

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: LAKE KOPIAGO, 1964 - 1965

VOLUME NO: 4

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORT OF: LAKE KOPIAKO ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 4 1964/65 Number of Reports: 6

REPORT No.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	PIC No:
1 of 1964/65	1-19	W.A. CANTHORN PO	LOGAIYU CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	16/7/64 - 26/7/64	
2 of 1964/65	1-24	D.J. HOOK ADO	S.W. PORTION OF HEWA CENSUS DIV.		2/9/64 - 17/9/64	
3 of 1964/65	1-27	W.A. CANTHORN PO	SOUTH-EAST HEWA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	5/10/64 - 22/10/64	
4 of 1964/65	1-28	W.A. CANTHORN	AUHI/PORI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	15/12/64 - 5/1/65	
5 of 1964/65	1-29	W.A. CANTHORN	TUMBUDU CENSUS DIVISION, & ROSITA AREA OF STRICKLAND	MAP	19/1/65 - 23/3/65	
6 of 1964/65	1-23	P.E. WILSON PO	KOPIAGO BASIN CENSUS DIVISION		26/5/65 - 31/6/65	

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

LAKE KOPIAGO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1- 1964/1965	W.A. Cawthorn	Logaiyu Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	D.J. Hook	S.W. Portion of Hewa Census Div.
3 - 1964/1965	W.A. Cawthorn	South East Hewa
5 - 1964/1965	W.A. Cawthorn	Auwi/pori Census Div.
6 - 1964/1965	W.A. Cawthorn	Tumbudu Census Div. & Pogala area of Strickland
7 - 1964/1965	P.E. Wilson	Kopiago Census Div.

D. O. HAKEN



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**WESTERN HIGHLANDS**..... Report No....**1 of 1964/65, Lake Kopiago**

Patrol Conducted by.....**MR. HENRI Mr. V.A. Gauthier, P.O.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**Logaiyu Census Division**.....

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

Natives...**5 Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 H.M.O.**

Duration—From...**16/7/1964** to...**26/7/1964**

Number of Days.....**11 days**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**July/1963**

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

Map Reference.....**Journal Series, Yabug Sheet and attached map.**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**1. Conduct Census Revision, 2. Construct resthouses at all census points, 3. Improve walking tracks, 4. General administration, 5. Init contact of small HEWA Group in vicinity of LOGAIYU valley.**.....

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
.....
.....

67-14-2

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

21st October, 1964.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
NGURU HAGEN

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1964/65 - LAKE KOPIAGO

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report and a covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I am sure your concise directions to the Assistant District Officer at Lake Kopiago will bear fruit.

You should draw Mr. Cawthorn's attention to the fact that instructions may not be given to people to erect rest-houses. They may be proffered advice and guidance in the establishment of such buildings.

The co-operative attitude of the people reflects favourably on the officers involved in earlier dealings with them.

The land ownership problem should be carefully watched in relation to any migration proposals, particularly in relation to Paiela and Logaiyu.

Mr. Cawthorn has recorded well.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

SNP:JV

67.14.2 (16)

WHD483



Department of Native Affairs,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

6th October, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO.

PATROL REPORT LAKE KOPIAGO No. 1/64-65
LAGAIYU GENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of Mr. Cawthorne's report is acknowledged with thanks.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been approved.

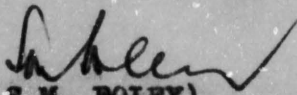
These recent patrols are obviously showing the reward of a careful and consistent approach to "new" people. I only hope that we can maintain staff levels to enable you to keep constant patrols in the areas of recent contact.

Various matters concerning the patrol have already been discussed with you following your recent patrol of the Western Hema to the Strickland Lagaip junction.

In essence :-

- (1) Joint patrols are no longer necessary.
- (2) Mr. Cawthorn will continue establishing contact with each group along the southern side of the Lagaip.
- (3) As opportunity of contact occurs Mr. Cawthorn will cross the Lagaip and make contact with the small groups on the northern side.
- (4) I do not want two month's slogging patrol along the northern side. It would be a waste of staff and money. Probe into the northern side where the southern groups arrange a contact.

Please accept any apologies for the delay in acknowledging the report.


(S.M. POLEY)
District Officer

↙
c.c.
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.

DIARY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report no. 1 of 1964/65. Lake Kopiale.

Patrol Personnel : Europeans. Mr. W.A.A. Cawthorn
Natives. Const. 1/c GAVONG
Const. NOMONE
Const. DIDUA
Const. GEGELAPA
Const. HARUM
N.M.O. PIASO
Interpreter TILINI

Area Patrolled : LOGAIYU Census Division.

Duration of Patrol : 11 days from 16/7/64 to 26/7/64.

Last Patrol to Area : Department of Native Affairs.
July, 1963
Department of Health
Nil

Map Reference : Journal Series, Wabag Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol :

1. Conduct Census Revision.
2. Construct Resthouses at all Census points.
3. Improve walking tracks.
4. General Administration.
5. Initial contact of small HWA Group in vicinity of LOGAIYU Valley.

DIARY

Thursday, 16th, July, 1964.

KOPIAGO - PIRI

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs.

Sent patrol gear ahead at 9.0 a.m. Followed on at 11.30 a.m. Rested on top of AIAGU Ridge overlooking the station at 12.40 after a hard climb. Moved on at 1.0 p.m. Rested at 1.25 p.m. and took bearings. Moved on at 1.35 p.m. Reached TERA Ok. at 2.10 p.m. and followed down it. Rested at 2.15 p.m. Moved on at 2.20 p.m. Left TERA Ok. at 2.45 p.m. Took bearings from the TOGOMBI Ridge at 3.0 p.m. Moved on at 3.15 p.m., arrived camp site at 3.20 p.m.

Bought sufficient food for the carriers from the few members of the DILINI Group living here.

Friday, 17th, July, 1964.

PIRI - LAGIBAKAGU

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 5 mins.

Set off at 7.20 a.m. Crossed the MARI Ck. at 8.30 a.m. then began moving up the NARUNGWA Ridge. Arrived head of ridge at 9.55 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 10.30 a.m. Rested again on far side of ridge at 11.30 a.m. Moved on at 12.40 p.m. Reached old house at 1.45 p.m. First signs of the HEWA inhabitants of this area. Rested here and moved on again at 2.45 p.m. Crossed the LAGIBA Ck. at 3.0 p.m. and followed down the far side. Made camp on the edge of the Creek at 3.10 p.m.

Heavy rain during afternoon. Spoke with about 20 HEWA males from this area, no females in evidence. Their main garden sites are evidently some two hours walk to the west at the foot of the KINAIU Ridge. Bought some food from them and also scaled rice to the carriers. Spoke with them all and warned them of the proposed patrol to the HEWA. Gathered information on other groups in the area and endeavoured to find a HEWA-DUNA interpreter.

Saturday, 18th, July, 1964.

LAGIBAKAGU - YABENDA

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 25 mins.

Waited for the HEWA men to arrive to act as guides then moved on at 7.45 a.m., following down the PORI River. Came to the PORI River bridge at 8.0 a.m. All carriers crossed by 9.15 and moved on. Met some more HEWA on far bank and also a man from the AIANE Group in the LOGAIYU. Arrived HEWA house at 9.45 a.m. and rested some more HEWA people gathered here, both male and female. Gave medical treatment to them and spoke with them. Moved on at 11.30 a.m. now moving back up the PORI River. Accompanied by a HEWA guide and a DUNA from the AIANE Group. Walked around the foot of the UYAGO Ridge and joined the patrol route to AIANE, at the top of the HIRU Ridge, at 3.55 p.m. Rested here and moved on at 4.20 p.m. Arrived YABENDA campsite in pouring rain at 5.0 p.m.

Bought ample food from local people, all told to attend tomorrow to begin construction of their resthouse.

Sunday, 19th, July, 1964.

AT YABENDA

Began clearing of resthouse site nearby with help of local people and patrol carriers. Marked out resthouse and police barracks and began construction of frame.

Bought more food for carriers. Sent word ahead to WARUNI area to warn natives there of patrol's arrival.

Monday, 20th. July, 1964.

AT YABENDA

Conducted census of AIANE and TAKANA Groups during the morning. Then continued work on the resthouse, completing the construction of the framework by the afternoon.

Patrol interpreter sustained a bad injury to his foot during construction of the resthouse so made arrangements to have him carried back to Kopfage for hospitalization. Purchased more fresh food from the natives.

Tuesday, 21st. July, 1964.

YABENDA - ITARUMA

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Gave further instructions to local people on construction of resthouse then set off at 7.45 a.m. Arrived LOGAIYU River by 9.35 a.m. All carriers across by 10.40 and moved on. Arrived old TORUA campsite by 11.25 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 11.45 a.m. Crossed the SAGE River at 12.20 p.m., arrived old EE WARUNI campsite at 12.30 p.m. and rested for 10 mins. Arrived ITARUMA campsite at 1.35 p.m.

Campsite cleared and local people assembled awaiting patrol. Collected timber for construction of resthouse during the afternoon. Ample food purchased from local people.

Wednesday, 22nd. July, 1964.

AT ITARUMA

Conducted census of WARUNI, TALIAPE and TORUA Groups here during the morning. Spoke to all and then began construction of resthouse, completing frame by late afternoon.

Purchased more food for the carriers from the local people. Sent word ahead to the TSINDAUWA people to expect the patrol's arrival tomorrow.

Thursday, 23rd. July, 1964.

ITARUMA - ABIRA

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Set off at 7.35 a.m. intending to walk via the TARANE area. Reached the top of the YALI Ridge at 9.20 and moved on down into the land of the TARANE Group. Rested at 11.15 overlooking the campsite, on the edge of the LOGAIYU River. Moved on at 11.45 a.m. and arrived ABIRA campsite at 12.0 midday.

Bought food from local people then conducted census of all, being members of the TSINDAUWA and TARANE Groups. Spoke to all and instru-

eted them to improve their walking tracks.

Friday, 24th July, 1964.

ABIRA - ITARUMA

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 25 mins.

Moved off at 7.25 with local people helping with the carrying of the patrol gear. Rested at 8.45 a.m. and took bearings. Moved on at 8.50 a.m., arrived head of YALI Ridge at 9.5 a.m. and took further bearings for 5 mins. Arrived ITARUMA at 10.0 a.m. Continued work on resthouse during day and constructed frame of police barracks.

Left some rice and salt here as a supply dump for the proposed HEWA patrol in August/September.

Saturday, 25th July, 1964.

ITARUMA - KARUMAMBO

Actual Walking Time : 6 hrs. 5 mins.

Set off back at 6.40 a.m. Crossed the SAGE River at 7.20 a.m. Reached top of KILI Ridge by 8.20 a.m. Moved along the top and rested on far side of ridge at, overlooking the PORI River, at 9.0 a.m. Took bearings. Moved down at 9.30 a.m. and rested on edge of PINI River at 11.30 a.m. Moved on at 1.15 p.m., following along the KAGEREGE Ridge, and arrived KARUMAMBO Resthouse at 3.0 p.m.

Purchased food for the carriers and spoke with local people.

Sunday, 26th July, 1964.

KARUMAMBO - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 8 hrs. 5 mins.

Set off at 6.40 a.m. Crossed the PORI River at 7.0 a.m. and walked steeply up the far side to HARUSEI Resthouse arriving at 7.35 a.m. Rested and moved on at 7.45 a.m. Arrived WANGA Resthouse at 9.30 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 9.45 a.m., arriving PAGA Resthouse at 11.45 a.m. Rested and moved on at ~~sixteen~~ 12.15 p.m. Arrived KALIEPI Resthouse at 2.25 p.m. and rested. Moved on at 2.40 p.m. and arrived KOPIAGO at 3.55 p.m. Disbanded patrol.

END OF DIARY

Introduction:

The patrol was of a routine nature and was launched for the purpose of conducting the annual census in the LOGAIYU Valley and to construct a series of resthouses through the Census Division to facilitate later patrols. Unfortunately, due to the fact that the writer was called back to the station, only two resthouses were able to be completed, leaving at least one, or perhaps two, more resthouses to be constructed in the area. The patrol went smoothly and full co-operation from the local inhabitants enabled thorough contact to be made during the week it spent in the area. The patrol camped at only three ~~xxx~~ spots in the valley, instead of the usual six, as the population and the area of the valley does not warrant further camps to be made now that the inhabitants are no longer wary of patrols.

The patrol entered the LOGAIYU Valley in a roundabout way, through a portion of the HEWA area. This was done to enable the writer to gain some knowledge of the HEWA people, and to endeavour to find a HEWA/DUNA interpreter, in preparation for a patrol into the HEWA in the near future. All information gleaned while in the HEWA area will be included in a separate appendix for the use of later patrols.

Native Affairs:

The attitude of the natives of the LOGIYU area has improved considerably in the last year. Where before they were wary, uncooperative and apathetic they are now eager to co-operate in every way and to help the government in improving their area. No longer do they run away at census time, people living in isolation in adjacent valleys walked to the census point this time to enter their names for the first time and to aid with the construction of resthouses. Their apathetic attitude, probably brought on by their isolation at the time, has been replaced by an eagerness to improve their area, as witness the greatly improved walking tracks in the valley and the ready response met with in building the resthouses. Although there is still a flow of migrations from the area it has eased off considerably since last year. The reason for the overall drop in population can be put down to a high death rate rather than a high number of migrations out.

A number of natives from the upper LOGAIYU, who last year had been residing in the PAIELA area, returned for census to the LOGAIYU area this year. They said they had returned to help their clansmen in constructing walking tracks and resthouses in their area. They also added that they did not now wish to return to the PAIELA. So also was the case with a number of people from the middle LOGAIYU who had been living in the AIYUGURI area last year. Three separate native leaders whom had mentioned to the writer previously that they intended to migrate to the AUWI/PORI Census Division, in the Lake Kapiago Sub District, because they felt they were too isolated living in the LOGAIYU, stated, to this patrol, that as they now had resthouses and the government was showing a definite interest in them they no longer wished to migrate. The people have become more settled and are showing more interest and keenness in the work of patrols. They no longer tend to hide things from patrols and are wary of discussing their way of life with patrols. They are now showing a notable increase in trust and co-operation.

Throughout the patrol no disputes were brought up for arbitration, no C.N.A. cases were heard, indeed no trouble of any kind was met with. The people of the area seem to be living in harmony with a minimum of strife. A noticeable improvement on last year's patrol was the increased intercourse between groups within the LOGAIYU. Where previously a person would not visit other but adjacent groups, now they move freely up and down the valley.

While at AIAHE about 20 DUNA males and females, previously uncontacted, presented themselves for census. They all lived on the north side of IORI Ridge, on the edge of the YAGATO Creek among the HEWAS, although they were members of the AIAHE Group and could not speak the HEWA language. They told the patrol that previously they were scared of patrols and ran away whenever patrols came near their area, however now, due to the incident-free contact in the LOGAIYU area and the assurance of their previously censused clansmen that they had nothing to fear, they walked the day over from the YAGATO River to present themselves for census at YABENDA. They also assured the patrol that they would do all in their power to aid the proposed patrol into the HEWA area. With the contact of these people from the YAGATO River it is probable that the number of DUNA-speaking people still uncontacted in this Sub-District is very low, probably in the vicinity of 50, living mainly in the vicinity of the STRICKLAND River and among the HEWA people.

Roads and Bridges :

Since the previous census patrol, in July of 1963, the walking tracks in the LOGAIYU Valley have improved considerably. Between YABENDA and ITARUMA the walking track has been completely cleared, except in one or two short stretches, and has been extensively re-routed through a better area. Between ITARUMA and ABIRA though some work has been done on the walking track there is still a long section, through the PONGOLI Valley which still needs clearing. The local people were told to clear and grade this track before the next patrol.

Access routes are still a problem; there seems no way by which a patrol could enter the area in less than two days. The best route, via FAGUREGE and KAGAREGE, entails three days of walking but has a resthouse at every camp. The direct route, via KALIEPI and KEMBERA, could be done in two days, but tents would have to be pitched at KEMBERA. Probably it would be better for future patrols to take this route when entering the area, and consequently build a small resthouse in at KEMBERA, and use the route via KAGAREGE to leave the area.

Tracks into the HEWA area are very poor, nothing more than bush pads, and are rarely used. However the track from YABENDA, around the end of UYAGO Ridge and then down to the PORI River, is fairly level and could be improved into a good access route into the HEWA without much trouble. The track from FIRI, over the HARUNGWA Ridge, is not recommended.

A cane suspension bridge across the PORI River in the HEWA area is in good order and seems well looked after by the HEWA. However the suspension bridge over the LOGAIYU River, between YABENDA and ITARUMA, is in poor condition. The patrol instructed the local people to renew this bridge, however subsequent patrols would do well to check on it.

Village Officials :

At present the only leader in the Census Division who seems worthy of appointment as a Village Official is LEPA - KENDEKENE of TORUA. A recommendation regarding his appointment as Luluai is the subject of separate correspondence to the Assistant District Officer, Lake Kopiago, ref. my 92/1 of 18/8/64.

Two other men; YAGUWEA - MUGUPI and FINGIAPI - KOBALA BE of TSINDAUWA and TALIAPBE respectively, are worthy of consideration. The next patrol into the area could recommend, or otherwise, the appointment of these two men.

Resthouses :

This patrol built two resthouses in the LOGAIYU, one at YABENDA,

where the AIANE and TOKANA Groups census, and one at ITARUMA, where the TORUA, WARUNI and TALJAPE Groups census. This leaves the TSINDAUWA and TARANE Groups without a resthouse. One could well be built in the vicinity of ABIRA for these two groups. Three resthouses would be adequate for the small population of this Census Division.

The patrol, with the aid of the local people, erected the frames of the resthouses and completed some of the roof and walls, it then left the local people to finish the thatching and walling of the resthouses. Police barracks and carriers' quarters were marked out at both sites and the people told to construct them on completion of the resthouses.

Census :

At all points the census was completed with the minimum of trouble and with the full co-operation of the local people. Attendance was very good throughout and it is estimated at least 95% of the total population in the LOGAIYU has now been censused. Only a heavy migration in from the X PAIELA or AIYUGURI would make any appreciable increase in the census figures for the area.

In contrast to the other Census Divisions of the Sub District it will be noted that a drop in the overall total over last years figures has occurred; 380 as against 387 last year. Though the drop is slight it is nonetheless significant as it is entirely due to the high incidence of deaths, 22 as against 9 last census, while the births have remained static, 10 as against 8 last census. Hence the decreasing population, which was not noticeable last year due to the large amount of new names recorded, has accelerated greatly in the last year. The lack of proper medical facilities in the area can be the only explanation. Migrations in and migrations out nearly cancel one another out with 5 more migrations in than out. The high number of migrations, 159 both in and out, show that the area is not settled as yet, though it is an improvement on the 318 migrations of last year. The labour force of 92 men and 39 women also shows a decrease on last years figures of 94 and 98 respectively. Approximately 63 new names were recorded by this patrol, which is not a great drop from the 94 recorded last year. It will be noted that two boys, both from the TSINDAUWA Group are at present schooling at the Administration school at Lake Kopiago, and that three men are working as labourers at PORGERA Patrol Post.

Carriers :

Due to the small population of this Census Division carriers must be recruited beforehand to form a permanent carrier line. For this patrol carriers were recruited from the Kopiago Basin and from the Pori River area. A carrier line of 35 was taken into the area and proved to be, in common with the majority of these people, cheerful and energetic in carrying out their duties.

Rations had to be carried for them also as the amount of fresh food available in the area is not sufficient to feed a carrier line for any length of time. Malarial prophylactics were issued to all carriers regularly and consequently the incidence of sickness among them was slight.


Conclusion :

Progress is being made in the LOGAIYU. Noticeable in the more co-operative attitude of the people and the improved condition of the area. What was before a jumble of forested ridges dotted with

isolated gardens and hamlets, has now become an orderly area of central meeting points, around which the houses and gardens are tending to group, connected by well-cleared walking tracks. Resthouses, walking tracks, government-recognized headmen, all add towards a feeling of stability among the inhabitants of the valley. The people are beginning to settle, a good sign, and are beginning to take an interest in their area.

The increased contact these people have had in the last year has produced a favourable reaction amongst them. They are more co-operative and more eager to improve their area. Continued and frequent contact by patrols is still needed, especially as the people still do not venture into the station at Kapiago.

The high death rate in the Census Division, compared with the small population, presents a problem. The population of the area would not warrant an Aid Post being established in the LOGAIYU, and the people are still wary of walking out of their valley to the Aid Post at WANGA. Perhaps a monthly or two-monthly circuit of the LOGAIYU could be made by the A.P.O. at the WANGA Aid Post.


 (W.A. Cawthorn)
 Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary :

No. 7607 Const. I/s SAVENU.

Discipline : Very Good.
Appearance : Smart.
General Ability : Improving, has more experience but still lacks command.

No. 5758 Const. MOKONE.

Discipline : Good.
Appearance : Good.
General Ability : Fair constable, did not improve.

No. 8941 Const. DIDUA.

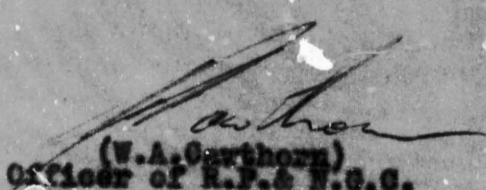
Discipline : Good.
Appearance : Fair.
General Ability : Experienced policeman but does not try very hard.

No. 8484 Const. GEGEIAFA.

Discipline : Good.
Appearance : Good.
General Ability : Tries but is not much help, lacks intelligence.

No. 10638 Const. NARUN.

Discipline : Very Good.
Appearance : Good.
General Ability : Keen and energetic but needs to be supervised.


(W.A. Garthorn)
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX "3"


Medical and Health :

The health situation in the LOGAIYU Valley is poor. The ~~number~~ total population of the area has decreased since last year due to the number of deaths; 22 out of a population of 180 in the year. The main sicknesses in the area are malaria, dysentery and pneumonia.

The size of the population would not warrant an Aid Post being started in the area, however perhaps extra medicines could be supplied to the A.F.O. at the WANCA Aid Post to enable him to do a two-monthly monthly circuit of the area from WANCA. The distance of the area from the WANCA Aid Post, three hard days walk, precludes the LOGAIYU people from walking there for medical treatment.

N.M.O. PIASO accompanied the patrol and treated all the people in the area. While the patrol was there no serious sicknesses were found. Some light attacks of malaria, pneumonia, conjunctivitis and dysentery were treated and also many tropical ulcers.

Sickness was rife in that part of the HEWA the patrol visited however, apart from the treatment afforded by the occasional patrol, nothing much can be done there until better contact is made with the people.


(W.A. Gauthers)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "G"

Education:

Two small children from the TSINBAUWA Group, in the upper LOGAIYU Valley, were taken back to the station by the patrol for enrollment in the new boarding school at Lake Kopiago. Unfortunately no children from the other groups wished to go, however it is anticipated that once the people here have more direct contact with Lake Kopiago, the enrollment from this area will increase.

The entry of the Missions into the Sub District will probably result in a number of new schools, some nearer to the LOGAIYU than Kopiago, and consequently the number of school children in the area may soon increase.


(W. J. Gardner)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "D"

Food and Agriculture :

Nothing has been done as regards improving the agriculture in this area as yet. Patrols have distributed various European vegetables, peanuts, ~~raw~~ and pineapples to the local people, but this is all.

Garden yields and quality and variety of foods are poor, as evidenced by the food brought up for the patrol and through talking with the people. However any effort made in this area to improve the agricultural standard would have to wait until other more populated areas, such as the TUMBUDO and LUVI/PORI, had been done. The small population of the LOGAIYU Census Division, only 380 people, does not at present warrant any work done in the field of agriculture, except for the periodic distribution of seeds by patrols.


(W.A. Genthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "E"

The Hewa :

This patrol had occasion to enter a portion of the Hewa area en route to the LOGAIYU. The purpose of this was to try and obtain a Hewa/Duna interpreter and to gain some knowledge of the area to facilitate planning of the proposed Hewa patrol. A number of Duna-speaking natives of the AIANE Group also lived in this area, however they had all gone into the Logaiyu to enter their names with the rest of the AIANE Group.

The part of the Hewa entered was on the middle FORI River and was only a days walk from both PIRI and the LOGAIYU. One night was spent among the Hewa people, on the edge of the FORI River at LAKIBAKAGU, and about 40 Hewa males and females were contacted. There is a fairly large population in this area, estimated about 100-120. There was also evidence of further population further down the FORI River near the LAGAIP River junction. The people contacted were from only three groups in the immediate area; ATIBA, YUNIMIBA and PIBINI, however the patrol was informed of four other groups in the area with which these groups had little contact; WANKAIN, MALINI and WELINI, all further down the FORI River, and YAKATOKI near the headwaters of the YAGATO Creek, a tributary of the FORI.

The people contacted by the patrol, though wary, were friendly enough and were quite helpful in guiding the patrol and imparting information. They were taller than the average Duna, but not as stocky. They all wore the Hewa garb consisting of a grass fibre covering at front and at rear with lengths of cane around their waists which they plaited into a basket-like affair at the front in which they kept various personal belongings. One or two had a cassowary skin cloak and some wore the conical Hewa headdress. All carried large bows and arrows although they told the patrol they no longer engaged in warfare. They were eager for medical attention and showed no fear of medicines, some peanuts and seeds which were instant in given to them were accepted eagerly also. When told a patrol would probably visit them in the near future and spend a longer time with them they said they would welcome it and would bring their wives and children up to meet it. In the meantime, they said, they would inform the people whom had not met this patrol and they, too, would assemble to meet the next patrol.

LAGIBAKAGU, where the patrol camped, is in the middle of an uninhabited area and is not recommended as a patrol camp. The local people led the patrol there as the last patrol into the area (Lake Kapiago Patrol Report, No. 4 of 1962/63) had camped there. The actual population in this area is at the foot of the KINAIU Ridge at PAPA-GALI, this is the ATIBA Group, and this would be a better place to camp. It would be about one to two hours walk from LAGIBAKAGU. The patrol spent an hour or so at a small settlement of the YUNIMIBA Group at EKLEPANAI, on the far side of the FORI River. There are two elaborate Hewa houses here and it would be a good place for a camp as it commands a view down the FORI River nearly to the LAGAIP junction. According to the local people there is no population up the LAGIBA Valley, most of the Hewa living down the EKLEPANAI and some up the YAGATO Valleys. No Hewas from the lower FORI were contacted by this patrol although their houses and gardens could be seen.


There is a well made bridge across the FORI River between LAGIBAKAGU and EKLEPANAI. The local people were told to take care of it and ensure that it is not broken before the next patrol. They have no knowledge of any bridges further down the FORI however there is a fair chance that there are some as there is population on both banks.

The Hewas contacted by this patrol all have contact with

Duna people from the DILIMI Group at PIRI and the AIANE Group from the LOGAIYU, consequently they all have some knowledge of the Administration and were easily contacted. The people further down the FORI have no contact with Dunas and only little contact with these Howas, consequently it would probably be better to enter this area from the LOGAIYU, contact the YUNIMIRA and ATIRA Howas first then, with their help proceed to contact the Howas further down.

Four Howas were met who could also understand the Duna language. They are PAGARA and TERAPA of ATIRA and WANIKANI and ALIMBU of YUNIMIRA. The latter two are fairly young and would probably serve as interpreters. None would venture back to Fopiago with the patrol, however they all said they would aid the next patrol into the area.

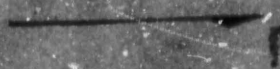
The patrol had intended to contact some Howas in the URA Valley, however due to lack of time it was unable to. From information gathered from members of the TSINDAUWA Clan, in the upper LOGAIYU, who have slight contact with these Howas, there is a population of about 100 or so Howas in the middle URA. There are two men of the TSINDAUWA Clan, HFO and KHPA, who live with these Howas and understand their language. They live at TERE on the south-west bank of the river while the total Howa population live opposite on the north-east bank. Word was sent to these two men to meet the next patrol into the area and aid it by guiding and interpreting. There is a bush pad between the FORI and URA Valley though the Howas never use it. It is used occasionally by members of the AIANE Clan who live in isolated spots on the ranges between the FORI and URA Rivers.


(W. A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer



Legend:
▲ Railroad
□ Canal
○ Ferry
— River
- - - Stream
• Lake

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
Elevation: 100 feet
Longitude: 100° 00' W
Latitude: 40° 00' N



W. & A. M. S.

3rd. H.A. Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 of 1964/65 LAKE KOPIA 40.

Patrol Conducted by P. J. HOOK, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled S.W. Portion of HEWA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. W.A. Gawthorn, P.D.

Natives 6 members of R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter. 1. W.M.O.

Duration—From 3/9/1964 to 17/9/1964

Number of Days 15 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1962.

Medical NIL /19

Map Reference Journal of Wagab and attached sketch map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Initial contact and head count.
2. General Exploration.
3. Consolidation of Administration Influence.

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

.....

.....

.....

51

67-14-4

19th February, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District.
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65 - LAKE KOPIAGO:

Receipt of the abovementioned report together with covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

I was extremely interested to read Mr. Hook's report and to learn of his successful contact with the HEWA people. Unhurried patrols are most important in the initial stages of contact.

When printed, please forward a copy of the patrol map.

Please pass my congratulations to Mr. Hook for conducting a successful patrol, well reported.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

SMP:JW

67. 14. 4

WHD487



Department of District
Administration,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

10th November, 1964.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAKE KORIAGO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1964/1965
SOUTH-WEST HEWA

Receipt of your report is acknowledged with thanks.

Claims for Camping Allowance have been passed for payment and extracts of Medical and Agricultural interests handed to interested officers for further comment.

I have already discussed the approach to the Hewa in another report. I feel that your success on this patrol will be repeated if you can proceed slowly building up confidence. Mr. Cawthorn should programme his work so that he can spend a few weeks with the people contacted on this patrol before he goes on leave in April.

Copies of the map will be forwarded when printed.

Please accept my compliments. The patrol was well organised, successful in its objects and well reported.

S. M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
Deputy District Commissioner

S.C.
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

50

File: 67/1.

Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO,
Western Highlands District.

8th October, 1964.

The District Officer.
District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

Patrol Report No.2 of 1964/1965 HEWA Census Division.
by D.J.Hook A.D.O.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans: Mr. D.J.Hook. A.D.O.
Mr. W.A.Cawthorn P.O.

Natives: Const 1/C SIGRUPOI
" WARATA
" KAGARE
" MASUL
" DIDUA
" KAIS
Interpreter DILLINI
N.M.O. YANTOPI

Area Patrolled:

S.W. portion of HEWA Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

15 days

Last Patrol by Dept of Native Affairs.

November, 1962.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany

No.

Map Reference:

Fourmil of WABAG and attached map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Initial contact and head count.
2. General Exploration.
3. Consolidation of Administration Influence.

50

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 3rd September 1964. LAKE KOPIAGO to KWIABI
Actual Walking Time, 3 hrs. 25mins.

Left Station with 6 Police and 63 carriers at 11.40.am and crossed the UNGU Creek near BARAINDA at 12.50.pm. Reached top of KENDEREGA Ridge at 2.5.pm. and rested. Left at 2.30.pm and descended to KWIABI resthouse in the KAGWENA Clan land, arriving at 3.30.pm. Purchased ample food for patrol. Camped.

Friday, 4th September, 1964. KWIABI to LAPO
Actual Walking Time: 4.hrs 30.mins.

Left KWIABI at 7.10.am and walked to the top of the PAROMA ridge, arriving at 10.40.am. Rested and waited for the last carrier, who arrived at 11.30.am., then continued on and arrived at LAPO Resthouse at 1.pm. Patrol camped in recently constructed resthouse and police barracks. Const/Bugler KAIS returned to Station for improper conduct. Medical attention given and European vegetable seeds issued. Ample food for patrol's requirements purchased. Camped.

Saturday, 5th September, 1964. LAPO to WIPA
Actual Walking Time: 2.hrs 50.mins.

Left LAPO at 7.30.am., crossed LIA Creek at 7.50.am., and at 9.10.am, rested in kunai country overlooking the Strickland Gorge. Walked on slowly due to sprained knee, and rested at the HAIYANUGU Creek at 9.45.am. Left at 10.10.am, and arrived at WIPA, a small URANE/GARAGA garden and house site at 10.45.am. Made camp at this place overlooking the Strickland River and below the ABIMA waterfall. Ample food available for patrol's requirements. Camped.

