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# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Lake Kutubu

VOLUME No: 18

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: LAKE KUTUBU

ACC. NO: 496

VOL. NO: 817 1964 - 1965

NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 4

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS / PHTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1	1-21	A.F. McNEIL P.O	LOWER TARI CENSUS DIVISION	1map	11/8/64 - 31/8/64
2	1-17	A.F. McNEIL P.O	Fo'i Division	1map	19/10/64 - 28/11/64
3	1-8	A.F. McNEIL P.O	U.F. MISSION BOSAWI MOUNTAIN C/D	MAP	18/11/64 - 26/11/64
4	1-24	A.F. McNEIL P.O	BOSAWI C/D SOUTH FOOTHILLS KARIOI RANGES UPPER RENTENI RIVER	MAP	16/2/65 - 6/5/65

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

LAKE KUTUBU &

Report No.

KAGUA  
Officer Conducting  
Patrol

Area Patrolled

Lake Kutubu

1 - 1964/1965	A.F. McNeill	Lower Tari Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	A.F. McNeill	Foi'i Division
3 - 1964/1965	A.F. McNeill	U.F. Mission, Bosavi Mountains Census Div.
5 - 1964/1965	A.F. McNeill	✓ Bosavi C.D. 8th Foothills Karius Range, Upper Rentoul River.

KAGUA

1 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kneen	Magura area: Junction of Kagua, Ialibu & Mendi Admin Areas
2 - 1964/1965	C. Mancey	Kuare Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	B.J. Keen	Waima in the Erave Admin. Area
5 - 1964/1965	B.J. Keen	Part Western Kagua C.D.
6 - 1964/1965	B.J. Keen	Kandoba and Sumi only
8 - 1964/1965	C. Mancey	Eastern Suga
9 - 1964/1965	M.J. Wells	Western Kagua Census Div.
10 - 1964/1965	R.T. Gleeson	Sec. of the West Kagua C. Div.
11 - 1964/1965	M.J. Wells	Between Kagua and Erave
12 - 1964/1965	R.T. Gleeson	Council Area in the Kagua Sub-District
13 - 1964/1965	R.T. Gleeson	Kuare Census Div, Part only



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No..... 1 - 64/65 Lake Kutubu.

Patrol Conducted by..... A.F. McNEILL P.O. 1.

Area Patrolled..... LOWER TARI CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL.....

Natives...1 INTERPRETER, 3 RP&NGC, 1 APO.

Duration—From...11./5./1964 to 31./8./1964...

Number of Days..... 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../12./1963...

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

Map Reference..... SEE ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol..... GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS REVISION AND COMPILATION OF CENSUS REGISTER, FAMILIARISATION, INVESTIGATION OF MIGRATIONS.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commission.

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

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

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

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

67-15-14

16th February, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
WENDI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-64/65 - LAKE KUTUBU:

Receipt of the above-mentioned report together  
with covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

I was concerned to read about the poor state  
of health of these people. Please take this matter  
up with your District Medical Officer.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67.15.14 (17)



67-3-9

Department of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MMML.

20th November, 1964.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MMML.

KUTUBU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1964/65.

Thank you for the abovementioned Report which was received on the 10th November 1964.

Your memorandum 67-2-4 adequately deals with this Report.

Please ensure that Mr. McNeill follows the pro-forma laid down for the submission of Patrol Reports. Full instructions in this regard may be found at pages 25 to 46 of Volume I of Departmental Standing Instructions.

The delay of two months in submitting this Report and your request for an explanation is noted.

*R.I. Skinner*  
(R.I. Skinner)  
District Commissioner.

C.O.  
Officer-in-Charge,  
LAKE KUTUBU.

Minute to:

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information please.

*R.I. Skinner*  
(R.I. Skinner)  
District Commissioner.

67-2-4.

Sub District Office,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MFNDI.

9th November, 1964.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MFNDI.

Subject: Report: Kutubu Patrol No.1 - 64/65.

Attached please find the following documents relating to the above patrol:-

- (i) Report in duplicate
- (ii) Additional copies of:-
  - Appendix "C" "Education"
  - Appendix "B" "Health"
  - Appendix "D" "Agriculture"for distribution to the various departments concerned.

(iii) Claim for Camping Out Allowance.

2. Some comments follow:-

(a) Introduction:

- (i) Mr McNeil speaks of the HURLI people. I presume he means HURI. If they are the one and same people Mr McNeil should adhere to the latter spelling which is the accepted form.

(b) Native Affairs:

- (i) Reception of the patrol is most pleasing; as also the almost 100% attendance at census;
- (ii) The hiring of local carriers should be encouraged and the system utilized by future patrol until such time that depletion of the population forces abandonment of the system and warrants the hiring of a permanent carrier line;
- (iii) Population decrease due to disease is most distressing and the high death rate of 10%, adjusted to 6.7% after birth rate has been taken into consideration is appalling from statistics supplied it will be seen that from 1962 onward the birth rate has been considerably lower than the death rate. It is obvious that the main contributing factor is disease, namely malaria and more recently an influenza epidemic. Recommendations to combat disease have been incorporated in comments under health;
- (iv) Prevalence of disease, lack of economic opportunity, return to ancestral Lands following establishment of law and order are contributing factors to the large scale migrations out of the Census Division. In view of the poor environmental conditions official encouragement to migrate should not be retracted provided, the would be migrant has undisputed land rights in the area he wishes to live.

(c) Communications:

- (i) Under this heading Mr McNeil has made certain



(15)

suggestions relating to the incorporation of certain Lower Tari Census Division villages into the Benaria Census Division and the encouragement to migrate to the Wage Census Division. These suggestions will be more fully covered in separate correspondence. They are recommended by this office.

(d) Census:

- (i) Village Population Register sheets are attached;
- (ii) Statistics are fully covered in the Migrations and Depopulation section of Native Affairs.

(e) Law and Order:

- (i) Reluctance to bring disputes to the Kutubu station is no doubt due to the distance involved and fear of disease. I cannot see any objection to the people settling amongst themselves disputes involving stealing and even common assaults, provided the decision reached are to the satisfaction of both parties involved.

(f) Village Officials:

- (i) It is most pleasing to note the high standard of the village officials in the Census Division;
- (ii) Recommendation for appointment to the position of Village Constable will be forwarded in due course.

(g) Appendix "F" Health:

- (i) As noted earlier the poor standard of health is most distressing. In order to combat efficiently the inroads of disease, particularly malaria, it will be necessary, not merely to establish additional Aid Posts but to introduce preventative measures similar to the anti-malarial campaign at present being undertaken in the Chimbu Division of the Eastern Highlands District. It is recommended that approaches be made for a Health survey Team to visit the Lake Kutubu Administrative Area and undertake intensive surveys with the objective of introducing proven health methods to assist the people.

(h) Appendix "C" Education:

- (i) It is hoped that the attempt to obtain five to ten enrollments for the 1965 school year is successful; however I wonder just what such children will do when they leave school. There is certainly nothing in their home areas which would encourage to remain once their schooling is finished.

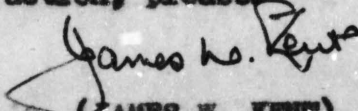
(i) Appendix "C" Agriculture:

- (i) General comments only which maybe forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer for his information.

(j) General:

- (i) The report does not strictly follow the laid down Pro-forma for reports. This will be brought to Mr McNeil's attention;
- (ii) There was a delay of over two months from completion of patrol to receipt of report at this office. No reason for the delay has been given. Mr McNeil will be asked to supply reasons for the delayed submission;
- (iii) A good report of a good patrol. There are a number of minor typographical and spelling errors.

3. For your information and further action, please.

  
 (JAMES W. KENT)  
 Assistant District Commissioner.

(14)

Patrol Post,  
Lake Kutubu,  
S.H.D.

22nd September, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,  
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT.

District:	Southern Highlands.
Report No:	Kutubu No. 1 - 64/65.
Conducted by:	A.F. McNeill; P.O. Gr. 1.
Area Patrolled:	Lower Tani Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by:	1 Interpreter, 3 Police, 1 A.P.O.
Duration:	11/8/64 to 31/8/64.
Number of Days:	21.
Previous Native Affairs Patrol:	December, 1963.
Map Reference:	See attachment.
Objects of Patrol:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General Administration.</li> <li>2) Census Revision.</li> <li>3) Compilation Census Register.</li> <li>4) Familiarisation.</li> <li>5) Investigations of migrations.</li> </ol>

*A.F. McNeill*

(A.F. McNeill).  
Officer in Charge.

PREAMBLE.

The objectives of this patrol were general administration, revision of census, the compilation of a census register for the Division, to familiarize the writer with the area patrolled and to conduct investigations of reports of extensive migrations from the area. All of these objectives were satisfactorily attained.

The opportunity was taken to return from the patrol via Komo Patrol Post and the south bank of the Tegari (Kikori) River. Reports indicated that this would be a shorter and easier return route to Kutubu. Unfortunately this report proved to be incorrect, being seven days as against five days for the usual return route. Nether the less the detour proved of value in that it provided an opportunity to examine a little known tract of country.

DIARY.

- 11th August. Patrol departed Station at 930 for camp No. 2 en route Augu. Patrol was delayed five hours by flooding of Mubi River. Camp established at 5.30 on North bank of Mubi.
- 12th August. To Augu. Slept Augu.
- 13th August. Inspection of Hamlets followed by discussions and census at Augu. Slept Augu.
- 14th August. To Awari for inspections, discussions and census. Slept Awari.
- 15th August. To Pagware. Slept Pagware.
- 16th August. Inspection, discussions and census at Pagware. Slept Pagware.
- 17th August. To Paua for discussions, inspections and census. Slept Paua.
- 18th August. To Kondari/Homa for inspections. Slept Kondari/Homa.
- 19th August. Census and discussions at Kondari/Homa. Slept Kondari/Homa.
- 20th August. To Pai'a/Hoi'a. Slept Pai/Hoi'a.
- 21st August. Discussions, inspections and census conducted at Pai/Hoi'a. Slept Pai/Hoi'a.
- 22nd August. To Bakare for census, discussions and inspections of Bakare, Tambara and Maribu. Slept Bakare.
- 23rd August. To Au'atangi Village, Tari Sub-District, for investigations regarding migrations from Lower Tari Division. Tambara homesteads inspected en route. Camped Au'atangi.
- 24th August. Further investigations into migrations thence to Komo Patrol Post. Slept Komo.
- 25th August. At Komo.
- 26th August. To Atare Village, Komo, en route Kutubu Station. Slept Atare.
- 27th August. Camped bush en route Kutubu.

- 28th August. Camped bush en route Kutubu.  
 29th August. Camped bush en route Kutubu.  
 30th August. Self returned Station 4 p.m. Carriers slept Moro Airstrip.  
 31st August. Carriers arrived station and patrol dismounted at 10 a.m.

END OF PATROL.INTRODUCTION.

The Lower Tari Division of the Kutubu administrative area is located directly to the north west of Lake Kutubu. Lands owned by the groups inhabiting the area are bounded in the North by the Wage Ridge, in the east by Lake Kutubu, in the south by the Tegari (Kikori) River and in the east by a plateau like ridge which extends from the Tegari River to Mount Hari Kerewa. The approximate area of the Division is 425 square miles.

The people of the area are Hurli speakers, with the exception of a number of Wage people in the north of the division i.e. Augu and Awari Villages. The inhabitants of the central section of the Division, between Pagware and Homa, have close affinities with the people of the Benaria Division of the Tari Sub-District whilst those people in the south of the Division have close affinities with the people of the northern Benaria and Iumu Divisions of the Tari Sub-District.

Topographically the area is comprised of two sections, the north and central between Augu and Homa and the south, between Pai and Maribu. The terrain of the former area is extremely rugged with high steep ridges and narrow valleys. The geological formations are of the sedimentary type with large areas of limestone outcrops. The southern section is more typically Highland in nature, ridges are wide, low and gently sloping with fairly wide valleys. In this area land clearing results in Kunai patches whereas in the northern areas old garden sites soon become overgrown with dense secondary growth. In the southern areas the soils are of volcanic origin and it is evident that they are a good deal more fertile than those in the north.

The area has in the past, and will undoubtedly continue to suffer from its isolation from administrative and other contact. This poses what is perhaps the greatest administrative problem of the area. The people of the area are reluctant to visit the Station due to its distance from their villages and it is practically impossible for Administration Officers to visit the area more than twice a year. The nearest Lower Tari Village to the Station, Pagware, is ~~one~~ hours distant, this distance increases to a four-day walk from the last villages of the Division, Bakare, Tambara, and Maribu. This problem will be examined in detail under 'Native Affairs'.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The area patrolled has been under fairly regular Administration contact since approximately 1953, this relatively short period of contact and the isolation of the area has resulted in the present low level of sophistication amongst these people. The people appear to have responded well to the little contact they have had, the Administration and Europeans in general are held in respect and high regard, the native situation is very satisfactory and the people are fairly law abiding. It was also pleasing to note that there was an almost 100% attendance at census of those persons who have had their names recorded previously. The patrol was well received in all instances and adequate supplies of foodstuffs and carriers were procurable.

The present patrol appears to have been the first attempt to cover the area using only local carriers hired on a village to village basis. No difficulties were encountered in hiring carriers though in the smaller villages it was necessary to request assistance from adjoining villages. At the carriers own request all payments were made in cash, at the rate of one shilling per hour. Though the cost of the patrol was somewhat higher than usual it is considered that this method of hiring carriers and of payment is preferable to the permanent line in that the people are more closely identified with their own Administration, they secure a small source of income and the substantial imposition placed on the Lake people, who are usually hired as carriers, is reduced. On this patrol it was perhaps fortunate that the carriers were hired from village to village as the season during which the patrol was conducted is noted for its being the time of lowest productivity in the gardens, thus no undue strain was placed on the food resources of the people.

Future patrols however would be advised to hire a permanent line of perhaps eight men as migrations out of the area in the future and the subsequent depletion of the population may render it difficult to hire sufficient carriers.

Migrations and Depopulation.

Since August 1962 the population of the Lower Tari Division has decreased from 987 to 671, this decrease has been caused by the preponderance of deaths over births plus migrations to other areas outside the Kutubu Administrative Area. Investigations conducted during the patrol indicate that the migrations will continue until only 400 to 450 people remain in the Division. This figure may be further reduced unless the death rate can be lowered and the birth rate maintained or increased.

The following figures show the decrease in population since 1962:-

Census Date.	Births.	Deaths.	M/O of Div.	Totals.
8/62	23	35	55	987
4/63	20	51	75	861
8/64	22	67	145	671
Totals.	65	153	276	

Natural Decrease of Population.

The crude death and birth rates and the adjusted death and birth rates (years births and deaths as against previous years population) per 100 are as follows:-

Year.	1962.	1963.	1964.
Crude Death Rate.	3.5.	5.9	10.0
Crude Birth Rate.	2.5	2.3	3.3
Natural Decrease.	1.0	3.6	6.7
Adjusted Death Rate.		5.2	7.8
Adjusted Birth Rate.		2.0	2.5
Adjusted Natural Decrease.		3.2	5.3

Judging from these figures their appears to be warranted cause for concern over the natural decrease in population of the area.

Though it is only possible to suggest reasons for the population decline it does appear that the main factor is the prevalence of disease in the area. The main diseases causing mortality are malaria, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, these diseases appear to be assisted a natural low resistance to disease and incursions of introduced infectious diseases. An example of the latter is the influenza epidemic of April/May, during which an estimated 40 to 50 people died. This outbreak though accounting for the substantial increase in the death rate between 1963 and 1964 does not account for the high rate of population decrease fully.

The only method of combating the problem appears to be through improved medical facilities in the area. At present the only medical facilities available are Aid Posts at Kono and Kutubu Patrol Posts. These locations are as far as five days walk from the villages, an impossible journey for those persons who really require the treatment. The establishment of an Aid Post in the Lower Tari Division itself is impracticable now that the population has declined to such an extent and the manner in which the population is dispersed. The solution appears to lie in the establishment of an Aid Post in the Benaria Division of the Tari Sub-District. This area combined with the southern sector of the area patrolled would have a large enough population concentration to warrant an Aid Post and a Benaria Post would be convenient to the southern Lower Tari area (not more than 5 hours walk from any village). The northern and central sections of the Division will have to continue to rely on the Aid Post at Kutubu Station.

