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STATION: Lake Kutubu

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Lake Kutubu 1

1958/59

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PATROL REPORTS

LAKE KUTUBU PATROL NO. 1 - 1958/59

Lake Kutubu

No 2

"

Mr. W. Burroughs
Upper Kutubu River
area

Report of a patrol conducted by D.A. Butler
to Bosavi Mountain, Kariius Range and the
Great Papuan Plateau.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
1 APR REC'D
MENDI
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. Lake Kutubu No. 1 of 58/59

Patrol Conducted by D. N. BUTLER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Bosavi Mountain, Karius Range and the Great Papuan Plateau.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans H. N. COX European Medical Assistant

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 7 INTERPRETER 1
N.M.O. 1 CARRIERS 60

Duration—From 24/7/1958 to 6/12/1958

Number of Days 136

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/8/1953

Medical NIL / 19

Map Reference Sketch map attached. Fourmile series.

Objects of Patrol Initial census, contact and consolidation,
Assessment of Administrative possibilities,
i.e. possibility of a Patrol Post or of District
boundary changes.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY. ←

Forwarded, please.

2/4/1959

[Signature]
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 £.....

Over 13
M F

30/18/132

"BKL: DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-1011

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

20th. April, 1959.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAKE KUTUBU No.1 of 1958/59.

Please find enclosed the original copy of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. D. Dutler, Patrol Officer for a Patrol conducted to the Mt. Bosavi area.

The Report was only recently received at this Office at the end of March and the delay in submitting it both from Erave and Mendi has been directly attributable to pressure of work and lack of staff.

The Report is very well written, is informative in all aspects and contains a host of general information on the area patrolled. I have forwarded one copy to the District Officer, Western District Daru for his information.

The delay in the air-drops was attributable to Gibbes Sepik Airways and not the organization of the then District Officer, Mr. D. Clifton-Bassett. The delay occurred in this manner. We would be assured on one day by the Gibbes Sepik Airways Pilots that the drop was to be effected the following day. The following day excuses were then given by Gibbes Sepik Airways that a second pilot was not available, or (2) the weather was not suitable or, (3) they were going to do it the next day or, (4) there was more urgent work for the Norseman in other areas. This series of excuses, continued to such an extent that I understand Mr. Bassett finally had to make direct representation to Gibbes Sepik Airways Headquarters, Goroka before the drop was finally effected.

As Mr. Butler Patrol Officer, and Mr. H. Cox

Over 13

F M F

were personally briefed by the then District Officer, Mr. D. Clifton-Bassett, I am unable to comment on the initial organization of the Patrol.

It would appear that the area does not warrant a Patrol Post owing to lack of concentrated populations, but I do concur with the Assistant District Officer Erave, that the Department of Public Health establish Aid Posts in the more heavily populated places and that in the future a Medical Assistant be posted at Lake Kutubu to bring the benefits of that Department to these peoples.

Mr. Butler, in my opinion has done an excellent piece of work in most difficult terrain, and it would be appreciated Sir, if a brief memorandum to this effect could be forwarded to Mr. Butler personally in recognition of this patrol.

B. K. Leen
.....
B. K. LEEN.
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

13	Over 13		
F	M	F	

30-1-132

~~KENNER~~
Kenedobu.

4th September, 1939.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MUNDI.

PATROL REPORT - LAKE MICHUA No.1 of 58/39

Reference your 30/1-1011 of 20th April, 1939.

This was a very well conducted patrol which undoubtedly have established good contacts in the area and the Report is comprehensive and clear.

The native situation and attitude at Mount Mundi is particularly good for such an infrequently visited locality and it appears the area might well have a good future. It is hoped that there will not be such a long period before the next patrol can move in, although I appreciate the isolation and the difficulties to be overcome. What plans have you? If you are able to formulate anything, please let us know as the matter of district boundaries is tied up in the administration of this area.

I agree with the Patrol Officer that it is dangerous to appoint village officials where our influence is not yet sufficiently strong to give them firm support. Such appointments are better left until we can ensure continuity of administration. The village details and map will be of great value to following patrols, although we cannot expect complete accuracy in view of the interpretation difficulties. I shall have copies of the map made and forwarded to you as soon as possible.

6 copies to
DO Mundi
4 copies to
DO Darn 2/9

(A.A. Rogers),
District Officer.

cc. District Officer,
DARU.

cc. Personal File - D.N. Butler.

From the impression gained when reading under the headings of "Agriculture and Livestock" and also "Hunting and Gathering" the area certainly sounds to be the land of plenty. I have had some experience in this section of the Southern Highlands and can help to substantiate this view. In the face of this it is somewhat of a surprise to find that population is so sparse. The vast area which is also relatively fertile as result of the breaking down of limestone could certainly support many thousands more people. It is my contention that it is not tribal fighting that has kept these people retarded in population but rather the biggest killers in the world, namely malaria and pneumonia. If it were possible to have a larger concentration of medical benefits throughout this whole Sub-District (for the notes are relevant to the Erave administrative area as well which is also low lying) thus educating the people to use this service, we would be able to show glaring increases in population within a relatively short space of time. During my short term within this area there have been a large number of deaths from within a relatively small community and from what can be gleaned, have come about either as a result of malaria or pneumonia and a few isolated cases of dysentery. The last case was one of blackwater fever which developed and caused death in an apparently strong lad within three days. The anophelene mosquito here appears to have a particularly powerful punch.

Could an approach be made please to the Health Department to recruit a number of well trained Native Medical Orderlies who could set up aid posts at the more heavily populated places and have a roving commission in areas which have been under control for some time.

With regard to station and Airstrip sites and the possible future Administration of the BOSAVI area, I have already written to you on this subject. Please refer to my letter (30/1-345 of the 19th February, 1959). I would suggest that considering the fact that it is so inaccessible to either the Gulf or Western Districts we should cope with the patrolling from Lake Kutubu. However, if this is to be done then the present strength on only one European Officer would prove to be quite inadequate. It is agreed that on the face of things particularly population basis, Kutubu would not warrant another Officer. However, the Lake Kutubu administrative area is nevertheless a vast one and much patrolling is already undertaken from that station and area takes time to cover regardless of whether there be large populations or not. Together with office work that has to be done and a reasonable time for a man to relax on the station, one Officer could just not keep abreast of the work. I know that this is a difficult subject to broach particularly when we are so short of staff within this District and is especially short at positions where population is in large numbers. The airing of the staff situation at Kutubu is merely done so that due note will be made of this fact when considering taking over this added responsibility and the necessity of giving it the correct amount of attention.

In all I consider that Mr. Butler has conducted a very good patrol under trying conditions and his report covers all aspects of Administration to a people at their stage of development.

There was no appendix "B" with the report. I think that Mr. Butler meant the maps to be appendix "B".

.....
(R.T. Neville)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. to: O.I.C. LAKE KUTUBU.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

LAKE KUTUBU No. 1 of 1958/1959.

CONDUCTED BY: D. N. BUTLER Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Bosavi Mountain, Karius Range,
and the Great Papuan Plateau of
the Western District, Papua.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:

EUROPEANS:- Mr. H. N. COX European Medical Assistant.

NATIVES:- R.P. & N.G.C. Sgt. ... 1
Cpl. ... 1
Const. ... 5
P.H.D. N.H.O. ... 1
INTERPRETER ... 1
CARRIERS ... 60

DURATION: FROM 24 th. July, 1958.
TO 6 th. December, 1958.

NUMBER OF DAYS:- 136

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- BOSAVI Mt. 15-5-53 P/R 9 of 52/53.
KARIUS Rg. 18-8-53 P/R 11 of 52/53.

MEDICAL:- NIL

MAP REFERENCE: 142° 50' X 6° 35' Fourmile series.

Sketch map based on A.E.C. aerial survey,
other patrol maps and corrections by this
patrol.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

To examine the area and assess population,
by attempting an initial census, in
relationship to the establishment of a
Patrol Post and/or the changing of exist-
ing District Boundaries.
To carry out contact and consolidation
among any population found, and to compile
details of language groupings and village
structure.
To give Medical attention where required
and to carry out, where-ever possible,
Medical Examination.
To examine the terrain to find any possible
station and airfield sites.

D. N. Butler
D. N. BUTLER
PATROL OFFICER

D I A R Y

Patrol Report, Lake Kutubu No. 1 of 1958/59.

24th. July, 1958 to 6th. December, 1958.

