

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
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# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands  
STATION: LAKE KOPIAGO  
VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1963

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

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

Volume No: ...2..... ..1962/63... Number of Reports: ..5.....

REPORT No:	FSLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICH No:
1 of 1962/63	1-27	K.G. O'BRIEN P.O	TUMBUDU CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	2/4/62 - 20/7/62	
2 of 1962/63	1-18	D.F. PERMEZEL O/ADO	AUNE and PORE VALLEYS	MAP	3/8/62 - 29/8/62	
3 of 1962/63	1-15	K.G. O'BRIEN PO	LAKE KOPAGO CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	24/10/62 - 12/11/62	
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5 of 1962/63	1-17	K.G. O'BRIEN	LOGATYU CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	11/1/63 - 27/1/63	



PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

LAKE KOPIAGO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Lake Kopiago 1-62/63	K.G.O'Brien	Tumbudu Census Division
" 2-62/63	D.F.Permezel	Auwe and Pore Valleys
" 3-62/63 ✓	K.G.O'Brien	Lake Kopiago Census Division
" 4-62/63 ✓	D.F.Permezel	Lagaip, Fori and Urei valleys
" 5-62/63	K.G.O'Brien	Logaiyu Census Division



COPY: D.N.A



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 1 of 1962/63 LAKE KOPINGO

Patrol Conducted by K.G.O'Brien Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TUMBUDU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

1 Interpreter. 1 F.M.O.

Natives 6 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 2/4/1962 to 20/7/1962

Number of Days 67

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1962

Medical 6 / - / 19 -

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol To take an Initial Census of the people of the area and to establish Rest House Sites.

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 .....

.....

.....

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4302.12K

MEMORANDUM 67-14-2

26th October, 1962.

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

LAKE KOPILAGO PATROL REPORT No. 1/1962-63

A most useful patrol and I am particularly pleased to note that Mr. O'Brien was prepared to spend the necessary time on the job to make it worth while. The most effective work a Native Affairs Officer of any status can do, is out amongst his people.

I note the good conduct of the Police throughout this fairly long patrol. Almost invariably Police are about as efficient as the Officer in charge of them.

The TUMBUKU reacted predictably to the extended visit, and will no doubt continue to be co-operative and helpful to future patrols.

(W. R. [Signature])  
DIRECTOR.



RSE/AL.

WHD.355.

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

10th October, 1962.

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

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1962-63 - TUMBUDU  
CENSUS DIVISION - MR. K. O'BRIEN, P.O.

Your memorandum 67-3 dated 28th September,  
1962 refers.

Mr. O'Brien's patrol has been a very comprehensive one with his residence in even the smallest group area being a number of days. Direct contact with the Tumbudu people is already greater than some of our more settled areas.

The construction of rest houses is a good means of getting to know the people and vice versa, to say nothing of the practical advantage of the best possible living conditions whilst in the area. Once resthouses can be constructed throughout the whole valley a great deal of portage can be cut out. The provision of resthouse centres as meeting places not only with patrols but amongst themselves should have a good effect on the people, as they do not seem to have ceremonial grounds like the normal highland people.

I would argue on your census estimations, not from great knowledge of the area, but from general experience and the out of balance census figures. Because of the length of time the patrol spent in the area there is a great possibility that an accuracy of 84% was obtained, but this is most unusual. The adults, males and females may only reach 700 and 650 but unless the Valley's inhabitants are rapidly dying out, the ratio of children to adults must be higher than at present registered. I would estimate these at 600 and 550 male and female respectively, making a total of 2,500.

The appointment of PAMI and YOTE as Tul Tuls is approved. For Luluai appointments forward full information under separate cover for submission to the Director.

Now that the first stages of the Kopiago Airstrip have been completed the Valley's inhabitants should be able to commence work on a graded walking track to Kerebo. The benefits to all concerned of such a road need not be listed. Incidentally the track along the Koi'a River Valley, seen from the air recently, is rapidly being extended and has all appearances of being well constructed.

The request for an Aidpost in the Valley has been brought to the District Medical Officer's attention as has that for patrolling Medical Assistants. I can see nothing

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to stop the former, but with the present staff position I can see no hope whatsoever of the latter. You will be advised of the District Medical Officer's reply.

The D.A.O. has advised that if requested an Agricultural Extension Officer could visit Lake Kopiago in approximately a months time and accompany patrols throughout the area for some months. Please advise if this is suitable.

The map is a very good one, but at the scale of 2 miles to the inch it cannot be connected up to either of Territories map series. In future either enlarge or reduce the scale to one or four miles to the inch.

Contingencies for camping allowance are returned for payment.

Mr. O'Brien's report is an interesting one but I would recommend to him a deal more care in spelling and phraseology.

(R.S. BELL)  
A/District Officer.



v.c.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report No. 1/1962/63 for your information, please.

*R.S. Bell*  
(R.S. BELL)  
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-3.

Patrol Post,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

28th September, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report LAKE KOPIAGO 1/1962-63.  
Mr. K.O'Brien, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find the above-mentioned report.

This report covers the period spent by Mr. O'Brien on the first extended patrol of the TUMBUDU area carried out from Lake KOPIAGO. The patrol was able to spend sufficient time in the area to permit of maximum contact with the people and the favourable results of this are even now becoming obvious. Since the establishment of the KOPIAGO station a little over twelve months ago, the DUNA population of the TUMBUDU valley has shown increasing acceptance of the Administration and the over-all situation in this area can be described as being quite satisfactory.

The initial census has revealed a somewhat lighter population than had been expected. It is doubtful if the uncensused population would be in excess of Mr. O'Brien's estimate of three hundred odd persons. In common with the entire DUNA area, the groups are numerically small and the settlements are scattered.

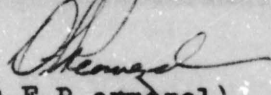
The appointment of the two headmen, PAMI of HAGINI and YOTE of PONGORAIYE, to the position of Tultul is recommended. It is considered that the time is now appropriate for the first appointment of village officials to be made, and in the case of these two men it is felt that the appointment to Luluai in the first instance would not be out of order.

Mr. O'Brien's map of the area is a big improvement on existing ones. It is sufficiently accurate to give a good approximation of the area in relation to the Territorial border.

Work on the KOPIAGO station and airstrip has precluded any start being made yet on the construction of a road through the TUMBUDU valley to link up with the KOROKA Sub-District of the Southern Highlands. It is expected that the next patrol to the area will investigate the possibility of locating a road along the eastern side of the valley.

Mr. O'Brien has submitted a very interesting report of a well conducted patrol.

Claim for camping allowance is forwarded for payment.

  
(D.F.P. ermezal)

A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File: 67-3.


Sub-District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

28th March, 1962.

Mr. K. O'Brien,  
Patrol Officer,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Please make all necessary preparations to depart on patrol to the TUMBUDU Valley, leaving KOPIAGO station during the first week of April, 1962.
2. The main objects of the patrol will be to further and consolidate Administration influence throughout the area; to conduct an initial population census; to construct rest houses and patrol accommodation at suitable points through the valley; and to compile an improved map of the area.
3. The patrol should make every effort to establish close contact with the people by spending a reasonable amount of time at each campsite and by means of careful explanation of the Administration's aims.
4. The TUMBUDU population is in a position to assist to some extent with the construction of the KOPIAGO airstrip and establishment of the station. You should endeavour to enlist their co-operation in this direction, at the same time pointing out the ultimate benefits to be derived.
5. Six members of the station detachment, R.P. & N.G.C. including Const. I.C. WAUWAVI, will be made available to the patrol as also will one DUNA speaking Interpreter. One of the station's two Native Medical Orderlies will accompany the patrol. Please see that all patrol personnel are properly kitted and supplied before departure. Early arrangements should be made to obtain twenty-five local carriers to remain with the patrol for its duration.
6. The patrol will observe all measures applicable to Restricted Area patrolling, especially with regard to the conduct and safety of the personnel under your control.

  
(D.F. Pernezel)

A/Assistant District Officer



DIARY.

- Monday, 2nd.  
APRIL. Departed Lake Kapiago at 1050 hours and walked to the HAGINI Area to the southwest of the Station. Established camp at WABI. Spoke with the Village Headman PAMI and told him to gather the HAGINI Group for Census tomorrow. Night at WABI Camp Site.
- Tuesday, 3rd.  
APRIL. Stated Census of the HAGINI Group at 1000 hours completing it at 1530. All those gathered were inspected by the NMO FRANCIS and given treatment where required. Spoke with all those gathered and appointed PAMI probationary 'TUL TUL'. Spoke with other members of the Group during the afternoon finally finishing up at 1800. Night at WABI Camp Site.
- Wednesday, 4th.  
APRIL. Some more people belonging to the HAGINI Group arrived during the morning and their names were added to the Census figures, together with being inspected and given treatment where required. During the afternoon various members of the Group were told to start gathering materials for the erection of a Rest House when the Patrol returned to the area. Inspected various sites before returning to camp at 1800 hours. Night at WABI.
- Thursday 5th,  
APRIL. Broke camp and departed for the BATANE Area at 0810 hours. Followed the track along the northern slopes of the TUMBUDU Valley arriving at PONGARAIA Rest House at 1245. It was found that the BATANE Group had gone into the Station to help with the Airstrip and I told them that I'd return at a later date to do the Census and for the Village Headman YOTE to gather his Group together. On enquires it was found that another section of the BATANE Group lived to the southeast of PONGARAIA. Worked on figures for the HAGINI Group during the afternoon. Night at PONGARAIA.
- Friday 6th.  
APRIL. Broke camp and departed at 0810 hours for the other section of the BATANE Area. Camp was made at WAGIA where a site was cleared and camp established by 1330 hours. Sang out for locals to bring up fresh food and spoke to those who gathered. Told them to send word out for this section of the BATANE Group to come up for Census tomorrow. Night at WAGIA.
- Saturday 7th,  
APRIL. Took the Census of the BATANE Group living around WAGIA. Spoke to all those gathered and did a medical inspection giving treatment where necessary. Heard a few local complaints which were settled by the people themselves. Night at WAGIA.
- Sunday 8th,  
APRIL. Some other members of the Group arrived from over the Range to the north near the headwaters of the KOIA River. Their names were added to the Census and a medical check taken. Worked at compiling map and checking figures of the BATANE Group during the afternoon. Night at WAGIA.
- Monday, 9th.  
APRIL. Broke camp and left for the HAUWINDA Area at 0700. Arrived LIWAIANOMA Camp Site and established camp finishing up at 1200. There was a good gathering of locals to help with the setting up of the camp and to sell fresh food to the Patrol. Sent out word to some members of the HAUWINDA Group working on the Mission Airstrip at KERABO to come up for Census tomorrow. Checked map during the afternoon and found that the Patrol was about half a mile to a mile inside the PAFUAN Border, although the majority of the HAUWINDA Group appear to be on the New Guinea side of the border. Night at LIWAIANOMA.
- Tuesday, 10th.  
APRIL. Sent a line of Cargo Boys off to Kapiago together with Constable ULING to get fresh supplies. The rest of the line were sent out to cut timbers for the Rest House. Census was taken of the HAUWINDA Group and a medical check taken of all gathered. Told them to come up to help with the building of the Rest House tomorrow. Worked at clearing the site during the afternoon. Night at LIWAIANOMA.
- Wednesday 11th.  
APRIL. Started construction of the Rest House. Locals arrived at 1000 with bush rope and Kunai grass to help with the construction. Completed the main stays and the roof bettens. During the day a few extra members of the Group arrived together with their wives for Census. Night at LIWAIANOMA.



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1962/63.

DIARY. cont.

- Thursday 12th. Continued work on Rest House and started work on the house for the  
APRIL. Police. Locals again arrived to help with the work. Rain fell throughout  
the day. Night at LIWAIANOMA.
- Friday 13th. Continued work on the Rest House and Police Quarters. Spoke  
April. with locals during the afternoon about their area and another Group  
living to the north of their area, called the PATARI Group. Night at  
LIWAIANOMA.
- Saturday 14th. Continued with Rest House and Police Quarters. Const. ULING  
APRIL. returned from Kapiago with supplies. Const. MARSU is to be sent to  
KOROBA tomorrow for uplifting to Mount Hagen. Night at LIWAIANOMA.
- Sunday 15th. Completed the Rest House and Police House during the morning.  
APRIL. Gathered the people during the afternoon and told them to keep the  
Rest House site in good order and got the people to elect the own  
Village Headman. The rest of the afternoon I worked at counting the names  
and revising the map. Night at LIWAIANOMA.
- Monday 16th. Broke camp and left for the NOKANI Area at 0900 hours. Arrived  
APRIL. at KURIKURI camp site at 1200 hours and established camp. Spoke with the  
locals who brought up food for sale to the Patrol and told them to  
line for Census tomorrow. Night at KURIKURI Camp Site.
- Tuesday 17th. Did Census of the NOKANI Group together with a check of these  
APRIL. needing medical attention. Some had to be sent to Kapiago for treatment  
and these were sent in together with the Village Headman the next day.  
Spoke to them on other aspects of Government and why it was to their  
advantage to get the Airstrip and station established. A Village Headman  
was also elected by the Group. Night at KURIKURI.
- Wednesday 18th. Sent word to Mr. R. Brown of the Summer School of Linguistics  
APRIL. and asked if he could come over to get an idea of the border. He arrived  
at 1200 and we discussed the border and the groups involved. Gave him a  
copy of the map. Two extra Constables arrived from Kapiago to accompany  
the Patrol. Broke camp and departed for PONGARAIA Rest House. Night at  
PONGARAIA.
- Thursday 19th. Left PONGARAIA at 0700 and walked to Kapiago. Spoke with Mr. D  
APRIL. Permezel about getting some more supplies and to discuss border conditions.  
Collected the supplies and returned to the DOLOWA Rest House. Night at  
DOLOWA.
- Friday 20th. Left DOLOWA at 0730 and returned to PONGARAIA. Spoke with the  
APRIL. Village Headman YATU and told him to gather his line for Census tomorrow.  
Started clearing sites for houses for the Police and the Cargo Boys.  
Night at PONGARAIA.
- Saturday 21st. Did Census of the BATANE Group and carried out a medical check  
APRIL. on all those gathered. Spoke with the people and appointed YATU as 'TUL  
TUL' on probation. Those needing hospital attention were sent with the  
Village Officials the next day. Continued work on the houses. Night at  
PONGARAIA.
- Sunday 22nd. Continued construction of houses for the Police and Cargo Boys  
APRIL. throughout the day. Village Official YATU took those needing proper  
medical attention to the Station. Night at PONGARAIA.
- Monday 23rd. Sent Const. KAGARI to the Station to collect the rest of the  
APRIL. supplies. Started clearing an area for future Census taking and marked  
out a section of walking track to be cut in order to show the people  
how to cut future tracks. Attendance by locals to help with the work  
was excellent. Night at PONGARAIA.
- Tuesday 24th. Continued work on houses and started work on the walking track.  
APRIL. Constable KAGARI returned from Kapiago together with supplies. Night at  
PONGARAIA.



LAKE KOPILAGO PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1962/63.

DIARY.

- Wednesday 25th.  
APRIL. Completed work on the houses during the day together with the work on the walking track. Sent the Native Medical Orderly together with Constable KAGAPI off to KERABO to inspect a woman with a badly infected back. Night at PONGARAIA.
- Thursday 26th.  
APRIL. Departed PONGARAIA at 0700 and walked to the HAREKE Area arriving at 1200 hours. Camp was established at HAREKE Camp Site and the locals were told to line tomorrow for Census taking. Night at HAREKE
- Friday 27th.  
APRIL. Started Census of the HAREKE Group at 1000 hours. Those gathered were inspected by the N.M.O. and told the advantages of having the Station and the Airstrip. Night at HAREKE
- Saturday 28th.  
APRIL. Spoke with locals and discussed the work at the Station and the development of their own tracks and gardens. Took the names of those who had failed to come up yesterday. During the afternoon I worked on checking Census figures and compiling the map. Night at HAREKE
- Sunday 29th.  
April. Broke camp and walked to the YAKUNI Area. Established camp and spent the rest of the day working on the Census figures and fixing the map. Night at ~~HAREKE~~ YAKUNI.
- Monday 30th.  
APRIL. Started Census at 1000 hours and took names of those gathered. Did medical examination of all those gathered and spoke to them of the work at the station and the development needed in the area in regards to walking tracks and gardens. Night at ~~HAREKE~~ YAKUNI
- Tuesday 1st.  
MAY. Broke camp at 0900 and walked to the HUGUNI-PORONI Area. Camp was established in the PORONI Area and members of this Group requested that they be Censused together with the HUGUNI Group as most of their Clan members had died. Patrol well met with the locals gathered to help with the establishing of camp and to sell food to the Patrol. Night at PORONI.
- Wednesday 2nd.  
MAY. Did Census of the HUGUNI-PORONI Group now known as the HUGUNI Group. Started clearing area for houses for the POLICE and Cargo Boys. All were checked for medical treatment and the locals told about the work at the Station. A Village Headman was elected by the people. Night at PORONI.
- Thursday 3rd.  
MAY. Started construction of the houses and worked on these throughout the day. Attendance by locals to help with the work was very good. Night at PORONI
- Friday 4th.  
MAY. Continued work on the houses completing both during the day. Cleared area for future Censuses and an area for the Rest House to be built on a follow up Patrol. Night at PORONI.
- Saturday 5th.  
MAY. Broke camp and walked to TAIABI in the HAGINI Area to mark out the Rest House site and start construction of these. Locals arrived up with food and helped to establish camp. Night at TAIABI Rest House Site.
- Sunday 6th.  
MAY. Cleared area for houses and marked them out ready to start construction tomorrow. Constable WAUKAVI, 1st Class will be left together with some of the Cargo Boys to complete the building of the houses while the Patrol continues on with the Census. Night at TAIABI.
- Monday 7th.  
MAY. Left TAIABI and walked to the HORALE Area. Cleared a camp site and established the camp. Told those gathered to come up tomorrow for Census. Worked on the Census figures and map during the afternoon. Night at HORALE
- Tuesday 8th.  
MAY. Did Census of the HORALE-KWIAKOIA Groups who are called the RORE Group. All were examined by the N.M.O. and given treatment where necessary. They were told about the work at the Station and two Village Headmen were elected by the people. Night at HORALE.



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1962/63.

DIARY.

Wednesday 9th.  
MAY.

Broke camp and walked to the NANGWA Area where a site was cleared and the camp established. Spoke with the locals, who had gathered to help establish camp and to sell food to the Patrol, and told them to come up for Census tomorrow. Worked on the Census figures and map for the rest of the afternoon. Night at YANCANDA.

Thursday 10th.  
MAY.

Did Census of the NANGWA and HAIUWI Groups who were all examined and where necessary treated by the N.M. O. Spoke to them about the work at the Station and the necessity of improving the local walking tracks later on. Village Headmen were elected by the people for both Groups. Night at YANCANDA.

Friday 11th.  
MAY.

Broke camp at 0830 and walked to the ARUNI Area. Cleared a site and established camp. During the afternoon the Patrol worked at clearing a site for the Police House and future Rest House to be built during the second half of the Patrol. Told the locals gathered together with the Village Headman that the Census would be done in a couple of days. Night at IRIPI Rest House Site.

Saturday 12th.  
MAY.

Started construction of the Police Quarters and continued clearing area for the Rest House. Completed the main post together with the roof battens ready for the roofing tomorrow. Night at IRIPI.

Sunday 13th.  
MAY.

Started the roofing and the walls of the house. Did the Census of the ARUNI Group and examined all those gathered for medical treatment. Spoke with all those gathered and told them about the work at the Station and the advantages of improving their walking tracks and gardens. Completed the roofing and walls. Spoke to members of the YAERU Group who had come over from the lower STRICKLAND Area and took their names. Told them that a Patrol would visit their area at a later date. Night at IRIPI.

Monday 14th.  
MAY.

Broke camp and left for the HAGINI Area at 0800 arriving TAIABI at 1530 hours. Inspected the Rest House and other houses. Night at TAIABI Rest House.

Tuesday 15th.  
MAY.

Completed clearing the area for future Censusing and the remaining work on the Houses for the Cargo Boys. Spoke with the locals and explained to them that it was their responsibility to keep the Rest House and other houses in good order. Night at TAIABI.

Wednesday 16th.  
MAY.

Departed TAIABI at 0800 and walked to the Station, arriving at 1130 hours.

Thursday 17th. MAY until Sunday 1st. JULY the writer was on the Station.

Monday 2nd.  
JULY.

Departed Lake Kapiago at 0910 hours and started on the second half of the Patrol walking to the KENA-TUMBUDU Junction and continuing along the southern side of the TUMBUDU Gorge to the KUNAI Area. Arrived at the camp site at 1555 and established camp at AGUPERE. Set up the A510 Radio and made contact with Laiagam and Kapiago at 1700. Night at AGUPERE.