#### Migrations.

The other cause of depopulation has been a population movement from the Lower Tari Division to the Yumu and Benaria Census Divisions of the Tari Sub-District and the Margarima and Wage Divisions of the Wipa Administrative Area. It is only in the past year that these movements have assumed major proportions with the migration, out of the Division, of 145 people out of a total of 261. The number of migration to the various areas is estimated as:-

Margarima	15.
Wage	20.
Yumu	40.
Benaria	70.

In all migrations out of the Division since 1962 have amounted to 276 persons.

During the patrol the opportunity was taken to conduct investigations to ascertain the reasons for these migrations, the results are as follows.

The migrations appear to be population adjustments caused by disorganisation to existing patterns prior to the establishment of Administration influence and law and order. The initial disorganisation appears to have been caused by tribal fighting, fear of reprisals from other groups for wrongs committed, evictions from traditional lands and by the areas being used as an haven for fugitives. The position is better understood if it is

realized that the Lower Tari is the south eastern extremity of the Hurli speaking people and would thus attract those people who wish to escape, for any reason, the society they exist in.

With the establishment of Administration influence and law and order it is now possible for these initial migrants to return to their traditional lands, this is the situation at present. As the original migrants have intermarried with people indigenous to the area they have passed on land rights to their hosts who are now accompanying them to their old lands. The migrants have been subjected to additional stimuli to migrate, either the poor environment of their present locale, lack of opportunity to earn money or the prevalence of disease and the death rate.

The lack of opportunity to earn money was voiced on many occasions during the patrol as being an encouragement to migration. In common with other areas administered from Kutubu there has recently arisen a desire for money and as there is no possibility of earning this money at their present locale, either due to lack of access to markets or employment opportunities, the people are encouraged to migrate to those areas where future potential for economic development and job opportunities are greater.

Perhaps the main reason for the migrations is the prevalence of disease in the area and the susceptibility of the people to those diseases, this has resulted in an exceptionally high death rate, 7.8 per hundred in the past year. There is naturally a strong desire to desert the area for a more healthy one. The area is unfortunate in that much of it is in the malarial belt, even in those areas on the fringe or outside the belt the disease is easily contacted during the many extended trips into the belt for hunting, gardening and trading. When the disease is contacted there are no medical facilities for treatment.

Yet another encouragement to migration is the necessity to visit Kutubu Station for all types of administrative assistance. This is regarded as an undesirable trip for two reasons, the distance involved and the supposed health hazards at the Station. The journey to the Station varies from a minimum of 10 hours to 4-5 days, naturally it is regarded as being preferable to visit the nearest Administration Station whether it be Nipa, Komo or Tari, as this is not possible if the area is administered from Kutubu ~~then~~ the only alternative is to migrate to an area administered from one of those Stations. Kutubu has an unfortunate, though perhaps well grounded, reputation for being unhealthy. This reputation has been brought about by the unfortunate deaths of a number of Hurli people either working at or visiting the Station and as a result the Station is often avoided at all cost. Thus if there is a regular obligation to visit the Station it can only be avoided by migrating to an area administered from another Station.

There is little doubt that the present migrations will ultimately benefit the people concerned. The areas to which the people are migrating certainly offer greater opportunities for future development as well as being healthier. As a result the migrations were encouraged providing that the migrant has undisputed rights to land in the new area, that no undue friction was caused between the migrants and the inhabitants of the new areas and provided that Officers were advised at census that a migration had taken place.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

As with all other Divisions of the Kutubu Administrative area the major obstacle to all types of development is isolation and poor communications both within the area and to other areas. Though there is no way of eliminating this obstacle there is no reason why it cannot be reduced to a minimum by all possible means, even the smallest improvements will be of immediate

benefit to the people.

The present position is that the people desire development and contact with the administration wherever and whenever possible, unfortunately the environment restricts this to a minimum due to the restrictions it places on communications. The nearest village to the Station is some 10 hours walk, this immediately increases to 12 days and ultimately five days walk from the Station. In addition to the distances involved the terrain also restricts movement between the villages and the Station. Thus contact between the Administration and the people is largely restricted to patrols and the potential for development is kept to a minimum. All Administration services available to the people are basic in the extreme, being Aid Post medical facilities at the Station, conserving law and order, hygiene and general advice administered during patrols. Due to the poor quality of communications and isolation it is difficult to imagine these very basic services being improved to any great extent.

It is suggested that the following propositions will improve the situation a little, they concern the disposition of areas of the Division and Stations from which they may be administered.

1) It is suggested that those villages between Pai/Hoi'a and Tambera be included in the Benaria Census Division of the Tari Sub-District. The Benaria Division adjoins this area with the closest villages in each Division being only three hours apart. Walking times between this area and Tari are estimated at two days, this can be further reduced by using the roadhead in the Iumu Division which is approximately 12 hours walk from the area, by contrast Kutubu Station is between 4 and 5 days walk from the area. Under this arrangement ~~under this arrangement~~ contact would be more constant and there would be a greater flow of people to the administering Station. The area under discussion is naturally very closely linked with the Benaria and ~~xxx~~ at present only separated by an arbitrary administrative boundary. The linking of this area with the Benaria will increase the population density of this area and give greater scope for development amongst the group. It is obvious that this area will be more closely linked with Tari than Kutubu in the event of future development and the construction of a road linking this area with Tari is a distinct possibility for the future whereas a road link with Kutubu appears to be impractical. Map showing proposed new boundaries is attached at appendix 'A'.

2) It is further suggested that migrations to the Wage Division of the Naipa Administrative Area be encouraged provided land is owned by the migrating groups in that area. This movement is at present in progress and it is anticipated that the movement will continue until those villages involved (Augu and Awari) cease to exist. The new locale of the migrants is said to be within one days walk of Naipa Station as compared with two days to Kutubu. These people are merely returning to their traditional lands. At their new locale the people will have easier access to administrative services and facilities together with a greater future potential for economic development.

Should these suggestions come to pass that area of the Lower Tari Division remaining to be administered from Kutuba will be inhabited by approximately 300 people who will be dispersed within a radius of two days walk from the Station.

#### CENSUS.

Census trends have already been discussed under the heading of 'Native Affairs'. During the patrol census was compiled on the basis of the revised village population sheets (see attached). A tax census register was also compiled, this will be forwarded to Meadi for typing after the handwritten original has been adjusted.



The villages of Kondari and Maribu were not included in this census as they have been abandoned due to deaths and migrations to other areas or villages.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in the area patrolled. All patrol tracks have been reasonably well maintained where available population has allowed this to be done. Further improvements to patrol roads are being carried out and it is anticipated that these tracks will be considerably improved prior to the next patrol, if population depletion does not seriously interfere with the work on hand.

No potential routes for vehicular roads linking Kutubu with either Nipa or Tari were encountered however the possibility of a road link with the southern section of the Division from Tari appears to be a distinct future possibility. The possibility of a road route on the west bank of the Tegari (Kikori) River between Komo and Kutubu was examined on the return trip. For the first twentyfive miles or so the route has possibilities, after this however the route encounters an almost perpendicular face of limestone between the Tegari River and the southern extremity of the Karius Range.

The only remaining possibilities for a road route are on the Eastern bank of the Tegari or between Hoi'a and Kutubu following the grain of the country. These routes may only be possibilities due to their never having been investigated.

#### LAW AND ORDER.

The people appear to be a little reluctant in bringing complaints before the patrol, usually preferring to deal with the matter amongst themselves where this is possible. Nethertheless less crimes of a more substantial nature such as assaults, stealing etc would, it is considered, be brought before a patrol rather than be settled in the traditional way.

One Court for Native Matters was heard during the patrol and a number of minor disputes were settled by arbitration.

#### VILLAGES.

The dwelling areas are restricted to homesteads isolated from each other, at each recognised village most homesteads are within a radius of one mile of the Rest House. In a number of instances homesteads are arranged on either side of a wide track, perhaps one mile long, and set back from and out of view of the track.

There is little pride in the appearance of the environs of the homestead, before this could be encouraged it would be necessary to have pigs removed from the environs.

Generally the housing is of a good standard and is adequately maintained. It is built to the almost standard Hurli design i.e. on the ground, from which it rises approximately 4' 36" and is approximately 10' wide by 20' to 25' long. In almost all instances the pig sty is incorporated into the house. One end of the house is occupied by the males whilst the other is subdivided and shared by the pigs and women.

Housing is constructed of a round timber frame with walls of split logs, the walls are insulated against drafts by a lining of bark strips. In the northern section of the Division roofing is constructed from bark tiles due to the shortage of Kunai, in other areas the usual Kunai roofing material is utilised.

6

The construction of pit latrines and their use was encouraged throughout the patrol. It is hoped that by the next patrol of the area they will have been completed and be in use.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The standard of village officials is above average for the Kutubu area. It was noted that the people appointed have responded to their appointments in a much better manner than those officials in other areas. Almost as a whole the officials tend to be energetic, anxious to please, and capable of carrying out their duties whilst still maintaining the backing of their respective villages. It was particularly pleasing to note that the officials give advice to the patrolling officer without having to be asked, this assists in eradicating minor misconceptions and problems.

The only major criticism of the officials is their reluctance to visit the Station unless requested to do so. This is probably due to the distance of the Station from the village and the supposed health hazard that Kutubu Station presents.

The following recommendations will be forwarded under separate cover concerning the appointment of village officials:-

Katugo/Raugabel for appointment as Village Constable to replace Tare (decd) at Pau'a Village.

Iabiago/Ubigo for appointment as Village Constable at Pagware village. He will resign as Village Councilor.

Buru/Mendi for appointment as Village Councilor of Pagware Village to replace Iabiago.

All of the above persons are of apparent good character, reasonable energetic and occupy positions of respect in their villages.

*A. F. McNeill*

A. F. McNeill  
Patrol Officer Grade 1.

HEALTH.

In general the health of the population of the area patrolled is poor. The main infections appear to be malaria, and various types of respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia. During the past year influenza has been the cause of death of an estimated 40 to 50 people. The usual proportion of neglected sores and gills were in evidence.

The major cause of concern in the Lower Tari Division, not only with regard to the province of Health, is the excessive death rate from disease. This has risen from 3.5 to 7.9 to 10% for the years 1962, 63 and 64 respectively. It is suggested that this high rate may be due to:

- 1) Prevalence of disease in the environment;
- 2) Low natural resistance to disease;
- 3) Lack of all types of medical facilities in, or adjacent to, the area patrolled.

1) Prevalence of Disease. The environment of the area is more closely related to the coastal type rather than the Highland. The area is within, or on the fringe of, the coastal malarial belt and as a result this disease constantly incurs on the health of the people. Even in those villages on the fringe or outside the malarial belt the risk of contacting malaria is not substantially reduced as the people often take prolonged trips into malarial areas for trading, hunting and gardening, thus bringing themselves into contact with the disease.

2) Low Natural Resistance. There appears to be a low natural resistance, particularly to introduced diseases, which now find their way in from the Papuan coast due to the increased contact between the coastal and inland peoples. Resistance to disease would possibly be further lowered by the constant incursions of malaria on the health of the people. The greatly increased death rate for the year 1963/64 appears to be a result of an introduced disease, namely the influenza epidemic of April/May.

3) Lack of Medical Facilities. There are no Aid Posts or medical facilities within, or within easy access of the Division patrolled. The closest Aid Posts are located at Komo and Kutubu Patrol Posts, these lie within two and five days walk of the villages. As a result those persons who are ill but still able to walk to and attend one of these Aid Posts often consider the discomforts of the trip and then decide to stay in their villages whilst those who are really ill and in danger of losing their life are unable to make the trip because of their disability.

The possibility of establishing an Aid Post in the Lower Tari has been discussed with the District Medical Officer and a site near Hoi'a Village was chosen. However due to the depletion of the population of the area through death and migration it is now suggested that a more convenient site be chosen in the Benaria Division of the Tari Sub-District. This would serve the Benaria Division, where it is understood that there is at present no Aid Post, whilst still remaining sufficiently convenient to the people of the southern Lower Tari. Other groups in the Lower Tari will have to remain reliant on the Kutubu Aid Post.

In conclusion it appears that the most pressing requirement of the area is an Aid Post and an investigation into the reasons for the high death rate by an Officer of the Department of Public Health.

*A.F. McNeill*  
(A.F. McNeill)

Officer in Charge.

EDUCATION

The Lower Tari Division, as an area, has little potential for future development due to its isolation and poor communications. Thus if the people are to develop to any extent it is probable that it will have to be as an expatriate group of employees in other regions of the Territory. To achieve this in a suitable manner it will be necessary for the people to avail themselves of whatever educational opportunities are offered.

At present there are no schools in the Lower Tari, nor are there any children attending the Primary 'P' boarding school at Kutubu. This situation has been partially due to a lack of understanding of the value and purpose of education. In an attempt to remedy this situation discussions concerning education were held at every village visited. The results of these discussions appeared to be encouraging in that the people evinced a good deal of interest in education.

It is hoped that the discussions will lead to perhaps five to ten applications for enrollment for the 1965 school year. With further encouragement from future patrols it is likely that the people of the area will continue to enroll children of school age.

*A. F. McNeill*

(A.F. McNeill)  
Officer in Charge.

AGRICULTURE.

The staple food of the area is sweet potato, this is supplemented by bananas, taro, pit pit and various green leaf vegetables.

The patrol was conducted during the season of lowest productivity of gardens i.e. August and September, the wettest months of the year. Nether the less supplies of ~~goods~~ <sup>produce</sup> appeared to be adequate, with even a small surplus ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~it~~.

It was noted that a difference in soil fertility appeared to exist between the northern and southern sections of the Division. In the north the food gardens produced surprisingly small sweet potato tubers whilst in the south what appeared to be identical species produced tubers three or four times larger than those in the north.

Potential for cash cropping in the area patrolled is severely restricted by poor access to markets, or rather to points where produce can be flown to markets. There may be some potential in the southern section of the Division if the Tari-Iumu Division road is ever extended to the Benaria, the link between the Benaria or the Lower Iumu to the southern Lower Tari has been examined and ~~found~~ <sup>deemed</sup> suitable for the extension. However it is difficult to imagine a road being constructed along this route in the next five or so years.

*A.F. McNeill*

(A.F. McNeill)  
Officer in Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. 2/64-65 Lake Kutubu

Patrol Conducted by A.F. McNeill P.O. Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled Fo'i'i Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 19./10./1964 to 17./11./1964 & 27th & 28th/11/64.

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1964

Medical 10/1964

Map Reference See attached

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Area Survey, Compilation Tax/Census Register, General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-15-24

May 28th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MMH.

KIRUNA PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 - 64/65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by  
your memorandum 67-3-9 of 19th February, 1965, is  
acknowledged.

2. This report indicates a thorough and comprehensive  
patrol by Mr. McNEIL in an area which presents many difficulties.  
Your covering comments have been noted and there appears to be  
no further action or comment required at this end.

*T.G. Aitchison*  
(T.G. AITCHISON)  
A/DISTRICT

67. 15. 24 (16)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-9

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District  
MEENDI

19th February 1965

The Director  
Department of District  
Administration  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA

SUBJECT: Kutubu Patrol 2 of 1964/65

Attached please find a copy of a report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. A. F. McNeil, Patrol Officer to the FOI'I Census Division, Lake Kutubu Administrative Area.

2. Some comments follow:

- (i) The patrol was of a routine nature and revealed a satisfactory state of affairs in respect of law and order. The complaints settled either by arbitration or in the Court for Native Matters are those most commonly received on patrol and require no special comment.
- (ii) Reception of the Patrol and the general attitude to the Administration and Europeans (mainly missionaries) is satisfactory.
- (iii) Cargo cult manifestations first reported on Patrol No 5 of 63/64 remain static, however, a close watch is being maintained on the movement. Appropriate action will be taken immediately signs develop that it is becoming organised.
- (iv) Health together with village hygiene and sanitation is below standard. These aspects are being taken up with the District Medical Officer with a view towards introducing some remedial action.
- (v) None of the airstrip sites investigated appear to warrant further investigation unless it is intended to expend large sums of money. I feel sure that such will not be forthcoming.
- (vi) The potential road routes are to be investigated in the near future.
- (vii) Village Population Registers have been forwarded under separate cover.

3. A patrol that was well conducted and a comprehensive and well presented report. Mr. McNeil continues to maintain high standards in his work.

*Good comprehensive patrol report on an area which presents many difficulties*

(D. R. Marsh)

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



Patrol Post,  
Lake Kutubu,  
S.H.D.

8th January, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Mendi Sub-District,  
Sub-District Office,  
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT.

Lake Kutubu No. 2/64-65.

