

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Lake Kutubu

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Lake Kutabu

1956 - 1957

Report Nos 1, & 2

Lake Kutabu

1956/57

LAKE KUTUBU PATROL POST

PATROL REPORTS: 1956/57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LK 1-56/57

Patrol Conducted by..... R. J. ANDREWS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled..... NAMO - UBI and NAMO - HOU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NJ.

Natives..... Police 4; Carriers 25; Health 1.

Duration—From 26/11/1956 to 14/12/1956

Number of Days..... Nineteen.

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 1/8/1955

Medical 1/18

Map Reference..... Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol..... a) Revision of Census. b) Consolidation of Administration Influence. c) Check progress of crops distributed in 1955.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Village Population

Year.....1956-57.....

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | Births | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | | | Incl. Distr. | |
|---------------|----------------|--------|----|-----------|---|----------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|----|------------------------|----|----|----|--------------|-----|
| | | | | 0-1 Month | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | Females in Child Birth | | In | | | Out |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | M |
| KALPU | 27.11.56 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 8 | 6 | | 1 | 2 |
| SISIBIA | 28.11.56 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| SISIMALA | 29.11.56 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | |
| HAINANA | 30.11.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| KEWODIGI | 1.12.56 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | |
| IOROGOBALIU | 6.12.56 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| WAGIDUBU | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| HARASERU | " | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| TATOQALIU | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| AUWABALIU | 6.12.56 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| KAVIRAKADIGI | " | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | 1 | |
| SONAGADIGI | 7.12.56 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | 4 |
| SOSEBEDIGI | " | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| HEDINIA | " | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALIU | " | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| ANUWABI | 8.12.56 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| TAMADIGI | 10.12.56 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 19 | 12 | | | |
| SORO | 10.12.56 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| KORUFA | 2.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 5 | |
| FASUBAISA | 2.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 12 | |
| IGIBIU | 8.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 6 | |
| SARARAWABU | 10.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 20 | |
| SARARADIGI | 9.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 14 | |
| SARARADIGI ND | 9.12.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WARASEMA | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS:- | | 11 | 22 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | 7 | 14 | - | 60 | 53 | 84 | 74 | 3 |

Villagers absent: Figures obtained from P.R. LK1-50/12 and from other village registers.

Newly formed hamlet. Villagers Absent. Not

pre

Population Register

Area Patrolled... NAMO-URU and NAMO-HOU.

| No. | MIGRATIONS | | | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (Excluding Absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|---|----------|---|---|---|-------|---|------------------|---|----------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-------|----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| | In | | Out | | AT WORK | | STUDENTS | | | | Males | | Females | | Pregnant | Number of Child Bearing Age | Child | | | Adults | | | | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | M | F | | M | F | M + F | | | | | | | |
| | 10-16 | 16-45 | 10-16 | 16-45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | 23 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 26 | 2+ | 16 | 11 | 20 | 21 | 76 | |
| | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3+ | 17 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 46 | |
| | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 16 | |
| | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | 2+ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 12 | |
| | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3+ | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 32 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 | 2 | 15 | - | 14 | 3+ | 11 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2+ | 7 | - | 3 | 3 | 13 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | - | 6 | 3+ | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 28 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 20 | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | 7 | 2+ | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 28 | |
| | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 3+ | 9 | 4 | 18 | 15 | 46 | |
| | 3 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 10 | 16 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 5+ | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 77 | |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | 5 | 4+ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 18 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 3+ | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 35 | |
| | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 14 | 14 | 12 | - | 12 | 3+ | 6 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 41 | |
| | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 13 | 3 | 12 | - | 12 | 2+ | 9 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 43 | |
| | 19 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 17 | 5 | 15 | - | 17 | 3+ | 18 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 83 | |
| | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 3- | 16 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 51 | |
| | | | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | | | 8 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | | | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | | | 27 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | LKI-20/2 | | 76 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | figures not available. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60 | 53 | 84 | 74 | 3 | | 5 | | | 3 | | | | | | | 80 | 187 | 51 | 168 | 10 | 191 | / | 161 | 121 | 217 | 198 | 733 | |

previously censused.

figures not available.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

| ITEM | Amount Taken on Patrol | HOW ISSUED | | | | | Amount Returned to Store |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | Issues to Police | Issues to Carriers | Payment of Carriers | Purchase of Food | Hire of Canoes | |
| Shell M.O.P. | 6 No. | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 No. | | | | | | 3 |
| Knives 15" Bush | 4 No. | | | | | | 4 |
| " 14" Bush | 4 No. | | | | 3 | | 1 |
| " 10" Beale | 2 No. | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| " 12" Bush | 1 No. | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Shell, Cowrie | 4 lbs. | | | | 4 | | - |
| Beads, Necklace | 6 No. | | | | | | 6 |
| Handkerchiefs, Trade | 24 no. | | | | 20 | 4 | - |
| Pair, Lace, Red. | 2 lbs. | | | | 2 | | - |
| Muslins 10" x 8' | 3 No. | | | | 3 | | - |
| " 7" x 5" | 6 No. | | | | 6 | | - |
| " 3" x 2" | 6 No. | | | | 6 | | - |
| Bangles, Trade | 18 No. | | | | 7 | | 11 |
| Cartridges 303 | 50 no. | 23 | | | | | 27 |
| " 38 | 24 no. | 8 | | | | | 16 |
| " 12 ga. | 25 no. | 25 | | | | | - |
| Matches | 144 boxes | 40 | 56 | | 30 | 18 | - |
| Meat | 30 lbs. | 30 | | | | | - |
| Rice | 210 lbs. | 42 | 168 | | | | - |
| Biscuits, Morsman | 25 lbs. | 5 | 20 | | | | - |
| Salt | 30 lbs. | 1 | 4 | | 25 | | - |
| Tobacco | 150 stks | 44 | 56 | | | 50 | - |
| Kerosene | 1 gal. | 1 | | | | | - |
| Vegetables | 16 lbs. | 3 | 13 | | | | - |
| Margarine | 12 lbs. | 6 | 6 | | | | - |
| Calico, Red | 10 yds. | | | | 10 | | 6 |
| " Yellow | 10 yds. | | | | 10 | | 6 |
| " Khaki | 12 yds. | | | | 10 | | 2 |

NA. 30-18-57

30th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Hendi.

Lake Kutaba Patrol Report No. 1 of 56-57.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

I agree with your comments to the Assistant District
Officer.

Patrolling should be stepped up in the Sub-District.
One patrol of 19 days in a period of six months is not
good enough.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director. *NR*

*P/A
30/4*

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

RRC.VHG

File No. 30/1 - 958.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

11th April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
LAKE KUTUBU.

Matubu P/R. 1 - 56/57.

Receipt is acknowledged of two copies of a Patrol Report lodged by Mr. R.J. Andrews, C.P.O..

2. Mr. Andrews appears to have conducted his patrol in an able manner and has presented a very informative report.

I am pleased to read of an improvement in the general situation in the area.

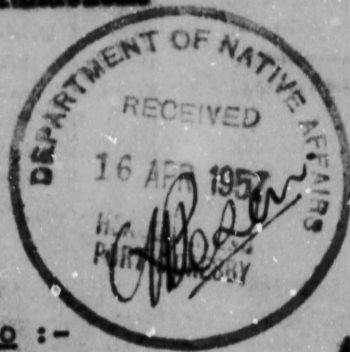
3. Several aspects of this patrol and lodgement of the report are most unsatisfactory and require an explanation by yourself.

- (a) The Report was received in duplicate only (3 copies are required at District Office).
- (b) No comments by yourself accompanied the report which indicates you did not read it or considered it not worthy of comment.
- (c) The Report is in a very untidy state and looks as if it has been filed at some stage for it has two filing holes through the left hand side of the pages.
- (d) The Patrol was conducted during November and December, 1956, and has only just been received by this office.
- (e) Mr. Andrews, being a Cadet Patrol Officer, and on his first patrol should have been accompanied, at least for portion of the patrol, by yourself.
- (f) The Census statistics are interesting in that they provide comparisons for a number of the villages but are useless as a document for filing with the District or Departmental Population Registers. The census was not compiled in the same order as any previous census and figures do not reconcile in many cases. Presumably you did not review them nor incorporate them in your Sub-District Register.
- (g) The patrol map, 4 inches to 1", is quite satisfactory and will be submitted to Headquarters but the 1 : 250000 map is not up to standard and cannot be submitted for sunprinting.

2.

30/10/57 ✓

I am surprised that you permitted such to emanate from your office for obviously Mr. Andrews did all that was required of him and from then on disinterest appears to have taken over. You probably have an explanation.



[Handwritten signature]

(Robt. R. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

MINUTE to :-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEBY.

For your information, please.

One copy of the Report with map and Camping Allowance Claim herewith.

This apparent disinterest by a senior officer in a junior officer's work is not satisfactory.

[Handwritten signature]

(Robt. R. Cole)

Acting District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

HRC.VHG

File No. 30/1 - 958.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MUSIDI.

11th April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
MADE KUKUBU.

Musidi P/R. 1 - 56/57.