Sunday, 6th September, 1964. At WIPA

Day spent at WIPA constructing a resthouse and talking with locals, many of whom had not previously been contacted, and resting sprained knee. Distributed vegetable seeds, gave necessary medical attention. Camped.

Monday, 7th September, 1964. WIPA to PARETA
Actual Walking Time: 4.hrs 35.mins.

Broke camp at 7.5.am and crossed the GONO creek at 7.35.am. Proceeded on past the mouth of the HIGILI River on the Oksapmin side of the Strickland at 9.am. Crossed the dry bed of the GONEMA Creek at 9.50, crossed the AMBI Creek at 10.5. and MANA Creek at 10.15.am. The later creek is edged by a good stand of pines which extends well into the surrounding hills. (All the land past through today is flat to undulating kunai grass-covered country which would be excellent for cattle grazing.) Rested at the summit of the KURITOREGE Ridge, which is the boundary between the HEWA and URANE Clan land, at 10.30.am. Moved on at 11.10.am. and rested at 11.35.am near the first HEWA house found so far. The house was deserted so patrol proceeded on at 11.45.am, descending towards the LAGAIP River, inspecting an old garden, en route. Arrived at a HEWA house at PARETA at 12.30.pm and made contact with 3 men, 2 women and 3 children of the KENAIBA Clan. Later another man and his wife came to the patrol which had made camp at PARETA. Spoke with these people during afternoon, inspected their house and garden and gave necessary medical attention. Sufficient food for carriers purchased for salt and face paint. Guard posted 6.pm. Camped.

Tuesday, 8th September, 1964. PARETA to LIAU and return.
Actual Walking Time: one way 2.hrs.

Left camp in charge of L/Cpl. SIGRUPOI and self, Mr. Cawthorn and 2 Police walked down to a new house site at LIAU, situated approximately 4 miles from the Strickland Lagaip junction. No signs of population seen any further towards the junction, so after inspecting an old house site, and contacting and speaking

with 14 men, women and children, and looking over their house and garden until 12.45.p.m., returned with most of them to the Pareta Camp where they were given necessary medical attention, and spoken to regarding the aims of the Administration. Sufficient food for half the carriers purchased. Guard posted at 6.p.m. Camped.

Wednesday 9th September, 1964. PARETA to IRANIMA

Actual Walking Time: 3.hrs 5.mins.

Broke camp at 6.30.am and rested at 7.30.am until 7.40. Proceeded on to the POROM Creek arriving at 8.30.am. Rested and panned for gold until 8.55.am. Walked on through bush and climbed to the top of the LOGO ridge at an old garden clearing near the 1960 and 1962 Patrol Campsites. Some houses and gardens seen near here at the head of the OPAIPA Creek. Left at 9.50.am and arrived at a house at IRANIMA at 10.10.am, where all the 35 people from the area were gathered in accordance with instructions sent on ahead. This house is situated in the middle OPAIPA Valley. Visited local gardens and houses, took rough census and gave medical treatment to local people during afternoon, also issued European vegetable seeds and advised planting procedure. Ample food purchased for Patrol Requirements. Guard posted 6.p.m. Camped.

Thursday 10th September, 1964. IRANIMA to WAIKI

Actual Walking Time: 4.hrs. 10.mins.

Broke camp at 6.20.am, crossed the TSIBAIYEMA Creek at 6.55.am, passed through old OPAIPA gardens at 7.10.am and reached the NIPUM OPAIPA Creeks' junction at 7.30.am. Rested until 8.10.am and climbed steadily through old OPAIPA gardens at 8.45.am and arrived at the top of the INIPUANIPU Ridge, at 9.5.am. Rested until 9.25.am and then moved on, resting for 10 minutes at 9.55.am at a TSABUMA garden overlooking a number of gardens on both sides of the LAGAIP River. At 10.10.am arrived at a house at LIAPU and made contact with a number of men and women who had gathered in accordance with word sent ahead. Moved on at 10.45.am, in company with people from the house, and rested at the TSABUMA Creek at 11.20.am until 11.50.am. Arrived at a house at MOSOM at 12.5.p.m and contacted a number of people assembled there. Left at 12.25.p.m passed an old garden house at 12.45.p.m, crossed the UTAUWE Creek at 1.5.p.m and arrived at a house at WAIKI at 1.20.p.m. This is the house of PISU, the only Duna speaker in this area. The names of the 45 men, women and children assembled, were taken and medical treatment was given. Spoke with the local people. Guard posted 6.p.m. Camped.

Friday, 11th September, 1964. WAIKI to LAGAIP River

Actual Walking Time: 1.hr. 40.mins.

Broke camp at 7.15.am and reached TABUNGI at 8.15.am where two men were building a house. As a result of prior warning they did not runaway, but their wives and children did so. However, by the time the patrol moved on at 8.50.am, they had been enticed to return and speak with the patrol. Reached the LAGAIP River at 9.30.am and rested until 11.45.am, during which time two men from the opposite side of the LAGAIP were enticed down to the river bank and were spoken with, but after refusing to give any assistance in the construction of a bridge, they left hurriedly and although camp was set up at this spot, no sign was seen of them again. Remainder of day spent exploring upstream and a little of the downstream area attempting to find a suitable bridge or fording site ~~sika~~, and although a bridge site was found it would need assistance from the the opposite bank to construct such a suspension bridge. Returned to camp after two guides ran away. During exploration of the river bank, two small rafts used for swimming across river, were found which proved false the local people's denials that they did not cross the LAGAIP or have anything to do with the people on the opposite bank. Heavy rain during late afternoon and apart from a little food carried down from WAIKI by the people contacted yesterday, there was no local food available. Guard posted 6.p.m. Camped.

Saturday 12th September, 1964. LAGAIP River to WAIKI.

Actual Walking Time: 1.hr. 35.mins.

Self, Mr. Cawthorn and 3 police left at 8.5.am on a general exploration trip down the LAGAIP River, leaving 2 police and all carriers to dismantle camp. Passed the mouth of the TOABUMA Creek at 8.30.am and proceeded on attempting to find a route along the flooded river bank, climbed steeply up a rocky face and found a well-used track at 9.50.am. Followed this track to the KEWE River junction, arriving at 10.20.am. Sent 2 police and interpreter on along the track to look for signs of habitation, while rest of party explored the LAGAIP in the KEWE River junction area. A suspension bridge was seen over the mouth of the KEWE River but there were no signs of any people nearby. At 12.5 started walking back along a well-used track, guided by a KEWA woman, found in a garden by the police and interpreters, arriving at camp at 1.10.pm. Rested until 1.40.pm, crossed the NAKI Creek at 2.5.pm and arrived at WAIKI Camp site at 3.5.pm. A large number of people were gathered and a number of new names were recorded. Sufficient food for patrol requirements purchased, including one large pig. Two young men undertook to return to Kopiago with patrol. Firearm exhibition given to locals in shooting pig. Guard mounted at 6.pm. Camped.

Sunday, 13th September, 1964. WAIKI to WUAI.

Actual Walking Time: 5.hrs. 15.mins.

Heavy rain all night and still raining this morning. Broke camp at 7.30.am and walked along a well-defined track over undulating country to the WA Creek at 10.10.am. Rested here until 10.45.am. and moved on, crossing the YUAI Creek at 10.55.am, and at 11.55.am arrived at the first TUGINI Clan garden. Crossed the PLAE Creek at 12.10.pm, and at 12.30.pm reached the first TUGINI Clan house belonging to PATURAI. Moved on at 12.40.pm. and at 1.15.pm came to some large gardens. Walked down through the gardens to a house at WUAI, arriving at 1.30.pm. Camp set up and 14 people contacted. Rain began to fall heavily in early afternoon and continued all night. Guard posted 6.pm. Camped.

Monday, 14th September, 1964. WUAI to MAREPA

Actual Walking Time: 2.hrs. 30.mins.

Broke Camp at 10.25.am after talking with local people. Climbed steeply, and at 10.35.pm rested at a point overlooking the URUGUWA/LAGAIP junction. Left at 10.40.am and rested in an old garden at 11.25.am, while taking bearings and calling to people seen on opposite side of URUGUWA River to gather at one house. Moved on at 11.45.am and descended to the URUGUWA River, arriving at 12.25.pm. Crossed at rested until 1.40.pm, then moved on crossing MAREPA Creek at 2.15.pm and reached a house at MAREPA at 2.40.pm. Camp set up, and after a lot of encouragement, 16 people were contacted and brought food to sell to the Patrol. Sufficient for half the patrol's needs. Medical Attention given. Guard posted 6.pm. Camped.

Tuesday, 15th September, 1964. MAREPA to TSUAMENE

Actual Walking Time: 1.hr.

Two parties left camp early morning to investigate the area to the east. Returned by midday, having found tracks leading to the PORI River area, but as the bulk of the gardens and houses seen, were on the eastern side of the PORI River, it was decided to leave contacting these people until later. Broke camp at 1.5.pm, followed up the MAREPA Creek, passed a house at 1.15.pm, and at 2.pm. arrived at a house at SUAMENE, where 13 people were gathered in accordance with instructions sent on ahead. Left this house at 2.35.pm and made camp at 2.40.pm. Afternoon spent talking with local people. Small supply of food purchased. Guard mounted 6.pm. Camped.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1964. SUAMENE to KESA (TSAGURABE)

Actual Walking Time: 5.hrs. 10.mins

Broke camp at 8.am and sent carriers and 3 police on ahead. Walking by a different route, self, Mr. Cawthorn and 2 police

4.

crossed the WAMINI Creek at 8.17.am, passed through a new garden at 8.30.am, and again crossed the WAMINI Creek at 8.45.am, arriving at a deserted house at PATU at 8.55.am. proceeded on and crossed the URUGUWA River at 9.5.am, and after climbing steeply, reached a large settlement of three houses and many gardens at MARUEN at 9.35.am. These houses belong to members of the WANIKIBA Clan who were contacted at SUAMENE. Moved on at 10.am, crossing the MARIBI Creek at 11.40.am and came to a newly made garden at 12. noon. Descended to the URUGUWA River, crossing it at 12.5.pm. Rested until 12.30.pm when walked on looking for track and arrived at a house at TALUPI (where two people were contacted) at 12.55.pm. Left this house at 1.30.pm with the two inhabitants, who showed the way to where camp was set up at KESA, which was reached at 2.35.pm. A number of people contacted, and medical attention given. Guard posted 6.pm. Camped.

Thursday, 17th September, 1964. KESA to LAKE KOPIAGC.
Actual Walking Time: 6.hrs. 20.mins.

Broke camp at 7.10.am, crossed the PEGABA Creek at 7.35.am, crossed another branch of the PAGARA at 8.35.am and the YAUWITU Creek at 8.45.am. Crossed the PAUWA Creek at 8.55.am and rested until 9.5.am. Climbed steadily and arrived at the top of the AIYAGU Ridge at 10.35.am. Rested overlooking the Kopiago Basin until 11.20.am, then descended until 2.pm when rested until 2.35.pm. at some AIYAGUNI Clan houses and gardens overlooking the Station. Moved on and arrived at Lake Kopiago Station at 3.pm. Police dismissed. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

Introduction.

This patrol was manned with the express purpose of contacting the previously elusive and uncontacted HEWA people, living in scattered house groups in the area between the Lake Kopiago Basin and the Lagaip River to the north. As this area was recently de-restricted, and as a number of Missionaries have stated their intention of walking through it, it was decided, as a matter of urgency, to make an all-out attempt to contact as many of the people from this sparsely populated area as possible. During July, an aerial survey of the area was carried out by me in company with the District Officer, Mt. Hagen, and the population groups on both sides of the Lagaip were plotted. As it was not possible to leave the Station unmanned for too long a period, this patrol, which was manned by both Officers from the Station, limited its activities to the S.W. portion of the HEWA, comprising approximately half the HEWA area on the south side of the LAGAIP.

The area patrolled generally followed the populated areas on the eastern bank of the Strickland River, from its junction with the Tumbudu River in the south and the Lagaip River in the north, and along the south bank of the Lagaip River from its junction with the Strickland River to the Pori River in the east. From the aerial survey and from general discussions with the local people, it was ascertained that the only population in this area exists along the banks of these two rivers and up the LIA, KONO, OPAIPA, TSABUMA and URUGUWA River valleys, which flow into these two major Rivers.

Most of the area, either along the kunai-covered slopes of the Strickland Gorge, or the heavily timbered area along the Lagaip River, is at an altitude of between 1,500 and 3,000 feet above sea level, and hence the vegetation and people themselves tend rather more towards being lowland types than do the DUNAs, who live generally at an altitude of 4,000 feet and above.

Unlike the previous patrol through this area, this patrol was able to contact and record the names of 141 males and 81 females (an estimated 75% of the population of this portion of the HEWA.). These names are appended (Appendix "D") for use by future patrols. Only five of the men and none of the women had previously been contacted. However, there were no untoward incidents and in all places the patrol was welcomed, although rather timidly, by the HEWA people, who in all cases brought food to the patrol for sale. The fact that seven people, representing each group visited, agreed to return with the patrol for a short visit to Lake Kopiago, and that two men have since visited the Station of their own accord, is a clear indication of the success of this initial contact, and it is hoped that it will now become common practice for these people to visit the Station at regular periods, and for some of them to remain for longer periods in employment.

Native Affairs.

The first few days of the patrol were spent in DUNA country in the grassy area of the Strickland Gorge, and here the main aim was to consolidate the Administration influence amongst the recently contacted people of YOKONA living at LAPO. This is the third patrol to visit LAPO since they were initially contacted in October, 1963. A resthouse and police barracks were built at LAPO by the previous patrol and European vegetable and fruit seeds distributed. These people readily came to the patrol seeking medical attention, and offering to assist in carrying the patrol cargo on to WIPA in the previously unvisited ~~KEKANE~~ URANE Clan's area. The YOKONA people had of their own accord, constructed a kitchen adjoining the resthouse and had dug latrines as previously suggested. Due to their constant contact with the DUNA people from near the Station, and with people from their own group who had recently been working on the Station

Station, these YOKONA people are keen and co-operative towards the aims of the Administration. They have been delegated the duty of maintaining the cane suspension bridge over the Strickland River, and from recent inspections of the bridge, it appears that they are taking this responsibility seriously.

The next group to be visited was the URANE people living further up the Strickland in the vicinity of WIPA on the KONO River. These people are also DUNAS and comprise the most northerly DUNA settlement in this area. Only very few of these people had previously been contacted, but through their more sophisticated DUNA neighbours, they had gained a fair idea of the aims of the Administration and were most co-operative in their attitude towards the patrol. They presented themselves for medical treatment and brought up sufficient food for the patrol's needs, which was purchased with trade goods and salt. Two days were spent here with these people, talking with them and constructing a resthouse for use by future patrols, which are to include these people in the KOPIAGO Basin Census Division.

Apart from a very small settlement of 5 DUNAS living at KESA (TS'GURABE) at the head of the URUGUWA River, there are no other DUNAS living in the area patrolled, and the remainder of the patrol was spent in contacting the HEWA people living in this area.

Whereas the previous patrol into the HEWA had been unable to converse with the people, this patrol was fortunate in having two bilingual interpreters accompanying it. The services of these men, who come from the URANE group, had been arranged previously, and they carried out their duties in a very commendable manner. For the information of future patrols seeking interpreters, these men's names are TUNDAGI and WAKOKOMIA both of URANE. TUNDAGI is at present working at Lake Kapiago and is being taught pidgin English with a view to having him employed permanently as an Interpreter Patrol, in the future. Due to the fact that it was possible to send word on ahead by one interpreter, to warn the HEWAs of the patrol's arrival, and also to be able to converse with those HEWAs when met, the patrol was successful in making initial contact with an estimated 75% of the population. Medical treatment was given to each group and the general aims of the Administration, in respect to them, were explained. European vegetable and fruit seeds were distributed at all camp sites, and planting methods were explained.

As previously mentioned, these people are anthropologically quite different from the DUNA people who comprise the bulk of the population of this Sub District, and with whom the HEWAs have no communications or dealings. Whereas the DUNAS are a typical Highland type, related in their status, dress and language to the wigmen of PORGERA, the ENGA people of the Wabag area and the HURIs of TARI, the HEWAs, who call themselves PENALLIs, have a completely different language and dress, there being no apparent connection between their language and the surrounding Highland languages. In appearance also they are less solidly built than the Highlanders and have pronounced Asiatic features. A more detailed description of these people and their habits is given in Appendix "E" (Anthropology)

Apart from their natural nervousness at the presence of the patrol (which at all times outnumbered the individual groups contacted), the HEWAs appeared pleased that the patrol had visited them, and they expressed their wish that future patrols would also enter the area, especially to dispense medical treatment. Each group brought in sweet potato of a different variety and a much better quality than that grown by the DUNAS, in exchange for salt, face paint, razor blades, matches and beads, but never in sufficient quantities for the full needs of the patrol. Only one pig was sold to the patrol, as these, although of a better quality than those from near Lake Kapiago, are in short supply. Wild pigs are the main source of meat.

In spite of their apparent desire to co-operate, it was a common feature of each group visited, to lie quite blatantly concerning the existence of tracks, houses and population in the vicinity of their own area. This lying was possibly due to nervousness, and now that some of them have been to Lake Kopiago and returned safely, it is possible that the next patrol will not experience this trouble with lying.

Although every HEWA man is always fully armed with a bow and a large bundle of arrows, there appears to be no animosity between the various groups, and no reports of fighting or killings were reported, although numerous enquiries regarding such offences were made. Perhaps, by living in sub clan groups, sometimes as large as 30 people in single isolated and fortified houses on tall piles, often as high as 30 feet above the ground, and by apparently not moving to any great extent from area to area, these people avoid the possibility of extermination which could result from constant tribal fighting. With such a small population in such an unhealthy environment, it appears to be all they can do to maintain their natural balance of population. As there is ample good arable land available, all people spoken to stated that they had no reason for fighting and held no animosity towards the adjoining groups. As various representatives from each group accompanied the patrol through the HEWA and back to the Station without any instances of expressions of animosity, it is quite likely that in fact these people do not wage war to any great extent, although as previously mentioned, their nature of habitually lying made it hard to establish anything definite concerning them and their habits.

Although it had been hoped to encourage a number of the young men contacted, to remain on the Station and work for a period, they all stated their desire to return home in case the old men of the clan died in their absence. As it was possible, however, to give them all a short ride in an aeroplane and on a tractor, whilst on the Station, as well as showing them over a number of permanent material buildings, watching the school in session, shopping at the trade store, attending a large DUNA dance and feast and having informal talks with the local DUNA people (all of whom were very keen to be friendly), as well as seeing a number of other items of interest, it is expected that these people should be able to extend the influence of the Administration, on their return, even after such a short trip to the outside world. It was instilled in those who visited the Station that it was their duty on their return to tell the people at home of what they had seen, etc.

Walking Tracks.

In accordance with previous instructions, the walking tracks between the Station and LAPO, via WALIPI and KWIABI Resthouses, have been improved along part of their length, but much still remains to be done, and my previous instructions as to the necessity to improve their walking tracks was reiterated by this patrol.

In the HEWA area, walking tracks were followed at all times and it was unnecessary to cut tracks. These tracks were well used, and as they generally followed the valleys, they were not unduly steep. The only bridges over the streams were of logs, and those too wide for bridging in this manner are forded.

Although all people contacted were adamant that they did not even visit the LAGAIP River, let alone cross it, it was found that a number of well-worn tracks led down to this river from the more populated areas situated generally about five miles from the river, and that in fact, a well-worn track follows the river for its entire length. Two small rafts about 2 feet by 3 feet square, made of dried timber were also found beside the river. These rafts seemed to be the only means these people have of actually crossing the Lagaip.

If the weather is fine and the river not in flood, future patrols wishing to cross the Lagaip should have little difficulty constructing a bridge at the camp site below WAIKI, where the river narrows between rock banks.

Villages.

There are no villages as such, in the HEWA, the Natives living in large communal houses constructed on piles, varying in height from 3 to 30 feet above the ground (see Appendix "B"). These houses are not grouped in villages but are situated at or near the gardens belonging to each sub clan group. Each house normally houses the total population of the sub clan, although in the URUGUWA River area, it was noticed that the houses were smaller and more numerous, often only housing a lineage group of no more than 6 to 8 men women and children. However, in all cases the house is situated in or adjoining the occupants' gardens. These gardens are gardened on a communal basis, each man or woman being allocated a certain portion of the total garden area, but each being responsible for the initial clearing of the total area. Both men and women live in the same house, although the women are allocated a smaller area for cooking and sleeping and cannot enter the remaining area of the house.

Generally all houses seen were cleaner, more strongly constructed and in better repair than the average Highland type house, and certainly more so than the comparatively primitive DUNA houses.

Village Officials.

There are no Village Officials in the HEWA area. Those seen in the DUNA portion of the patrol were carrying their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Law and Justice.

No disputes of any description were presented to the patrol, and as previously mentioned, any attempts to discover the existence of crime in the HEWA met with adamant denials as to the existence of same.

Missions.

There are no Missions in the area, although a Lutheran Missionary was sent in from Wapenamanda since this patrol, to patrol the area. He was advised by me, as to suitable routes, etc., but as he was unsuitably equipped and did not have an interpreter, he abandoned his patrol after three days and returned to Kapiago, having met some 20 to 30 HEWA. It is not expected that much Mission activity will be carried out in this area in the future, once the present novelty of patrolling the area wears off, due to the sparseness of the population and the scattered manner in which they live.

Resthouses.

Resthouses have previously been constructed at WALIPI, KWIABI and LAPO, and each of these was found to be in good condition and was well maintained. A new resthouse was commenced at WIPA by this patrol, and the local people were told to thatch it before the next patrol, which would assist them in completing the building. Apart from these resthouses, all of which are in the DUNA portion of the Sub District, the patrol slept in tents at each stopping place in the HEWA. The next patrol to the area should be able to conduct an initial census and commence the construction of resthouses, although due to the sparseness of the population, it would probably be easier for some time to come, to carry tentage.

Carriers.

A permanent carrier line of 60 men accompanied the patrol, most of them employed in carrying food. However, as more food was found to be available than anticipated, it should be possible for future patrols to reduce this number of carriers, as it will only be necessary to carry food for half the estimated period the patrol will be in the area. The carriers performed their duties well, and apart from cuts and bruises, they kept well throughout the patrol.

Conclusion.

As this was the first successful contact patrol into this area, the situation can be classed as very good. The HEWA people came readily to the patrol with their women and children, and after their initial nervousness, soon became at ease with the patrol personnel and readily accepted badly needed medical treatment. Although they lied continuously when asked about any matters concerning tracks and adjoining population groups, this did not prove to be anything other than irritating due to the fact that the aerial survey carried out prior to the patrol, made it an easy matter to walk from one population group to the next, without any unnecessary loss of time. Unlike the previous patrol through the area, each night's camp was made in a populated area and at a house site, thus ensuring as much contact with the people as possible.

The fact that the two HEWA men, who visited Lake Koyiogo Station after the patrol had returned, did so with the express purpose of working medicinal sorcery on the DUNA Interpreter, DILINI, who had fallen sick after breaking off part of a tabooed tree branch while on patrol, is a clear indication that these people are friendly disposed towards the Administration. Now that nine of their number have visited the Station, and as it has been possible to encourage TUNDAGE, the Interpreter, to remain in employment on the Station, thus ensuring a permanent link with these people, it is hoped that they will soon make a habit of visiting the Station, and this, together with future patrols into the area, should result in these people coming under full control in a very short time, as they appear by nature to be essentially peaceful.

A one-man patrol is currently completing the initial contact of the S.E. portion of the HEWA, and once this is completed, the only area remaining to be contacted is the still restricted and very sparsely populated HEWA area starting from the LAGAIP/STRICKLAND Rivers' junction in the west, to the PAGIA/LAGAIP Rivers' junction in the east, and generally following the north bank of the Lagaip.

As a result of the welcome and friendliness shown both this patrol and the present patrol currently in the S.E. portion of the area, it can safely be said that the de-restricted HEWA area to the south of the LAGAIP River can now be visited by Missionaries or other persons wishing to do so, without any likelihood of danger. In fact, these people contacted have been told to expect visitors in the form of Missionaries in the near future, and they have undertaken to assist them in every way possible while they are in the area.

Due to the sparseness of the population and the great distances involved, it is unlikely that any great development will be carried out in the future. The most that can be done in the near future is to establish an Aid Post in a central position in the area, possibly in the URUGUWA River area, and steps will be taken to establish same by the next patrol into the HEWA.

D. J. Hook
(D.J. Hook)

Assistant District Officer.

(11)

APPENDIX "A"

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary Report.

No. 2538 Const. i/c SIGRUPOI.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Rather untidy.

General Ability: A loyal slow-thinking N.C.O. with a great deal of patrol experience.

No. 879^a Const. KAGARE.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Smart and alert.

General Ability: A good worker who needs to develop more drive if he is to make the N.C.O. grade.

No. 8943 Const DIDUA.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: Experienced patrol man but is essentially lethargic and lacking in drive.

No. 10644 Const MASUL.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Generally smart but sometimes tends to be sloppy.

General Ability: A good reliable worker who is learning quickly.

No. 11197 Const. Trainee KAIS.

Discipline: Poor.

Appearance: Smart but pompous.

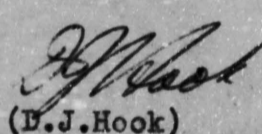
General Ability: Has little ability and until he realises this and attempts to learn, he will find life in the Force exceedingly hard. He is essentially dishonest, but responds favourable to strict discipline.

No. 9121 Const WARAI.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Smart and alert.

General Ability: A reliable patrol man with a lot of experience Has initiative and is N.C.O. material.



(D.J. Hook)
Assistant District Officer.

Appendix "B"

Food and Agriculture.

As elsewhere in this Sub District, sweet potato is the staple crop and is supplemented with a very small quantity of Native vegetables, sugar cane and cooking bananas.

The sweet potato seen was of a red-skinned variety and was much larger than the very poor quality sweet potato grown amongst the DUNA people of this Sub District. According to these people, this sweet potato matures with three to four months from planting, but as the average altitude of the area is between 1500 feet and 3000 feet above sea level, this possibly accounts for the rapid growth.

European vegetable seeds were distributed and the planting methods explained, but as the climatic conditions are much hotter than those existing in most Highland areas, it is possible that many of the colder climate vegetables will not survive. As well as the vegetable seeds, pawpaw seeds and Virginia Bunch variety of peanuts were also distributed.

A number of domestic pigs were seen during the patrol, but these are generally in short supply in the area, although there is an abundance of wild pigs which are a constant source of meat supply to these people. The domestic pigs seen were well fed and of a generally better quality than those owned by the DUNA people in this Sub District, and by their colouring (many of them being white or having white patches), it would appear that they have other than pure wild pig stock in them. However, these people did not know where such stock could have come from as they have no direct dealings with any outside group.

Due to the sparseness of the population and the general isolation of the HEWA area, it is unlikely that anything more than the introduction of European vegetables and poultry, etc. can be done in the line of Agriculture in the near future.

APPENDIX "C"

Health and Hygiene.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. YANTOPI whose duty it was to attend to the medical needs of the patrol personnel and dispense medical treatment where necessary, to the people contacted by the patrol.

Of a total of approximately 230 people contacted, more than half of them were in need of medical treatment. Although no cases of yaws were found, which is most unusual for a previously uncontacted group with no history of modern medical treatment, a large number of very bad tropical ulcers (two having actually crippled the children concerned) were treated. A number of cases of malaria and four of pneumonia were also treated.

Apart from the abovementioned complaints, and the large number of cases of *tinea embricata*, numerous cases of goitre amongst the women were seen, and what appeared to be large philarial swellings of the testicles amongst the men. So prevalent is the swelling of the testicles, that the people attribute it to the fact that the sufferer has been careless in leaving uneaten particles of food around for others to step over accidentally, thus resulting magically in the swelling of his testicles.

It is hoped that after the next follow-up patrol into the HEWA, it will be possible to establish an Aid Post in the URUGUWA River area, which should be able to cater for the needs of the bulk of the HEWA people and still be no further than two days' walk away from Lake Kapiago Station. Once such an Aid Post is established, it should have a marked effect on the state of health in the area, which at present is very poor.

APPENDIX "D".

List of Names taken during Initial Contact Patrol.

1. KENAIBA Clan. (PARETA and LIAU area)

<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
ALIA - TSOMAM	WANI - LAIAPA (wife 2.)
	TALIGAI - PUWANA (wife 2.)
	WARANAMA - ALIA (c.1.)
SARA - TSOMAM	
SIBIANA - TSOMAM	
HONDALYA - TSOMAM	
MO - IWARU (m/c)	} nephews of ALIA parents dead.
TSOBEAU - OBEI (m/c)	
YSIPA - TSAROLI	
WARAUM - IWAI	
MASUMA - MARIBINA	NUMBARI - LOROWARA
UWARO - MARIBINA	
KOROBA - WIUMA	KELIMA - LASI
UBA - WIUMA	IRABUM - NAGO
NESIA - WIUMA	OLMA - RAUSE
NAI - KAPIENA (widower)	
UWANI - NAI (m/c)	
OBIALIMA - NAI (m/c)	DASUP - NAI (f/c)
MIMA - WAIKU	

2. OPAIPA Clan (OPAIPA River area)

<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
PUANI - BISUNAIO	ARAU - TSELIBINA (wife 1.)
	TSABOMA - TELIO (wife 2.)
ATOMA - PUANI	YAREMA - TSOMAMA (wife 1.)
USOMBU - ATOMA (m/c)	NAUNAS - NOWAI (wife 2.)
NATALIAP - PUANI	BENI - MAIAPA
KARU - PUANI (m/c)	
ASIRA - PUANI (m/c)	MINA - PUANI (f/c)
ADIDIAMA - PUANI (m/c)	
	MUTAPA - PUANI (f/c)

(Continued page 2.)

2. OPAIPA Clan (Cont.)MALES.

NABEMAN - BISUNAI

WARAUMA - NABEMAN (m.youth)

BAIMA - NABEMAN (m.c.)

WARAIYABA - KORUWA

WAGANAMA - MOGA

PIKAI - WAGANAMA (m.c.)

MAIUWA - MARIKINA (m.c.)

MENAMA - OBAI (m.c.)

PIKA - OBAI (m.c.)

NOMAIYA - WAUWI

MIMA - BAGARAMU

AIYARU - KOIYAU

IRAI - ABENAU

KAUWATA - IRAI (m.c.)

FEMALES.

WABUME - MAURU (wife 1.)

KIRISARA - KABENA (wife 2.)

PALIABE - NABEMAN (f.c.)

TEMAGA - NABEMAN (f.c.)

MORU - PISU (wife)

TSOWAI - WARAIYABA (f.c.)

NENAUM - PAKARAUM (wife)

PIAI - PABUWAN (f.c.) orphan.

TSEMAGA - MARIABE (f.c.) orphan

PIAI - PABUWAN (wife aged 8)

WAUWIRA - KAURIAU (wife)

AGAM - TSEDENAU (wife)

3. UTAUWE Clan of TSABUMA River area.

NENIBI (YELIBU) - OBUAUWI

TSUIAMO - OBUAUWI

IGURAB - AIYEGE

NUGUA - KENAI

LIAUWE - NUGUA (m.c.)

HABIBA - KENAI

TSOME - KENAI

WEIBE - KAIYAMA

IBIRAUWANA - WEIBE

LAIANA - PUAU

KAIYAMA - PUAU (m.c.)

ANEAU - PUAU

UPAIYA - YUBARIEMA (widow)

TSEBANAM (TOBEARI) - TSUBA (wife)

TSENABI - PUAU (wife)

WABU - WEIBE (wife)

KAGABU - OBI (wife)

TSABU - HABIBA (f.c.)

TABIABA - TAMINA (wife)

AUWIMA - WEIBE (f.c.)

PUAM - WEIBE (f.c.)