Conducted by:- A.F. McNeill P.O. Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled:- Fai'i Census Division, Mendi Sub-District  
Southern Highlands District.

Patrol Accompanied by:- 1 Interpreter;  
3 R.P. & N.G.C.;  
1 Aid Post Orderly.

Durations:- 19/10/64 to 17/11/64 and 27-28/11/64.

No. of Days:- 32 Days.

Previous D.D.A. Patrols:- April/May 1964.  
Previous P.H.D. Patrols:- October/November 1964.

Map Reference:- See attachment.

Objects of Patrol:-  
1) General Administration.  
2) Census Revision.  
3) Compilation of Census Register.  
4) Area Survey.

*A.F. McNeill*  
.....

(A.F. McNeill).  
Officer in Charge.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were (a) the revision of census for the year 1964, (b) the compilation of a census register, (c) general administration and (d) to gather material for an area survey of the Foi'i and Fasu Census Divisions. The opportunity was also taken to seek out and examine any possible alternative airstrip sites to the existing one at Moro. As regards the Foi'i/Fasu area survey it will be covered in a separate report. All of the above objectives were satisfactorily achieved.

Economic, social and political development in the area patrolled is at a minimal level. In the economic sphere it has been limited by poor environment and access to markets. Social development has been restricted by the short period of contact and the sparse distribution of the population. Political development is non-existent though there does appear to be some awakening awareness which will be discussed in the relevant section of this report.

The area patrolled is located in the various valleys adjoining the Mubi River, a tributary of the Kikori River, and around the shores of Lake Kutubu. The people of the area, though closely related may be divided into three groups, the Kutubu's, the Mubi's and the Foi'i's, located around Lake Kutubu, on the upper Mubi to the east of the station, and on the Lower Mubi to the south of the station respectively.

All areas are characterised by swampy flats rising to high limestone ridges of rugged nature. Vegetation is of the inland coastal type being primary rain forest with small areas of secondary growth resulting from cultivation of the land. The swamp areas are characterised by large stands of semi-cultivated sago palm.

DIARY.

- 19/10/64. Patrol departed Station 10 a.m., arrived Pimaga 3.30 p.m. Slept Pimaga.  
 20 To Kafa. Slept Kafa.  
 21 To Kobe. Slept Kobe.  
 22 Census, inspection and discussions Kobe. Slept Kobe.  
 23 To Oto for inspection and discussions. Slept Oto.  
 24 Census at Oto thence Court for Native Matters and further discussions. To Sorotagi for night.  
 25 Census, inspection and discussions at Sorotagi. Slept Sorotagi.  
 26 To Kafa for discussions. Slept Kafa.  
 27 Census, inspection and further discussions at Kafa. Slept Kafa.  
 28 To Pimaga rest house for discussions with Damai'iu. Slept Pimaga.  
 29 Census, inspection and further discussions with Damai'iu. Slept Pimaga.  
 30 To Eragahugu for census and inspection. Slept Eragahugu.  
 31 Discussions at Eragahugu thence to Orokana U.F. Mission for discussions. Slept Ipiigi.  
 1/11/64. Census, inspection and discussions at Ipiigi. Slept Ipiigi.  
 2 Compilation of census registers and figures at Ipiigi. Slept Ipiigi.  
 3 Census, inspection and discussions at Iomesi. Slept Iomesi.  
 4 Census, inspection and discussions at Herabai'iu. Slept Herabai'iu.

- 5/11/64. Inspection of possible airstrip site at Herabai'iu thence to Dogobari for census and inspection. Slept Dogobari.
- 6 Discussions with Dogobari thence to Pimaga for census. Slept Pimaga.
- 7 Discussions and inspection Pimaga thence inspection and survey of possible airstrip site. Slept Pimaga.
- 8 Compilation of census register and figures at Pimaga.
- 9 Census, inspection and discussions at Genagaipu. Slept Pimaga.
- 10 Census inspection and discussions at Tunuhugu. Slept Pimaga.
- 11 To Heribo for census, inspection and discussions. Slept Heribo.
- 12 To Baurutagi for census, inspection and discussions. Slept Baurutagi.
13. To Hogise for census, inspection and discussions. Slept Hogise.
- 14 Returned to Station.
- 15 Observed.
- 16 To Kese for census, inspection and discussions. Returned Station.
- 17 To Tugiri for census, inspection and discussions. Returned Station.
- x To Yogebe for census, inspection and discussions. Returned Station.
- 27 To Wasemi for census, inspection and discussions. Returned Station.
- 28

#### END OF PATROL.

- x Patrol was broken at this point to facilitate an air visit to the Bosavi Census Division for a Land Investigation Report on a lease application by the U.F. Mission.

#### RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol received a friendly reception in all villages visited. Foodstuffs and carriers were readily made available in more than adequate quantities in all instances.

#### VILLAGES.

1) Standard and Type of Housing. There are two types of housing in the area, both of standard design and construction and each identical apart from their scale. The first type is the mens long house of variable length depending on the population of the village, the second type is the womans house, a small scale replica of the mens house averaging dimensions of 20 feet by 30 feet. Bush houses are identical to the womans houses in design, construction and size.

The mens long house is used by all males of the village past the age of weaning, womens housing is occupied by the female members and males under the age of weaning of the families of two or three men. Garden houses are subdivided into male and female sections but with only one roof housing the whole of a mans family.

All housing is built on piles four feet or longer with round timber frames, black palm floors, sago leaf rib walls and a sago leaf roof. All houses are equipped with clay fireplaces suspended from the floor, sleeping places are arranged one on either side of the fireplace.

The standard of construction and the state of repair of housing is generally fair and the design is well adapted to the environment and climate of hot, humid days and cool nights. The open construction and location of the buildings on piles allows adequate ventilation whilst the internal fireplaces allow night-time heating.

The main fault in the field of housing is the tendency to overcrowd, particularly with women's housing. The dangers of overcrowding and the possible results were explained to the people and where necessary encouragement was given to alleviate overcrowding by constructing additional housing.

Another modification which was encouraged was the construction of fireguards around fireplaces. It was noted throughout the patrol that an appreciable number of people, particularly young children, had suffered extensive burns due to their rolling into fires whilst asleep.

Village Sites. In general villages are fairly well sited, usually being on the lower ridge slopes above the sage swamps or on the higher points of the river bank. Two villages have occupied decidedly poor sites, Sorotagi and Ipigi. The former is located on a high, though minute, limestone knob overlooking the junction of the Soro and Mubi Rivers. In addition to the small area available for building sites the site is completely isolated from all contact during times of flood. The latter site is on a low lying section of the Mubi River bank and is thus subject to regular flooding. In both instances a change of site has been successfully advocated, Sorotagi to a high spot on the north bank of the Soro River and thus giving more regular access to the Station, and Ipigi to a site immediately above the Okana U.F. Mission Airstrip. The new sites are on land owned by the respective villages.

The patrol was advised at Kobe village that the Tamadigi people of the Fasu Division who have returned after last year's migration to the Gulf District Village of Baina, together with two families from Kobe Village, will be establishing a new village at the junction of Kaibu Creek and the Mubi River. The movement was encouraged as the people will thus vastly improve their access to the Station and also Kikori township.

Water Supply. The water supply presents no problems, all villages being supplied by permanent streams.

Cleanliness (Hygiene and Sanitation). These are factors which will require further attention during future patrols as the present standard is less than one could expect after 14 years of contact. This aspect could be improved with good effect as there is little doubt that at least a portion of the high death rate prevalent in the area is due to the uncleanness and poor hygiene of the people.

During patrol discussions a number of points concerning this subject were raised. These concerned overcrowding of housing, disposal of rubbish, construction and use of pit latrines, danger of diseased pigs, dogs and other livestock and points on personal hygiene.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In general the Village Officials of the area are adequate in their ability to perform their duties, though by no means above average. The main fault is a reluctance to report defaulters, particularly those of the Officials own social group. The undesirability of such actions was pointed out to all officials.

The following recommendations for appointments and dismissals are to be submitted:-

Herabai'iu. Dismissal of Village Constable IFIKILALO who has migrated out to Iomeci and the appointment of the present Village Councillor HESEBI as Village Constable.

Dogehari. Appointment of Dafani-Unagamena as Village Constable to replace the deceased constable Sosogohai.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation appears to be stable with native attitudes to the Administration and Europeans in general being ones of respect. There was however some dissatisfaction voiced in respect of the lack of development, particularly in the economic field. The people suggested that unless the position was improved they would have no choice other than to send all of the younger men to the coast to find employment, a suggestion which is reasonable enough under the circumstances. This subject will be dealt with at greater length under another head.

The position as regards the cargo cult potential of the area as reported after the previous patrol of the area (No. 5 63/64) remains unchanged. The Cult potential has not been eliminated nor has it shown any signs of developing into an organised movement. Briefly reiterating on the previous report the people explain the origin of cargo in the same manner as those people commonly found following organised cults, namely that cargo is being intercepted and misappropriated by Europeans en route between the people and their ancestors. Attempts were again made to dispel this misconception during discussions. A number of reliable inhabitants of the area have been requested to inform the O.I.C. should any developments occur and a close watch will be kept on the area.

Migrations to the Kikori Sub-District Villages of Buru and Baina reported on in Patrol Report No 5-63/64 and memo 51-1-2 of 3rd June, 1964 to the Assistant District Officer, Mendi have been completed. During the patrol it was found that a number of population readjustments were still taking place, these mainly involved migrations back to Kutubu as a result of disappointment with the new locales. There does not appear to be any likelihood of future large scale migrations either back to the Kutubu area, or from there to Buru and Baina.

The total number of migrations to the Kikori Sub-District since the last census of the villages concerned in July 1962 (no contact was made in 1963) is;

Kobe:	5.
Seretagi:	13.
Oto:	3.
Ekenou:	41.
Kara:	33.
Kantobo:	51.
TOTAL:	146.

Migrants who have returned are as follows;

Kobe:	8.
Seretagi:	1.
Oto:	3.
Kafa:	1.
TOTAL:	13.

Thus, in all, 133 persons have migrated out of the Foi'i Division to Buru and Baina villages. A list of the Fasui Division migrants will be included in the next Patrol Report of that Division.

A full list of the names of the migrants will be submitted to the Sub-District Office Kikori so that a check can be

made. This is considered necessary as this group has always had the habit of absenting themselves from census and there is a possibility that some of the migrants will deliberately avoid future census and Administration contact by not registering their names.

One encouraging feature of the political situation was the interest shown by the people residing in those villages adjoining Lake Kutubu in political representation. On a number of occasions the patrol was approached and requested to make representations to have a local person given an unofficial voice in the House of Assembly. On the impossibility of this course of action being explained it was then suggested that some kind of local political voice be organised. Though a Local Government Council was not mentioned it would appear that this or something similar was what was in mind. The potential for local government in this area however is low, due to sparse population, lack of economic development and potential and mainly due to the extremely poor communications. Nether the less it is hoped that a decision will be reached with the examination of an area survey to be submitted on the area in the near future.

The last two patrols of the area have encouraged a restriction on bride price. This encouragement has met with over-all acceptance and a maximum of 20 M.O.P. with associated pigs and girigiri has been fixed by the people. Experience on this patrol indicates that the present level will be maintained, with the backing of the people, for a number of years to come.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The only agriculture practised in this area is for subsistence purposes. Surplus produce, where access permits, is sold to the Administration or Missions.

The primary discussion point during the patrol was improvement of diet by the planting of gardens. At present the diet consists of almost 100% sago and it is apparent that the lack of quality and variety in the diet has some bearing on the high disease incidence and death rate of the area. The system encouraged was the planting of gardens to supply approximately 25% of the peoples daily food intake, the remaining 75% being the present sago. If this 25% can be instituted (it will undoubtedly be easier to institute than a 50% or greater change-over) and established, further increases in the percentage of garden grown foods can be encouraged if desired.

The sago palms are present in large numbers and yield sago well in excess of the peoples requirements. Legend has it that sago has only been the staple for the last 100 years or so, prior to this garden produce provided subsistence.

The potential for the commercial sale of Tagaso Oil, commented on at length in the last patrol report of the area, is still under investigation. Two or four gallon drums of the oil have been forwarded to Mendi to ascertain demand and prices amongst the local people of that area.

The Lower Mubi area of the Division appears to offer some potential for the cultivation of Robusta Coffee. Access to markets in this area, though difficult, is by no means impossible. A five hour walk brings the people to the Kikeri River at a point where it is navigable to outboard powered boats and canoes as far as Kikeri Township.

It is suggested that two or three small trial blocks of Robusta coffee be planted in this area. Prior to the planting it is further suggested that the following persons be given the opportunity to learn cultivation and processing techniques. at the Agricultural School at Kagua:- Homonoka/Osa of Kobe Village, Kiabi/Fasira of Oto Village and Toboko/Karuabo of Sorotagi.

During the last patrol of the area the people were asked to consider establishing trial blocks and advise the subsequent patrol. This has been done and the people of the area, fully realizing that there will almost certainly be no returns, have asked to be given the opportunity to plant trial blocks.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are three trade stores in the area patrolled providing outlets for money. Two are operated by the Unevangelised Fields Mission, one each at Inu (adjoining the Station) and Orokana (in the Upper Mubi River Valley); one is operated by Coecon Ltd on the Station. A fairly wide range of goods are available.

#### LAND.

Large tracts of land are surplus to the peoples present and future needs. Unfortunately these areas are unsuitable for alienation due to the extreme difficulty of access to markets.

#### LAW AND ORDER.

The area is fairly law abiding and little trouble is encountered in this respect. There are no particular trends as regards complaints, the most prevalent breaches are minor assaults, adultery, census evasion and bride price debts. A number of complaints were received during the patrol, those that could not be settled by arbitration were settled in Court. Amongst these cases heard on patrol two concerned quarantine evasion, four assaults, and three thefts; all were convicted.

One complaint concerning squatting on land owned by another group was encountered. The complaint was made by Tageibomona/Seira of Ote Village against a number of people (unnamed) of Woima Village in the Erave Administrative Area. It was alleged that the Woima people were now squatting on land known as Kwitunga, an old hamlet site once occupied by the complainant. This matter will be the subject of future correspondence with the A.D.O. Erave.

#### REST HOUSES.

Rest houses of an adequate standard are located at all villages with the exception of the Tunuhugu, Genagaipu, Pimaga, Damai'iu complex which share a rest house at a central location.

#### CARRIERS.

Carriers are readily available on a village to village basis in all instances though it is sometimes necessary in the case of smaller villages to recruit from two villages. The rate of pay is 1/- per hour, this is readily acceptable to the people.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the people of this area is poor, though not as bad as that in the Fasu and Lower Tari Divisions. The two main features in this sphere over the past year have been the influenza outbreak of March/April/May and the Whooping Cough epidemic of September/October. Both of these outbreaks resulted in a significant number of deaths over and above the usual.

In all 30 deaths occurred in the 0 - 10 age group, in addition at least a further 15 deaths occurred in the 0 - 1 year age group which had not had their names recorded at the previous census. Though the census statistics show a crude death rate of 3.2 the additional 15 deaths (estimated) which went unrecorded raises this to over 3.4 per hundred. Of the total of 85 deaths recorded it would appear that the majority were caused, or assisted, by the Whooping Cough and Influenza epidemics.

The prevalent diseases of the area are malaria, respiratory diseases and skin diseases (mainly Grille). The constant impositions of the two former complaints together with the low nutritional level probably result in greatly lowered resistance and an above normal susceptibility to other diseases.

In view of the above, the unique position of Kutubu as regards the difficulty of communications and the areas location on one of the main disease routes between the Papuan coast and the Highlands it appears essential that some improvement be made to the existing primitive medical services of the area. Medical services offered at present are the absolute minimum, three Administration Aid Posts and one mission for the entire administrative area, staffed by an untrained European Missionary and four ~~three~~ Aid Post Orderlies. The minimum requirements for the area are the present Aid Posts together with a central station Post with wards, staffed by at least a hospital orderly.

Aid Posts in the area patrolled are located at Sorotagi Village and Kutubu Patrol Post. The U.F. Mission at Inu (adjoining the Station) does a little infant welfare work whilst the U.F. Mission at Orokana runs an Aid Post. Unfortunately the use made of Health services by the people is not what it should be, only the more serious cases involving personal discomfort reporting for treatment. This position can be jointly attributed to the disinterestedness of the people themselves and to the low levels of treatment offered by the Administration. With better facilities there is little doubt that attendance would increase.