- 24th. July Thursday MORO 1
 THE patrol departed from Lake Kutubu Patrol Post at 1400 hrs. after being delayed for two days on request Discom, Mendi so that Mr. Cox could submit legal papers concerning the death of the pilot of a G.S.A. aircraft which crashed at Mendi. Carriers and patrol cargo had been ferried across the Lake early in the day.
 Rain commenced at 1600 hrs.
 Full rice issue made.
- 25th. July Friday MORO 2
 Patrol carriers selected after full medical examination by Mr. Cox and the remainder employed to carry supplies to the base supply dumps on the Kikori River. These supply bases are under the control of Constables NATU and HIARI who are local natives, and who speak the languages of the areas. Patrol loads checked and reweighed.
 Heavy rain began to fall at 1530 hrs.
 Radio contact with Mendi at 1430 hrs.
 Full rice issue made.
- 26th. July Saturday KAIPU 3
 Departed MORO in heavy rain at 0900 hrs. after waiting for rain to ease. Walking was across several small ranges where the green carriers found the going very hard, and the patrol arrived at KAIPU Village at 1530 hrs. Although the rain eased at 1130 hrs. it commenced again at 1500 hrs. and the patrol arrived well soaked.
 Sufficient food purchased for two days.
- 27th. July Sunday KAIPU 4
 Day observed.
 Day spent in conversation with the Fasu Village Officials who had gathered at Kaipu and many village matters discussed.
 A very large wild pig was shot and the patrol carriers shared the meat with the village people.
 Heavy rain again at 1330 hrs.
- 28th. July Monday WAKASEMA 5
 Census and medical inspection of the KAIPU people carried out and after further discussion with the village men it was decided that the patrol should push straight on to the Bosavi villages as during this season the Kikori river floods and any delay may mean that the patrol would be unable to cross. Departed the village at 1100 hrs. and crossing the TANIGI Range and the Wakasema swamp arrived at an old FASUBAISA Sago camp at 1545 hrs. where camp was made.
 Full rice issue to all hands.
 Rain started again at 1630 hrs.
- 29th. July Tuesday PUTIAME 6
 Departed camp at 0700 hrs. and crossed several small ranges arriving at the Rest House at PUTIAME at 1410 hrs. This camp is the normal halfway point for patrols from KAIPU to IOROGOBAI'IU however with the green carriers and the heavy tracks walking is very slow.
 Radio contact with Mendi at 1630 hrs.
 Full rice issue all round.
 Rain commenced at 1430 hrs.
- 30th. July IOROGOBAI'IU Wednesday 7
 Departed PUTIAME at 0730 hrs. and continued across small limestone ridges until the swamp around the flooded UDIA creek was reached. Waded through the waist deep swamp and reached IOROGOBAI'IU village at 1400 hrs.

DIARY

2

30th. July. Cont.

Ample native foods purchased and issued which gave a change of diet from the rice issues of the past few days.

Heavy rain commenced at 1900 hrs.

All carriers have made very heavy going of the past few days and the tracks which lead over rough limestone ridges have given rise to many stone bruises and cuts. The Kutubuan carriers in particular are living up to their reputation as poor patrol carriers.

31st. July Thursday KAKAMAI (Base Camp) 8

Heavy rain all night and until 0900 hrs. caused a delayed departure and flooding of the streams crossed during the day.

The patrol got away at 0900 hrs. and travelled over extremely rough limestone terrain across the SIRI Range and into a very steep sided limestone gorge which is, according to native legends, an ancient bed of the Kikori river. After climbing out of the un-named gorge a very steep descent to the Kikori River was reached and for the 90 minutes which were required to come down the roar of the river could be heard. Arrived at KAKAMAI at 1510 hrs.

The Base Camp is set in virgin bush some 400 yds from the river bank.

Native foods purchased and issued from various villagers who had accompanied the patrol.

Rain started at 1600 hrs.

Once again the carriers made very slow progress and they suffered many bruises, cuts and abrasions to the feet and legs. As always medical attention was given at a daily sick parade. We can only hope that these men will improve as the days go by!

1st. August Friday KAKAMAI 9

While Mr. Cox carried out a full medical inspection of all patrol personnel, I went to the River and inspected the crossing and two canoes which had been made by an advanced party under Cpl. Hewako.

The River was fairly high and moving at a speed of about 10 knots. After several crossings in both canoes decided that it would be far safer to attach the smaller canoe to larger as an outrigger and police and carriers were set to gathering the required materials.

Sufficient native foods held for full issue all round. 12 carriers sent fishing during the day returned with 84 lbs. of large catfish, and Sgt. Batanu returned from the hunt with a 30lb. Cuscus and an 11'6" python. Welcome additions to the pot.

Heavy rain at 1800 hrs.

2nd. August Saturday KAKAMAI 10

All personnel to remaking the canoes. Unfortunately it was found today that the larger canoe was badly cracked, probably cut too thin, and several hours were wasted while it was sewn and reinforced with lawyer cane and sealed with a type of tree gum. At dusk there were still several hours work to do.

The river has been going down all day although it is still moving at about 10 knots. With little rain in the next day or two crossing should be quite simple.

Native foods purchased and issued.

Light rain commenced at 1600 hrs.

3rd. August Sunday KAKAMAI 11

Day observed.

Work on the canoes completed today and a pathway cut to the crossing site. All patrol gear repacked.

Native foods purchased and issued.

Light rain during afternoon and evening.

4th. August Monday FAGAMAI'IU 12

Departed KAKAMAI at 0730 hrs. and arrived at the River at 0750 hrs. Six trips across the river saw all of the

4th. August Cont.

patrol across the river which was now quite low and moving at 8 knots or so. Both canoes were secured well above high water level and the patrol moved over easy terrain through heavy forest to FAGAMAI'IU Village, arriving at 1230 hrs.

It is noticeable that the forest growth of this side of the river is entirely changed from that of the Fasu side, and terrain is much more level and movement far easier.

The FAGAMAI'IU village leader, HOTEYALO, had cleared a good walking track for about an hour out of the village and had made quite good houses and latrines for the Police and carriers. Both these works and his general attitude indicate that the contact work carried out by Cpl. Hewako has been well done.

Initial census of this small village carried out and the people introduced to medical inspection and treatment which was well received. After several hours talk with them concerning the Administration and its aims, discussion commenced and was carried on by the people for quite some time.

During the evening the older village men carried on the discussions with both Officers and much information was gathered from them. It was learned that the Kasua Villages on the north-eastern shoulder of Bosavi were deserted and the people dispersed on the higher slopes of the mountain for fear of the patrol.

As the Orogo people further west knew of the patrol's impending arrival and as these people had intimated to HATEYALO that they wished to see the patrol and would not run away, it was decided that the patrol should push on to these villages and leave the Kasua villages until return around the mountain.

5th. August Tuesday WABUN 13

Accompanied by HATEYALO and his wives and also by his brother-in-law an OROGO man, the patrol departed at 0730 hrs. and after following a small creek for some time arrived at the south bank of the Kikori river which was followed for 4½ hrs., much of the time walking in water over gravel and stone. At 1230 hrs. reached the Menabu river and followed it upstream for an hour before crossing the fast flowing, waist deep stream with the aid of ropes, which were also used to cross the IRAGO river a few minutes later. At 1430 hrs. the patrol reached a Fagamai'iu garden house at WABUN where camp was made.

A small amount of native food was purchased from HOTEYALO and supplemented with rice.

During the day many signs of game were seen and a number of hornbill, pidgeon and other birds were shot for food.

Radio contact Erave at 1630 hrs.

Rain fell during the night.

6th. August Wednesday HIMASIBO 14

Departed WABUN at 0750 hrs., self feeling far from well with a heavy cold or 'flu, and leaving the Kikori river to the east walked across the grain of the country to the BIFOU river which was crossed with aid of ropes. Leaving the BIFOU we crossed the HIMASIBO range and arrived at another FAGAMAI'IU garden house at 1400 hrs. where I decided to make camp as I was weary and infever.

Once again purchased food from the guides and supplemented with rice.

A large number of birds were shot during the day and issued to police and carriers.

Heavy rain during the night.

7th. August Thursday WANU RIVER 15

Departed camp at 0815 hrs. with myself making very heavy going. Crossed a large number of small streams until reaching the WANU River at 1415 hrs. This stream would be very difficult to cross when in flood, but today was crossed quite easily. Done in, I decided to camp near the river in a very old garden site at 1450 hrs.

Full rice issue all round.

Rain commenced at 1800 hrs.

DIARY

4

8th. August Friday WALUSO VILLAGE 16
Departed camp at 0740 hrs. and moving generally south crossed many small streams before arriving at extensive banana gardens, in the centre of which were two WALUSO garden houses, at 0900 hrs. Here the patrol was met by the WALUSO Village leader DEBA, who with his wife had prepared food for the patrol in the form of sago and bananas. The patrol remained for 40 minutes while the food was consumed and DEBA engaged in conversation. We started out again at 0940 hrs. and after crossing many more small streams arrived at WALUSO Village at 1245 hrs.

The Village is situated on two small ridges which are given over to extensive banana gardens and one house is situated on each ridge top. Camp was set up in the garden between the two houses.

Ample native foods were purchased as well as a very large pig. During today's walk a number of birds were shot for food.

Radio contact with Kagua at 1630 hrs.

During the evening the village men came around the tent and both Officers were engaged in conversation and gained some details of the village structure and information of other villages of the OROGO language group.

9th. August Saturday WALUSO Village 17
The day was spent in establishing a base camp, checking gear and medical inspection and treatment of carriers and police.

A large sago palm was purchased and carriers set to making sago for food for the party which will be left here for the next week or so.

Numbers of people from surrounding villages came to the camp during the day and much time was spent in conversation with them. The manner in which these people join in discussion is impressive as they show very active interest, and we hope is indicative of the area as a whole.

During the discussions several villages which were not noted by previous patrols were mentioned and arrangements made to visit them. Messengers sent off to all the villages which will be visited from here with the message that the patrol had ample trade supplies with which to purchase foods and that the people should all gather in the main communal house for census and medical examination.

Many of the visitors to the camp received medical treatment for cuts, sores, T.U. and yaws and excepting in a very few cases all treatment, including injections, was well received. No compulsion was used in endeavour to give much needed treatment however both Officers spent time persuading the people that the treatment was for their own good. Towards evening several young men who had previously resisted overtures to give them treatment, appeared at the tent with requests that they be given "the thorn" for the severe yaws which afflicted them.

Ample foods were again purchased and issued.

Rain again commenced during the afternoon.

