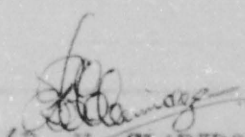
There are now no officials between here and KOROBA. A replacement for V.C. HIRAWAI will be recommended shortly. I think that further appointments are now warranted in this area as they will greatly assist in our work of consolidation. This matter will be discussed with the A/A.D.O. KOROBA.

[Handwritten signature]

APPENDIX A

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

- No. 3352 Sgt. JOJOGA : M. C. O. in charge of the patrol. Not an outstanding man, but trustworthy and efficient.
- No. 7447 Const. HANDARI : A good man, and always willing to work. He has a remarkably good technique with handling natives.
- No. 7880 Const. HERO : A tryer, with a keen sense of duty. Worked well on the patrol.
- No. 8130 Const. BATAWI : An experienced man in the field. He can be relied upon.
- No. 8759 Const. KOKETA : Satisfactory, but tends to play-act unless watched.
- No. 7643 Const. KAMAN : Joined the Patrol at KOROBA. Conduct good, and worked well.
- No. 8891 Const. GUNJIBARI : Joined the Patrol at KOROBA. A quiet and efficient man.


(R. H. CLARIDGE.)

OFFICER R. P. & N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. TARI, No. 9 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by N.J. Grant, P.O.

Area Patrolled Halbuga Marsh to Tagari River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 7 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 9 / 6 / 1956 to 17 / 6 / 1956

Number of Days 9 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

Medical / / 19

Map Reference See TARI P/R No. 4. of 1955/56

- Objects of Patrol 1. Supervision, construction, section of TARI/KOROBA Rd.
2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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.....
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TARI; Southern Highlands

P/R No. 9 of 55/56

By: N.J.Grant P.O.

To: HAIBUGA Marsh to TABARI River

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No: 30/4 - 1481.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

16th July, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.9 of 1955-56 - Mr. N.J. Grant.

Please find under cover two copies of a report of a patrol by Mr. N.J. Grant to the Maibuga marsh Tagari R. area.

The main purpose of the patrol was to move around among the people, supervise road work and help them settle their arguments both old and new. This catalytic approach is working very well.

As a matter of interest the road from Tabi station to the Tagari River has been completed and only a couple of days ago Mr. A.D.C. Claridge and Fr. Tomasetti (a Civil Engineer) drove down to the river in the Landrover and selected a bridge site.

A sound patrol.

Contingency for camping allowance is attached.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File; 30/1 - 692.

Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

20th June, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.TARI PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1955/56.
N.J. Grant, P.O.

Herewith the above report in triplicate together with camping allowance claim.

2. This report covers road supervision and general Administration in the HAIBUGA area. A more senior officer was sent on this occasion so that any outstanding disputes could be finalised on the spot. It is interesting to note that a few men from IUNU worked on the road. No further rumours of fighting amongst these people were heard.
3. Mr. Grant was recalled to TARI before his task was completed, however, all remaining sections were pegged and three policemen left to supervise. This morning the land rover was driven down the HAMBURARI Ridge and four miles along the HAIBUGA flats. A large crowd of natives gathered to see this event and I'm sure we will have little trouble in opening the road to the TAGARI River now.
4. Numerous complaints were settled during the patrol and we have now reached the stage in this area where the natives can have little left to argue about. The man selected to be V.C. in lieu of deceased HINAWAI is proving to be capable.
5. The work remaining to be done near the TAGARI River can be adequately controlled from TARI and no further patrols will be mounted for this purpose. Our next task is the TAGARI bridge and the road to KOROBA.

E. M. Claridge
(E. M. Claridge).

A. Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/1
Sub-District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.
18th June, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1955/56

Officer Conducting Patrol:
Area Patrolled:
Objects of Patrol:

J.N. Grant, P.O.
Haibuga March to Tagari River.
1. Supervise construction
section of TARI/KOROKA Rd.
2. General Administration.
9th June, 1956 to 17th June, 1956
(9 Days).

Duration:

Personnel Accompanying
Members of R.F. & N.G.C.:

European,	N.L.
No. 3252	Sgt. JOJOGA
No. 7447	Const. HANDARI
No. 7800	" HERO
No. 8226	" KANG.
No. 9279	" BAGUNO
No. 8759	" KOKOTA
No. 8891	" GUNJIBARI

Map:

For map reference see TARI
P/R No. 4 of 1955/56

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Introduction:

The construction of a motor road from TARI to KOROBA being a matter of importance to facilitate the transport of rations and hardware to the DUNA area, this patrol was undertaken to supervise the building of that section which will bring the road down the Haibuga Ridge. It was intended also to provide an extra incentive and act as a rallying point for the other working groups as far as the TAGARI River.

The enthusiasm of all, however, had begun to wane with the result that few are actively engaged in the road building unless supervision is given.

The section to the TAGARI River is almost finished now. My transfer to KOROBA necessitated the recall of the patrol before this object was achieved.