LEIBA - LEGABENAI (widow)

ORETAMA - KENA (wife)

PABORE - BAGURAMA (wife)

3. HTAUWE Clan(Cont.)MALES

MOLEA - PUAU
 ARIA - MOLEA (m.c.)
 ABU - MOLEA (m.c.)
 PENEPI - MOLEA (m.c.)
 PURARU - MOLEA (m.c.)
 PISU - AGIA (speaks DUNA)
 UTAKE - PISU
 TARI - MARIBIKOGO (m.c.) adopted.
 PAGARA - PISU
 TAI - PISU
 TSIBUM - PISU
 NEMPIAP - PISU
 TABAI - PISU
 TIAMA - ARUWA
 EBI - WARUABE
 AUWAP - LEINAMO
 NAIAP - KUNUBA
 OMAI - ORGNATA
 YAUWI - MA'I
 ABWIABA - YAUWI (m.c.)
 POKAUWI - OBAL
 NALEBA - ALIPAUWA
 PETAI - AREPAUWA
 MOGAP - FIGAI
 PETIPU - IBIA
 IRA - MIWA
 NAMIRAN - PAGANAM
 TARUA - NATAIA
 WAGUABA - NARUA
 AREA - TSOTE
 OBIAUWA - KIARU
 WARENA - AIRA

FEMALES.

NEPUA - PURARE (wife)
 PORI - TAUNU (wife)
 TUMARAI - TSOTU (wife)
 YAUWI - TAUNU (wife)
 WISA - PUNUAM (wife)
 LAKA - UBAWA (wife)
 OBAL - HOIANIA (wife)
 HABARIM - KWAI (wife)
 MINGAI - TELIBA (wife)
 YAUWI - NAIAP (f.c.)
 KANAMU - PINAPI (wife)
 KOSA - PIRUATO (wife)
 IMO - PAKO (wife)
 PAIYAMO - NALEBA (f.c.)
 MAUWAMA - LAGAI (wife)
 TSAUM - OBIAN (wife)
 TSEIGEMA - MENAM (wife)
 NENAUMA - ? (wife)
 PATIBA - WARENA (f.c.)

4. TUGUNI Clan (URUGUWA River area)MALES

OIARI - WAKUWAN

UNGWALO - OIARI (m.c.)

ENABE - OIARI (m.c.)

TSERAUWIBA - WAKUWAN

TALIBIAP - TSUATA (widower)

UNGAU - TALIBIAP (m.c.)

KOGOLIAPA - TSUATE

AUWENAU - KOGOLIAPA (m.c.)

ARIBIYABA - MORIAP

YAMBAIBA - ARIBIYABA (m.c.)

KITAL - NUIMA

TARUWIBA - WAGUWENA

SOGURUAPA - TARUWIBA (m.c.)

YALIYAI - TARUWIBA (m.c.)

LEDIAPA - TARUWIBA (m.c.)

DOLEMA - WAGUM

PAGARE - UNGUABO

FEMALES.

TELIKABA - PISAU (1.wife)

TEI - MUABUA (2.wife)

NABEATAMU - OIARI (f.c.)

YARU - PAGATI (wife)

WITA - PUNBUAN (wife)

LAMA - URAIBA (wife)

MIGAIBAI - NABIMA (wife)

KABARIMA - OBILIMA (wife)

5. WANIKIRIKI Clan (URUGUWA River area)

NABAUWE - TIALIBU

YARIAMO - KOTAIAPA (wife 1.)

WOLM - LAUWAN (wife.2.)

YAWARE - NABAUWE

LIANWIBA - TIALIBU

PUTATA - LUBAIYE (wife)

MOROBE - NENEAP

AINE - MORE

KIAM - NUTOPIA (wife)

POKOWORI - AINE (m.c.)

TSIBIARA - YABA

PATIMA - KAUWI (wife)

TABARI - YABAI

MOMAI - UNGABU (wife)

ALIA - ABENAP

YASU - KABIANO

PABA - URARE

ABO - ATOANA (wife)

INIBA - TELI

KUTIANA - SELI

EMENA - PINAGU

ABURUBA - ANDUSA

ARURU - ANDUSA (widower)

TAMA - ARURU (m.c.)

ARAUMA - KUIYA

5. WANIKIBA Clan (Cont)MALES

- ┌ TIWA - ANDU
- ┌ LEIAPA - LEBU
- ┌ NIA - AIYEGE
- ┌ NIA - AIYEGE
- ┌ TSUGI - AGALALI (widower)
- ┌ KINABI - TSUGI (m.c.)
- ┌ MAKEA - IKAIN
- ┌ WEIYABA - TELIBI
- ┌ KABIBA - TELIBI
- ┌ TSUBIAN - TELIBI
- ┌ WAMBIA - HIGARARI
- ┌ OBEI - WAMBIA (m.c.)
- ┌ WAGAFUA - UTAGI
- ┌ TIBA - WITAN
- ┌ PIMOL - TIBA (m.c.)
- ┌ PITAKALIBA - TIBA (m.c.)
- ┌ KAGORI - LEINAMA
- ┌ TSOABE - AIYENE

FEMALES.

ENGE - ? (widow)

TSIMTSIM - EGAMI (wife)

WARU - WAMBIA (f.c.)

UBIMA - ATE (wife)

TSAVAMA - WAABUA (f.c.)

WARAME - NABE (wife 1.)

AUWENAK - AGGATA (wife 2.)

UMAIYA - TIBA (f.c.)

PURIAI - ABIAWI (wife)

6. PURIN Clan (WANIKAN (TSABURABE) area)

- ┌ KAHARI - MO
- ┌ UEATA - MO
- ┌ MIBI - MO
- ┌ AMAI - MO
- ┌ AIYENE - TOARE(m.c.)
- ┌ NARO - ABONO
- ┌ YOGI - KABA

KUNDU - PEIPA (wife)

ARO - AWUNO (wife)

APPENDIX "E"

Anthropology.

As this was the first contact made with these people (known by outsiders as the HEWAs, and by themselves as the PENALIs) who live in the area generally along the banks of the LAGAIP River, it is considered that a short anthropological account of my observations and findings might be of interest to future patrols.

As was mentioned in the body of this report, the HEWA people live in a completely different style of house from that found throughout the Highlands, the main difference being that they are built off the ground with high ceilings and are much larger than the Highland type houses.

Although the area in which these people live is essentially mountainous, there being no river flats, their houses are of a typical river dweller's type, being constructed on numerous piles varying between two inches and one foot in diameter, and varying in height between three feet and thirty feet. The bulk of these piles, especially in the houses built high off the ground (which are the most common style), are actually trees which have been lopped and are still growing, the houses having been constructed on the top of them.

Every house seen was found to be of an individual design, varying in size and the number of rooms according to the number of occupants. The general shape was square, although some of the houses seen had annexes built off, but adjoining the main house. The floors are of black palm tied with fine cane onto sapling bearers, the thatch is of cane vine leaves laid on a roof of the normal h&p type, the walls are approximately 7 feet high and are lined with cane vine leaves to keep out the weather, and covered with split saplings tied horizontally around the walls to give strength. There are usually a number of windows around the house and always a small open back verandah, where the male occupants sit out in fine weather and chew betel nuts. A number of fireplaces are tied in cradles of wood, filled with clay and are let separately into the floor around the walls, the reason for this being that they can quickly be cut free and pushed out of the floor of the house in case of fire. Another general safety factor of these fireplaces, being suspended, is that they are not in actual contact with the floor bearers of the house, and therefore fire cannot spread along these timbers to ignite the house itself. There is always a front verandah, usually covering the total area of the front of the house, and usually closed in, with a steep ladder leading up from the ground through a small hatch to one end of this verandah. The door into the main house leads off the far end of the verandah. As this front ladder is normally the only entrance to the house, and as the hatch leading onto the verandah can easily be locked shut with strong posts (and in fact always is at night), these houses provide a very good form of protection. The only way for an attacking group to get at the occupants, is to go up the front ladder, break down the hatch and go along the verandah, and while doing so it would be an easy target for the occupants of the house. Apart from the division of rooms for each two or three men, there is a partition consisting of approximately one third of the floor space, which is allocated to the women. Here they do the cooking live and sleep, but must not ever enter the remainder of the house which is for the sole use of the men. The partition between the men's and women's section is no real barricade for it consists purely of a couple of rails dividing the room.

Once a house has become old and dilapidated and the surrounding gardens exhausted (usually after a period of three to four years), the occupants decide to move to a new house. They decide on a suitable area, clear and plant a garden site,

and begin the lopping of trees and construction of a new house. Once the house is almost completed, they leave their old abode and destroy it by fire so that it cannot be used by other people after them. However, until the new house is fully completed and the appropriate sections for the women, allocated, the women live and sleep in the section under the house with the pigs, dogs, and cassowaries.

Usually the skulls or jaw bones of male clan ancestors are hung in string bags near the entrance or in other parts of the house, and these are taken to the new house when the group moves. It appears to be a common practice for a son to carry the jaw bone of his father around with him in his carrying bag, and these explained that they do this purely as a matter of sentiment and as a form of lucky charm.

Apart from the skulls or jaw bones used to decorate the house, or used as charms, the bones of deceased clan members are left in their burial place, which is normally in a standing position, wrapped in a hollow pandanus palm trunk and stood somewhere in the vicinity of the house. When a house site is moved, these bones are normally left behind except for the skulls of the men.

Usually there are one or two small lean-tos in the vicinity of long established houses, and it was explained that these were used as delivery rooms for women delivering children.

The facial features of these HEWA people, as mentioned in the bulk of the report, are quite different from those of the normal Highland type. They have rather Asiatic features with slightly slanted eyes, and their faces are generally longer and finer than the normal round-faced Highland type. The decorations used by the males are also quite different from the normal Highland type, with a complete absence of bird of paradise feathers, the only feathers used being a few cassowary plumes attached to the end of a large pig tusk which is pushed through the nose as decoration. Cowrie shells are used, usually strung singly, and tied across the forehead or around the shoulders, and the hair is pulled tightly up into a topknot of approximately one foot in height, and bound with 'tapa' cloth and native twine. Sometimes this topknot is decorated with a single string of cowrie shells dangling from the top of it. Bands of string are strung across the chest diagonally, from under each armpit to the opposite shoulder and around the neck. This is a common form of dress, and thick necklaces of yellow cane (cut in one to two inch pieces and threaded on rope), with armbands of woven grass and thicker ones of woven cane go to complete the dress of the upper portion of the body.

Around the waist is worn a belt consisting of numerous strands of fine cane woven in the front into a type of basket, curved and pointed like the prow of a ship, thus forming a type of phallus symbol. From this belt are hung, both at the front and back, a thick covering of 'tarket' leaves, beaten very finely and hanging down only sufficiently to cover the actual genitals. With the addition of one or two cane leg bands, we have a typical, well-dressed HEWA male.

The women wear very little decoration, apart from arm bands and sometimes a necklace of two pig tusks joined to form a half circle and decorated with cowrie shells, and their hair is cut short. Their skirts are of river reeds and are worn very short at the front and back leaving the thighs bare.

The HEWA people are essentially an isolated group, and as such have no real contact with any outside group. As far as could be ascertained, their trading relations are with three sources - firstly with the DUNAs of the Kopingo area, through one or two DUNA contacts living in the area between their two groups. From the DUNAs they obtain string carrying bags, cowrie shells and more recently, axes and other European trade goods, in return for opossum and tree climbing kangaroo fur and bird of paradise plumes. The second trade route is to the east up the

Trade

LAGAIP River, from whence is traded Native salt from the Porgera area of the upper Lagaip. The third route is down the Lagaip on its northern side to the OKSAPMIN and TELEFOMIN areas, from whence come stone axes, the stones of which are mounted in the adze position typical of the Oksapmin area, rather than the normal axe position of the DUNA and other Highland people to the east.

It was not possible to gain very much more information of these people on this first contact patrol. Although they would not divulge the actual system, they do have a system of healing magic by which they perform a dance and mutter magic words over the article believed to be the cause of a person's illness. Thus, if wounded by an arrow or stick, they perform the ceremony over the arrow or stick in the presence of the patient, and wrap the arrow or stick in specially prepared ground which is then rubbed on the patient's skin in the area where the illness or wound is situated, and the patient then recovers. After the patrol, the DUNA Interpreter fell sick, and when those DUNAs visiting the Station reported this fact back at home, two men came into the Station with part of a tree branch, which they claimed they had seen the Interpreter break whilst the patrol was resting at a river. Their idea was, that breaking this branch was the cause of his illness and they intended to perform their medical magic to cure him. However, by this time he had recovered, so their treatment was unnecessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 3 of 1964/65 - Lake Kopiago

Patrol Conducted by Mr. W.A. Gawthorn, P.O.

Area Patrolled South-East Hema

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5 Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 5/10/1964 to 22/10/1964

Number of Days 18 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1964

Medical Nil / 19

Map Reference Fourmil series, Wabag sheet and attached map

- Objects of Patrol 1. General exploration and initial contact.
- 2. Head count and rough census.
- 3. Consolidation of Administration influence.

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

.....

.....

.....

23

67-14-10

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 3/6'-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum W.H.D.494 of 10th March, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. This was a successful patrol which established
good contact despite the early reluctance of many of the
people. Mr. Cawthorn has compiled an interesting report and
the patrol should have resulted in a marked improvement in
the people's appreciation of Administration aims and in
their attitudes to the Administration.

T.G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON)
A/Director

67.14.10
25



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

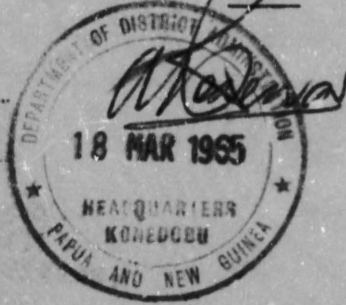
Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference WHD494

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

10th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEJOBU.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1964/65

Enclosed herewith please find copies of the above-numbered patrol report.

Little comment is required here. The patrol has been well carried out and early follow-up is now required with penetration of the north bank of the Legaip as suggested.

Public Health is being approached as regards the suggested Aid Post in the vicinity of the Urubwa River.

(S.M. FOLEY)

a/District Commissioner

C.C.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Lake Kogiago.

*ack.
A successful patrol result
achieved foot contact with
the 4. company as promised
report sent to the District
would have been a most
of them and the better work
to the area of the patrol*



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference..... 67/3

If calling ask for

Mr.....

SUB District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO,
 Western Highlands District.

5th October, 1964.

Mr. W.A. Cawthorn.
 Patrol Officer,
 Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO.

Patrol Instructions - Lake Kopyago Patrol No.3 of 1964/65
South East HEWA Area.

Please prepare to leave on patrol into the South Eastern portion of the HEWA area, which is situated generally between the PORI River and the PAGIA River and on the Southern bank of the LAGAIP River.

You may select four Police Constables under the command of Senior Constable WAUWAUI. Interpreter AMBUNI and an A.P.O. will be made available for this patrol.

The objects of the Patrol are:-

(1) To explore the abovementioned area and attempt to contact the people known as the HEWAs or PENALIs said to be living there. A map of the area showing places of habitation marked by me during a recent aerial survey is available for your use.

(2) Make a head count of the people you contact and take their names in preparation for a future census, if possible,

(3) If your travels bring you to the bank of the LAGAIP, attempt to find a suitable bridge site for use by a future patrol, which it is planned to mount into the HEWA area to the north of the LAGAIP, later this year or early next year.

(4) If time is available and if it does not entail any undue risk in crossing the river, contact any people living on the north side of the LAGAIP, that you can, but keep in mind that the aim of this patrol is to contact as many as possible of the people living in the now de-restricted area south of the LAGAIP, that were not contacted by the recent Patrol No.2 into the South West area of the HEWA. This is most important as it is anticipated that Missionaries will soon be entering the area. The exploration and contact of the people living in the still restricted area North of the LAGAIP will be the object of a future Patrol. However, instil in the people you contact, the necessity to spread word of the Administration and its aims to any people living on the north bank that they may contact, and advise them that a patrol will be going into their area in the near future.

(5) Encourage as many as possible of the people you contact to return with you to Lake Kopyago. If you find any children of school age, who are interested in attending school, the Education Officer advises that six positions can be made available for them at the school on this Station.

(6) Attend to any other general Administration matters which may arise in the course of the Patrol.

(7) An A.510 Patrol wireless is available for your use, and you are requested to make daily contact with this Station at 4.45.p.m, if possible.

(8) Although the area is de-restricted, remember that this is essentially an initial contact patrol, so ensure that you observe the normal measures applicable to a restricted area patrol,

2.

especially with regard to the conduct and safety of the patrol personnel.

D. J. Hook

(D. J. Hook)
Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled

Location of Patrol

Date Patrol to be held

Department of Health

Remarks

Signature

Printed Name

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Kopiago Patrol Report No.3 of 1964/65

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans. Mr.W.A.Cawthorn

Natives.

Sen.Const. WAWAUI

Const. IORE

" KAGARE

" NARUM

" MASUL

Interpreter AMBUNI

A.P.O. RUI

Area Patrolled:

South-East Hewa.

Duration of Patrol:

18 days from 5/10/64 to 22/10/64

Last Patrol to Area:

Department of Native Affairs

November, 1962.

Department of Health

Nil.

Map Reference:

Fourmil series, Wabag sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. General Exploration and initial contact.
2. Head count and rough census.
3. Consolidation of Administration influence.

DIARY

Monday, 5th. October, 1964.

KOPIAGO = KESO

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 30 mins.

Set off at 9.35 a.m. with 5 police, an A.P.O. and 50 carriers. Rested for 20 mins. at 11.10 a.m. Reached top of ridge, underneath Mt. AIAGU, at 1.0 p.m. and rested. Moved on down far side of ridge at 2.20. Rested at BAUA Ck. at 3.20 p.m. and moved on at 3.30 p.m. Crossed the PAGARA Ck. Arrived KESO campsite at 4.55 p.m.

Some Hewa natives and two Duna men of the Aiyuguni Clan brought some food up which was purchased by the patrol. Sent word ahead and arranged guides for tomorrows walk.

Tuesday, 6th. October, 1964.

KESO - KAREREGE

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 15 mins.

Broke camp and set off with three Hewa natives as guides at 7.20 a.m. Crossed the HAGU Ck. at 7.50 a.m. At 9.5 a.m. crossed the SUAMENE Ck. then came to the junction of the road going to the MALEPA campsite where the patrol camped last month. Here the guides handed the patrol over to two natives from KAREREGE whom brought the patrol to their house, overlooking the PORI River, arriving there at 10.35 a.m. Decided to make camp.

Small population of about 10 people seen here. Spent afternoon talking with them and sent word ahead to next group. Arranged for guides.

Wednesday, 7th. October, 1964.

KAREREGE - PELIBAGA

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 35 mins.

Broke camp and set off at 6.45 a.m. Crossed the PAGARIMA Ck. at 7.10 a.m. Arrived Hewa house at 7.25 a.m. and rested. Spoke to the owners who eventually arrived with their wives and children. Spoke to them then moved on at 8.20 a.m. with them showing the way. At 9.5 a.m. crossed the NABA Ck., rested at 9.20 in a grove of sago palms. Moved on at 9.50 a.m. Arrived at some Hewa houses and gardens at 10.45 a.m. A fairly large group of Hewa natives gathered here so decided to make camp.

Spoke to them and took their names, about 40 in all. Bought food and gave them medical treatment. All members of the WANIKAIN Group though some members of the YUNIMIBA Group, on the other side of the PORI River, also living here. Sent word on ahead and also sent two men across the PORI River to warn the members of the ALINI and PIBINI Groups of our arrival in a day or two. Arranged for guides for tomorrow. Two Duna natives from PIRI, who were sent ahead to warn the Hewas of the patrol, arrived at the camp. A young man, NIAMA-WALIMA of YUNIMIBA asked to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kopiago and henceforth followed the patrol right through the Hewa area. Inspected the nearby houses.

Thursday, 8th. October, 1964.

PELIBAGA - SIAWAREGE

Actual Walking Time : 1 Hr.50 mins.

Set off at 6.40 a.m. walking along the foot of the KINAIU Ridge. At 7.50 crossed the UANDEPA Ck. Arrived at the PORI River at 8.0 a.m., it is called the TOGOIYA by the Hewa people. A good, strong cane suspension bridge has been built here, crossed and rested on far bank. Gave medical treatment and took the names of about eight people, women and old men who lived in the vicinity. Moved on up the far bank of the PORI at 9.10 a.m. At 9.40 a.m. reached some Hewa houses and gardens which I had visited some months previously en route to the LOGAIYU Valley (Lake Kopiago Patrol Report No.1 of 1964/65). The people were all gathered here and gave the patrol a good welcome so decided to make camp here.

Spoke to them all and took their names. Gave medical treatment and bought enough food for all the carriers. A population of about 37 people from the ITAREGE, YUNIMIBA and YAKATONE Groups. Inspected the nearby houses and spoke informally with the inhabitants attempting to gather anthropological data. Sent word down the Pori River for the groups further down to await the patrol tomorrow.

Thursday, 8th. October, 1964.

SIAWAREGE - OTUWA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr.50 mins.

Sent Const. NARUM off early morning into the LOGAIYU area to retrieve some stores left there on a previous patrol, instructing him to meet the patrol in the URA River area. Moved off at 6.35 a.m. Walked down to the YAGATO River, crossing it at 7.5 a.m. Moved up far side arriving at a Hewa house and garden area at 7.35 a.m. at TAGUGINI. Spoke with the inhabitants, of the PIBINI Group, and they accompanied the patrol on at 8.50 a.m. At 9.40 a.m. arrived at a house where a large group of Hewa natives were gathered. As they assured the patrol the next group were more than a days walk away decided to make camp here. Place, OTUWA.

Bought ample food and one large pig. Gave medical treatment then spoke to them all and took their names. About 56 people gathered here of the PIBINI and ALINI Groups. Handed out some seeds for planting. Sent word ahead and also over into the URA Valley, warning the people of the patrol's approach. Arranged for guides for tomorrow.

Friday, 9th. October, 1964.

OTUWA - TILIAU

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.5 mins.

Broke camp and moved off at 7.0 a.m. Rested at a house at 9.20 a.m. at MOMOTUWA. The inhabitants accompanied the patrol when it moved on at 9.50 a.m. Crossed the ALIBWO Ck. at 10.5 a.m. Reached campsite in old garden overlooking the PORI River, at 11.35 a.m. Men and women gathered at a nearby house, the place is TILIAU.

Spoke to the assembled people and took their names. About 72 people of the WASIRA, WANE and WANGABI Groups. Also two boys from the PAUELIBA Group, on the other side of the PORI River, who asked to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kopiago. Gave medical treatment to them all and bought food. Sent word ahead into the URA Valley and arranged for guides for tomorrow. A bad storm and strong winds during the night.

Saturday, 10th. October, 1964.

TILIAU - PILYAWA

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs, 45 mins.

Set off, climbing the URA-PORI Divide, at 7.0 a.m. Rested in the URA Valley at 8.40 a.m. Moved on at 9.0 a.m. and arrived at a house at 9.20 where some people were gathered, at PIALIPUMA. Moved on, accompanied by these people, at 10.40 a.m., following up the URA Valley. Rested at 12.20 p.m. Moved on at 1.0 p.m. and crossed the KUGUI Ck. at 1.35 p.m. Arrived houses at 2.5 p.m., where some people were assembled, and decided to make camp. Place, PILYAWA.

Spoke to the assembled people and took their names. About 64 people gathered here of the MALIALI and PAGAWALIBA Groups. Gave medical treatment and bought food, also gave out some seed for planting. Sent word ahead, further up the URA Valley and obtained guides for tomorrow's walk.

Sunday, 11th. October, 1964.

PILYAWA - NOKONABA

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 5 mins.

Broke camp and moved off at 6.40 a.m. Rested at 8.0 a.m. at ~~ALIEMA~~ ALIEMA where some members of the IPALIBA Group greeted the patrol. Moved on with them at 9.15 a.m. Arrived at another house at PAUWA at 10.40 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 11.15 with the inhabitants. At 11.40 a.m. crossed the KUALIBA Ck., one of many small creeks which serrate both ~~the~~ sides of the URA Valley and make walking there a matter of moving up and down rather than along. At 12.30 p.m. reached another house at AIYEPE and the ~~inhabitant~~ occupants accompanied the patrol on to NOKONABA which was reached at 1.50 p.m. Made camp here.

Assembled various groups met along the road and spoke to them. took their names and gave medical treatment to them. Bought a little food and handed out some seeds. About 66 people here of the IPALIBA, PAUELIBA and AMATALIBA Groups. Sent word on ahead and obtained a guide for tomorrow. Heavy rain in the afternoon.

Monday, 12th. October, 1964.

NOKONABA - SIAMERI

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Broke camp at 6.50 a.m. and moved further up the URA Valley. Crossed the PURA Ck. at 7.20 and arrived at a house at ASIBA at 7.40 a.m. Rested here and moved on, accompanied by the occupants, at 8.15 a.m. Arrived at another house at BORU and rested at 9.10 a.m. Informed by the people here that there were no more people further up the valley and most of the inhabitants were awaiting the patrol on the far bank of the URA River. So moved on at 9.45 a.m. with the local people. Arrived at the URA River at 10.20 a.m. and crossed on a log bridge. Followed upstream on the far bank and finally moved steeply up the far bank at 10.35 a.m. Arrived at a garden area in the NUMAIA Ck. Valley and made camp here. Const. NARUM rejoined patrol here with the extra rations from the LOGAIYU Valley after a two days walk through an uninhabited area from the LOGAIYU River.

There is a mixed Duma-Hewa population here, the Dumas coming from the LOGAIYU area and even as far away as YURU and WANGA, they also have contact with the PAIELA area. There are about 17 Duras and 47 Hewas of the AMATALIBA, ~~and~~ MOGOLIBA and YUNIMIBA Groups in this area.

Spoke to the assembled people and took their names. They also received medical treatment and some seeds were handed out to them. Ample food purchased here. Send word ahead and arranged for guides for tomorrow.

Tuesday, 13th. October, 1964.

SIAMERI - URILIMA

Actual Walking Time: 5 hrs. 50 mins.

Broke camp at 7.0 a.m. and started moving back down the URA Valley. Crossed the NUMAIA Ck. at 7.15 a.m. and rested at a house overlooking the URA River at 7.50 a.m. Moved on at 8.0 a.m., then rested at the SABULU Ck. at 8.50 a.m. Moved on at 9.25 a.m., crossed the WIBWA Ck. at 10.40. Reached house, after large area of bush, at 11.5 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 11.20 a.m. accompanied by the 3 occupants. Rested at another garden at 12.5 p.m. and took bearings. Moved on at 1.10 p.m. Rested again at 2.5 p.m. to take bearings, moved on at 2.15 p.m. Arrived at another house at 3.5 p.m. and decided to make camp here.

Small population of about 20 in this area, very scattered. Spoke to the local inhabitants and took their names. Gave medical treatment and bought some food. Sent word ahead further ~~down~~ the URA and obtained guide for tomorrow's walk. The Group here is the MONAPELILE.

Wednesday, 14th. October, 1964.

URILIMA - WUNIM

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 10 mins.

Left URILIMA at 7.5 a.m. and walked straight down to the URA River, following the PURA Ck. and arriving at the River at 7.40 a.m. Followed down the URA River's bed, although wide it is a very shallow river, fordable most of its length, and has ample gravel to walk along. Rested at 8.10 a.m. on the river bed, moved on at 8.50 a.m. Left the URA River at 10.50 a.m. at the WUO Ck. junction and moved up the North bank. Arrived house at ILIYO at 10.45 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 11.25 a.m. with some people from here. Walked along above the URA River moving downstream through a fairly extensive garden area. Arrived at another house at WUNIM at 12.35 p.m. where some people were gathered awaiting the patrol. Decided to make camp here.

Spoke to the assembled people and took their names. About 27 people in this area of the USAI and IPALIBA Groups. Gave medical treatment and bought food from them. Also one pig purchased which was shot as a demonstration. Handed out some seeds and sent word ahead to the next group. Arranged for guide for tomorrow.

Thursday, 15th. October, 1964.

WUNIM - MIAUAGALI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 10 mins.

Broke camp and left WUNIM at 6.50 a.m. still following down the URA Valley. At 7.40 a.m. began ~~was~~ climbing the dividing range between the URA and LAGAIP Rivers and rested at 8.30 a.m. on a point overlooking the junction of these two rivers. Took bearings and cleared the bush to obtain a view of the other side of the LAGAIP River, some gardens there. Moved on at 9.35 a.m. Arrived at some houses at MIAUAGALI at 10.5 a.m. People gathered here awaiting the patrol so decided to make camp here.

Spoke with the people here and took their names. About 19 names taken however from the number of gardens in the area it appears likely there are many more people here. All belong to the KINALIBA Group. Gave medical treatment and bought some food. Two pigs purchased and shot as a demonstration. Informed that there is no more population further up the LAGAIP River and no track also. The local people go no further than about a half hours walk from the campsite, in a northerly direction. However decided to move further up the LAGAIP tomorrow in an endeavour to find more population. Both Mr. Permezel's patrol in 1962, and the aerial survey done some months previously had noted signs of population further up the river.

Friday, 16th. October, 1964.

MIAUAGALI - PINAGUAI

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 10 mins.

Moved off at 6.30 a.m. with three guides. At 7.0 a.m. the track petered out and the guides began cutting through bush saying this was as far as these people came. Decided to return to branch track further back which they said only led to a garden. Arrived at an old garden at 7.10 a.m. where the guides said the road ended. However saw a track on the far side of the garden and followed along it. At 7.15 a.m. reached another track which cut across the one the patrol was following. Both tracks at this point were well defined and looked well used. Halted the patrol here and set off to examine the second track. Further down came to a cleared area which gave a view of some houses and gardens about a half hour walk further on. Returned to the patrol and set off along the track to these houses at 7.50 a.m. However further down the track the three guides ran away. Rested at one of the houses at 8.50 a.m. but all the occupants had fled. Moved on at 9.10 a.m. following the track to the other house. Arrived there at 9.35 and met two ~~men~~ men here who were prevailed on to remain. They were from further up the LAGAIP and had come to visit the owner of the house, whom had apparently run away also. Moved on at 10.50 with these two men as guides and arrived at their house at 11.50. No one else was here, and had apparently run away. The men informed us there were no more inhabitants further up the LAGAIP and that there was no tracks.

For some reason the people in this area of the LAGAIP Valley are very uncooperative. Although word had been sent in ahead they did not all gather and they refused to ~~show~~ guide the patrol on to other groups, as the people in the URA and PORI Valleys had been glad to do. Only 9 names taken in this area although it is almost certain there are many more. In the afternoon walked further up the LAGAIP River with the two men who had acted as guides. After about a half hours walk came to a ridge where the track ended. Spent about an hour clearing the trees until a good view of the country to the north was obtained. As far as the bend in the LAGAIP River, near Mt. BORNEGA, no population could be seen nor up the valley of the TELI Ck. Judging from the aerial survey there is some population around the bend, on both sides of the LAGAIP, but decided to turn back as no track could be found and at least two days would have been spent cutting through bush trying to find the population.

Saturday, 17th. October, 1964.

PINAGUAI - LAGAIP-URA Junction

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 50 mins.

Broke camp and moved off at 6.50 a.m. with one of the local men as a guide, the other was sent back to the previous day's campsite to bring the men from there down to the LAGAIP to meet the patrol and guide it further on. At 7.25 a.m. reached the PWIAUWELLI Ck. and followed down it to the LAGAIP River, arriving there at 7.45 a.m. and rested.

The River is about 100 yds. wide here ~~however~~ however much of it is sandbank and gravel. From here the track follows along the river bed except in such places where the sides are too steep when it cuts through the bush above the river bank. Moved on at 8.0 a.m. Rested at 8.45 a.m. A rough log raft found on the far side of the river which indicates there must be some population there although no houses or gardens could be seen on the far side, for the whole length of the valley above the URA-LAGAIP junction. Although the people here deny it wholeheartedly there seems to be every reason to believe they have much contact with the far bank of the LAGAIP River. Moved on at 8.50 a.m. At 9.30 a.m. reached the mouth of the MIAUWAP Ck. and rested. The men of KINALIBA were to meet the patrol here however they did not show up. Moved on with guide at 10.10 a.m. and reached the URA-LAGAIP junction at 11.40, rested. The guide returned as he claimed no knowledge of the URA area. Decided to move up the URA River rather than on down the LAGAIP as there was a pocket of population on the south bank not contacted. Moved on slowly ~~up~~ north bank of URA River at 12.10 p.m. At 12.45 p.m. reached garden on far bank of river and signalled to the man working there to come down. He showed the patrol a crossing and by 1.40 p.m. all the patrol was across. The man informed the patrol that the people in the vicinity had all gathered at his house and were awaiting the patrol and offered to guide it there. So moved off at following down the URA River and back to the LAGAIP River along a very bad track. Decided to make camp here at the junction at 2.5 as I felt too ill to move on. The guide went off to bring all the local people to the camp but did not return.