Tuesday 3rd.  
JULY.

Contacted Laiagam at 0730 to help Kapiago pass their weather report. Rain continued to fall until 0930 and the people of the KUNAI Group arrived up for Census at 1000 hours. Did Census of the KUNAI Group and inspected them for sickness or sores, giving treatment where necessary. Spoke to the people gathered and told them to start improving their walking tracks to enable better communications with the Station. Night at AGUPERE.

Wednesday 4th.  
JULY.

Spoke with Laiagam and Mount Hagen at 0730 before breaking camp and walking to the WAKUNI Area. Established camp at YAGIMU and bought food from the locals. Spent the afternoon making investigations about the area north of the TUMBUDU River and the WAKUNI Area. Estimate Native Bridge over the STRICKLAND RIVER to be about a days walk to the Northwest of here. Told the locals to gather tomorrow for Census. Spoke with Kapiago at 1700. Night at YAGIMU Camp Site.



LAKE KOPJAGO PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1962/63.

DIARY.

- Thursday 5th.  
JULY. Did Census of the WAKUNI group and treated those needing medicine. Spoke to those gathered and told them to improve the walking track so that future Patrols will not have to struggle <sup>through</sup> bush and creeks to get to their area. Spent afternoon revising Census figures and fixing up the map. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700. Night at YAGIMU.
- Friday 6th.  
JULY. Broke camp at 0725 and set off for the Bridge which is in the YOKANA Area on the Western Highlands side. The Patrol walked down the TUMBUDU Gorge to the river which had to be bridged before being crossed. The Patrol then continued on down the TUMBUDU to the STRICKLAND RIVER. From here the Patrol followed the STRICKLAND upstream to the bridge site. Due to the lack of suitable camp sites and it being well into the afternoon the Patrol crossed over the STRICKLAND to make camp in the LUANA Area who are KORA Speaking People. Camp was established at BARATAKAGO. Night at BARATAKAGO Camp Site.
- Saturday 7th.  
JULY. In the morning a suitable camp site was found on the other side of the river and the Patrol recrossed the STRICKLAND. During the morning members of the LUANA Group came down to see the Patrol and to sell food. None of the people were armed and they appeared pleased to see the Patrol. They offered to help the Patrol repair the bridge and went off to collect Cane while their wives and children brought down food. The rest of the day the Patrol worked at repairing and strengthening the bridge. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700 hours. Night at FUGALI on the DUNA side of the STRICKLAND RIVER.
- Sunday 8th.  
JULY. Spent the day repairing and strengthening the bridge. Patrol arrived from OKSAPMIN Patrol Post during the afternoon led by MR. J. COCHRANE and Mr. J. HICKS. Their Patrol crossed the river and camped with our Patrol. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700 hours. Night at FUGALI.
- Monday 9th.  
JULY. Spent the day working on the bridge and speaking with some of the YOKANA Group who came down to see the Patrol. They were sent across to the KORA side to speak to some of the locals who accompanied the Oksapmin Patrol and to establish friendly relations with them. The bridge is an hour and a half upstream from the STRICKLAND-TUMBUDU Junction. It has a span of between 250 to 300 feet and is approximately 40 feet above the present water level and 15 to 20 feet above flood level. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700 hours. Night at FUGALI.
- Tuesday 10th.  
JULY. Broke camp and moved downstream to the YAUENENA RIVER, about an hour downstream from the TUMBUDU Junction, together with Mr. COCHRANE and Mr. HICKS, to inspect the old bridge site. Camp was established on the banks of the YAUENENA-STRICKLAND Junction. During the afternoon we went down to inspect the old bridge which was washed down during the wet season. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700 hours. Night at PINAGU.
- Wednesday 11th.  
JULY. The Patrols separated at 0900 and the Oksapmin Patrol returned upstream to the bridge. Our Patrol walked up the YAUENENA to the ARINI Area. Camp was established at IRIFI by 1600 hours. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700. A good gathering was there to help the patrol establish camp and to sell fresh food. Material had been gathered for the construction of the Rest House. Night at IRIFI Rest House Site.
- Thursday 12th.  
JULY. Commenced work on clearing site for the Rest House and an area for future Censusing. Constable AGORANTA arrived from Kojiago with supplies at 1100 hours. Continued clearing throughout the day. Attendance by locals was very good and food was plentiful. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700. Night at IRIFI.
- Friday 13th.  
JULY. Continued work at clearing and leveling. Constable AGORANTA left for Kojiago at 0900. Marked out the Rest House and Cook House and started work on same. Finished construction of the main stays and roof battens. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700. Night at IRIFI.
- Saturday 14th.  
JULY. Continued work on Rest House and clearing. Finished half of the roofing and the construction of the Cook House. Spoke with Kojiago at 1700. Night at IRIFI.



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DIARY.

- Sunday 15th.  
JULY. Continued roofing of the Rest HOUSE and started roofing the Cook House. Finished the roofing of the Rest House and the Cook House together with battens on the outsides ready for the walls tomorrow. Finished clearing the area between the Rest House and the Police Quarters. Spoke with KUPIAGO at 1700 hours. Night at IRIPI.
- Monday 16th.  
JULY. Started clearing an area for the House for the Cargo Boys together with putting the walls on the other houses. Called the names of the APANI Group and told them that there would be a 'Sing-sing' at the Station next weekend. Continued clearing for Cargo Boys Quarters and the construction of the walls. Spoke with KUPIAGO at 1700. Night at IRIPI.
- Tuesday 17th.  
JULY. Completed work on Rest House and Cook House. Continued clearing area for the House for the Cargo Boys. Spoke with KUPIAGO. Night at IRIPI.
- Wednesday 18th.  
JULY. Started the roofing on the Cargo Boy's House together with the walls. Spoke with KUPIAGO. Night at IRIPI.
- Thursday 19th.  
JULY. Completed the house and Census area and departed for the HORAIE Area at 1350. Arrived HORAIE at 1700 and established camp. Spoke to the Village Headmen and told them to start coming in for the 'Sing-sing' tomorrow. Night at HORAIE.
- Friday 20th.  
JULY. Broke camp at 0700 and departed for KUPIAGO. Arrived Station at 1100 hours.

END OF PATROL.

The writer spent a week camp at the TSUAGA Clan area during the Patrol in order to study the people's Anthropological and Agricultural set up. Below is the Diary for this week.

- Friday 1st.  
JUNE. Sent Cargo off during the morning together with two Police to establish camp. Left Station at 1400 and walked to the TSUAGA area to gather information, for Assignments. Night at TINGURURU.
- Sat. 2nd.  
JUNE. Left camp and walked around inspecting and mapping gardens. Returned camp at 1200 and spent the afternoon speaking with the people and doing the map of the gardens. Night at TINGURURU.
- Sunday 3rd.  
JUNE. Left camp and walked around the Clan boundaries taking bearings and rough measurements to find the area of their land holding. Returned to camp at 1400. Spent the afternoon doing the map. Night at TINGURURU.
- Monday 4th.  
JUNE. Spent the day taking a gensalogy of the TSUAGA Group. Night at TINGURURU.
- Tuesday 5th.  
JUNE. Checked yesterday's work and started compiling the charts. Went around to check on the gardens during the afternoon. Night at TINGURURU.
- Wed. 6th.  
JUNE. Broke camp and returned to the Station during the morning.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was conducted in the area known as the TUMBUDU River Valley although it extended down into the NAUWE Valley which is drained by the YAUENENA RIVER. The Valleys lie in a North-Westly, South-Eastly direction with the TUMBUDU and other Rivers generally flowing in a North-Westly direction to join up with the STRICKLAND River. The rivers flow through Limestone country and often originate from underground sources. In the Dry Season (about two months of the year judging on the present rainfall figures) the NAUWE Valley suffers from a lack of surface water with a result that there is very little drinking water in the whole of the Valley.

The Muller Range is the main mountain system in the area and goes to form the southern boundary together with the Papuan-New Guinea Border. The Range dividing the Kopiago Basin and the Taubudu Valley forms the northern boundary of what will now be the TUMBUDU Census Division.

The whole of the Census Division is very broken with Limestone mountains and outcrops and deep Gorges in the Valley floor. There are numerous sink holes throughout the area and the Patrol appeared to be either walking into or climbing out of one of these. There is very little top soil due mainly to the existing topography and the high rainfall. With the poor soil one finds a low standard of Sweet Potato Crops. The size and production of crops is very small which could also be attributed to the fact that the people harvest after only four months of having planted the crops.

The Patrol camps ranged between approximately 6,000 feet above sea level at the PORONI Camp and 1,300 feet on the STRICKLAND River, with the majority of camps being somewhere between these two extremes.

This was an Initial Census, and in the BATANE Area at WAGIA, and in the ARUNI, NANGWA, HAIWI, RONE, KUNAI, and WAKUNI Areas, their first real visit by a Patrol, although a number of Patrols had passed through their areas prior to this Patrol. The estimated population of the area is around 2,000 with the Census having seen and recorded approximately 1,800 names.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General.

✓ The Native situation in the area patrolled was very good. The people showed interest in the Patrols movements and at a number of Camp Sites the people had already gathered to help with the establishing of camp and to sell food to the Patrol. The attendance by the men and women in helping to build the Rest Houses and other buildings during the Patrol was also very good.

The people had no fears about coming up to see and help the Patrol and this can be attributed to the fact that most of the people have seen Patrols passing through the areas during the past year and that a number of the Groups had already had contact with Mr. D. Permezel's Patrol of the TUMBUDU Area last year when he did a name count and a population estimate. Most of the male population had also been to the Station to offer help with the airstrip construction or to receive medical attention.

There have been no major disputes or fighting since the Station has been established and the various Groups seem to be on very friendly terms with each other. The writer was approached a couple of times with ~~complaints~~ complaints that compensation for killings had not been properly settled. On these occasions the parties seemed to treat the whole thing as a business matter and there was no open hostility between them. They were told to gather those concerned and to come to the Station where they could settle the matter under the supervision of either myself or Mr. Permezel. There were a couple of other disputes as to the ownership of Pandanus Trees but these were settled by the people themselves under the supervision of the Patrol.

The Patrol stayed in each area at least two days the usual being three days in order to ensure a good attendance by the people for the Census, and to establish Rest House sites at certain points throughout the area. As can be seen by the number of names taken, the attendance was very good, although a number of the



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people had to be sent for a couple of times before they came to put their names down. During the Census, where a Group did not have an elected Village Headman, they were asked to elect one of their members to act as spokesman on their behalf.

While down at the STRICKLAND River Bridge the Patrol was visited by members of the LUANA Group who are KORA Speaking People belonging to Oksapmin Patrol Post in the TELEFOMIN Sub District and the YOKANAM Group who are DUNA's living five hours walk away over the Range to the East of the Bridge site. Both Groups welcomed the Patrol and brought food down to be sold. None of the men were armed and the women of the LUANA Group accompanied their men with Sweet Potato.

During this time the Patrol from Oksapmin arrived to join up with our Patrol in order to examine the Bridge and to discuss the possibilities of either a Patrol from Kopiago going through to Oksapmin or visa versa. This was not possible at that time due to the writer having to complete the Rest House site at IRIRI in the ARUNI Area.

No instructions were given to the locals, with the exception of the KUNAI and WAKUNI Groups, due to the fact that they were being encouraged to come up to the Station to help with the completion of the Airstrip. The KUNAI and WAKUNI Groups were told to try and improve their walking tracks and log bridges to improve local communications and the walking time of future Patrols.

Members of the YAERU Groups, who live over the Range to the W.S.W. of the ARUNI Area, came up to visit the Patrol at IRIRI during the first half of the Patrol. Names were taken of the men and their wives, the attendance by the Group totalling 38 people. They said there were still a number of the Group who had not come and the writer said that a Patrol would visit their area at a later date to do a proper Census of the Group.

It was also learned from some of the YAERU Group that there was another Group three days further on down the Strickland who had not been contacted. The Group is called the POGAIA Group and they are made up of four lines, YUFELA, AGATE, WATANGO and KUTUTU. As far as can be found out from enquires the language is called POGAIA and the lines are as stated above. There are more of the POGAIA speaking groups further South but these are not contacted by the members of the YAERU Group. The POGAIA Groups are compared to the four lines of the NAUWE VALLEY in population thus they number about 600 to 700 people. This estimate has only been gathered from conversations with members of the YAERU Group and could be quite wrong. It is also estimated that the walking time to the POGAIA Area is four to five days from the ARUNI Area.

Village Officials.

During the Patrol two appointments, to the position of 'Tul-tul' were made on a probationary basis. These appointments were made at HAGINI and BATANE and the Village Headmen appointed on probation are PAMI-PIRU and YOTE-KUNDU respectively. The responsibility of the positions was explained to the men and their Groups and they were also told that if they were unsatisfactory during their probationary period and were failed to be recommended a second then they would forego the appointment.

As stated above all Groups who did not have any Village Headman were asked to elect a leader and these Headmen were recorded as being the local Headmen of their respective Groups. In the DUNA Society there are no Group or Clan leaders as is found in some other societies and this resulted in some of the Groups not being keen to elect a leader. On these occasions after the writer had explained the duties and advantages of having an Official Headman the Groups were co-operative and they were happy to elect themselves a leader.

It is recommended that on a follow up Patrol of the area that the Headmen of the HUGUNI, RORE and ARUNI Groups be considered for appointment on a probationary basis as Village Officials.

Rest Houses.

While in the area the Patrol erected Three Rest Houses with houses for the Police and Cargo Boys and an area cleared for future Censusing. These were built at HAGINI, HAUWINDA and ARUNI as shown on the accompanying map.

Police quarters and houses for the Cargo Boys together with an area cleared for a Rest House and an area for Censusing were also built at PORONI



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Rest Houses.cont.

and PONGARAIA. Other than these and the original Rest House at PONGARAIA there are no other Rest Houses in the area.

Thus in the TUMBUDU Census Division there are the following Rest House sites together with the other buildings.

PONGARAIA ...	Rest House ....	Police Quarters .....	Houses for Cargo Boys.
HAWWINDA ....	Rest House ....	Police Quarters .....	None as yet.
PORONI .....	None .....	Police Quarters .....	House for Cargo Boys.
ARUNI .....	Rest House ....	Police Quarters .....	House for Cargo Boys.
HAGINI .....	Rest House ....	Police Quarters .....	Houses for Cargo Boys.

Tracks and Walking Times.

There are no improved tracks or vehicular roads in the Census Division or the Sub District. It is recommended that further investigations be carried out to see if it is possible for a graded walking track to be surveyed and cut up through the HAGINI Area, and then to be continued up along the northern side of the TUMBUDU River as far as the NOKANI Area, where it can cut across to KERABO to join up with the proposed road from KOROBA.

The Topography of the area looks to be suitable for a graded walking track to start with, and later it could be widened for vehicular traffic. Of course proper investigation would have to be carried out to see if this was the most suitable route to be had for a road to KOROBA. At present it looks to be by far the best and has the advantages of passing through the most populated areas of the Basin and the TUMBUDU River area.

Tracks throughout the area are poor. This is due both to the lack of population and the topography but this can be improved beyond sight with a little grading and clearing. With such improvements the majority of walking times would be halved between camps. The only attempts during this Patrol to show the people how the roads are to be improved were at PONGARAIA, where a small section of track was cut and regraded, and at the KUNAI and WAKUNI Areas, where the people were instructed to work at improving the tracks. No other attempts were made to get the people to work at clearing their tracks as all labour was encouraged to come and help with the completion of the Airstrip.

Listed below are the approximate walking times between the camps for the Patrol.

Station at KOPIAGO	to WABI (HAGINI Area.)	.....	4 hours.
WABI	to PONGARAIA (BATANE Area.)	.....	4 "
PONGARAIA	to WAGIA (BATANE Area.)	.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
WAGIA	to HAWWINDA Area. (LIWAIANOMA)	.....	3 "
LIWAIANOMA	to KURIKURI (NOKANI Area.)	.....	3 "
KURIKURI	to PONGARAIA (BATANE Area.)	.....	2 "
PONGARAIA	to HAREKE Area.	.....	5 "
HAREKE	to YAKUNI Area.	.....	2 "
YAKUNI	to PORONI (HUGUNI Area.)	.....	1 hour.
PORONI	to TAIABI (HAGINI Area.)	.....	4 "
TAIABI	to HORALE (RORE Area.)	.....	2 "
HORALE	to YANGENDA (NANGWA-HAWWI Areas.)	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
YANGENDA	to IRIPI (ARUNI Area.)	.....	1 "
IRIPI	to TAIABI (HAGINI Area.)	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
TAIABI	to Station at KOPIAGO.	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Station at KOPIAGO	to NGUPERE (KUNAI Area.)	.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
AGUPERE	to YAGIMU (WAKUNI Area.)	.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
YAGIMU	to BARAIKAGO (LUANAE Area. KORA's)	.....	6 "
PUGALI	to PINAGU (ARUNI Area at Strickland.)	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
PINAGU	to IRIPI (ARUNI Area.)	.....	5 "
IRIPI	to HORALE (RORE Area.)	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
HORALE	to Station at KOPIAGO.	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "



Census.

As stated above most of the Census Division had already been patrolled since the opening of the Station and the majority of people had had contact with these patrols. During this Patrol an Initial Census was taken in the area and it appears that attendance, while naturally not a hundred per cent, was very good. The total number of people who attended the Census was 1862 out of the estimated population of 2,200. Thus it is estimated that the names and ages of 84 per cent of the population have been recorded.

The Labour Potential of the TUMBUDU Census Division is 560 with the male population being 993. This is broken into 620 male adults and 373 male children. There are 59 pregnancies in the Census Division out of a possible 498 women of child bearing age. The total female population is 869 being broken up into 532 adult females and 337 female children.

In the Census Division the population per square mile is 18. This is further broken up into three sections these being The Nauwa Valley, the Lower Tumbudu and the Upper Tumbudu; the population per square mile for these being 15, 7, and 19 respectively. As can be seen from these figures the main population area is the Upper Tumbudu.

The Patrol also contacted two other lines and a rough Census was taken of one of these. The Census was done for the YAERU Group and is included in the Census figures. As only a section of the Group came to see the Patrol at IRIPI it is not really a proper Census and will have to be done again when a Patrol visits their own area. The other Group was the YOKANA Group but no names were taken of this line as only five men came to visit the Patrol while we were camped down on the Strickland River.

The Patrol visited, and made camps at, all the Group areas of the Census Division with the exception of the YAERU Area. The main Groups were the ROBE, HAREKE, BATANE and HAGINI who had a population of 265, 230, 226 and 181 respectively. The smallest Groups were the KUNAI and WAKUNI Groups of the Lower Tumbudu having a population of 22 and 21 respectively.

Attendance was very good by all Groups although some persons of every Group had to be sent for a couple of times before coming up. The reasons why these people did not come up in the first instance seems to be that some had up to two hours walk to get to the Patrols camp and that some were not interested in taking the time to visit the Patrol. On these occasions no action was taken against those who failed to come up but they were instructed that in future it is compulsory to come up for Census.

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CONCLUSION.

During the Patrol the writer spent a week at the TSUAGA Clan area gathering material for the Geography and Anthropology Assignments. This is included in a separate diary at the end of the main patrol diary for this report. Some of the information gathered is also included in the Anthropological and Agricultural sections of the report.

Co operation by the Group was very good considering the short time they have been in contact with the Administration. I think a good deal of the credit can go to the fact that the Village Official, IPARI, has had a trip to Hagen and has had close contact with the Station while he was employed as a Cargo Boy during the construction of the Airstrip. He is very keen about helping our work on the Station as he has seen the benefits resulting from the Stations at Hagen, Tati and Koroba.

The writer was camped at TINGUGURU over a period of five days and spent the time inspecting and measuring gardens together with studying the Anthropological set up of the Clan.

All Groups living along the Papuan-New Guinea Border were either Censused or told that they were in the Koroba Sub District. It was explained that due to the amount of work entailed each Sub District, namely KOROKA and KOPIAGO, had their own areas and boundaries in which to work. Thus they would have to wait for a Patrol from Koroba to be Censused.



Conclusion cont.

A copy of the map, together with Group boundaries and a suggested working Border, have been sent to the Officer In Charge of KOROEA Sub District. The Officer, Mr. M. Haywood, has since visited the KUPIAGO Station and has discussed the matter with Mr. C. Permezel, and both are in agreement with the present arrangement.

The whole of the area needs a lot more patrolling before any major improvements can be undertaken. The people are still very shy of the Administration and they need regular contact in order to build up their confidence. The completion of the Airstrip and the payment of those helping with the work has done a lot in winning the people's confidence but these living some hours from the Station cannot see how the Station or Airstrip can really help them. It must be explained and shown to them that the Station will be a help to everyone and not just those living around it.