The sago party killed two large death adders on returning to camp bringing the total now killed since crossing the Kikori river to six.

10th. August Sunday WALUSO VILLAGE 18
Day observed.

Carriers out to complete the making of sago. Initial census of this village completed in very quick time as it was made easy by the co-operation of the people. At all times the people are helpful and once care was taken that they knew how and why the census was being taken they gave names, kinship and family in an open confident manner.

A formal talk was given on the completion of the census when the Administration aims and objectives were explained. It was emphasised that the prime requisite was that fighting and killing should cease and that cannibalism not be practiced. Again these talks gave rise to discussion which showed that the

10th. August Cont.
Orogo are orators of standing.

Ample native foods purchased and issued. All sago made by carriers held in reserve.

Rain commenced at 1630 hrs. Since leaving Kutubu we have seldom seen the sun and have not yet seen the moon or stars at night. Much of the patrol gear is becoming mildewed and all metal equipment is becoming rusted even with frequent oiling.

11th. August Monday KASUMISI No. 1 VILLAGE 19

Held up by a heavy downpour of rain but at last moved off at 1030 hrs. leaving the base party under two constables and N.M.O. Soma who is also carrying on treatment of a number of very bad T.U. and yaw cases.

Headed generally southwest over easy country and arrived at the first KASUMISI Village at 1245 hrs. A very good view of the country between Bosavi and the Karus ~~area~~ but the cloud level too low for bearings to be taken.

The village people were already assembled for census and medical inspection and this was again carried through with the minimum of fuss and bother. This village has not been previously visited and only two young men had visited previous patrol, however, though a little uncertain, they appeared very willing to please and co-operated well. Normally one would not think of carrying out initial census among such people after being in the village for less than an hour but as the people were standing ready and asked that it be done there and then, it was done.

Ample supplies of food were purchased and issued as well as a number of pigs. The very old retired village leader brought forward a small pig for sale and this too was purchased but handed back to him to be cared for until a later patrol could use it. He seemed impressed with the trust put in him.

Once again all and sundry joined in animated discussion which continued until the heavy afternoon rain forced every one under shelter.

12th. August Tuesday KASUMISI No. 2 VILLAGE 20

Rain in deluge until 0900 hrs. and then the weather cleared rapidly and the first good bearings on all Bosavi peaks were possible. From this village situated under the loom of the mountain it is indeed an impressive sight.

After further talks with the Kasumisi people the patrol departed at 1140 hrs. and heading in a westerly direction arrived at the second Kasumisi village at 1445 hrs.

The people of this village are more nervous than at the other, understandable as they have not been visited nor have they visited previous patrols, however during the food mart good contact was made and the Officers spent the afternoon in desultory talk with the men and women.

Ample foods were purchased and once again good sized pigs were offered for sale at very reasonable prices.

Three peaks of Bosavi were seen through drifting cloud and good sights taken.

Radio contact with Erave and Mendi at 1630 hrs.

Again the rain commenced during the late afternoon disrupting further talks with the people.

13th. August Wednesday KASUMISI No. 2 VILLAGE 21

Heavy rain until 0900 hrs.

Initial census and medical inspection carried out as soon as the morning rain had cleared. This was followed by the usual talk and discussion of the Administration aims and objectives and during these talks the people became less nervous and on the whole gave a most enthusiastic reception to all that was said.

Shortly after the talks were finished one of the village leaders, or perhaps the village orator, came forward accompanied by most of the older men and after what seemed to be

ceremonial clearing of the throat, burst forth into a speech of some length. Upon translation the gist of the speech was that the patrol, all personnel and all it stood for was most welcome and the people greatly appreciated the trade, medical attention and interest brought to them. They had, however one criticism which they hoped would be well received, that whilst in the Oroga laguage area the patrol would conserved trade and medical supplies so that later groups would be able to share in them. They too wished for no accusations that the Oroga had taken all the patrol possessed.

The talks and discussion continued until 1500 hrs. when both Officers pleaded pangs of hunger and the village people went off to prepare the foods for a dance which they had organised to honour the patrol carriers.

Ample foods again available.

Radio contact with Kikori at 1630 hrs.

Due to the heavy incidence of infection and disease treatable with penicillin, further supplies are required. We will request an airdrop of medical supplies by Cessna aircraft to enable treatment to be carried on through all villages visited.

14th. August Thursday DUDESA VILLAGE 22

Departed KASUMISI at 0800 hrs. and moving in a easterly direction crossed many small streams and arrived at DUDESA Village at 1250 hrs.

Large amounts of food available and all purchased. Surplus after issues to the patrol were sent back to the Waluso Base.

Initial census and medical carried out, followed by the usual talks and discussion with the people.

These people are much more confident and shrewd due to the visits they have had from A.P.C. and Government patrols.

During visits made by DUDESA leaders to the patrol when at WALUSO we were told that the DUDESA had sent word of the patrol coming to the Villages of WASU and SOABASILI, however we find today that this is not so as the DUDESA claim previous enmity with these villages would result in reprisals against messengers. Will send Cpl. Hewako off in the morning with a WALUSO man to make contact, as I fear that unless warning is given we will not contact the people in their dense bush lands.

Rain commenced at 1630 hrs.

15th. August Friday WASU VILLAGE 23

Cpl. Hewako with two WALUSO villagers off at 0600 hrs to make contact with the WASU.

Patrol departed at 0930 hrs and arrived at WASU Village at 1230 hrs. where we were met by Hewako and two WASU youths. Hewako reported that he had made contact with the WASU village leader who had been leading a hunting party some hours from the village. This man was now gathering together the other villagers and collecting food for the patrol, and would be in later in the day.

Camp set up some distance from the village which was perched ontop a small hill in a very small clearing.

During the afternoon some 30 people came to the village and reported that the other hunting parties had not yet been contacted. We will delay here for several days if needs be in hopes that they will be found.

Rice, supplemented by purchased foods issued.

Radio contact Mendi and Erave at 1630 hrs. Requested a small drop of Medical supplies by Cessna aircraft.

Rain again at 1700 hrs.

16th. August Saturday WASU 24

Rain until, 0930 hrs.

The village people went out in food parties during the morning and on their return at 1230 hrs. with food and the hunting parties not contacted yesterday, ample food was purchased.

Census and medical inspection carried out and the usual talks and discussions lasted until 1630 hrs.

Rain commenced again at 1645 hrs.

DIARY

7

17th. August Sunday SOABASILI VILLAGE 25
Departed WASU at 0730 hrs. and crossing the BIFOU river arrived at SOABASILI Village at 0910 hrs.
A small amount of food purchased and supplemented with rice. The breadfruit season is now well underway in this area and this food is making up a large proportion of the food purchased. At this time of the year it seems to form the staple of the people and for several weeks they eat little else.
Census, medical and ensuing talks lasted until late afternoon.

Rain as always at 1700 hrs. Although seldom heavy the continual rain is making for wet and heavy tracks and playing havoc with the patrol gear. The humid atmosphere is also affecting our carried rations, salt, sugar and rice suffering badly.

18th. August Monday WALUSO VILLAGE 26
Departed at 0730 and following yesterdays track crossed the Bifou and after veering north crossed the Wanu river and arrived at WALUSO Village at 1345 hrs.
The party left here has cleared the camp site, built houses and latrines for all personnel and generally worked well. They have had good contact with the village people and the N.M.O. has treated many patients.

Radio contact Mendi at 1630 hrs. We were informed that we must take a Norseman drop of rations and trade as well as the small medical drop requested as the Cessna could not carry out such a mission, and to use a Norseman for medicine only would prove uneconomical. We had hoped that the trade and ration drop which we must have later could be taken much further west and now will be forced to ferry cargo forward or recruit local carriers.

The normal rains again today.
At 1900hrs. there was much excitement from the police barracks when a 14 ft. python crawled over the Sgt. bed. It was soon despatched and eaten by the Fasû carriers.

19th. August Tuesday WALUSO VILLAGE 27
After talking with the village men it was decided that the only feasible drop site was the village garden area and all hands set to work to clear the heavy timber and stumps both in the garden - drop - area and on the approaches. It looks as though it will be a long job.
In the afternoon numbers of village natives arrived to help with the task.
Native foods purchased and issued.
Rain again in afternoon.

20th. August Wednesday WALUSO VILLAGE 28
All patrol personnel to clearing drop site.
Some 40 or 50 village people helping again today.
Native foods purchased and issued.
A very windy day with rain again at 1530 hrs.

21st. August Thursday WALUSO VILLAGE 29
All at work as yesterday.
Nil native foods purchased. Rice all round.
Contact with Mendi and Erave.
Very heavy rain from late afternoon continuing all night.

22nd. August Friday WALUSO VILLAGE 30
Work as yesterday.
Rice issue all round.
Very heavy rain all night.
Radio contact with Erave.
During the past days many people from villages not yet visited have visited the camp and talked with both Officers. The census and medical examination was explained to them and they were asked to ensure that all people assembled at the village to be seen by the patrol.