Scaled out rice to the carriers and gave medical treatment to them. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Sunday, 18th. October, 1964.

LAGAIP-URA Junction - UGULI

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Broke camp and set off at 6.15 a.m. Walked back along the URA River to the garden sighted yesterday in an endeavour to find a track. Searched in the vicinity of the garden and found a well-used track going up the ridge. Followed along it and at 7.40 a.m. reached a house at LIAU, on a ridge overlooking the LAGAIP River. Here found the man whom had misled the patrol yesterday. He now informed us that everybody in the area was awaiting the patrol at the PORI-LAGAIP junction. Decided to spend no more time in the area trying to contact the small population here as they evidently did not wish to co-operate, so moved on with this man when he offered to lead the patrol to the PORI-LAGAIP junction. Moved on at 8.40 a.m. At 9.45 a.m. rested at another house overlooking the PORI-LAGAIP junction and the LASI Valley to the south. In the latter there is a large population, in comparison to the size of the valley. Moved on down to the LASI Ck. at 10.0 a.m., reaching it at 10.20 a.m., and followed down it to the LAGAIP River. About 5 people from this area met the patrol and walked on with it. There was no sign of any further population so the patrol did not attempt to look for any. Reached the LAGAIP River at 10.45 a.m. and rested. In reply to questions on whether they cross the LAGAIP two boys swam over and back, one without a raft. It seems, in contrast to what the patrol was told, that there is a great deal of contact and movement between the groups on the various banks of the LAGAIP. Moved on at 11.15 a.m. following down the LAGAIP River. Reached the junction with the PORI River at 11.50 a.m. and then moved up the PORI a short distance until a cane suspension bridge, across the PORI River, was reached at 12.0 midday. Decided to make camp here. As was expected there were no people waiting the patrol here.

Spoke to the people who had been met along the road and who accompanied the patrol to the bridge, and took their names. There were about 22 in all but the population in this area seems to be much

danger than this. Gave medical treatment to them and spent the rest of the afternoon strengthening the cane bridge. It is about 280 ft. long and fairly well made. The PORI River is called the MATI down here at its mouth. Bought a large pig and shot it as a demonstration. Sent word on to these groups on the other side of the PORI River and obtained a guide ~~x~~ for tomorrow.

Monday, 19th. October, 1964.

UGULI - MALEPA

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Broke camp and moved across the bridge, set off ^{from} far side at 8.0 a.m. About 5 men from the URUBWA River area came down to meet the patrol and walked back with it. At 8.30 a.m. followed up the PAIYA Ck. for a time. At 9.30 a.m. reached the top of the PINAMA Ridge, the URUBWA-PORI Divide, and rested. A moderate population evident on this side of the PORI River, right down to the LAGAIP, but no people seen. The three youths, ~~left the~~ whom wished to return to Kopiago with the patrol, left at this point to visit their homes, which were nearby, promising to rejoin the patrol at TSAGURAPI the next day. Moved on down the far side of the ridge at 10.05 a.m. Arrived at a house with some men here who accompanied the patrol on to the campsite. Arrived another house at MALEPA at 11.0 a.m. This is the same campsite used by the patrol of last month. The people here were noticeably less shy and reticent, however no women were in evidence as they all had allegedly gone off somewhere to mourn for a girl whom had died. Made camp here.

Spoke to the people assembled here and took their names. About 23 names taken but there is probably a larger population along this side of the URUBWA Valley. These people freely admitted that there was contact between people on both sides of the LAGAIP River, although they denied that they ever crossed the river. Evidently they often move their homes from bank to bank. Gave medical treatment and arranged for a guide for tomorrow. Some food purchased.

Tuesday, 20th. October, 1964.

MALEPA - KESO

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 45 mins.

Moved off at 6.40 a.m. in drizzling rain which continued all morning. Crossed SUAMENE Ck. at 7.45 a.m. Rested at 8.10 a.m., then moved on at 8.20 a.m. walking across the many branches of the UBALI Ck. Crossed the HAGU Ck. at 8.55 a.m. Arrived KESO campsite at 9.35 a.m. Decided to make camp here as there is no population towards Kopiago and also to wait for the three youths whom had desired to accompany the patrol back to Kopiago.

A little food brought up and purchased. Interviewed two local women, Hewas but married to Duna men, and discovered that there are more people further up the LAGAIP River, on the South bank, past the mouth of the TELI Ck. The names of two groups there are the IMULIAPA and the WAIMULIAPA and they evidently have contacts as far as the PORI River at least as two women married there had come from these groups. Prepared patrol gear for return to the station tomorrow.

Wednesday, 21st. October, 1964.

KESO - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 50 mins.

Broke camp and left KESO at 6.15 a.m. Rested at the BAUA Ck. at 7.35 a.m. Moved on at 7.45 a.m. Moved steeply up the AIAGU Ridge, resting at the top, overlooking the Hewa area on the one side and Kopiage Basin on the other, at 8.45 a.m. Moved on down far side at 9.30 a.m. At 11.50 a.m. rested near the station. Moved on again at 12.15 p.m. and arrived at the station at 12.25 p.m. Disbanded patrol and paid off carriers.

END OF DIARY

Introduction:

This patrol completed the exploration and the initial contact of the whole of the Hewa area which has recently been de-restricted, that is that area south of the LAGAIP River. The South West portion was patrolled in September of this year by the Assistant District Officer at Lake Kopiago accompanied by the writer. This patrol explored that area to the South East. The only other patrol which has been into this area was that of Mr. D. Permezal and Mr. K. O'Brian in 1962. However as it was the initial patrol not more than about 30 people were contacted.

The patrol was able to contact and record the names of about 562 people, of these 216 were females and 346 males. There is an estimated total of about 880 people in this area, that is between the LAGAIP, URUBWA Rivers and the IORI Ridge. Hence an estimated 64% were contacted. Added to the total contacted on the patrol of the South West portion, this would make an overall total of 784 people, or 297 females and 487 males. Estimating a total of about 320 in this area it would make an overall total of about 1200 people in the whole South-LAGAIP area, much the same as Mr. Permezal's estimate. An estimate of the population of the North bank is harder to make, however it would be in the vicinity of about 500 people. The most heavily populated areas are the PORI and URA Valleys.

'Hewa' is the term given by the Duna people of Lake Kopiago to the semi-nomadic people of the LAGAIP, URA and Lower PORI Valleys. The people themselves term themselves 'Penali'. From the Upper LAGAIP and URA Rivers as far as the STRICKLAND River the people are of the same physical and linguistic type, although the patrol's interpreter mentioned that those people contacted on the Upper LAGAIP differed slightly in their language, this is perhaps the influence of the Porgera Hewa who live further up the Lagaip, or perhaps the people on the North bank of the LAGAIP are of a different linguistic ~~type~~ group. Culturally the people of the South-East and the South-West Hewa differ slightly, this is explained in Appendix 'E' on Anthropology. The Hewa people are more akin to the lowland type of Sepik native than to the highlanders of Kopiago and Porgera. Possibly they have their origin among the people of the OM Valley or perhaps on the northern slopes of the Sepik-Strickland Divide. Due to the fact that the great majority of these people had not previously been contacted they naturally showed some fear and trepidation when approached by the patrol, however by the time the patrol left they were at ease and in most areas co-operated fully by guiding the patrol and sending word ahead to other groups. At all camps the local people brought food for the patrol to buy, but due to the small populations encountered it was rarely enough to feed all the patrol.

An attempt was made at all ~~gras~~ camps to encourage some of the men to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kopiago, without much success. Actually early in the patrol 3 three young men declared their willingness to accompany the patrol back and did in fact follow the patrol throughout the Hewa area. However two days before the station was reached they took leave of the patrol to visit their homes nearby, promising to meet the patrol the next day, however they did not return. Some men stated their desire to visit the station at Christmas time and were told they would be welcomed then.

The area patrolled included the PORI and URA Valleys and the south bank of the LAGAIP from the PORI junction to the bend near Mt. BORNEGA. The population keeps to the river valleys, the mountain ranges to the South and North-East having no population. The people stay between about 1,800 and 3,000 ft., any land above this height generally being uncultivated, in contrast to the Duna people who live between the 3,000 and 5,000 ft. marks approximately. The area itself ranges from heights of about 1,500 ft., at the LAGAIP River, to about 7,000 to 8,666 ft. among the mountains to the South and East. The area is predominately shale but merges into limestone approximately at a line from the MIMA Pinnacle to the KAIANO Ck. There are no high ridges or difficult terrain to circumvent and generally the walking is pleasant.

The people contacted generally were helpful, bringing food to the patrol and guiding the patrol from place to place, though maintaining a reserved attitude in keeping with people of such recent contact. Only on the LAGAIP River did the patrol receive no co-operation at all, the people refusing to bring the patrol on to the next ~~an~~-population group. This was probably due to the fact that they are even more isolated than the majority of the Hewa people and have less knowledge of the government and its aims.

No attempt was made to cross the LAGAIP River as no bridge or fording site could be found and the patrol had no time to construct a bridge or raft. However it is definitely possible to raft across the river at a number of spots seen by the patrol.

Native Affairs:

Apart from isolated Duna settlements at KESO (TSAGURABI) and SIAMERI the people contacted were all Hewas, that is a totally different linguistic and cultural group to the Dunas, whom are closely related, through Tari, with the ENGAS of the Wabag area, and directly with the IPIS of Porgera.

The two Duna settlements number no more than 5 and 15 respectively and the people mix freely with the nearby Hewas, often intermarrying. In such cases, especially in the Upper URA Valley, there are many bilingual Hewa-Duna speakers, some of whom have a good command of both languages. In the URA Valley there are many isolated Duna males who have left their own areas, sometimes as far away as the Koptago Basin, and have become, to all intents and purposes, Hewas. All of them show no desire whatsoever to return.

On the whole the Hewa people are reacting favourably to government contact, slight though it has been. In two years, during which only two patrols have entered the area, the percentage of people contacted has risen from approximately 32% to 64%. The next patrol will ~~see~~ probably contact most of the population, except for the usual few who prefer to remain uncontacted. The main task at the moment is to encourage some of the people to visit the station at Lake Koptago and perhaps to stay there and learn to speak pidgin English. Consolidation of government influence in the area would be greatly facilitated if a fluent Hewa-Duna speaker could be found who would be agreeable to learning pidgin. The Interpreter used by this patrol, TUNDAGI of URANE, is a Duna and has not a good command of the Hewa language, though he is adequate for initial contacts. A young man, KEPAGE-KIRAUWE, a Hewa of Siameri in the Upper URA, seems the most likely man seen by the patrol who would serve as an interpreter. Apart from being young, he is approximately 18 yrs. old, he is fairly fluent with the Duna language. Although he refused to accompany the patrol back to Lake Koptago, due to a sick mother, he appears keen and could probably be persuaded to become an interpreter at a later date. There are some other Hewa-Duna speakers in both the PURI and URA Valleys and these are all marked on the list of names taken during the patrol and kept on file at the office at Lake Koptago.

One of the main purposes of the patrol was to attempt to make it clear to the people of the Hewa that the government's interest in them was purely philanthropic and it had no thought of exploitation in it. The people, though showing no signs of hostility, were very evidently afraid of the patrol. The fact that their food was not taken, their houses and gardens damaged or they themselves hurt, as they no doubt expected, should encourage more of them to visit the next patrol into their area and to show that patrol more co-operation. As previously experienced in the South-West Hewa the people were very loth to impart information on any subject from the geography of the area to their practice of magic. In most cases they took refuge in assumed ignorance or lied blatantly. When faced with proof of their lies they would not retract or even show embarrassment. Lying seems to be more a habit and pastime with these people rather than a way of confusing those they are afraid of. However in most areas visited no trouble was met

with in obtaining guides or directions, perhaps because they were eager to see the patrol go. On the East bank of the LAGAIP River the people were notably uncooperative, although word was sent ahead warning them of the patrol's approach, for what reason it was hard to discover. They are isolated, to some extent, from the people of the URA and PORI Valleys and probably have had nothing to do with any people of Duna extraction, so they are perhaps even more primitive, and consequently more shy, than the majority of the Hewa people contacted by this patrol. Although there were few houses seen on the other bank of the LAGAIP, there is reason to believe that these people are more akin to the people of the West and North banks of the LAGAIP than to the people of the PORI and URA Valleys. The fact that their language was somewhat different, that there were rafts seen along the river, indicating traffic from side to side, and that the people contacted seemed familiar with the names of rivers and group names on the other bank, all seem to substantiate this theory and account, to some extent, for the different reception the patrol received.

As far as could be ascertained, by asking the people and by personal observation, there is no tribal warfare among the Hewa people of this area. The reason for this appears to be necessity, as any fierce warfare would result in extinction of whole groups, rather than accordance with government policy, ideas of which usually filter into such isolated areas before actual contact is made. It is difficult to ascertain whether isolated incidents such as murder, assault, etc. occur, however none were reported to the patrol neither were any signs of such incidents noticed. Although the people never walked for any distance without their bows and a handful of arrows, even when accompanying the patrol, it was more for the reason of not taking any chances than actual expectation of attack, for they were not afraid to move from area to area with the patrol and people from different groups many miles away were welcomed as friends suggesting there is much free movement and friendship between groups. This suggestion is further strengthened by a look at the names of the family groups taken by the patrol, as women marry between all groups often many miles apart.

Unfortunately the patrol was unable to contact the Hewa population further up the LAGAIP River, above the second bend, as the people of MIAUAGALI and PINAGUAI disclaimed all knowledge of any people further up the river, and also any tracks. However subsequently, when the patrol was camped at the PORI-LAGAIP junction and at KESO, some women were found who were actually from that area and had married as far down stream as the URUBWA River. Although no signs of population above the campsite at PINAGUAI could be seen, and a good view was obtained by cutting a clearing on a ridge, the information of these women coincides with the small population further up the river mentioned in Mr. Permezel's Patrol Report and with the population seen there, and on the other side of the LAGAIP, by the aerial survey in July, 1964. Apart from this the people of the Upper URA Valley stated that they obtained salt from a group further up the LAGAIP, but they cut straight across the intervening mountains instead of down the URA and up the LAGAIP. In my opinion these Hewas are not the people contacted in the Porgera area but are a group living between the PAGIA River and Mt. BORNEGA, on both sides of the LAGAIP. Originally this patrol had intended cutting across from SIAMERI or URILIMA camps, where there are tracks, however it was decided to follow the population down the URA rather than cut across the uninhabited ranges separating the URA and Upper LAGAIP Rivers with a walk, by local report, of two days. However, in retrospect, it would probably be better to cut across to the LAGAIP-PAGIA junction area from the camp at SIAMERI and from there follow down the LAGAIP River. In this case the patrol would not touch the North bank of the URA River, but as only a total of 47 people were contacted there and the longest distance to the South bank of the river is only about 2 hours, it would be no hardship for those people to be censused on the South bank.

Medical treatment was given to the people at all campsites and they showed great eagerness and little fear in being treated. No

bad sicknesses or wounds were seen. Various fruit and vegetable seeds, including peanuts, were given out at each camp and methods of planting and cultivation explained. Everywhere these were eagerly received and requests made for more. Salt, face paint, mirrors, matches, razor blades, cloth and especially small knives were eagerly sought after by all and many were distributed among the people in exchange for fresh food. Although not much food was brought up to this patrol at any point, except SIAMERI, in future the people will probably bring more as they now know they will receive something in exchange. Axes are fairly scarce in this area, especially along the LAGAIP, and five pigs were brought by the patrol, at different points, for axes. One man was overjoyed at receiving one, in exchange for a pig, because, as he told the patrol, he would not now have to toil for months trying to clear his garden with a stone axe.

It is unfortunate none of the Hewa people could be persuaded to accompany the patrol back to the station. A number stated their willingness to and appeared quite keen at the idea, but subsequently changed their minds, probably through the influence of their parents or the elder men of the group. The next patrol into this area should not experience the same difficulty as the people will not be as wary of the patrol's intentions. A number said they would visit the station at Christmas, when a 'sing-sing' will be held, and it is intended to send word into them nearer the time to try and encourage them to come in. In the event of them doing so an attempt will be made to encourage some of them to work on the station for a time.

Roads and Bridges:

There are, of course, no roads in the Hewa, or even fair standard bridle paths. However the majority of tracks used by the patrol, though being no more than bush pads, were well-defined and of fairly level grades. Although the local people would swear that there were only one or two tracks from their areas, one going and one coming in the directions they wished the patrol to go, in actual fact there are tracks going in all directions and to all areas and the patrol was not forced to cut a track at any point.

Although the majority of the Hewa people deny all knowledge of the LAGAIP River, or any tracks in the vicinity of it, for some reason, there are tracks going down to it from many points along the Valley. It is probable that a track follows along the actual river bank for its entire length, on both sides, as it was followed at different points by the patrol.

The PORI River has about four cane suspension bridges below the LAGIBA-PORI junction. The two seen by the patrol were strong and well made, the one near the mouth of the PORI River being about 280 ft. long. The URA River has a number of bridges along its length but is also readily fordable. No bridges were seen along the LAGAIP River and no reports of any from the natives. At most points the river was too wide for bridging but slow enough to enable rafting across. The best bridge sites are further down towards the TSABUMA-LAGAIP junction.

Village Officials:

There are no Village Officials in this area, nor are there any probationary 'bosbois'. Due to the lack of contact no leader has come to the fore in the Hewa.

Missions:

As the Hewa, South of the LAGAIP River, has now been de-restricted a number of missionaries, notably the Apostolic and Lutheran

have stated their intention of carrying their mission activities into the Hewa area. In fact Lutheran missionaries have twice been into a part of the Hewa area, from KEJA to the PORI River and back via PIRI, since the patrol of September this year. Both, while not seeing a great deal of people, stated that those they had seen were friendly and fairly helpful.

Resthouses:

No resthouses have as yet been constructed in this area. The campsite of KEJA would be a good place to start the building of resthouses in the Hewa as, although the population there is small, it seems to be the most likely place to begin a patrol of the Hewa area, either South East or South West, and it would be well situated to use as a base to supply a patrol which intended to spend more than a week or two in the area. As regards other possible resthouse sites, it is rather difficult to pick the best sites at this stage. The majority of campsites were unsuitable for resthouses due to the fact that the patrol was camping as close as possible to the Hewa houses.

Population and Census:

Although an official census was not taken, the names, ages, sex and group names of all people contacted, and some not contacted, were recorded, and filed at Kopiago. The population break-up was as follows. PORI Valley - 254 people (350 est.); URA Valley - 241 people (300 est.); Upper LAGAIP Valley (East bank) - 28 people (150 est.); URUBWA Valley (East bank) - 39 people (80 est.).

Hence the largest population is thought to be in the PORI Valley, including LASI Ck., then the URA Valley, on the South bank mainly and as far upstream as the TAIAGO Ck., with scattered groups up the LAGAIP River, as far as the PAGIA Ck. The URUBWA Valley is fairly heavily populated, the people on the West bank having been contacted by the last patrol, in September. The YAGATO Valley has a small population, to a little above the ONAPELA junction, of both Hewa and Duna people. Both the TELI and Upper URA Valleys seem to be unpopulated, as are the mountains between the URA and LAGAIP Rivers. As far as could be seen, from Mt. NINIMA to Mt. BORNEGA, there is no population at all, except for one isolated house on the Upper MINIPAU Ck. South and West of Mt. NINIMA there is some population. From PINAGUAI Campsite to opposite Mt. BORNEGA there appears to be no population also, however upstream, around the bend, there are reports of some population.

Carriers:

The carriers for this patrol, about 50 of them, were recruited from the AUWI/PORI area of this Sub District. They performed their duties exceedingly well and caused no incidents with the Hewa people. At few places was enough food purchased to feed them all, however enough food was carried by the patrol to supplement the local food, rations included the bulk of the cargo carried by the patrol. None of the carriers became at all sick or met with any accidents, except for the normal amount of cuts and bruises. Malarial prophylactics were given regularly to all members of the patrol.

Conclusion:

The main purpose of this patrol was actual contact with the scattered population groups of the Hewa area. In this the patrol was successful as at all campsites men, women and children were gathered

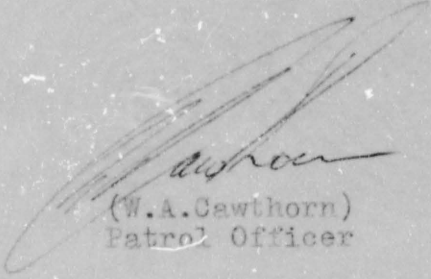
awaiting the patrol with fresh food. Although all the population was not contacted this was a good start, especially as the patrol did not have to wait for the people to come up but only to send word ahead it was coming. Although seemingly not overjoyed to see the patrol they were by no means hostile. It seems likely with a few more short patrols through the area, fairly regularly, they should become nearly as co-operative as the Duna people in as short a time.

Due to the great area and scattered population of the Hewa there is not many forms community development could take. Resthouses could be built, village officials created, various food and fruit seeds distributed and perhaps an Aid Post established, however apart from this not much else will be able to be done. Roads, agricultural development, or indeed any other kind of further development is out of the question. Even the missions will probably do little more than establish a native ~~pastor~~ evangelist in the area. Once they overcome their fear and diffidence a number will be able to be educated at the Primary 'T' School at Lake Kopiago and some will be able to find some sort of employment at the station, however little more in this line can be done for them.

Interpreters are still a problem with this area. As mentioned earlier in the report the interpreter used by this patrol was not satisfactory, because of his limited knowledge of the Hewa language. There are a number of suitable people in the Hewa for interpreters, the only difficulty being to persuade them to return to Lake Kopiago for employment and eventual training in pidgin English. Now with a better knowledge of the government they will perhaps prove to be more willing.

The only portion of the Hewa which has not now been patrolled is the complete North bank of the LAGAIP River, except for a small portion East of the KOTUFA which was visited by the O.I.C. OKSAPMIN earlier this year. Word was sent to the people on this bank to expect a patrol in the near future and the people already contacted were asked to help all they could as regards information and by encouraging the people of the far bank not to run away in the event of the patrol visiting them. Two suggested crossing places for this patrol are above the PORI-LAGAIP junction (raft crossing) and below the LAGAIP River Camp of the South West Hewa patrol (bridge crossing, but would need aid from the other side in construction). Another alternative is to cross near the PAGIA-LAGAIP junction (where Mr. B. McBride, A.D.O., crossed in his LAGAIP-STRICKLAND Patrol) and, after following the North Bank, recross above the KOTUFA-LAGAIP junction, or continue on and cross by the OM River suspension bridge and walk on to Oksapmin Patrol Post.

At this stage of contact a further patrol, in the near future, would be advantageous, quickly consolidating Administration influence. In any case it is recommended a patrol be sent into the North Hewa area in the near future as there were reports of a number of people from the South bank whom had gone, complete with wife, family and pigs, to live on the North bank when they heard that a patrol was entering their area. If a patrol does not soon visit the North bank it might encourage some more uncontacted Hewas from the South bank to cross over in the belief that patrols will not contact them there.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary:

No. 3692 Sen. Const. WAWAUI.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Smart and Alert.

General Ability: An outstanding N.C.O., completely reliable and extremely competent.

No. 7720 Const. IORE.

Discipline: Very Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: Quiet but competent.

No. 8799 Const. KAGARE.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A good worker, reliable when told what to do.

No. 10638 Const. NARUM.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Fair.


General Ability: Lacks intelligence but worked satisfactorily.

No. 10644 Const. MASUL.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Sloppy.

General Ability: Shows promise but is inclined to be lethargic.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

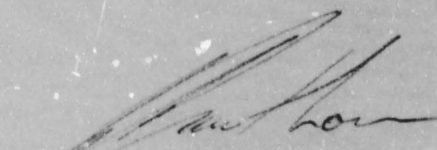
APPENDIX 'B'

Medical and Health:

As is natural with an area of such recent contact the medical situation in this area is not good. The people of the Hewa have had no previous medical treatment of any kind, except for a portion of the population treated on the a patrol into the Hewa in September. Tropical ulcers and septic sores were the most prevalent sickness treated, as was experienced by the patrol the slightest scratch quickly develops into a septic sore in this climate unless immediately treated. Swollen spleens and testicles, both probably attributable to malaria, were fairly common, however not many cases of malaria were treated, probably because any bad ones would have remained in their houses. Tinea embricata was not nearly as prevalent as towards the Strickland River and seemed non-existent East of the Urubwa River.

All people actually contacted by the patrol who had any sores or sickness presented themselves for treatment to the Patrol A.P.O. without any fear and gladly accepted medicines and injections. They appeared genuinely eager for medical treatment but all refused to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kopiazo for further treatment. For these reasons, and the amount of sickness in the area, I strongly recommend the establishing of an Aid Post in the Hewa area in the near future, preferably in the vicinity of the Urubwa River, a central position and only a long days walk from the station. The eventual population of the Hewa area will probably reach somewhere in the vicinity of about 1,500 peoples, which is no more than the total population of the Kopiazo Basin area.

The patrol was accompanied by A.P.O. RUI who performed his duties well, both as regards to the patrol personnel and to the Hewa people.

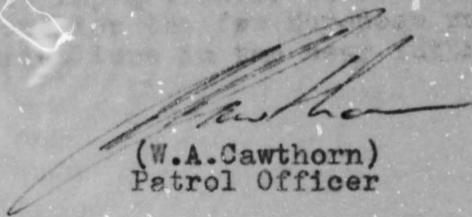

(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

Lake Kapiago Patrol Report No.3 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX 'C'

Education:

An attempt was made to encourage a number of Hewa children to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kapiago for schooling, but with no exceptions they all refused. Naturally they have no wish to stay at Lake Kapiago when no one there knows their language. However once a Hewa interpreter is found and once some Hewa men begin to visit the station regularly there should be no difficulty in encouraging their children to come to school. However it is doubtful whether any will come to school before another two years of contact.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

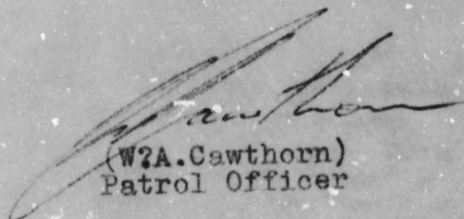
APPENDIX 'D'

Food and Agriculture:

Due to their lack of contact the people of the Hewa have only a small variety of food crops consisting mainly of the normal native staples of sweet potato, bananas and a little sugar, as it was in season a great deal of the pandanus fruit, mareta, was brought for sale to the patrol, and would appear to be, when in season, an additional staple. European vegetable seeds were given out by the patrol and methods of planting explained, in addition peanuts and paw-paw seeds were handed out, and eagerly received by the people.

In general the Hewa people seem to have less to eat than their Duna counterparts, probably because of their methods of planting. For they simply cut down all the trees in a certain area, when clearing for a garden, and then plant their crops amongst the fallen trees. They do not attempt to heap the ground or compost or even to find the most suitable earth for planting, as many gardens seen were in an area of dry, crumbly, shale soil.

Not many pigs were seen and it is probable that the people do not keep many domesticated pigs. The meat of their diet is obtained from killing wild pigs, of which there are an abundance. Small population, large area and poor soil makes it impracticable to do much as regards ~~improving~~ introducing crops, except for the few European vegetables, or greatly improving methods of agriculture in the near future.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'E'

Anthropology:

A full description of the Hewa people and their houses is contained in the Anthropological Appendix of Lake Koriago Patrol Report No.2 of 1964/65 to the South-West Hewa. This patrol confined its attention to the South-East Hewa area. Generally the Hewa people of the two areas are the ~~same~~ same, culturally and physically, however there are some slight differences which ~~increases~~ strengthens the belief that the Hewa of the two areas have different histories.

Firstly, though the people West of the URUBWA River will travel freely within that area, and those East of the River will travel freely within theirs, only with the greatest difficulty can one encourage a person from the Eastern side to move far into the Western side of the River. People accompanying the patrol, from the PORI Valley area showed no fear following the patrol into the URA Valley and up the LAGAIP River, though it was for the first time, but they refused point-blank to accompany the patrol across the URUBWA River, although it was no more than three miles from their homes. Other differences are; people living East of the URUBWA River invariably build their house low to the ground, though the floor is raised somewhat, while those to the West build on high stilts, the general design of the house is the same. To the East the Hewa wear ~~short~~ lengths of thin cane around their waists, which in the front they plait together to form a basket which on some reaches to their chests. In the West these baskets were rare, most of the people simply wore the lengths of cane around their waists. The majority of the Hewa in the West wore scanty fibre coverings, at front and rear, and many left their buttocks naked as to the Oksapmin people. In the East the Hewa appeared more self-conscious of nakedness and their fibre coverings resembled the reed skirts of the Duna women. Towards the Upper Lagaip River the Patrol's interpreter noted a change in dialect, it may well be the Hewas living on the North bank of the Lagaip River are different again.

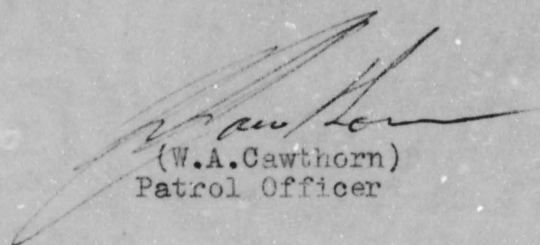
All the Hewas seen were of the same physical type. That is they were generally tall and lean, their facial features were seemingly finer than the majority of highlanders and less gross than some coastal peoples, their slanted eyes and high cheek bones give them an Asiatic appearance. They are more akin to the Malay races than to the Highland peoples. It seems probable that they have come either from down the CM Valley or over the Strickland-Sepik Divide from the Sepik slopes. Then again they may have been in this area long before the Highlands peoples settled in their areas. An interesting fact and one which may tend to substantiate the suggestion that the Hewa people date the various other Highland tribes, is that the name by which these people call themselves is PENALI, the name of an ~~angren~~ isolated group contacted in 1962 at about the same latitude but further East, near Wabag, these people were of a somewhat similar type. The Hewa people themselves stretch far up the Lagaip River, into the Porgera area, though these are believed to have a slightly different language. Stretching between the Hewa and the Penali are another isolated group of people called the Nere or Nert, also somewhat similar in type and at much the same latitude. It seems likely this line of small, isolated, physically similar people have been jammed into the inhospitable line of mountains which they inhabit by later and stronger arrivals from the coast and from inland in the highlands.

From an Anthropological point of view these people are more interesting than most of the Highland peoples. They appear to have a greater store of folklore and are more creatures of superstition and habit. However this is purely conjecture as, naturally, they were most reticent when asked anything about their tribal life. In most houses seen there was a piece of wood or bark, sometimes slate, varying in size, which had been brightly painted in a variety of designs. This was usually hung over the back door, inside, and surrounded with various

types of branches and with a line of wild pig's jaw bones underneath. It is evidently used as a charm to ensure an abundance of game, as when the owner of the house wishes to go out to shoot wild pig he touches this charm, mumbles a few words, and is ensured of a successful days hunting. The number of jaw bones seen under all of these charms would seem to point out the efficacy of this charm. Some houses seen had much the same type of thing, but mainly slate, tied above their front door, this was a charm to ward off sickness and keep the occupants of the house in good health. A number of people wore a small portion of the bark of a certain tree, sometimes also marked and painted, on a string around their necks, or carried loosely in their 'bilums'. It had an aromatic smell and was supposed to be effective against certain types of sickness, evidently the pieces that were carved, also, doubled as a preventative, as well as a remedy. A number of houses kept the skulls of their relatives hanging under the eaves of the roof of their houses, however the majority would construct a small platform about 4-5 ft. above the ground, with a canopy of leaves over it, and carefully place the skulls of their relatives on it, after having firstly painted them with gaudy red, white and yellow stripes, the rest of the bones they throw away. One person was seen to wear the highly polished jaw bone of his father around his neck, it seems that a number of the Hewa people follow this habit, but only those whom have an especial affection for their fathers.

As regards the normal male/female 'tambu' of incessant close contact, which many primitive peoples have, the Hewas are no exceptions. They do sleep in the same houses but the women have their own side of the house, their own fireplaces and their own doors, which the men will, on no account, use. The middle of the house, between the two fireplaces is, naturally, the men's preserve. During menstruation and conception the women are banished to a makeshift outhouse built nearby the main house. The usual 'tambus' on food touched by women or cooked by them would appear to apply in the Hewa community also, although they are not perhaps as stringent as those practised by the Duna people. It does not appear that the strong 'tambu' of walking over something someone has eaten, or is about to eat, which results in the walker's testicles swelling up, is enforced in this area, to the East of the Urubwa River, as it is to the West, probably because the incidence of philaria *philaria*, which is perhaps the real cause, is not as great in this area as it is towards the Strickland River. It appears that these people have their spirits also, which they give the choice cuts of pig to and blame for most catastrophes. However it seems they do not represent them as stones, as the Duna people do, unless the carved and painted wild pig charms double as the household gods.