It is suggested that with future patrols, efforts should be made for a Medical Assistant or an Agricultural Officer to accompany them. This way a lot of the YAWS and Tropical Ulcers, which are rife in the area, could be cleaned up, and more information, as to the economic potential and the methods needed to improve existing crops, could be obtained, and advice given to the people.

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AGRICULTURE.

APPENDIX A.

During the Patrol the writer also did a study of the Land Use of the TSUAGA Clan area which is applicable to other Clans of the Basin, and similar to most of the Sub District with the exception that many other areas have not as many opportunities as the Basin areas in regards to economic crops and good garden land.

A great deal of the area patrolled is made up of Mid Mountain Forests and areas of Secondary Growth. In the Basin and a few other isolated areas the growth is made up of Pit-pit and Kunai Grass with the ground being very wet and swampy. There are small stands of Hoop Pine throughout the area which appear to have been planted by the people many years ago. I do not think they are a natural growth as there are few to be found in the bush areas. There are also scattered Casarina Trees in the area but they are not as plentiful here as in the Wabag Sub District or other areas of the highlands.

The soil in these gardens of the Basin is a little better than that found in other areas of the area Patrolled. The Humus content of the soil is still very shallow but it is twice as much as is found in other areas of the Sub District. Most of the soil found consists of a Grey Loam changing gradually to a Sandy Red Clay.

The Clan is the land holding unit and the governing body which decides on the acquisition and disposition of all land under their control. The Clans are patrilineal and inheritance is from father to son, where a son on his father's death inherits all rights to the use of the family gardens. Although he has claims to this land it is only usefactory and not ownership. The TSUAGA Clan is the only governing body and the Lineages do not have any homogeneous sections of ground which they themselves control, as is the case with some of the larger groups of the area.

The agriculture of the area is purely a subsistence agriculture and there are no cash crops within the Sub District. The other ~~areas~~ vegetables, apart from Kau-kau and the hunting, gives the people the variation needed to make up the proper diet although the Kau-kau provides the bulk of their diet. The return per acre for the Kau-kau is not good and this could be attributed to the poor quality of the soil and the short period between planting and harvesting, this being only four months.

The prospects for Cash crops at a latter date do not appear particularly good at the present time. The soil is very poor and there isn't much of it. If the country isn't limestone it is inundated by swamp. I would say that subsistence crops will have to be the main form of agriculture for a good many years unless something other than Coffee is found to be suitable for the area.

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At all Census points throughout the Patrol the people were inspected for sickness and given medical treatment where necessary. In a number of cases people had to be sent to the Station for proper treatment and hospitalization. It was necessary to send the Village Officials with those sent to the Station for treatment in order to ensure that they came. When those living around the Station and in other parts of the area patrolled, saw that women and children, as well as their husbands, were coming in for treatment, they started coming in of their own accord.

During the first half of the Patrol we were accompanied by an Native Medical Orderly who was kept very busy (~~inconsistently~~) due to the amount of sickness amongst the people. The most common trouble being Tropical Ulcers and Yaws, with such others as Malaria, Dysentery, and Leprosy, being found in the area. There was no orderly accompanying the patrol during its latter half although all those Censused were checked by the writer and either given treatment or sent to the Station.

There are no Aid Posts as yet in the area and it is suggested that at least one be established in the near future. The two places where the Aid Post is most needed are either PONGARAIA or TAIANI. These two spots are the main population centers and it would mean that most of the TUMBUDU population would be in two to three hours walking time of the Aid Posts. There are at present five boys from the KOPLAGO area in at Hagen training as medical orderlies but these lads will not be ready for at least a year or two.

It was previously suggested that regular visits could be made to the Station by P.H.D. staff from Mount Hagen but as yet this has not been done. It is also hoped that a European Medical Assistant will be made available for future Patrols around the KOPLAGO area.

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Missions and Education.

Appendix C.

There are no Missions within the TUMBUDU Census Division. The whole of the area is still Restricted Area. At KEREBO about one and a half miles south of the Border there is one Mission Station and one Linguistic Group but both of these belong to the KORORA Sub District.

There are also no educational facilities in the area patrolled. It will be at least another seven months before the area is de-restricted and until then they people will have no Mission Groups or Educational facilities.

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ANTHROPOLOGY.

APPENDIX D.

The Group studied was the TSUAGA Clan, who live in the Koplago Basin about a mile and a half to the Southeast of the Station. The total population of the Group is 36, this being broken up into 12 adult males, 10 adult females, 11 male children and 3 female children.

It appears that the whole of the DUNA Speaking Groups are basically Patrilineal in descent and this is most certainly the case with the TSUAGA Clan. With regards to Residence there are three patterns which are common. The first, also being the most common, is that a man may live in his father's settlement the whole of his life. The second is that a man may go and live in his mother's settlement for the whole span of his life after reaching manhood or as a boy. (the latter is usually the most common cause for a man going over to his mother's line to live.) The third is that a man may go and live in his wife's settlement after marriage.

A fourth pattern also exists in the TSUAGA Clan, although it is by no means common amongst the other Groups of the area (as far as we have seen to date) This is that a man may go and live with the settlement that his sister has married into.

Those who are classed as belonging to either the first or second pattern are also full members of either their mother's or father's clans and appear to exercise all the rights of a full Clan member. A man who is classed in the third pattern does not become a full Clan member, although any male children have full Clan rights, and whilst he is given garden land he would not share in any payments to the Clan for the purchase of any of their land. (His male children, if any, would be entitled to a share.)

With inheritance there are again three patterns where a man can claim the ownership (on a communal basis only) of land. A man can claim land in either his mother's or father's settlement and thirdly in his grandfather's area, or his TUMBUNA's area. Thus a man may claim a share of any payment for land in any of the three areas above even though he may not be living in any of them.

Thus the area is basically Patrilineal in both descent and residence, with all inheritance being through the male lines.

The widest exogamous group in the area is the Clan. All spouses come from other groups within the area with most of the marriages occurring between groups living up to four hours away. Although it is from these groups that spouses are usually bought some marry women from groups up as far as two days walk away.

Thus many of the people can claim full ties with other Clans of the area, and of the Sub District and even into the HURI speaking area, to which they are linked by former marriages. That is by their father's ties, mother's ties and their grandfather's ties.

Most of this information was gathered from the TSUAGA Clan and may vary a little in some of the other Clans of the area or Sub District. Even so the patterns of descent and residence, while not being found in all Groups, are the basic patterns of the DUNA Speaking people.

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POLICE.

Appendix E.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3692	Const. I st.C.	WAIWAI.	A most competent N.C.O. Worked well and had good control of the other constables during the Patrol.
8799	Const.	KAGARE	Joined the patrol after three weeks. Worked well and proved to be a good constable. Conduct good.
8943	"	DIDUA	An excellent Constable. Worked well throughout the Patrol. Conduct very good.
9452	"	GURUNGUN	A good constable. Conduct good.
9882	"	ULIN	A little inexperienced with a tendency to be rather lazy. Conduct good.
10623	"	KARAIBA	Inexperienced but a keen learner. Joined the Patrol after three weeks and was quite satisfactory throughout the Patrol. Tends to be a little easy going but improved during the Patrol. Conduct Good.
10644	"	MASUL	A keen young constable. Tends to be a little slovenly but worked well. Conduct good.

Second half of the Patrol. As shown in Diary.

7720	"	IORE	A very good constable and possible N.C.O. material. Showed good leadership throughout the Patrol. Conduct very good.
8020	"	SAELAS	A good constable. Worked well during the Patrol. Conduct good.
8528	"	AFA	An excellent constable. Worked very well during the Patrol. Conduct very good.
8784	"	KOIVI	A good constable. Worked well throughout the Patrol. Conduct very good.

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MAP.

APPENDIX F.

During the Patrol the writer took sightings at all camps in order to establish their positions in regards to the Papuan New Guinea Border. The two points which were used as Trig. Points were at KURIKURI and KERABO and it was from these two points that the writer started. These points were established and had been already fixed by Mr. N. Desailly, A.D.O. during one of his Patrols from Koroba in the earlier half of this year.

Mr. Desailly had a proper fix taken of the Koroba Airstrip and from this he worked up the TUMBUDU Valley as far as KERABO and KURIKURI with a Range Finder and Compass closings. He states that his Border fix at this point is correct to about half a mile to a mile from these two points.

The writer took closes on these two points from other points in the area thereby fixing a third point and in this way worked down the TUMBUDU Valley doing Triangular closes. Due to the Compass having a bubble and being inclined to give a different back bearing to that of the forward reading it is estimated that the points in the map are correct to half a mile to a mile of the Border.

The scale is two miles to the inch and the Border was taken on a bearing of  $285^{\circ}$  and  $105^{\circ}$  from a point just north of the joining of the AUNI Creek and the TASE River, between KURIKURI and KERABO.

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# tion Register

Area Patrolled.....Tumbudu CENSUS DIVISION.

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
										10	56	15	46	3	46	1.5	28	39	64	50	181
										2	36	7	30	1	30	1.2	21	20	42	32	115
										10	25	12	23	3	23	2.5	24	33	32	31	120
										8	18	7	16	1	16	3	20	14	21	21	76
										17	75	15	67	6	67	1.5	44	33	81	68	226
										28	50	6	67	5	67	2.2	55	43	61	71	280
										1	10	1	10	1	10	2	2	8	11	11	32
										11	45	3	40	5	40	1.8	25	24	51	42	142
										24	91	11	71	3	71	2.4	60	39	95	71	265
										10	54	20	36	3	36	3	27	28	39	38	132
										12	30	6	26	8	26	2	23	15	32	26	96
										13	61	10	45	17	45	1.3	31	25	62	48	166
										3	5	1	5	-	5	2	5	5	5	7	22
										3	7	3	5	1	5	2	4	5	7	5	21
										2	17	3	11	2	11	1.2	4	6	17	11	38
<u>TOTAL:</u>										156	560	120	498	57	498		373	337	620	532	1862





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Duplicate of  
Auwe*

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. KOPIAGO No.2 of 1962-63.

Patrol Conducted by D.F. Pernezel, a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled AUWE and PORE Valleys.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

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

Natives 1 Interpreter, 1 N.M.O., 26 Carriers.

Duration—From 3./8./1962 to 29./8./1962

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10./1961 Auwo & Pore  
2/1962 Auwe

Medical —/—/19—

Map Reference Wabag Fournal.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Consolidation.
  2. Initial Census.
  3. Construct Rest Houses.

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.I. Trust Fund ... ..



67-14-5

8th March, 1963.

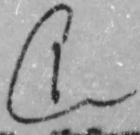
The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1962-63 - KOPIAGO

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The delay in acknowledging the Report is regretted. The Report reveals a very satisfactory situation in the area visited, when it is taken into consideration the little contact they have had. Action will be taken to supply the insignia requested.

I am very favourably impressed with the work that Mr Formezel has done. Consolidation work can become very trying and he has obviously been patient.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.



RSB/CAB.

WHD 368



District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HACEN.

4th November, 1962.

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

KOPIAGO PATROL No. 2 of 1962/63.

AUWE AND PORE VALLEYS

MR. D.F. PERMEZEL A/A.D.O.

The report shows a very satisfactory native situation in the valleys which have had so few visits. No doubt the next visit to Patase and Karimambo will find the people in a better frame of mind, willing to accept the inevitable.

The behaviour of the natives at Aiyagori in the Patrolling Officer's absence is unfortunate but sometimes happens when only one Officer is available for this type of patrol and he is obliged to leave camp on occasions. It appears that Parapa was trying to force through a death compensatory settlement under the protection of the patrol and no doubt because of this protection tried to use it as a bargaining point. It is a matter to be kept in mind that the hangers-on to a patrol are not using it for their own purpose.

I don't doubt that the census will exceed 2,000 on the second or third count. The present figures are rather disproportionate as is to be expected on initial census.

Headquarters will be requested to supply 25 each Luluai and Tul Tul Badges. Please make application for appointment of Village Officials under separate cover.

The construction of resthouses throughout the area will be a great aid to Administration as will the clearing of the walking tracks.

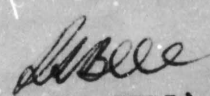
A neat and well written report of a patrol well done. Camping Allowance Claims are passed for payment.

(R.S. BELL)  
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU PAPUA.

The abovementioned report in duplicate attached.

Would you please forward direct to the Assistant District Officer, Lake Koplago, 25 each Tul Tul and Luluai's Badges.

  
(R.S. BELL)  
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File: 67/3.

Patrol Post,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

15th November, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No.2  
of 1962-63. - D.F. Permezel a/A.D.O.

find  
Forwarded herewith please three copies of the  
above-mentioned Patrol Report. Additional copies of appendices  
are also attached.

In the matter of Village Official appointments, I  
would be pleased if a number of Luluai and Tultul badges could be  
obtained and forwarded to this office for issue in this area.

Claim for camping allowance is forwarded for  
certification.

  
(D.F. Permezel)  
A/Assistant District Officer



**LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No.2  
of 1962-63.**

**District of:** Western Highlands.  
**Conducted by:** D.F. Fermezel. A.D.O.  
**Area Patrolled:** AUWE and PORE valleys.  
**Duration:** From 3/8/62 - 29/8/62.  
**No. of Days:** 27.

- Objects of Patrol:**
1. Consolidation of Administration influence.
  2. Initial Census.
  3. Construction of Rest Houses.



DIARY.

1962.

Friday, August 3rd.

Patrol departed Lake KOPIAGO station 1000 hrs with six police and twenty-six carriers, one interpreter and an N.M.O. Proceeded south through marsh and forest to AWETA Creek, four hour's walk. Patrol rested here, then climbed the range at south end of the KOPIAGO basin to arrive at PAGA 1530 hrs. Tent camp set up.

Saturday, Aug. 4th.

Patrol at PAGA. Selected rest house site one mile to the south of the campsite. This area cleared and work begun on the construction of rest house. Arrangements made for the census of the AIYENE group Sunday. Patrol visited by headmen of the neighbouring HEMBE, BATANE, and WANGA groups.

Sunday, Aug. 5th.

Conducted the initial census of the AIYENE group at PAGA. This completed at midday. Further work on the construction of rest house during afternoon until halted by heavy rain.

Monday, Aug. 6th./Tuesday, Aug. 7th.

Patrol police and carriers with the assistance of AIYENE group natives engaged in the construction of rest house.

Wednesday, AUG. 8th.

Two patrol police left at PAGA to supervise completion of rest house. Main patrol party departed PAGA 0800 hrs. Walked for three hours over a succession of spurs and ridges to arrive at YAUWAPI, centre of the HEMBE group. Set up camp and advised people to prepare for census.

Thursday, Aug. 9th.

Patrol at YAUWAPI. A site for a rest house selected and cleared and the construction of the building begun by the patrol.

Friday, Aug. 10th.

Census of the HEMBE group carried out. Completed mid-afternoon. Further work on rest house.

Sat. 11th/Sun. 12th. Aug.

Patrol at YAUWAPI engaged with the construction of rest house. Mr. M. Haywood, A.D.O. KOROBA, arrived YAUWAPI 1500 hrs Sunday from KERABO. Remained overnight at YAUWAPI for discussions with the writer on Sub-District boundaries.

Mon. Aug. 13th.

Mr. Haywood and his patrol departed 0800 hrs for AIYAGORI, en route to KOROBA. Writer remained at YAUWAPI to complete rest house.

Tues. Aug. 14th.



Tues. Aug. 14th.

Patrol departed YAUWAPI 0800 hrs. Proceeded south to KEWE group, first crossing AUWE Creek. Camp made in garden area known as TATASE at 0900 hrs. Patrol contacted a few of the people of this area and advised them to appear for census.

Wed. Aug. 15th.

Census of KEWE group conducted at campsite but a fair number of people failed to appear. From midday on the writer walked to surrounding garden areas in an effort to contact more people but with no success. Returned camp 1700 hrs.

Thurs. Aug. 16th.

Patrol remained at TATASE and attempted to contact rest of KEWE group. Walked from camp to surrounding ridges but only eight additional people contacted. Returned camp 1730 hrs in heavy rain.

Friday. Aug. 17th.

Patrol departed TATASE camp 0900 hrs after despatching a stretcher case to KOPIAGO. Continued south over KOKAIYE ridge, the boundary of the KEWE and PWIENA groups. Arrived KAKAGA 1100 hrs. Met by PWIENA headman and assembled natives. Set up camp at KAKAGA.

Sat. Aug. 18th.

Census of the PWIENA group at KAKAGA campsite throughout the morning. After midday walked to TUGU, the area of the adjoining KENAMU group and arranged with these people to appear for census Sunday. Returned KAKAGA 1520 hrs.

Sun. Aug. 19th.

Patrol left KAKAGA 0800 hrs. Proceeded to TUGU, a walk of one hour. The census of the URAPA and KENAMU groups taken at TUGU. Patrol departed here 1100 hrs and continued on to AIYAGORI rest house. Arrived 1200 hrs. Afternoon visit made to C.M.M.L. Mission station 30 min. walk to the south of AIYAGORI.

Mon. Aug. 20th.

Patrol departed AIYAGORI 0745 hrs, following track to the north above the PORE River gorge. Arrived at garden area 1130 hrs some 1000 feet above the river and made camp. The people of this area, a section of the KEWE group, all absent at time of patrol's arrival.

Tues. Aug. 21st.

Patrol encamped at KALIWI. Complete absence of natives for census. Walked over range to the main KEWE area in the AUWE valley, three hours distant, but no people sighted. Returned to camp 1600 hrs in heavy rain.

Wednesday. Aug. 22nd.

Departed campsite 0800 hrs. Descended to PORE River to make crossing and climbed far side of gorge to make camp on ridge at KARUMAMBO, 1015 hrs. No contact made with the people of this area, the KUTAGE group, but patrol visited by men of the TAUWENA group from west side of PORE River. The two small groups, ANGORA and PUNI, who adjoin the KUTAGE, appeared for census.



Thursday, Aug. 23rd.

Patrol departed KARUMAMBO 1000 hrs with no contact having been made with KUTAGE group. Descended to PORE River and after crossing climbed cliff face on west bank of river to HARUSEI, arriving 1130 hrs. Camp made here in garden area, Census of the TAUWENA group during the afternoon.

Friday, Aug. 24th.

Patrol departed HARUSEI 0745 hrs. Proceeded north above PORE river gorge. Crossed AUWE River—here called the NGAIYAPE—and arrived HARIMU in the WANGA area 1000 hrs. Camp made and census of the HANA and WANGA groups carried out during the afternoon.

Saturday, Aug. 25th.

Patrol at HARIMU. Began construction of a rest house at this camp-site. Three natives from the KEWA group, east of the PORE RIVER? APPEARED for census with the WANGA group.

Sunday, Aug. 26th.

Patrol departed HARIMU 0800 hrs leaving two police and six carriers to complete rest house and rejoin patrol two days hence. Crossed YEBIA creek, the boundary of WANGA and YURU groups, and followed bush track to HIWA, a garden area above KAGO creek. Camp set up here 1015 hrs and the census of the YURU group taken during the afternoon.

Monday, Aug. 27th.

Departed HIWA camp 0800 hrs. Crossed KAGO creek below camp-site. Climbed range to about 1200 feet above river and then descended to TILANDIDA where camp made at 1000 hrs among the HAUWINDA group. The census of this group carried out during afternoon. Two police rejoined patrol from HARIMU.

Tuesday, Aug. 28th.

Patrol at TILANDIDA camp. Began the construction of a rest house here with the assistance of the HAUWINDA people. Framework completed by late afternoon.

Wednesday, Aug. 29th.

Two police and six carriers left at TILANDIDA to complete rest house. Remainder of patrol departed 0805 hrs for return to KOPIAGO station. Proceeded west around slopes of main divide range for three hours to POGO creek. Followed this a short distance upstream and then for two hours climbed to crest of range, overlooking KOPIAGO BASIN. Descended to basin and continued on to station, arriving 1530 hrs. Patrol concluded.



### Introduction:

This patrol covered the area to the south of KOPIAGO station in the vicinity of the AUWE and PORE Rivers, one of the more populated sections of the Restricted Area administered from Lake KOPIAGO. The patrol was mainly concerned with the consolidation of Administration influence and towards this end carried out an initial population census and established rest houses at various points throughout the area. The patrol was the fourth to visit the area since the opening of Lake KOPIAGO station in mid-1961 although two of the previous patrols did not include the PORE valley. The general area which has now become the AUWE/PORE census division begins at PAGA, one day's walk from KOPIAGO station. In common with most of the KOPIAGO administrative area, it is essentially a region of steep limestone ridges interspersed with sink-holes and covered by an irregular patchwork of bushland and garden clearings. The population is relatively scattered and the groups are by no means large. The average altitude at which population is located would be five thousand feet and of the two valley systems, the AUWE contains the greater number of people, although the PORE valley is a more extensive area, beginning as it does near the border with the Southern Highlands District and stretching north to the LAGAIP River. The northern section of the valley was not however included in this patrol as this area, mainly unpopulated, would more conveniently constitute a separate patrol.