#### EDUCATION.

There are two Administration and one Mission schools in the area patrolled. These are located at Kutubu Station and Wasemi Village (Administration) and at the U.F. Mission, Orokana. The Wasemi school takes only one preparatory class, graduates are then taken into the Primary 'I' School at the Station. The latter school ~~xxxxx~~ takes students to standard 4 after which selected students are sent to Mendi.

The Mission school at Orokana extends to standard 2, selected students are then sent to Sambirigi U.F. Mission school for further studies. Unfortunately the standard at this school is low particularly with english teaching, the lessons being divided equally between english and local vernacular. It was also noted that the majority of the 60 or so students attending were aged between 15 and 19 years of age.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in the area. Walking tracks were found to be well maintained and, on the Kese - Heresai'iu track, quite suitable for use by light motor cycles. The Pimaga - Kafa track has been completed, this has reduced walking time for the trip from 6 1/2 hours to 4 hours. Work is proceeding at an excellent rate on the Kafa - Sorotagi track. Here, an entirely new route has been utilised. At the time of the patrol all timber had been cleared from the track and work was just commencing on forming the path and building steps.

The people of the area deserve credit for their efforts



in maintaining, improving and constructing walking tracks over the past year.

#### MISSIONS.

The only mission established in the area patrolled is the Unevangelised Fields Mission with Stations at Inu, adjoining the Patrol Post, and Orokana in the Upper Mubi River Valley. The Orokana Mission is Staffed by Mr and Mrs R Donalson and Mr H Hicks, Inu is staffed by Mr and Mrs M Rule.

The main work of the Mission is carried out in the so called Spiritual field with the exceptions of some activity in health, education and agriculture. As regards health the Inu Mission carries out some infant welfare work whilst Orokana maintains an Aid Post with a ward. The Mission school reached standard 2 level at Orokana. It is understood that the mission intends to distribute a small number of heifers, bred from their own stock, to village people, provided the applicants can satisfy the mission that they are capable of handling the stock. A boar is also to be made available to service local pigs.

The mission has a comparatively large following amongst the people though it does not exercise undue influence over them. Relations with the people are good.

Administration/Mission relations are all that can be desired.

#### AIRFIELDS.

There are two airstrips in the area, administration at Moro, on the opposite shore of the lake from the Station, and the Mission strip at Orokana. The former strip is open to category B operations, weather permitting, the latter is open only to category D operations by mission aircraft. Due to the Moro airstrip's location in a swamp it is periodically closed by flooding.

In accordance with the District Commissioners memorandum 2/4-416 of 6th October, 1964 investigations were conducted with a view to locating an alternative airstrip site to Moro. In all three sites were investigated, none of which shows any real potential.

The strip sites investigated are:-

- 1) SAGIMI. This site is located between Kese and Hegiso Villages,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours from Kese and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour from Hegiso. The land is level and sufficient length is available for at least a 6000 foot airstrip. Disadvantages of the site are (a) operational from only the S.E. end (b) high, steep ridges confine the site on the N.W., S.W. and N.E. sides. (c) the land is poorly drained (d) the site is subject to periodic flooding in the S.E. rainy season due to a rising water table. In conclusion the only advantage this site offers when compared with Moro is the extra length, all of the disadvantages of the Moro strip are present in a more exaggerated form.
- 2) HERABAI'IU. This site is located on a ridge top adjoining the eastern environs of Herabai'iu Village. Available length is approximately 12000 feet. The undulating nature of the land on which the site is located renders construction of a strip without the use of heavy machinery impossible.
- 3) KISUGI. This is the site referred to in the District Commissioners memorandum. It is located between Pimaga and Genagaipu Villages, this location is perhaps the most central in the Foi'i Division. A survey and sketch map of the surface is included with this report. Attainable strip length is 2620 feet. The main disadvantage of this site is the immense amount of work that would be required on the strip surface, all of which would have to be done by hand. Though the people of the area profess to be willing to do

this work it seems probable that they would lose interest after six months of continuous labouring.

All things considered it appears that the cheapest method of improving air communication to the area would be to drain and surface the existing strip. The Moro site is central to all areas administered from Kutubu whereas a Fof'i site, though more accessible to the Fof'i's, would only solve communications problems for the area as a whole.

#### LABOUR.

There are only a very small number of people employed locally, almost all work as casuals and are drawn from the immediate area. The relevance of the area patrolled to the heading of this section is as a supplier of labour for coastal plantations.

A total of 73 persons are at present working outside the District, it is understood that the majority of these are employed as casual labour on plantations around Kikori. This form of employment is much preferred to recruitment under the Highland Labour Scheme as the employees can choose their plantation, the time they will return to their villages, and they are in relatively close proximity to their home areas.

#### PERSONAL TAX.

The area is exempt from personal tax.

#### CENSUS.

Revised Village Population Register forms are attached.

During the patrol census registers were compiled for all villages, these are to be forwarded to Mendi for typing. No adjustments were made to names listed in Village Books.

The population trend is towards a satisfactory annual increase. The rate of increase would be quite significant if the prevailing death rate could be lowered, particularly in the 0-10 year age group. The death rate is 3.2 per hundred as against a birth rate of 6.8 per hundred, this gives a population increase of 3.6 per hundred.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The potential for economic development in the area patrolled is severely restricted by the poor environment, sparse population and the extreme difficulty of communications and access to markets.

As stated in the Agricultural section of this report the only existing potentials, and they are greatly limited, are for coffee in the Lower Mubi area and Tagaso Oil. There also appears to be a potential for the supply of coastal fruits and sago to highland areas if a regular air service to Moro Airstrip could be instituted. At present air communications depend entirely on the availability of loading at the District Headquarters, Mendi, thus the irregularity of the service precludes the stockpiling of perishable produce.

If Kutubu were included in the regular service flight it would be possible to arrange a weekly back loading of produce to Mendi for sale.

The Mendi Local Government Council has been approached with regarding to their marketing the produce, they appear to be interested, if a regular supply can be arranged. The arrangements mentioned were for sale at the Saturday Mendi market.

X As stated in paragraph one of the 'Political Situation' dissatisfaction was expressed, particularly by the people of the Upper Mubi area, regarding the level of economic development. The gist of this dissatisfaction can be expressed as; 'we are unable to earn money in our own area because there is not enough work, we have nothing to grow and if we had we have no way of selling it. If the Administration cannot, or will not, help us we will have to send all of our young men to find work on the coast'.

Under the present circumstances this contains a certain amount of logic. The people have no access to markets, nor is there any likelihood of there being any ten years, or even further, hence. Thus the only means of earning money is through employment on the coast.

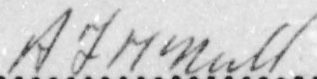
The only possible alternative is resettlement in an area suitable for cash cropping and with access to markets. If the present dissatisfaction increases, without the development of an anti-administration bias, such a move might well become acceptable to the people.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In common with all other Divisions in the Kutubu Administrative area the major obstacle to all forms of development is communications, both within the area itself and with other centres. The area is characterized by a small population spread over a huge area without interconnecting roads or road access to other centres. If the position remains as it is at present it will be difficult to foresee any appreciable further development in any field.

Though it is difficult to foresee any improvement in the access of the area in the near future it is still considered worthwhile to investigate potential access routes which may eventually be of value. It is therefore suggested that two access routes be investigated during the next patrol of the Fei's Division. These are:-

- a) Kagua Road Route. It has been reported by village people that there may be a possibility of locating a road route between the Upper Mubi area and Kagua. The route ascends the Wage Range to the west of the Wage River Gap, proceeds through the gap, over another smaller range and then on to Kagua over undulating grassland country. Estimated return walking time is 40 hours.
- b) Kikori River Route. Water transport to Kikori Township. This route could link the Lower Mubi area with Kikori. Walking time between the Lower Mubi and a Kikori River disembarkation point is 5 hours. The river between the disembarkation point at Kikori is navigable to outboard powered canoes.

  
 .....  
 (A.F. McNeill)  
Patrol Officer Gr 1.

at  
RATI  
APPENDIX 'A'

Patrol No 2/64-65, Fof'i Census Division,  
Lake Kutubu.

AGRICULTURE.

It is anticipated that the people of the Fof'i Division will commence planting subsistence gardens on a fairly large scale during 1965. As this will, in some instances, be the initial attempt to establish gardens to supply a supplement to the present Ego diet it presents an excellent opportunity to introduce improved varieties of native foods. As a result it would be appreciated if the Department of Agriculture could supply planting stock of improved varieties, particularly sweet potato, for distribution to villagers.

A number of requests were made by village people for seed corn, peanuts, and rice for planting as foodstuffs. It would be appreciated if a supply could be forwarded for distribution.

*A.F. McNeill*  
.....  
(A.F. McNeill)  
Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

at

(3)

APPENDIX 'B'.

GRATI

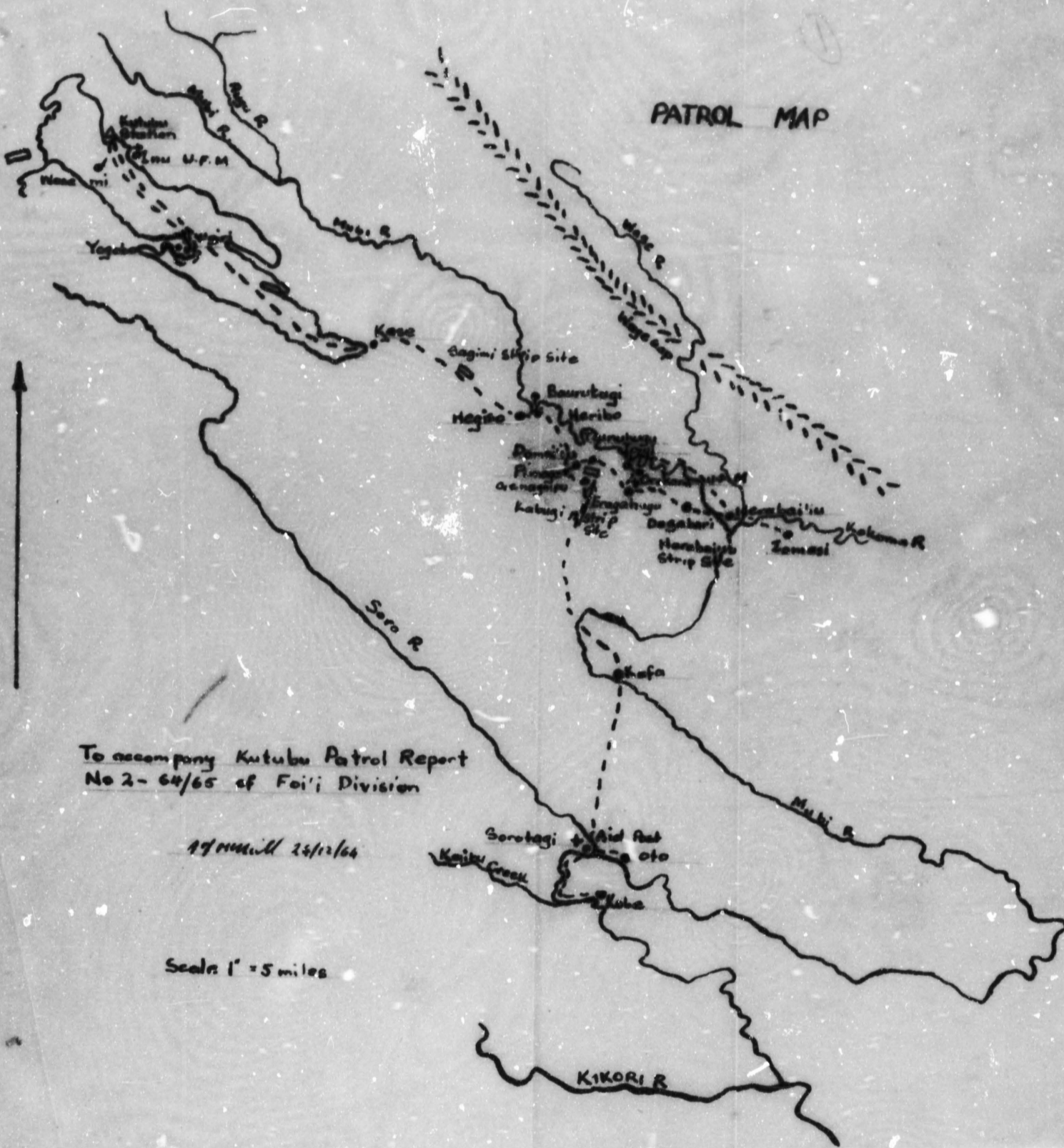
KABUGU AIRSTRIP SITE - LEVELS AND DISTANCES. - KATUBA.

Strip site bears S.E. to N.W.

Station.	Incline or decline.	Distance.
1.	1 1/2 degrees down.	80 links.
2.	0 "	150 "
3.	4 " down.	160 "
4.	4 " up.	320 "
5.	0 "	100 "
6.	7 " down.	80 "
7.	0 "	120 "
8.	4 " down.	340 "
9.	7 " down.	145 "
10.	0 "	490 "
11.	2 " down.	145 "
12.	6 1/2 " up.	270 "
13.	2 " up.	160 "
14.	0 " "	220 "
15.	2 " down.	200 "
16.	3 " up.	210 "
17.	2 " down.	210 "
18.	6 " up.	210 "
19.	5 " up.	270 "
<b>TOTAL.</b>		<b><u>3880 links.</u> (2620 feet)</b>

*A of result*

PATROL MAP



To accompany Kutubu Patrol Report  
No 2- 64/65 of Foi'i Division

ag mawill 25/12/64

Scale 1" = 5 miles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Kuluki*

District of.....Southern Highlands..... Report No. ~~Special~~ No. 3.. 64/65.....

Patrol Conducted by.....A.F. McNeill..... Patrol Officer Gr. 1.....

Area Patrolled U.F. Mission, Bosavi Mountains Census Division.....

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

Natives.....1..... Interpreter.....

Duration—From.....18.....11/1964.....to.....26.....11/1964.....

Number of Days.....9.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../3...../1964.....

Medical ..... /...../1958.....

Map Reference..... See attached.....

Objects of Patrol..... Compilation Land Investigation Report, U.F. Mission.....

Application: Aerial Survey Western Boundary Bosavi Census Division.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

---

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-15-23

May 26th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
HELEA.

KITUMI PATROL REPORT No. 1/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-3-9 of 19th February, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. In view of the limited objective of this patrol, no comment is called for. Your covering comments have been noted and presumably action indicated has now been taken.

*T. G. Aitchison*  
(T. G. AITCHISON)  
A/DIRECTOR





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 15. 23

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-3-9  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



Department of District  
Administration  
Southern Highlands District  
MENDI

19th February 1965

The Director  
Department of District Administration  
KONEDCBU. PAPUA

SUBJECT: Kutubu Patrol 3 of 64/65

Attached please find one copy of a report of Kutubu Patrol 3 of 1964/65 to the BOSAVI Mountains Census Division conducted by Mr. A. F. McNeil.

2. The report covers Mr. McNeil's activities on the investigation of an application for land submitted by the Unevangelised Field Mission. The investigation report has been forwarded and we are awaiting instructions to proceed with purchase. No other comments necessary.

*D. R. Marsh*

(D. R. Marsh)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

*aca*

*No comment necessary*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

la  
ICOR  
F  
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Patrol Post,  
Lake Kutubu,  
S.H.D.

12/January, 1964.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Mendi Sub-District,  
Sub-District Office,  
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT.

Lake Kutubu Special Patrol No. 64/65.

Conducted by:- A.F. McNeill, P.O. Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled:- Unevangelised Field Mission, Bosavi  
Mountains Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:- 1 D.D.A. Interpreter.

Duration:- 18/11/64 to 26/11/64.

Number of Days:- 9 days.

Previous D.D.A. Patrol:- March, 1961.  
Previous P.H.D. Patrol:- 1958.

Map Reference:- See attachment.

Objects of Patrol:-

- (1) Compilation Land Investigation Report U.F. Mission Land Application.
- (2) Conduct aerial survey of western boundary of Bosavi Division.
- (3) Forewarn people of impending patrol of area.

*A.F. McNeill*  
.....  
(A.F. McNeill)

Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary object of this special patrol was to conduct a land investigation on land known as Wahdju and Al'abisi in the Orogo language area of the Bosavi Division. This land is the subject of a land application by the Unevangelised Fields Mission, Wasua, Western District.

Due to the isolation of the area it was deemed necessary to visit the area by aircraft, this provided the opportunity to examine the western boundary of the Division in preparation for a forthcoming patrol of Bosavi.