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2. Mr. Andrews appears to have conducted his patrol in an able manner and has presented a very informative report.

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- (f) The Census statistics are interesting in that they provide comparisons for a number of the villages but are useless as a document for filing with the District or Departmental Population Registers. The census was not compiled in the same order as any previous census and figures do not reconcile in many cases. Presumably you did not review them nor incorporate them in you Sub-District Register.
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Robt. R. Cole

(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

MEMO to :-

The Director,
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PORT Moresby.

For your information, please.

One copy of the Report with map and Camping Allowance Claim herewith.

This apparent disinterest by a senior officer in a junior officer's work is not satisfactory.

Robt. R. Cole

(Robt. R. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

LAKE KUTUBU No. 1 of 56/57

CONDUCTED BY: R.J.Andrews, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: (1) NAMO-URI.
(11) NAMO-HOU.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

Europeans -

R.J.Andrews, O.I.C.

Natives -

R.P. & N.G.C.....4
Health.....1 (NMA IAGATO - HUGUNUMUTU)
Interpreter.....1 (BAIKI)
Carriers.....25

Duration: 26.11.1956 to 14.12.1956. 19 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (a) Complete revision of census.
- (b) Consolidation of Administration influence.
- (c) Check progress of crops introduced by Mr M.B.Allwood in August, 1955.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketch map attached.

APPENDICES: Appendix 'A' - Police Conduct Report.
Appendix 'B' - Census statistics.
Appendix 'C' - *An Example of Sorcery in the 'FASU' Region*

R.J.Andrews.
.....

R.J.Andrews.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Lake Kutubu,
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT
17th December, 1956.

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 26.11.56.

Day 1.

The patrol complement and all the patrol gear moved across to the Moro airstrip rest-house in order that an early start may be made on the morrow.

Tuesday, 27.11.56.

Day 2.

MORO - KAIPU.

0610 - Dept. Moro.
0830 - 0930 - At Warage Ck.
1030 - Arr. Kaipu.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 20 mins.

The track out of Moro is a rather poor one. It leads along the beds of several creeks, and over some fairly rugged bare lime-stone. It was ironic that not one member of the party was at all sure of the correct path and many pauses were made while a decision was arrived at. Fortunately however, we did not take a single wrong turning, and ^{eventually} emerged from the forest at the hamlet of Kaipu.

The Census was checked in the afternoon and sufficient food purchased for our needs.

Wednesday, 28.11.56.

Day 3.

KAIPU - SISIBIA.

0610 - Dept. KAIPU.
0745 - 0810 - At SISIBIA Ck.
0830 - Arr. SISIBIA.

Walking time = 1 hr. 50 mins.

Within five minutes of leaving Kaipu, the ARUGAI Ck. is met and followed for approximately half - an -hour. An hour and one-half of fairly flat, though muddy walking is encountered, and this leads to the Sisibia Ck. Following the bed of this creek leads to the foot of the ridge on which the hamlet of Sisibia is built.

The census was checked at 1100 hours. I had hoped to be able to move on to Kewodigi today but I was informed that those people were absent on a pig hunt and their return not anticipated for another three days. A runner was despatched to tell them to be back in two day's time. Another was sent to tell the SISIMA'A and HAINANA people to be assembled for the census check tomorrow and on Friday.

A few minor disputes were settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and food was purchased. This proved to be insufficient, however, and supplementary rice was issued.

Thursday, 29.11.56.

Day 4.

- 0610 - Dept. SISIBIA.
- 0720-0730 - At Sefora, bush house near sago garden.
- 0735-0800 - Following SEBERE Ck.
- 0800-0805 - Following Ctoma River.
- 0840-0910 - At SISIBIA Ck waterfall.
- 0950-1000 - At KEBO Bridge.
- 1045 - Arr. SISIMA'A.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 45 mins.

The day's walk was a hard one, the track being for the main part slushy and slippery; long stretches of limestone ledge are followed and these make for hazardous walking. The SISIBIA Ck. waterfall is an enchanting sight as it cascades down the mountain side to meet the Kikori River far below. The KEBO Bridge consists of a bundle of poles lashed together with vines and placed across a gap 20 feet wide, approximately 100 feet above the Kikori River. Upon reaching SISIMA'A I was informed that the book was not held by them, but by the HAINANA people. This meant a rough census had to be made up on paper for transcription tomorrow. An apallingly small amount of food (potatoes and "cabbage") was offered for sale and one pig was purchased after ages of bargaining.

Friday, 30.11.56.

Day 5.

- 0615 - Dept. SISIMA'A.
- 0710-0720 - At MARIGEBU.
- 0830-0840 - At OWAGA-MANU Hill.
- 0940 - Arr. at HAINANA.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 25 mins.

To-day's walk was considerably easier than yesterday's and faster times were recorded. There are however, spots where the passage of the cargo is considerably hampered, and consequently slowed down, as was evidenced by the arrival of the carriers almost an hour behind me.

This hamlet is another very small one, but in a much better locality than SISIMA'A. The valley is a little wider and the slopes considerably less steep. The soil, though liberally studded with limestone, seems extremely good, and high quality vegetables are harvested by the people. Pineapples, taro, native cabbage, breadfruit, sweet-potatoes and cooking-bananas are grown.

The Kikori is only a hundred feet or so below the hamlet and is fairly wide, cascading along on a bed of rapids miles long which churn the river to foam. A garden of the Mananda people is viewable on the crest of a range, some ten miles to the north.

The census was checked as soon as the party arrived in order to beat the rain that seemed about to deluge us. Adequate foodstuffs were purchased for our needs.

Saturday, 1.1.56.

Day 6.

0615 - Departed HAINANA.
0810- 0825 - At Marigebu.
0915- 1010 - At SISIMA'A.
1040 - Crossed Kebo Bridge.
1130- 1145 - At Sebisiba creek waterfall.
1220 - Arr. Otoma River.
1300 - Left Sbere Ck.
1305- 1410 - At Seforo.
1515 - Arrived KEWODIGI.

Walking time = 6 hrs. 30 mins.

The longest day to date of the patrol and the hardest.

The leeches, surprisingly, were hardly noticeable, and the track somewhat firmer than when encountered on the outward trip.

The return to Sisima'a from Hainana is an easy one and a fast pace may be easily maintained, but the ascents from the Kebo Bridge to the Otoma River, and from Sebere Ck to Kewodigi are really gruelling. A very poor track frayed the tempers of all members of the party. A hearty reception by the villagers soothed us completely, however.

The rest house in this village is quite good, though the roof leaked, and repairs were hastily carried out in a storm. The gardens, however, are quite inadequate - no sweet potatoes are ready for digging, sago being the staple diet. The only plot of sweet potatoes at present cultivated, is, in area, less than Half

an acre and ~~only~~ recently planted. Pumpkins have been introduced but are not, as yet, bearing. The people were ~~advised~~ ¹⁹⁷²⁻⁷³ to extend their sweet potatoe gardens to a large area to the SW of the village where they believe the soil to ~~be~~ more fertile.

A very small amount of food was offered for sale, and supplementary rice was issued.

Sunday, 2nd December, 1956.

Day 7.

KEWODIGI - WAGASEMA.

- 0625 - Dept. KEWODIGI.
- 0705-0720 - At SISIBIA.
- 0820 - Left KAIPU track.
- 0905-0915 - Halt on banks of ARUA Ck.
- 0950-1035 - At little Kaipu.
- 1135 - Entered NESEBO Ck.
- 1145-1200 - At YAGAROGOHUSIA.
- 1300 - Arr. WAGASEMA.

Walking time * 5 hrs. 10 mins.

I was informed that the hamlets of KORUFA and FASUBAISA had been abandoned, and a new one, WAGASEMA established on an alternate route to IOROGOBAL'IU, which had not previously been used by a patrol. I decided to use this route rather than have to make a special trip to WAGASEMA at a later date.

Hence the track led to SISIBIA, and thence along the KAIPU - SISIBIA track as traversed on Wednesday. Approximately one hour short of KAIPU, a narrow, little-used track was taken which led to the ARUA Ck, flowing into the ARUFA River, thence over several small ridges, and through sago swamps to a bush-house of the KAIPU people, which is also called KAIPU. In order to distinguish this from the hamlet, I refer to it as LITTLE KAIPU.

The track then is a very rough one and after crossing a few ridges, leads to the YAGAROGOPUSIA Ck. This is followed for twenty five minutes and short ^{walk} over more ridges finds one at WAGASEMA .

The people of this hamlet are ^{former} members of KORUFA and FASUBAISA, but very little is known of them ^{in their new} habitat, and the hamlet was deserted.

They were still absent in the BOSAVI region where they are believed to have journeyed on a trading expedition about one month ago. The hamlet enclosure has not been cleared, and no gardens, or even sago were evident.

Camp was made in torrential rain and full rice rations issued.

Monday, 3.12.56.

Day 8.

0635 - Dept. WAGASEMA.
0915-0955 - Crossing HUNAM Ck.
1040 - Arr. BOBADOA.

Walking time = 3 hrs 25 mins.