### Native Affairs:

The population of the area patrolled is entirely DUNA although to the south, in the vicinity of AIYAGORI, the people begin to merge with the HURI speaking groups of the Southern Highlands District. Groups living north of TATASE refer to the area between the KEWE and AIYE groups as 'tinimanda' which literally means 'the land in between', that is between the HURI and DUNA peoples. The groups resident in this particular area, although essentially of DUNA type, show marks of HURI influence. The area has seen a number of patrols during the past two years and even prior to this had been visited from KOROBA on one or two occasions. The people have therefore had a reasonable amount of contact with patrols and are well aware of the presence of the Administration, at both KOROBA and Lake KOPIAGO. A number of men from many of the groups have, for the past twelve months, been assisting with the construction of the airstrip and station at Lake KOPIAGO and this in particular has helped with the familiarization process. The patrol was, therefore, well received by most groups the only exception to this being the two occasions when the patrol had some difficulty in carrying out a full census check. This occurred firstly at TATASE where quite a number of people of the KEWE group made a special point of avoiding the census by departing their area just prior or immediately after the patrol's arrival. This seemed unusual in view of the fact that a very good attendance had been encountered at YAUWAPI where the neighbouring HEMBE group had assembled. And later too the nearby PWIENA group at KAKAGA was to assemble in force for the census. The only reason evident for the non-appearance of some of the KEWE group seemed to lay in the fact that the headman himself had declined to meet the patrol and others had been encouraged to do likewise. The patrol spent additional time in this area in the hope that contact would be made with the remainder of the group but this was not to be the case. Again, at KARUMAMBO, on the far side of the PORE River, no contact was made with any members of the KUTAGE group even though the patrol was encamped amid their main garden area. But the two small adjoining groups, the ANGORA and PUNI, made an appearance at



KARUMAMBO and were censused. They did not, however, admit to having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the KUTAGE people. Elsewhere, the population assisted the patrol whenever required to do so and at the same time took advantage of the opportunity to obtain salt and trade items from the patrol in exchange for native foods.

The area is by and large a poor one, with the resultant effect on native life and culture. There is not a great deal of intercourse between groups or even between the members of a group. Family groups are self-sufficient units and remain fairly independent of one another. It is not unusual to find one small homestead deep in the bush and then to walk for another hour before finding any other signs of habitation. This is more particularly the case as the population begins to thin out north along the PORE valley. A feature of materially poor native societies is often the number of child brides to be found within these societies and the groups censused by this patrol proved to be no exception to this. A number of child brides, aged from ten to twelve years, appeared with their husbands at census. These latter were usually men of a fair age. The reason for these early marriages can more than likely be attributed to impatience for the bride price on the part of the parents. The people themselves explain it differently, saying that the matches are always based on mutual attraction and the husband has contracted an early marriage in order to forestall other suitors. Immediately the bride payment has been made to the girl's parents, she takes up residence with her husband's family but may not actually co-habitate with the husband until puberty has been reached. In any case, after any sort of marriage, it is customary for the husband to refrain from normal marital relations with his wife for a period of one year immediately after marriage. Another factor which became apparent in the course of the census was the apparent lack of concern shown when a wife broke up a marriage by leaving her husband and returning to her home group. Such an occurrence was usually peacefully resolved by the parents of the wife making a return of the bride payment. No great restrictions are placed on the selection of marriage partners. Any two people may marry provided they are not within the second degree of consanguinity. As this seems to be the only limitation, the groups are not therefore exogamous.

Land, although agriculturally poor, is nonetheless plentiful in so far as most groups are concerned and it is not a cause of dispute or friction. Group land boundaries are for the most part well defined and are usually identifiable as prominent natural features. In the case of a number of groups, these boundaries were recorded in the village books, for what the information may be worth. As with the whole of the KOPIAGO administrative area, the people of this area have not as yet shown any inclination towards bringing forward their disputes or grievances for settlement or arbitration by patrols. This patrol was not therefore approached on any occasion to act in this capacity and except for one instance, found no cause to intervene in local affairs of such nature. The one incident with which the patrol was concerned took place at AIYAGORI, a rest house site just within the KOROBA Sub-District where the patrol had camped before turning down into the PORE valley. Here, a disturbance broke out between local natives and several men of the HEMBE group who had accompanied the patrol to AIYAGORI. Among these latter was headman PARAPA of HEMBE whose purpose in visiting AIYAGORI had been to claim a death compensation payment in respect of a brother who had some time before been killed by natives of an AIYAGORI group. A dispute developed between the parties concerned and a crowd of about one hundred AIYAGORI natives assembled and began to behave in a threatening manner. Attempts by patrol police to break up the affair were at



first unsuccessful as at the time the writer was absent from the scene, being on a call to a mission station some half mile to the south of AIYAGORI. Const. AGORANTA, in charge of the patrol police, discharged three shots into the air for the purpose of attracting the writer's attention and to summon him back to camp. This also had the effect of dispersing the natives from the rest house area. The writer returned to the camp to find that all of the local natives involved in the disturbance has disappeared and although there had been quite a bit of scuffling, that no-one had suffered anything but minor injury. One AIYAGORI native was subsequently charged with having assaulted headman PARAPA, was convicted and sentenced to two months imprisonment at KOROBA.

Census:

The patrol began the census with the AIYENE group at PAGA, a group which has a common boundary at AWETA Creek with the PERAGOI group of the KOPIAGO basin. The patrol moved south through the AUWE area to the vicinity of the border and then turned north back along the PORE River, completing the patrol with the census of HAUWINDA group at TILANDIDA. The population was listed by group name and the census recorded in village books of the old type. A previous patrol last year had carried out a rough name-take, listing names of adult men and this record provided a useful basis for the census proper. At most places the people responded well to the business of census taking and showed no apprehension at having their names recorded although women and children, most of them making their first appearance before a patrol, showed some reticence. The presence of the latter often gave rise to embarrassment on the part of the males, many of whom were decidedly uncomfortable about appearing for the census in company with their female relatives. Of all the groups, only the KEWE and KUTAGE failed to co-operate fully in the matter of census but later patrols should have no great difficulty in completing the record. The KEWE group is resident in both the AUWE and PORE valleys being on both sides of the divide range. Especially with regard to the people in the latter area, quite a few more names should be recorded by the next patrol. The same thing applies to the KUTAGE group, also in the PORE valley, no members of which appeared for census. This is the main group resident at what will be the regular census point and its name has been taken for the general population which in the present census book is represented only by the two very small FUNI and ANGORA groups.

The WANGA is another group living on both sides of the divide range and of the two camp-sites available, the one at HARIMU in the PORE valley is the more convenient for census purposes. Of the KEWA group which occupies land above the PORE-LOGAIYU junction, there are apparently only three surviving families and these were included in the census of the WANGA group at HARIMU. Although actually living closer to the YURU group, these few people preferred not to be included with the YURU by reason of a long-standing enmity between the two groups. The most southern point reached by the patrol with regard to census taking was TUGU, where the URAPA and KENAMU groups were recorded. These two are sections of larger groups which reside at TANGI in the upper Tumbudu Valley of the KOROBA Sub-District. The groups further to the south of this point which are those in the AIYAGORI locality, had been previously censused by a patrol from KOROBA Sub-District and are therefore considered as being within that Sub-District for as yet no decisive border fix has been made for this area. In the meantime, for census and administrative purposes, YARU Creek, just south of TUGU, has been taken as the southern limit of the KOPIAGO administrative area. This would be approximately one hour's walk from AIYAGORI and would be somewhere in the general vicinity of the true boundary.



The final census total of 1,546 persons was somewhat short of the expected figure as estimates of the population had been in excess of 2,000. The present ratio of children to adults would indicate that there are still many outstanding names and the next patrol may increase the overall total by several hundreds. The census break-up shows a total of 835 males and 711 females and taken further the figures are 326 female children, 278 female children, 509 male adults and 433 female adults. The adult labour potential is calculated at 439 males and 366 females.


Village Officials:

There are as yet no appointed village officials for this area but in most groups some native has assumed the position of headman and has thereby acquired some standing in the group. These headmen, a number of whom have made fairly regular visits to KOPIAGO station during the past twelve months, are now showing increasing interest in the ways of the Administration. During the course of the patrol they usually proved willing to render assistance once it became clear to them just what was required. It is thought that the time is now appropriate to begin with the appointment of village officials for this area, with the issue of two or three badges to start with. The most likely contenders for appointment as Tultuls or Luluais would be KARANBO of AIYENE, PARAPA of HEMBE, and RANGA of WANGA. These three are headmen of their respective groups and these appointments would provide a convenient coverage of the area until such time as other village officials are designated.

Rest Houses and Tracks:

The construction of rest houses was an important part of the patrol's activity for apart from their obvious usefulness to patrol's, they at the same time appear to the population as tangible evidence of the Administration's influence in a new area. The patrol undertook the building of rest houses at PAGA, YAUWAPI, HARINU and at TILANDIDA, all of which are convenient census points for use by future patrols. At YAUWAPI and HARINU there is also accommodation for patrol police and carriers. The work on the rest houses was carried out by patrol police and carriers with the assistance of the local people. An additional rest house could be sited at KAKAGA, where the PWIENA group are centred and this might be erected by the next patrol.

Walking tracks through the area are scarcely worthy of the name as in no place can a patrol proceed between two points without some difficulty. These routes are in fact no more than rough pads aimed more at discouraging than at encouraging movement along them. At several places the patrol constructed sample sections of walking track as an indication of what is required in the way of access routes through the area. Since then, spades have been issued to the groups and work has proceeded with the building of walking tracks to link their respective boundaries. It is expected that within a matter of months a reasonable walking track will extend from KOPIAGO station through to the border with the KOROBA Sub-District near AIYAGORI. It will not be a graded track but at least will be a big improvement on the existing path.

  
(D.F. Permezel)

A/Assistant District Officer



Appendix 'A'.

Agriculture & Livestock:

The AUWE/PORE area is typical of the tracts of limestone country throughout the western part of the District. This country is, from the agricultural point of view, of little value and the native population which it does manage to support is often confined to a very low level of subsistence agriculture. This, in the case of the DUNA people, means complete dependence on sweet potato with very little else by way of supplement. A continuing pattern of shifting agriculture becomes necessary as land once abandoned is seldom reclaimed for cultivation. The sweet potato grown is an indigent variety and no others have been introduced except in one or two cases where some Okinawa runners have been obtained from KOPIAGO station. Likewise there are as yet no introduced European vegetables and here some use may be found for the English potato if its cultivation were to prove successful. In this regard some trial plantings have been made on the range behind KOPIAGO station- the station area itself being too low- but no results are yet to hand. The maturing time for sweet potato in the area is stated by the people to be four months but in the opinion of the writer the period is longer. During the past few months the sweet potato yield has reportedly suffered because of excessively heavy rainfall over the area. The soil has become water-logged and growth has been retarded. Apart from this one staple food-stuff, some taro is grown but not in substantial quantities; there are some bananas and to complete the list the usual types of indigenous leaf vegetables.

The task of clearing and fencing the garden areas falls to the menfolk whilst the actual cultivation, heaping of mounds and planting of crops is the lot of the women. The clearing of a garden in a new area is not usually accompanied by any ceremony but if the garden should be located near the haunt of tribal spirits, then these must first be placated through the medium of a pig-killing ceremony. The animal is killed at the 'tambaran' site and most of it cooked and consumed by the propitiators but some of the meat is cooked separately in a stone oven and when done is carved into small chunks, wrapped in leaf, and then thrown into the fire in which it was originally cooked. There is a variation on this procedure when the new garden to be built is situated near one of the water-filled sink holes found through the area. On such occasions the small pieces of cooked pork are not returned to the fire but instead thrown into the water of the nearby lake or sink-hole. Once the produce of a garden is ready for harvest, the husband must be the first to partake of it after which the wife and other members of the family may help themselves. A man will not eat any food which has been handled by his wife or by other women so that he will always dig out his own sweet potatoes from the garden and cook them himself. There is a prohibition on the eating of certain foods by womenfolk. Two varieties of bananas and one of the types of taro are prohibited to women with the injunction that anyone who offends will be stricken with a wasting disease. Similarly, pig liver and most of the birds of the bush are forbidden fare as far as women are concerned and here the eating of any of these would, it is believed, result in the enlargement of the woman's own liver. These prohibited foods are invariably the choicest varieties available within the limited dietary range, which leads one to believe that the taboos placed on them are very much in the interests of the menfolk.



Appendix 'B'.

Medical and Health:

The people of the AUWE and PORE valleys are beyond the normal sphere of medical services and so far patrols are the only means of providing them with any sort of medical attention. None of them, at this stage, would voluntarily journey into KOPIAGO for treatment at the station Aid Post. This situation will eventually be altered when an Aid Post is established in their own area or when they themselves become sufficiently interested in seeking out medical treatment when they require it. They are still completely influenced by traditional beliefs with regard to the causes and cures of sickness. The YAUWAPI rest house site would be the most logical spot for the first Aid Post in the area. This is the main centre of population and the site would be convenient to most groups. However, it is not expected that much will be done in this regard until such time as some of the Kopiago trainees at the Mt. Hagen Aid Post Training School have completed their course of instruction and are available to staff Aid Posts throughout the DUNA population.

The area patrolled is, for the most part, higher than the other populated parts of the Kopiago administrative area and the incidence of malaria is therefore not so great. Tropical ulcers, the bane of the people living in the lower areas, are also not so prevalent among this population. Nonetheless, the patrol medical orderly was kept busy with medical inspections during the census line-ups and with administering treatments. Several natives were despatched to Kopiago for more prolonged attention at the station Aid Post which has a small ward for confined patients.



Appendix 'C'

Missions and Education.

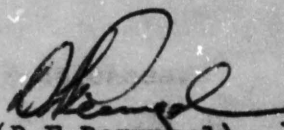
The whole of the area which the patrol visited is Restricted Area and there are no Missions operating within it. Likewise, there are no Mission or Administration schools.



Appendix 'D'

Report of Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.  
who accompanied the Patrol.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6131	Const. AGORANTA	Led the patrol police. Works well under all circumstances. Conduct good.
8943	Const. DIDUA	A steady, reliable type. Useful patrol constable. Conduct good.
9882	Const. WAISAU	Still gaining experience. Much room for improvement. Conduct good.
9882	Const. ULING	Only his second bush patrol. Requires more experience. Conduct good.
10638	Const. NARUM	Not over-endowed by tries hard. Conduct good.

  
(D.F. Perreel)  
Officer, R.P. & N.G.C.



Appendix 'E.'

Summary of Walking Times between Camp-sites.

KOPIAGO Station	to PAGA Rest House	- 5½ hours.
PAGA	" YAUwapi Rest House	- 3 hours.
YAUWAPI	" TATASE	- 1 hour.
TATASE	" KAKAGA	- 2 hours.
KAKAGA	" TUGU	- 1 hour.
TUGU	" AIYAGORI R.H.	- 1 hour.
AIYAGORI	" KALIAWI	- 3½ hours.
KALIAWI	" KARUMAMBO	- 2 hours.
KARUMAMBO	" HARUSEI	- 1½ hours.
HARUSEI	" HARIMU Rest House	- 2½ hours.
HARIMU	" HIWA	- 2½ hours.
HIWA	" TILANDIDA R.H.	- 2 hours.
TILANDIDA	" KOPIAGO station	- 8 hours.

N.B. Carrying times somewhat longer in most cases.

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D.N.A. A.Q. Copy.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Duplicate of  
archive*

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by K.C. O'BRIEN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LAKE KOPINGO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 5 R.P. + N.G.C.

Natives 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 24/10/1962 to 12/11/1962  
1 INTERPRETER

Number of Days 18 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1961

Medical / / 1962

Map Reference LAKE KOPINGO PATROL MAP No. 1 of 1962/63

Objects of Patrol INITIAL CENSUS GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
and CONSTRUCTIONS OF REST HOUSES + CAMP SITES.

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



TGL:JMK

67-14-15

8th March, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MT. NACH.

PATROL REPORT No. M962-61  
JAKS KOPANG

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol  
Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The report reflects a satisfactory  
situation in the area and a very creditable  
performance by the officers concerned. The con-  
tent of the report is well covered in your  
covering memorandum. I am gratified with the  
progress being made in the recording of names.

A good record of intensive work.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



NSB/NDR

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

WHD.380

1st March, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 3/1962-63  
LAKE KOPIAGO CENSUS DIVISION - MR. K. O'BRIEN, PATROL OFFICER.

Your memorandum 67-3, dated 14th January, 1963, covering the abovementioned patrol refers.

The native situation in the Basin is very good and reflects credit upon your work there in the past year or so. The movement of the people from the high and inhospitable limestone ridges to the Valley shows the people's confidence in the Administration. This movement could perhaps be hastened along by suggestion but any direct action to bring the people to new lands will only result in failure in the long run.

The census figures appear to indicate that there was only about 60% attendance by children, which is normal figure for initial censuses. However, as these groups, most of all, should have nothing to fear of the Administration and they have been patrolled on a number of occasions recently, it is quite possible that your explanation for the lack of balance of adults and children could be correct.

After a short probationary period please make application for the appointment of the listed Tultuls.

The resthouses constructed should prove of great administrative advantage in the future to say nothing of the comfort of the patrol members.

The appendices have been brought to the notice of the Departments Concerned. You will be advised of what action they intend taking, especially in respect to Agricultural and Medical Surveys and the improvement of medical supplies.

Mr. Hammersley, District Education Officer, will be visiting Lake Kapiago shortly to look into the possibilities of a Station School.

Another constructive effort by Mr. O'Brien who has completed much work in his term at Lake Kapiago.

(R.S.BELL)  
District Officer.

C.C.  
Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KOROROA,  
PAPUA.

The abovementioned report with covering memorandum from A.D.O., Lake Kapiago for your information please.

(R.S.BELL)  
A/District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-3.

Sub-District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

14th January, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report LAKE KOPIAGO 3/1962-63.  
Mr. K.C'Brien, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with extra copies of appendices.

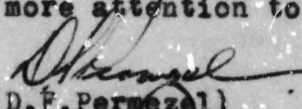
This patrol was the first to conduct a complete census of the KOPIAGO Basin which is now the third main area of DUNA population for which census figures are now available. As the report shows, the overall situation in this area is very favourable, having due regard for the comparatively short time in which the people have been under direct Administration influence. One reason for this is the fact that these groups, or most of them, are situated within reasonable distance of KOPIAGO Station and their association with the Government has been closer than that, say, of more distant groups in the TUMBUDU and AUNE valleys.

The KOPIAGO Basin does not support a large population and the Census figures are in accord with previous estimates for the area, which had ranged between 1,000 and 1,500 persons. As with the two other censuses of the DUNA population in this administrative area, the final figures for the Basin show a considerable margin between child and adult population totals, the adult population being the greater in each case. This, to some extent, can be attributed to the disproportionate number of unmarried adult males and widows to be found in nearly every group, a feature that has been apparent to every patrol.

The recent change-over from trade to cash payments for native produce at this station has momentarily stimulated the supply of native foods by the Basin people. To maintain this interest in a cash income, they will doubtless find it necessary to increase their garden cultivations which at present provide little more than is sufficient to meet their own needs. Improved yields might also be obtained with greater composting and with the introduction of new varieties of sweet potatoes.

The walking tracks begun by the patrol will, when completed, greatly facilitate movement around the Basin. It is hoped to begin soon with the construction of the Basin section of the vehicular road to KOROBA. This will swing around the north-west side of the Basin via DARIEGAE and WARIAGAE before entering the TUMBUDU valley.

Mr. O'Brien has carried out a good patrol of consolidation. His reporting would improve with more attention to grammatical construction.

  
(D.F. Pernezel)  
A/Assistant District Officer.



LAKE KOPILAGO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1962/63.