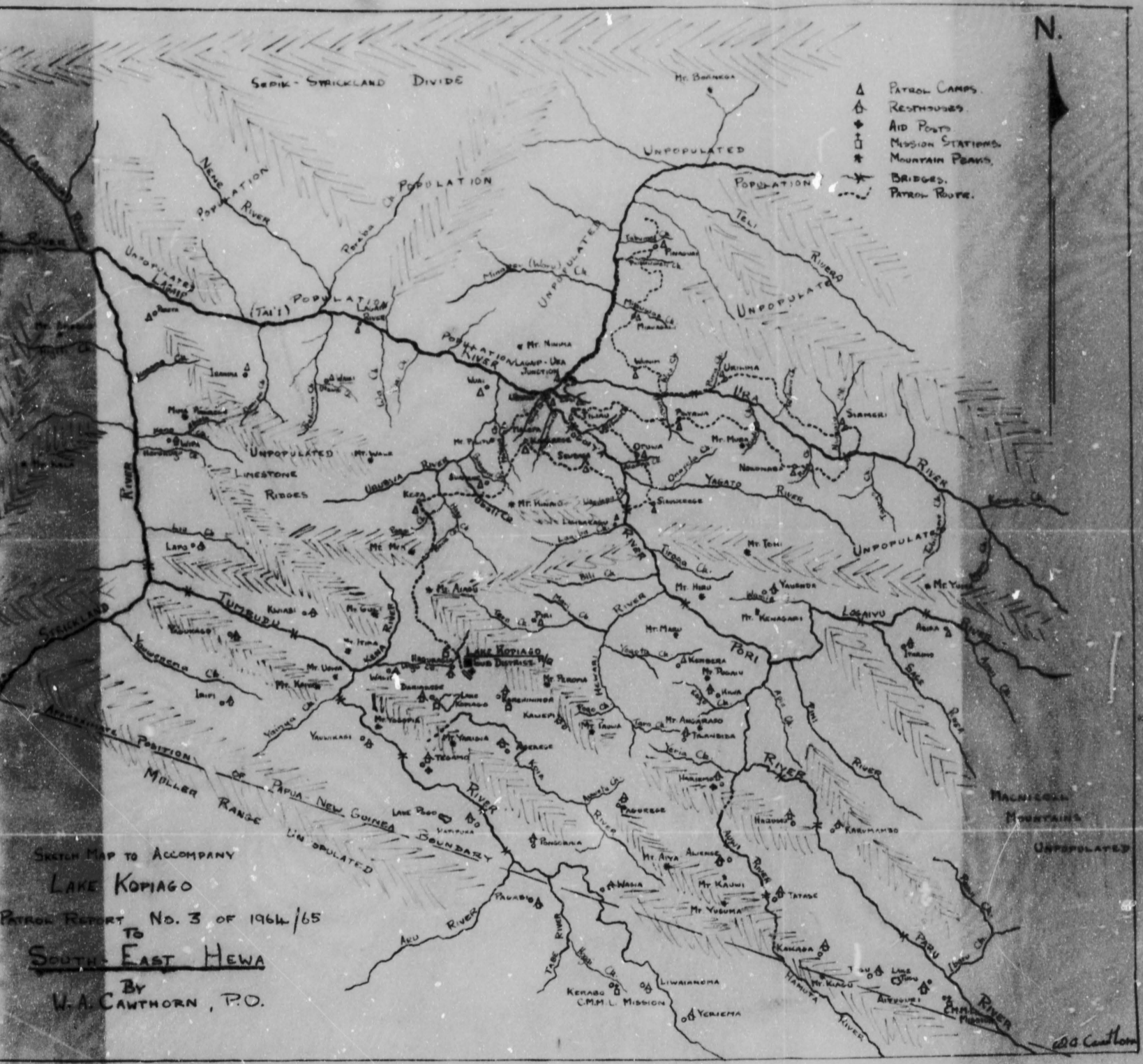
It is interesting to note that the Hewa people use flint-stones to light their fires, not the normal softwood and cane friction. More will probably be learnt of their habits and beliefs with more contact, naturally at this, their first full contact, they are somewhat ~~ix~~ reticent.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

N.

SEPIK-STRICKLAND DIVIDE

- △ PATROL CAMPS.
- ⊕ RESTHOUSES.
- ⊙ AID POSTS.
- MISSION STATIONS.
- * MOUNTAIN PEAKS.
- BRIDGES.
- - - PATROL ROUTE.



SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY
LAKE KORIAGO
 PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1964/65
 TO
SOUTH EAST HEWA
 BY
 W.A. CAWTHORN, P.O.

W.A. Cawthorn



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No... 5 of 1964/65, Lake Kopiago

Patrol Conducted by... Mr. W. A. Gauthorn, P.O.

Area Patrolled... AUWI/PORI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil

Natives... 5. Police, 1 N.M.C., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From... 15./12./19.64 to... 5./2./19.65 ..

Number of Days... 26 (broken period)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... May/19.64.

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

Map Reference... Fourmil series, Wahag sheet, and attached map

Objects of Patrol... 1. Census Revision, 2. Supervision and inspection of road work, 3. Renewal of resthouses, 4. Payment of money for road work, 5. General 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

.....

.....

.....

67-14-11

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

LAKE KOFIAGO PATROL REPORT 5/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum W.H.D.501 of 10th March, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Gauthorn has again submitted an interesting report and it is good to know the constructive co-operative attitudes of the people. I agree with your covering comments and note that the District Agricultural Officer is being contacted regarding possible cash cropping in the area.

T.G. Atkinson
(T.G. ATKINSON) 15
Director

(17)

67. 14. 11

(19)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

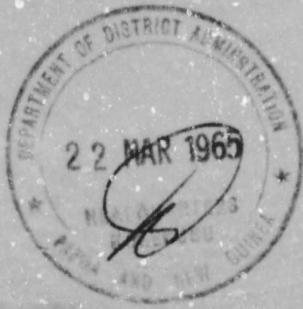
Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference WHD501

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,

MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

10th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1964/65
W.A. CAWTHORN, P.O.

The above patrol was of routine nature. The general situation within the area patrolled is satisfactory. Mr. Cawthorn has been instructed to keep watch for any manifestation of the cargo cult mentioned.

The District Agriculture Officer is being contacted regarding possible cash cropping in this area however, it is known that the Agriculture Department in this District is understaffed and over extended and that Lake Kopiago would probably have to wait for some time before adequate coverage can be given by the Agriculture Department.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
a/District Commissioner

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Lake Kopiago.

*all
Landing reports & food to note constructive cooperation
attitudes. Agree you must*

18

Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO.
Western Highlands District

67/1

17th. February, 1965.

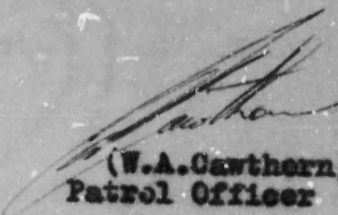
The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Lake Kopiago Patrol Report No. 5 of 1964/65
ADWI/PORI Census Division, by W.A. Cawthorn, P.O.

Please find attached three (3) copies of the abovementioned patrol report together with Contingencies for Camping Allowance.

Extra copies of the Appendices are attached for distribution to the heads of the various Departments.

For your information and on forwarding, please.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

(17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1964/65, Lake Kopiago.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans. Mr. W.A. Cawthorn

Natives. Const. MAVARE
" DIDUA
" MANZI
" NARIM
" MASUL

N.M.O. IANTUPI

Interpreter POGE

Area Patrolled:

AUWI/POKI Census Division

Duration of Patrol:

26 days from 15/12/64 to 5/2/65
(broken period)

Last Patrol to Area:

Department of District Administration.
May, 1964.
Department of Public Health
Nil.

Map Reference:

Fourmil series, Wabag sheet and attached
sketch map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision.
2. Supervision and inspection of road work
3. Renewal of those resthouses needing
renewal.
4. Payment of money for road work to the
local people.
5. General administration.

DIARY.

Tuesday, 15th. December, 1964.

KOPIAGO - TILANDIDA

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 40 mins.

Sent patrol gear and police ahead and remained on station to clear up outstanding paper work, finally left with Interpreter and one policeman at 2.0 p.m. At 3.15 p.m. rested at the PESAGOI Resthouse for 5 mins. Rested again at the AUWETA Cr., at the head of the Basin, at 4.45 p.m. Moved on at 5.0 p.m. through light rain, following the AUWETA Cr. upstream. Crossed over the IJU Ridge then moved down the other side in the dark. Eventually reached TILANDIDA Resthouse at 8.0 p.m.

Wednesday, 16th. December, 1964.

AT TILANDIDA

~~Actual Walking~~ Conducted census of the HAUWINDA Group at TILANDIDA. A good attendance with many migrations in from the YURU Group. These two groups inter-marry extensively and live in the same areas, consequently they are not too certain which group they belong to.

Spoke to the assembled people and gave medical treatment, although there is an Aid Post nearby there have been a fair number of deaths among these people during the last year. Two C.N.A. cases heard.

Thursday, 17th. December, 1964.

TILANDIDA - HIWA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 40 mins.

Set off at 7.50 a.m. for HIWA Resthouse on the far side of the ANGARAGO Ridge. A good track to the KAGO Valley where the resthouse is, arrived there at 9.30 to find the YURU Group assembled and waiting the patrol.

Marked out a new resthouse and began work on it. After midday began the census of the group and gave medical attention to them all. Full attendance, but here also the death rate was marked. Spoke to them all. Two C.N.A. cases heard.

Friday, 18th. December, 1964.

HIWA - HARIEMO

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Set off at 8.10 following above the PORI River, back over the End of the ANGARAGO Ridge then over the YERIA Cr. and up to HARIEMO Resthouse, arriving there at 10.10. The WANGA Group was assembled here awaiting the patrol so immediately began censusing them.

A good attendance, medical attention given, however incidence of sickness is low due to the Aid Post being established at HARIEMO. Spoke to the people and inspected the Aid Post in the afternoon. The Resthouse and Aid Post area is very neat ~~clean~~ and clean and shows

Saturday, 19th. December, 1964.

HARIEMO - ALIENGE

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 30 mins.

Left HARIEMO at 7.50 a.m. and climbed over the ILU Ridge into the AUWI Valley, descending where the AUWI River enters the ~~ridge~~ ridge, to emerge on the far side beside the HARIEMO Resthouse and join with the PORI River. Arrived at the vehicular road at 9.10 and inspected it. Moved on at 9.25 a.m., arrived ALIENGE Resthouse at 9.35 a.m.

Spoke to the people of the HEMBE Group and inspected their roadwork, which is going ahead very well, arranged for survey and investigation of nearby mission lease tomorrow.

Sunday, 20th., December, 1964.

AT ALIENGE

Completed survey and investigation of the nearby ~~mission~~ C.M.M.L. Mission and airstrip lease at AMBURAGWANA. Afternoon spent completing paper work and interviewing the owners.

Monday, 21st. December, 1964.

ALIENGE - PAGUREGE

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Sent patrol Gear ahead to PAGUREGE and walked to TATASE to inspect the roadwork of the KEWE and HIRUBAIA Groups. Here also work is progressing very well. Returned to ALIENGE and worked with the HEMBE Group for a time, then walked on to PAGUREGE at 1.0 p.m. Arrived at 3.0 p.m. The road here is doing very well also. Spoke to the people in the late afternoon.

Tuesday, 22nd. December 1964.

PAGUREGE - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 10 mins.

Sent patrol gear ahead to the station and at 8.15 a.m. walked back to the ALIENGE Resthouse. Remained there $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. then returned to PAGUREGE and rested. Set off for the station at 1.55 p.m. arriving there at 5.15 p.m. Remained for Christmas and the New Year.

Saturday, 9th. January, 1965.

KOPIAGO - TEGAMO

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs.

Sent patrol gear ahead at 9.0 a.m. Followed after at 12.0 midday. Inspected road en route and arrived at X TEGAMO Resthouse at 3.0 p.m. Made some improvements to the resthouse and inspected the Aid Post. The latter is in a bad shape and definitely needs a number of buildings rebuilt. Inspected the progress of the recently planted

Sunday, 10th. January, 1965.

TEGAMO - HATIPUKA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 45 mins.

Set off at 7.30 a.m. for HATIPUKA Resthouse, arriving there at 9.15 a.m. Inspected road in vicinity of the resthouse and spoke with the people of the HUGUNI Group. At 11.15 set off for the PAGABI Resthouse of the HAREREKE Group to inspect their progress on road construction. A fair length of road has been completed by these people and the work seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Returned to TEGAMO late afternoon.

Monday, 11th. January, 1965.

HATIPUKA - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs.

Sent patrol gear on ahead to the station. Followed on at 8.30 a.m., inspecting the road and speaking with the local people here, giving advice as to how to improve it. Left finally at 9.30 a.m., arriving at TEGAMO Resthouse at 11.15. Here also inspected road work and gave advice to the people how they might improve their work, the road is progressing well in this area also. Moved off at 12.45 p.m., arriving KOPIAGO at 4.0 p.m. Remained on the station for the following week to attend to outstanding station matters and visitors.

Friday, 22nd. January, 1965.

KOPIAGO - PAGUREGE

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 25 mins.

Left for PAGUREGE Resthouse at 1.40 p.m. Arrived at the AUWETA Ck. at 4.30 p.m. and rested. Moved on at 4.40 p.m. and arrived at the resthouse at 6.15 p.m.

Saturday, 23rd. January, 1965.

AT PAGUREGE

Inspected roadwork and attempted to find suitable gravel deposit for gravelling the road. Searched for suitable resthouse site and began levelling of same.

Sunday, 24th. January, 1965.

AT PAGUREGE

Conducted census of the PAGA Group, good attendance with some new names. Spoke with the people and gave medical attention to all. Gave out money as payment for road work to date.

During afternoon marked out new resthouse and began work on same.

Monday, 25th. January, 1965.

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 45 mins.

Set off for ALIENGE Resthouse at 8.15 a.m., following along the vehicular road as far as the HEMBE-PAGA mark, then taking a new track to join the old patrol track further along. Arrived at ALIENGE Resthouse at 10.0 a.m. to find all the HEMBE Group gathered there.

Began levelling of new resthouse area and collecting timber and kunai for it's construction. One C.N.A. case heard in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 26th. January, 1965.

AT ALIENGE

Conducted the census of the HEMBE Group. A good attendance but many migrations out to the KEWE Group further down the valley. Gave medical attention to them all and spoke to the assembled people before beginning work on the construction of the new resthouse.

Completed paper work during the afternoon and aided in the work on the new resthouse.

Wednesday, 27th. January, 1965.

ALIENGE - TATASE

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Gave payment to all for their road work to date, then worked for a time with them on their resthouse. Finally set off for TATASE Resthouse at 10.0, inspecting the road work of the HIRUBAIA Group on the way. Reached TATASE at 12.0 to find the people of the KEWE Group assembled here awaiting the patrol.

Cleared and planted a small vegetable garden near the resthouse to enable the introduction of European vegetables into the area. Searched for a gravel supply for the road and heard one C.N.A. case during the afternoon.

Thursday, 28th. January, 1965.

AT TATASE

Conducted the census of the KEWE Group, a large increase in numbers on last year's census due to the number of migrations in. Gave medical attention to the people and spoke to them all afterwards.

Completed all paper work during the afternoon.

Friday, 29th. January, 1965.

TATASE - KAKAGA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 30 mins.

Sent patrol gear on to KAKAGA Resthouse. Re surveyed portions of the vehicular road in the vicinity of TATASE Resthouse, then followed on at 10.30 a.m. Inspected road work en route and also some fish which had been introduced to the vicinity of KAKAGA Resthouse, where there are a number of large lakes. Arrived Resthouse at 12.0

road already made by the PWIENA Group. Arbitrated in some petty disputes during the evening.

Saturday, 30th. January, 1965.

AT KAKAGA

Conducted census of the PWIENA Group, a good attendance, Gave medical attention to all and spoke to the people. Paper work during the afternoon.

Sunday, 31st. January, 1965.

KAKAGA - KARUMAMBO

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 10 mins.

Set off for KARUMAMBO Resthouse at 8.0 a.m. Walked steadily up the side of the KWERA Ridge along a path little used by patrols. At 9.20 a.m. reached the top of this ridge and moved on down the far side to the old KALIWI Campsite, resting there at 9.40 a.m. Moved on down to the FORI River at 10.25, crossing it at 10.50 a.m., and then moved on up the far side, arriving at the KARUMAMBO Resthouse at 11.55 a.m.

Worked on improving the resthouse here during the afternoon with the KUDJAKE and ANGORA Groups.

Monday, 1st. February, 1965.

KARUMAMBO - HARUSEI

Actual Walking Time : 50 mins.

Conducted the census of the KUDJAKE and ANGORA Groups during the ~~afternoon~~ morning and gave them medical treatment. Spoke to them all then packed the patrol gear and moved off for HARUSEI Resthouse at 11.0 a.m. Moved straight down to the FORI River, crossed and straight up the far side, arriving at 11.50 a.m.

Made improvements to the resthouse here and completed all paper work in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 2nd. February, 1965.

AT HARUSEI

Conducted the census of the HIRUBAIA Group and gave medical attention to them all. Spoke to them afterwards then gave out pay for the road work they have done to date.

Paper work during the rest of the afternoon.

Wednesday, 3rd. February, 1965.

HARUSEI - HIWA

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 45 mins.

Set off at 7.45 a.m. following along the ridge above the

Spent all afternoon working on the new resthouse here with the members of the YURU Group.

Thursday, 4th. February, 1965.

HIWA - PAGUREGE

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 50 mins.

Moved off at 9.0 a.m. after working for a time on the resthouse. Rested at TILANDIDA Resthouse at 10.45 a.m. Moved on at 11.30 a.m. moving directly to the old HURIA Resthouse, across the ILU Ridge, and arriving there at 12.45 p.m., rested. Moved on at 1.0 p.m., arrived at PAGUREGE Resthouse at 1.50 p.m.

Inspected progress of work on new resthouse and on road during the afternoon.

Friday, 5th. February, 1965.

PAGUREGE - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 50 mins.

Set off for the station at 8.10 a.m. Rested at the AUWETA Ck. at 9.5 a.m. Moved on at 9.25 a.m. and rested at the DILINI Resthouse at 11.50. Moved on at 12.35 p.m. and arrived at the station at 1.5 p.m.

Disbanded the patrol.

END OF DIARY

Introduction:

The purpose of this patrol was primarily to conduct the annual census of the AUWI/PORI Census Division, and secondly to inspect progress on the KOPIAGO to AIYUCURI vehicular road.

It was not practicable to complete the patrol in one period due to the proximity of Christmas and the necessity to revisit the station continually to attend to various matters which cropped up. However full contact was able to be made with all the peoples of this census division, most of whom have also been visited at least once since the last census a year ago.

The AUWI/PORI area is generally easily accessible from KOPIAGO station and the people have had more than their share of contact over the last year. This is evidenced by the settled and co-operative attitude they now maintain, they are no longer the rather timid and wary people they were a year ago. Increased contact has resulted in a more co-operative and friendly attitude among these people.

Native Affairs:

The general native situation in this area is good. It has steadily improved over the past year and at present the people are peaceful and co-operative and eager to follow the government's suggestions as regards improving their area. This is not a subservient attitude but a genuine desire to improve their lot.

Their eagerness to construct vehicular roads through their area is heartening. Since the beginning of road construction in May of last year much progress has been made, evidence of steady and energetic work. The people realize they have no hope of material gain through sale of crops etc. without having access, in the form of a road, into their area. In addition they realize the advantages of speedy contact with Lake Kopisago station in medical or civil emergencies and generally better administrative coverage.

Coffee has been introduced into this area, in a small way, in seed beds near the FAGUREGE Resthouse. At present it is more in the form of an experiment, however if it does well it will be distributed to the local people for planting and eventual marketing. The people realize the advantages of a road system in facilitating the marketing of produce and are planting various European vegetables, pineapples, pawpaws and barenas in the hope of making a small income by selling them to the missions and government personnel in the area.

An instance of these peoples' greater faith in the government was shown in their entrusting more children to it for education at the Lake Kopisago Primary School. While last year only four children could be recruited from this area, fourteen children returned with the patrol for the start of the school year. Once facilities are completed at Lake Kopisago for the housing and feeding of school children from the outlying areas it is expected the enrollment will jump again.

Crimes, disputes, riots are rare in this Census Division, as they are in the whole SAC District. During the patrol only eleven C.N.A. cases were heard, mainly for minor offences, only two were for assault. The majority of litigation is concerned with paying back pigs for earlier killings or fights or marriages, the majority of which are settled amicably among the litigants themselves, out of court. Murders, rape, inter-tribal fights are completely unknown, although they were rife before the Administration's arrival in this area in 1961.

The situation mentioned in my Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961/62

The fact that people are moving freely from the Kopiago to Koroba Sub District and the missionary at AIYUGURI is also establishing a station at HEMBE well into the Kopiago Sub District has weakened the sharp differences the people of either side were wont to enumerate before de-restriction. As nothing further has been done about fixing an approximate position of the Kopiago-Koroba border, purely to facilitate administrative functions in the area, although an agreement was reached between myself and P.O. Mr. D. Fanning of Koroba, subject to our A.D.O.'s agreement, as mentioned in my Patrol Report No. 7 of 1963/64, under the heading 'Mapping and Boundaries'; this patrol did not census the people of the KENAMU Group as it was thought pointless to further confuse these people who were also being censused by Koroba. It is to be hoped that eventually some sort of agreement will be reached on this area, as at present some 300-400 people evidently in the Lake Kopiago Sub District are being censused by Koroba.

In the light of rumours in the HULI area in the Southern Highlands of a quasi-religious-cargo cult it may be worth mentioning a rumour which was said to have emanated from the AIYUGURI area that in a short while God would descend from Heaven at AIYUGURI and everyone would die. As far as could be ascertained it goes no further than this bald statement, the informant said that he had heard rumours of some people killing pigs but whether it was a mission inspired killing, that is as a celebration of church-opening, baptism etc., or an effort on the part of these people to 'compensate' Jesus for his death the informant could not say. The above rumour, though not widespread had seeped into the Lake Kopiago administered area near AIYUGURI and though not strong here may be evidence of a stranger belief in the area of AIYUGURI. The people of the Lake Kopiago Sub District, on the whole, have not enough knowledge of Christian doctrine to imbibe fully the ideas which would come from the more religiously-sophisticated people of the AIYUGURI area, whom have had a missionary living among them for about four years. However no more evidence, apart from the one isolated instance, could be found for any perverted religious teachings in the Lake Kopiago Sub District.

Roads and Bridges:

A fair amount of time was spent during this patrol on inspecting progress of the vehicular road through this area and giving advice to the people as to how to go about constructing it. Since the last patrol to the area, in May, 1964, roadwork has gone ahead speedily. At present approximately 8 miles of road has been completed, as against approximately 3 miles in May. Of this approximately 2 miles only has been gravelled as good gravel is extremely scarce in this area and most of the stone is obtained through heating and cooling limestone and then breaking it with hammers.

Generally the standard of roadwork is high and consequently there will probably be little trouble met with in maintenance, especially as the general route is easy.

Village Officials:

The majority of the Village Officials in this Census Division have held their office for over a year now and have carried out their duties well. Three more Village Officials were created during the year bringing the total number of this Census Division up to seven Tultuls and five Luluais among the twelve groups. This leaves two small groups, KUDJAKE, ANGORA and HANA without Officials.

Two Luluais and one Tultul accompanied a party of Village Officials from Lake Kopiago on a trip to LAE in July. It resulted in a more co-operative attitude and a more positive outlook on the parts of not only themselves but the rest of their group and the rest of the Village Officials, as they were encouraged to talk

extensively about their experiences and what they saw in Lae.

Resthouses:

Three new resthouses were built in the course of this patrol; one at FAGUREGE, ALIENGE and HIWA, to replace the original ones, built in 1962, ~~xxx~~ which had fallen into a state of disrepair. At present there is a resthouse and police barracks at every census point in the Census Division, all, except the one at TILANDIDA, recently built and still in good repair.

Census:

A total of 2548 names were recorded, as compared to 2567 names recorded last year. As the KENAMU Group, of 102 people were not included in this census it is evident that there is a slight natural increase in population and that there are probably no more, certainly very few, names still unrecorded. Although many migrations were recorded from group to group within the Census Division, very few ~~we~~ migrated in or out of the Sub District, evidence of the fact that the people are beginning to settle down after the great amount of movement forced on them during tribal wars. The increase of births over deaths is only 25, or a little less than 1%. However this will no doubt improve when a better medical and health coverage is given the Sub District and when the people can be educated towards relying on medicines rather than their own cures.

The labour potential of the area is about 1500 people, or 763 males and 827 females. However as of the former only 571 are adult males and of these at least 50-60 are unable to work because of old arrow wounds or accidents or recurring sicknesses. Hence the actual effective labour force is nearer 500 people. A great increase is noticeable in labourers, both on the coast and within the District. A total of 8 people from this area are working on the coast, all on a rubber plantation near SOGERI, and a total of 33 people are working within the District, either for the Missions or for the government.

There are now a ~~number~~ ^{total} of fourteen children from this area at the Government school at Lake Kopiago, the majority of whom joined the school after the census.

Missions:


Since the de-restriction of this Census Division in July of last year, three missions have started activities in this area. They are the C.M.M.L. Mission, with a base at HEMBE, and confined to the south-east portion of the area, the Lutheran Mission, with no European staffed base, confined to the northern portion of the area, and the S.D.A. Mission, also with no European staffed base, in one or two spots in the Census Division, vying with the other two missions. They seem to have settled in well enough and the people are showing some interest in them.

Conclusion:

The situation in the Census Division is good, there is little inter-tribal animosity, work on the vehicular road is progressing well, the people themselves are showing a welcome eagerness in advancing themselves and in community development.

To preserve and foster this situation it is necessary to regularly patrol the area, as it is easily accessible from the station this should not be difficult, even short patrols of a weeks

duration at regular intervals would be adequate. They are certainly necessary to keep an eye on the roadwork alone.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

Patrol Report No.5 of 1964/65, Lake Kopiago.

APPENDIX 'A'

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary Report.

No. 7360 Const. MAVARE.

Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Fair.
General Ability: Nil, a hopeless member.

No. 8943 Const. DIDUA.

Discipline: Fair.
Appearance: Fair.
General Ability: Has experience but lacks enthusiasm.

No. 10409 Const. MANZI.

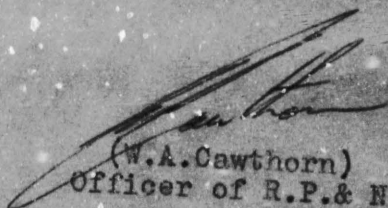
Discipline: Very Good.
Appearance: Good.
General Ability: Lacks drive but is keen and conscientious.

No. 10638 Const. NARUM.

Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Good.
General Ability: A trier but incompetent.

No. 10644 Const. MASUL.

Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Fair.
General Ability: Keen but is discouraged easily, should improve with experience.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX 'B'

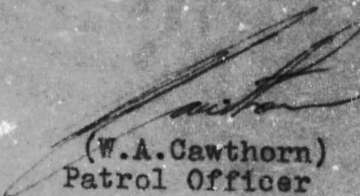
Medical and Health:

There is an Aid Post at HARIIMO in this Sub-District Census Division which was found to be clean and in very good order. N.M.O. IANTUPI has done an excellent job here, so much so the local people asked if he could not be posted permanently there. However this Aid Post caters for a population of nearly 3,000 people in both the AUWI/PORI and LOGAIYU Census Divisions, and is hardly sufficient.

The only people who attend the Aid Post are those people within about 2-3 hrs. walk of it, approximately 1200 people. The remainder obtain some drugs from the European missionary in the area or simply do not obtain medical treatment. A total number of 63 deaths were recorded in the census, since last year, of these at least 50 were through sickness.

Now that there is a Medical Assistant in the Sub District it should be possible to ~~maintain~~ ^{open} additional Aid Posts. One more in this Census Division, probably situated at TATASE resthouse, would be sufficient, and also one at ITARIMO resthouse in the LOGAIYU Census Division, which is at least two days walk from the nearest medical facilities.

In such a case would it be possible to have a number of local people trained as A.P.O.'s to staff these Aid Posts. At present three people from here have passed their training, however this is hardly adequate and it is not satisfactory changing A.P.O.'s from other areas continuously, as is being done now. There are many young intelligent boys who are only too eager to train as A.P.O.'s in this area, could a definite answer be given on this please?


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

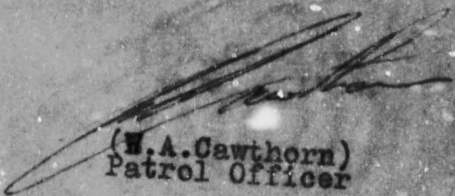
APPENDIX 'C'

Food and Agriculture:

At present there is nothing being done by the Agricultural Department in this Sub District to Report on. Some coffee seeds were forwarded last year and these have been planted in plots within four hours walk of the station. One is at PAGUREGE in the AUWI/PORI Census Division. They are inspected every month and cleaned however at present they have not come up. Some planted on the station earlier have grown and at present are about 2 inches high, they seem to be doing well.

Some European vegetable seeds have been distributed through the Census Division, also pawpaws and pineapples, however they are still scarce.

Apart from this nothing more of an agricultural nature has been done.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'D'

Education:

Attendance, from the AUWI/PORI Census Division, at the Lake Kapiago Primary School has risen from four last year to fourteen this year. The people are generally showing more interest in the school and the education of their children. Attendance is expected to rise proportionately in the succeeding years, especially when sleeping and eating facilities there are complete.

The Lutheran Mission have stated their intention of putting a school in the YURU-HAUWINDA area of this Census Division and on its completion the Census Division should have a fairly good educational coverage.


(W.A. Cowthorn)
Patrol Officer

15





Cleared.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. Lake Kopiaro No. 6 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by Mr. W. A. Cawthorn, P. O.

Area Patrolled MUMBUTU Census Division and the POGAIA area of the STRICKLAND.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 5 B.P. & N.G.C., 1 A.P.O., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 19/2/1965 to 23/3/1965.

Number of Days 31 (broken period)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/1963

Medical Nil/19.....

Map Reference Fourmil series Clucher sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol.....1. Census Revision. 2. Supervision and inspection of roadwork. 3. Payment of money for roadwork. 4. Exploration and initial contact of the people of the POGAIA area. 5. General 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

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

67-14-13

June 9th, 1962.

The District of Columbia,
Western District,
RUEB BAGE

SANCTUARY PATROL REPORT No. 6/54-55

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum W.H.D.504 of 7th May, 1962, is acknowledged.

2. This is a well prepared report of a patrol in which Mr. Cowden has obviously demonstrated considerable skill and adaptability. The patrol should have resulted in the groups contacted obtaining a much better understanding and appreciation of the Administration's aims. The information regarding the various groups contacted including brought to the notice of the Government Anthropologist.

Dr. H. H. ...
(T.O. MITCHELL) *TS*
ADVISOR

Mr. Julius / you may be interested in the descriptions of the differing groups met by the patrol. TS 9/6

Noted: S. / 9/6.

67. 14. 137



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

WHD.504

Our Reference
If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT EAGEN.

7th May, 1965

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT NO. 6/64-65
V.A. CAWTHORN

Enclosed please find copies of the above-numbered
Patrol Report.

It is obvious that Mr. Cawthorn has carried out a
very well-conducted patrol, in spite of considerable
difficulty. His handling of the threatened attack on
the patrol was particularly worthy of praise.

It would be appreciated if some ten prints of the
patrol map could be prepared, please, both for use in
this District and for submission to the Southern Highlands
and Western Districts.

Copies of the relevant portions of the report itself
are being prepared and will be sent to the two Districts
in question.

Comments will be sought from the two Districts
concerned in respect to the suggestion that the POGAIA
area should be administered, for the present, from Lake
Kopiago.