The track was the worst encountered yet, leading over pinnacle limestone country, and beset with crumbling ledges, slippery rocks and moss-infested tree roots and fallen logs.

The ascent of the first ridge was made with no difficulty, but on the second it was necessary to raise the boxes with vines for the last twenty feet and to lower them down the other side of the ridge. It was necessary to cut the way all the time and progress was very slow indeed.

In crossing the HUNAM Ck. which is ~~another~~ rather larger than ~~the~~ other streams sofar encountered a swarm of wasps wrought considerable anguish on the party and as the wasps settled (at last) on the bridge, it was, I considered, much more advantageous to fell another. The track then led over a series of small ridges to BOBADOA, a sleeping-house for natives journeying between IOROGOBAI'IU and KAIPU. As the whole party was very weary, physically and mentally from the past few days exertions, camp was made early, fortunately, minutes before torrential rain set in. Full rice rations issued.

Tuesday, 4.12.56.

Day 9.

0610 - Dept. BOBADOA.
0720 - Arr. AFFAI'IA.
0930- 1015 - Halt on HANIMUSUA ridge.
1130- 1150 - At JBU.
1300 - Arr. IOROGOBAI'IU.

Walking time = 5 hrs. 45 mins.

Another hard day of sprawling across the limestone

ridges, wading in creeks and wallowing knee deep in mud.

After leaving the campsite the track led into the PATAMO Ck. and the AFFAI'IA creek. Affai8ia ia a garden sleep-house for the people of KAIPU. Then came a long trek, through really dense forest, and several very hasp ascents of ranges. An interesting natural and of limestone, some 12 feet high and 13 feet wide, adorned with stalactit~~ies~~es up to 8 feet in length and stalagmit~~ies~~es up to 12 inches, was passed through.

UBU is the second garden house belonging to the IOROGOBAI'IUs which we passed. At last, when we were all thinking we were going to camp again in the bush the track opened up to reveal the very welcome sight of IOROGOBAI'IU. A very large rest house, for superior in workmanship to any others I have seen in the sub-district had been built here. Adequate food was purchased and as the food sources here are considerably better than others noticed in previous villages, it was decided to stay here tomorrow to allow cut and bruised feet, and twisted ankles to rest. In the evening as the people of 4 hamlets had gathered, a big "sing sing" was staged for the patrol's entertainment. These people truly have given us the friendliest greetings of the journey so far.

Wednesday, 5.12.56.

Day 10.

At IOROGOBAI'IU.

The patrol rested to-day and when the census was checked, every member was present, an event hereto fore unratched, and a credit to the Village Constable HEWAKO.

It was found that the peoples of HARASEBU, WAGIDUBU and TOTOGAI'IA had all migrated to IOROGOBAI'IU, and a new communal house of some 90 feet length has been erected. I was very much impressed by this village, and congratulated the V/C on the results of his people's efforts. Many cases of SEPOMA, chiefly amongst the women, were noted, and it was suggested that they be conducted to TAGE for treatment.

Sufficient food for our needs was purchased.

Thursday, 6.12.56.

Day 11.

0610 - Dept. IOROGOBAI'IU.

0800-0855 - At AUABAI'IU.

1000 - Arr. KAVARAKADIGI.

Walking time = 2 hrs. 55 mins.

The track was very muddy after heavy rain yesterday, the surrounds being typically poor ^{drains} ~~damaged~~ country. It is rather flat, and faster times could have been recorded if the track had been former.

I had hoped to complete censuses all the way to HEDINIA to day but on arrival here, it was found that the women had gone to collect food so the census check had to wait until 1430 when they returned.

Word was sent ahead to SONAGADIGI, HEDINIA and AI'IU that their presence "at home" would be required tomorrow.

Sufficient food for our needs was purchased.

Friday, 7.12.56.

Day 12.

0620 - Dept. HEBUAI'IU.
0715-0840 - At SONAGADIGI.
0930-1030 - At HEDINIA.
1120 - Arr. AI'IU.

Walking time = 2hrs. 35 mins.

My aim to-day was achieved, and 3 census checked satisfactorily. As the hamlets of HEBUAI'IU, SONAGADIGI, HEDINIA and AI'IU are within short walking distance of each other, I decided to despatch the line to AI'IU direct, whilst I and a small party visited HEDINIA and SONAGADIGI to check the census. This was done successfully, and a short discourse held with the village leaders in each case.

The census at AI'IU was checked in the early afternoon, and views and problems of the people were aired. I was informed that the people have decided to move to a new site, east of HEDINIA, where the ground is not nearly as swampy as their present locality. They expect to have completed their movement within three months, a new communal house having been completed, and gardens ^{are} now being planted. Food in insufficient quantities was purchased and supplementary rice was issued.

A runner was sent through to MANU and ANUWABI to tell the people that the census would be checked on the morrow.

Saturday, 8.12.56.

Day 13.

0625 - Dept. AI'IU.
0720-0830 - At MANU.
0900 - At ANUWABI.

Walking time = 1 hr. 35 mins.

Heavy consistent drizzle during the night made the track very swampy and heavy; walking conditions were rather unpleasant, and the leeches, which had been un-noticeable lately, were again out in-force.

Upon arrival at MANU, the census was checked, whilst the carriers were sent forth to ANUWABI to make camp, which was completed upon my arrival.

The census was checked in further rain. Insufficient food was purchased, and this was supplemented with rice.

A runner was despatched to SAGARADIGI and TAMADIGI to the effect that the census would be checked tomorrow.

Sunday, 9.12.56.

Day 14.

0630 - Dept. ANUWABI.

0750-0800 - Halt in sago swamp.

0820 - Passed IGIBIU.

0840 - Crossed Ck. fringe swamp.

0850 - Crossed HUNWAMU Ck.

1000 - Arr. SAGARADIGI.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 20 mins.

The track was very muddy, and not well maintained. Word was passed back to the villagers that considerable cutting of overgrowth was to be carried out by them. Two hourstramping through the swamp led to the Ck., after which the track becomes quite firm, but still is not cared-for.

Upon arrival at SAGARADIGI, it was found that all the residents were absent and as heavy rain was beginning to fall camp was made.

The quality of the buildings here is about as low as could be expected. The new rest-house could pass for nothing but a dilapidated "shack". Rice was issued. Two pandanus-fruit were cut, and payment left in the communal house.

Monday, 10.12.56.

Day 15.

0625 - Dept. SAGARADIGI.

0730-0845 - Resting.

1000-1045 - At MANU.

1125 - Arr. TAMADIGI.

Walking time = 4 hrs.

Today's track leads across a number of limestone ridges but is not a difficult one, and for the main, fast walking is easily achieved.

Upon arrival at TAMADIGI, preparations were seen to be under way for quite a large festival, and pig-pens, killing platforms and cooking-ovens were inspected.

There have been quite a few migrations into this village, from SAGARADIGI, other FASU villages, and the KEWA region. The new communal house is truly a fine one, very large and of excellent workmanship.

The census was checked in the late afternoon when the women had returned from the gardens. Another dispute over payments for pigs was settled, and food purchasing commenced. Because of the feast of the near future, little food was offered for sale, as we expected, and supplementary rice rations were issued.

Tuesday, 11.12.56.

Day 16.

0610 - Dept. TAMADIGI.

0705-0715 - At MANU.

0830-0840 - At KEOMASOLIA ridge.

1015 - Arr. SAGARADIGI.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 45 mins.

Retracing our track of yesterday, we returned to SAGARADIGI in slightly better time than the down - journey took. I decided to camp here again, and in view of the information concerning the SAGARADIGI people's attitude towards the patrol, despatched the carriers to forage for food in the bush. However, this is a very poor hamlet, and only nine pandanus-fruit were collected. A small amount of trade will be left as payment for these. Rice rations were issued.

Wednesday, 12.12.56.

Day 17.

0620 - Dept. SAGARADIGI.

0735-0745 - On Crest of first climb.

0930-1130 - Crossing SORO River.

Walking time = 3 hrs. 45 mins.

SAGARADIGI nestles at the foot of the WA range, and the ascent is commenced immediately upon starting-out. A long-unbroken, fairly steep ascent is made for approximately one hour,

and then a series of craters are traversed along the ridge. A difficult, steep descent of some 700 feet is made to the SORO hamlet sago-garden, and five minutes later, the SORO River is reached, at a spot directly opposite from the hamlet. The crossing is effected by canoe, and a fleet of nine were available for the party's use.

A rest-house and police barracks have been built in the hamlet but again it was necessary to add to the leaf of the roof. The census was checked at 1330, and food, consisting in the main of bread-fruit was purchased, minutes before drizzling rain turned the ground into a veritable quag-mire. This was again, insufficient for our needs, and supplementary rice was issued.

Thursday, 13th December, 1956.

Day 18.

SORO → TEGE.

0620 - Departed SORO.

0835 - 0855 - On ridge of PAGAWAS Rge.

1040 - Arrived TEGE.

Walking time = 4 hours.

Leaving SORO, the track roughly parallels the river of the same name for an hour, and then vectors eastwards and soon the ascent of the PAGAWAS Range is commenced. This is a not too unpleasant climb though a rather long one.