DIARY

- 24th. October      Departed Station at 1040 and walked to the TSUAGA Clan area, arriving  
Wednesday.      at 1145. Started clearing camp site and Census area together with  
members of the TSUAGA and IANE Groups. Completed camp at 1300 and told  
both Village Headmen to gather their Groups for Census tomorrow. Night  
at TINGOKURU Camp Site.
- Thursday 25th.      Did Census of the TSUAGA and IANE Groups the population being 34  
October.      and 44 respectively. The afternoon was spent at marking a walking track  
to be cleared and cut by the two groups. All those who were gathered for  
the Census were checked by the Aid Post Orderly and five cases were  
sent to the Station for hospitalisation. Night at TINGOKURU Camp Site.
- Friday 26th.      Departed TSUAGA area at 0900 and walked to the DILINI area arriving  
October      at 1000 hours. The Village Headman for the DILINI Group had gone over  
to the HAUWINDA area to collect payment for a brideprice. Word was sent  
and he arrived at 1700. The camp area was cleared and camp established  
by 1600. While the majority of the DILINI Group live over on the other  
side of the Range they are in the process of clearing new gardens  
around the present camp site. When these gardens are producing they will  
come to live on the Basin side of the Range. Night at AGURAWI Camp  
Site.
- Saturday 27th.      Did Census of the DILINI Group, the total population being 158 with  
October.      approximately 20 persons still outstanding. After the Census the people  
were told to bring their tracks up to a better standard and part of  
the present track cleared and cut for the Group to use as an example.  
The rest of the afternoon was spent in clearing the camp site area. Three  
persons were sent to the Station for treatment. Night at AGURAWI camp  
site.
- Sunday 28th.      Continued work at clearing camp site, taking off the black soil and  
October.      levelling. Took readings onto various points and started compiling map  
of the Basin area. Attendance by the DILINI Group was very good. Night at  
AGURAWI Camp Site.
- Monday 29th.      Departed DILINI area and walked to the PERAGOI area walking time  
October.      being one and a half hours arriving at PERAGOI Camp Site at 0945. Spent  
the morning and some of the afternoon working at clearing a Camp.  
Bought food and told those gathered to come up for Census tomorrow.  
Night at TSINGISANGI Camp Site.
- Tuesday 30th.      Did Census of the PERAGOI Group. The attendance appears to have been  
October.      very good. Finished Census at 1100 and spent the rest of the day working  
on the Camp site. Night at TSINGISANGI Camp Site.
- Wednesday 31st.      Departed PERAGOI area and walked to the DOLOWA area. The Basin floor  
October.      was in flood and the Patrol had to carry through water which was at  
times waist high. Arrived at DOLOWA Camp Site at 1150 taking three hours.  
The DOLOWA Group had prepared the Rest House site and the Rest House  
was marked out ready to start construction. Construction of the Main  
posts was carried out during the afternoon. Night at DOLOWA Rest House  
Site.
- Thursday 1st.      Continued work on the Rest House. Did Census of the DOLOWA and BITANU  
November.      Groups who have been recorded under the one title of the YALIA Group.  
Completed frame and battens for the roof. Night at DOLOWA Rest House  
Site.
- Friday 2nd.      Continued work on the Rest House. Completed roof and put up frame for  
November.      the Cook house. Also completed floor posts. Night at DOLOWA Rest House  
Site.



DIARY cont.

Saturday 3rd. Departed DOLOWA Rest House Site leaving Const. 1/C WAUWAVI to  
November. complete work on the Rest House. Walked to the HUGUNI area and established  
camp. Did Census of the HUGUNI Group and spoke to all those gathered.  
Night at WANIAGAE Camp Site.

Sunday 4th. Broke camp and walked to the HIRANE area. Established camp and did  
November. Census of the HIRANE Group. Spoke to all those gathered and told the  
people to come up tomorrow to continue clearing Camp Site and to help  
in the construction of a house for the Police. Night at DARIBBAE Camp  
Site.

Monday 5th. Marked out site for the Police House and started work of clearing  
November. the area. Started construction of House completing main posts. Departed  
for the Station at 1300 showing the route to be taken for the walking  
to Village Headman FURI on route. Arrived station at 1400.

Tuesday 6th. Worked in Office for the morning checking figures for the Census.  
November. The District Inspector and the District Officer arrived at the station  
for the Inspection. Party stayed overnight.

Wednesday 7th. The aircraft failed to arrive to pick up inspecting party and they  
November. were forced to stay another night. Patrol departed Kopyago for BARAINDA  
area at 1400. Arrived camp site at 1600 and established camp. Told those  
gathered to come up for Census tomorrow. Night at WALLAPI Camp Site.

Thursday 8th. Broke camp and sent the Patrol off to the KAGWENA area to estab-  
November. lish camp. Did Census of the BARAINDA Group. Spoke to those gathered and  
explained the necessity for improved walking tracks. Departed WALLAPI at  
1200 and walked to the KAGWENA area. Arrived there at 1500 and continued  
to clear area for erection of a house for the POLICE. Told all those  
gathered to come up for Census tomorrow. Night at KWIAHI Camp Site.

Friday 9th. Did Census of the KAGWENA Group and started construction of the  
November. house. Spoke with all those gathered and gave instructions for the  
clearing of the track from BARAINDA to this camp site. Spent the rest of  
the afternoon working on the house. Night at KWIAHI Camp Site.

Saturday 10th. Completed house and broke camp departing for the AIYAGUNI area at  
November. 1030. Arrived AIYAGUNI at 1400 and set up camp. Told all those gathered  
to come up for Census tomorrow. Night at URUNAU Camp Site.

Sunday 11th. Observed. Night at URUNAU Camp Site.  
November.

Monday 12th. Did Census of the AIYAGUNI Group. Spoke to all those gathered about  
November. the supplying of food to the Station and the need for improved walking  
tracks. Broke camp and departed for the Station at 1230.

END OF PATROL.  
.....



INTRODUCTION

The object of the Patrol was to carry out an Initial Census of the KOFIAGO Census Division. This, together with the building of Camp Sites and the erection of a Rest House and other houses, occupied most of the Patrols time. The area has previously been patrolled a number of times during the period of establishing the Station and on each of these occasions names were recorded, together with numbers and locations of the various Groups. This information has helped a great deal in the compiling of the Initial Census.

The Census Division takes in the whole of the KOFIAGO Basin population, together with a few scattered Groups living outside of the Basin proper. These latter Groups are found down in the KENA and LOWER TUMBUDU Valley areas, living from two to five hours away from the Station.

The main features of topography to be found in the Census Division are the Ranges to the North and South of the Basin proper. Some of the members of the DILINI and FERAGOI Groups live on the northeastern slopes of the divide ~~FERAGOI~~ Range to the north of the Basin (see map) but these are slowly migrating back into the Basin. To the Northwest are found high, forested, limestone mountains which extend from the KENA River through to the STRICKLAND Gorge. It is on the southern slopes of these that the KAGWENA Group has its main garden areas.

The main river systems are the KOIA River, which drains the Basin and flows into the Ranges to the west of the Lake, continuing underground to join the TUMBUDU River; the KENA River, which drains the mountains to the Northwest of the Station, flows down to join the TUMBUDU River.

The patrol was broken for a period of two days due to a visit by the District Inspector, Mr. H. West and the District Officer, Mr. R. S. Bell.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General.

Within the Census Division, and in fact the whole of the areas patrolled to date, the Native situation appears to be very good. There have been no open disputes between the various Groups of the area and very little work in the field of Law and Order. A few complaints on the failure to pay compensation for killings previously brought about by tribal disputes before the establishment of the Station, were laid before the writer but these were able to be settled by the people concerned and under the supervision of the Village Headmen. Upon a settlement being reached the various parties were told that their particular case was now finished and that they could not bring the same complaint up again in an effort to get more payments. No cases involving stealing or broken marriages were brought before the patrol, and it appears that the people are able to settle these satisfactorily themselves.

The people throughout the area were present at the various camp sites when the patrol arrived having, in many cases, started clearing the sites and collecting materials for the erection of the camp. Attendance, after the Census, for the cutting and levelling of camp sites and in some cases the building of houses, was very good. Also in most cases the patrol was visited by the Village Headmen of the next Group to be Censused and enquires made as to when the patrol was due. This resulted in the group being present, including members who lived some hours from the camp, to help establish camp and to sell fresh food to the patrol.

A good many of the young men in the Census Division have at some time worked at the Station as Casual Labour and their keenness to help the Patrol was most noticeable. There was always some of these men around the camp ready to offer assistance with anything that needed doing, such as fetching water, tying down the tents, or cutting firewood for the camp. In fact the people as whole seemed to be



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1962/63.

Native Affairs cont.

quite keen to help out with any work that needed doing.

.....

Census.

The Initial Census of the KOPIAGO Census Division appears to have been very good. A total of 1216 names were recorded and it was reported by the Village Headmen of the various Groups that another 40 names were still outstanding. These people had either gone visiting in another area and had not yet returned or they had run away when the Headmen told them to come up for the Census. Thus, with the above figures, the estimated population of the Census Division is 1300. As stated previously the area had been patrolled a number of times before and names taken. This has resulted in the attendance being very good for an Initial Census and it is estimated that 92% of the population in the Census Division have had their names and ages recorded.

The Labour Potential of the area is 855, this being divided into 108 males and 97 females between the ages of 10 and 16 years and 350 males and 300 females between the ages of 16 and 45 years. The total number of Adults is 726 having 384 adult males and 342 adult females. There were 253 male children and 237 female children making a total of 490 children. Pregnancies totalled 22 out of a possible 308 females of child bearing age. There was one man out of the district who has gone to Mount Hagen to be trained as an Aid Post Orderly.

The area of the Census Division is approximately 48 square miles making the population per square mile around 25 persons. In the western section of the area the above figure is not correct due to the lesser population of the limestone mountains. In the area the figure is down to 15 persons to the square mile.

Village Officials.

In the area patrolled a number Groups and their Village Headmen have been very good in their efforts to help with the Station work and to assert themselves to the aims of the Administration. The most noticeable of these Groups are the TSUAGA, YELIA, HIRANE and AIYAGUNI Groups. The IANE and HUGUNI Groups have also been very good but they are small Groups and as yet do not warrant any Village Official. The TSUAGA Village Official will be the main Official for the IANE Group as well and the YELIA Official will be the Official for the HUGUNI Group.

The FERAGOI, DILINI and BARAINDA Groups' Village Headmen do not, as yet, warrant recommendations (~~for the Village Headmen~~). The Village Headmen are still not up to the standard needed for such a position and it has been thought advisable to wait until a later date, before any such recommendations were made.

The KAGWENA Group, while not having been outstanding in their efforts to date, warrant an Official due to the isolation and the size of the Group. The Village Headman should be checked on before the end of his probationary period and final recommendation for the position of TUL-TUL is made.

Thus five appointments are being made for the position of TUL-TUL on a probationary basis within the Census Division. These are as follows.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
IRARI → TUMBURAY	TSUAGA GROUP.
ABAE- AUWAPI	YELIA "
BURI - ANGAWI	HIRANE "
TSIRU - KERAWA	KAGWENA "
PAPA - EMBERA	AIYAGUNI "



Tracks and Walking Times.

During the Patrol spades were distributed throughout the Census Division these being apart from those issued for Airstrip work. These spades that were issued during the Patrol are to be held by the various Groups, to be used in cutting new walking tracks and for their maintenance. The number of spades issued was 83 and this, together with those issued for Airstrip work, gives the people a total of 150. Instructions were given to each Group as to how these tracks were to be cut and the route which these tracks were to take.

The KAGWENA Group were not issued with spades at this time although they do have a number of spades of their own, due to the fact that most of the work needed at present entails the cutting and clearing of the existing walking track. It was explained to them that when they had reached the stage where spades would be needed then they would be issued with them. The HIRANE Group are to work at clearing a new route shown to them by the writer. When this has been cleared enough for a survey then the writer will go out and put in survey pegs to ensure that the people cut a graded track in the first instance. This track is planned to be the start of the track, and at a later date the road, through to KOROBA.

At the time of writing, the work of cutting these tracks around the Census Division is well advanced, and it is hoped that they will be completed by the time another Patrol is due for the area. It is anticipated that these tracks will halve the present walking times for the Census Division. Below are the walking times between camps during this patrol.

Station	to	TINGURURU	(LANE/TSUAGA Census Area)	1 hour.
TINGURURU	to	AGUBAWI	(DILINI " ")	1 "
AGUBAWI	to	TSINGISANGI	(FERAGOI " ")	1½ "
TSINGISANGI	to	DOLOWA	(YALIA " ")	3 "
DOLOWA	to	WANIAGAE	(HUGUNI " ")	2 "
WANIAGAE	to	DARIEGAE	(HIRANE " ")	¾ "
DARIEGAE	to	Station		¾ "
Station	to	WALIPI	(DARAINDA " " )	2 "
WALIPI	to	KWIABI	(KAGWENA " " )	3 "
KWIABI	to	URUNAU	(AIYAGUNI " " )	4 "
URUNAU	to	Station		10 minutes.

The walking time between TSINGISANGI and DOLOWA was a lot longer than is usually taken due to the fact that the northeastern side of the Basin floor was flooded in some places up to a depth of three and a half feet.

Rest Houses and Camp Sites.

During the patrol an area was cleared for future Censusing and the erecting of Camp or at a later date the building of a Rest House. These sites were all Sing Sing areas and near the main garden and housing areas of the various groups. In the YALIA area the Rest House, Police Quarters and house for the Carrier line at DOLOWA were rebuilt and an area cleared for Censusing.

In the DILINI, HIRANE and KAGWENA areas houses for the Police were built and sites cleared for Camping and Censusing. It is recommended that a Rest House be built at KAGWENA during the next patrol due to the distance from the Station and the isolation of the Group from others of the Census Division. Also the HIRANE Rest House site could be a good point to work from when work is started on the KOROBA-KOPIAGO Road. All other sites were cleared for Censusing and the erecting of Camps.



Rest Houses cont.

Most of the Groups are within easy reach of the Station and capable of being visited on day trips from the Station. While this is alright for Censusing, I think that the camping of a Patrol in the Groups areas will be needed for the consolidating and general administration of the people for a number of years to come, and therefore the construction of Rest Houses throughout the Census Division would not be wasted.

Below is a list of the Existing Rest Houses and other houses in the Census Division.

<u>Group Name</u>	<u>Houses.</u>
YALIA	Rest House, Police Quarters and Carrier House. Area for Census.
DILINI	Police Quarters Area for Census.
HIRANE	Police Quarters Area for Census.
KAGWENA	Police Quarters Area for Census.

.....



Agriculture and Livestock.

Appendix 'A'.

The Kofiago Census Division comprises of the Basin and it's surrounding ranges together with the ranges and slopes to the north of the Lower TUMBUDU River. The main population of the Census Division live around the Basin area and it is on these slopes that most of the gardens are found. The floor of the Basin proper has not been put to any great use with regards to gardens and this is because of two reasons. One being that the Basin is subject to flooding and the other being because of tribal fighting.

Now that the fighting has stopped there is a general movement by a few of the Groups back into the Basin area bringing them closer to the station. This is most noticeable in the DILINI and PERIGOI Groups where the people are clearing new gardens sites on the northeastern slopes of the Basin wall. The HIRANE, IANE and TSUAGA Groups are all putting in new gardens around the swamp areas where they have cut deep drains in an effort to dry out the garden areas. These gardens are or appear to be, only really good during the dryer months between November and March as for the rest of the year there appears to be too much rain and too little sun for the crops to do any good.

These Basin crops are planted for a period of four months before being dug up the reason for this being that if they are left in the ground any longer they Sweet Potato starts to rot. This could be caused by too much water in the ground. The crops in the gardens around the Basin walls take a little longer than the Basin crops, these being planted for a period of between five or six months before being dug up

Between the months of December and April the people have an abundance of food with the Pandanus fruit called 'MARATA' bearing between the months of December and March. The rest of the year the people only have enough to feed themselves for the most part. This I think could be improved by the planting of more gardens.

The soil is of a very poor quality being basically limestone. This results in the gardens having to be changed every three years in order to maintain purely subsistence crops. It is hard to say whether these methods used by the people could be improved upon although I dare say that if they tried composting their gardens the yield would be greater.

It is recommended that an Agricultural Officer accompany the next Patrol in this Census Division in order to get an idea of the conditions of the area and to advise the people on improved methods. He could also assess the economic prospects of the Basin, if any.



Medical and Health.

Appendix 'B'.

During the Patrol A.P.O. YOGAMAN did a medical check on all persons censused. Those who could not be treated and dispensed with immediately were sent to the Station for further treatment. A total of 16 adults and 10 children had to be sent to the Station for hospitalization from three to fourteen days. The main, around the Census Division were Malaria and Tropical Ulcers. Yaws and (sic'nesses) pneumonia were also present but these were in the minority .

While attendance at the Aid Post at Kopiago is very good there is still a lot of sickness in the native villages. When the Patrol told those needing treatment that they would have to go to the Station there were no complaints and the people realised the benefit of going. It appears that these people had not come up for treatment previously purely because they could not be bothered. Although the situation is not good with regards to the amount of sickness and sores amongst the people it has improved a hundred per cent from the time of the last Patrol just on a year ago.

The main complaint here is the lack of supplies held at the Station. While Hagen has assisted in every way in the supplying of medicines it has not been enough to cope with the work being done. With the people having contact with the Station continually the turnover of Outpatients each month is approximately five hundred persons, with an average of thirty persons hospitalized every month. Also on this Patrol as well as the last one recently there was a shortage of medicines and bandages with such things as plaster and gauze being nonexistent. This made it rather difficult to treat a lot of the people. It is hoped that some arrangement can be arrived at whereby the Station and Patrols have adequate supplies of medicines and materials in order to treat the people.

There were also a number of persons found to be suffering from Leprosy in the Census Division. Would it be possible to have these persons checked by an European Medical Assistant either here or at Hagen and for medicine to be sent to the Station to be issued to the people each week. As they are mostly women it would be inadvisable for them to be sent away for any great length of time at this stage, if they could be treated at the Station here.

It would be most helpful if an European Medical Assistant could accompany one of the Patrols around the area in order to get a better idea of the local health problems and the needs of the Station.

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Missions and Education.

Appendix 'C'.

The whole of the area which the Patrol visited is still Restricted Area and as yet there are no Missions operating within the area. Also there are no Missions or Administration Schools within the Census Division.

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LAKE KOFIAGO PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1962/63.

Police.

Appendix 'D'

3692	Const. 1/C 2nd.	WAUWAVI	A good N.C.O. Did an excellent job throughout the Patrol. Conduct Good.
8020	Const.	SARLAS	An experienced constable. Carried out his duties quite well. Conduct good.
8525	"	ABA	Did an excellent job. Could be good N.C.O. material. Conduct very good.
8945	"	DIDUA	A quite but efficient const. Carried out his duties during the Patrol very well. Conduct good.
9452	"	GURONGUN	Joined the Patrol for the last five days. Worked well. Conduct good.
10228	"	WAISAU	Left patrol on 6th. November due to illness. Worked quite well. Conduct good.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Duplicate of  
archive*

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. KOPIAGO No. 4 of 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted by D.P. Pernezel A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled LAGAIP, PORI, and URBI valleys.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K.O'Brien Patrol Officer  
4 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
Natives 1 Interpreter. 26 Carriers.

Duration—From 18/11/1962 to 14/12/1962

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1960

Medical - / 19

Map Reference Lands Fournil with amendments.

Objects of Patrol Extension of Admin. control to HEWA Area.

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 ..... £.....

.....

.....

.....



RSB/AL.

WHD.382.

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

25th March, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
Subdistrict Office,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

Lake Kopiago Patrol Report 4/1962-63, Legaip,  
Peri & Urei Valleys - Messrs. D. Permezel, A/A.D.O.,  
and K. O'Brien, P.O.

Your memorandum 67-3 dated 31st January,  
1963 refers.

The native situation considering the circumstances is good. Very little better could be expected from the Hwa who for the most part have never been visited before. It will be a slow process to bring them under control, but this should not affect the derestriction of the last remaining area of this District because they are very shy and timid, and their defence is to decay at the approach of strangers rather than attack and apparently there is no history of internecine. Upon derestriction the incoming Missionaries, Traders etc. will in the first years concentrate around the more populous areas of the Lake Kopiago Basin, so that in effect there will be some years available to the Field Officers to continue their penetration and consolidation.

There is insufficient time to get these people on to the Common Roll and even if so the thought of them voting in the 1964 Legislative Council Elections is farcical.

The loss of the second bridge across the Strickland River is a sad blow. It seems doubtful now if ever a permanent bridge can be built in this area. To ensure safety from flood it appears that a bridge would have to be 60-70 feet above normal river level which means, if a narrow gorge cannot be found and aerial survey negatives fail, that a span of around 300 feet would result. This is impossible for local materials, cane etc. An endeavour is being made to obtain nylon rope for a new bridge. This bridge is an urgent necessity because, besides Administration use, the P.I.R. need it to cross the Strickland River on its Mount Hagen Telefomin Patrol in June.

This is the last patrol by Mr. Permezel after six years in this District, all in restricted areas. He has carried out more penetration and consolidation here than any other Officer and his work cannot be faulted. Mr. O'Brien too, who also has left the area, has played an important part in opening up this inhospitable area.