DIARY

8

- 23rd. August Saturday WALUSO VILLAGE 31
As drop expected today smoke fires were manned and the camp was cleared of all persons.
By 1500 hrs. it was obvious that there would be no drop today and the camp was remade. The drop was possible from 1100 to 1500 hrs. when the weather closed in and it began to rain.
Native foods purchased and issued.
- 24th. August Sunday WALUSO VILLAGE 32
As yesterday. Again no drop.
Carriers sent to make sago from a palm purchased from the village leader.
Heavy rain commenced at 1500 hrs. continuing all night.
- 25th. August Monday WALUSO VILLAGE 33
As yesterday. Again no drop.
Talks with the natives regarding artifacts revealed that they can no longer make many of the articles which were made by their fathers.
Radio contact Mendi.
Heavy rain during afternoon and night.
- 26th. August Tuesday WALUSO VILLAGE 34
As yesterday. Again no drop.
Radio contact Mendi and learned that Mendi airstrip is closed for three days by rainfall. We will move onto WABISI Village and return here by Friday.
Native foods purchased and issued.
- 27th. August Wednesday WABISI VILLAGE 35
Departed 0800 hrs. and heading westward crossed many small streams to arrive at WABISI Village at 1200 hrs.
Few people at the village to meet the patrol and men sent out to call the other people in. Talked with the village elders who were present and purchased a large amount of food which indicated that many people had brought in food and then dispersed again leaving a small number to collect payment.
A very large death adder shot in the camo area after a carrier had walked on it.
Rain commenced at 1415 hrs.
- 28th. August Thursday WABISI VILLAGE 36
Attempted to carry out initial census during the morning but it became obvious that many of the people were not present. Explained the reasons for census and patrolling and asked the people to call in the absentees. It was considered that once a village appeared only to 40% strength and it was allowed, the patrol could expect very poor roll up in the future and that some firmness was required.
Ample native foods purchased and issued.
By 1800 hrs. it was raining in torrents.
- 29th. August Friday WABISI VILLAGE 37
At 0930 hrs. it was reported that the absentees would arrived in during the afternoon and the time until then was spent in conversation with those present.
Census commenced at 1600 hrs. when it appeared most people were present.
During discussion 3 or 4 clans which were not previously recorded were reported and we were told that they could be visited best from FERISA VILLAGE.
Native foods purchased and issued.
- 30th. August Saturday WALUSO VILLAGE 38
Departed 0700 hrs. and arrived WALUSO 0915 hrs after a hard fast walk.
Police stood by the smoke fires but once again no drop took place.
Native food issued from reserves.

D I A R Y

9

- 31st. August Sunday WALUSO VILLAGE 39
Once again no drop.
Men and youths from SWAGASA Village arrived into camp today with food for sale. This they have carried for several days. Both Officers spent time in conversation with them and Mr. Cox gave badly needed medical attention to one of the youths.
Native foods purchased and issued.
Rain during afternoon.
- 1st. September Monday WALUSO VILLAGE 40
Again no drop.
Radio contact with Mendi and Erave brought the information that the drop will now be carried out from Erave as Mendi airstrip is again closed to aircraft.
Native foods purchased and issued. Such a large party as this patrol remaining in the area for so long must surely be a drain on the food supply of the people. They have not made any complaints and are still willingly bringing food for trade.
I thought to move on from WALUSO however have decided that as it takes a matter of six days to prepare a drop site it would be unwise to do so and we must sit here until the drop takes place.
Heavy rain from early afternoon continuing all night.
- 2nd. September Tuesday WALUSO VILLAGE 41
At 0915 hrs. we heard an aircraft far to the east and one smoke fire was ignited. This aircraft seemed to circle for a few minutes and then go back towards Lake Kutubu. We decided that it was an aircraft of course to Kutubu or deviating for weather.
Fire remade. Once again no drop.
Rain as usual.
- 3rd. September Wednesday WALUSO VILLAGE 42
Heavy rain all day; drop out of question.
Foods issued from reserved supplemented by rice.
- 4th. September Thursday WALUSO VILLAGE 43
Heavy rain all day.
Native foods purchased and issued.
Radio contact Erave and Mendi. No hope for the drop until Saturday.
- 5th. September Friday WALUSO VILLAGE 44
Again raining all day without breaking.
Carriers set to making sago.
- 6th. September Saturday WALUSO VILLAGE 45
Intermittent rain all day.
Dudesa people in with foods.
- 7th. September Sunday WALUSO VILLAGE 46
Heavy rain all day.
- 8th. September Monday WALUSO VILLAGE 47
Last night we saw the stars and moon for the first time since leaving Kutubu and it appeared that the weather may be breaking. By this morning it was closed in again, but rain is very light and intermittent.
Radio contact Mendi and Erave. Awaiting time when good weather and available aircraft coincide.
Carriers making sago.
- 9th. September Tuesday WALUSO VILLAGE 48
Weather as yesterday.
Carriers making sago.
Radio contact Mendi and Erave. Drop all ready awaiting weather and aircraft.

- 10th. September Wednesday WALUSO VILLAGE 49
 A fine day the first for the patrol.
 60 to 70 KASUMISI people in with foods.
 Very light rain commenced at 1730 hrs.
- 11th. September Thursday WALUSO VILLAGE 50
 Again a fine day broken only by a thunderstorm
 of short duration at 1600 hrs.
 Radio contact with Mendi at 1630 hrs. and learned
 that aircraft had not been available for the past few days.
- 12th. September Friday WALUSO VILLAGE 51
 Weather as yesterday.
 Native foods purchased and issued.
 A very large - 240 lb. - wild pig was shot for
 food. This beast was in prime condition and health which is
 indicative of the ample food available to them in the Bosavi bush.
- 13th. September Saturday WALUSO VILLAGE 52
 Weather slightly overcast but drop possible.
 Native foods purchased and issued.
- 14th. September Sunday WALUSO VILLAGE 53
 Weather more overcast than yesterday, however at
 1230 hrs. the long awaited Norseman aircraft appeared to the south
 and was called in by the use of Mirrors. Fires were lit and
 smoke generated by them was easily seen.
 The aircraft made three drop runs over the camp
 but the packs all landed outside the drop area in the approach
 clearings which were studded with tree stumps. Five packs were
 broken and only a little salt salvaged from them, however most
 other supplies came through the drop safely. Some loss was
 expected as this is most inhospitable airdrop country!
 Both Officers enjoyed their first decent meal
 for several weeks, the long wait here having caused them to eat
 into the carried reserves.
- 15th. September Monday WALUSO VILLAGE 54
 Day spent repacking the dropped supplies and
 in making them waterproof. All other supplies were reslung
 and made ready to move on.
 Heavy rain at 1400 hrs. interrupted this work
 however little remains to be done and we will move on tomorrow.
 Several Orogo men offered as carriers and we
 will not have to stage forward any supplies there being sufficient
 carriers to move the total at once.
- 16th. September Tuesday BONA VILLAGE 55
 Completed packing and left WALUSO at 0940 hrs.
 moving along the road to WABISI which was left at 1200 hrs.
 The patrol then crossed several large streams, the KAMO and ISAWA
 (or East Rentoul) being the largest and arrived at BONA Village
 at 1400 hrs. A short distance from the ISAWA river a spherical
 stone was pointed out as "a moon which fell with great light."
 This stone was 9 to 10 inches in diameter and weighed some 85 lbs.
 (est.), very dense and with a dark, lead/grey matrix with light
 grey flecks. Both a geological hammer and a tomahawk head were
 badly battered whilst trying to examine this stone. The natives
 deny any connection between this and the story of the eruption of
 Bosavi, and in fact are very reluctant to admit that there ever
 was such an eruption. The men guiding the patrol readily gave
 permission for the 'investigation' of this stone and gladly held
 it whilst both Officers worked to chip it, which would not have
 been attempted if the natives had expressed any desire that this
 should not be done.
 Heavy rain commenced at 1315 hrs.
 Ample foods purchased and issued as well as one
 very large pig.
 Radio contact with Mendi and Kagua at 1630 hrs.
 The afternoon talks mainly centred on native legends
 of Bosavi, several rivers and the stone seen today, however very
 little additional information was received.

17th. September Wednesday KABISI VILLAGE

56

Census and medical inspection carried out in the manner which we have now become used to. The people show great co-operation and need to be told only once what is required. During the Medical treatments period several youths tried to dodge the penicillin injections prescribed by Mr. Cox but were swiftly brought into line by the older men and several women who had seen their defection before patrol members.

The normal talks were given to the assembled people.

Departed at 1130 hrs. and after crossing the SURU Creek at 1150 hrs; walked in torrential rain until 1340 hrs. when the rain ceased for a few minutes and the beautiful falls in the IOGAI Creek were seen in full splendour. Though only a small stream this creek falls vertically for some 200 feet in one spectacular leap from a jutting stone lip into a deep, dark wind swept gorge.

Leaving these falls at 1410 hrs. some 40 minutes walk brought the patrol to KABISI VILLAGE where the people had ready for purchase about 1,000 lbs. of native foods. All the food was purchased with an understanding that approximately 600 lbs. should be carried on to FERISA Village where we hope to make a second base camp.

The afternoon was spent in conversation with the villagers and visitors who, as has been most often the case, outnumber the village people two to one.

18th. September Thursday WABISI No. 2 VILLAGE

57

Rain during the night and early morning ceased by 0730 hrs.

Census and medical completed and talks given.

A young man chosen as a trainee interpreter and agreed to accompany the patrol back to Lake Kutubu. About 16 he seems to be promising material.

Departed 1020 hrs. and after a short walk crossing four or five small streams arrived at WABISI No. 2 Village at 1150 hrs.

The people were ready for census and medical and these were carried out without fuss and in very quick time. The usual talk was given and discussions begun to be broken off so that the native foods could be purchased. Discussions with the older men carried on until dusk, under shelter as very heavy rain started to fall at 1630 hrs.