Continuing north-easterly, a series of ridges are crossed, and these provide the worst part of the day's walk. A rather steep ^{descent} is made to the BANU Ck. and five minutes later the crossing is made by means of a small bridge. Camp was made about fifty yards from the reknowned oil-seepage. No oil was evident, however, and I presume an amount was recently collected by the people who hold the rights to this oil.

Rice, was issued and wheatmeal biscuits also. This was the last of the carried food supplies.

Friday, 14th December, 1956.

Day 19.

TEGE - KESE.

0655 - Departed Tege.

0910 - 0935 - On ridge of SERA rge.

1010 - Arrived Lake Kutubu.

1030 - Arrived KESE.

1150 - Arrived TAGE.

Walking time - 3 hrs. 55 minutes.

On leaving TEGE, the ascent of the WAMASA Rge. is immediately commenced; it soon becomes a very rugged path,

over very severe country.

The descent from the Sera ridge is a long and fairly steep one though not as difficult as others of previous days.

Eleven canoes were waiting for us at the shores of the lake and a speedy and uneventful trip to Kese was made. The station launch arrived minutes later at Kese, and towing a 50 foot single canoe laden with carriers and gear, we arrived at the station at 1150 hrs.

All gear was collected and the patrol stood down.

R. J. Andrews
.....
R. J. Andrews,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Southern Highlands District

17th December, 1956.

S U M M A R Y.

1. INTRODUCTION.

As the introduction to the summary of this report, I would like to offer some hints to the officer who will follow me into this region of the sub-district.

I think one of the main considerations of a patrol is the selection of trade items to be taken. I found salt to be in very high demand, and really think a patrol could quite happily do the journey with no other item. Mirrors are also rather popular, and small knives were requested several times.

But, large items of trade are a useless burden. Axes large knives, and canoe adzes are quite beyond the agricultural economy of the people.

Many of them have worked for the government at different times, and tobacco and matches are quite popular as trade.

Pigs were purchased more or less at request, for M.O.P. shells, but these I regard as a luxury rather than a necessary food.

Rest houses exist in all but two hamlets, and these, taken as a whole, are of quite good standard. The offending hamlets are SISIMA'A where people are really too poor to expect anything of, and WAGASEMA, a new hamlet not yet completed, and uncontacted.

It was necessary to erect canvas in the "bush" on three occasions.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This was the 4th patrol to enter the area for census purposes since resumption of the Government Station at Lake Kutubu in 1949.

Mr. Allwood, in P/R No. 1-55/56, covering his journey through these regions, stated that the people greeted his party "effusively", and the people were eager to help.

I found this attitude to be repeated in the valley area (NAMO HOU) but quite the converse was evident in the mountain region at the North of the area traversed (the NAMO URI). The people of these latter-mentioned groups are distinctly different to their counter parts of the valleys; they are a withdrawn, cautious, untrusting and care-burdened people, the most accentuated cases being the people of HAINANA and SISIMA'A, the northern-most settlements, very close to the region known as the "LOWER TARI", whose inhabitants are known as quarrelsome fighters of long standing. The proximity to these people of the SISIMA'A and HAINANA, stands as a logical and probable explanation of their unenviable outlook on life.

Both these groups are small in populace, and were asked why they did not unite for self protection, as each group would like the other to join them. HAINANA is by far the preferable settlement, but is too close to the HURI's and LOWER TARI's and too far from the rest of the FASU for the likes of the SISIMA'A people. I doubt any movement will take place between them for some time to come, or until the HURI's have assumed a more peaceful way of life. I was informed that fighting is still in full swing within those groups.

There appears to be considerable domestic trouble in the region, and failure to fully pay bride-prices was the basis of complaints made to me in SISIMA'A, KAVIRAKADIDI, IOROGOBAI'IU and ANUWABI. Intent to pay as soon as possible was expressed by the accused in each case, whilst payments were finalised in my presence in two places.

3. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The people of the NAMO-URI were once on peaceful trade relationships with the HURI and TARI peoples. I was shown at HAINANA, a necklace of cowrie shells (called IO'ODA) and a large spiral, flat shell (called LAGI) which was traded for with the DUNA people many years ago. However, the hostile nature of the Taris brought about the termination of these relationships, and today, the Fasu people will go no further than MANANDA to the NORTH and FAVA to the north-east. They also trade with the rest of the FASU people.

The people of the NAMO-HOU trade on quite a large scale with the people of the KEWA region of the Gulf District, the BOSAVI area, and all intermediate and FOI'I peoples.

The area is rife with sorcery, and two types were evident to our party. One type is to ensure the safe travel of a person over snake-infested country.

A piece of some type of vine is cut and one end shredded. It is flicked about by the leader of the party, and with a series of incantations, serves to keep the track clear. The process gave much confidence to the carriers who had already seen two snakes on the path.

Another type of sorcery, more deadly, is dealt with in Appendix "C" to this report.

4. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The mountainous regions of the Namu-Sui, and eastern Namu-Hou consist of severe limestone barriers, covered with a thin dressing of unfertile red clay. In spots a friable soil may be found, and here the people make their gardens. Walking in these regions is difficult and tiring. The valleys between the ranges all have streams, flowing on beds of large stones, worn glass-smooth by the erosive action of water over the ages. Many of these streams disappear underground, to emerge miles away under another name. The Namu-Hou is a swampy valley area, beset with many limestone pinnacles and spurs. Walking here is heavy due to the perpetual mud, but much easier than in the Namu-Hou.

The most rugged stretches covered were between Sisibia and Hainana, then between Little Kaipu and Iorogobai'iu, and between Sagaradigi and Lake Kutubu. The worst individual day's walk was between Wagasema and Bobadoa. That track is, I believe, a very old one, not used much these days. I was informed that this was the first patrol to have used it.

For the sake of my fellow officers, I hope it is also the ~~last~~ last.

5. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

One object of the patrol was to follow-up the introductions of peanuts, soya bean and corn seeds by Mr. Allwood last year. (P/R 1-55/56) Results have been very poor and success was met with only at IOROGOBAI'IU, HEDINIA and MANU, corn being the only seeds to grow.

In IOROGOBAI'IU, replantings have been made, and the new crop seems quite healthy.

In HEDINIA and MANU, only small quantities of corn grew, and although shoots came up from new seed plantings they died-off.

It would appear that the ^{seeds} distributed were not germinative. I was informed that the people would like to receive more samples, as they are quite keen to improve their dietary sources. They were told that this could, and, most probably, would be done.

Staple diet of the mountain people varies between sweet potatoe and sago, whilst the valley people depend mainly on sago, though pandanus fruit compares very favourably.

The gardens of the people of IOROGOBAI'IU were by the far the best seen by the patrol.

A large variety of vegetables (sago, pandanus, taro, yam, bananas - both sweet and cooking, corn, New Guines bean, sugar cane, mimia, and the care vegetable called "pit-pit") cultivated by them makes them quite different from their neighbours.

^{quality} TAMADIGI's gardens are also quite large and of good ~~quality~~ quality. These people journey between Kikori and their home quite freely, and introduction of crops has been, on several occasions, attempted. Six young coconut palms have been planted within the communal house clearing, and are slowly doing quite well.

I feel the absence of sufficient foodstuffs at Sagaradigi will soon be the ~~cause~~ ^{cause} of that hamlet's abandonment.

6. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A very different picture was seen in this field by this patrol to that seen by Mr. Allwood (P/R. 1-55/56); only one case of pneumonia was seen and no malaria was reported. Deaths have not been astoundingly many and very, very few ~~infected sores~~ ^{or V/S} were noticed, much to my surprise.

^{Tropical Ulcers} However, the number of people suffering from Sepoma was startling. I consider that the govt. has made for itself a permanent niche in these people's lives by virtue of the benefits of European medicines. Perhaps, when natives from these villages have been trained, and returned to their homes, an even better situation will arise. However, I can only say I saw two likely candidates, but when the wastage rate of N.M.T's at Kutubu is considered, my hopes are sadly dimmed. I think the people would be only too pleased to have their own doctor-boys, and perhaps the next BQ into the area will more carefully investigate.

I was informed that natives from all FASU villages journey to TUGIRI for medical treatment. Evidently IAGATO - HUGJNUMUTU the TUGIRI N.M.O., who accompanied this patrol has quite a reputation as a "healer of the sick", and he gave of his services in all settlements. He is a thoroughly capable man at his job, and was a great asset to the patrol.

7. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

This was the 4th census patrol to enter the area, and yet, 100% co-operation is not being received from the people. Absences, for sickness and native rites pursuits are very common, and I doubt the authenticity of many of these cases.

There are seventeen ~~district~~ hamlets in the area, as compared to twenty-three at the time of Mr. Allwood's visit in August 1955. The reduction in the number is brought about in the following manner.

The hamlet of SAGARAWABU is now abandoned, its residents having established themselves in the FOI'I census division.

Sonagadigi and SOSEBEDIGI have united in a new hamlet, also called SONAGADIGI.