The visit also proved invaluable in that it also gave the opportunity to advise the people of the patrols forthcoming visit in mid February, 1965. This may assist in giving this patrol greater contact with the people than other visits in the past.

DIARY.

- 18th November. To Bosavi by Mission air charter, aerial survey conducted en route of area lying between Mt. Seisa and Lake Campbell, arrived Bosavi 1200 hrs. P.m. spent arranging for assistance and preliminary investigations into ownership and customary rights to land under investigation. Slept Bosavi.
- 19th Survey of boundaries commenced. Mission lines incorrect so new lines cut. Slept Bosavi.
- 20th Cutting and surveying lines together with investigations into ownership and customary rights. Slept Bosavi.
- 21st. Cutting and surveying lines together with investigations into customary rights. Slept Bosavi.
- 22nd. Compilation of documents and investigations into customary tenure. Slept Bosavi.
- 23rd. Cutting and surveying boundary. Slept Bosavi.
- 24th. a.m. cutting and surveying boundaries. p.m. genealogies compiled. Slept Bosavi.
- 25th. a.m. Survey completed. p.m. economic tree count. Slept Bosavi.
- 26th. Returned Station by air 1430 hrs.

END OF PATROL.Land Investigation.

The land investigation was completed without difficulties apart from the Missions having marked lines at variance to those shown on their application. As a result at least another two days were required to complete the survey of the land under application.

The Report of the investigation was completed and mailed on 7th December, 1964, with the request that it be processed before mid February. If this can be accomplished it will be pos-

able to complete the purchase during February/March, 1965, if not the delay may amount to one to two years unless another air charter can be arranged.

AERIAL SURVEY.

The movement to Bosavi provided an opportunity to conduct an aerial survey of the western section of the Division. This proved to be of value in that the position of a supposedly uncontacted population group was located.

The area lies on the headwaters of the Rentoul River in a triangle of land between what appear to be the Sewa and Fuma Rivers. The population lies between the junction of these tributaries and an escarpment to the S.W. of the Karius Range. The area was fairly well covered with garden sites and houses.

Whilst at Bosavi further investigations were made amongst the people. It was stated that the name of the group occupying the area was 'Etoro' and that the population was somewhat larger than the Orogo language group (est 1200) this would probably give an Etoro population of between 1500 and 2000 persons.

The route into the area from Bosavi is Yuese - Gunikiamo - Etoro villages, Gunikiamo is a Bosavi village as yet uncontacted. Informants stated that each stage of the route is less than one day.

Bearings to the area from the Bosavi U.F. Mission application land is 315 degrees through to 335 degrees.

An attempt was made to have Yuese people send talk to the Etoro group requesting them to meet a patrol of the area in March or April. It is to be hoped that the request is sent and that it is accepted.

Permission is requested for a patrol of this area. This would take the form of a three week to one month extension to the Bosavi Patrol.

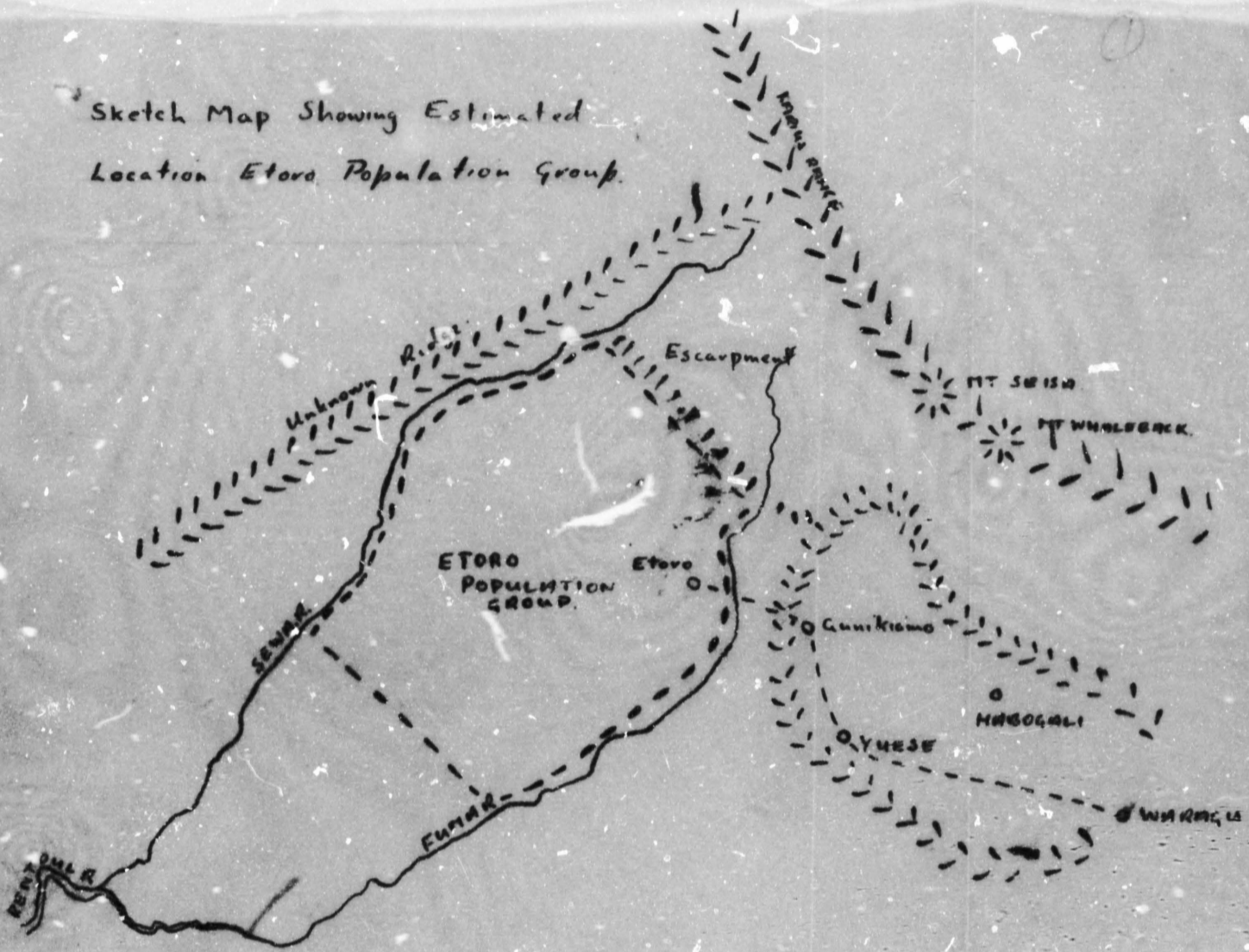
GENERAL.

The main problem of previous patrols of the Bosavi area has been the difficulty of contacting the semi nomadic inhabitants, either because the people did not wish to be contacted or because they were not forewarned of the patrols arrival. As a result the visit was utilised to tell the people of the impending patrol of the area and send this information to other groups, with a little luck therefor contact problems could be minimised for the coming patrol.

The actual presence of Government officials for 9 days is also of value in that it allows the Officers present and the people to familiarise themselves with each other. This is of particular value in an area with as little previous contact as Bosavi.

*A. F. McNeill*  
 .....  
 (A.F. McNeill)  
 Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

Sketch Map Showing Estimated  
Location Etoro Population Group.



No Population

To Accompany Kutubu Special Report No 1-64/65

Scale 1" = 5 miles

11/27/64 10/1/64

N.N.

BOSAVI U.F.  
MISSION A/STRIP

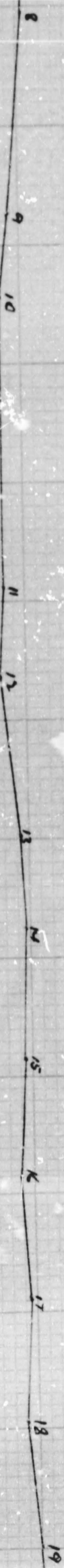
BOSAVI  
MTR.

KABUGU AIRSTRIP SITE



Scale 1" = 200 links  
1" = 132 ft.

KABUGU AIRSTRIP SITE - LEVELS





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Undulu*

District of **Southern Highlands**..... Report No. **5-64/65**.....  
 Patrol Conducted by **A.F. McNeill A.D.O.**.....  
 Area Patrolled **Bosari C/D; Sth Foothills Karim Range, Upper Bentoul River.**  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil.**.....

Natives **3 R.P. & N.G.C.; 1 Interpreter, 1 A.P.O.**

Duration—From **16./2./19.65** to **6./5./1965**..

Number of Days **80**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**2./1963**..

Medical ...../...../.....**1958**..

Map Reference **See attached.**.....

Objects of Patrol **Census Revision; Initial Census and Contact; Consolidation of Influence; General Administration; Access Survey to Komo and Nomad P.P.'s**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....  
.....



67. 15. 44 (45)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Department of District Administration, Southern Highlands District, MENDI.

24th June, 1965.

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference... 67-3-3  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI...Papua

SUBJECT: Kutubu Patrol 5 of 1964/65.

Attached please find a copy of a report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. A. F. McNeil, Assistant District Officer to the BOSAVE Census Division and to Upper Rentoul River and foothills of the Karius Range, together with copy of covering memorandum, 67-2-4 of 9th June, 1965 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Mendi.

2. Some comments follow:-

- (i) Patrol programme of the 1st Pacific Islands Regiment includes a patrol from Lake Kutubu to Nomad Patrol Post via Mount Bosavi. As the report contains much information relevant to such a patrol it is suggested that it be made available to the Regiments' Intelligence Officer. An extra copy of the report is attached for such purpose;
- (ii) There is comprehensive documentation to support the suggested reorganization of administering the areas visited by the patrol. As suggested in the report it is recommended that the ETORO, W'RAGU, SONIA and OROGO linguistic areas be administered from the Eomo Patrol Post and the WASEMO area be administered from the NOMAD patrol post.
- (iii) The section in HEALTH has been extracted and forwarded to the District Medical Officer with recommendations that an anti-yaws patrol should be made in the near future.
- (iv) May twelve (12) sunprints be made of the map and forwarded to this office for distribution, please.
- (v) Village population Register Sheets have been forwarded under separate cover.

*Copy handed to District Surgeon ASB.*

3. An excellent report of a well conducted patrol.

(A. J. Zweck)  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

9th June, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

KUTUBU PATROL 5/64-65.

The original and three copies of the above report together with a copy of KUTUBU memorandum 67-2-3 of 18th May, 1965 are forwarded herewith. The report was received at this office on 2/6/65. Camping allowance claim is being returned to Kutubu for amendment and will be submitted later.

2. Mr. McNeill has submitted a most informative report and he appears to have carried out this patrol in a particularly competent manner.

3. The reception accorded the patrol was generally very satisfactory and I, I think, indicative of the very sound approach taken on this and earlier patrols to the area. The timidity and reserve of the KASUA and BOSAVI groups will no doubt be reduced as successive patrols demonstrate that the people have little to fear from this Administration.

4. Mr. McNeill's remarks on village groupings are of interest. However he will be advised that extreme caution should be exercised when encouraging radical departures from traditional patterns of housing. I feel that traditional housing patterns usually evolve as a result of fairly sound, practical reasons and sudden changes which result in the disruption of existing patterns can lead to some hardship.

5. The unsatisfactory aspects of Sanitation and hygien in the area will be checked by later patrols which will continue the education of the people in this direction. If the changes recommended in paragraph 8 below are made, the more regular patrolling which should result will facilitate the improvement of this aspect.

6. The instruction of Village Officials will be continued as suitable opportunities occur. Later patrols will also continue to seek suitable candidates for appointment in those groups now without officials. After the next patrol the organisation of a tour to other parts of the Highlands and also coastal areas may be possible. This should broaden the out look of the Officials selected.

7. In view of the isolated nature of the area and in the absence of frequent visits by patrols the native situation is surprisingly good. Future patrols will be instructed to exercise caution when working the Wasemo group. Native Patrol personnel in particular will have to be closely supervised in this area.

8. There seems to be little doubt that Kutubu is the least partial post from which to administer this area. It is therefore recommended that the area covered be redistributed along the lines recommended in Mr. McNeill's report. (pp. 12 & 13).

(43)

- 2 -

9. Considering the general nature of the area the, state of law and order in the area is fairly satisfactory. The attitude of the Wasemo, the potential trouble spot, should improve considerably if the proposals referred to in paragraph 8 are implemented and more regular patrolling results.

10. The remarks on roads and potential road sites are of interest. If funds and approval for a professional investigation of the Southern route out of this District are forthcoming Mr. McNeill's observations will be of great value.

11. The census of the area together with estimates of uncensused population totals about 3,300. The area over which this small population is spread and the area's isolation indicate that there is little hope of any real economic development here. It seems that we will be able to do little more for these people than maintain law and order and provide a few social services.

12. A good and interesting report of a well conducted patrol.

(B.M. O'NEILL)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
LAKE KUTHEU.

Mr. A.F. McNeill

2 (A)

Patrol Post,  
Lake Kutubu,  
Southern Highlands.

14th May, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MENDI.

KUTUBU PATROL REPORT - No. 5-64/65.

PREAMBLE.

<u>Station.</u>	Lake Kutubu.
<u>Sub-District.</u>	Mendi.
<u>District.</u>	Southern Highlands.
<u>Patrol Number.</u>	5 - 64/65.
<u>Patrol Conducted by.</u>	A.F. McNeill; A.D.O.
<u>Area Patrolled.</u>	(1) Bosavi Census Division. (2) Karius Range, Southern Foothills. (3) Headwaters and environs Rantoul River headwaters.
<u>Personnel Accompanying Patrol.</u>	4 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Interpreter. 1 Aid Post Orderly. 25 Carriers Permanent. 10 Carriers Casual.
<u>Duration of Patrol.</u>	16th February, 1965 to 6th May, 1965.
<u>Number of Days.</u>	80 days.
<u>Last Patrol of Area.</u>	(1) Bosavi Census Division - Feb/March 1965 (2) Rantoul River Headwaters and Foothills Karius Range - Initial Contact.
<u>Objects of Patrol.</u>	(1) Census Revision. (2) Initial Contact. (3) Initial Census. (4) Consolidation of influence. (5) General Administration. (6) Collection of Access Data for Suggested Administrative Reallocation of Area.
<u>Map Reference.</u>	See Attached.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled encompassed the Bosavi Mountains Census

tributary of the Rentoul. Komo and Nomad Patrol Posts were also visited so that access between those stations and the area patrolled could be ascertained.

Two new areas and a portion of a third were patrolled for the first time, initial contact given and initial census taken. The two new areas are known as the Wasemo and the Storo, the third area, part of which has been patrolled previously, was the Waragu. These areas are respectively located (a) between the Sewa and Giwa Rivers, (b) in the southern foothills of the Karius Range immediately to the south of Mount Seisa and (c) in the southern foothills of the Karius Range to the south east of a Mount Seisa. The Storo area is known to Officers at Komo Patrol Post as Tuguba, this is the Hali peoples name for the area, the correct local term used by the inhabitants is Storo.

All of the objectives set down in the preamble of this report were satisfactorily achieved.

The patrol was conducted in three legs, all originating from a supply camp established by the patrol at the Bosavi Unevangelised Fields Mission and airstrip near Ludesa Village in the Orogo area. This procedure of originating legs of the patrol from a supply camp proved of value in that it was possible to keep the carrier line to a minimum thus facilitating economy, easy movement and a lessening of the problems entailed in supplying the patrol with native foods.

The first leg of the patrol was concerned with those villages visited by previous patrols of the area, this includes the main population concentration, the Orogo linguistic area. Its objectives were the consolidation of influence, census revision and general administration.

The second leg of the patrol was concerned with the location and contact of two population pockets, the Storo and the Wasemo, located from the air on a previous visit to the Bosavi area in November, 1964. Additional Villages in the Waragu group were also contacted for the first time and Komo and Nomad Patrol Posts in the Southern Highlands and Western District respectively were visited. The objectives of this leg were initial contact, initial census where the numbers present on the arrival of the patrol warranted it, and the collection of information on access between Komo and Nomad Patrol Posts and the areas visited. The Nomad visit also provided additional information of the little known fringe Biam groups adjoining the Sewa River.

The third leg entailed a circuit of Bosavi Mountain and was concerned with visiting Kasua villages on the southern and eastern slopes of Bosavi. This leg proved disappointing in that villages on the south west slopes could not be contacted, the villages in the Upper Turama River area were found to be patrolled from Kikori and there was a high percentage of absenteeism amongst the other Kasua Villages. The trip however was not a complete waste of time, information on the villages on the south west slopes will be of value to future Kikori Patrols and it has now been established the the Upper Turama Villages are patrolled from Kikori. A difference in village names had led to confusion over this last aspect.