19th. September Friday FERISA VILLAGE

58

Departed 0745 hrs. in heavy rain and arrived at Ferisa after a short but wet walk at 0850 hrs. Camp was erected under very trying conditions and thanks to the goodwill of the village people, food was purchased and the carriers issued with hot sage and bananas.

At 1130 hrs. the rain eased off and the many men present, representative of the surrounding villages both visited and unvisited, joined in discussions concerning the villages, tracks and language groups ahead of us. I learned today that several villages have been successfully hidden from the patrol and it appeared that they were only now mentioned as the people considered that I was too far out and committed to go around the mountain rather than retrace my steps. The talking also revealed a number of villages not previously visited which we will now include in the patrol.

A very nasty day with continual rain.

20th. September Saturday FERISA VILLAGE.

59

Heavy rain until 0900 hrs. when the census and medical examination was commenced. After being interrupted three times by heavy downpours we finally completed census, medical and talks at 1500 hrs. when heavy rain again fell.

More native foods purchased today and with this added to the amounts carried through from BONA and KABISI we have some 1400 lbs. in reserve.

21st. September Sunday FERISA VILLAGE

60

Once again rain all day.

Further talks with the various village leaders who have assembled at Ferisa which reveal that this patrol may experience difficulty in getting through to the AILU group which was visited for the first and last time by Mr. Wren in 1953. It appears that the HUGURUSURU group which Mr. Wren used to show the road is now defunct and all remaining members scattered among the Orogo, Kuresa and Ialu groups. Thus the area between Kuresa and Ialu ground on the southwestern slopes of the Karius Range, which was once HUGURUSURU ground, is now trackless forest. Through the binoculars the area does look inhospitable and it now seems that unless we can find willing guides, time will rule out any attempt to get through.

We are also informed that the SONIA or BANISA people have sent word that the patrol may not enter their ground unless it wishes to be attacked. Answer was sent to them that the patrol was on a peaceful mission and would be visiting them after arrival back from the Karius Range area.

22nd. September Monday WABISI No. 3 Village 61

22 Carriers and 1 Constable left at Ferisa with surplus supplies. They are to cut the drop site there so that ration supplies at present at Erave may be dropped in about two weeks.

Departed camp at 0830 hrs. and heading back in a north easterly direction crossed numerous small tributaries of the Rentoul or Isawa river before arriving at WABISI No. 3 Village at 1055 hrs.

A very small amount of food purchased from very unwilling people. It appears that this village was one of those which should have been hidden from this patrol and although word had been sent they assumed that the guides would take the patrol around the village to villages further on. Several hours spent in establishing good relations with the people before the census and medical inspection was carried out.

Rain during the late afternoon.

23rd. September Tuesday SWAGASA VILLAGE 62

Departed at 0720 hrs. in light rain and after crossing the Isawa River arrived at SWAGASA Village at 0940 hrs. Ample foods purchased as well as three small pigs. Census and medical inspection carried out, followed by talks with the people and discussions as usual.

Rain commenced at 1630 hrs.

24th. September Wednesday WARAGU VILLAGE 63

Departed at 0725 hrs. and after an easy walk arrived at WARAGU Village, where people were ready for census and medical and had ample foods ready for purchase.

Census and medical carried out and usual talks and discussions held.

DEBA of WALUSO met the patrol here today to act as KURESA interpreter and an ex HUGURUSURU man volunteered to act as guide to the KURESA Villages.

25th. September Thursday BOLO VILLAGE 64

Departed at 0630 hrs. and after crossing numerous small streams arrived at the KATIRI Creek at 0850 hrs. Followed the Katiri for nearly two hours in which time we crossed from one bank to the other a total of six times, and arrived at the first of the Kuresa Villages of BOLO at 1110 hrs. This is a very new village formed by a break off group from the main village and our guides were quite surprised to find it. The people were rather timid at first however by evening all was friendly and the people were willing for the census and medical inspection to be carried out.

A very small amount of food purchased plus one small pig. Rice was issued to make a full ration.

- 26th. September Friday HOLA VILLAGE 65
 Rain in the early morning.
 Census and medical inspection of this small group was carried out and the talk given. A very good reception from people who have a bad reputation.
 Departed at 1050 hrs. and arrived at the second Kuresa village of HOLA at 1315 hrs.
 A very tentative reception from a large group living in a single house on a spur above the Libano River. This house is built on the sheer sided spur in such a way that a very few men could defy a horde. A veritable fortress!
 Several hours spent talking with these people and camp was pitched in pouring rain at 1540 hrs.
 Native foods were purchased and two pigs of small size.
- 27th. September Saturday HOLA VILLAGE 66
 Rain until midday.
 Native foods purchased and one larger pig. The people insisted today, as they did yesterday, that the pig should be shot with the .303 rifle. This was done to their enjoyment and very avid interest was shown in the damage inflicted by the .303 ball.
 Census carried out and talks given to the people.
- 28th. September Sunday HABOGALI VILLAGE 67
 Departed at 0710 hrs. and after a short walk arrived at the village of ISIBURU, the people from here were censused yesterday at HOLA, and as a very good view of Bosavi and several Orogo villages could be seen, the patrol halted while bearings were taken, maps corrected and photographs taken.
 Left again at 0840 and crossed several small streams before arriving at the Katiri Creek, where the whole patrol enjoyed, a swim in the cool fast flowing stream, and continued on to the village of HABOGALI arriving at 1245 hrs.
 Census carried out and talks given. Discussions with the people went on until dusk.
 Food purchased and two pigs of good size. $\frac{1}{2}$ issue of rice made all round to supplement purchased foods.
- 29th. September Monday YUESE VILLAGE 68
 Departed at 0815 hrs. and crossing many small streams arrived at YUESE Village at 1325 hrs. where foods were purchased.
 Conversation with the people during the afternoon.
 Radio sked Mendi and Erave at 1630 hrs.
- 30th. September Tuesday ISAWA RIVER (bush) 69
 Completed census, medical and talks with people.
 Departed at 0950 hrs. and crossing many small streams arrived at the ISAWA River at 1255 hrs. The river was in flood but was bridged and crossed by 1450 hrs. and the patrol climbed out of the gorge. Camp was pitched at 1530 hrs. in pouring rain in the bush above the river.
 Sufficient native foods carried for normal issue all round.
 The carriers really showed today how well they have settled down and the time made was fast, the bridging of the river carried out without fuss and camp pitched within one hour of arrival.
- 1st. October Wednesday KABARISI VILLAGE 70
 Departed camp at 0700 hrs. and arrived at the KABARISI gardens at 1000 hrs. where we were informed that the main house was a short distance away. After short conversation with the men present the patrol moved onto KABARISI Village arriving at 1030 hrs.
 The few people present went out into the bush to find the hunting and gathering parties and to bring in food for sale.
 Mr. Cox very sick and vomiting at frequent intervals. Suspect a variety of tree nut which was eaten by all patrol members.

- 2nd. October Thursday FERISA VILLAGE 71
 Census, medical and talks completed.
 Departed at 1130 hrs. and after a slow walk arrived at FERISA camp at 1330 hrs. Mr. Cox is still far from well but is recovering from the poisoning of yesterday.
 Food purchased in small quantities. A large amount of sago prepared by the FERISA people and offered for sale was not purchased as the people wanted the equivalent of sixpence a lb. Throughout the patrol foods were purchased by weight and each village came to learn that the spring balance we carried ensured that all received the same price for their foods. The FERISA today stated that they were the top-dogs of the Orogo and they demand that the patrol pay their price. This was not done and they retired to their houses.
- 3rd. October Friday FERISA VILLAGE 72
 Mr. Cox slowly improving but still with some fever. Various villages came in with food and the Ferisa's again demanded the excessive payment and again refused. All other villages are quite happy with the patrol trading, and often seem surprised when the scale reveals that payment is more than the asked price.
- 4th. October Saturday FERISA VILLAGE 73
 All FERISA people departed during the night without giving any reasons or telling other village natives that they were going. It was a very quiet exodus, and probably resulted from the defeated demands of the last two days.
 Many villages visited the camp during the day and there were no signs of unrest among them.
 Mr. Cox improving but slowly.
 These last three days have been fine and hot. The first fine days for the trip so far.
- 5th. October Sunday WANAGESA VILLAGE 74
 Departed at 110 hrs. after Mr. Cox decided to try a short walk and arrived at WANAGESA Village at 1210 hrs.
 Well over 1,000 lbs. of various native foods were awaiting our arrival and the people asked that buying should not start immediately as other parties were not yet in with their donations. 1,400 lbs. of foods purchased on the agreement that that unused by the patrol should be carried and stored at the FERISA base camp.
 A wonderful view of the Great Papuan Plateau extending west to the Strickland river and northwest to the high ranges of the Papua-New Guinea boundary. Contrary to comments of other Officers regarding the name of this area, I can see it as nothing more ~~like~~ than a plateau, with no rise and fall over the whole extent. Admittedly there are innumerable streams criss-crossing the area but the general trend is that of one level.
 Again a fine hot day.
- 6th. October Monday WALISA VILLAGE 75
 Carried out census, medical and talks with the people.
 Departed 1020 hrs. and after a short walk arrived at WALISA Village at 1150 hrs.
 Purchased foods and talked with the people until a very heavy thunderstorm commenced at 1450 hrs.
- 7th. October Tuesday ANASI VILLAGE 76
 Census, medical and talks carried out.
 Departed at 0900 and arrived at ANASI Village at 0950 hrs.
 Census, medical and talks given here.
 Food purchased and general discussions carried on until early evening.
 Rain during the night and early morning.