DAIRY:

Left camp at 8 a.m. for inspection of road at foot of the TAGARI River, which was reached at 8.30 a.m.
Returned to camp site at 2 p.m. after marking out sections of road which need further attention.

Saturday, 9th June, 1955

Left TARI by land rover, patrol carriers and police having been sent on ahead, and reached camp site at the foot of the TUBYTUBY Range (Haibuga Ridge) on TAGUMA land.

Camp prepared and food purchased.

During afternoon walked along road contacting TAGUMA, IUMU, TANI, HEWA, TCBANI, MULIMA, HUBI, YOBIDIA and ARUA men who were urged to appear for work on the morrow. Pegged work on this section of the road.

Sunday, 10th June.

Divided carriers, men of TIGUA, AMBUARI, TAGUMA and IUMU into three groups for work on Haibuga Ridge. Pegged on TANI road section.

Monday 11th June.

Work continued on road. Few men from AMBUARI and TANI appeared for work so this necessitated a visit to both these areas.

Tuesday, 12th June.

Many TANI and AMBUARI men appeared for work. Went to YOBIDIA where a dispute was settled by arbitration.

Wednesday, 13th June.

As few AMBUARIS at work, paid them a visit and brought back a number for duty on road.

Walked to HEWA for further information in a dispute which had been referred to the patrol.

Thursday, 14th June.

A large number of men at work. The three groups working on Haibuga Ridge concentrated on middle section.

Began burning limestone outcrops occurring on the road at TANI section.

More disputes settled.

Friday, 15th June.

Again a large number of men at work. Many disputes brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

TANI section of road almost completed.

Saturday, 16th June.

Left camp at 6 a.m. for inspection of road as far as the TANI RIVER, which was reached at 8.30 a.m.

Returned to camp site at 2 p.m. after marking out sections of road which need further attention.

Work on HAIBUGA Ridge coming along satisfactorily.

Two more disputes settled.

Patrol recalled.

Sunday, 17th June.

Left camp site at 6.30 a.m.. Reached TARI Government Station at 8.30 a.m.

As the soil here is quite fertile and a large amount of land available, these people have plenty of food. The patrol was always kept supplied with sufficient and more vegetables comprising the local diet staples of sweet potato and white pit-pit, bananas and native greens plus pumpkins, corn, taro, English potato and English cabbage. Always, we were questioned by outlying groups if we required them to bring us additional food.

The gardens, although very and extensive, are well tended. It can be seen that the surplus food that had been used to maintain suitable crops.

Pigs, of a good class, are very numerous and are in the form of hordes or bands in groups.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This patrol was closely connected with those tribal groups who inhabit the land adjoining the FARI - KOROBA road.

The KIGITA people are at the Government Station and were not patrolled. From here however, we passed through those areas as far as the TASARI River. Three police Constables and one interpreter have been left in charge of this work. All these peoples were co-operative enough once they got into the idea of working again.

As a large number of tribal groups were contacted, through the patrol was instrumental in settling numerous disputes. Once we had decided two or three issues, their confidence was gained and those who had disagreements usually came to the camp and sat down to discuss their differences with the knowledge that, should they be unable to reach an agreement, the patrol was at hand to settle the issue. This method proved most satisfactory. The only "disadvantage" was the large number of squealing pigs that was brought to the camp to be exchanged in the Patrol's presence. During these discussions relations were always most cordial.

It was pleasing to note a number of IUMU people who come in to help on the TIGUA section of the road.

LIVESTOCK & AGRICULTURE.

As the soil here is quite fertile and a large amount of land available, these peoples have plenty of food. The patrol was always kept supplied with sufficient and more vegetables comprising the local diet staples of sweet potato and edible pit-pit, bananas and native greens plus pumpkins, corn, tomato, English potato and English cabbage. Always, we were questioned by outlying groups if we required them to bring in additional food.

The gardens, although many and extensive, are well tended. It can be seen that the shovels issued for road work have been put to another suitable use.

Pigs, of a good class, are very numerous though game in the form of birds or beasts is scarce.

ATIONS

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Out

A pilot road has been constructed down the HAIBUGA Ridge. The road here still has to be widened, however, but much work has been done and, now that the pegs have been put in, what remains can be completed without supervision. Three police Constables and one interpreter have been left in charge of this work.

The section from here to the end of the first TANI area is almost complete, but from there to the TAGARI River, although most of the road is out, many gutters and culverts remain to be bridged while a few of the steep sections require re-cutting. The last half mile to the TAGARI River remains to be cut, but until a definite bridge site is selected, this difficult section could be left as it is.

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CONCLUSION.

The completion of this road from TANI to the TAGARI River is now in sight. There is still some bridge work to be done in the TOBANI, NULINA, HUBI, YUBIDIA and NEUA sections where the slope on some of the hills still remains to be corrected.

Hence, our main energy can now be concentrated on the bridging of the TAGARI River, and taking the road from there through HEDAMARE to KOROBA.

H. J. Grant.
 (H. J. Grant). P.O.