S.M. Foley

(S.M. Foley)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Assistant District Commissioner,
LAKE KOPIAGO.

cc: District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

cc: District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Handwritten notes:
- in file
- instructions re paper map
- a good report of a boat
- must be in C. for demarcation
- must be acceptable
- must be submitted
- must be submitted
- must be submitted
- must be submitted

67/3

Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO.
Western Highlands District.

12 th April 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

Lake Kapiago Patrol Report No 6 of 1964/65-TUMBUDU Census
Division and the POGAIA area of the Strickland River by
Mr W.A.Cawthorn, Patrol Officer.


Two copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report are enclosed
herewith, together with two copies of the census figures for forwarding
to Headquarters and a further copy for your records. A claim for
Camping Allowance is also forwarded for your attention.

The report has been compiled by Mr Cawthorn in a most
workmanlike manner and gives a detailed and thorough description of
the situation in the area. The sketch map accompanying the report is
excellent and I would appreciate you arrange for 10 copies to be made
for use here please.

Mr Cawthorn is to be complimented on his tact and commonsense
when dealing with the situation which occurred on 27th February 1965,
(see page 4 of the Report). There is no doubt that but for his
forceful and appropriate action an unpleasant situation may well have
arisen. This is the type of situation we must expect in some of the
little contacted more remote sections of the Sub District, where the
approach of a large party of strangers is initially regarded with great
apprehension. A further consolidation patrol is needed in the YHREPI
area and one will be mounted when practicable.

The Report reveals that steady progress is being made in
furthering Administration policy in the area as much as money and
staff available permit. I regard the situation as satisfactory.

Your comments and guidance on the Administration of the
POGAIA area are sought please. (see page 17 of the Report). We will
however, continue to do whatever we can to prevent unsettling activity
occurring in the area.


G.H. BROWN.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake George Patrol Report, No. 6 of 1964/65.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans. Mr. W.A. Cawthorn
 Natives. Const. WARAIWA
 " WAIN
 " ULING
 " BONVEO
 " MAIS
 A.P.O. PETA
 Interpreter TILINI

Area Patrolled: TUMBUDU Census Division and the
 POGAIA area of the STRICKLAND River.

Duration of Patrol: 31 days from 19/2/65 to 23/3/65
 (broken period)

Last Patrol to Area: Department of District Administration
 July, 1963.
 Department of Public Health
 Nil

Map Reference: Journal series, Blucher sheet, and
 attached sketch map.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Census Revision.
 2. Supervision and inspection of road work.
 3. Payment of money for road work.
 4. Exploration and initial contact with the people of the POGAIA area.
 5. General administration.

DIARY

19th
Friday, 19th. February, 1965.

KOPIAGO - YAGUKAGO

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 25 mins.

Completed preparation for patrol and set off at 10.15 a.m. Rested at ~~KA~~ WALIPI resthouse at 11.45 a.m. and moved on at 11.55 a.m. Followed down the KENA River to the TUMBUDU River, crossing it at 12.50 p.m. and resting on far bank. Bridge in need of repair. Moved on at 1.25 p.m. following along the foot of the UGWA Ridge. Passed round the end of this ridge at 2.15 and stopped to take bearings at 2.55 p.m. Moved off at 3.10 p.m. through heavy rain. Walking roughly W.N.W. along the foot of the KAIYA Range. Arrived YAGUKAGO resthouse, still in pouring rain, at 5.0 p.m.

Bought a little food and scaled out rice to the carriers. Resthouse in poor condition.

Saturday, 20th. February, 1965.

YAGUKAGO - IRIPI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 45 mins.

Conducted census of the WAKUNI and KUNAI Groups. The numbers here have dropped considerably since last census, to only 29 people in all, hardly worth a separate census.

Set off at 9.30 a.m., after completing census, moving steeply up the WARAGO Ridge. Arrived at the head of the ridge at 10.30 a.m. and rested. Waited for the cloud to clear to obtain a few of the STRICKLAND Gorge and the country to the West, however the ridge remained cloud-covered, so moved on down far side at 12.0 midday. At 1.15 p.m. crossed the LIGIBI Ck. and moved up to the IRIPI resthouse, arriving there at 1.50 p.m.

Ample food bought, the local people being all assembled and awaiting the patrol. Resthouse in good repair, as is police barracks. Spoke to the Village Officials and later found a suitable site for an Aid Post with them. Did paper work in the evening and studied available maps of the Lower STRICKLAND area.

Sunday, 21st. February, 1965.

AT IRIPI

Censused the NANGWA, HAIAWI and ARUNI Groups, some absentees. Spoke to the assembled people and gave medical attention. Began clearing of Aid Post site and marked out buildings. Recruited carriers for the patrol into the POGAIA area.

Paper work and census figures done during the afternoon. Const. WARAIYA arrived from Lake Kopisago to take charge of the police detachment.

Monday, 22nd. February, 1965.

IRIPI - MAGALI

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 40 mins.

Set off at 8.5 a.m. walking due west towards the STRICKLAND

River. At 9.50 reached the LAUNINA River and stopped to renew the old bridge across it. Moved on at 10.25 a.m. Crossed the PIAU Ck. at 10.55 a.m. Rested at 1.5 p.m. on a cleared walking track, moved on at 1.30 p.m. Arrived MAGALI campsite at 1.45 p.m.

Bought fresh food and began clearing of resthouse site, and collecting of timber. Interviewed the Tultul here about the X POGAIA people, one was living with the YERU people here and he said he would bring him tomorrow for the census.

Tuesday, 23rd. February, 1965.

AT MAGALI

Censused the YERU Group, a good attendance and many new names recorded. Spoke to the people and gave medical attention. More food bought and also one pig. Marked out resthouse and began construction of it.

Interviewed a member of the POGAIA Group and sent word ahead to warn these people of the patrol's coming. Obtained additional carriers and a guide and arranged patrol gear, leaving some of it to be carried through the TUMBUDU Valley to HAREKE. Paper work and census figures done in the evening.

Wednesday, 24th. February, 1965.

MAGALI - WEGOSO

Actual Walking Time : 7 hrs.

Broke camp and set off at 6.50 a.m., leaving Const. ULING to supervise the construction of the resthouse here and to escort the remainder of the patrol gear to HAREKE and meet the patrol there. Four police and 25 carriers accompanied the patrol. At 8.0 a.m. rested in the kunai in the STRICKLAND Gorge, overlooking the STRICKLAND-BAKA junction. Moved on at 8.25 a.m. down the STRICKLAND Gorge. Crossed the EKARI Ck. at 9.50 a.m., now walking through bush. Rested at 10.0 a.m. on the PUGILI Ridge and took bearings. Moved on at 10.25 a.m. Walking midway up the gorge, through bush across the grain of the country, many sharp, steep ridges to climb. Rested at an old POGAIA house at 12.45 p.m. overlooking the Strickland and about one mile away. Moved on at 1.15 p.m. At 1.25 reached a house and garden area and surprised a man sitting outside. After talking some time with him managed to persuade him to accompany the patrol as guide, moved on at 1.45 p.m. At 2.5 p.m. came upon two women and children cooking food under a large stone. They too were persuaded to accompany the patrol. Moved on at 2.25 p.m. Moved down to the STRICKLAND River, arriving there at 2.40 p.m. Moved along its bank for 45 mins. along a very bad and dangerous track, nearly lost one of the carriers into the river. Rested at 3.25 p.m. Moved on at 4.15 p.m. up the bank of the river to a small ridge where there was a POGAIA house, arrived there at 4.40 p.m. Cleared an area near the house and set up camp. About 18 people contacted here, one from the far bank of the STRICKLAND River.

Bought a little food and spoke with them. Took their names and gave medical treatment. Arranged with them for a guide for tomorrow. There is a curious mixing of cultures here. Two of the menika wore penis gourds, like the OKSAPMIN People, one was dressed in a typical HEWA fashion and physically was akin to the HEWA people, one was dressed like no other natives in this area and must have been a typical POGAIA native. They evidently have much contact with the people on the far side of the river, and had only that afternoon returned from a trip to the far bank to collect tree oil. Posted guard.

Thursday, 25th. February, 1965.

WAGOSO - POREI

Actual Walking Time : 6 hrs 10 mins.

Sent a local man ahead to collect people along the track to meet the patrol, and set off after him at 7.0 a.m., walking away from the STRICKLAND River. At 7.25 crossed the TUMBURI Ck., marked on J. Sinclair's map of his 1955 patrol to this area. At 8.45 a.m. stopped at the ONG Ck. to build a bridge. At 9.0 a.m. moved on up the TEBOI Ridge. At 9.45 a.m. reached a POGAIA house at YAGIFURU where the man sent ahead had assembled some people to meet the patrol. Rested and spoke with them, also took their names and gave medical treatment. The people are of the KUSKUS Group, evidently related to the KUSKUSMIN Group in the OKSAPMIN area, 21 people contacted here. Also some men of POREI here to meet us, the man sent ahead from YAGALI had warned them not to expect the patrol. Moved on at 10.50 a.m. At 11.10 reached the TIGIBICK, also marked on Sinclair's map, and followed up it for 20 mins. Reached the head of the UGANBIRI Ridge, dividing the STRICKLAND and BALALO Rivers, at 12.10 p.m. and rested. Moved on down the far side at 12.40 p.m., rested at the BALALO River at 2.30 p.m. to construct a bridge. Moved on up far bank at 3.10 p.m. and arrived at a POGAIA house at 3.45 p.m. Cleared an area nearby and made camp. About 51 people of the HOTANGO Group contacted here, also 24 people of the KUSKUS Group.

Spoke to the people and took their names, also gave medical attention and bought food. Handed out some seeds, including peanuts and pawpaws. Arranged for a guide for tomorrow. These people have a lot of contact with the YERU people and a number of them have been to YERU, hence they are more co-operative and less afraid than the majority of the POGAIA people. Some difficulty met with in obtaining guides to take us down the BALALO River. The group lower down, the GUAGO, are enemies of the HOTANGO Group and periodically fight them as well as taking their women and pigs. They said the GUAGO Group was even now preparing to fight them and both groups had already made scorching on each other in preparation for the fight. Only with much persuasion could a number be encouraged to guide the patrol, and even then they only agreed to take us to the edge of the GUAGO area. Posted guard.

Friday, 26th. February, 1965.

POREI - DAGAKANA

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 25 mins.

Set off at 6.40 a.m., walking down to the BALALO River. Arrived there to find the bridge washed out, so spent 1 1/2 hrs. constructing a new one. Finally moved off at 9.10 a.m. following down the West side of the BALALO Valley. Rested at the head of the TONAFAGAU Ridge at 10.55 a.m. Moved on at 11.30 a.m. Found a man and two boys clearing a new garden site at 1.10 p.m. and stopped to speak to them. Sent two of them off to gather the rest of the people in the vicinity and moved on with one as a guide at 1.30 p.m. Arrived at a house at 1.45 p.m., cleared nearby and set up camp. 25 people of the TEIGO Group contacted here.

Spoke with the local people and gave medical attention. Took their names and handed out some seeds for planting, bought food for the carriers. Evidently the GUAGO Group is further South from here, this group, the TEIGO, act as intermediaries, though often siding with the GUAGO Group. A pig was bought with an axe and shot as a demonstration. Managed to obtain two members of this group as guides for tomorrow's walk. Five members of the HOTANGO Group asked to be allowed to accompany the patrol all the way back to Kopiago and to return through the YERU area.

Some gardens seen on the cliff face to the West belong to

the GUAGO Group. They have been built on a shelf on the cliff face, between two sheer faces, hence access to the gardens is obtained only by ladders. The reason for this they say is to save the necessity of building fences, however it seems probable the siting of the gardens may have been for defence because as they are so far away from the GUAGO area it would not be difficult for a hostile tribe to ambush them as they went to their gardens. Guards posted.

Saturday, 27th. February, 1965.

DAGAKANA - YERIEPI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Attempted to send word ahead to the next group to warn them of our coming, however no-one could be persuaded to go ahead alone. So set off with two local guides at 6.45 a.m. At 8.0 a.m. reached the GUMI Ck. and stopped for 15 mins to strengthen the bridge. Moved on at 8.15 a.m. up the YERAWALI Ridge, the mark between the GUAGO and TBIGO Groups. At 8.30 a.m. saw some men coming down the track whom, upon seeing the patrol, dashed off the track into the thick bush. Called to them to come back and meet the patrol, but they remained in the bush, about 20 yds. off, watching. Then some more men, all heavily armed, came down the track and, upon seeing the patrol, dashed into the bush on the other side of the track, remaining only some 20 yds. off. It was evident they did not wish to be friendly so the patrol was immediately halted and grouped on the track and the carriers at the rear told to hurry up. At this one of the natives called to the others to surround the patrol and they began moving down both sides of the patrol, still hiding amongst the trees. There appeared to be about 30 of them in all, roughly the size of the patrol. One of them, evidently their leader, called to them to take up their positions behind trees and wait. All the carriers had by this time come up and were grouped on the track. They were told to sit down behind the patrol gear and the police were stationed around the perimeter with orders not to fire unless they were ordered to do so. Meanwhile I moved up the track with Const. NAKALA and the two interpreters in an attempt to reason with these people. The native, whom appeared to be their leader, was seen behind a tree a little way off and he was told to lay aside his bow and arrows and to approach the patrol. He was told we would not harm them that we only wished to visit their area and speak with them and tomorrow we would move on. However he did not reply to us but called again to his men to prepare themselves, at this a number began moving through the trees towards us threatening to cut us off from the rest of the patrol. They were told again to stop, that if they fought with us they would have no chance of success but would most likely all be killed and, as an example, a shot was fired into the air. They immediately halted and began to talk amongst themselves. Their leader called to them not to be afraid, but before he could encourage them I stood my rifle against a tree and held my arms wide, calling to them to lay aside their weapons and come and greet the patrol, that they would not be harmed. At this one of their number put aside his bow and arrows and walked hesitantly towards us. After shaking hands with him about six more came up and we shook hands, the remainder moved back amongst the trees, away from their patrol. Their leader was not in evidence. A number then grouped themselves up ahead on the track and began to talk amongst themselves. They were asked if they would consent to guide the patrol and bring food to the patrol. They did not answer but continued to talk amongst themselves, a number still remained hidden in the bush. As their attitude still seemed hostile they were told to look while a bullet was shot through a nearby tree, then told to examine the tree. This seemed to impress them and a number of them, including their leader, now approached the patrol. He suggested we now walk on with him to their houses and he would send some of his group off to bring food. He said they had had to get up early to ambush us on the track and so none of them had eaten. Therefore we should all return with him and after we had eaten and filled our stomachs we could continue the fight, as it wasn't good to fight on empty stomachs. I agreed that that was a good idea, and so, after sending off a number of his group to bring food, we moved off

together at 9.10 a.m. Moved up and over the YERAWALU Ridge and arrived at a house belonging to this group at 10.20 a.m. Cleared a place near the house and made camp, fenced it in with dead trees and branches.

Late in the afternoon the men returned with food and a number of women and children appeared. Spoke to them and gave them medical attention. Bought enough food for the carriers and handed out some seeds for planting. Bought a pig and shot it as a demonstration. Attempted to obtain a guide to take the patrol to KUNGWASA tomorrow. That is the bridge across the STRICKLAND which was the furthest point south that Sinclair reached. However they were all adamant that they did not wish to go in that direction. They are afraid of the KORA KUMA Group who live on the far side of the river and who still practise cannibalism, they say. This group periodically raids into their area and they quoted cases of recent cannibalism. Finally two members of this group agreed to guide the patrol to the bridge but not to cross. However they said the walk would take two days, and as we were headed in an south-easterly direction, we would have to return for two days. As rations were already low, and there was no population there from whom to buy food, I decided to continue on down the STRICKLAND River to reach the rendezvous at HAREKE as soon as possible. Posted a double guard.

Sunday, 28th. February, 1965.

YERIEPI - IBABU

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 35 mins.

During the night one of the carriers ran away, a number wished to return at this point but were persuaded to remain with the patrol. Set off at 6.50 a.m. with 5 GUAGO men accompanying the patrol to act as guides. Reached the KURUPIRU Ck. at 7.10 a.m. and followed down it to the BALALO River, arriving there at 8.10 a.m. Crossed the River here has cut a deep, narrow gorge into the stone, only 10 yds. wide but about 200 ft. deep. Moved on at 8.25 steeply up the east bank. Rested at 9.5 a.m. at the top of the east wall and moved on at 9.20 a.m. Arrived at a deserted house at 9.45 a.m. Rested here and attempted to find the owners but there was no-one in evidence. Moved on at 10.50 a.m. moving roughly south-east down the STRICKLAND. At 12.5 p.m. crossed the FIFIRAWALU Ck., at 12.35 reached the IBABU Ck. and made camp on the far side in a garden area. A women seen in the garden ran away as the patrol approached, and although one of the guides accompanying the patrol was sent after her he could not find her or any other inhabitants. Evidently this is an isolated settlement of the GUAGO Group, with only two families living here.

Sent the carriers with police into the garden to obtain food as the patrol rations were being saved to take the patrol through a bush are to the south. Left ample payment at the campsite when the patrol moved on. Posted guards.

Monday, 1st March, 1965.

IBABU - WANGOSE

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 15 mins.

Heavy rain during the night and early morning, departure delayed until 7.15 a.m. At 8.5 a.m. crossed the IBARUMA Ck. after spending 10 mins. to build a bridge. Came on a deserted house at 8.40 a.m., which our guides said was an old house belonging to the owners of the garden camped at last night. Recent footprints seen on the track, evidently belonging to one of the owners of the garden which we camped at. They were headed in the same direction we were going so he had evidently hurried ahead to warn the people further down that we were coming. Moved on at 8.15 a.m. Reached the YASI Ck. at 9.15

(M)

a.m. and followed down it, crossing at 9.40 a.m. after building a bridge across it. Came on some people on the far side whom were evidently the owners of the garden where we had camped. They agreed to move on with us back the way they had come. At 10.15 a.m. crossed the TUMBILI Ck. and rested. Moved on at 11.0 a.m. Arrived at a house at 11.45 a.m. at the edge of the HUNGIYABE Ck. below the DOGOPA Range. Cleared in the vicinity of the house and made camp. 15 people contacted here. They are called MUNA by the rest of the POGAIA people, though they are the same group. All the people east of the BALALO River are classed as MUNA. Two men from the SINALI area also seen here, evidently trading bows.

Bought food and gave medical attention. Took their names and spoke with them, arranged for guides for tomorrow's walk. Not much information available of the area to the south-east. The two SINALI men either could not understand the language or were wilfully not co-operating, however they would give no information. What is evidently Devil's Race can be seen from here, about 1 to 2 miles away, where the DOGOPA and GOLE Ranges meet at the STRICKLAND River. Our GUAGO guide, who claimed to have accompanied Clancy's patrol, said he had come as far as here with them, but when the carriers were lost in the race he had turned back, hence he refused to go any further with the patrol. A large pig was bought with an axe and a sheath knife and shot as a demonstration. Scaled out seeds to these people. Mounted guard.

Tuesday, 2nd. March, 1965.

WANGOSE - LEBUBARU (Bush Camp)

~~Actual~~ Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 5 mins.

Set off at 6.55 a.m. with two local men as guides. Crossed the HUNGIYABE Ck., then followed east up the TOMBOLOPE Ck. Left it at 8.30 a.m. and walked steeply up the DOGO Ridge, arriving at the top at 9.5 a.m. and rested. Cleared the bush and obtained a good view of the country to the south-south-west as far as the lowlands towards LAKE MURRAY. Moved on at 10.20 a.m. still moving up, this time the DOGOPA Ridge. Reached the head of the ridge at 12.15 p.m. Moved on at 12.35 p.m. following the ridge tops along a poorly-defined track. At 3.20 p.m. made camp near the LEBUBARU Ck., the only drinking water in the area.

Gave out rice and meat to the carriers, rations getting very low. Spoke with guides over tomorrow's walk. Rain during late afternoon and heavy winds at night causing a few heavy branches to break, narrowly missing the camp.

Wednesday, 3rd. March, 1965.

LEBUBARU - WANAGOSE

Actual Walking Time : 7 hrs. 55 mins.

Moved off at 6.45 a.m. still following the ridge tops, going roughly south. Crossed the MOMOGOSE Ck. at 8.35 a.m. At 10.25 reached the top of the DEMOGO Ridge and rested. Cleared the surrounding bush and obtained a view of the country far to the south-east towards Mt. BOSAVI. Moved on at 11.0 a.m. going steeply down the ridge. Reached the DEMOGO Ck. at 12.35 p.m. and rested. Moved on at 12.50 p.m. going up the KULINABARU Ridge, rested at 2.20 p.m. at its top. Moved on down into the NALI Valley at 2.40 p.m. Reached a garden at 3.30 then followed a track at right angles for 20 mins. to a house where we made camp at 3.50 p.m.

One woman and child found in the house, eventually two more men arrived. Evidently two families from this area were across the

NALI River with the SINALI people, where they often have their gardens. Spoke with the people and gave medical attention. Obtained their names and gave them some seeds. Obtained a guide for tomorrow's walk. Carriers sent off with these men and returned with ample food. DUNA'S from the KERORO area from time to time come down to this place to trade for bows, evidently some of the SINALI people also go to KERORO. These people said that recently a patrol had come as far as the SINALI people then turned back, but they themselves had never been visited by a patrol before. Hence it is probable that the SINALI people ~~are~~ have been contacted from NOMAD RIVER Patrol Post. The STRICKLAND River is called PAIAGASUNE by these people and the SINALI people, it really means 'big river'.

Thursday, 4th, March, 1965.

WANAGOSE - KAMAPERE (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 5 mins.

Sent carriers off in the early morning, with the owner of the garden to gather more food as the next camp would be in the bush and the patrol's supplies were exhausted. Eventually moved off, in pouring rain, at 9.0 a.m. Moving generally north-east up the NALI Valley, through constant rain. At 9.50 a.m. crossed the SINASU ck. and followed down it, eventually leaving it at 10.45 a.m. Rested at the URUABI Ck. at 11.45 a.m. to construct a bridge. This creek, though only being about 25 ft. wide, has cut a sheer gorge into the rock about 200 ft. deep. The existing bridge was a rotten log which was likely to break. Moved on eventually at 12.45 p.m. but had to stop again 5 mins. later to bridge the TARA Ck., all the creeks, normally fordable, were now raging torrents due to the heavy rain falling. Finally moved on at 1.30 p.m. and soon began moving steeply up the ITINIKANANDA Ridge, the track weaving in and out of gigantic stones littering the ridge top. At 3.45 p.m. reached an old campsite and though not yet at the head of the ridge decided to make camp due to the condition of the carriers and the rain. The track generally was an improvement of the track between WANGOSE and WANAGOSE.

This campsite was evidently one cleared by a Patrol Officer coming from KOROBA, via KERORO and then on down the STRICKLAND, only recently. Instead of following down the NALI River, as we had come, he crossed it further up and followed down through the SINALI area. It may have been Mr. R.A. Hoad patrolling from Nomad River to Koroba, last year. There is no water available in this area, however some was obtained for cooking from small pools caused by the rain and from run off from the tent fly. All supplies, including personal supplies, now exhausted.

Friday, 5th, March, 1965.

KAMAPERE - WAGEA

Actual Walking Time : 10 hrs. 25 mins.

Sent one of the carriers ahead to KERORO to warn the people there of our coming and to tell them to gather food. The two guides from WANAGOSE returned claiming they did not know the country to the north. Moved off at 6.30 a.m. moving up the ridge still. At 7.55 a.m. rested near the top to obtain a view of the country to the south west. Moved on at 8.0 a.m. and reached the head of the OGOREGE Ridge at 8.30 a.m. Moved down the far side slowly as the track was very ill-defined and we were continually having to spread out through the bush to locate it again. Rested at some shelters at 9.40 a.m. where the people of KERORO sleep when they are finding the nuts of the bush 'karoka'. Moved on at 10.15 a.m. going due north up an extremely steep ridge, then followed along its summit. Rested at another shelter at 12.25 p.m.

Moved on again at 1.0 p.m., evidently crossing the MINUPI River which must flow underground here. MINUPI is the name the people of KERORO give to the MAJI River. Track very bad in this area and completely covered with bamboo creepers which formed a tunnel over the track necessitating one to walk doubled over. After about a mile of this type of walking began crossing and following a number of small creeks, tributaries of the MINUPI River. Rested at an old house at 4.30, evidently belonging to the people of KERORO. Moved on at 4.55 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. crossed the MINUPI River and walked up a small ridge to get a good view of the gardens and houses of KERORO a little way off. Crossed the MINUPI River again at 5.40 p.m. and began moving through a cultivated area. Arrived at WAGEA Resthouse at 6.30 p.m.

Fresh food bought for the carriers and police. The people here are DUNA's of the HAREKE Group and they said they would accompany the patrol to PAGABI to census with that group there. Although originally living at PAGABI, with the remainder of the HAREKE Group, which is in the Lake Kopia Sub District, they had migrated to this area some time before as the POGAIA people, when visiting them at TEGAMO had mentioned how much more fertile the soil was in that area. However now they say they wish to return to PAGABI to aid their group in constricting the vehicular road to Koroba. Walking now extremely difficult due to a fungus infection of the feet which causes the skin on the soles of the feet to peel off.

Saturday, 6th. March, 1965.

WAGEA - HEKARORIGE (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 55 mins.

Bought more food from the local people as the next camp will be in uninhabited bush. Eventually moved off at 9.45 a.m. accompanied by these people. At 10.45 crossed the MINUPI River, also called the ATIA here. Moving over undulating, high country, along a fairly well cleared walking track. About 1.0 p.m. began climbing steeply up the ANU Ridge, arriving at the top at 2.20 p.m. and resting. Started moss forest growth at this altitude, the ridges covered in cloud and light rain falling, it was bitterly cold causing all feeling to be lost in the extremities. Moved on down the far side of the ridge at 2.30 p.m. Rested at 3.0 p.m. and lit a fire to try and get warm. Moved on again at 3.40 p.m. and arrived campsite at 4.30 p.m. Made camp in pouring rain.

Sunday, 7th. March, 1965.

HEKARORIGE - PAGABI

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 45 mins.

Sent a carrier ahead to the ~~sex~~ station with a request for more supplies, then followed on at 6.40 a.m. At 9.10 a.m. rested at a house on the edge of the habitated area of the HAREKE Group's land. Moved on at 9.40 a.m. through cultivated land. Arrived PAGABI resthouse at 10.10 a.m.

All members of the HAREKE Group gathered here awaiting the patrol, also Const. ULING with the rest of the patrol gear. Bought ample fresh food, spent afternoon resting.

Monday, 8th. March, 1965.

AT PAGABI

Conducted the census of the HAREKE Group, good attendance.

This is the first census of this group since the initial census in 1962 as in the meantime it had been censused mistakenly by Koroba. Spoke to all and gave medical attention. Bought more food for the carriers and two pigs.

Mail and further supplies arrived from Kopiago. Paper work and census figures done during afternoon. Sent word to the HUGUNI Group to expect the patrol.

Tuesday, 9th. March, 1965.

PAGABI - HATIPUKA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 20 mins.

Set off for HUGUNI at 8.15 a.m. Rested at the ARU Ok. at 9.5 a.m. and moved on at 9.20 a.m. walking along a vehicular road to HATIPUKA and arriving there at 9.50 a.m.

Conducted census of the HUGUNI Group, very good attendance. Spoke to them all and gave medical attention. Completed paper work in the late afternoon.

Wednesday, 10th. March, 1965.

HATIPUKA - TEGAMO - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 40 mins.

Set off for HAGINI at 7.40 a.m., following generally up the TUMBUDU River, about a quarter of the distance being along a vehicular road. Rested at 9.40 for 10 mins. and arrived at TEGAMO resthouse at 10.5 a.m. Left patrol gear and patrol police here with instructions to clear an area near the resthouse to erect a new Aid Post. Moved on at 10.30 a.m. with Const./Bugler KAIS, for Lake Kopiago to confer with the newly arrived A.D.C., Mr. G. Brown. Rested at 11.55 at the Basin road head. Moved on at 12.10 p.m., along a vehicular road, arriving at the station at 1.10 p.m. Over three quarters of this distance is along a vehicular road.

Rest of afternoon spent in office conferring with A.D.C. Thursday and Friday spent on station effecting handover/takeover.

Saturday, 13th. March, 1965.

KOPIAGO - TEGAMO

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Left for HAGINI at 11.10 a.m. with further supplies and money to pay the people of the TUMBUDU area for their roadwork. Arrived TEGAMO resthouse at 1.10 p.m.

Found Aid Post site cleared, marked out Aid Post buildings and began work, with the HAGINI and HORALE Groups, on constructing a new Aid Post.

Sunday, 14th. March, 1965,

AT TEGAMO

Conducted the census of the HAGINI Group, a fair attendance. Spoke to them all and gave medical attention where needed. Bought

ample food and two pigs. Continued work on construction of the Aid Post.

Monday, 15th. March, 1965.

TEGAMO - YAUWIKAGI

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 35 mins.

Set off for the HORALE area at 8.20 a.m. Rested at the TUMBUDU bridge at 9.0 a.m. Moved on at 10.30 a.m. along a good walking track and arrived at YAUWIKAGI resthouse at 10.5 a.m.

Bought ample food and three pigs. Marked out a small area near the resthouse which was cleared and planted with European vegetables, for eventual seeding and distribution to the natives. Paper work in the evening.

Tuesday, 16th. March, 1965.

AT YAUWIKAGI

Conducted census of the HORALE Group, a full attendance. Spoke to them all and gave medical attention. Completed census figures and paper work in afternoon. One C.N.A. case heard.

Wednesday, 17th. March, 1965.

YAUWIKAGI - PONGORAIA

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 40 mins.

Set off at 7.35 a.m., arriving at HAGINI at 9.0 a.m. Stopped and inspected progress on the Aid Post. Moved on down the TUMBUDU at 9.30 a.m., resting again at the TUMBUDU bridge at 11.10 a.m. Moved on at 11.30 a.m. still following the TUMBUDU River. Left it about 12.0 and climbed the ridge to PONGORAIA resthouse, arriving there about 1.5 p.m.

Bought ample food and two pigs. Instructed all to come up for the census tomorrow. Also sent word ahead to WAGIA to warn the group there to prepare for census.

Thursday, 18th. March, 1965.

AT PONGORAIA.

Conducted the census of the BATANE of PONGORAIA Group, a full attendance. Spoke to them afterwards and gave medical attention to all. Prepared a plot of ground nearby and planted it with vegetable seeds for the people's use. Completed the census figures and paper work in the late afternoon.

Friday, 19th. March, 1965.

PONGORAIA - WAGIA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 55 mins.

Set off for WAGIA at 7.20 a.m., arriving there at 9.15 a.m., after walking along a well cleared track.

Bought ample food and two pigs. Conducted the census of this group, the BATAWE of WAGIA, immediately, a full attendance but many migrations out into the Koroba Sub District. Spoke to them all and gave medical attention. Completed all paper work in the afternoon.

Saturday, 20th. March, 1965.

WAGIA - PAGABI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 25 mins.

Sat off at 7.35 a.m. walking down to the TUMBUDU River, which was crossed at 7.45 a.m. The bridge was in a very poor condition so waited until all the carriers were across. Moved on at 8.0 a.m. Reached the TABE River 8.35 a.m. and rested while strengthening this bridge. Moved on at 9.0 a.m. Arrived at the old HAREKE resthouse at KAMENDA, at 10.0 a.m. and rested. Moved on at 10.5 a.m. and arrived at PAGABI resthouse at 10.40 a.m.

Spent remainder of the afternoon re-surveying sections of the vehicular road which had been made too steep.

Sunday, 21st. March, 1965.

PAGABI - HATIPUKA

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 30 mins.

Paid all members of the HAREKE Group for their roadwork. Sent patrol gear ahead to HUGUNI, then followed on at 9.15 a.m. re-marking sections of the road to the west of the resthouse. Arrived HUGUNI eventually at 1.20 p.m.

Cleared an area near the resthouse and planted it with vegetable seeds. Completed paper work and census figures during the evening.

Monday, 22nd. March, 1965.

HATIPUKA - TEGAMO

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Paid the HUGUNI, PONGORAIA and WAGIA Groups for their roadwork, then set off at 9.35 a.m. Arrived TEGAMO at 11.35 a.m.

Inspected roadwork and progress on the Aid Post, which is now nearly finished. Had a plot of ground cleared and vegetables planted there.

Tuesday, 23rd. March, 1965.