14.17

Mr. Parkesal's report, as ever, is a neat, comprehensive and well written one. The photos give the reader an inkling of the type of people seen and the rugged country crossed by the patrol.

Appendices affecting other Departments have been forwarded to them. Pending claims have been passed for payment.



(R.S. BELL)  
A/District Officer.

C.C.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

The abovementioned report for your information and comment please. Could six copies of the map be made and forwarded this office.

*R.S. Bell*  
(R.S. BELL)  
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-3

Sub-District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

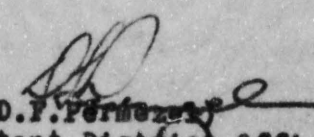
31st January, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Lake KOPIAGO Patrol Report No.4 of 1962/63  
D.F. Fernandez. A/A.D.O.

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with additional copies of appendices.

Several black and white photographs taken by the patrol are included with the report.

  
(D.F. Fernandez)  
A/Assistant District Officer.



DIARY OF THE PATROL

1962

Sun. 18.11.62

The patrol party, which included the writer, Patrol Officer K.O'Brien, four members of the R.P.& N.G.C., one Interpreter and twenty-six carriers, departed Lake KOPIAGO Station 1030 hrs to begin patrol to the HEWA region of the LAGAIP River. The patrol began immediately with the ascent of the divide range directly behind the station. Gained the summit at 1200 hrs, a height of 6,000 feet. From here followed down TERA Creek to arrive at PIRI 1500 hrs, a garden area of the DILINI Group. Tent camp set up.

Mon. 19.11.62

Patrol departed PIRI camp 0730 hrs accompanied by a DILINI guide. Headed in a north-easterly direction, crossing MARI Creek one hour later. Then began a stiff climb to the crest of a spur range running east-west from the main range. At summit by 1045 hrs and this followed by a long descent to the PORI River, a drop of about 4,000 feet. No population in this area and track ill-defined; patrol followed dry creek bed for last two hours. Reached the PORI River 1530 hrs and set up bush camp.

Tues. 20.11.62

Six carriers and guide left the patrol to return station and collect more supplies before rejoining patrol ten days hence. Patrol departed bush camp 0745 hrs after re-packing carrier loads. Crossed LAGIBA Creek and came to cane suspension bridge across PORI River 0845 hrs. Patrol spent some time strengthening bridge and completed the crossing an hour later. Proceeded east from river and climbed around base of high feature to the south of the YACATO River, a tributary of the PORI. Crossed the YACATO at 1130 hrs and shortly after came upon the first signs of HEWA population, a garden area with two houses but no inhabitants in sight. Patrol continued on, after leaving gifts of salt at the houses. Made camp 1330 hrs. First contact with HEWA people made late afternoon when patrol visited by three men. Unable to communicate with them except by signs and in this way indicated that a guide needed to lead patrol to LAGAIP River.

Wed. 21.11.62

Three HEWA natives returned to camp 0700 hrs and two of them taken as guides for walk to the north. Patrol followed them for an hour but then both disappeared, not to be seen again. At 1000 hrs patrol came upon a garden clearing and house where two natives contacted. Here obtained a little food and patrol moved on accompanied by both natives as guides. Route lay around upper slopes of PORI-UREI Divide range and by mid-afternoon the patrol had encountered five more natives, three of whom joined the patrol to lead the way north. At 1430 hrs patrol came to a branch in the main track above PORI-LAGAIP junction and turned east to take the route to the UREI River. Descended 2,500 feet to the junction of the UREI and LAGAIP Rivers and here made camp at 1700 hrs. Patrol encountered three more natives from the UREI river who brought along a small quantity of food. Payments made to the other natives who had accompanied patrol during day who then took leave of the patrol. Elevation of river camp approx. 1700'.

Thurs. 22.11.62

Three natives arrived at camp early morning and agreed to act as guides. Patrol set off 0730 hrs, following LAGAIP River east. Kept to the river course wherever possible as no tracks could be found. Natives with the patrol disappeared after an hour and patrol continued on, turning north along the river. At midday came upon two small rafts used by HEWA natives in crossing river but no other signs of habitation. 1445 hrs the patrol reached the mouth of a small tributary and followed this up for a mile to make camp on the east bank. Two police sent to further investigate this stream. Returned after two hours to report no signs of population and that the stream had its source somewhere in the south-east.



Fr. 23.11.62

Patrol broke camp 0730 hrs. Proceeded downstream to rejoin the LAGAIP River and continued north, following the river but more often/ not cutting a route above its banks through trackless, tangled rain forest to negotiate the steep slopes of the river gorge. This walking proved extremely difficult and the patrol's progress slow. Proceeded in this manner until 1600 hrs when camp made by the LAGAIP River. No evidence of population in this region of the LAGAIP gorge.

Sat. 24.11.62

Patrol left river-side camp at 0730 hrs. Proceeded east for one hour cutting a route at some height above the river. Then turned away from the LAGAIP to follow a small tributary south at the same time climbing higher and searching for a track. The patrol eventually sighted obscure signs of a walking pad and followed these to emerge finally at a small garden clearing. Here the patrol gathered a little taro and tapiok and left a tomahawk as payment to the absent owner. From here continued higher up the range on the south wall of the gorge and came upon a solitary house in a bush clearing but no occupants in sight. Patrol moved on, following a faint track until at 1400 hrs this was lost and for the next hour a search was made for its continuation but nothing visible. Patrol then searched for a spring of water and finding one made camp, at a point some 3,000 feet above the river. Police spent a further two hours in searching out a track but nothing found.

Sun. 25.11.62

Set out from bush camp 0730 hrs and climbed for an hour without gaining summit of the range, but coming to the crest of a spur. Remained here for one hour clearing away timber to obtain a view of the country to the south. This revealed a continuous expanse of forested mountains with no population or recognizable features. Patrol then moved off cutting a track and following a south-west compass bearing with the intention of reaching the LAGAIP tributary on which patrol camped two days previously. Descended range almost vertically through matted undergrowth and came out upon the tributary at 1300 hrs. Patrol rested here for an hour before following this stream north-west, mainly wading through the river itself. Proceeded in this manner until reaching former camp site at 1730 hrs.

Mon. 26.11.62

Departed camp 0730 hrs and patrol made its way back to the LAGAIP River. Walked south-west following back along route of several days before. At 1000 hrs made a halt by the river bank and began the construction of two rafts with which to transport part of the patrol cargo downstream. Logs cut from breadfruit trees and lashed with canes. This work completed at 1300 hrs and the heavier loads secured to the two rafts. The writer and two patrol police navigated the rafts downstream to the UREI junction whilst the remainder of the patrol continued along the river bank with the balance of the loads. Rafts reached old camp-site at the UREI junction 1500 hrs and carriers came up ninety minutes later. Camp set up but no natives contacted.

Tue. 27.11.62

Patrol departed camp at UREI-LAGAIP junction 0845 hrs. Proceeded upstream UREI river, crossing and re-crossing the river and following its banks in an easterly direction. At 1030 hrs came upon a cane suspension bridge and here located a track which led to the heights above the river. Climbed approx. 2,000 feet and rested at midday in an old garden clearing. Then continued across the spurs of the range and subsequently encountered two HEWA natives who led patrol to houses and gardens high above the UREI River. Patrol kept south-east, meeting several more natives and coming to other houses. Patrol obliged to continue on until a camp site could be found and camp eventually made at 1730 hrs. Some eight HEWA men brought along a small quantity of food for the patrol which was traded for small knives and salt. Rain at night.



Wed. 28.11.62

Patrol left camp 0800 hrs, following around the high feature above and to the west of the UREI River. Passed through several small settlements of HEWA population and contact made with some of these natives. Patrol made camp at MURA Creek 1300 hrs, near the limit of the populated area. Two HEWA youths accompanied the patrol this far and indicated that they would return and lead the patrol over the first part of the following day's walk.

Thurs. 29.11.62

Departed bush camp 0730 hrs and came to the last HEWA settlement in the UREI valley. From here patrol climbed steeply to the crest of the UREI-PORI divide range, reaching this point at 1200 hrs. Remained here 45 minutes clearing away timber to obtain a view of the area to the south-west. Bearings taken on various features and patrol then descended range, travelling in a south-west direction to the YAGATO river. Camp made above the YAGATO at 1600 hrs. A party sent off to a garden area south of the camp to obtain food as patrol's supply of rice exhausted. Returned with three bunches of green bananas for which payment was left in the garden.

Fri. 30.11.62

Left YAGATO river camp at 0800 hrs and proceeded west to the PORI river. Arrived bridge site 1000 hrs and here patrol met up with carriers and their escort from KOPIAGO station, bringing rations for the patrol as had been previously arranged. An hour spent in crossing suspension bridge over PORI and camp made 30 minutes walk upstream on LAGIBA Creek. Patrol rested here the remainder of the day and afternoon spent dressing the feet and legs of patrol police and carriers. A DUNA speaking HEWA native from the YAGATO river joined patrol to act as guide for the following day.

Sat. 1.12.62

Patrol broke camp at 0845 hrs after sending off yesterday's carriers from KOPIAGO on their return walk to the station. Patrol proceeded north-west above PORI river, reaching a HEWA settlement at 1200 hrs. Remained here taking bearings and dressed the ulcerated leg of an aged native. Patrol moved on after being provided with a guide and climbed around the base of a huge limestone bluff overlooking the PORI-LAGAIP junction. Made camp at 1430 hrs. No evidence of population but patrol guide left camp to return late afternoon with two natives to view the patrol. Heavy rain at night and camp saturated.

Sun. 2.12.62

Patrol awaited finish of rain and broke camp 0900 hrs. Proceeded west to reach the HAGU river at 1230 hrs. where HEWA guide turned back. Interpreter and a patrol constable sent off to investigate a track to the south and returned one hour later with two DUNA natives from TSAGURAPI, an isolated DUNA settlement high in the ranges. Brought with them three carrying bags full of sweet potato for the patrol. These DUNA natives led the patrol downstream along the HAGU river and camp made 1700 hrs at river side. No population in this area and guides left patrol to return TSAGURAPI.

Mon. 3.12.62

Left camp on HAGU river 0800 hrs. Followed river downstream to a point below its junction with the URUBWA river. Climbed east from river in search of a track and came to a HEWA house and garden from which the inhabitants fled. Patrol made its way back to the river and rested for an hour, drying out gear. Climbed west from river to reach another garden area and here contacted three natives who were persuaded to part with two bunches of green bananas. One native taken as a guide but this person disappeared after leading patrol high up the mountain-side. Patrol carried on, eventually to make camp at 1630 hrs with no other population being encountered.



Tues. 4.12.62

Broke camp 0730 hrs and travelled mainly west through an unpopulated area to reach the TABUMA river at 1215 hrs and here rested for an hour. Followed the river downstream a short distance then climbed to a garden area with two houses but no occupants in sight. Further on, a group of men occupied with building a new house, hurriedly fled at the sight of the patrol. Continued climbing the ridge west of the TABUMA river and reached another house where-in was found one aged native whose cries eventually brought forth two young men who apprehensively approached the patrol. Camp made nearby and contact made with about eight other natives from this general area.

Wed. 5.12.62

Patrol set off at 0730 hrs accompanied by two guides. Continued in a westerly direction, up and down a succession of steep ridges which form the south wall of the LAGAIP gorge. Halted at midday in the vicinity of two houses where natives with the patrol gathered a little food. At 1400 hrs patrol came to another HEWA settlement, one of the last in this section of the LAGAIP gorge. Here a DUNA-speaking HEWA native joined the patrol to act as a guide. Camp made at 1600 hrs at same site used by Mr. McBrides's patrol of 1960.

Thurs. 6.12.62

Departed bush camp 0800 hrs but halted one hour later to dress the gashed foot of the interpreter. Route lay south-west through forest and bamboo thickets and at 1015 hrs brought the patrol to open grassland on the slopes of the Strickland Gorge. From here descended a short distance to a single HEWA house and here contact made with several men who led the patrol down gorge towards the LAGAIP River, just above its junction with the OM. Camp made at 1315 hrs in bush on the bank of the LAGAIP river. Afternoon spent investigating the river downstream from camp and after a 40 minute walk arrived at the OM-LAGAIP junction. Returned to camp 1700 hrs.

Fri. 7.12.62

Patrol left river-side camp at 0830 hrs. Returned along route of previous day as far as HEWA house and here stopped to trade for food. Patrol continued on south, descending the while but at noon changed course and climbed to the higher grass-covered slopes of the gorge. Struck a track leading to the south and followed this over a high limestone escarpment. Camp made at 1600 hrs in an area without population.

Sat. 8.12.62

Departed camp 0730 hrs and continued south along the upper slopes of the gorge through kunai grassland, coming to ABIEMA Creek at 1000 hrs. Here patrol met by the LUANE people, a small DUNA group living on the heights of the gorge. Patrol continued on after dressing the leg of a small boy. Kept climbing and reached LIA Creek at 1300 hrs. Here made camp and native foods brought along to the patrol by people of the nearby YOKANA group.

Sun. 9.12.62

Patrol departed camp on LIA Creek 0730 hrs. Proceeded south, along high limestone ridges directly above the Strickland River. Descended a steep stone face and followed down kunai-covered spurs to arrive at the cane suspension bridge spanning the Strickland River 1200 hrs. Here met up with other carriers from KOPIAGO station with rations for the patrol. Patrol party divided up, with seven carriers and two police to accompany both Officers on journey to OKSAPMIN Patrol Post. Began crossing the river via the suspension bridge at 1600 hrs and this operation completed by 1730 hrs. Patrol made camp on a flat ledge above the bridge on OKSAPMIN side of the river. Joined late afternoon by two DUNA natives from WAKUNI with a knowledge of the OKSAPMIN language.



Mon. 10.12.62

Patrol left camp above bridge at 0615 hrs. Began steep climb up kunai slopes and later through forest of the upper gorge. Reached the summit of the first main range at 5,000 feet then descended 1,000 feet before ascending a further 2,000 to the second range. Descended from this and climbed a lower intermediate ridge to reach the GAUGUTIAMIN valley, a populated area at 6,000 feet elevation. Patrol rested for an hour at GAUMBUT, continuing on at 1345 hrs. Crossed over valley and climbed the HOMSIN range, reaching its summit at 1500 hrs. From here looked down on to the OKSAPMIN Patrol Post in the TERAMIN valley, approximately 1,800 feet below. Descended to the valley in heavy rain and arrived at the Post 1700 hrs. Patrol met by Patrol Officer A.Marks, O.I.C OKSAPMIN.

Tues. 11.12.62

Patrol party rested at OKSAPMIN. A radio conversation held with the District Officer, Mount Hagen at 1700 hrs.

Wed. 12.12.62

Patrol left OKSAPMIN Post at 0930 hrs for return to the Strickland Gorge. Followed back along route of Monday the 10th. Reached summit of the main range east of TERAMIN valley at 1130 hrs. Descended to GAUGUTIAMIN valley and camp made at GAUMBUT 1300 hrs. Here constructed a weatherproof grass hut to replace the single tent fly carried by patrol. Sufficient food brought in by local natives to feed the patrol party. Rain at night.

Thurs. 13.12.62

Departed GAUMBUT 0800 hrs. Proceeded south-east towards Strickland Gorge but after two hours diverged to the north to avoid highest part of main range before the gorge. Followed YONGWA Creek in this direction and then climbed a spur of the main range, directly above the Strickland River. From this vantage point, at 1130 hrs, patrol observed that the Strickland River was in flood and that the cane suspension bridge had been completely destroyed, thus preventing the patrol's further progress. Retraced steps to GAUMBUT and here made camp at 1530 hrs.

Fri. 14.12.62

Patrol Officer O'Brien left camp 0500 hrs to walk ahead to OKSAPMIN Patrol Post. Remainder of patrol followed at 0700 hrs. Completed return walk to OKSAPMIN 1015 hrs. Made radio contact with Mount Hagen and arranged for aircraft to uplift both Officers from OKSAPMIN airstrip for return to Lake KOPIAGO. Remained at OKSAPMIN until Monday 17th. when aircraft arrived for flight to KOPIAGO.

End of Patrol Diary.



INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was the first to the HEWA area following the establishment of Lake KOPIAGO Station in 1961. The term 'HEWA' is given to the semi-nomadic native population of about one thousand persons which inhabits the LAGAIP valley between the PAGIA and OM Rivers and which extends also up some of the tributaries of the LAGAIP between these two easterly and westerly points. This population is extremely sparse and is confined to the steep forested ridges to the north and south of the LAGAIP river and to the lower reaches of the UREI and PORI rivers. This general area is exceptionally rugged, is covered by dense rainforest and is dominated by the gorge-like aspect of the valley through which the LAGAIP river flows. The north wall of this gorge rises from something like 1,800 feet at river level to the high peaks of the Central Range at about 10,000 feet. South of the river, the terrain rises in a similar manner to heights of seven and eight thousand feet. The LAGAIP river flows fast and wide through this section of country, carrying the waters of the numerous tributaries which join it west of its source in the LAIAGAM uplands. After meeting the OM river which flows east from the MITTAG mountains of the Sepik District, the LAGAIP turns south to become the STRICKLAND River and for many miles cuts through the deep limestone chasm that is the Strickland Gorge.

Two patrols had previously visited sections of this area. The first was that of J.R. Black who as part of the Hagen-Sepik Patrol of 1938-39 crossed the LAGAIP river near the PAGIA junction and proceeded west, remaining north of the LAGAIP and eventually crossing the KOTUPA to reach TELEFOMIN via the OM river. The present patrol did not cross the LAGAIP river to its north bank and this particular area has not been penetrated since Black's patrol. The other patrol to visit the HEWA area was B. McBride's LAIAGAM-STRICKLAND Patrol of 1960 on which occasion some of the HEWA population between the URUBWA river and the Strickland Gorge was contacted. The present patrol was the first to visit the lower PORI and UREI rivers and the area east of the UREI and directly south of the LAGAIP and in these areas initial contact was made with the HEWA inhabitants.

Of necessity the patrol had to travel as lightly as possible and for this reason its numbers were limited to the extent that only four police accompanied the patrol and no medical orderly was taken. The patrol could not be supplied by airdrop through the absence of radio communication and was therefore forced to rely almost entirely on the supplies that could be carried with it. This naturally limited the patrol's endurance but this drawback was partly overcome by carrying out the patrol in two phases. The first, of thirteen days, took the patrol from Kopiago Station to east of the UREI River and then back to the PORI river where, by prior arrangement, it was met by other carriers from Kopiago with more rations to enable the patrol to continue on with the second phase from the PORI River to the Strickland Gorge. Of special importance to the patrol was the condition of the weather and in this respect the patrol was fortunate as in this area the month of November provided the lowest rainfall figure for the year. The registration at Kopiago Station for November was 5.40 inches as compared with 25 and 23 inches for the two previous months. On records to date, November would seem to be the driest month in this general area, the annual rainfall for which is 180 inches. It is therefore recommended that this be month for any future patrols to the HEWA area as some parts of it cannot be successfully negotiated under any but dry season conditions when the rivers are at their lowest level.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The patrol's first camp after leaving Kopiago Station was made at PIRI where a small DUNA population, part of the DILINIG group, is to be found. Beyond this point, there is no further DUNA population in the PORI valley and two days walk lies between this group and the first of the HEWA settlements. There is little or no intercourse between the two peoples and the patrol was unable to locate a DUNA native with any knowledge of the HEWA area or of the language. This meant that the patrol had no interpreter or go-between for its contact with the HEWA people and it was not until the tenth day out that the patrol eventually encountered a HEWA native with a knowledge of the DUNA language and so communication through this medium was finally established. But not for long as this particular native could not be persuaded to remain with the patrol. After leaving PIRI the patrol was not to pass through another area of open grass land until the Strickland Gorge was reached some eighteen days later. During this interval, the route of the patrol lay entirely through dense rainforest, broken only by the very occasional HEWA garden clearing. First contact with the HEWA population was made after the patrol had crossed the YAGATO river. Here some four or five houses are interspersed around the heights overlooking the upper reaches of the YAGATO but it was not until the patrol made camp some distance past the YAGATO that the first natives were encountered. These people had not had previous contact with a patrol although they had probably been aware of the presence of Mr. McBride's patrol when it passed through this general area in 1950. Proceeding north towards the LAGAIP-PORI junction, more population became evident but it was only when the patrol happened upon a house or a garden that an actual encounter was made and then of course only when the occupants were present. As often as not, there would be no sign of life whatever, in or about the house. Crossing over the watershed between the PORI and UREI valleys, the patrol came to the UREI-LAGAIP junction and although three or four more natives were met with here, these people had apparently come down from up valley as there was no evidence of habitation in the vicinity of the junction. The LAGAIP River is called the 'NIKI' by the HEWA people and the UREI river is referred to as the 'URA'. After leaving the junction of these two, the patrol's intention had been to follow up the LAGAIP river as far as the PAGIA river and then to return to the PORI via the ranges to the south. However, after following the LAGAIP north and then east for two days, it became obvious that no further population was likely to be encountered in this direction and with its slow progress over this terrain, the patrol could not have reached the PAGIA and returned to the PORI with the amount of food it carried. By the third day after leaving the UREI, the LAGAIP gorge had become increasingly difficult to negotiate, there being a complete absence of tracks and the progress made by the patrol was due mainly to the fact of the river being well below its normal level. Along this section, the patrol found itself scrambling across steep landslips or forcing a path through tangled undergrowth above the river. At this stage, the patrol struck south away from the river, to gain higher ground and to increase its chances of finding a track running east-west. The patrol eventually stumbled upon one solitary house, the first to be sighted since leaving the PORI valley. Its occupants were absent and no tracks could be found leading away from it. This particular house was the first of the type seen which is constructed high above the ground, resting on lopped-off trees and further supported by long stakes. In all probability there is more population in this particular part of the LAGAIP gorge but so situated as to be vitally inaccessible as this patrol's efforts to find tracks leading in any direction whatsoever were completely unsuccessful. In this type of country, where the population is of such a sparse nature, tracks become non-existent for the HEWA, when moving from place to place, merely part the undergrowth in front of them and break the occasional twig to indicate the path on return. Furthermore, as their residence in the same spot does not extend for much more than a year, there is little chance of tracks being worn between the distantly separated settlements.