The HARASEBU, TATOGAI'IU and WAGIDUBU people have joined the IOROGOBAI'IU people in the IOROGOBAI'IU hamlet.

The KORUFA and FASUBAISA people have left those two hamlets and some members have migrated to other hamlets. The remainder of them have built a new hamlet at WAGASEMA.

The people who left ANUWABI to form the hamlet of IGIBIU have returned to ANUWABI, and IGIBIU, remains as a garden bush - house in their sago swamp.

The corrected census figures are appended as appendix "B" to this report.

The patrol was unable to contact two groups - the WAGASEMA and SAGARADIGI groups.

The former is a new hamlet, uncensused as such. The people were all absent in the BOSAVI region on a trading expedition. Very little information about them could be gleaned from other groups, and when they intend returning was not known.

The SAGARADIGI people were informed by runner, later questioned on the matter, that the patrol was coming and that the census would be checked. The runner swore he had told the people and yet when the patrol arrived, the people had all fled. As carried food stocks were almost exhausted and no food was available in the area, I was unable to remain there to await the return of the villagers.

It is pleasing to note that births for this period have exceeded deaths. It is hoped that the tide has turned and that the division will begin to increase its numbers. Migrations within the group are still common, and individuals have immigrated from the KEWA region of the Gulf District, and from KETOGO in the BOSAVI area.

Census books were generally of a good standard. However, it was very difficult to read some of them, and these have been brought to the station for re-writing. Those cases ~~one~~ TANADIGI, SORO and ANUWABI.

The census book for SISIMA'A and HAINANA is held in the latter hamlet. This is most inconvenient, and a book will be written for SISIMA'A.

The remainder of the books were left in the villages in the care of the man, in each case, whom the people would like to have as their Village Councillor, when such appointments are made.

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8. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are, in the region under discussion, eight Village Constables. Each of them has two villages under his control, and the SORO and SISIBIA V/Cs each have 3.

Although each group ^{would} like their own constable I consider it would be no more advantageous than the present arrangement.

Only one Councillor is officially ordained, though in each village, the holder of the census-book is termed "councillor" by his fellows. In each case, those men are the logical choices for Councillors when such appointments are made.

9. MAP REFERENCE.

A sketch map of the patrol's route is attached.

It is based on the 1:250,000 scale District Map, and the size has been doubled.

One copy only is attached; can sun prints be obtained please?

*J. Andrews.
Cadet Patrol Officer.*

*Lake Kutubu,
Southern Highlands District.
17th December, 1956.*

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APPENDIX "A"

POLICE CONDUCT.

Four members of the R.P.&N.G.C. detachment stationed at Lake Kutubu accompanied the patrol. My comments are as follows:-

7095 L/Cpl. SENGIJAU: A conscientious, reliable and efficient N.C.O. This was his first time in charge of a police detachment, and he executed his duties with the abilities of a veteran. A definite asset to the patrol.

7093 Const. POKU: Hard working, trustworthy and willing; good bushman.

8352 Const NATO: Not an outstanding member, though handy in this region as he knows the people and their language.

9007 Const TUMBI: Not outstanding.

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A P P E N D I X "C"

AN EXAMPLE OF SORCERY IN THE FASU REGION.

The following episode took place at the hamlet of SAGARADIGI on Sunday, 9th December, 1956.

Constable Tumbi was hunting in the bush for game about half-a-mile from the hamlet. He saw a native furtively making his way towards SAGARADIGI, and when the native drew level he grabbed him. Tumbi said,

"Are you going to see ^{the} master?"

"I've already seen him."

Tumbi assumed he was not telling truth, and asked why, if he had already seen me, was he going towards SAGARADIGI, and proceeded to march him to me.

Whilst crossing a small stream by means of a bridge, the stranger said he desired to descend for a drink. Tumbi allowed to go. For the purpose of having this drink, the man was out of Tumbi's sight; a few minutes later, Tumbi spoke to him, but got no answer. He himself went down to the creek, and found the man had fled through a previously unseen hole in the rocks. Tumbi was able to trail him because of the nature of the countryside - rock and a mass of tree-roots-as no footprints were left and no sound could be heard.

The stranger had left two pandanus fruit, whose inside waste had been removed, with Tumbi when he went down for the alleged drink, so Tumbi collected these and brought them to cook. He mentioned none of this to me until some time later.

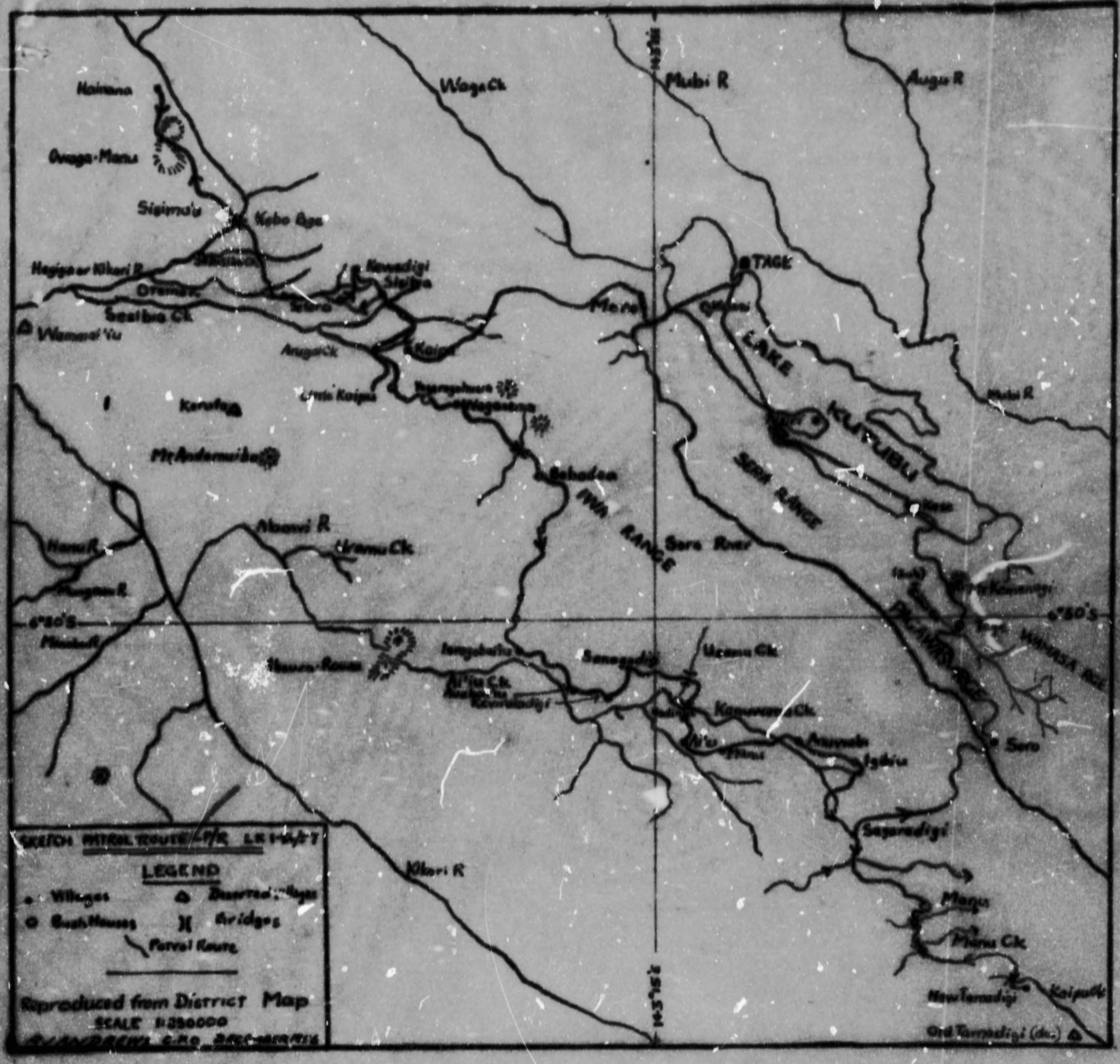
When the cook-boy was preparing to cook this fruit, a small bundle, tied in leaves was found. Upon opening it, it was found to contain a sample of soil.

It was told that this soil, taken from inside a footprint of one of the carriers, mixed with some of the pandanus fruit and placed inside a bamboo-tube, such as are used for cooking sago, constitutes a "poison" sufficiently potent to kill everyone who slept in the house in which it was placed. The conclusion drawn in this case, was that someone desired the disposal of the patrol personnel-either as a whole, or ^{of} one man in particular.

The identity of the man responsible is not known, nor is the name of his village, and it seems most ^{likely} that we will ever know.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KUTUBU No 25/1966/57

Patrol Conducted by G. J. Hogg PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled MURI and FOI's Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. F. Stephens, C.F.M.A.

| | |
|---|--|
| Natives..... | { R.P.M.G.C 4 N.M.O 1 Camiers 40 |
| Duration—From <u>3/6/1957</u> to <u>24/6/1957</u> | |
| Number of Days <u>22</u> | |

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October 1955

Medical UNKNOWN/18

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1. Consolidation of Government's Influence.
2. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

2nd August, 1957

The District Officer,
Mendi.