D I A R Y

15 ~~xx~~

- 8th. October Wednesday HAWARISE VILLAGE 77
 Departed at 0730 in light drizzle and arrived at HAWARISE Village at 1030 hrs.
 The village was deserted but after sometime 6 men were contacted and we learned that the FERISA people had told them that the patrol wished to take prisoners and they had of course ran away. After sometime we convinced these men of our good intent and three of the men left the camp to contact the other people.
 Rice issued all round.
 Rain in afternoon.
- 9th. October Thursday HAWARISE VILLAGE 78
 Cpl. Hewako out with the village men to contact the villagers and at 1815 hrs some 50 or so people came into the camp where they were told our aims and objects.
 Discussions with the men continued until after dusk and much time spent explaining the government laws against fighting in which these people showed a very great interest.
- 10th. October Friday FERISA VILLAGE 79
 Census, medical and talks carried out.
 Departed at 1000 hrs. and arrived at the FERISA base camp at 1330 hrs.
 Rain in the late afternoon.
- 11th. October Saturday FERISA 80
 Attendants stood by smoke fires and the camp made ready to take in airdrop.
 No drop took place.
 Heavy rain late afternoon.
- 12th. October Sunday FERISA 81
 As yesterday.
 Rain late evening.
- 13th. October Monday FERISA 82
 As yesterday.
 Several villages in with food for sale.
 Cloudy day with no rain.
- 14th. October Tuesday FERISA 83
 As yesterday.
 Fine to cloudy day.
- 15th. October Wednesday FERISA 84
 As yesterday.
- 16th. October Thursday FERISA 85
 As yesterday.
 Radio contact with Mendi at 1630 hrs. Drop awaiting available aircraft and not possible until Sunday next.
 Mr. Cox required at Mendi urgently as the D.M.O. is going out on leave.
 Mr. Cox will await the drop at least so that he may have sufficient foods for the trip back to Kutubu.
- 17th. October Friday FERISA 86
 During the night a giant pig got into the storeroom and after many attempts to shift it was moved with a 12 gauge shot gun. Not too much damage done to stores.
 As yesterday in case aircraft came.
- 18th. October Saturday FERISA 87
 Const. Tumbi found the pig shot yesterday and after tracking it for sometime killed it. The beast must have weighed 260 to 300 lbs.
 No aircraft today.
- 19th. October Sunday FERISA 88
 As yesterday.

DIARY

16

- 20th. October Monday FERISA 89
 As yesterday.
 Radio ~~xxx~~ sked with Brave, and informed that drop will take place tomorrow.
- 21st. October Tuesday FERISA 90
 Drop craft sighted at 1155 hrs. and fires ignited, very generous quantities of smoke seemed, from the ground, to blanket the drop sight. Three drop runs made and all cargo fell within a small radius, making a one hundred percent recovery possible even to all mirrors and bottles.
 Some stores unpacked but proceedings interrupted by a very heavy downpour of rain at 1400 hrs. and in an hour or so the camp was a quagmire.
- 22nd. October Wednesday FERISA 91
 Day spent in dividing the patrol stores and gear for Mr. Cox's trip back to Kutubu.
- 23rd. October Thursday FERISA 92
 Mr. Cox away at 0700 hrs. using surplus and local carriers.
 The remainder of the day spent in repacking the patrol stores and gear and remaking loads.
- 24th. October Friday HAWARISE VILLAGE 93
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and followed the track used before when returning from HAWARISE. At 0900 hrs. I was informed that a carriers was injured and halting the patrol returned for some ten minutes to find that he had trodden on a fire-hardened black palm spike which was one of many concealed on the track at that point. A search revealed three clusters of these unpleasant items cleverly concealed in brush and leaves, this is the first sign of antagonism towards the patrol.
 The spike had penetrated from the ball of the big toe to the ankle obliquely through his foot for a distance of seven inches and the man was in some considerable pain. Medical attention was given there and then and a sedan chair constructed. Local natives acting as guides were pressed into service as carriers and carriers acted as stretcher bearers to the injured man.
 Departed again at 1030 hrs. and after a slow trip arrived at HAWARISE Village. At the incident above the local guides had assumed that HAWARISE Villagers were responsible for the incident as they had for some time been saying that any patrol into their area would be attacked, however on arrival at the village the very real consternation of the people upon learning of the injury and the lack of any fear or nervousness above that which can normally be expected in a village so newly contacted as this, caused me to discard this opinion.
 Food purchased from the assembled people.
 Arranged for guides to the Banisa village tomorrow and accepted the offer of a very old man to act as nurse for the injured carroer until our return.
 A little rain in the late afternoon.
- 25th. October Saturday BANISA VILLAGE 94
 Departed at 0630 hrs. and crossing the WASO River arrived at BANISA Village at 1130 hrs. to find the very large communal house deserted.
 At 1230 hrs. men from AMINE Village arrived into the camp. Until this moment I had not heard of this village of AMINE and after conversation with them learned that they are actually an Orogo village with very close affiliation with the Banisa people.
 The objects of the patrol were explained to the men who then went off to contact the Banisa people.
 Rice issued all round.
 On dusk a band of Banisa people arrived into the camp and several hours were spent in conversation with the men.
- 26th. October Sunday BANISA Village 95
 Day observed and spent in conversation.

- 27th. October Monday BANISA Village 96
 After long talks it appears that this BANISA or SONIA group consists of only one village and that their language goes no farther. From here west to the Strickland River the population is made up of scattered language groups of one or two villages and is very light indeed. The only large pockets of population known to these people are the Orogo, from whence we have come, the Kuresa whom we have visited, the Ialu and Iaru of the slopes of the Karius range, to whom we could not penetrate in the time available, and the groups on the Nomad and Cecilia Rivers whom they know as the Tangi, Oro and Ianu and to whom they generally refer as the TANGI ALI of the Tangi people. Census and medical treatment given and the usual talk was well received. The day spent in discussion with the men and women.
- 28th. October Tuesday BANISA Village 97
 Left the camp at 0700 hrs. and after a walk of an hour or so reached the end of the spur which extends from Mt. Bosavi. Here I selected a very tall tree and the police began to construct a ladder whilst carriers cleared around, so that bearings could be taken on all prominent features and mapping corrected. The timber is very dense here and the work incomplete at dusk.
- 29th. October Wednesday BANISA Village 98
 The ladder and platform was completed and the lock-out some 100 to 120 feet high gave a wonderful view of the Great Papuan Plateau in a sweep from the Junction of the TOMU and ~~REK~~ STRICKLAND Rivers to the southwest, across the RENTOUL system to the west, to the NOMAD and CECILIA and the KARIUS Range. Far to the northwest could be seen the towering mountains of the Paua and New Guinea border. Very occasional signs of population could be seen at great distance to the west and southwest, ~~REK~~ however to the north and northwest over the Nomad River there appeared to be signs of larger population. This ties in with the results of A.P.C. survey and aerial mapping flights and also with Mr. Clancy's reports of population on the headwaters of the Cecilia River. Bearings were taken on all salient points and map corrections made where required. These bearings will fix with some accuracy the actual route of this patrol. BANISA leaders ascended the ladder with some trepidation, it appears that they would rather climb their own rickety constructions which they trust, than the very much more substantial construction we have erected. They then pointed out to me the whereabouts of the small groups of WASEMA, WATUHAE, HASIBI and MINAWA all to the west and areas corresponding to the larger groups of IALU, IARU, TANGI, ORO, IANU and IABALU all on the headwaters of the NOMAD River, the slopes of the Karius range and further to the north west on the CECILIA River.
- 30th. October Thursday AMINE VILLAGE 99
 Departed camp at 0630 hrs. and after an easy walk arrived at AMINE Village at 0830 hrs. We found on arrival that practically all the male population of this village was with the patrol having joined it at BANISA or along the track. All the men and boys had been at BANISA while the patrol was there, joined in discussion and sent on word that there should be no fear. Food was ready and purchased and the census carried out quickly on the request of the people. Medical treatments were given with many demands for injection, sometimes not required but always given as after this last drop supplies are plentiful. The rest of the day taken up with discussion and talks with the men and elders.
- 31st. October Friday HAWARISE VILLAGE 100
 Departed at 0830 hrs. after further talks with the people, and arrived at HAWARISE Village at 1200 hrs. The carriers left here injured is fully recovered and very glad to see the patrol. He stated with tears in his eyes,

that even though his aged mentor had been most assiduous in his attention, the very fact that he could speak to no-one had been almost more than he could bear. Suitable presents were made to the old man who had cared for the carriers and all were quite happy.

The village leader reported that he had contacted a nearby village which had previously run away and told them to await the patrol's coming. This action on the part of a man who had previously run away himself, shows that he has overcome his fear of the patrol. He was sent off with a friend to tell the village that the patrol would arrive in the morning.

Ample foods purchased for the patrol's midday meal and the carriers and villagers set to preparing for a dance and feast to be held tonight.