If time is available on the patrol of the Fasu Census Division later this year a further visit will be paid to the Kasua groups in the hope of securing better contact.

During the reprovision of the patrol, between the ~~second~~ first and second legs the Mission building containing the patrol stores was destroyed by fire. Visits were immediately made to Komo Patrol Post, Mendi and Mount Hagen to reprovision the patrol. This matter is the subject of other correspondence.

DIARY.

- 16th Feb. Helicopter arrived 0930 hrs and commenced to uplift cargo and carriers between Kutubu and Bosavi Unevangelised Fields Mission Airstrip. Self accompanied first flight in hope of conducting aerial survey of Rendul River headwaters, weather precluded. Stayed at Mission till 1200 hrs to supervise initial establishment of patrol. Slept Kutubu.
- 17th. Uplift of further cargo and personnel, due weather conditions helicopter grounded in p.m. Slept Kutubu.
- 18th. Further uplift of cargo and personnel till 1100 hrs when helicopter developed fault and returned to Hagen for repairs. Slept Kutubu.
- 19th. At Kutubu making final preparations for departure. Slept Kutubu.
- 20th. Helicopter returned 0900 hrs to uplift remaining personnel and cargo. Final load arrived Mission 1500 hrs. Slept Mission.
- 21st. At Mission storing and repacking cargo and making preparations for first leg of patrol. Slept Mission.
- 22nd. Dept Mission 0800 hrs for Iudesa, arrived 0830 hrs. Camp established thence discussions and census. Slept Iudesa.
- 23rd. Dept Iudesa for Soabasili 0800 hrs, arrived 1300 hrs. Census and discussions with Soabasili and Wasu Villages. Slept Soabasili.
- 24th. Dept Soabasili for Wabimisi 0730 hrs, arrived 1330 hrs. Census and discussions conducted. Slept Wabimisi.
- 25th. Dept Wabimisi for Kasumisi No. 1. 0800 hrs, arrived 0920 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Kasumisi.
- 26th. Dept Kasumisi 1. for Wabisi 1. 0730 hours, arrived 0835 hrs for discussions and census. Dept Wabisi 1. for Kasumisi 2. 1130, arrived 1230 for census and discussions. Slept Kasumisi 2.
- 27th. Dept Kasumisi 2. for Bona 0800 hrs, arrived 0825 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Bona.
- 28th. Dept Bona for Orabia 0800 hrs, arrived 0920 hrs for census and discussions with Orabia and Wabisi 2. Slept Orabia.
- 29th. Dept Orabia for Wabisi 3. 0800 hrs, arrived 1030 hrs. for census and discussions. Mandi and Kutubu contacted on A 510 at 1630 hrs. Slept Wabisi 3.
- 30th. 2nd. Dept Wabisi for Ferisa 0800 hrs, arrived 0920 hrs for census and discussions with Ferisa and Anasi. Slept Ferisa.
- 31st. Dept Ferisa for Walisa 0800 hrs, arrived 0915 hrs for census and discussions with Walisa and Kabarisi. Slept Walisa.
- 1st March. Dept Walisa for Samarisi 0800 hrs, arrived 0845 for census and discussions with Samarisi and Kwarisi. Slept Samarisi.
- 2nd. Dept Samarisi for Amine 0800 hrs, arrived 1030 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Amine.

- 6th March. Dept Aina for Hasif via Banisa 0800 hrs, arrived 1030 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Hasif.
- 7th. Dept Hasif for Banisa 0800 hrs, arrived 0910 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Banisa.
- 8th. Dept Banisa for Walisa 0830 hrs, arrived 1600 hrs, 2 hr delay entailed crossing Isawa River dur flooding. Slept Walisa.
- 9th. Dept Walisa for Wanagesa 0800 hrs, arrived 1000 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Wanagesa.
- 10th. Dept Wanagesa for Kabana 0800 hrs, arrived 0930 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Kabana.
- 11th. Dept Kabana for Mission 0800 hrs, arrived 1330 hrs. Slept Mission.
- 12th. At Mission repacking for second leg of patrol. Slept Mission.
- 13th. At approximately 0515 hrs fire destroyed Mission building being used for accomodation and store. As most patrol supplies destroyed decided to proceed Komo Patrol Post immediately to restock. Dept Mission for Waragu 0800 hrs, arrived 1400 hrs for census and discussions with Waragu and Swagisa. Slept Waragu.
- 14th. Dept Waragu for Kuresa 0800, arrived 1300 for census and discussions. Slept Kuresa.
- 15th. Dept Kuresa for Aijagaiba (Huli) Village 0730, commenced climb to crest Karius Range 1200 hrs, reached crest 1500 hrs. Camp established 40 min. south of Aijagaiba at 1730 hrs. Slept Camp.
- 16th. Dept camp for Komo Patrol Post 0800 hrs, arrived 1115 hrs. Mendi contacted and plane arranged. Slept Komo.
- 17th. To Mendi for discussions. Slept Mendi.
- 18th. To Hagen to reprovision patrol. Slept Hagen.
- 19th. Returned Mendi with supplies. Slept Mendi.
- 20th. Sunday, observed Mendi.
- 21st. Report and inventories of supplies destroyed. Slept Mendi.
- 22nd. Some stores despatched by air to Komo. Slept Mendi.
- 23rd. Returned Komo with further supplies. Slept Komo.
- 24th. At Komo awaiting remaining supplies. Slept Komo.
- 25th. At Komo awaiting supplies. Slept Komo.
- 26th. Final load cargo arrived and repacked. Slept Komo.
- 27th. Dept Komo for Tani 1200, arrived 1630. Slept Tani.
- 28th. Dept Tani for Pobolei 0730, arrived 1430, 2 1/2 hrs to crest of Karius Range and 3 hrs down to hamlet.
- 29th. Dept hamlet 0800 hrs arrived Pobolei 1100 hrs for census and discussions with Igirabisado and Pobolei. Slept Pobolei.
- 30th. Dept Pobolei for Nemisado 0800 hrs, arrived 1030 for census and discussions. Slept camp Nemisado.

- 31st March. Dept Nemisado for Harapani 0900 hrs, Puma River reached 1000 and found to be inflood. Patrol delayed until 1130 constructing bridge, thence on to Harapani, arrived 1245 for census and discussions. Slept Harapani.
- 1st April. Dept Harapani for Gunigamo 0800 hrs, arrived 1045 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Gunigamo.
- 2nd. Dept Gunigamo for Gemisado 0800 hrs, arrived 1045 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Gemisado.
- 3rd. Dept Gemisado for Sarode 0800 hrs, arrived 1030 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Sarode.
- 4th. Dept Sarode for Kuburusado 0700 hrs, arrived 0945 hrs for census and discussions with Kuburusado, Turusado and Kasai'asado. Slept Kuburusado.
- 5th. Dept Kuburusado for Sasinado 0800 hrs, arrived 1145 for census and discussions. Slept Sasinado.
- 6th. Dept Sasinado for Nodoa 0800 hrs, arrived 1130 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Nodoa.
- 7th. Dept Nodoa for Waseno 0800 hrs, arrived 0930 hrs for census and discussions with Waseno and Pili-sado. Slept Waseno.
- 8th. Dept Waseno for Anodo, Igiwa, Giasabi complex, arrived 1230 hrs for discussions. Slept Anodo.
- 9th. Dept Anodo for Wailibi, en route Nomad P.P. 0730 hrs, arrived 1700 hrs. Slept Wailibi.
- 10th. Dept Wailibi for Nomad 0730 hrs, arrived 1215 hrs. Slept Nomad.
- 11th. At Nomad. Slept Nomad.
- 12th. At Nomad. Slept Nomad.
- 13th. At Nomad. Slept Nomad.
- 14th. Dept Nomad 0830 for Mugulubi, arrived 1330. Slept Mugulubi.
- 15th. Dept Mugulubi for Dinarafi 0800, arrived 1400 hrs for purchase of food. Slept Dinarafi camp.
- 16th. Dept Dinarafi for Igiwa/Giasabi 0745, arrived 1100 for discussions. Slept Igiwa camp.
- 17th. Broke camp 0730, arrived Giza River crossing 0930, Puma crossing 1245 hrs. Bush cut to Miga River where camp established at 1700 hrs. Slept camp.
- 18th. Broke camp 0730 hrs and proceeded down Miga R. to Puma R. Bush then cut on an SSE bearing until Isawa River reached at 1200 hrs some 2 miles from Puma junction. Thence on SE bearing till river encountered again and crossed. Camp established on E bank at 1600 hrs. Slept camp.
- 19th. Dept camp 0730 for Harawisi thence Samawisi, arrived 1045 hrs, thence on to Ferisa, arrived 1425 hrs. Slept Ferisa.
- 20th. Dept Ferisa for Yu'ese 0800 hrs, arrived 1130 hrs for census and discussions. Slept Yu'ese.



(29)

- 21st April. Dept. Yu'ese for Bosavi U.F. Mission 0800 hrs, arrived 1400 hrs, camp established by 1500 hrs. Mandi and Kutuba contacted by transceiver at 1430 hrs. Slept Mission.
- 22nd. At Bosavi U.F. Mission, carriers paid, census figures destroyed in fire recompiled and cargo repacked. Slept Mission.
- 23rd. Dept. Mission for Kabana 0830 hrs, arrived 1315 hrs. Slept Kabana.
- 24th. Dept Kabana for Kokonesi 0730 hrs, arrived 1245 hrs for census and discussions followed by purchase of food. Slept Kokonesi.
- 25th. Dept. Kokonesi 0800 hrs. Camp established Stream Sano and Kivi Rivers. Attack of Malaria in afternoon.
- 26th. Dept Camp 0745 for Aiba Village, arrived 1045. Camp established at site of one of the Aiba Village hamlets. No people present to parties sent out to locate this group if possible.
- 27th. At Aiba processing logs. Search parties returned, no inhabitants contacted. Slept Aiba.
- 28th. Dept Aiba 0815, arrived Waura 0730 hrs, no inhabitants present and as search parties visited this village and surrounds yesterday it was decided to proceed to Hani Village. Again found deserted. Camp established between Hani and the Kana River at 1630 hrs.
- 29th. Dept Camp for Ku'iaro 0730, passed through Kamnis on route. Ku'iaro found deserted but style of house rest house confirms that this village is patrolled from Kikori. Slept Ku'iaro.
- 30th. Dept Ku'iaro for Kaminaro (Iwetaba) 0730, arrived 1130. Discussions with Kikori appointed village constable confirmed that area patrolled from Kikori. Sogoprocessed in p.m. Slept Kaminaro.
- 1st May. Dept. Kaminaro 0745, arrived Kaitaba'in 0945 thence on to camp on Waura-Kikori Divide. Camp established at 1500 hrs.
- 2nd May. Dept. camp 0730 hrs, descended divide to Heabe Cr. thence downstream to Kaminaro Village, arrived 1300 hrs. Thence further downstream till 1615 hrs when camp established on banks of Heabe Cr.
- 3rd. Dept. camp 0730 hrs for Ai'ingo Village, arrived 0900 hrs for census and discussions with Ai'ingo, Sessai and Kaminaro. Slept Ai'ingo.
- 4th. Dept Ai'ingo 0800 hrs for Faganai'in, arrived 1045 hrs for discussions and census with Faganai'in and So'iasi Villages. Slept Faganai'in.
- 5th. Dept. Faganai'in 0715 hrs, arrived Kikori bridge 0815 hrs to find Kikori in flood, patrol delayed 2 hrs at crossing which was finally completed at 1130 hrs. Camp established at Fasubaisa locale at 1430 hrs.
- 6th. Dept camp 0700 for Station via Kaipu. Arrived Kaipu 1200 hrs, Station 1530 hrs.

**END OF PATROL.**

RECEPTION OF PATROLS

This aspect of the report will be discussed in two parts, the reception received in the areas previously visited and that in the areas visited for the first time.

(a) The reception given the patrol on its visits to villages previously contacted was encouraging. It appeared that the people had lost most of their reservations and timidity in regard to contacting patrols. The patrol was well received in all villages and for the first time men, women and children accompanied the patrol between villages or visited the patrol prior to its arrival in their own village. It was also encouraging to note that all villages, with the single exception of Aiba, were contacted whereas previous patrols were lucky to contact 70% of the villages. A good indication of the reception proffered was the ease with which carriers were recruited on a village to village basis and the large amounts of native foods offered for sale, in all cases in excess of the patrol requirements.

Reasons for the sudden improvement in relationships between the patrol and the people appear to be, in order of importance-

(a) Previous administration patrolling and contact in the area. This was the fourth census patrol to visit the area.

(b) The presence of the Unvangelised Fields Mission who established a Station and airstrip near Indesa Village in February, 1964. The contact with Europeans during the construction of the Station and strip has served to eliminate what suspicions the people may have had of Europeans and thus the Administration.

(c) Previous contact with the people of the area on two occasions by the patrolling Officer. Firstly a three week visit to the area for the Legislative Assembly elections in March 1964 and again for a one week visit to conduct a land investigation in November, 1964.

The reception given the Patrol in the Eboro and newly contacted villages of the Waragu area was surprisingly good considering that most villages were being subjected to initial contact or at the very least initial census. The majority of inhabitants of all villages in these areas were present and waiting for the arrival of the patrol, food was available in adequate quantities and ready for purchase and in a number of instances swap sites had been cleared and 'lean too's' erected for the convenience of the patrol.

The reception given by the Wasemo tribe was also better than anticipated, a majority of the population appeared to present itself at the villages, and food was available and ready for sale and village areas had been cleared of growth. Nether the less a fairly strained, or to be more precise, uncertain, attitude appeared to be evinced by the group. Future patrols are advised to exercise caution when patrolling this area.

As expected the reception given the patrol by the Kasua group and those people living on the southwestern slopes of Bosavi was disappointing. These groups, though not unfriendly or aggressive, are timid and evasive in the extreme. None of the latter mentioned people were contacted, this was either due to a breakdown in communications wherein information of the patrols impending arrival did not reach the people or more probably that the people did not wish to contact the patrol and thus absented themselves from their usual area. The Kasua Group on the eastern slopes also disappointed the patrol. Though contact was made in all cases absenteeism was high, as much as 50% in some instances. If possible the area will be re-visited during the patrol of the Fasu Census Division later this year.

VILLAGES.

The villages of the area do not exist as such. Each village

as defined for census purposes, is a clan group. Each of the extended families which comprise the clan has a house of its own. During census all of the extended families comprising a clan will gather at a central house and present themselves to the patrol.

This scattering of the population of a clan has, in the past, presented in problem in the gathering of the group together. Fortunately in the areas previously patrolled the system outlined above has been modified for the better and has thus reduced the associated problems of locating village groups. Villages with associated rest camps are now being constructed on cleared sites for the use of all members of a particular clan during the time Administration patrols are in the area. This development was strongly encouraged by the patrol, together with the clearing of village sites, construction of pig fences around houses and the permanent use of a single site for a central village complex.

#### STANDARD AND TYPE OF HOUSING.

With the exception of the bush and garden houses the only type of house sighted on the patrol was the long house or dubu. The exterior design of these building shows very little variation in the area patrolled though the interior layout varies considerably. The exterior is almost always characterized by a humped center ridge to the roof. The interior is invariably divided into male and female section by partitions, the placement of the partitions varying considerably from area to area, in the Bogaui and Wagaui areas the partitions are erected in from either wall down the length of the building, females occupying the corridors closest to the wall and the males occupying the central corridor. In the Horo and Wagaui areas the partition is erected across the length of the building, the males occupying the front section the females the rear.

The size of the residential buildings vary greatly though the proportions are much the same, three parts wide and five parts long, the buildings are either constructed on the ground or raised on posts as much as 25 feet high to provide protection against raiding groups.

The standard of housing appears to be average for such areas, average life is estimated at four years though the practise of shifting agriculture is likely to lead to the building being abandoned within two years.

Materials used in construction areas sage palm leaf for roof thatch, sage leaf rib for walls and partitions, round timber frames and round timber floors covered with bark. In the Horo area where the altitude is considerably higher and therefor the climate cooler, the housing is usually built close to the ground and walled with split timber in the full manner.

#### SITE.

In general sites suffer from the disadvantage of being strategically chosen rather than chosen for convenience. More practical sites will undoubtedly be chosen as the area becomes more settled.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The heavy, evenly distributed rainfall precludes any problems in this sphere.

#### HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

This is unsatisfactory in most villages and undoubtedly has a significant effect on the disproportionately high mortality rate of the area. Particularly in the more remote areas the immediate environs of villages are overgrown and used as a latrine. The housing itself is characterized by a two inch layer of rubbish and food scraps on the floor and up to a foot of rubbish, including excreta, under the buildings. Where necessary people were advised to clear the village areas and keep them clean and construct latrines

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The present degree of contact and the lack of knowledge of possible appointees has largely precluded the appointment of Village Constables. Potential appointees have been given the care of village books and if their conduct and performances appear to have been satisfactory it is suggested that the next patrol to the area commence appointing officials.

There are at present four confirmed appointments of Village Constables in the area, two previous appointees have died since the last patrol of the area. Present appointments are- Deba/Dara of Wabulisi, Uba/Bagi of Ai'ago, Susu/Gobiani of Walisa and Hx. gajja/aro of Waraga.

Three new appointments are to be recommended Bawa/Mabi'oi of Luessa, Bogunia/Dafa of Oralda and Shuru/barei of Sngisa.

The choice of Village Constables to date has been maintained at a high standard, it is to be hoped that the standard can be maintained. All present appointees appear to be energetic, are clan leaders and have influence in villages other than their own.

The Officials strongest loyalties, as can be expected at this stage, are biased towards their own people rather than the Administration. Nether the less they are anxious to please and they take their appointments seriously.

All Bosavi Village Constables accompanied the patrol on its return to the Station where they were paid up to the date due. Persons to be recommended for appointment were given instruction at the Station to aid in the performance of their duties.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Outline of Political Situation.

The people inhabiting the areas previously patrolled are pro-administration, those in the areas contacted for the first time appear to be anxious to have further contact with the Administration. Attitudes towards the Unevangelised Fields Mission amongst the people near the Mission are excellent.

General.

The area patrolled covered the Orogo, Soria, Kasua, Waraga, Store and Wasemo (part of the Biawi) language groups located in a triangular area roughly bounded by Mount Bosavi, Mount Seisa and the junction of the Fusa and Sewa Rivers.

The Orogo, Soria, Kasua and part of the Waraga groups had been previously visited by patrols and a census completed. The remaining groups the Store, the Wasemo and part of the Waraga were largely subjected to initial contact, though in some instances patrols had either passed through or skirted villages. These patrols originated at Homa in 1962 and Komo in 1963 and were conducted by Mr Hoad and Mr Greedy respectively.

Population concentrations are located in three areas, on the slopes of Mt. Bosavi, in the foothills of the Karius Range and in the environs of the Sewa River approximately two thirds of the way down to its junction with the Fusa River.

The people of the area patrolled are of a coastal type being comparatively tall and slim. The Bosavi groups are the tallest though of poor physique, the Store's a little smaller but with more flesh and the Wasemo's, smaller still but of suggesty build.

The patrol was well received in all areas, people were waiting in their villages for the arrival of the patrol, adequate quantities of native foods were available for purchase and information was freely volunteered. Though the reception given by the Wasemo group was good on the surface it was felt that the position could easily have deteriorated if offence had been given. Future patrols should exercise caution in this area.

The visit to Nomad Patrol Post entailed passing through a Biami area which do not appear to have been contacted. This area, immediately to the west of Igiwa Village on the West bank of the Sewa River gives a definite impression of a dense population concentration. The land bounding the track used by the patrol was characterized by existing or old garden sites for approximately 60% of its length between Igiwa and Migilubi Villages, long houses were encountered at intervals of less than 15 minutes and the greatest distance of virgin forest passed through was never more than a mile. In all it is estimated that the hamlets and villages sighted between Igiwa and Migilubi housed 800 persons. There is no reason to suppose that the signs of habitation encountered by the Patrol were restricted to the environs of the track used, it is probable that the population extends to the north and south of the route and numbers up to 1500 persons. A Patrol of this area by Nomad Officers should prove fruitful.

The major problem encountered by past patrols of the area has been the difficulty entailed in locating and gathering together the population. This is largely due to the shifting subsistence agriculture practised by the people wherein gardens are abandoned after a short time and new ones established at a new locale. With each garden movement there is a movement of the extended family who is cultivating. This entails a regular population shift between patrols and thus makes location of the population difficult.

In the Bosavi area some degree of permanence of settlement has been accomplished wherein each group of extended families comprising a clan have, or are, constructing a permanent village and Rest Camp on a cleared site. Though the extended family still follows its gardens from place to place they are now able to gather at a permanent site during Administration visits.

There has also been a movement to consolidate two or more clans into a village as a single unit, this has occurred at Havarisi with Saarisi and Havarisi, at Orabia with Wabisi 2. and Orabia, at Ferisa with Anasi and Ferisa and at Walisa with Kabarisi and Walisa. It appears possible that there will be further similar consolidations prior to the next patrol of the area.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REDISTRIBUTION OF BOSAVI CENSUS DIVISION.

The following suggestions are submitted for consideration in regard to the administrative reallocation of the Bosavi Census Division.

By way of history to the area it is to be noted that the Bosavi Census was initially contacted and has since been patrolled from Kutubu, initial contact took place in the early 1950's. At that time Kutubu was the only Station established in this section of inland Papua and as such was the only practicable ~~xxxx~~ Station from which Bosavi could be patrolled.

During the 1950's other areas that had been patrolled initially from Kutubu had Stations established and thus Kutubu was relieved of the responsibility of administering them. The Bosavi people have never warranted a Station but the adjoining groups of Biami in the Western District and Huli in the Southern Highlands have had Patrol Posts established at Nomad and Komo respectively. Both of these Stations, established since the Bosavi groups were initially censused from Kutubu, are closer and more easily accessible to the Bosavi area. It is thus suggested that the Bosavi groups be put under the administrative control of these Stations.

The following information on distance and access between the various Bosavi groups and Komo and Nomad Patrol Posts was collected during visits to these Stations.

The visit to Nomad Patrol Post entailed passing through Biami area which do not appear to have been contacted. This area, immediately to the west of Igiwa Village on the West bank of the Sesa River gives a definite impression of a dense population concentration. The land bounding the track used by the patrol was characterized by existing or old garden sites for approximately 60% of its length between Igiwa and Migilubi Villages, long houses were encountered at intervals of less than 15 minutes and the greatest distance of virgin forest passed through was never more than a mile. In all it is estimated that the hamlets and villages sighted between Igiwa and Migilubi housed 800 persons. There is no reason to suppose that the signs of habitation encountered by the Patrol were restricted to the environs of the track used, it is probable that the population extends to the north and south of the route and numbers up to 1500 persons. A Patrol of this area by Nomad Officers should prove fruitful.

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There has also been a movement to consolidate two or more clans into a village as a single unit, this has occurred at Nawarisi with Samarisi and Nawarisi, at Orabia with Wabisi 2. and Orabia, at Ferisa with Anisi and Ferisa and at Walisa with Kabarisi and Walisa. It appears possible that there will be further similar consolidations prior to the next patrol of the area.

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During the 1950's other areas that had been patrolled initially from Kutubu had Stations established and thus Kutubu was relieved of the responsibility of administering them. The Bosavi people have never warranted a Station but the adjoining groups of Biami in the Western District and Huli in the Southern Highlands have had Patrol Posts established at Nomad and Koro respectively. Both of these Stations, established since the Bosavi groups were initially censused from Kutubu, are closer and more easily accessible to the Bosavi area. It is thus suggested that the Bosavi groups be put under the administrative control of these Stations.

The following information on distance and access between the various Bosavi groups and Koro and Nomad Patrol Posts was collected during visits to these Stations.

Distance from Established Patrol Posts.

	KUTUBU.	KONO.	NONAI.
Wasemo (Filiado).	45 hrs.	22 hrs.	19 hrs.
Store. (Fobohoh).	35 hrs.	13 hrs.	25 hrs.
Bosavi. (Fotisa).	32 hrs.	22 hrs.	36 hrs.

Central Villages in each area are named in brackets.

Access to Established Patrol Posts.

Wasemo (Filiado). (Central). This trip involves two nights camping in the bush, a walk of 11 hrs over pinnacle limestone country, and a 22 hour walk through unpopulated country and the crossing of the Kikori River by a suspension bridge. These conditions make movement to and from the area difficult in the extreme and necessitate the carrying of large supplies of food.

Store (Fobohoh). These difficulties listed above also apply to this access route together with an additional 9 hour walk between Store and Fobohoh across the grain of the foothills of the Kariu Range.

Nonai (Filiado). As above but with an additional 10 hours walking to reach the central village.

Kono (Fobohoh). The only difficulty on this access route is the crossing of the Kariu Range, this entails a steep half hour climb from the Kono side and a three hour climb from the Fobohoh side.

Bosavi (Fotisa). As above but with an additional walk of 9 hrs. over fairly easy undulating country. All villages are within three hours of each other.

Wasemo (Filiado). As with the Bosavi access but with an additional walk of 13 hrs over easy undulating country.

Store (Fobohoh). The two obstacles on these routes are the crossing of the Fung River which is impossible after rain unless a bridge is constructed and a 16 hr. walk through unpopulated country with the associated problems of food supplies. Easy walking over undulating country.

Nonai (Filiado). Easy walking over undulating country with no breaks in population. Maximum walk between villages is three hours.

Kono (Fobohoh). As above but with an additional walk of 10 hours.

Cultural, Social and Trade Ties Between Bosavi Area and Areas Now

Administered from Kutubu, Kono and Nonai.

There are few such ties between the Kutubu and Bosavi populations and men between the Kutubu people and those of the Wasemo and Store areas. A little trade is carried out between the people of the Pasu Census Division and the people of the extreme eastern fringe of the Orogo and Waragu linguistic groups.

The Store and Waragu groups have close trade ties with the Huli people of the Kono area, intermarriage occurs occasionally and a fair proportion of the males speak Huli as their second language. There are no direct connections between the Kono Huli's and the Bosavi groups but the Store and Waragu's do provide an indirect link.

Nonai Patrol Post is largely concerned with the administration of the Biami Tribe with which the Wasemo's share their language or a dialect of it, and have very close cultural and social ties.

Distance from Established Patrol Posts.

	KUTUBU.	KOMO.	NOMAD.
Wasemo (Filisado).	45 hrs.	22 hrs.	16 hrs.
Storo. (Pobolei).	35 hrs.	13 hrs.	25 hrs.
Bosavi. (Ferisa).	32 hrs.	22 hrs.	36 hrs.

Central Villages in each area are named in brackets.

Access to Established Patrol Posts.

Kutubu-Bosavi. (Ferisa). This trip involves two nights camping in the bush, a walk of 13 hrs over pinnacle limestone country, and a 22 hour walk through unpopulated country and the crossing of the Kikori River by a suspension bridge. These conditions make movement to and from the area difficult in the extreme and necessitate the carrying of large supplies of food.

Kutubu-Storo (Pobolei). These difficulties listed above also apply to this access route together with an additional 9 hour walk between Waragu and Pobolei across the grain of the foothills of the Karius Range.

Kutubu-Wasemo. (Filisado). As above but with an addition 10 hours walking to reach the central village.

Komo-Storo. (Pobolei). The only difficulty on this access route is the crossing of the Karius Range, this entails a steep half hour climb from the Komo side and a three hour climb from the Pobolei side.

Komo-Bosavi (Ferisa). As above but with an additional walk of 9 hrs. over fairly easy undulating country. All villages are within three hours of each other.

Komo-Wasemo. (Filisado). As with the Komo-Storo access but with an additional walk of 10 hrs over easy undulating country.

Nomad-Bosavi. (Ferisa). The two obstacles on these route are the crossing of the Fusa River which is impassible after rain unless a bridge is constructed and a 16 hr. walk through unpopulated country with the associated problems of food supplies. Easy walking over undulating country.

Nomad-Wasemo (Filisado). Easy walking over undulating country with no breaks in population. Maximum walk between villages is three hours.

Nomad-Storo. (Pobolei). As above but with an additional walk of 10 hours.

Cultural, Social and Trade Ties Between Bosavi Area and Areas NowAdministered from Kutubu, Komo and Nomad.

There are few such ties between the Kutubu and Bosavi populations and none between the Kutubu people and those of the Wasemo and Storo areas. A little trade is carried out between the people of the Fasu Census Division and the people of the extreme eastern fringe of the Orogo and Waragu linguistic groups.

The Storo and Waragu groups have close trade ties with the Huli people of the Komo area, intermarriage occurs occasionally and a fair proportion of the males speak Huli as their second language. There are no direct connections between the Komo Huli's and the Bosavi groups but the Storo and Waragu's do provide an indirect link.

Nomad Patrol Post is largely concerned with the administration of the Hiani Tribe with which the Wasemo's share their language or a dialect of it, and have very close cultural and social ties.



It is suggested that any reorganisation take the following lines; Komo to administer the Etoro, Waragu, Sonia and Oroge linguistic areas and Nomad to administer the Masemo area.

Villages involved and their populations are listed hereunder:-

<b><u>ETORO.</u></b>	Pobolei.	77	
	Igirabisado.	51	
	Gemisado.	12	
	Sarado.	49	
	Kasai'asado.	19	
	Turasado.	23	
	Kuburusado.	79	
	Saminado.	59	
	<b>TOTAL.</b>		<b>391.</b>
<b><u>KARAGU.</u></b>	Hemisado.	129	
	Karapani.	104	
	Gunigano.	70	
	Kuresa.	70	
	Waragu.	47	
	Yu'ese.	82	
	Sungisa.	82	
	<b>Total.</b>		<b>404.</b>
<b><u>Oroge.</u></b>	Wabisi 1 and 3.	131	
	Kasumisi 1 and 2.	143	
	Indesa.	33	
	Sobasili.	55	
	Wasu.	33	
	Bona.	63	
	Farisa.	97	
	Orabia.	83	
	Walisa.	97	
	Samarisi.	107	
	Anino.	82	
	Banisa.	93	
	Wanagosa.	77	
Kabana.	104		
Kokonesi.	47		
	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1289</b>	
<b><u>SONIA.</u></b>	Husif.	71	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL.</b>	<b>2155.</b>	<b>(KOMO)</b>
<b><u>MASEMO.</u></b>	Nodoa.	64.	
	Filisado.	60.	
	Wasemo.	31.	
	Igiwa/mode/Gisabi complex.	250. (est).	
	<b>RETOTAL.</b>	<b>405.</b>	<b>(NOMAD).</b>

In the case of the proposed Komo acquisitions a patrol of the area would entail a circuit with very little retracking. The obvious route would be - Komo - Kuresa - Waragu - Bosavi Mission - Kasumisi - Orabia - Kabana - Wanagosa - Anino - Husif - Walisa - Wabisi - Yu'ese - Gunigano - Pobolei - Komo, and all villages between.

That the Masemo area be included in the Nomad Administrative area is self evident, this station is by far the closest to the area and the people are culturally and socially a part of the Biami group which is now administered from Nomad.

It is suggested that if the above proposals are followed

the areas concerned will benefit from such increased contact. In the past it has been found impossible to patrol the Bosavi area more than once every two years, even this interferes with the annual patrol programme by reducing visits to some other census divisions to once a year. Komo should be able to patrol the area annually. The proposed transfer of 2155 people to the Komo area should provide few problems as the present population of the area is only approximately 33500, who are restricted to a fairly small area. The proposed transfer has been discussed with the present Officer in Charge at Komo and it appears to have been found acceptable by him.

As regards the Kasua linguistic area of the Bosavi Census Division and the scattered population on the southern slopes of Bosavi it would appear that these people could easily be included in the Kikori Sub-District, they are already well within the area delineated as the Gulf District on maps. The Upper Turama Villages of Katibai'iu, Kaminaro (Ivetebu) and Kuyela have been patrolled by Kikori Officers since 1956. Since that date census has been taken on four occasions, Village Constables appointed and rest houses constructed by Kikori Officers. These villages are members of the Kasua group. The villages to the west of the Turama River that have not yet been fully contacted, Alba, Wauru, Nawi and Kasunisi, should logically be included in the Upper Turama Patrol conducted by Kikori. All villages are within a days walk of each other and with the furthest within two days of the Turama, they would be easily accessible to Kikori Patrols.