Patrol Report No. 2 - 1956/57 -
LAKI KUPUJI.

Receipt of the above mentioned Report is acknowledged.

It appears that more time might be spent at each village. I suggest the officer might inspect the garden areas, livestock etc. If an approach is made in this way the people will invariably respond.

I am pleased the KUSA people were settled.

Page 9 para 2. Leaves no doubt as to the courtesy of the people. What are the "ambitions" of the people mentioned on p.9 in para. 3?

What is the reason for fear of medical treatment? This should be found and resolved as a matter of urgency.

I appreciate Mr. Hogg's problem with the pseudo sophisticated people.

I agree entirely in your remarks on bride price and sister exchange. The notes indicate a pattern which is Territory wide. The matter has been referred to our Anthropologist and Welfare Officer, for comment.

The report is well presented and indicates a keen interest by the Patrolling Officer.

A.A.R.
p.c. (A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RRC:vHG.

File No. 30/1 - 88.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

25th July, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE.

Patrol Report Kutubu 2/1956-57

Mr. G. J. HOGG.

I acknowledge receipt of the Report and claims for camping and Boot allowance.

2. This should prove to be a very valuable patrol to Mr. Hogg and to the area covered. To Mr. Hogg, because it has brought him before people quite different to any he has previously contacted in his service and people who have a problem other than that of fighting. To the area, because it has been neglected as we fully realised and it is only by showing an interest that we can hope to lift the people from their apathy.

3. The present attitude of these people towards the Administration is very understandable for they have not been visited for nineteen months and I can appreciate their thoughts that this patrol probably will be followed by another period of disinterest.

We must make sure the area is visited more frequently.

4. Mr. Hogg wisely observed on this, his first patrol to the area and I recommend he continue in this manner through the entire Administrative area you require him to patrol. Instructions issued for improving living conditions may not be taken seriously on the first visit but when the people realise they may expect frequent visits they undoubtedly will take more interest in the patrol, its advice and their own welfare.

I am very pleased with the work done by Mr. Hogg and Mr. Stevens on this patrol and although they may consider it "disappointing" I believe they have achieved much under difficult conditions.

5. Bride Price.

Mr. Hogg has given a lot of thought to this question but I caution him to be very careful in even discussing or suggesting changes to native customs. Apart from the fact that we have no legal powers to interfere in such a matter as Bride Price or Bride Wealth, administratively I consider it is a matter which should be settled by the people themselves with the Administration assisting only by pointing out the pro and cons of the present custom.

The system as outlined by Mr. Hogg is not an uncommon system, in fact it is a very common practice in the Highlands and if he enquires further he will probably find it throughout the entire Kutubu area. This system has stood the test of countless generations and is a very very important part of the social structure of the people and if it is unwisely or unnecessarily changed it could result in very damaging social disorder and isolate this particular group from all others in the Highlands.

.....O V E R.

20/1/63 ✓

After reading the report I feel that this question most probably emanated from the "head-strong young men" of the area attempting to overthrow the conservative influence of their elders. This is a natural development and one in which we must be very careful in giving support or discouragement.

I recommend Mr. Hogg to take further interest in this and any other customs and whilst declining to give any direction, be promote discussion and influence the people, young and old, to make the change if desired. There should be no attempt made to review all present customs but rather to take an interest in them to gain a better understanding of the people.

6. This is a well written report of a difficult patrol and I congratulate him on its success but please have a follow-up patrol proceed to the same area within three months.

MINUTE to -

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

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

Report in duplicate with Camping Allowance Claim and Boot Allowance Claim herewith.

There is much patrolling needed in this area and Mr. Hogg is an energetic young officer.

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



PATROL REPORT.

LAKE KUTUBU No. 2 of 1956/57.

Conducted by: G.J. HOGG, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: 1. Middle Mubi River Area.
2. Kokoma River Area.
3. Kahunga Valley.
4. Foi'i Census Division.



Patrol Personnel:

Europeans.

G.J. Hogg, P/O.
J.F. Stephens, C.F.M.A.

Natives:

R.P.&.N.G.C..... 4.
N.M.O..... 1.
Carriers..... 40.

Duration: 3rd June, 1957 to 24th June, 1957 - 22 Days.

Objects: 1. Consolidation of Govt Influence.
2. Routine Administration.

Map Reference: Sketch Map Attached.

Attachments: Appendix "A" - Report on Police,
Personnel.
Appendix "B" - Map.

.....
G.J. HOGG,
Lake Kutubu Patrol Post,
Southern Highlands District,
25th June, 1957.

INTRODUCTION:

The primary objective of this patrol was to meet the people of the middle Mubi and Foi'i areas and to associate myself with the conditions under which they live.

The progress of the patrol was unhurried, as I found that these people, although being accepted as semi sophisticates in many places have had limited contact with patrols and take very little or no interest in the Administration personnel or the work being carried out at the patrol post.

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 3rd June, 1957.

| | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| Departed STATION | - | 0915 |
| Arrived KESEKE | - | 1115 |
| Arrived SEGEMI | - | 1440 |
| Arrived HEGISO | - | 1540 |

Left the Government Station and travelled in the Govt. double canoe to Keseke, where the patrol gear was ferried ashore. Walked to Segemi on the middle Mubi River where we again boarded canoes left by the villagers of Hegiso, and drifted down to that village where we remained overnight.

The track from Keseke to Segemi is in poor condition, due to recent heavy rains, and abounds with leeches. All the patrol personnel finished up with bloody feet and legs due to leech bites.

Ample food was purchased.

Tuesday 4th June, 1957.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Departed HEGISO | - | 1045 |
| Arrived BAURUTAGI | - | 1105 |
| Arrived HERIBU | - | 1300 |

Carried out village inspection at Hegiso then travelled by dugouts to Baurutagi and then Heribu village. Several suggestions were made to the villagers re housing and sanitary improvements. Our appearance at none of these villages has been greeted with any signs of enthusiasm.

Ample food purchased.

Wednesday 5th June, 1957.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|------|
| Departed HERIBU | - | 0815 |
| Arrived IPIGI | - | 1030 |

Departed Heribu and visited Ipiigi village. Mr. Stephens returned to Baurutagi following reports that the village Constable of that place had become very sick overnight. He arrived at Ipiigi in the early afternoon and we then visited the U.F. Mission nearby where we remained overnight.

No food purchased as we obtained more than was needed for our daily requirements at Heribu.

Thursday 6th June, 1957.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------|
| Departed MISSION | → | 0745 |
| Arrived TUNUHUGU | - | 0905 |
| Arrived DAMAI'IU | - | 0925 |
| Departed DAMAI'IU | - | 1115 |
| Arrived PIMAGA | - | 1120 |
| Departed PIMAGA | - | 1230 |
| Arrived ARAGOHUGU | - | 1415 |
| Departed ARAGOHUGU | - | 1435 |
| Arrived MISSION | - | 1445 |
| Departed MISSION | - | 1615 |
| Arrived DOGOBARI | - | 1655 |

Leaving the carriers and patrol gear at the Mission, we travelled by dugout back upstream to the SUGA Creek, thence walking back to the Mission via Aragohugu, visiting Tunuhugu, Damai'iu, Pimaga, and Gepagaipu on the way. Most of the day was spent in inspection of villages. Have advised the people to build a road from the SUGA Creek landing through to the villages in an attempt to lessen the no. of sores caused by leech bites

Ample food purchased.

Friday 7th June, 1957.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|
| Departed DOGOBARI | - | 0930 |
| Arrived HARABUI'IU No.2. | - | 1100 |
| Departed HARABUI'IU No.2. | - | 1230 |
| Arrived HARABUI'IU No.1 | - | 1235 |

Inspected Dogobari village and talked to local people then travelled by the canoes to the Harabui'iu road where we proceeded on foot to the two villages which are only a few minutes walk apart.

Talks with villagers in the afternoon. These people showed much greater interest in our affairs than others so far met with.

Ample food obtained, also purchased a small pig to supplement the carriers rations.

Saturday 8th June, 1957.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| Departed HARABUI'IU | - | 0800 |
| Arrived IOMESI | - | 0930 |
| Departed IOMESI | - | 1130 |
| Arrived SUMBURU | - | 1330 |

On leaving Harabui'iu, we travelled on foot to the Wage River then proceeded by canoe up the Koloma River until we reached the track leading to Iomesi.

On arrival at Iomesi we inspected the village then walked on to Sumburu where we set up camp for the night.

Very little food purchased, but luckily brought sufficient from Harabui'iu.

Sunday 9th June, 1957.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Departed SUMBURU | - 0700 |
| Arrived KAUA | - 1700 |

Left Sumburu at 0700 after beginning to break camp at 0530 - a very slow process. Travelled over the KWABO Range along a track which is almost no-existent. It is apparently used only on hunting expeditions or, as recently, by visitors to pig killing feasts. The abovementioned, however, are few and far between as the poor condition of the track indicates. The track passes over limestone ridges pitted with sink holes. The carriers dragged behind badly due to the rugged nature of the terrain, some not arriving at Kaua until after dark.