- 1st. November ~~Sunday~~ Saturday SAMERISI VILLAGE 101
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and after an easy walk arrived at SAMERISI Village.
 Foods purchased and the census and medical treatments carried out.
 Talks were continued until heavy rain interrupted them at 1730 hrs.
- 2nd. November Sunday FERISA 102
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and arrived at FERISA Base Camp in torrential rain at 1200 hrs. The rain continued all afternoon and evening making the whole camp a quagmire again.
- 3rd. November Monday FERISA 103
 Rations were set out in the sun to dry and carriers set to making all packs again.
- 4th. November Tuesday FERISA 104
 Torrential rain all day and whilst all packs were re-sewn the rations could not be repacked.
- 5th. November Wednesday FERISA 105
 A sunny day and all the rations were dried and repacked. Equipment surplus to requirements for the next month will be sent back to the Kikori River under Const. Sani who with 18 carriers and some local natives will have to remake cases or construct bridging across the river as floods have swept away the canoes used previously.
- 6th. November Thursday KABANA Village 106
 Const. Sani with 18 carriers and surplus cargo off at 0730 hrs. and we moved off at 0830 hrs. crossed the WASO River and arrived at KABANA Village at 1040 hrs. in torrential rain.
 Census etc. carried out in the afternoon when the thunderstorm was finished and ample foods purchased.
- 7th. November Friday UMUSU Village.
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and after about ten minutes on the track were without a guide who quietly ran away. Carried on using an Orogo man who had been along the track some years ago and after crossing 15 streams and several spurs off Bosavi arrived at UMUSU Village at 1530 hrs.
 One man only was in residence and after some quiet talk with him, he was in fear of his life on first seeing the patrol, shaking like a leaf and unable to speak, he went off to contact the other people of the village who were hunting in the nearby bush.
 He returned at 1800 hrs. with some food for sale but stated that he had been unable to contact the people. He would try again in the morning.
 Rice issued to supplement the small supply of food purchased.
- 8th. November Sunday UMUSU VILLAGE 108
 All possible villagers assembled by 1200 hrs. and the census carried out after long discussions.

9th. November Sunday TOMU RIVER (Bush) 109
 Departed at 0700 with an UMUSU man as guide and after climbing yet another of the Bosavi spurs arrived at KUGUNASI Village at 0920 hrs. This communal house has been deserted for several months and there are no signs to say in which direction the people are dispersed. After some discussion it was decided to push down the TOMU River which flowed below the village in hopes that we may cut the tracks used by these people now. Our guide denied all knowledge of the area and could give no indication where we should go. It was decided to keep him with us in case we should come across country known to him.
 Departed at 0940 hrs. and after a short walk reached the TOMU River which was followed downstream, crossed and recrossed many times, until 1545 when camp was made.
 No signs of population was seen during the day and the country appears deserted.

10th. November Monday OSASU VILLAGE 110
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and followed the Tomu until 0800 hrs. to its junction with the SAMI Creek. It was decided to follow the Sami upstream as we have been moving to far west of the southerly course we want and this was down.
 At 1130 hrs. we came across a very small house in which was one old woman. She told us that other people living here were away making sago and after sometime told the guide and Cpl. Hewako the general direction to them.
 Camp was made while the guide and Cpl. went off to contact the people.
 Shortly afterwards Hewako returned with an old man, one girl and a youth who were, it appeared the sum total of people living in the house. The old man revealed that he was an Orogo as were all the people on the western side of Bosavi, and that his village had died out leaving only him.
 They were censused and a small amount of food purchased.

11th. November SARAKIN VILLAGE - Tuesday 111
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and moved down to the SAMO River where several men were seen in the bush. The guides went off to contact them but after 90 minutes no contact had been made and we moved on to SARAKIN Village arriving at 1310 hrs. This village too, had been deserted for some time, belonging to the people seen today.
 Camp was made and some food taken from the nearby gardens, mainly pandanus cobs which were rotting on the palms, and payment left in the house.
 The party which had been detached from the patrol to try and contact the people arrived in to report no success. It appears that the people are living in the bush and have been for some months, in which case time does not permit us to spend days contacting the very small group here. We will push on.

12th. November Wednesday AIBA VILLAGE 112
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and having left behind the spurs of Bosavi, once again crossed innumerable streams before arriving at IABA Village. This is a very large communal house and appears to have been used last night.
 Camp set up and parties out to contact the people, and later a party out to find bush foods.
 Food party back with a very small amount of food.
 Hewako arrived in having found tracks which led him away from the camp, however as he had not come up with people at dusk he returned unsuccessful.
 Rice issued.

13th. November Thursday AIBA Village 113
 After placing payment for the palm in the house set a party of carriers to making sago. Hewako again left to contact the people and returned in the late afternoon with an old man, youth and four women with children. We learned that the majority of people on this side of Bosavi have gone to a pig killing feast at SEBO Village on the Aworra River and are due

back very shortly. In fact the old man believed that some of the people may even now be sleeping in the nearby bush, and so we will try to contact them tomorrow.

Foods purchased

Unable contact any Southern Highlands stations by radio, probably because the bulk of Bosavi is directly in the line of transmission.

14th. November Friday AIBA VILLAGE 114

Parties out to contact people and to obtain food. Further talks with the old man revealed that, contrary to reports given by Orogo people on the northern slopes, no word of the patrol's coming had been brought to this side of the mountain. The surprise with which have been greeted is also indicative of this fact.

No other people contacted by the party which went out and a rough initial census carried out using the old man and the youth as informants.

15th. November Saturday HAWI VILLAGE 115

Departed at 0700 hrs. and after crossing several streams arrived at HAWI Village. The house was deserted but the fires inside were still warm which indicated that the people were nearby, probably making sago or hunting.

Hewako and the AIBA youth went out to contact them and camp was set up. I went to bed with a fever temperature of 103.

Rice issued all round.

16th. November Sunday HAWI VILLAGE 116

Self in bed all day with high fever. People came in during the day with some food which was purchased. They reported that other groups of this village are at SEBO at the pig feast, as are many of the other villagers from this the Southern side of Bosavi.

17th. November Monday HAWI Village 117

Carried out census and talked with the people. Growing in the village clearing is the narcotic leaf which these people, in common with many other areas, use as a stimulant when readying for a fight. The leaf and lower stalks of the plant are stewed and the infusion is drunk to release inhibitions etc. If too much is ingested it results in a severe hangover and purile droolings.

Food purchased and issued.

18th. November Tuesday KASUMISI Villages 118

Depart at 0830 hrs. and after crossing the Kwabe River, a headwater of the Bamu, arrived at a second HAWI Village which our guides reported was deserted as all members were at SEBO.

Moved on again at 1120 hrs. and arrived at the SURU Creek at 1345 hrs. This was a very fast flowing stream running in a narrow gorge and on arrival was about chest deep. Ropes were broken out and while they were being fixed the river commenced to rise. In ten minutes the water was over my head and it was with difficulty I scrambled back to shore, I had been perched on a stone in the centre of the stream fixing ropes but gave up when I realised the river was in flash flood. Within 15 minutes of our arrival at the stream it had risen well over five feet and was now impossible to cross without bridging.

Three members of the patrol were on the opposite bank but to them we could not talk as the roar of the flood drowned all else. By means of arm signals we told them to cut a large tree which we hoped would bridge the torrent however it fell short and was soon swept away.

By 1530 hrs. the flood had gone down two feet or so and exposed several large rocks which we then used as stepping stones for a pole bridge and by 1630 hrs. all were across safely.

Arrived at the deserted village of KASUMISI at 1730 hrs. very tired and wet and there made camp. Hot cocoa and rice issued all round.

- 19th. November Wednesday KUYELA VILLAGE 119
 Departed at 0800 hrs. after getting good bearing sights on the Bosavi peaks and arrived at KUYELA Village at 1200 hrs. Two men and women were in the house and they reported that the other villagers were out getting food.
 Hewako was sent out to contact them but arrived back at 1630 hrs. without having done so.
 Very heavy rain at 1530 hrs.
 Rice issued all round.
- 20th. November Thursday KUYELA VILLAGE 120
 Hewako went out again and returned at 1750 hrs. in torrential rain with the villagers whom he had found making sago and quite unaware of the patrol's coming.
 Some time spent in conversation with the men of the party.
- 21st. November Friday SEBESALU VILLAGE 121
 Census compiled and talk given.
 Departed at 0845 hrs. in rain accompanied by an old man, his wives, wives of friends, children pigs and dogs to go to SEBESALU Village where he hoped to find the rest of his people. They were gone to SEBE for the pig feast.
 Arrived after an easy walk at 0945 hrs. to find the house deserted and the camp was pitched.
 Carriers went off with the women to bring in food while I talked with the old man.
 Rain persisted from 0900 hrs. and washed out any attempts at census, however the day spent in conversation established that the word list given as an appendix in Gulf District P/R 1/55-56 is practically pure KASUA and that the PIA Creek runs nearby.
- 22nd. November Saturday IWATUBU VILLAGE 122
 Completed census and departed at 0915 hrs.
 crossed the Turuma River and arrived at KAMINARO Village at 1030 hrs. The village was deserted and had been for some months and decided to push south in an endeavour to join with Mr. Leen's patrol route.
 Departed at 1130 hrs. and arrived at IWATUBU Village at 1440 hrs. to find it deserted but still in very good condition.
 Heavy rain from 1200 hrs. on.
- 23rd. November Sunday IWATUBU VILLAGE 123
 Carriers set to making sago and Hewako out to find people.
 Hewako returned at 1630 hrs. with three KAMINARO men and reported that he had come across a party making sago. He had told the other people to go to their village and prepare to receive the patrol. The three men reported that this was the village known as IWATUBU, although a new building in a new site, which was visited by Mr. Leen in 1955. They took HEWAKO off and showed him the tree up which that patrol had built a ladder to observe the surrounding country, I could not accompany them as my ankle was too swollen to fit into a boot.
 I learned that IWATUBU is a NOUMA or FASU Village peopled by LEBETA clansmen of that group. At the time of Mr. Leen's patrol they did not wish the patrol to go further north and hid the Kasua roads and also gave Mr. Leen a false language as their own. They are bi-lingual and speak Kasua as a second tongue and this they gave to the last patrol.
 At 1730 hrs. a group of 14 men and women were brought in by the sago making party who had contacted them. They proved to be Kasua people who are near neighbours of the IWATUBU living at the village of SEI'IESI.
- 24th. November Monday SEI'IESI VILLAGE 124
 Departed at 0800 hrs. and made rather slow time on a swollen ankle to SEI'IESI Village arriving at 1000 hrs. where food was purchased from the guides and census carried out. These people have much trading contact through the NOUMA groups and calico is worn by all.
 Rest of the day was spent in conversation.