Returning to the LAGAIP River, the patrol constructed two rafts to transport some of the heavier loads down to the UREI junction. A fair section of the river had been observed by the patrol on its way



upstream and it had the appearance of being well suited to to raft travel. The trip was completed after a ride downstream which was not, however, without its moments. It is doubtful if rafting of the river could be attempted at any time other than when the water level is low, as it was on this occasion. From its junction with the LAGAIP, the patrol followed the UREI river upstream and here came to one of the more concentrated pockets of HEWA population. Several miles from the junction, houses are to be found on both side of the UREI valley, with perhaps a greater number located on the western slopes. In this area the patrol encountered its first DUNA-speaking HEWA, a middle aged native whose male parent had, oddly enough, come from the Kopiago Basin, though he himself had not had contact with DUNA groups. With this person as a guide for a short time, the patrol was able to make contact with more natives than would otherwise have been possible. It soon became apparent to the patrol that when it was being accompanied by one of their number, other HEWA natives would be less apprehensive about making an appearance before it. If, however, the patrol was travelling without the benefit of company, invariably the only people to be encountered would be those who were taken completely by surprise by the patrol's unexpected appearance, and these would either depart immediately into the surrounding bush or remain and take their chances with the patrol. On those occasions when there was a guide ahead of the patrol, this person would announce the patrol's approach to any people in the vicinity by giving forth with a wierd, cacophonous outburst and this would be answered from somewhere beyond the wall of forest well before the patrol emerged into the clearing being approached. In this manner the patrol would sometimes be handed on from place to place until such time as the population cut out when it would then be left to its own devices in the matter of finding tracks and making further contact.

It was in the UREI valley that the patrol encountered its largest assembly of natives, a group of twelve men and youths who gathered to meet the patrol at the encouragement of the DUNA-speaking guide. This gathering provided the patrol with one of its few opportunities to explain the purpose of its visit to the region and whilst the patrol's overtures were met with vigorous nods by the assembled listeners, this response was based more on an anxiety to comply rather than on any understanding of what was going on. South of where the patrol left the UREI valley to cross back over to the PORI, the valley is uninhabited except for one or two families of mixed HEWA and PAIELA origin who were contacted by the 1960 patrol. It is via these people that the HEWA to the north have traded through to the PAIELA valley, receiving a few steel axe heads in exchange for bird-of-paradise plumes. It is also more than probable that the HEWA people on the upper YAGATO have some sort of trade contacts with the one or two small DUNA groups on the north bank of the LOGAIYU River.

From the UREI River, the patrol returned to the PORI valley and after being re-supplied with rations, proceeded north towards the LAGAIP river, eventually coming to the approximate area through which the 1960 patrol had passed. West of the PORI valley the HEWA population becomes increasingly sparse except for a number of settlements near the TABUMA river and it ceases altogether upon teaching the Strickland gorge. Likewise, north of the LAGAIP, HEWA population does not extend west of the KOTUFA river. At its first camp west of the TABUMA river the patrol made friendly contact with a number of natives although the first encounter with people here resulted in their decamping in great haste, leaving behind bows, arrows and sundry possessions. But later in the day the patrol was to be approached by a native who subsequently returned with eight or nine of his fellows, each bringing a small quantity of food. These people were all well armed and their arrows were better fashioned than those of the HEWA to the east. Apart from one or two fleeting glimpses, the patrol was not to see any women or children the whole time it was in the HEWA AREA. They were always well concealed if it was known that the patrol was approaching. On one occasion the patrol came unawares upon a family group which included a woman and child. All were sitting by the side of the track about to light a fire but on seeing the patrol appear, hastily sprang up and, each going in a different direction, dived into the surrounding bush and no amount of calling from the patrol would induce them to re-appear. On another occasion, when the patrol was casting about in search



of a track near the URUBWA river, it came upon a house from which the cries of a woman soon began to issue. This commotion brought two men upon the scene, who ran into the clearing waving bows and giving out with the most unusual noises which were apparently intended to frighten off would-be intruders. However, sight of the patrol brought them to an abrupt standstill, refusing to advance until they were convinced of the patrol's peaceful intentions. Finally they moved up to the house and disappeared inside but only to make a swift get-away through the back entrance, taking the woman with them. These two instances serve to show the extreme shyness of the HEWA people and their apprehension at being confronted by a large party of strangers.

The HEWA population west of the TABUMA river becomes very scant until at the Strickland Gorge there is but one settlement. This one house was found to accommodate ten men and their families, although only the menfolk were seen. This small colony of HEWA people is the only settlement in the lower gorge as further to the south neither DUNA or OKSAPMIN groups are to be found at the lower altitudes, all preferring to keep to the heights of the gorge. These particular people, who had made their home in the open grassland of the gorge, just beyond the forest, showed marked signs of influences deriving from the OKSAPMIN people to the west of the river. This was apparent in the way they had pierced their nostrils for cassowary quills, and they had discarded their rump coverings. Most of them wore short G-strings of cloth which had but recently been traded through to them from OKSAPMIN Patrol Post. These people carry out their trading excursions by swimming the Strickland River with the help of logs or small rafts but this method of crossing can only be accomplished when the river is reasonably low. In this way, a certain amount of steel has also penetrated through to the HEWA east of the Strickland river. At a point approximately two miles east of the OM-LAGAIP junction, the LAGAIP river widens considerably and the waters are deep and comparatively slow flowing and this point would offer the best prospects for a patrol making a raft crossing to the north bank, should ever the occasion arise. But here the patrol was unable to locate suitable timbers for raft construction in the forest in the immediate vicinity. Of the two rivers the OM and the LAGAIP, the latter carries by far the greater volume of water.

From the upper Strickland gorge the patrol moved south and came first to the LUANE and then later to the YOKANA peoples, both small groups of DUNA population living in the forest fringe on the upper slopes of the gorge. These people, unlike the HEWA, showed no concern at the patrol's arrival and in fact came out to meet it bringing native foods and providing the patrol with the first and only good quantity of sweet potato it was to receive. Some thirty YOKANA people, almost the entire group, were on hand to meet the patrol and camp was made in their area. These two small groups are isolated from the main concentration of DUNA population, and their nearest neighbours would be the people of the KAGWENA group in the TUMBUDU valley.

At a point north of the TUMBUDU junction, the patrol descended the gorge to the Strickland River to where a cane suspension bridge spanned the river providing the one and only means of crossing to the OKSAPMIN area of the Sepik District. Here the patrol divided, with both Officers, seven carriers and two police members crossing the river to make the first visit to OKSAPMIN Patrol Post from Lake Kapiago. The remainder of the patrol police and carriers left for YAKUNI, one day's walk from Kapiago station where they were to await the return of the OKSAPMIN bound party. The cane suspension bridge, of a length of 230 feet and strung some forty to fifty feet above the river, turned out to be a rather unstable affair for although it had been strengthened five months beforehand by a previous patrol from Kapiago, the canes and lashings had weathered and deteriorated considerably. A full hour and a half was spent in getting the small party across the bridge. The patrol camped above the bridge on the OKSAPMIN side of the river and the next morning left to walk straight through to the Patrol Post, a walk which consisted of climbing the west wall of the Strickland gorge and negotiating several intermediate ranges before reaching the TERAMIN valley. Returning to the



Strickland gorge from OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, the patrol made <sup>an</sup> unfortunate discovery of finding that the suspension bridge had been swept away by flood waters at some time during the previous two days. The Strickland River had risen about forty feet at this spot, destroying the bridge and leaving the patrol unable to continue its walk back to Kopiago station. With no alternative but to return to OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, the patrol retraced its steps and at OKSAPMIN arranged for a Cessna aircraft to uplift the patrol members and fly them to Kopiago, thereby bringing the patrol to an unexpected conclusion. As an attempt may be later made to replace this bridge, the following information is included in this report. The present bridge site is not a particularly good one but is the only possible location along this section of the gorge. The former bridge was supported by casuarina trees, one on each bank but these provided the bare minimum of anchorage as here the river banks are steep and stony with very little vegetation along them. What appeared from a distance to be a better bridge site may be found a mile or two upstream, on a bend in the river and this area might be worth investigating. Also as there is a dearth of canes in the general area of the Strickland Gorge, especially near the old bridge site, some other material of a more permanent nature, e.g. nylon ropes, would be preferable in the construction of any new bridge, at least for use as the main supporting ropes.

Some Notes on HEWA Culture:

The HEWA are a semi-nomadic forest people having little resemblance to the DUNA who are a typically 'Highland' native. In both appearance and culture the HEWA people are at variance and one of the most notable differences is to be seen in the forms of housing. Whereas the DUNA people do not go to any great pains in the building of their houses and the OKSAPMIN people to even less - their houses are shanty type dwellings thrown together with bits and pieces of whatever happens to be at hand - the HEWA construct large and fairly substantial dwellings which is all the more surprising in view of their partly nomadic way of life. The HEWA house is usually the home for an extended family and will accommodate all its members, women and children included. A house may be as large as thirty feet by thirty feet and its front verandah as much as twenty feet above the ground. Several designs are followed and as most of the houses are built on sloping ground, there is usually a raised section with a long ladder from ground level to door. The supports for the house are often lopped off trees and further strengthening will be provided by long stakes and poles. The walls are of thin round timbers closely bound with ropes and canes and packed between with the leaf of the rattan cane. The floor layout is of one main room and an enclosed verandah at the rear, where pigs may sometimes be stalled. Along each side of the large communal room are two hearths set below the flooring which is of pandanus slats. Basket-type food containers are built above and between the fireplaces. It is customary for all women and children to sleep on one side of the room and all men and youths on the other. Each house has both a front and a back entrance. The skulls of deceased relatives are arranged in long bark receptacles which are hung from the exterior wall of the house and some times too the front of the house will be decorated with empty egg-shells of the scrub turkey.

The HEWA men have a rather distinctive type of head-gear. The hair is gathered into a cone and wound around with fibre, slanting back at an angle from the head. A cane belt, which is sometimes intricately made, is worn around the waist and this may serve as a small carrying basket, such is the way in which it is constructed. Necklaces of shell and pig tusks are the adornment of the men and short skirts of beaten leaf material, are worn front and rear. Tassels of this same material are often tied about the arms. One or two men were seen wearing capes made from the skin of the cassowary. Two methods of fire-making are employed; one the cleft stick and bamboo thong using the friction of one against the other and the other the striking of two flint stones. These are held over a piece of beaten fibre which begins to



smoulder following repeated striking of the stones.

Conclusions:

It is difficult to accurately estimate the HEWA population and whilst this patrol's figure has been tentatively placed at one thousand, it could be as high as fifteen hundred depending on the numbers to be found north of the LAGAIP, an area which was not visited by this patrol. In any case, many of the HEWA settlements are so remote and inaccessible as to be beyond the reach of the average patrol for it is only by actually visiting each settlement that initial contact can be made. At some later date, these people may be persuaded to assemble at convenient points where they could meet patrols, but this seems unlikely for some time yet. The main handicap so far has been the inability of a patrol to communicate satisfactorily with the HEWA and this has been because of the lack of a patrol interpreter able to speak the HEWA language. Several attempts were made by this patrol to persuade a HEWA native to return with it to Lake Kapiago station for familiarization with the ways of the Administration. These efforts were entirely unsuccessful as not one HEWA could be induced to leave his area. Once, however, this difficulty of interpretation is overcome, future patrols would be in the position to get to know the area and the people far better than has so far been the case. It is doubtful if a census can be attempted for some time to come, for all the reasons just mentioned. This patrol found that it could not afford the additional time needed to establish anything but fleeting contact with those of the HEWA it did meet. Because of the food position, the patrol was obliged to keep moving as the patrol rations could not be supplemented to any extent by local foods.



AGRICULTURE:

HEWA garden areas are bush clearings up to an acre in area and are always located on steep hill sides at altitudes of between two and four thousand feet. Within the clearing will be found the house of the family group, usually placed so as to overlook the whole of the garden expanse. The HEWA practice shifting agriculture to the extent that they move on to a completely new area every twelve or eighteen months. This means that gardens are abandoned after one or two crops have been harvested and the move to a new site usually entails the construction of another house. At the time of the patrol, quite a few new garden areas were being cleared and new houses were being constructed for this was the dry period of the year and apparently the appropriate time for this activity. It was interesting to note that some of the clearing was being done entirely with stone axes and the labour involved must have been considerable. On the other hand, the timber in some gardens showed obvious signs of having been felled with steel implements and in such cases the clearings were usually more extensive in area, witness to the great advantage of the steel axe. In clearing garden areas, the felling of the rain forest is undoubtedly the main task as very little attempt is made subsequently at cultivation or preparation of the soil. The basic crops are banana, taro and sweet potato and these are grown in about equal quantities. They are all planted haphazardly about the one garden area and the banana trees are usually found to be in great profusion. These provide a very important part of the subsistence fare for whilst the other produce from the garden may be exhausted before the new garden has come into bearing, the bananas will serve to tide the family over during the interim. So it is that a flourishing stand of bananas will be seen in what is otherwise an abandoned garden. The visit of the patrol also coincided with the marata harvest and at this time a fair amount of dependence was being placed on this fruit as there seemed to be a seasonal food shortage in respect of the cultivated crops. Certainly very little food was offered to the patrol and there was no evidence of the gardens containing much.

Apart from what they themselves cultivate, the HEWA also rely to a large extent on foods that can be gathered from the bush and on game that can be hunted. Neither are to be found in any great quantity but the breadfruit would be one of the more readily available wild fruits and wild pigsthere are, especially in the grassland of the Strickland Gorge. The one family of HEWAS who live in this particular area appeared to spend at least half their time at hunting and much of the remainder was occupied with fashioning large quantities of arrows for this purpose. For the hunting of birds, platforms are built high in the branches of trees and on these the hunters crouch, concealed by a screen of leafy materials. The eggs of the scrub turkey are much sought after by the HEWA and the patrol also found these a very welcome addition whenever it was fortunate enough to find them. The HEWA do have domesticated pigs but not in any great number it would appear as very few were seen by the patrol.



MEDICAL and HEALTH:

The patrol was not accompanied by a medical orderly but sufficient medical supplies were taken to enable it to cope with the normal range of mishaps among the patrol personnel. Cuts and abrasions to the feet and legs of the carriers called for a good deal of attention and as well as this the patrol had occasion to treat a few of the HEWA people, in fact would do so whenever the opportunity arose but this was very seldom. Wherever it was able, the patrol dressed tropical ulcers on legs of those so afflicted but the recipients of such treatment were so much at a loss to understand just what was being done to them that they required a certain amount of reassurance. Malaria is prevalent throughout the whole of the HEWA area and mosquitoes abound, especially along the river reaches. A fair number of HEWA people were seen to be suffering from the skin condition commonly referred to as 'girili', induced by living at the lower altitudes for this complaint is not apparent among the DJUNA people of the higher areas. From observation, the general health of the HEWA people would seem to be quite satisfactory.



Appendix 'C'

Report on Members of the R.P. & N.G.C. who accompanied the Patrol.

<u>No. &amp; Rank.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3692 Const. l.c.	WAUWAVI	The patrol N.C.O. A quiet, efficient type and experienced in bush patrolling. Conduct good.
7720 Const. IORE		Worked well throughout the patrol. Also an experienced constable. Conduct good.
8384 Const.	KOIVI	A good patrol constable. Worked well. Conduct good.
952	GURUNGUN	Applies himself well to patrol duties and a useful member for river patrols. Conduct good.

  
(D.F. Permezel)  
Officer R.P. & N.G.C









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Supplement to  
Archives*

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 5. of 1962/63 KOPRAGO

Patrol Conducted by K. G. O'BRIEN Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled LOGANIYU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 6 R.P.N.G.C.

Natives 1 A.P.O.  
1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 11/1/1963 to 27/1/1963

Number of Days 17 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

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

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol General administration and British law  
of area.

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 .... £.....



TGA.LHX

67-14-14

8th March, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MR. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT No. 5/1962-63  
LEEN IORIAN

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol  
Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I take it you have requested population  
registers under subject heading. I am very  
favourably impressed with the report. The area  
obviously requires further consolidation work and  
I am gratified to note that this patrol completed  
the initial census of the Duna population in the  
Sepik District. The officers operating in the area  
are to be congratulated on their work.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67.14.14

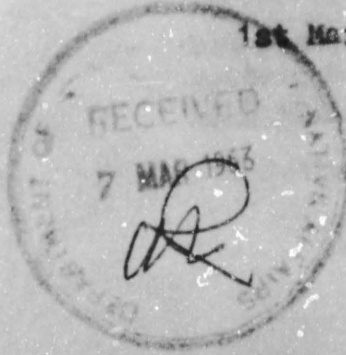
RSB/WDR

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

WHD.383

1st March, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 5/1962-63  
LOGATYU CENSUS DIVISION - MR. K. O'BRIEN, PATROL OFFICER.

Your memorandum 67-3, dated 5th February, 1963, refers.

The native situation is as good as can be expected in the circumstances. Previous patrols have only used the river as a thoroughfare in the past without any great amount of interest in the people. A few patrols such as this should rapidly alter the position. The construction of resthouses by the next patrol would be a good means of consolidation.

As stated it appears that the census was only about 60% successful. An endeavour will be made to obtain Village Population Registers from Headquarters. There are none unused in the District.

Matters concerning other departments have been brought to their attention.

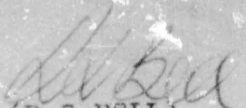
A follow-up patrol to this area when an offer is available is a necessity. It is very close to Kopiago and Aiyaguri, and when de-restricted at the end of this year Missionaries are sure to move in very quickly.

Although by circumstances Mr. O'Brien was unable to carry out his usual thorough consolidation work, he has made a good start. As you say, he has carried out a lot of good work during his term at Lake Kopiago.

(R.S.BELL)  
A/District Officer.

C.C.  
Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU,  
PAPUA.

The abovementioned report with covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer, Kopiago, for your information, please.

  
(R.S.BELL)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-3

Sub-District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
LAKE KOPIAGO.

5th February, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report LAKE KOPIAGO No. 5 of 1962/63  
Mr. K.O'Brien. Patrol Officer

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with extra copies of appendices.

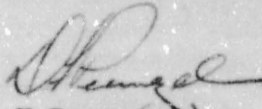
This patrol to the LOGAIYU valley completes the initial census of the DUNA population in this Sub-District. During the past twelve months, patrols from Lake Kopiago have covered the main populatic areas of the Sub-District and census has been carried in all with the exception of the HEWA area where it was found to be impracticable.

Mr. O'Brien's patrol, although of comparatively short duration, was nevertheless the first to make any prolonged contact with the LOGAIYU population as previous patrols had not been in a position to establish anything but brief contact with the people throughout this area. With this in mind, the response which the patrol met with was quite favourable, especially in the matter of census taking. This area, along with the rest of the Sub-District, should be showing sufficient signs of Administration influence when de-restriction comes about in mid-year.

The LOGAIYU people appear to have benefited considerably from their associations with the PAIELA population to the east and from the point of view of their agriculture, they are in a better position than most other DUNA groups. This is certainly the only part of the Kopiago area where introduced vegetables are to be found in significant quantities. Incidentally, the breadfruit trees mentioned in the report are not of the variety which bear edible fruit as these are only to be found at altitudes below that of the LOGAIYU area.