It may be possible to conduct the Upper Turama Patrol as a circuit to include all Kasua Villages, the Fasu Census Division and the Upper Kikori Villages of Buru, Baina, e.t.c. This would entail the establishment of only one bush camp between the edge of the Kasua population at Faganai'iu and the Fasu Village of Ierogobai'iu. The people of the area have expressed a preference for being administered from Kikori, visit Kikori rather than Kutubu and are now in the process of slowly migrating to the Kikori Sub-District villages of Buru and Baina.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The only form of agriculture practised in the area patrolled is shifting subsistence agriculture.

In the Orogo, Sonia and Kasua areas the staple food is Sago supplemented in order of importance by banana, pitpit, various leaf greens, taro and sweet potato.

In the Waragu and Store areas the staple is divided between sago, sweet potato and banana supplemented by leaf greens, pitpit and taro.

In the Wasemo area the staple is yam supplemented by banana, taro, sweet potato and leaf greens.

Two cultivation techniques are practised in food gardens in the areas visited;

(a) In the Bosavi, Waragu and Store areas where the importance of cultivated gardens is reduced by the prevalence of sago as a main part of the diet, cultivation techniques lack sophistication. Garden areas are cleared by felling timber and then planting the various crops amongst the fallen timber. No attempt is made to burn or clear the felled timber. After the brush and leaves have rotted away holes are made with digging sticks and the planting material planted.

A particularly interesting variation of this technique which may be unique in Papua and New Guinea is the clearing away of undergrowth under the forest cover, the planting of the crop (usually banana) and the felling of the big timber on top of the crop. It is difficult to believe that this technique now is in

fact practised but a number of gardens in the process of being planted were sighted and the plantings under the forest cover seen, as were the areas that had just been felled on top of the plantings. On being questioned the people stated that this was the best way they knew of planting bananas in particular.

(b) In the Wasemo and fringe Biami areas sago is relatively scarce so more emphasis is placed on garden crops for subsistence needs and thus cultivation techniques are more sophisticated. In this area garden sites are completely cleared, timber burnt and the earth semi-tilled. Large stocks of yam planting material were noted during all villages at the time of the patrol.

The food available appeared to be well in excess of the populations requirements. In the case of some natural disaster occurring there is sufficient sago to act as a food reserve.

In general the diet is surprisingly varied, particularly in the Wasemo and Etoro areas, protein supplement is provided by pig and game which appear to be prevalent in the area.

The castration of pigs and dogs is carried out in the area, in the former case to promote growth, in the latter to promote growth and prevent straying.

#### LAW AND ORDER.

The people of the area, apart from those of the Wasemo group, appear to be fairly law abiding, recognising and observing local customary law and observing to a considerable extent the known introduced law. With the exception of the Wasemo's the more extreme forms of lawlessness such as raiding, murder, head-hunting and cannibalism appear to have been abandoned. The Wasemo and fringe Biami groups have a reputation for carrying out such activities. It is to be hoped that discussions, wherein the penalties and possible Administration action against violators were stressed, will lessen these activities.

Very few complaints were brought before the patrol, one case of adultery was heard and determined and the offender brought back to the Station for imprisonment, other complaints were of a minor nature and were settled by arbitration.

The reluctance to bring forward complaints can be expected at this stage as there appears to be very little real understanding of the mechanics of the introduced legal system, further attempts were made to explain it during discussions. Future patrols are advised to settle minor complaints by arbitration where possible so that there is no immediate break from the traditional system wherein the aggrieved rather than the Administration receives compensation from the offender.

Continued contact by future patrols will probably lead to more reliance being placed on the introduced legal system and therefore the volunteering of more complaints and more reliance placed on the Administration handling disputes.

#### REST HOUSES.

All villages in the areas previously patrolled have constructed or are in the process of constructing rest camps. Those villages which received initial contact during this patrol have been encouraged to construct rest camps at a central location. The next patrol will still have to carry canvas however, if only for the camps that must be established on the way to, and return from, the area. In all instances villages have been encouraged to construct fairly substantial building for the accommodation of carriers.

CARRIERS.

A permanent line of 25 carriers were recruited at Lake Kutubu and transported to the Bosavi Mission Airstrip by helicopter, an additional carrier line averaging 14 was recruited locally on a village to village or extended basis as required. Local carriers are fairly easily obtainable in the areas adjoining the Mission and Waragu Village. Carriers hired on a village to village area were fairly easily obtainable in all of the villages previously patrolled.

Complete reliance on local carriers is unadvisable, future patrols are advised to either follow the procedure used by this patrol or to recruit the entire line from the Station area.

The only form of payment acceptable to local carriers is cash. Rates of pay are 1/- per hour on a village to village basis or 2/-3d per day plus food for extended periods.

It is worth noting that Bosavi carriers are far inferior in ability to those recruited at Kutubu.

HEALTH.

The area in which census was revised showed a significant decline in population caused by a low birth rate and a high death rate.

The birth and death rates shown in the census figures are inaccurate for reasons explained in the Census section of this report, it is obvious however that the death rate exceeds the birth rate by a considerable margin. The reasons for this appear to be the poor health of the people brought about by the unsanitary conditions under which they live and a relatively poor diet. Continued patrolling and an emphasis on improved diet and hygiene together with the establishment of Aid Posts will undoubtedly reduce the death rate considerably.

There also appears to be a high infant mortality rate in the area. Due to the long periods between patrols in the past and the reluctance of parents to volunteer information however, it is impossible to gather statistics on the rate.

The main diseases noted in the area were malaria, grillo, and yaws. The latter does not appear to be particularly prevalent though it is difficult to tell due to the habit of the people in absconding themselves from census if they are ill. The District Medical Officer has suggested that staff accompany the next patrol of the area to conduct an anti yaws campaign.

Apart from the difficulty of access and thus supply, the time now appears ripe to establish at least one Aid Post in the Bosavi area, the best site would be at Bona Village. The problem of access may be overcome by an arrangement with the Bosavi U.F. Mission and the Mission Aviation Fellowship to supply such as Post.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The patrol provided the opportunity to collect information on possible road access routes between the highlands and the Papua Coastal Plane which may be of value in the future.

There appear to be two access routes linking Komo, and thus by extension Tari, with (a) Nomad Patrol Post and the Strickland River and (b) the Kikori River. By further extension it may be possible to link these routes with navigable points on the rivers mentioned. Both share the same route between Komo Patrol Post and Pobolet Village in the Storc area on the southern side of the Karius Range, the last before the coast is reached. The pass used by the patrol is immediately to the east of Mount Seisa and is at an altitude of approximately 6000 feet. A description of the routes follows:-

(a) Komo-Patrol Post. A vehicular road already links this point with

Kono Patrol Post. Estimated length is 5 miles.

(b) Grand-Tani. The route follows a fairly gradual rise, where benching would occasionally be necessary, for 1 1/2 miles thence level for 2 miles thence descending approximately 300', across a creek and to Tani Village, a total distance of approximately 4 1/2 miles.

Tani-Crest of Karius Range. The route follows a valley which gradually rises to the base of the Karius range over a distance of approximately 4 miles. A climb of approximately 800' is entailed in reaching the crest. This last section would entail extensive benching into a good depth of soil and some rock outcrops where water has eroded the surface soil.

(d) Along the Crest. This section is characterized by a level surface of soil and the crossing of two small water courses. Approximate distance is two miles.

(e) Descent to Pobelei Hamlet. This is by far the most difficult section of the route. The southern side of the Karius Range descends an estimated 2500' to an escarpment, in three steps, each with a drop of approximately 800', the land between each step is fairly level or gently sloping for perhaps a half mile. The route followed by the patrol was along a lateral crest of the main Range, the width of this ridge varied from 10' to 400'. It appears that any route following this ridge would entail extensive benching with an average inland cutting of some 20'. The land on this section is a mixture of volcanic soil and tuff together with outcrops of the parent volcanic rock. Construction of a vehicular road using only hand labour would be impossible though heavy machinery and explosives would make fairly light work of construction. Estimated length of this section is nine miles.

(f) Pobelei Hamlet-Pobelei Village. On leaving Pobelei hamlet the route rises to the crest of the escarpment, some 400' from the Fuma River, which is only 30' wide at this point, thence along the escarpment for some five miles to its edge. The descent of approximately 1200' from the escarpment to Pobelei village would be difficult though it would be possible to blast benches from the rock outcrops where they occur. Further investigation could well uncover a more suitable descent. Pobelei village is reached by a level run of about one mile from the base of the descent.

At Pobelei the two access routes separate, the Nona to the southwest and the Kikori to the east.

Nona-Strickland Route. After leaving Pobelei the route crosses two 700' ridges, both with reasonably sloping, thence crosses the Giwa River Valley to that Rivers junction with the Sewa River, thence across the Sewa to Nona. After the crossing of the two ridges the country becomes gently undulating, it appears to be ideal country for road building.

Kikori Route. After leaving Pobelei this route follows the Fuma River valley to the junction of the Fuma and Isawa Rivers thence proceeds directly east across the lower slopes of Bosavi until the Kikori River is reached. The only difficulty encountered on this section of the route is the crossing of numerous small creeks on the Bosavi slopes.

In the area previously patrolled walking tracks, almost all walking tracks have been cleared of timber, those that still exist as footpaths are now in the process of being cleared, this has reduced walking times up to 25%. All newly contacted villages were encouraged to construct such tracks.

A limited number of spades have been distributed to Orogo villages to further improve tracks by forming and draining them. As further quantities of spades become available they will be distributed to other Bosavi villages.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission established in the area patrolled is the Unevangelised Field Mission near Ludesa Village in the Orogo linguistic area, the Mission is known by the land name, Wabdu. This Mission was established in February, 1964, and at present consists of three residential buildings and an airstrip. A trade store is run by the Mission. It is understood that Mr R Donaldson, and his family are to be posted to the Mission on their return from leave to assist the present staff of two Papuan lay preachers.

The mission does not appear to have made any converts to date and its influence is restricted to those villages near the Station, its establishment has been welcomed by the people of the area who have given much assistance in constructing the Mission buildings and airstrip.

It is considered that the Mission has had a desirable effect on the people in that it has largely eradicated the peoples suspicion of Europeans and outsiders in general, and thus the people are more receptive to Administration contact and influence.

AIRSTRIPS.

The only airstrip established in the area is that at the Mission. It is approximately 100' wide by 900' long and is only open to restricted operations by Mission Cessna aircraft.

ANTHROPOLOGY.The Land Tenure System in the Orogo Linguistic Area.Land Rights of the Individual.

The individuals rights to land are based on membership of the patrilineal clan. The individual never exercises complete rights of ownership to a defined area of land, his rights are of a usufructuary nature over all areas of land owned by the clan of which he is a member i.e. he exercises rights of use in respect of subsistence cultivation, residence, material and food gathering, hunting and fishing.

All crops planted and cultivated on clan owned land by a clan member become his personal property for the duration of his life or the life of the crop. At death they are inherited by whomever the owner nominates, by custom this is usually the owners male heirs or, if he dies without issue, his brothers, brothers children, close friends within the clan or other members of the clan, usually in this order of precedence.

The only exception, as far as can be ascertained, to the rule that rights of use can only be exercised by members of the land owning clan is where a person is adopted into the clan. In such instances adoption is by common consent of the majority of the clan members under the understanding that the adopted person will become a member of the clan and observe all obligations towards it and its members. This includes the adoption of the rule of exogamy in respect of the adopting clan and its relinquishment in respect of the persons original clan.

In some instances where a clan member is exercising intensive cultivation rights over an area of land and is residing on it, it appears that an informal type of individual ownership is entered into by the cultivator, with the common consent of other clan members. The other clan members appear to respect the fact that the cultivator is occupying and using the land in a semi-permanent manner, thus other members usually avoid cultivating land in the immediate vicinity.

The rights of use of land as regards females is exercised only prior to marriage, after divorce, and in some cases on the death of their husbands. As the rule of exogamy applies and its must villages are restricted to one clan the wife will usually migrate to her husbands village. The wife will then use her husbands land for subsistence requirements, though without exercising any rights to it as an individual, only as a member of her husbands family. This means in fact that the married woman has no rights to any land other than as a member of her husbands family. On the death of the husband the wife may either return to her original village where she will regain rights of use to her clans land, or remain in her husbands village where she will subsist on her childrens rights of use, they being members of their fathers clan through patrilineal descent and thus having rights of use to their fathers clans lands.

Land Rights of the Clan.

The clan assumes total ownership of the land it is recognised as holding by adjoining clans and which it is occupying. Members exercise rights of use through patrilineal descent.

Trespassing and the utilisation of a clans land by a non member without the permission of the holding group will theoretically result in demands for compensation, retaliatory action, or the imposition of sanctions where this may be possible.

Matters concerned with the administration and functioning of matters concerned with land do not appear to rest in the hands of any single authority, either individual or group. Any matters requiring action over land are exercised by the group as a whole with only personal ability or standing of the individual coming to the fore.

The manner in which the various clans of the area acquired their land is not known.

Bride Price.

For the record, and the assistance of future patrols when settling disputes involving bride price the following rates payable for a bride at the present time are noted. Two to four mother of pearl shell, ten ropes of girigiri and two pigs. The price is collected by the prospective husband from his clan, and thus his fathers, clan only. The brides fathers and mothers clan receive the payment, usually the brides fathers clan receives two parts of the bride price and the brides mothers clan one part. In cases of divorce, either by mutual consent or the desire of one party of the marriage, the entire bride price is repayed by the brides mothers and fathers clan. In case of death of the bride no bride price is repayable. Where the husband dies the wife may return to her own clan, there is no repayment of bride price at this time or at the time of the widows remarriage.

On divorce the children of a marriage are shared between the two parties, if only one child exists the father has first claim.

Preventative Magic.

For the information of future patrols the following form of magic practiced throughout the Bosavi area is set down. The purpose of the magic is to safeguard villagers from undesirable occurrences brought about by members of a patrol and outsiders in general, the practice was encountered twice during the patrol, at Wabisi 3. and Ferisa Villages.

A leaf approximately five inches by three inches is prepared, the leaf is usually green with bright yellow veins, and earth is wrapped inside it whilst the name of the person against whom the village is to be protected is incanted. The leaf is then bound and placed under a step ~~xxxxxxxx~~ or in a house to be used by the visitors.

Another method of producing the same result, not for the village as a whole but the individual, is the painting of the nose with white earth pigment.

#### LABOUR.

The first two recruits for the Highland Labour Scheme accompanied the patrol on its return to the Station. It is suggested that future patrols attempt further recruiting as this appears to be one of the few ways in which cash and a degree of sophistication and development can be acquired in this area.

A further four persons accompanied the patrol on its return and were offered and accepted casual employment as general labourers on the Station.

#### CENSUS.

With the exception of those villages on the southwest slopes of Bosavi, Aiba, Mauru, Havi and Kasuwisi, all villages were contacted and an initial census or census revision conducted. The total number of names recorded was 2499 and increase of 1411 over the 1963 census when 1088 names were recorded. A number of villages could not be contacted during the 1963 census.

The following is a list of the estimated number of persons who remain to be recorded in each linguistic area:-

Orogo.	90.	
Sonia.	15.	
Maragu.	100.	
Etore.	130.	
Kasua.	100.	
S.W. Bosavi.	120.	These villages not contacted.
Waseno.	250.	Igwa/Amode/Gisabi complex.
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>805.</b>	

With the 2499 names recorded this gives an estimated total population of 3304 in the areas visited during this patrol.

The main problem, in regard to census, encountered by the patrol was absenteeism, particularly in the Kasua area. The excuse given was illness, a most unsatisfactory one as it is just such people who most need contact with patrols in order that medical treatment can be given. Judging from the number of absentees in the Kasua area it is difficult to credit the excuse given, it is almost certainly a convenient explanation for not being present. During discussions the importance of attending census was stressed, if there is no improvement in the situation by the next patrol of the area it is suggested that legal action be resorted to. The people of the area have had sufficient contact to warrant the imposition of such sanctions.

It is to be noted that the figures for the annual birth and death rates and the natural rate of decrease in population stated on the Village Population Register Sheets are inaccurate. This is due to the length of time that has elapsed since the last census of the area, in some instances up to six years and in all others at least two years. Provided the next census of the area is complete and is conducted within the next year some fairly reliable figures on these rates and an indication of the infant mortality rate should become available..

#### PERSONNEL.

Two local youths, Hari of Maragu and Igari of Swagisa, accompanied the patrol for its duration as interpreters and have been paid accordingly. Both accompanied the previous patrol of the area on its return to the Station, lived on the Station for 18 months and learnt Motu. Report on Police will be forwarded under separate cover.

A.F. McNeill A.D.O. 17/5/65.