TEGAMO - KOPIAGO

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Paid the NANGWA, HATAWI, ARUNI, HORALE and HAGINI Groups for roadwork, then moved off back to the station at 9.55 a.m. Arrived at the Apostolic Mission at HIRANE at 12.5 p.m. and had lunch there. Moved on at 1.10 p.m. and arrived at the station at 1.30 p.m.

Disbanded the patrol and paid off the carriers.

END OF DIARY

Introduction:

The patrol consisted of two parts. A patrol of the TUMBUDU Census Division to revise the census and inspect work on the vehicular road, and a patrol into the POGAIA area of the STRICKLAND Gorge to make initial contact with these people and explore the area. The POGAIA people had been mentioned in both Mr. O'Brien's patrol report, No. 1 of 1962/63, and Mr. Hook's, No. 2 of 1963/64. Only two patrol's had previously been through this area. Mr. Clancy's oil survey patrol of 1954 which took him right down the STRICKLAND River but during which the majority of the POGAIA people remained uncontacted as they were living further up the sides of the gorge and on its tributaries. The second was Mr. Sinclair's patrol of 1955/56 which took him down the STRICKLAND River as far as the KUNGWASA bridge and then back again. On this patrol also the majority of the POGAIA people remained uncontacted.

The patrol actually contacted 233 people in this area, it is estimated the eventual total contacted would not exceed 400. The people have much contact with the YERU people, a DUNA Group at MAGALI, and hence guides and an interpreter were able to be obtained from this group, this greatly aided the patrol in its attempts at contacting the people. Generally they were friendly and helpful and few incidents were met with.

These people hug the steep slopes of the STRICKLAND Gorge and its tributaries, the country is rough; steep and mountainous and covered with great stretches of unrelieved bushland, unlike the upper STRICKLAND Gorge the sides are not grass-covered. East of the BALALO River the population is scattered and extremely isolated, the greatest concentration of population being in the BALALO Valley. The track from the STRICKLAND River, back to the TUMBUDU is long and difficult and, apart from a DUNA group at KERORO, completely uninhabited. It crosses the high MULLER Ranges, at approximately 9000-10000 ft., in three days walk through thick bush at a cold altitude.

The patrol through the TUMBUDU Census Division was routine. The area has been patrolled many times in the past four years and this was the third census of the area.

Native Affairs:

The people of the TUMBUDU Census Division are all DUNA speaking people. They have been under contact from Lake Kapiago for four years and before that from Koroba and Tari. Consequently they are a well-settled and co-operative people, fully aware of the aims of the government and willing to co-operate with these aims. The YERU Group at MAGALI, first censused in 1963 are still comparatively primitive, especially due to their isolation. However they now have a Village Official, a resthouse was built there by this patrol and a missionary visits them often, so it is expected they will soon attain the high level of co-operation of the rest of these people.

As is typical when patrolling through this Sub District, the patrol was without incident and the people of the Census Division cheerfully aided the patrol with carrying from village to village, bringing food for the patrol's needs and co-operated fully with building of resthouses, aid posts or clearing of land to plant vegetable seeds. At all resthouses census was attended fully and, in contrast to previous years, the census was gone through smoothly and without confusion. The people are becoming more sure of themselves and less wary of a patrol's intentions, however they are still not prepared to put forward their own views or suggestions, they are more inclined to follow docilely the suggestions of others.

The vehicular road, from Lake Kapiago to Koroba, has taken up all the interest and the spare time of the people in the area and it is heartening to note the eagerness with which they work on it, even old men and young boys have presented themselves for work on the

road until they were told not to come up for work. The people show interest in the work and treat it as a project not as a chore. Some money was paid to them, for the work already done, during the patrol and it is hoped more will be allotted in future to pay them for the fine job they are doing on this road.

Coffee has been introduced into the area at HAGINI and is doing well it is hoped to plant it at more resthouses through the Census Division in the near future. Small garden plots were cleared and planted with vegetables, pawpaws, pineapples and peanuts at most resthouses in attempt to extend the variety of crops in the area. They will also be an advantage from the point of view of a cash crop, in a small way.

The people are happy and no complaints were brought before the patrol. They seem to have settled down, under the governmental control from Lake Kapiago, amazingly well.

The people of the POGAIA area are very much akin to the DUNA people, only their language is different. However those living around TUMBURI and POREI are bi-lingual and have much contact, through trade and marriage, with the DUNA of MAGALI. In fact a number have migrated out to MAGALI and were included in this census. Although having some contact with the groups on the far side of the STRICKLAND River and with the SINALI people on the south bank of the HALLI River, their main contact is with the DUNA people to the north.

Due to this contact with the DUNA people of YERU they knew something of the Administration and word was able to be sent in ahead to warn the people of the patrol's coming. Hence they were generally friendly and co-operative and showed little fear. The only incident met with has been described in the diary, that with the GUAGO Group. However, after speaking with them, it seems probable they have nothing against patrols and wish to keep them out, but more likely they thought the patrol consisted of their old enemies, the HOTANGO people, coming to fight with them. Unfortunately nobody would agree to take word ahead to the GUAGO people and warn them, hence they did not know a patrol was in their area. As their fight leader, WALANA-TOWASINI, had, so he said, accompanied Clancy's patrol as a guide, he must have had some knowledge of Europeans and the power of firearms, hence he probably would not have attacked the patrol if he had known it was such. Later he, and his group, were very friendly and did not threaten the patrol in any way, in fact they brought ample food and a pig for us, and accompanied the patrol for two days walk as far as WANGOSE before turning back. So it is not expected they will be any trouble to future patrols.

Any future patrols into the area will have to take a POGAIA-DUNA interpreter as their language is totally different to the DUNA. However this will pose no problems as a number of people living at YERU speak both languages. This patrol used the Tultul from YERU as an Interpreter, TANGIA, however he is not fluent in the language and a better one could be found.

No attempt was made to take disciplinary action against the people whom attempted to attack the patrol or whom were engaged, or had been engaged, in fighting, as this was not feasible amongst these primitive people. They were told the attitude of the Administration to fighting and told it must stop. In the event of any reports of fighting reaching Lake Kapiago they were warned a patrol would enter their area to arrest the culprits. They swore they would no longer fight and were, in fact, only too glad to give it up, however it was always the other group whom were the aggressors and what should they do but fight if another group attacked them. They were told to report any act of aggression to the Tultul from YERU and he himself was told to watch for any signs of strife from this area.

The POGAIA people living to the east of the K BALALO River, whom are termed MUNA by the rest of the POGAIA, are so few and so

scattered it is hardly worth patrolling their area. In future they could probably be encouraged to assemble at the BALALO or NALI Rivers to meet patrols. This patrol walked for 8 days to contact 45 people, not counting the DUNA people of KERORO.

The KORA KUMA Group is a fairly large group living on the East bank of the STRICKLAND River, stretching from above KUNGWASA to opposite the BALALO River. They live in the actual Gorge near the River. The POGAIA people said they had not been contacted by a patrol yet, but a patrol, possibly from Olsobip, in the Western District, had gone as far as the head of the Gorge without going down into it. However their knowledge is uncertain and it is probable this group is under contact. As far into the DUNA area as KWIABI the writer has heard stories of this group and their cannibalistic activities, even in the KOPIAGO Basin stories have filtered through. The POGAIA people contacted swear they still indulge in cannibalism and one man contacted said some people he had been living with on the far bank had been killed and eaten by them only 6 mths. to a year previously. The majority of the POGAIA people are afraid of them and will not venture into their area.

An attempt was made to walk down to the B bridge across the STRICKLAND River at KUNGWASA and speak with some of these people, and only with the greatest difficulty could two men of the GUAGO Group be persuaded to guide the patrol down there, even then they refused adamantly to cross the river. Their reason was, so they said, that recently a member of the KORA KUMA Group had been living near the GUAGO people on the west bank of the river, and he had died. They feared his group would suspect the GUAGO people of being instrumental in his death, probably with reason, and would try and repay it. However after considering the amount of supplies left and the fact that it was a reported 3 to 4 days extra walk down there, the idea was abandoned. There would be no problem, of course to follow down the STRICKLAND from TUMBURI to KUNGWASA, then cut across to YERIEPI, up the BALALO Valley and across the mountains, where there is a track, to MAGALI.

The SINALI people live on the south bank of the NALI River. Only two were seen by this patrol, at WANGOSE, where they had gone to trade bows to the MUNA people living there. The MUNA people at WANGOSE said that these SINALI people had been contacted by a patrol only recently, which had come as far as the NALI River, it was probably from Nomad River Patrol Post. A number of MUNA people live over the NALI River with these SINALI people, and though their language is different they can understand them.

Census:

Compared with the total at last years census of 1643 people, 2465 people were censused in the TUMBUDU Census Division by this patrol. This is an increase of 822 names recorded since last census. Much of the increase can be accounted for by the census this year of an additional group, HAREKE, which was censused last year by Koroba, after having been initially censused by Lake Kopiago, but which has now been formally handed over. The group numbers 467 people, the largest group in the Sub District, however even the 355 new names left indicate a growing confidence and trust among these people, they no longer hide in the bush, afraid to approach the patrol. Probably no more than 50 people, if that much, now remain uncensused in the Census Division, the majority of these would be in the MAGALI-IRIPI area.

The increase of births over deaths is 29, or about 1.2%, a little better than the other Census Divisions in the Sub District, but still not good. The labour potential of the area is 1748, of these 899 are males and 849 females, however of the former number only 670 are adult males. A number of them being unable to work due chronic sickness and old wounds would bring the actual effective work force down to about 600 people. A total of only 30 people are working for wages,

however even this is a great improvement on the total for last year. Of these 24 are working within the district and 6 working on the coast with the Highland Labour Scheme. Students are noticeably lacking from this Census Division, only 1 being at school, at Lake Kapiago. This could be a serious setback for the area which must be remedied. Migrations out were few and were mainly within the Census Division, this indicates a settling down of these people after the disruption caused by years of inter-tribal war in the past. The majority of the migrations in consist of new names.

It will be noticed that the groups of WARUNI and LUMAI have a total of only 29 people between them, against 45 last census. Many have migrated out to ARUNI and other groups, and the remainder could probably be encouraged to do the same, or at least gather at one of the other resthouses, probably ARUNI. It seems pointless to have two long days walk, or a total of 8 hrs. walk, to census 29 people. As the group is too small to carry all a patrol's gear it necessitates the recruitment of a carrier line in an area which can otherwise be patrolled with village to village carrying.

In the POGAIA area, though no official census was taken, the names, approximate ages, relationships and group names of all individuals contacted were taken. This list is in the office at Lake Kapiago for the use of subsequent patrols.

A total of 233 names were recorded, or 141 males and 92 females. The majority of this population is located in the BAILO Valley, or 149 people. 39 more were contacted between Mt. IGIBI and Mt. YAHIMA, and the remainder, 45, are scattered between the BAILO and MAHI Rivers. There is probably a total of between 300 and 400 people in the area.

Roads and Bridges:

The road through the TUMBUDU Census Division is a section of the proposed vehicular road from Lake Kapiago to Koroba. Evidently this road has been completed from Koroba as far as Kerabo and is at present being pushed past Kerabo towards the Koroba-Kapiago boundary at the KIGA Ck. In the Kapiago Sub District approximately 50% of the 13ml. road has already been completed, this in a little under a year. It is possible the road will be completed as far as the boundary before the end of the year, hence it is possible one will be able to drive to Koroba early in 1966.

The road so far constructed has been made well and all instructions followed carefully by the people. About one third of the completed road has been gravelled and it is expected the complete road will have been gravelled soon after its completion. The people themselves are very eager to complete this road and consequently work well and come up in full strength for work.

That section of the road where the HAREXE group work was re-surveyed in parts during the patrol. This group has only recently begun work on the vehicular road and consequently are not as experienced in the work as the other groups. They tend to leave the marks put in with the abney level and follow the line of least resistance, thus making the road too steep.

Law and Justice:

Crimes and disputes are rare in this area, generally any trouble is amicably settled among themselves. The only C.N.A. cases heard during the patrol were for non-attendance at census, the most

prevalent, and only, misdemeanour among these people. Once the people have committed a misdemeanour and have been arraigned before the court and convicted, they submit willingly to detention. They seem to have accepted the system of justice introduced by the Administration completely and have no complaints with it.

Missions:

There are five missions active in this area, the C.M.M.L. mission, the Baptist, the S.E.A., the Roman Catholic and the Apostolic, this amongst 2,500 people. The ~~mission~~ religious coverage at any rate would seem adequate in this area. Only the former mission has applied for a lease on land in the area. It is near the TUMBUDU-ARU junction and has already been surveyed though not purchased. It is their intention to build an airstrip here. The Baptist Mission have stated their intention in building an airstrip in the IRIPI area, though as yet they have not applied for a lease. The remaining missions have established only native evangelists through the area.

As far as can be seen the missions and the natives get on well enough. They are somewhat confused by the number and variety of religious sects operating in their area but as yet no incidents have been reported and they seem to be co-operating well.

Village Officials:

The TUMBUDU Census Division has a full coverage of Village Officials. 4 Luluais and 9 Tultuls have already been appointed and a Luluai and Tultul have ~~be~~ been recommended for the HAREKE Group. Reference my 92/1 of 8/4/65. Due to the size of this group it could well do with an additional Tultul in the future.

All the Village Officials are doing a good job and executing their duties well and conscientiously. They all have high standing with their people whom take notice of them and follow their lead.

Resthouses:

A resthouse was built while the patrol was camped at MAGALI, and in addition a police barracks. The resthouses at IRIPI, TEGAMO, and PAGABI are in good repair. However those at WAGIA and YAUWIKAGI definitely need renewal, and those at POGORAI and HATIPUKA good also be rebuilt.

Carriers:

A carrier line of 25 was recruited from the ARUNI and YERU Groups and carried throughout the POGORAI area. They performed extremely well under difficult conditions and caused no trouble at all. One ran away at YERIEPI, probably because of fear as it was intended to visit the KORA KUMA Group, however the remainder were no trouble. None fell seriously ill or met with any accidents and were returned to their groups in good health.

Conclusion:

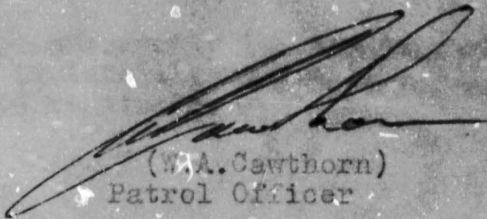
The situation in the TUMBUDU Census Division is good. There is no crime or inter-tribal animosity, the people are progressing out of the wild stage and are beginning to settle down and take an interest in community development. Work is progressing well on

the vehicular road and the people are eager to complete it. It will be necessary to mount short patrols regularly into the area to supervise the construction of this road, as though the people now have some experience in road construction they are liable to construct some parts unsatisfactorily necessitating hard work on their part in remaking the road.

The question of ~~xxxx~~ whose jurisdiction should the POGAIA area come under will naturally come up. It is definitely in the Southern Highlands and Western Districts, and mainly in the latter district. However access from both these areas will pose a problem. From the NALI River, the furthestest point north patrolled from Ncmad River in the Western District, it is four to five days walk to the main population area in the BALALO Valley, half of this through uninhabited bush. Access from the Southern Highlands entails a five to six days walk from KERORO, the furthestest point west patrolled, the majority of which would be through uninhabited bush. An alternative access would be from Olsebp, across the STRICKLAND at KUNGWASA, which would bring the patrol right into the area, but this again would entail a walk of a few days through sparsely populated areas. Patrols normally patrol as far as MAGALI in the Lake Kapiago Sub District, where there is a resthouse. From here a days walk takes one into a populated area of the POGAIA, at TUMBURI, and from there every night could be spent in population, except perhaps in the vicinity of KUNGWASA, until the patrol returned from POREI to MAGALI across the KETCRO Range, where a patrol must spend one night in the bush.

From a point of view of easy access jurisdiction of this area should come under Lake Kapiago. However in addition the people have many ties with the DUNA people in the MAGALI area and, as mentioned before intermarry with them. Many understand the DUMA language and some speak it fluently.

If this area was included in the TUMBUDU Census Division it would add only an extra week to the patrol. Due to the attitude of the people in this area and the evidence of fighting among them a follow up patrol, in the near future, is important. If the KORA KUMA people have not already been contacted it is also important for a patrol to enter their area and investigate the reports of cannibalism.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary:

No. 9121 Const. WARAI.

Discipline : Excellent.
Appearance : Smart and Alert.
General Ability : An above-average constable, invaluable on a patrol, especially one of this nature. He has completed an N.C.O.'s course but the results are not yet known. He is exceptional N.C.O. material.

No. 8658 Const. WAIN.

Discipline : Very Good.
Appearance : Smart.
General Ability : Lacks experience and initiative.

No. 9682 Const. ULING.

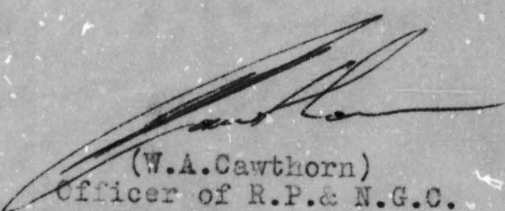
Discipline : Good.
Appearance : Fair.
General Ability : Lacks intelligence and aptitude. However he is handy on patrols and gets on well with primitive people.

No. 10246 Const. BONVEO.

Discipline : Very Good.
Appearance : Fair.
General Ability : His first patrol, consequently lacking in experience, however he is intelligent and keen and should make a good constable.

No. 11197 Const./Bugler KAIS.

Discipline : Fair.
Appearance : Smart.
General Ability : Lacks experience and is too self-opinionated to profit by it. Must be constantly watched on patrol. Only accompanied the patrol for half its duration.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX 'B'

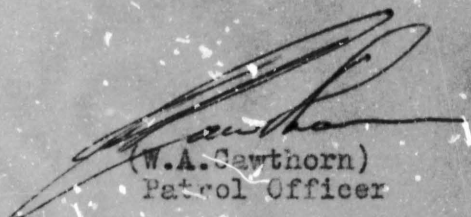
Medical and Health:

During the patrol a new Aid Post was built at X IRIFI, under the supervision of Medical Assistant PAITA. New Aid Post buildings were built at X TEGAMO to replace the original ones which were in a bad state of disrepair. To give the TUMBUDU Census Division an adequate health coverage another Aid Post could well be built at either PAGABI or PONGORAIA, preferably the latter as it is situated on a vehicular road and has the largest population in this Census Division. That would give a coverage of three Aid Posts for a total of about 2470 people, none of whom would be more than 4 hrs. walk from an Aid Post, and the majority be within two hours walk.

Since a local A.P.O., PERO of HIRANE, was put in charge of the Aid Post at HAGINI the local response to the attempt to encourage more of the people to obtain medicines and come in for hospital treatment has been heartening. Naturally they did not feel the confidence with an A.P.O. from another area who could not speak their language that they do with one of their own people. And naturally, also, one of their own people would show more interest in them than a man from another area. Consequently the number of patients and people presenting themselves for treatment has greatly increased since the beginning of the year. There is no doubt that local A.P.O.'s are of more use in the prevention and treatment of sickness among these people than A.P.O.'s of a different linguistic group.

The POGAIA area of the Strickland River of course has no health coverage of any sort and is too far from the Aid Posts in the TUMBUDU for them to be of any use. However no serious sicknesses were noticed in the area, except for a number of sores.

A.P.O. PETA accompanied the patrol and did a fair job. However he is inclined to be lazy and not to look after his medicines and instruments.


(W.A. Sawthorn)
Patrol Officer


APPENDIX 'C'

Food and Agriculture:

During the patrol small garden plots were cleared at five of the resthouses in the TUMBUDU Census Division, and European vegetables planted in them. It is intended to let them go to seed and eventually to distribute the seeds to the local natives with instructions on how best to plant them, rather than hand them out direct to the people who have no idea how to plant them and would most likely waste them. Pineapples and pawpaws have also been planted at these resthouses.

Coffee has been planted at the HAGINI resthouse and is doing very well, about 80% ~~germinated~~ having germinated. It is intended, once the ~~XXXX~~ coffee at HAGINI is seen to be doing well to plant coffee at the remainder of the resthouses situated on the vehicular road. Two station labourers, who were trained for a year at Korn Farm, have been sent round every month to the resthouses where coffee has been planted to ensure the people are looking after it and cleaning the nurseries.

Vegetable seeds, including pawpaws and peanuts were handed out to the natives in the POGAIA area to give them a basis of European vegetables on which to enlarge, for their own consumption mainly, and for the odd patrol which will move through their area.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

Lake Kopio Patrol Report, No. 6 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX 'D'

Education:

An attempt was made during the patrol to recruit some children from the TUMBUDU Census Division for the Lake Kopio Primary School. However little success was met with, in fact only two children, from the HAREKE Group, could be found whom wished to attend the school. Generally the people are loth to let their very young children leave them to attend boarding school, and any whom they would allow to go are always too young.

If successive patrols into this area continue to ask for children to attend the school, and once the word gets around that school is really not such a bad place, attendance from this area will probably rise. As this is one of the largest Census Divisions in the Sub District and the road to KORORA will eventually run through it, it would be unfortunate not to have some of it's children at school.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'E'

Anthropology:

The POGAIA people are a distinct group, linguistically, from any other group, culturally they are akin to the DUNA people of the Lake Kapiago Sub District. They are situated along the STRICKLAND River and in the BALALO River, a tributary of the STRICKLAND. The main population is situated in this valley.

They are called POGAIA by themselves and by the people of YERU and ARUNI, in the Lake Kapiago Sub District, whom have most contact with them. On the south bank of the BALALO River, as far as the NALI River, there are isolated families who have evidently migrated out from the main POGAIA area, mainly through fear of attack or reprisals. These people the POGAIA call MUNA, although they are linguistically and culturally identical. The people of KERORO call the MUNA of the NALI Valley, with whom they trade, AGARA, which is the HULI-DUNA term for the POGAIA. On the south bank of the NALI are a separate group, with a different language, who are known as the SINALI by the POGAIA people, they were not contacted by this patrol but have been contacted from Nomad River Patrol Post.

The main contact the POGAIA people have is with the YERU people, a DUNA Group, situated at MAGALI in the Lake Kapiago Sub District. They intermarry and trade with this group and a number have recently moved to the YERU area and have been censused there. There is also some contact with the KORA KUMA Group on the far side of the STRICKLAND River, but mainly of an antagonistic nature. The SINALI people often trade bows into the POGAIA area.

The POGAIA people dress similarly to the DUNA people but in a more primitive fashion. For instance no pearlshell and very few 'giri-giri' shell was seen amongst them, neither were any European-introduced ornaments or utensils, except a number of steel axes. Any decoration consisted of seeds of 'pit-pit' strung on rope like beads and wound around the chest, under one armpit, around the forehead and sometimes from ear to ear around the chin. Necklaces of bright red tree nuts are worn and they are also worn in small rope bags around the neck, they are supposed to keep the wearer safe and strong on a journey, some years before they were traded through to the TUMBUDU where they were eagerly sought after by the DUNA. Necklaces of pig's ~~xxx~~ teeth were also common. A ~~x~~ netted skull cap was worn by many, with the centre out to enable feathers to be stuck in the hair. Evidently they also were common in the DUNA area some years before. No wigs are worn by these people. In fact the POGAIA appear to be a primitive, untouched offshoot of the DUNA people, as they are akin in so many ways. However one cannot reconcile their totally different language with this supposition. Linguistically they seem related to the people of the west bank of the STRICKLAND River, to the OK languages. A word list was obtained at the request of Mr. Alan Healey of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and has been forwarded to him.

Three distinct types of houses were noted in the POGAIA area. The first occurred in the upper BALALO Valley amongst the people whom have greater contact with the DUNA of MAGALI. They were similar to the DUNA house, consisting of a long, gabled roof building divided into a number of rooms for the men, women and pigs, however they were much larger and the roof much higher, being about 7 ft. high at the crown. It seems to be the practice in this area, probably because of fear of attack, for more than one family to occupy one house. The second type of house noted was among the GUAGO people of YERIEPI. Here, in addition to the type of house mentioned above, and adjacent to it was built a house which ~~xxxxxxx~~ resembled nothing so much as a fortress. It was built on stilts about 4-5 ft. above the ground, being square and roughly 15 ft. by 15 ft. The walls were made of wooden planks tightly lashed together with holes bored at intervals

along the walls to enable them to fire arrows out at their attackers. They said that in the event of a fight all the men would gather in the house to hold off their attackers, as the houses were recently built there would appear to be need for them still. When asked who their enemies were they would not reply, however it seems likely the people whom they fear are the KORA KUMA Group, on the far side of the STRICKLAND River, whom have a reputation for cannibalism. Amongst the NUGA people, further down the STRICKLAND another type of house is used. They are built in the shape of a letter T. The broad head of the T consists of a porch and inside the men's ~~quarters~~ quarters. The long body of the T consists of the women's quarters. Between is a partition. They are probably the type of house used among the SINALI.


At TELEKATIA, overlooking the STRICKLAND River, the POGAIA people contacted showed a strange mixing of culture. Two wore the penis gourds and naked buttocks of the OKSAPMIN People, although they were of the POGAIA. One appeared a typical HEWA native, in dress and general build. One had the typical Highlanders build however was not similar in dress to the rest of the POGAIA people. They all claimed to be POGAIAs and spoke that language. One of their number had just that day crossed the STRICKLAND with them at KUNGWASA, they had been on the far bank to get tree oil, where he had met them and accompanied them back. Evidently he was of the YERU Group at MAGALI but many years before, when he was a young child, he had crossed the STRICKLAND River further upstream, at the bridge Taylor had used on his Hagen-Sepik patrol, and it had broken before he could return. The people had neglected to renew it and so he was stuck on the far bank. The intervening years he had spent attempting to find another bridge to enable him to return. It was of necessity a hard task as all groups apart from that group he had crossed to visit were enemies and liable to kill him. His mother and father, left at MAGALI, had died in the meantime, however he stated his intention of returning to the YERU Group.

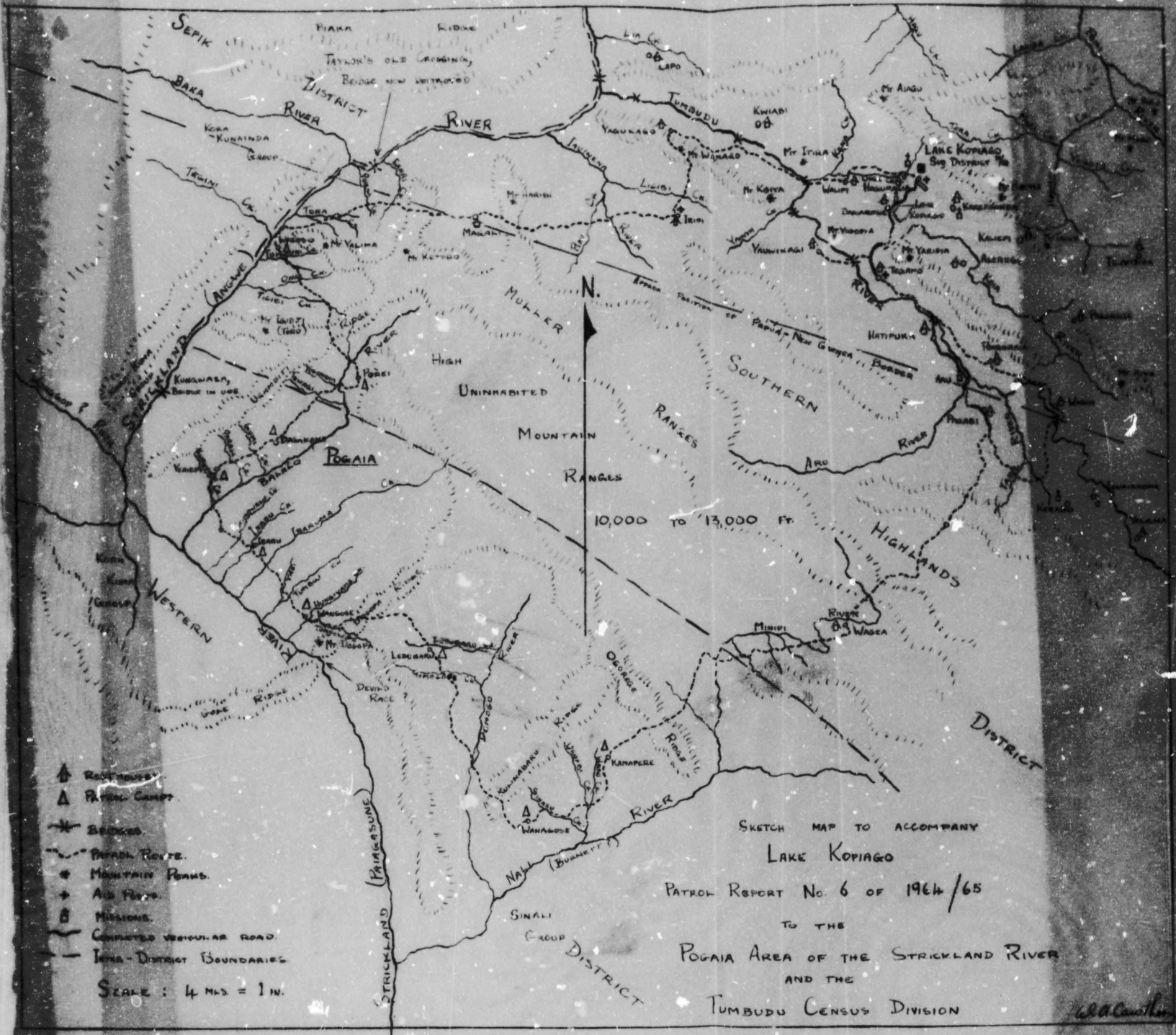
It is evident that inter-tribal fighting still goes on among the POGAIA. While the patrol was camped with the HOTANCO people at DAGAKANA, they said the group further down the BALALO Valley, the GUAGO, were even now preparing to fight them and that the two groups had already made spells on one another in preparation for the fight. They all fear the KORA KUMA Group and told the patrol how this group periodically came on raids into their area taking any prisoners back with them and killing them and eating them. The patrol itself was threatened by the GUAGO Group, possibly in the mistaken assumption that we had allied ourselves with the HOTANCO Group to raid them. The TELEKATIA Group, although they had crossed the STRICKLAND into the KORA KUMA Group's area to obtain tree oil, said they had not approached that group but had taken the tree oil secretly. Only one person could be found whom had had any peaceful dealings with the KORA KUMA and he said he would not go there again as his contacts on the other side of the river had been recently eaten by an enemy sub-group. A number of the POGAIA belong to the KUSKUS Group, which they said was related to the KUSKUSMIN Group in the Oksapmin area, however even they refused to admit that they ever crossed the STRICKLAND now,

~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

A total of 233 people were contacted amongst the POGAIA, it is estimated there would be no more than about 300-400 people in all in this area. Of the people contacted only one would admit to having seen whitemen before, he had acted as a guide for Clancy's patrol down the STRICKLAND for a number of days. The remainder claimed they had never been contacted before, although they had heard rumours and stories coming over from the DULA area. Four men accompanied the patrol back to Lake Kapiago which will give them a better idea of civilization.

Very interesting
W.A. 9/6.


 (W.A. Cawthorn)
 Patrol Officer



- ▲ RESIDENCES
 - △ PATROL CAMP
 - ✕ BRIDGES
 - - - PATROL ROUTE
 - MOUNTAIN PEAKS
 - + AIR POLES
 - ⊖ MISSIONS
 - COMPLETED VEHICULAR ROAD
 - - - IMA-DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- SCALE : 4 MILES = 1 IN.

SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY
 LAKE KOGIAGO
 PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1964/65
 TO THE
 POGAIA AREA OF THE STRICKLAND RIVER
 AND THE
 TUMBUDU CENSUS DIVISION

W.A. Coe

1145 hrs.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 7 of 1964/65 (Lake Koplago)

Patrol Conducted by P.E. Wilson P.O.

Area Patrolled KOPIAGO BASIN Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives MR. P. Mirou, Medasst. 6 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 26/5/1965 to 8/6/1965

Number of Days 14 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? MR. P. Mirou.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/6/1964

Medical September/1963

Map Reference Fourmil Series, Blucher Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Conduct Census revision. 2. Allow Mr. P. Mirou to conduct a medical check of the people of the Census Division. 3. Check progress on the road building programme. 4. Ascertain the prominent land owners and/or controllers of the clans and their approx. land boundaries. 5. Inspect gardens for quality, quantity etc. 6. Report on

Village Officials and Resthouses. 7. General 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

.....