As with the rest of the Sub-District, the LOGAIYU area is far from being heavily populated. Numerically at least, it will be the smallest of the five census divisions. As village books were not available for this patrol, the census was recorded instead on loose sheets and will be transferred into books by the next patrol.

Mr. O'Brien has carried out more good work in this his last patrol before leaving Lake Kopiago to attend the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

  
(D.F. Pernezz)

A/Assistant District Officer



LAKE KOPITAGO PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1962/63.

DIARY.

- Friday 11th.  
January.  
1963  
Departed Lake Kopitago at 1100 and walked to the PERIGOI area arriving at 1300 and establishing camp at TSINGISANGI. Spoke with the Village Headman about a guide for tomorrow's walk. Night at TSINGISANGI Camp Site. (1st. Camp).
- Saturday 12th.  
January.  
Broke camp and departed TSINGISANGI at 0715, walking over the Range into the MARI River Basin and following the POGO River for about an hour before turning in an easterly direction to finally cross the HEWARI River. From the River the Patrol followed up along the ridge the HAUWINDA area where we turned and followed around the rim of (to) the Basin to the YURU area. Made camp at 1500 at KEMHERA in the YURU area. Night at KEMHERA. (2nd. Camp).
- Sunday 13th.  
January.  
Departed KEMHERA at 0715 and walked in a NE direction to a garden site approximately two hours away. Here the Patrol turned east then south east following up along the southern slopes of the PORI River. Cut down to the bridge site arriving at 1200. The Patrol stayed here for two and a half hours working on bridge. Departed bridge site at 1430 and headed in an easterly direction towards the TINI River. Arrived River at 1615 and made camp on banks of the TINI River. There is no population in this area. Night at KURUWATAU on the TINI River. (3rd. Camp).
- Monday 14th.  
January.  
Broke camp at 0730 and set about cutting a bridge to get the Cargo line across the River. The Patrol set off from the other side of the River at 0830. The Patrol crossed the KWAGI River before climbing up to the garden sighted from the YURU area, the day before. Arrived garden at 1100 to find that the owners had run away. Continued over the Range into the LOGAIYU River Valley and into the main garden areas of the TORUA Group. Made contact with the people of the area and told them to gather food for the Patrol. Camp was made at 1300 and a list of names was recorded from the gardens sighted. The people arrived with food and names were taken. Those who had failed to come up then were told that they were to come up early tomorrow morning before the Patrol moved on to the WARUNI area. Night at YAROPI. (4th. Camp).
- Tuesday 15th.  
January.  
Censused the rest of the TORUA Group before departing for the WARUNI area at 0930. Arrived at the WARUNI Ceremonial Ground at 1230 and established camp. Spoke to those of the WARUNI and TALLAPE Groups who came up with food telling them to come up again tomorrow for the Census. The TALLAPE Group has its gardens to the north of the camp site here and are about an hour's walk away. Night at KAROKAGI. (5th. Camp).
- Wednesday 16th.  
January.  
At KAROKAGI doing Census and talking to the locals. Attendance does not appear to have been very good and very few of the TALLAPE Group came up. Their area will have to be visited when the Patrol is returning downstream. Night at KAROKAGI.
- Thursday 17th.  
January.  
Broke camp at 0715 and started cut for the TARANE area to the east of the WARUNI area. The Patrol climbed for two hours over the Range and then descended down into the LOGAIYU River Valley again. Arrived TARANE camp site at 1215. Camp was established and the people arrived at the camp with food for sale to the Patrol. Names were taken and they were told to come up again tomorrow together with others of their Group for a Census take. A few members of the TINDAWA Group also arrived and these were told that the Patrol would visit their area in a couple of days. Night at KOGAGU. (6th. Camp).
- Friday 18th.  
January.  
Did Census of the TARANE Group during the day. Brought map up to date and spoke with the people. Night at KOGAGU.



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1962/63.DIARY cont.

Saturday 19th.  
January.

Broke camp and departed for the TINDAWA area at 0820 arriving at the camp site at 0920. Established camp and called out for the people to bring up food for sale to the Patrol. Their attendance was excellent and the Census was able to be done during the afternoon. Gave all those gathered a talk on the new Station at KOPIAGO and the aims of the Administration. Night at ABIRA. (7th. Camp).

Sunday 20th.  
January.

Departed ABIRA camp site at 0800 and set out for the TALLAPE area which is back along the LOGAIYU River to the west. Passed through a small garden area belonging to the TINDAWA Group which is situated between the last camp and the TALLAPE area. The Patrol stopped here and checked on those living here but they had all come up yesterday and had their names recorded. Continued on for the TALLAPE area arriving there at 1130. A camp site was found and camp made at 1230. The people had all run away and Carriers were sent out to try and contact some of the people and to tell them that the patrol was only here to see them and buy food. Night at YAUWABI. (8th. Camp).

Monday 21st.  
January.

Remained in the TALLAPE area trying to contact some of the people. A few arrived during the day with food for the Patrol and their names were recorded. A few of the men were sent off to get their families who had not come up. The result of the final names taken appears to be very poor as there was only twenty six names recorded out of an estimated population of eighty for the Group. Told those who came up to let the others know that the Patrol was friendly and for them to bring up food when another Patrol visited their area and not to run away. Night at YAUWABI.

Tuesday 22nd.  
January

Stayed at TALLAPE camp site until 0900 to see if any more of the people decided to come up. Departed camp site at 0915 for the TAKANA and HIMUYU areas to the east and on the northern side of the LOGAIYU River. Passed through the HIMUYU area and on to the TAKANA area about a half an hour further on. Found a camp site and started clearing at 1400. Members of the TAKANA and HIMUYU Groups arrived to help in the establishing of camp. Three children were treated for advanced stages of malaria during the afternoon when the men, women and children arrived with large quantities of food for sale. Attendance appears to have been excellent and they were told to come up again tomorrow for Census. Night at HIMUYENDA. (9th. Camp.)

Wednesday 23rd.  
January.

Did Census of the TAKANA and HIMUYU Groups during the day. There were a number of the people with bad sores and these were treated by the Aid Post Orderly TEBI. Attendance was again very good and this is attributed to the fact that some of the Group had joined the Patrol when it had first entered the valley and these had been sent ahead to tell the people that the Patrol would be coming and for them all to come up for Census and with food. Night at HIMUYENDA.

Thursday 24th.  
January

Wordx was received over the Radio last night that there had been a murder over near the PORI River in the ANGORA area. Const. SIGRUPOI and Const. SAELAS and WARALIA together with eight carriers were sent off to investigate and to collect any witnesses and return to KOPIAGO with them. The man as having confessed to the murder was already at the Station.

Departed TAKANA area at 1020 for the AIANE area to the west. Arrived camp site at 1335. Camp was established in one of the garden areas as the rest of the area was either too steep or heavily forested. The people arrived during the afternoon with food for the patrol. Attendance was good. Night at RAUJ. (10th. Camp).



LAKE KOPIAGO PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1962/63.

DIARY cont.

Friday 25th.  
January.

Did Census of the AIANE Group during the day. Attendance appears to have been very good again and I'd say that attendance was getting close to a hundred per cent. The people brought up a pig for sale to the Patrol. After the Census the people were gathered and instructed to clear a site for future Patrols to camp in. Night at RAIU.

Saturday 26th.  
January.

Departed AIANE area for LAKE KOPIAGO at 0730. Travelled in a westerly direction down to the PORI River Bridge between the AIANE and YURU areas. The Patrol after working on the bridge for a half an hour continued along the southern slopes of the PORI River and into the MARI River Basin. Walked until 1600 when camp was made. Finished putting the camp up by 1730. The camp is situated just down from the join of the MARI-YOGOTA Rivers. Night at MARITA. (11th. Camp).

Sunday 27th.  
January.

Broke camp and departed for KOPIAGO at 0715. Crossed the YOGOTA and MARI Rivers shortly after leaving the Camp site. Recrossed the MARI River again up near the FIRI Camp Site, and arrived FIRI at 1100. Rested for half an hour before setting off again. Followed up along the TERA River and over the Range into the KOPIAGO Basin. Arrived Station at 1530.

END OF PATROL.

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INTRODUCTION.

The LOG AIYU Census Division is three days to the East of the Lake KOPIAGO Station and extends along the LOGAIYU River for about another two days. There are eight Groups scattered about on both sides of the River with the main population area being on the Southern side of the River. The total population of the area has been estimated to be between 500 and 600 people. During this Initial Census 354 names were recorded giving us approximately 64.4 per cent of the total population. The Patrol object was to carry out an Initial Census of the area and seeing that it is the first time that names have been recorded in the area the attendance was quite good.

Due to the lack of time available to the Patrol no forms of local development or construction of Rest Houses was attempted. As there are no Rest Houses within the Census Division camps had to be erected at all Census points throughout the area. ~~Some~~ The position, in regards to certain Groups housing and garden areas, of some of these camps could well be improved upon during a follow up Patrol of the Census Division.

The main Range of the area is the MacNicoll Mountains to the South of the River which extend right through to the Papuan-New Guinea Border and also east to the Porgera Valley. The other Range to the North of the Census Division is the dividing Range between the LOGAIYU River area and the LAGAIP River drain off to the north.

The LOGAIYU River which has its beginning in the MacNicoll Range flows in a westerly direction where it finally joins with the PORI River. The River can be forded during the dryer months between November and February but during the Wet Season I would say that it would be necessary for it to be bridged for the Patrol to cross to the northern section of the Census Division. The PORI River has two main bridgesites to get into the area. These are between the YURU and AIANE areas and the YURU and the TORUA areas. The existing bridge between YURU and TORUA areas looks as if it'll wash away with the next Wet Season as the bridge was touching the water when the Patrol crossed at this time. Therefore I'd say the best route into the Census Division would be through the YURU area and across the PORI into the AIANE area.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General

The people of the Census Division are all DUNA speaking people with some of those living in the most easterly sections being able to speak the PAIEIA language. There, still a certain amount of trading going on between the PAIEIA peoples and (is) those of the Census Division with most of the inter-marrying being done between these two areas.

The people of the Census Division have all heard about the Administration and have a fair idea of its aims having had contact with the Groups, to the east near the PORGERA River and to the south towards KOROBA and TARI, both areas having been under Administration influence for a number of years. Numerous Patrols have also passed through the area the main ones being Mr. J. Taylor's Patrol, as early as 1938, and Mr. B. McBride's and Mr. D. Permezel's Patrols of 1960 and 1961 respectively.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

The reception given to the Patrol by the people of the Census Division varied from place to place. The Groups that the Patrol visited first were a little reluctant to come up to see the Patrol and have their names recorded but after having been in the area for a week or so, and the people having seen the Patrol working, attendances improved. In the latter stages of the Patrol when we started back down stream attendances appear to have been excellent and food was brought up in large quantities.

All fighting amongst the Groups of the Census Division appears to have ceased and the people mix freely with those of the adjoining Groups. As far as can be found out there have been no killings during last year which is rather remarkable when one compares it with other Highland areas. No complaints were brought up to the Patrol by the people and on making enquiries it was found that the only thing wrong was the fact that a couple of wives had run off with some other chap leaving their husbands. This did not seem to bother the abandoned husbands terribly and they said that they were quite happy to let things stand as they were and did not want any immediate action taken on their behalf.

While at HIMUYENDA in the TAKANA area word was received from KOPIAGO about a murder having taken place at ANGORA near the PORI River. Constable SIGRUPOI was sent off together with Constables SAEIAS and WARAI and eight Carriers to investigate the report and to return to the Station with any witnesses.

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Rest Houses and Camp Sites.

As stated above there are no Rest Houses in the Census Division and no attempt was made to clear or select sites during this Patrol. The reasons why this was not attempted were that the Patrol was limited in the amount of time to be spent in the area and also it's lack of knowledge of the area in regards to the extent and distribution of population.

I would say that the Camp Sites in the TORUA, WARUNI, TALLAPE and TAKANA area are suitably situated, with regards to censusing and the garden areas of the people, for the construction of Rest Houses during a follow-up patrol of the area.

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Tracks and Walking Times.

The Patrol was able to follow native tracks throughout most of the area Patrolled. The only exception was between the PORI River and the last camp where the patrol had to cut its way up from the River. This route used to be used by the people between the DILLINI and AIANE areas but they have not used this route for a number of years preferring to go through the YURU area.

The condition of the existing tracks is comparable to others of the KOPIAGA Administrative area, these being rather poor and more like animal pads. I am sure that with a little concentration by the people, in regards to clearing and putting a few small bridges in, the conditions of the tracks would be improved a hundred percent and halve the present walking times.

The times taken during this Patrol are listed below.

KOPIAGO Station	to	TSINGISANGI ( <del>PERIGOI</del> PERIGOI Group )	2 hours.
TSINGISANGI	"	KEMBERA ( YURU GROUP )	7 1/2 "
KEMBERA	"	KURUWATAU ( TINI River area )	9 "



LAKE KOIYAGO PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1962/63.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

KURUWATAU	TO	YAROPI (TORUA Group )	4½ hours.
YAROPI	"	KAROKAGI (WARUNI " )	3 "
KAROKAGI	"	KOGAGU (TARANE " )	5 "
KOGAGU	"	ABIRA (TINDAWA " )	1¼ "
ABIRA	"	YAUWABI (TALLAPE " )	3½ "
YAUWABI	"	HIMUYENDA (TAKANA " )	4½ "
HIMUYENDA	"	RAIU (AIANE " )	3¼ "
RAIU	"	MARITA (Near MARI-YOGOTA Join)	8½ "
MARITA	"	KOPLAGO Station	8 "

The above times are those taken by the Carriers during the Patrol and they also include all breaks for lunch or rests. The total walking time for the Patrol was ~~sixty and one quarter hours.~~ sixty and one quarter hours.

Village Officials.

There are no Village headmen or Administration Officials in the Census Division. No Village Headmen were elected during this Patrol as we were not in the area long enough to see all the people and to make a proper selection. I would say that it needs at least a couple of more Patrols into the area before a true selection could be possible made.

Census .

This was an Initial Census of the LOGAIYU Census Division and in comparing the figures, for estimated population and the number of names actually recorded, the attendance appears to have been quite good. There has not been a great deal of contact between the people and the Administration previously and it is felt that a follow up patrol of the area should not have any trouble getting new names. The estimated population for the Census Division was 550 to 600 persons with a total of 554 names being recorded during the Census. There are eight Groups within the area and they are TORUA, WARUNI, TARANE, TINDAWA, TALLAPE, TAKANA, HIMUYU, and AIANE, the last three of these are situated on the northern slopes of the LOGAIYU River.

The best attendances appear to have resulted within the TORUA, TINDAWA, TAKANA, HIMUYU and AIANE areas where they recorded a total of 28, 76, 32, 17, and 37 names respectively out of an estimated population of 40, 100, 40, 30 and 40 respectively. The remaining three Groups of WARUNI, TARANE and TALLAPE recorded 73, 65 and 26 names each out of a possible estimated population of 100, 120 and 80. There were indications that a great many people belonging to these Groups had left the area on the Patrols arrival, and failed to come up to have their names recorded. Those who came up this time were told to tell the other members of their Group, not to be scared of coming up to see the Patrol and when next time a Patrol was in the area to come up with food for sale.

The overall Census figures differ a good deal from those recorded in some of the other Census Division, one of the main things being the lack of single male adults around the area. This is attributed to the fact that a number have probably gone off to work on the airstrip at the Mission



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

Station at AIYAGURI in the Southern Highlands District. The figures for children and adults seems to be a little more even in this area than in the others of the Administrative area with a total of 146 children under the age of sixteen and 208 adults. The average size of a family was 1.75 children to each family.

The population per square mile is approximately 5 persons. The population is mainly centered around the south-eastern section of the area to the east of the TSAGAE River which flows from the south to join the LOGAIU River. The total of 146 for the children is broken up into 76 males and 68 females with the total number of adults being divided into 105 males and 103 females. There were only six pregnancies in the Census Division out of a possible ninety women of child bearing age. The Labour Potential for the area was ninety-one males and ninety females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five.

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CONCLUSION.

It is a pity that the Patrol was unable to spend more time in the area but this could not be helped due to the fact that the writer is to go down to the Australian School of Pacific Administration on the 6th. of February this year. It is felt that a Patrol would have to stay in the area for about a month or so to be really effective. An extended patrol of the area would certainly not be wasted as there are numerous jobs such as the cutting of decent walking tracks, construction of Rest Houses and Camping Sites, and the general consolidation of the Administration with the people.

The more extensive the patrolling the better it would be for the area at this stage. Due to their isolation the people have had very little contact with the Administration although they have a fair idea of our aims and appear to be quite receptive to them.

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AGRICULTURE.

APPENDIX 'A'.

The gardens of the Census Division are a vast improvement on those of the other areas. Two of factors that have resulted in the gardens being of a better standard are the good top soil covering and higher humus content of the soil and the good drainage of the area. The people use the system of heaping the soil into mounds before planting and while this method is used, they do not seem to bother about composting to any extent, as do the Wabag people. New garden sites are found every two or three years and these sites are cleared of timber and the soil is heaped ready for planting. The crops are then planted and while these are maturing the owner continues to clear extra garden land working out from that already planted. Planting continues throughout the year. The main crop of Sweet Potato is replanted in the same area three or four times before this area is worked out and left to revert to secondary growth.

The people have many of the European type vegetables which have been traded and brought into the area from the PORGERA or IALAGAN areas. There are such things as beans, cabbages, pumpkins, corn and cucumbers found growing together with sweet bananas and a type of sweet potato originally introduced into the Wabag area. This type of sweet potato together with many of the vegetables are not to be found anywhere else west of the PORI River.

There were numerous Pandanus trees of both types growing in the area and both were bearing when the Patrol was visiting the area. (One bears a fruit known as MARATA in pidgin and the other KAROKA.) Also at the time of the Patrols visit the Breadfruit trees were also bearing. Thus as can be seen from the above the people are certainly not short of food. On the whole I'd say that the LOGAIYU Census Division was one of the better supplied areas of the KOPIAGO area having a variety of vegetables and other crops to choose from.

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HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

APPENDIX 'B'.

The overall health standard of the area is quite good with such things as Yaws and Tropical Ulcers not being as prevalent here as in some of the other areas. The main cases treated by Aid Post Orderly TAPE were malaria, yaws and tropical ulcers. There were seven cases of malaria two of which were already at an advanced stage; three cases of yaws and eleven cases of tropical ulcers all of which really needed hospitalization. Apart from the above there were the usual sores and cuts usually found during a Patrol.

The people were quite keen to receive medical treatment while the Patrol was in their area but if it meant that they would have to go to hospital or to any great trouble such as walking for a couple of hours to another camp site then they would rather do without.

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MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

APPENDIX 'C'

The whole of the Census Division is still Restricted and as yet there are no Missionary activities within the area.

There are also no educational facilities within the Census Division.

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POLICE.

APPENDIX 'D'

8578	SIGRUPOI	Const.	A good constable and suitable N.C.O. material. Showed good control of the detachment throughout the Patrol. Conduct good.
8020	BAELAS	"	A good constable. Worked well and was always keen to help out. Conduct good.
8528	ABA	"	A very good constable and he proved himself exceedingly useful during the Patrol. Always keen to get the job done and done well. Recommended as N.C.O. material. Conduct good.
8799	KAGARI	"	An average constable. A little slow but a good worker when given a job to do. Conduct good.
9121	WARATA	"	A new addition to the detachment at LAKE KOPIAGO and he proved himself quite a good worker during this Patrol. Conduct good.
9822	ULING	"	Still a little inexperienced in the conditions of bush patrolling but he is proving himself a little better with each Patrol. Conduct good.

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MAP.

APPENDIX 'E'.

The map enclosed with this report has been revised and includes all the information and corrections from previous patrol maps of the LAKE KOPIAGO Administrative Area. This area is bordered by the STRICKLAND and KOTHEE Rivers in the West and the Papuan - New Guinea Border in the South. The northern boundary comprises of the Strickland - Sepik Dividing Range and the Central Range which extends right through into the IALAGAM area. The eastern border is a straight line running north from the LAGAIIP - PAGIA River join to the Central Range; thence south along the F. S. L. River to its headwaters; thence in a straight line south to the McNICOLL Range and the Papuan-New Guinea Border.

All existing Rest Houses are shown on the map together with the main river systems. The Patrols route during the Census of the LAGAIIP RIVER area is also shown on this map. There are another three Census Divisions besides the LAGAIIP Census Division and these are the KOPIAGO Census Division, the ADWI C/D. and the TUMBUDU C/D. These have all had an Initial Census carried out in them. The only area yet to be censused is the HEWA Speaking area to the north and it is believed that this will take a number of years to complete due to the isolation and scattered population of the area.