No food purchased. Carriers and Police issued with rice.

Monday 10th June, 1957.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Departed KAUA | - 1040 |
| Arrived SARUA No.1. | - 1230 |
| Departed SARUA No.1. | - 1400 |
| Arrived SARUA No.2. | - 1615 |

Inspected KAUA hamlet before departing for SARUA. Walked along native tracks mainly down hill, to SARUA No.1, thence by canoe down the SARUA Creek to the middle Mubi River then upstream to SARUA No.2. Carriers still falling behind after yesterday's effort.

Ample food purchased.

Tuesday 11th June, 1957.

Remained at SARUA No.2 to allow the carriers a much needed rest. The walk on Sunday broke their spirit completely. Inspected houses and had talks with the people.

Ample food purchased.

Wednesday 12th June, 1957.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Departed SARUA | - 0750 |
| Arrived KARAMOIA | - 0815 |
| Departed KARAMOIA | - 0830 |
| Arrived SISIMA | - 1055 |

Broke camp and walked to Karamoia where we ferried the carriers across the Middle Mubi River in the few canoes available. Travelled by canoe to the Rest House at Sisima. The Rest House was almost completely hidden by secondary growth and was in shocking condition. It was necessary to prop it up with posts in order to relax once inside.

Insufficient food purchased. Half rations rice were issued.

Thursday 13th June, 1957.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| Departed SISIMA | → | 0730 |
| Arrived MUBI River | - | 1130 |
| Departed MUBI River | - | 1300 |
| Arrived OTO | - | 1400 |

Left Sisima on foot and travelled over the ARJKAPO Range then dropped down to the middle Mubi River. There was a short wait for canoes then we proceeded on to OTO. The track, like that between Sumburu and Kaua, is very indistinct, and on two occasions we lost it, picking it up again further on.

At OTO we enjoyed the usual welcome ~~was~~. As the villagers had not bothered to bring sufficient canoes up river, quite a few of the carriers were forced to walk, not arriving until late in the afternoon.

The Village Constable was advised that better arrangements were expected of him in future.

Ample food purchased.

Friday 14th June, 1957.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|
| Departed OTO | - | 0915 |
| Arrived MASIGI(SORUTAGE) | - | 1020 |

Inspected OTO village then travelled by canoe down stream to Masigi which is at the junction of the SORU and ~~middle~~ Mubi Rivers. Again the Nest House was in the midst of a mass of secondary growth. Have begun work on a new Nest House and intend remaining until the frame is completed after first visiting the remaining villages down to the Beaver Falls.

Discouraging drizzle all day.

Ample food purchased.

Saturday 15th June, 1957.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------|
| Departed MASIGI | - | 1030 |
| Arrived KOGAGIABU | - | 1055 |
| Departed KOGAGIABU | - | 1115 |
| Arrived ENAIBO | - | 1140 |
| Departed ENAIBO | - | 1200 |
| Arrived KOBE | - | 1300 |

Departed Masigi in double canoes after inspection of village. There were only 3 men to be found at both Kagagaib and Enaibo. At both places they attempted to have me believe that the population had been decimated by sickness and death, but on closer questioning I found that the women and some of the men had run away into the bush.

Arrived at KOBE in light drizzle and talked with local people during the remainder of the afternoon. In comparison with villages further up the middle MUBI, a great deal of work had been put into clearing the area around the rest house and extra housing for police had been recently put up. This state of affairs I feel was mainly due to the hard working and eager Village Constable, INIHAI.

More than enough food was purchased.

Sunday 16th June, 1957.

| | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| Departed KOBE | - | 0915 |
| Arrived KEKENDU | - | 0955 |
| Departed KEKENDU | - | 1035 |
| Arrived YAMAGI | - | 1115 |

Inspected KOBE village then departed by canoe for Kekendu where we again carried out an inspection. Went on to Yamagi and set up camp for the day. Remainder of Sabbath Observed. At Kekendu the people had obviously gone to a lot of trouble to clean up the Rest House in preparation for our arrival. As I wanted to continue on and yet not discourage their fine efforts, I promised them that we would sleep there on our return upriver.

On arrival at YAMAGI I sent a constable on to KAMA to advise the people that we would be visiting them on the morrow. However apparently on sighting him, the people, who were engaged in building a house, dropped tools and took to the scrub. Usually there have been a number of absentees from the village but this is the first instance I have so far encountered when the entire populace has taken fright at the sight of a member of the patrol.

Again there was more food brought forward than was sufficient for our needs. Some we regretfully declined purchasing.

Monday 17th June, 1957.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| Departed YAMAGI | - | 0915 |
| Arrived KAMA | - | 0945 |
| Departed KAMA | - | 1030 |
| Arrived YAMAGI | - | 1120 |
| Departed YAMAGI | - | 1310 |
| Arrived Old KEKENDU | - | 1340 |
| Departed " KEKENDU | - | 1500 |
| Arrived KEKENDU | - | 1540 |

After inspecting YAMAGI village we left by canoe for KAMA, leaving most of the carriers and the camp at YAMAGI. I had intended to visit the Beaver Falls but as rain was falling, decided to call off the sightseeing tour until my next visit.

On arrival at KAMA, the general exodus of people yesterday was explained to me. Mr Allwood P/O in 1955 had apparently left instructions that the villagers construct a Rest House. However, they had ignored the instructions until hearing of my projected visit. They had hurriedly begun work when the constables arrival caused them to run away in fear of the awful consequences which would arise when I, finding

that the house was not completed, vent my wrath upon them. Later on they took heart and came back and were still on the job when I arrived.

After chatting with them for a while we returned to YAMAGI and collecting the patrol gear, returned to Kekendu, walking as far as the old village site to miss some rapids which could have played havoc with heavily loaded canoes going against the current.

Ample food including one medium sized pig purchased.

Tuesday 18th June, 1957.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Departed KEKENDU | - 0820 |
| Arrived MASIGI | - 1455 |

Left Kekendu by canoe and made slow progress upstream to Masigi where camp was set up. The people from Masigi and neighbouring villages had brought in quite a large amount of timber for the Rest House and work was resumed on its construction.

Ample food purchased.

Wednesday 19th June, 1957.

Remained at Masigi where we continued to work on the Rest House. Construction is going ahead very well.

Plenty of food.

Thursday 20th June, 1957.

At Masigi. The frame of the Rest House has been completed and it is my intention to leave the remainder of the work to the local people.

Friday 21st June, 1957.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Departed MASIGI | - 0745 |
| Arrived AGINIMU Track | - 0820 |
| Arrived Top KANGI Rge | - 1030 |
| Arrived AGINIMU | - 1315 |
| Departed AGINIMU | - 1545 |
| Arrived KOTA | - 1730 |

Left Masigi by canoe and slowly travelled up the SORU River to the Aginimu track where we left the canoes and walked to the ~~middle~~ Mubi River. We are back in leech country again and the road, while passing over very rugged terrain, made quite good walking due to the light rainfall in this area in the last week. The carriers dragged behind badly. The patrol equipment was loaded on double canoes at the ~~middle~~ Mubi and taken upriver to KOTA while I carried out an inspection at Aginimu, following on later.

The people at both KOTA and AGINIMU had obviously gone to a deal of trouble to clean up their villages before our arrival but there was a poor turnout for Mr. Stephens medical inspection.

Ample food purchased.

Saturday 22nd June, 1957.

Have ignominiously developed a case of "stiff neck" of such severity that it was necessary to remain at KOTA to recover.

Ample food purchased.

Sunday 23rd June, 1957.

| | | |
|----------------|---|------|
| Departed KOTA | - | 0800 |
| Arrived PIMAGA | - | 1315 |

Left KOTA a foot and walking to Pimaga passing over the Tenema, Fadiba, and Komi Ranges in that order. The Tenema range forms a natural bridge over the middle Mubi River at KOTA. Again the road was poor and little used although it improved considerably as we approached Pimaga.

Ample food purchased.

Monday 24th June, 1957.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------|
| Departed PIMAGA | - | 0820 |
| Arrived ISA | - | 1015 |
| Arrived SAMAGA landing | - | 1145 |
| Arrived KUTUBU GOVT. STATION | - | 1625. |

Left Pimaga and walked to the Samaga River landing, the road deteriorating as we proceeded until we finally completed the trip with a half hour walk through sago swamps.

The ferrying of the patrol equipment to the double canoe was very slow, taking in all over 2½ hours.

We then proceeded to the Govt. Station.

END OF DIARY.

oooooooooooooooooooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As I mentioned earlier the main reason for this patrol was to acquaint myself with the people of the middle MUBI and FOI'I Census divisions. I have broken these divisions up further in order to report more fully on each area.

UPPER MIDDLE MUBI AND KOKOMA RIVER.