.....

.....

67-14-16

10th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

LAKE KOFIAGO PATROL REPORT NO. 7/1964-65

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Wilson covered by your memorandum WHD5/3 of 15th July, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Krown are noted and I agree with them.

3. Mr. Wilson has done a good job on this patrol and has submitted a well compiled report.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 14. 16

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

62



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference... WHD513

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

12th July, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 7-1964/65
Mr. P.E. Wilson, P.O.

I am attaching copy of Patrol Report No. 7 of 1964/65 covering the Kopiago Basin Census Division. The report was submitted by Mr. P.E. Wilson, Patrol Officer, with covering memorandum from Mr. G. Brown, Assistant District Commissioner.

The patrol covered a wide range of Administrative duties, well carried out and reported upon by Mr. P.E. Wilson. Much of the statistical and land ownership material will be useful in plans for development of this area.

A patrol of this nature through areas adjacent to the station has beneficial effects not immediately obvious. An indication that this is so is given by Mr. Wilson in his comments under Native Affairs at pages 4 and 5.

I agree that it is yet a little early to feel the benefits of improved medical services throughout the area.

The diary of the Patrol contains useful information for following officers.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) *Sub.*
District Commissioner

C.C.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Lake Kogiago.

(6)

Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPIAGO.
Western Highlands District.

67-1.

1 st July 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL No 3 of 11964/65-KOPIAGO CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed are three copies of a report of a patrol conducted by Mr Patrol Officer, P.E. Wilson of Lake Kapiago.

Copies of the Patrol Instructions are also forwarded, together with a claim for camping allowance for the period camped out.

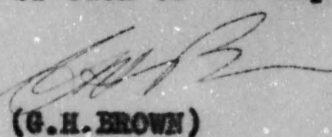
The Report reveals a generally satisfactory situation. This was Mr Wilson's first patrol since his recent posting to Lake Kapiago and the experience he has gained amongst these primitive people will be useful to him. The report covers the activities of a routine census and general administrative patrol.

Paragraph 4 of Appendix 'A' is rather ambiguous, but I have discussed this with Mr Wilson who has explained that Group 3 consists of leaders or landowners who have some influence some of the time. In actual fact they are the third most influential group of people. The information provided in Appendix 'A' is a start to the collation of such material and will be preserved at this office for later use.

The census figures show a decline in population- Dr Biggs who is now visiting the area has tentatively attributed the probable cause of death in some of the older people to last years influenza outbreak. With the medical authorities paying more interest to Lake Kapiago and the resident -to-be Sister at the Apostolic Mission, the situation should improve.

In Appendix 'G', Mr Wilson has suggested that a stone crusher (rather than a hammer) could be of considerable use-this is beyond doubt. I mentioned the need for this implement in my memorandum 4-2 of 24th June 1965, to you.

Could you arrange for six copies of each of the maps to be made for me please?


(G.H. BROWN)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(2)
(4)

Sub District Office,
LAKE KOPINGO.
Western Highlands District.

67-1.

22 nd May 1965.

Mr. P.E. Wilson,
Patrol Officer,
LAKE KOPINGO.
Western Highlands District.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS Patrol No.7 of 1964/65-Kopingo Census Division.

As discussed with you please prepare to carry out a patrol to the Lake Kopingo Census Division in the Lake Kopingo Basin. Mr. Paita Miron, Medical Assistant will accompany your patrol.

Six experienced police constables, including Constable IGHE who will be in charge of the detachment, have been detailed to escort your patrol and the patrol interpreter will be FOGE- TINGANA.

The patrol is to an area near to the Government Station at Kopingo, but has not had a specific patrol to the area or a census revision since September/October 1963. Many patrols and parties have passed through the area since then however and the people are frequent visitors to the Station. I suggest you endeavour to arrange your patrol itinerary to avoid clashing with those groups who bring in fresh foodstuffs to the Station on Fridays for as you know we are to some extent dependent on our local fresh food supplies. Remember that these are still primitive people and great patience together with firmness is needed in dealing with them. You should thoroughly acquaint yourself with the Chapters of Vol. 1. of the Departmental Standing Instructions which make reference to patrolling and conduct of patrols in areas such as this and to which you have as yet had no experience.

The Objects of the patrol are:-

1. Census revision.
2. Permit a medical check of the people to be made by Mr. P. Miron at the same time as the people assemble for census.
3. Check on progress being made in the road building programme. Assist where possible in marking out road routes and with any bridge repairs etc. Your report on road activity should be attached as a separate appendix to your Patrol Report.
4. Endeavour to ascertain who are the prominent land owners or land controllers of the various clans. Your report on this should include any reported disputes and whether they are major or minor and also estimates of their total land holdings. Any other important men should be listed as well as reasons for their prominence. This information will be useful later when

consideration is being given to the establishment of Adjudication Areas and Committees under the provisions of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance, as well as the more immediate use in providing the Administration with information to ensure that the best possible contact may be made with the people. (This list of names may well be the candidates for our first Adult Education Course).

5. There have been some reports of food shortages- as far as you can inspect the growing crops of the various groups and give an account of their quality, quantity, sufficiency and general state. It is understood that various European vegetable seeds have been distributed in the past.
6. Report on the various Administration Officials in the area and submit your report together with any recommendations as to dismissals, appointments etc.,
7. Any repairs and additions that may be necessary to existing Rest Houses should where possible be carried out by the patrol for the people have had little experience at other than traditional style construction. Tentage should be taken.
8. All other aspects of routine administration.

Your patrol should be unhurried and the people must be properly advised of the patrol's itinerary as far in advance as possible. I suggest you send advice to the people on Monday 24th May and proceed to the AIYAGUNI area on Wednesday 26th.

Should any problems arise which you feel you require advice on please feel free to return to the Station at any time. I trust you have a pleasant trip on your first patrol in this Sub District.


(G.H. Brown)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(P)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report, Lake Kopiago No.7 of 1964/65.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

Europeans. Mr.P.E.Wilson, F.O.
Natives. Mr.P.Mirca, Medical Assistant.
Const. ICHE
CONST. KAGARE
Const. DIDUA
Const. MATARA
Const. BONVVO
Const. MASUL
Interpreter POGE

AREA PATROLLED:

The KOPIAGO BASIN Census Division.

DURATION OF PATROL:

14 days from 26/5/65 to 8/6/65.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

Department of Native Affairs.
June, 1964.
Department of Health.
September, 1963.

MAP REFERENCE:

Journal Series, Blucher Sheet and attached map.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Conduct Census Revision.
2. Allow Mr.P.Mirca to conduct a medical check of the people of the Census Division.
3. Check progress on the road building programme.
4. Ascertain the prominent land owners and/or controllers and the approx. land boundaries of the clan.
5. Inspect gardens for quality, quantity, etc.
6. Report on Village Officials and the condition of the Resthouses.
7. General Administration.

DIARY.

(40)

WEDNESDAY, 26th, MAY, 1965.

KOPIAGO - WALIPI.

Actual Walking Time: 1 hour 55 minutes.

Ready to leave Koplago at 0730 hours, but due to heavy rain did not get away until 0930 hours. Arrived HAGURAGIA Resthouse at 0945 hours, but there were no people waiting to be Censused. Moved on to WALIPI at 1000 hrs. Rested in old garden site at 1110 hrs. and waited for carriers. Moved off again at 1130 hrs., arriving WALIPI at 1200 hrs. Bought food and talked to the people during the afternoon. Resthouse area very clean. Walking track in bad condition due to heavy rain the previous night. No disputes.

THURSDAY, 27th, MAY, 1965.

WALIPI - KWIABI.

Actual Walking Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes.

Conducted Census of the BARAINDA Group and Medical Inspection carried out by Mr. F. Miron. Left WALIPI at 1045 hrs., crossed KENA Creek and rested at 1200 hrs., the last of the carriers arriving at 1215 hrs. Moved off at 1230 hrs., arriving at KWIABI at 1345 hrs. A number of people were gathered here. Purchased food and talked to the people. Inspected two gardens and the Sweet potato is of good quality. There is no food shortage here.

FRIDAY, 28th, MAY, 1965.

AT KWIABI.

Conducted Census of the KAGWENA Group and a Medical Inspection was carried out by Mr. Miron. Health generally good. Heavy rain during Census caused delay of 2 1/2 hours. During the afternoon bought food and arranged carriers for walk to LAPO tomorrow. Instructions given to keep track clean. No disputes.

SATURDAY, 29th, MAY, 1965.

KWIABI - LAPO.

Actual Walking Time: 4 hours 35 minutes.

Left KWIABI at 0730 and followed the TUMBUDU River. Crossed the YARIGA Ck. at 0900 and rested, the last of the carriers arriving at 0915 hrs. Moved off again at 0930 and waited for the carriers at 1015 hours, the last arriving at 1030 hrs. Arrived at the top of the ARUPURA Range at 1120 hrs. and moved straight off at 1130 hrs after last of the carriers had arrived. Arrived LAPO at 1300 hrs. Bought food and talked with the people concerning food shortages. Inspected three gardens and the quality of the Sweet Potato was good. Vegetables and PauPau trees planted by the previous Patrol are doing very well. First Aid given to the carriers. No disputes.

SUNDAY, 30th, MAY, 1965.

AT LAPO.

Sunday observed. Contacted two men from the HEWA

SUNDAY, 30th. MAY, 1965. Continued:

Area and tried to persuade them to accompany the Patrol back to KOPIAGO, but they were not interested. Bought food.

MONDAY, 31st. MAY, 1965.

AY LAPO.

Conducted Census of the YOKONA and URAJE Groups, the population increasing by 27 here. Medical inspection carried out by Mr. Mirou. The roof on the Resthouse was replaced. Instructions were given to the groups to keep their walking tracks cleared. Talked to the young men concerning work for labourers at Lake Kapiago, but found none interested. Bought food.

TUESDAY, 1st. JUNE, 1965.

LAPO - KWIABI.

Actual Walking Time: 4 hours 50 minutes.

Left LAPO at 0705 hrs. and reached the top of the ARUPURA Range at 0850. Last of the carriers here at 0905 hrs. Moved off at 0920 hrs. and rested at YARIGA Gk. at 1040. Last of the carriers here at 1050 hrs. Moved off at 1110 hrs and arrived at KWIABI at 1255 hrs. Constable MATARA had an infected foot which slowed the Patrol down considerably. The foot was lanced by Mr. Mirou. Carriers were given First Aid. Bought food.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd. JUNE, 1965.

KWIABI - KOPIAGO.

Actual Walking Time: 3 hours 40 minutes.

Left KWIABI at 0725 hrs and proceeded to Kapiago. Constable MATARA's foot was much better and the Patrol set it's pace by him. First stop at 0840. Proceeded at 0905 after Const. MATARA's foot had been dressed. Next stop at 1025 and again new dressings were applied to MATARA's foot. Moved off at 1055 hrs. reaching HAGURAGIA Resthouse at 1200 hrs. Conducted Census of the AIYUGUNI Group and a medical inspection was carried out by Mr. Mirou. Proceeded to Kapiago Station at 1400 hrs. arriving there at 1415 hrs.

THURSDAY, 3rd. JUNE, 1965.

KOPIAGO - KAREHININDA.

Actual Walking Time: 30 minutes.

Left Kapiago at 0920 hrs. and arrived at KAREHININDA Resthouse at 0950 hrs. Conducted Census of the LANE, TSUAGA and DILINI Groups. Medical inspection carried out by Mr. Mirou. Had discussions with the people re-road projects through the area. Inspected a number of gardens. European type vegetables doing very well. Bought food.

FRIDAY, 4th. JUNE, 1965.

KAREHININDA - KALIEPI.

Actual Walking Time: 50 minutes

The patrol was delayed until 0900 hrs. due to

FRIDAY, 4th, JUNE, 1965. Continued.

heavy rain and arrived at KALIEPI at 0950 hrs. Conducted Census of the PERAGOI group and a medical inspection was carried out. Inspected a number of gardens and had discussions with the people concerning the road programme through their area. Bought food.

SAURDAY, 5th, JUNE, 1965.

KALIEPI - AGEREGE.

Actual Walking Time: 1 hour 10 minutes.

Left KALIEPI at 0730 hours and proceeded to AGEREGE. The track was through swamp lands but was reasonably dry. Reached the KUGI ok, at 0800, but had to wait for a tree to be felled before the Patrol could cross. Left there at 0815 hrs. and reached the KOIA River at 0840 hrs and the AGEREGE Resthouse at 0855 hrs. Conducted Census of the YALIA Group and a medical inspection was carried out. Discussed road projects with the people. Inspected gardens. Bought food.

SUNDAY, 6th, JUNE, 1965.

AT AGEREGE.

Sunday observed.

MONDAY, 7th, JUNE, 1965.

AGEREGE - DARIAREGE.

Actual Walking Time: 1 hour 20 minutes.

Left AGEREGE at 0730 hrs. and after walking over a well graded walking track reached the KOIA River at 0820 hrs. The last of the carriers over the bridge at 0830 hrs. Moved on at 0830 hrs. and reached the vehicular road at 0845 hrs. and the DARIAREGE Rest house at 0855 hrs. Conducted Census of the HIRANE and HUGUNI Groups. Discussed the road projects with the people. Bought food. Re-surveyed the Apostolic Mission lease.

TUESDAY, 8th, JUNE, 1965.

DARIAREGE - KOPIAGO.

Actual Walking Time: 30 minutes.

Left DARIAREGE at 0730 hrs. and Arrived at Lake Kapiago Station at 0800 hrs. Disbanded the Patrol.

END OF DIARY.

Rest houses by cheerful, co-operative and eager people. The people looked forward to the Patrols arrival and in some areas, where the Patrol spent more than one night, the people very appreciative. The Resthouse areas were clean and there was ample food and firewood ready for the Patrols use. During the Patrol not one dispute, either criminal or civil, was brought to the Patrol. The people from the YOKONA and the URANE Clans seemed to have overcome their timidity towards the Administration and they were very cheerful and helpful.

No animosity between groups was noted by the Patrol. In fact, the people have a habit of migrating to one Clan area and settling there for about 12 months and then migrating to another area. This made the Census revision a little difficult, but it was refreshing to see that this can be done by the people without fear or land disputes developing. Land boundary and ownership disputes are unknown in the Census Division.

Throughout the area, the attendance for the Census was very good, particularly in the new groups of YOKONA and URANE, where a total of 22 new names were recorded. Overall there were a total of 63 new names and the next Patrol will probably not Census more people than have been censused to date.

Two men from the HEWA area were met by the Patrol at LAPG Resthouse in the YOKONA Clan area. They were extremely friendly and were visiting the YOKONA people on a trade Mission. I talked with these two men and their interpreter and tried to persuade them to accompany the Patrol back to Lake Koplago. They said they were not interested. Some trading then took place between these two men and some of the men of the YOKONA Clan and it was observed that they (the HEWA) were very interested in articles introduced by the Administration, such as, small knives, mirrors, etc.. It was also noted here, that some of the women of the YOKONA Clan had migrated ^{to} /out/ marry into the HEWA clan.

Two young men from the YOKONA Clan were working for the Administration at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, in the Sepik District. It was impossible to persuade any men from the YOKONA and Urane Clans to accompany the Patrol back to Lake Koplago to work as labourers. The reason for this is that they still have not overcome their Hereditary fear of the people in the Lake Koplago area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A summary of vehicular roads and bridges will be found at Appendix "G".

INTRODUCTION:

The Patrol was of a routine nature. Inspection of gardens and road construction was also carried out and the report on these subjects will be found in Appendix "C" and "G" respectively. The approximate land boundaries and the influential land owners of the various Clans were also investigated and the report will be found in Appendix "A" and the sketch map attached. The third Census of the Census Division was carried out and entered in the Tax/Census Registrar sheets. The attendance was very nearly 100%, but there was a decrease in population by 12 persons.

The Patrol was accompanied by Mr. P. Mirou, Medical Assistant, who gave a thorough medical check to all the people who attended the Census.

Topographically, the Census Division can be divided into two distinct areas. The first is the Basin area, where the bulk of the population is situated - 8 groups with a population 1095 people. The second area is northwest of the Lake Kopyago Station extending to the Strickland River. This area is extremely rugged and the population very scattered, making patrolling difficult. Here the population is 363 from 4 groups. The time taken to patrol this area was longer than the time taken to patrol the Basin area.

The Basin area is low, flat, swampy grasslands, surrounded by heavily timbered ridges. The main river is the KOIA, which flows through the swamp lands and underground through the IATAME Range into the TUMBUDU River. There are no long walks between the Resthouses, as the population is concentrated in the Basin area itself, with only very small groups from the DILIMI and PERAGOI Clans, still living on the North Eastern slopes of the AIAGU Range. (See map showing the approximate Land Boundaries of the various Clans.).

The second area in the Census Division is very mountainous, the population being small and scattered. The walking between the Resthouses is hard and long. The land seemed to be very fertile and could support a larger population.

The Census Division is reasonably compact, with two different types of patrolling.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Native situation throughout the Census Division appeared to be excellent and the Patrol was met at all

ROADS AND BRIDGES:Continued.

Throughout the Census Division, the walking tracks were reasonably good. They were cleared and well graded. Maintenance of the tracks between Lake Kapiaga station and the WFO Resthouse, is extremely difficult, due to the small population in the area. The surface of these tracks was not good and instructions were left with each Clan to improve them as much as possible. In the Basin area, the walking tracks were good. The track between KALJEPI and AGEREGE, across the Basin swamp lands left much to be desired, but it would be impossible to improve, without heavy machinery being used.

The patrol crossed only one cane suspension bridge and this was across the KOIA River near where it commences to run underground through the TATAME Range. The bridge was found to be in good repair. All other Rivers were crossed either by logs or wading.

CENSUS:

The Census throughout was nearly 100% effective. During the Census, a total of 1461 names were recorded, a decrease of 12 on the last Census. 63 new nares were recorded.

The total number of deaths since the last ^{Census,} was 90 as against 49 births which shows a 3 per 100, decrease. The birth rate per 100 is 3.5 and the death rate is 6.5.

The labour potential of the area is 1037, made up of 571 males and 466 females. There are 465 adult males, 20 of the 33 people working inside the District are Government employees, the remainder work for the various Missions. Of the 19 people working outside the District, 17 are Highland Labour Scheme Labourers, employed on the Coast, the other two are labourers at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post. The proportion of adults to children is 892 to 569. The average size of each family is 1.9.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All Village Officials in the Census Division are doing a good job, except Lulua PAPA of the AIYUGUNI Clan, who is related to the AIYUGUNI Clan by marriage only. It was found that he had little or no influence over the Clan. The other men in the AIYUGUNI Clan for him as far as him being their leader is concerned. The Patrol found no other influential person, who could replace him as Lulua. The other Village Officials are Keen, helpful and pro-Administration.

CARRIERS:

Village to Village carrying was used between

TRAVELLERS: Continued.

all Resthouses, except between KWIABI - LAPO - KWIABI and back to Lake Kopyago Station. Actually Village to Village carrying could be used throughout the Census Division, but it was found that at LAPO, the population is very scattered and therefore this system was very unworkable.

REST HOUSES:

The Resthouses throughout the Census Division were found to be clean and tidy. The roof on the existing Resthouse at LAPO was replaced during the Patrols stay. The number of Resthouses in the Census Division is adequate and they are centrally located in each Uman area.

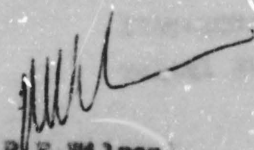
MISSIONS:

Since the de-restriction of the Census Division in July, 1964, four Missions have started activities in the area. They are the Catholic Mission, based to the North West of the Lake Kopyago Station, the Apostolic Mission, based to the South West of the Station, the Lutheran Mission, to the East of the Station and the Seven Day Adventist Mission, based South East of the Station. All the Missions have European staff, except for the Seven Day Adventist Mission, who has a Native Pastor in charge. These Missions are the Headquarters for the Sub-District. They have settled in well and each has a small school operating, teaching in Pidgin English religious matters. The people seem to show some interest in them.

WELFARE:

The native situation throughout the Census Division is very good. During the Census, it was heartening to note, the 63 new names recorded, showing the increased confidence the people have in the Administration. It is estimated that there would be no more than 10 people who have not had their names recorded in the Census Division. The resthouses were very good and being centrally located throughout the area, have helped draw the people closer together.

In the Basin area, road construction is progressing satisfactorily. The labour potential is limited and the progress that has been made to date on these roads, is quite remarkable. The people are very keen to work under the guidance of the Administration and they are very conscientious and keen, realising the importance of a road system throughout the area.


(P.E. Wilson,
Patrol Officer.

(28)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Kopiago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "A".

Prominent Land Owners and /or Controllers of the Various Clans.

During the Census, the prominent Land Owners of the various Clans were sought and were found to be mainly Village Officials. These Land owners can be classified into three groups, depending on their influence both inside and outside their own Clan boundaries.

Group one consists of the most influential people both inside and outside their clans. The members of this group are Laluai BARI of the PERAGOI Clan, Laluai ABAB of the YALIA Clan and Laluai BURI of the HIRANE Clan.

Group Two consists of the most influential people inside their own clans. These people are Tultul IRARI of the LANE & TSUAGA Clans and Tultul YOGO of the YOKOKA & URANE Clans.

Finally, group three consists of the people who have the most influence in their ~~own~~ clans, but who have no overall influence within their clans. The members of this group are Tultul PAIRIE of the BILIMI Clan, GORI - WAGO of the PERAGOI Clan, Tultul KAKANA of the YALIA Clan, Tultul WABIARA of the HUGUNI Clan, IMAU - KONAGO and KAPIA - AIERI of the AIYUGUNI Clan, Tultul UGURA of the BARIANDA Clan and Tultul TSORO of the KAGWENA Clan.

When a representative Land Demarcation Committee is constituted in this Sub-District, it is recommended that Laluai BARI, Laluai ABAB, Laluai BURI, Tultul IRARI and Tultul YOGO be appointed the representatives for this Census Division. If a Land Demarcation Committee is to be established for the Census Division only, all the leaders in groups one, two and three should be appointed members of such a committee.


It was found that there were no land or boundary disputes in the Census Division and it appears that there is ample land available for each Clan.

The approximate areas of land for each Clan and the most influential men are set out below :

<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>APPROX. AREA.</u>	<u>INFLUENTIAL MEN.</u>
URANE)	15 Square Miles)	Tultul YOGO
YOKOKA)	15 " "	Tultul TSORO
KAGWENA	16 " "	Tultul UGURA
BARIANDA	5 " "	IMAU-KONAGO & KAPIA-AIERI
AIYUGUNI	11 " "	Tultul IRARI
LANE & TSUAGA	5 " "	

CLAN.	APPRX. AREA.	INFLUENTIAL MEN.
DELENI	12 Square Miles	Talutal PAIELE
PERAGOI	8 " "	Lalusi BATI
YALJA	7 " "	Lalusi ABAN
HIRANE	5 " "	Lalusi HURI
HOGUNI	4 " "	Talutal WAKIABA

A sketch map is attached showing the land boundaries of each clan. The area has not yet been surveyed and therefore the boundaries and areas are only approximate.



(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 7 of 1964/65, Lake Kopiasse.

APPENDIX "B".

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary:

No. 7780 Const. IOBE:

DISCIPLINE: Very good.
APPEARANCE: Very good.
GENERAL ABILITY: Quiet, but very reliable. Does a very good job.
Is HCO material.

No. 8799 Const. KAGARE:

DISCIPLINE: Very good.
APPEARANCE: Very good.
GENERAL ABILITY: A very willing and capable worker.

No. 8945 Const. DIDUA:

DISCIPLINE: Fair.
APPEARANCE: Good.
GENERAL ABILITY: An experienced policeman, but tends to be lazy.

No. 9445 Const. MATARA:


DISCIPLINE: Very good.
APPEARANCE: Good.
GENERAL ABILITY: A very reliable and steady worker.

No. 10246 Const. BONVED:

DISCIPLINE: Good.
APPEARANCE: Very good.
GENERAL ABILITY: A good worker, but lacks experience as far as patrolling is concerned.

No. 10644 Const. MASU:

DISCIPLINE: Very good.
APPEARANCE: Very good.
GENERAL ABILITY: A reliable and capable worker. An asset to any patrol.


(P.E. Wilson)

Officer of R.P. & N.G.G.

(8)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Koplago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "G".


FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

The Koplago Basin Census Division can be divided into two distinct areas. The first area is the Lake Koplago Basin area, where the gardens are situated mainly around the basin walls, with a growing number of gardens being cultivated in the lower and more fertile swamp lands. The soil around the basin walls is fair and in many areas very stony. The quality of the food grown, mainly sweet potato, is average. The food grown in the swamp lands seems to be of better quality than that grown around the basin walls. The periodical food shortages which occur in this area are due mainly to no organized planting and very little forethought. I note this was also the case when Mr. Cawthorn patrolled the same area in September, 1963. (Lake Koplago Patrol Report No. 3 of 1963/64, Appendix "D".) European type vegetables were bought by the Patrol at all Resthouses in the area. They were of fair quality and a very limited quantity was available. There seemed to be no food shortage in the area, as the patrol bought ample food at all Resthouses throughout the area.

The second area visited by the Patrol was North-West of Lake Koplago Station to the Strickland River. Here, although the land is very mountainous and is full of limestone, no food shortage was found. There is ample fertile land to support the small population and the quality and quantity of the food was extremely good. Here again, the main crop is sweet potato. The YOKONA area has very rich pockets of soil and the food is extremely good quality. Food shortages occur here periodically and the same reasons apply for these shortages as in the basin area.

It was noted, that in both areas, the people are beginning to develop more areas of land for gardens and crops. In the future I do not think such food shortages will occur as often or to the same extent they have occurred in the past.

At all Resthouses, talks were given to the people on the planning and organization of their gardens. It is hoped that the people will take notice and that ample food will be produced all the year around by the clans. Future patrols might also investigate the quality and the quantity of the food grown in the Census Division to ascertain whether the food produced by the people is ample for their use.


(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Kapiago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "D".


EDUCATION:

Since the last Census Patrol in the Census Division, (Lake Kapiago Patrol Report No.5 of 1963/64) the area has been de-restricted. A Primary "T" School was built by the Education Dept on the Lake Kapiago Station in 1964. The total number of students at present is 56 - 25 of those from the Kapiago Basin Census Division. The 56 pupils consist of 34 in Preparatory, 19 in Standard 1, 2 in Standard 3 and 1 in Standard 4. The students in Standards 3 and 4 are children of Lake Kapiago Station employees. There is an average of 15 borders at the School.

The Missions came into the area after derestriction, and are at present endeavouring to establish schools within the Sub-District. At present these schools are giving their lessons in Pidgin English and they are mainly of a religious nature. They eventually hope to establish Primary "T" Schools, when qualified teachers become available.

As the patrol moved through the Census Division, children between the ages of 5 and 8 years were asked to accompany the Patrol back to Lake Kapiago to attend School. The Patrol had no success what so ever, as the parents were not prepared to let their young children out of their sight, even though assurance was given that they would be well looked after at the School.

Education is sadly lacking to the North-West of the Station towards the Strickland River, where there is a total of 185 children under the age of 16 years, 109 of these being under the age of 10 years. There are only 7 attending school, 5 of these from the AIYUGUNI group which is situated on the boundary of the school. The other groups are so far away from the station and have so little contact with the Administration, that as yet they have not realized the value of an education


(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.

(6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Koplago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "E".

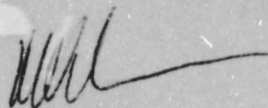
MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The Patrol was accompanied by Mr. P. Miron, Medical Assistant, at Lake Koplago. The last Patrol by a Medical Assistant was in October, 1963, by Mr. G. Murray, who accompanied Mr. W. A. Garthorn, Patrol Officer, during a Census of the same area. (Patrol Report No. 3 of 1963/64, Appendix "B", refers.).

The health of the people in the Census Division is not good. The Census figures show this, as there were 90 deaths and only 49 births. Four of these deaths were suicide and many others were elderly or middle aged people. Seven children, under the age of 15 years, died. Apart from the suicides, the majority of the people died from some sickness. The people are health conscious, in that they have their cuts, scratches, etc., treated at the Aid Posts. As yet, they have no realization, that medicine and treatment can prevent and cure the more serious internal illnesses.

There are three Aid Posts in the Census Division, which includes the one situated at the Lake Koplago Station. The Aid Post situated at WALIPI Resthouse was found to be very clean and tidy and the Aid Post Orderly PAU seemed to be doing a good job. This Aid Post has been established in an area where there is very little population. It would benefit the people more if the Aid Post was re-established in another area with a larger population. It would be preferable to move it to another Census Division as there is a fully qualified Nursing Sister coming to the Apostolic Mission, which is no more than One hours walk from the present Aid Post.

The other Aid Post at KALIEPI was also found to be clean and tidy and the Aid Post Orderly OIYA seemed to be doing a reasonable job. This Aid Post is situated only One hours walk away from the Lutheran Mission, who propose to establish an Aid Post at their station. In my opinion, the Government Aid Post could be re-established at YALIA Resthouse, where it would be more central to the bulk of the population. The people at YALIA would welcome the establishment of an Aid Post in their area.



(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Kopiago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "F".

ANTHROPOLOGY:

As this was my first Patrol in the Sub-District, I made numerous enquires into the Social and Cultural organization and customs of the DUNA speaking peoples, to enable me to get a better understanding of the people in the Sub-District.

One custom was brought to my attention, which I have not heard of or seen before in my limited time with D.D.A. in the WABAG and MFK Sub-District.

This custom was very similar to "blood letting" as used by the so called Doctors throughout the civilized world up until the 19th. century. In the Census Division malaria and enlarged spleens are very prevalent. If a person has an enlarged spleen, any member of the Clan will get a sharp stone and make small cuts around the abdomen of the sufferer, therefore releasing the bad blood that was causing the swelling. I was informed by numerous people, that this method sometimes cured the swelling and the sickness (malaria) that went with it. The people living near Aid Posts do not use this method any longer, as they can obtain malarial suppressors, but the YOKONA and the URANE groups near the Strickland River, still use this supposed cure.



(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.

④

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Kapiago Patrol Report No.7 of 1964/65.

APPENDIX "G".

Roads and Bridges:

The road building programme in the Sub-District consists of three vehicular roads, commencing at Lake Kapiago Station and radiating out in three directions. These directions are North East, South East and North West. The partly completed roads and proposed routes were followed for some distance in each direction.

The road leading to the North West (towards the Strickland River) has progressed approximately half a mile and it has nearly reached the HAGURAGIA Resthouse. The work is progressing very slowly due to the lack of labour. The Catholic Mission in this area requires labourers for cutting timber etc. and consequently road construction has suffered. Surfacing of the road is also moving at snails pace, due to the distance gravel has to be carried to the road head. The road route from HAGURAGIA to WALIPI has been cleared but as yet work has not commenced on this section. The road will take many years to reach WALIPI due to the reasons stated above.

The road leading North East has reached the KAREHININDA Resthouse approximately One and a Half miles from the Lake Kapiago Station. With help from Mr. G.H. Brown, A.D.C., three bridges have so far been completed on this section. Here also, the shortage of labour and road surfacing is a problem. The proposed road route was followed to the KALIEPI Resthouse and it was found to be flat with only one or two hilly sections. This area has been cleared and the only work required to be done is levelling, drainage and the construction of a bridge over the WAGUNU Creek.

The road proceeding South East of the Lake Kapiago Station, is the proposed road to KOROBA in the Southern Highlands District. This road has reached a point approximately Four miles from the Station. This road has been difficult to construct due to the rugged nature of the country, but at present it is within one mile of the boundary of the TUMBUDU and KOPIAGO BASI Consus Divisions and should be at this point by the end of August. Many landslides have occurred on this section of road due to the angle of the cuttings. These slides and collapses are at present being cleared and it is estimated that a tractor will be able to proceed to the road head by the end of June. If this does occur, the appearance of the tractor where the people are working should spur them on to greater efforts.

(2)

(3)

Large stones have been used in many places for road surfacing, making travelling dangerous, particularly on a Motor Cycle. Breaking stones is a very tedious and backbreaking job, the task being made more burdensome by the fact that there is only limited population to carry out this work. The answer seems to be a Portable Rock Crusher as used elsewhere in this district. This would release many men for the more important road cutting work. This Rock Crusher could also be used for preparing stone for airstrip maintenance.



(P.E. Wilson)
Patrol Officer.