These people have been in close contact geographically with the Govt Station at Kutubu and the Unevangelised Field Mission at OROKANA for years. However I was surprised at the disinterest and lack of enthusiasm which we met with throughout the villages. The villagers apparently feel that they could get along quite happily without interference in their affairs. It was my custom at each village to enquire of any minor disputes which might have arisen and which could perhaps be settled with my help. The answer was negative throughout the patrol except at one village where a dissension over bride price was brought forward. It was, however, presented with such an air of indulgence, and a decision favourable to all so quickly reached, that it became obvious the people felt it necessary to give me something in order to keep me happy. On having passed through the villages, however reports often came to me of internal disputes which had been raging on and off for months.

Despite this attitude of indifference towards the Administration at present, I feel that intensive patrolling and greater stress of our interest in their affairs will arouse these people into direct action in bettering themselves. Once the ambition which is lying dormant in these people is released, it will only be necessary to guide it in the right channels. They have all the natural resources for a very promising future if we can only get through to them.

A suggestion concerning the standardization of bride price was brought forward by these people which I shall deal with under a separate heading.

KAHUNGA VALLEY.

The people in this area are extremely dispirited and apparently feel themselves to be quite forgotten by the Administration. According to their tales of woe, they have been moving restlessly from place to place for years trying to escape their history of sickness and death.

There is only one Rest House in the area and that was in shocking condition, the surrounding area being choked with secondary growth. The patrol was made quite welcome despite this and it is felt that these people need our help badly. I would have liked to remain for a much longer period in the area, but food was very short and we were forced to move on.

It is to be hoped that further patrol into the area will help to raise their moral to a stage where their present feeling of self-pity is at least alleviated. Their attitude at the moment is one of complete and utter defeat.

FOI'I.

These people have had quite a lot of contact with the Government, due mainly to the general exodus of young men to Kikori as labourers. They apparently come back from these places with complete conceit in their knowledge of European ways and a total disregard for the advice of their elders and village officials.

The older people showed respect and interest towards the patrol, the younger ones were conspicuous by their absence. A number were away in Kikori and the rest had disappeared into the bush, there to remain until the patrol had passed through.

The people still have a fear of the medical profession when the sickness is serious in nature. At KEKENDU a native died in the bush on the day the patrol passed through, but I received no intimation of this until we returned the next day and I enquired about a new burial house which I had noticed under construction near the river.

An attempt at checking the census in this area would have been farcical due to the number of people who had hidden themselves. The children were obviously very frightened of us, and it would not surprise me at all if I find that we are painted as "boogie men" to the youngsters.

BRIDE PRICE.

In the middle MUBI area I was approached by several Village Constables and Councillors requesting that I enforce the standardization of bride price. The points suggested were as follows:-

1. Elimination of betrothal payment.

COMMENT: It has been the custom with these people to make an advance payment which is given in order to bespeak a girl, usually years before she becomes of marriageable age. This initial payment is entirely separate from the final bride price and often amounts to considerable dimensions - 20 or 30 items.

2. Payment of 20 items as bride price.

COMMENT: Previously the initial bride price has consisted of somewhere around 40 items, but over the years if the wife has words with her husband and goes home to father, it is expected of the husband that he brings more items as compensation for father's hurt feelings. In other words, under the present system, payment goes on for years.

In my opinion, the elimination of a betrothal price would be a good thing, as young couples have then a better chance to decide amongst themselves with whom they would prefer to mate.

On the second point, however, I feel that standardization might do more evil than good. I shall enumerate my reasons below:

- (1) If the bride price is low and no conciliatory payments are to be made after marriage, it would perhaps encourage the older more affluent to buy more wives as they would be assured of having no worries concerning after-marriage payments, which, under present conditions, could cause them considerable monetary problems if their wives were inclined to get upset too easily.

On the other hand, of course, the young men would be in a position to meet the marriage commitments more easily.

- (2) A very important point against standardization, is that it could put the women into a worse state of subjection than they are at present.

They could no longer return home if their husband's harsh treatment became obnoxious to them as their fathers would not welcome another mouth to feed without the promise of a conciliatory payment.

(3) Also, it can often occur that a husband's harsh treatment of his wife causes her relatives to take her in and demand heavy payment before returning her to her partner. This in itself would be a good deterrent from extreme cruelty on the part of the husband.

(4) Finally, standardization would make a girl a commodity rather than a person. I myself feel that the only reason a woman in the Kutubu native society can be considered as a human being by her man folk is that she can cost them considerable trouble and money if she is not allowed certain fundamental rights.

The point in favour of a single bride payment is that it might depreciate the number of inter village squabbles which arise due to difference in opinion over payments.

I would appreciate comments on this feature of native society as my experience in this field is not wide.

I have told the elders of the villages that I could certainly not enforce it, but that I would give them my opinion of their plans on my next visit.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.

The people of the areas visited subsist mainly on sago with sweet potato, taro, small palms with edible shoots, sugar cane and bananas. They also cultivate several types of native cabbage.

There was no sweet potato seen in the FOI'I census division.

At the time of my visit the middle MUBI River was at flood level and although the people of the middle MUBI had sufficient sago for their needs, most of the other crops which they plant near water level had been washed out.

Their gardening methods are, at best, haphazard, but apparently despite the fact that their riverside gardens are washed out regularly, they continue to plant in the trouble-some places.

The only reason I could find for their haphazard methods is that land close to the River banks is more easily cleared.

In the KAHUNGA Valley, food of all types was scarce as only a small percentage of the population is in sufficiently fit condition to work in the gardens.

The FOI'I people had more than sufficient for their needs at the time of our arrival, but the patrol personnel quickly disposed of the surplus.

The people along the middle MUBI supplement their diet with fish, but only in a half hearted fashion. I inspected several of their conical, plaited cane fish traps while travelling down the river, and found at least half of them to have rotted away in the water. They are apparently often left and forgotten.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

MIDDLE MUBI and KOKOMA RIVER.

Small sores and malaria are the common complaints here, very few cases of tropical ulcers were seen.

KAHUNGA VALLEY.

These people were in shocking physical

condition. At KAUA at least 50% of the villagers were invalids due to large deep tropical ulcers. Malaria was also common, as was tinea. At the above mentioned village, a small pool was found not 15 feet from the houses. The surface was coated with mosquito larvae. It took only 5 seconds work to drain the pool.

FOI'I.

As with the people of the KAHUNGA valley, these people claim to be dying out, but it is my belief that a census will disprove this. Tinea and malaria are prevalent, but tropical ulcers were few and far between.

GENERAL.

Throughout the area visited, the people were quite happy to come forward for treatment of minor ailments, but the more serious cases are kept out of sight. The reason is apparently more due to the overhanging threat of removal to the hospital at Kutubu rather than a lack of faith in the medical services provided.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On the whole, I found the Village Officials to be conscientious and hardworking individuals, but except for a couple of cases in the FOI'I area, these men have not the necessary backing of the people.

It was their complaint throughout the area that the head-strong young men would ignore their advice and proposals.

It will be necessary to provide ~~from~~^{firm} support and prove greater confidence in these men before they can hope to gain the authority which is indispensable in their work.

TRADE.

Salt and giri giri shell were the main trade items used, mirrors, knives, and handkerchiefs also being popular. Unfortunately there were no axes, M.O.P. shell, or lengths of material available in the Govt store, as these items are obviously much in demand. Canoe adzes are also acceptable.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads or bridle paths in the areas visited. The native foot pads are generally in shocking condition, although the rugged nature of the terrain has a lot to do with this. Tracks are not often used and there is little inter village traffic except between those connected by water.

The people of the Middle MUBI villages have been told to build a broad dry, walking path from KESEKE to SIGIMI and also from the SUGA Creek landing to TUNUHUGU, thence on through DAMAI'IU and PIMAGA to GEPAGAIPU.

Later it is hoped to do the same from the middle MUBI to HARABUI'IU and on to SUMBURU on the ERAVE track.

Work will necessarily be slow as few shovels are available for road work.

MISSIONS.

A visit was paid to the United Field Mission at OROKANA where I talked with Mr. Hicks, the only European in residence at the time.

The Mission School has a class of twenty old pupils although attendance fluctuates badly during pig-killing festivals and other native ceremonies.

Medical benefits are supplied to the best of their ability, although the people are prone to wander off after a single course of treatment before their ills can be successfully cured.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was, on the whole, disappointing. Contact with the people in the past has been sporadic, and this may be one of the reasons why the people show such little enthusiasm in our visits, not expecting to see us again for years.

On my next patrol to the area, I hope to be able to spend more time with the people and later to make constant visits in order to gain their confidence and enthusiasm.

.....
G. J. Hogg,
Patrol Officer,
Lake Kutubu, S.H.D.

APPENDIX "A".

Report on Members of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying patrol.

No. 2476. L/Cpl GABOI. A capable and efficient N.C.O.

No. 7747. Constable HAMABO. Invaluable for his knowledge of the local roads and people. Hardworking, eager and cheerful.

No. 8352. Constable NATO. A good, quiet worker.

No. 8386. Constable KEME. A good worker. Not a forceful personality.

.....
G.J. Hogg,
Patrol Officer.

KUTUBU PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1956/57.

Legend.

- Patrol Route (dotted line)
- Villages (circle with a dot)
- Water courses (wavy line)
- Scale (wavy line)
- G.I. House No. 28.6.57