25th November Tuesday KAMINARO VILLAGE 125
 Departed at 0700 hrs. and arrived at KAMINARO Village
 at 1100 hrs.

Food was purchased and camp set up.
 Census and talks during the rest of the day.

26th. November Wednesday KAMINARO BUSH CAMP 126

Departed at 0700 hrs. and after following the PIA Ck for a short time entered a narrow limestone chasm in which we found hard going until reaching the ridge top at 1200 hrs.

At 1230 hrs. descending the Kikori watershed we heard voices in the bush and on investigation found the missing members of the KAMINARO Village who were hunting in the area. The patrol was made most welcome and camp was set up nearby.

The names of those present were checked against the census made at KAMINARO and found to be correct. The Medical attention required by these people underlines that all patrols into this area should carry more than ample stocks of penicillin.

Torrential rain from 1330 hrs. until 1530 hrs. commenced again at 1800 hrs. and continued all night.

27th. November Thursday SESANI BUSH. 127

Departed at 0645 hrs. and crossed many small streams until reaching the MENABU Creek at 1100 hrs. More correctly a crack bed with no water this was followed until 1415 hrs. when a SESANI village was reached. It had been deserted for months however tracks leading downstream were discovered and the patrol continued on until 1600 hrs. when camp was made in a deserted garden. Heavy rain from 1100 hrs. on.

28th. November Friday SESANI BUSH 128

Departed at 0600 hrs. and continued on down the river bed. At 0930 hrs. signs of people were seen and HEWAKO sent off to make contact, returning with three men and two women of SESANI Village near FAGAMAI'IU Village. These people reported that the Kasua Villages near here are deserted and the people dispersed on the higher slopes of Bosavi.

Continued on and reached a SESANI Bush camp at 1230 hrs. where we were informed that there was no village house and the people live apart in the clan ground.

A rough census carried out and talks given.
 Some food purchased and supplemented by rice.

29th. November Saturday FAGAMAI'IU VILLAGE 129

Departed at 0730 hrs. and walking through easy bush arrived at FAGAMAI'IU Village at 1010 hrs. to find a very good camp set up by Const. Nani and ample food available.

Shortly after our arrival the Sesani guides ran away and after endeavouring to contact him with no success we heard a rumour that a woman had been killed and eaten by this and other villages. Nothing of any real value as evidence could be established apart from the rumour that it was so.
 Patrol stood down for the day.

30th. November Sunday FAGAMAI'IU VILLAGE 130

Cpl. Hewako and a party sent out to contact Kasua people and other Constables sent to Kakamai and Fasu Villages to employ relief carriers for the trip back.

A large amount of food purchased.

1st December Monday FAGAMAI'IU 131

A rest day for all in camp. Nendi advised that I should return directly to Kutubu without attempting to contact Kasua.

2nd. December Tuesday FAGAMAI'IU 132

Cpl. Hewako returned to report that all the Kasua are dispersed in the bush of Bosavi and could not be found.

Cargo made ready for return trip to Kutubu and carrier sent to the River to prepare the canoes.

Relief carriers arrived to act as relief carriers on the

3rd. December Wednesday IOROGOBAI'IU VILLAGE 133
Departed at 0720 hrs. and arrived at the Kilori
River at 0900 hrs. where the three new canoes were put into the
water and cargo ferried across. I inspected the flood mark
of the flood which had swept away our old canoes and found it to
be thirty feet above the present level. The new canoes were
pulled 50 feet above water level and secured against future floods.
Left the river at 1100 hrs. and after a very hard walk arrived at
IOROGOBAI'IU Village at 1515 hrs.
Ample foods available.

4th. December Thursday FASU BUSH 134
Departed at 0700 hrs. and after a hard days
walking over the Fasu ranges arrived at an un-named place at 1415 hrs.
where camp was set up in heavy timber.
Rice was issued all round.

5th. December Friday MORO Rest Camp. 135
Departed at 0730 hrs. and after another hard
days walk arrived at MORO airstrip at 1500 hrs. and camp was
made and rice cooked for the bulk of carriers who arrived in
much later.

6th. December Saturday LAKE KUTUBU STATION. 136
The day was spent in ferrying the carriers
and cargo across from Moro and the patrol was stood down
at 1500 hrs.

==== END OF DIARY ====
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was planned by the District Commissioner Southern Highlands District, to visit the area southwest of the District Boundary (the Kikori River) in which Mt. Bosavi stands, in order that a more accurate idea of the population, terrain and administrative possibilities of the area could be assessed.

Permission was received from the District Commissioner DARU, for the patrol to enter the area, and also for it to enter parts of the Gulf District should it be required.

The Objectives of the patrol were :-

- (1) To carry out an initial census of all population contacted and to estimate as accurately as possible that population which could not be contacted.
- (2) To carry out normal contact and consolidation in all areas.
- (3) To give medical aid and carry out medical inspection where it was administratively advisable.
- (4) Examine the area, population groupings and terrain in relationship to present District Boundaries.
- (5) Examine the area for any possible station and airstrip sites.

Excepting those villages along the northern slopes of Mt. Bosavi, the people of the area had seen only one Government patrol and it was realised that an accurate initial census could not be expected, however the virtue of census as an efficient means of contact and its accuracy as a base on which to estimate population out-weighed other considerations. It was realised that the patrol would of necessity move slowly and often be forced to wait for the people to come to it and 90 days were allowed for the whole circuit.

Unfortunately the patrol was forced to wait a total of 37 days for airdrops of supplies of rations and medical stuffs and the total time out, 136 days, was more than expected.

The presence of Mr. H. N. Cox, European Medical Assistant on the patrol was greatly appreciated and enabled the patrol to give much needed medical treatment to the many afflicted with yaws, Tropical Ulcers and other diseases. The manner in which this Officer assisted with the many tasks on the patrol and his manner when dealing with the people was greatly appreciated and I would like to express my thanks. He alone made good contact with many of the people often sitting down with them for lengthy discussions after his own work was completed.

During the patrol two airdrops of essential supplies were received and these were successful in themselves, but unfortunately, because of bad weather conditions, Mendi airstrip and a lack of aircraft or pilots at different times, the patrol was delayed a total of 37 days waiting to receive them.

In open grasslands or in timbered areas with scattered open glades, the patrol could have kept moving until advised that the drop was imminent, but in the complete blanket of heavy timber in which the patrol moved, 5 or 6 days were required to clear a drop zone and once having cleared it the patrol was forced to stand by until the drop was received.

It was originally planned to take one drop at FERISA the site of the second drop, however on entering the OROGO population, the vast number of treatments of penicillin required, far above previous indications, ran us short of this most important medicine and an airdrop by light aircraft was requested. This drop was to include only medical supplies.

After some difficulty had been experienced in trying to arrange such a drop, I believe that no pilot had experience in such drops from Cessna aircraft, the District Commissioner Mendi advised me that I should take a full drop from a Norseman aircraft and if necessary, ferry the surplus stores forward. This was done in consideration of costs, which would have been out of proportion should a Norseman have been used only to deliver the medical supplies.

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After a wait of 29 days at WALUSO Village the drop was received. During the wait good contact was made with many of

The objectives of the patrol were realised, good contact was made with many of the people of the area, over 50% being actually seen and censused, Medical treatments were carried out at all stops and were very well received, the area was well covered and the terrain examined closely and several possible station and airstrip sites examined.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol contacted people of the OROGO, KASUA, KURESA and SONIA or BANISA language groups, and had pointed out the whereabouts of many other "Groups", which may have been groups of but one or two villages.

The names, clans and positions of 64 villages of these four language groups were established and 41 were visited and censused. The remaining villages were only discovered well after the patrol had left the area and they were mentioned in conversations. Even then some difficulty was experienced in discovering the true names and whereabouts of them, but by a system of checking back at each village contacted we became sure that those villages included in the list (Appendix A) are in fact what they are reported to be. Undoubtedly the next patrol will find villages not mentioned in this report and the list is considered only to be a good basis on which future patrols may base their programmes.

The "Language Groups" marked on Map B, (Appendix B) are considered to be fairly rough and are compiled from information gleaned on this patrol and from information included in other reports of the area. Future patrols may well find that the groups mentioned do themselves use another name for the group, as we found with the BANISA group which is known to the OROGO people as the "SONIA" and so reported in all previous reports.

It cannot be said that the area is under good control, for whilst there is no danger to Europeans moving in the area or even to native employees and personnel of the Administration knowledge of the Administration, British Justice and anything but tribal custom, is at the best sketchy and ill-digested. Inter-village fighting is now rare for the Administration edict which previous patrols have preached to these people has been bolstered by the contact they have had with the people of the FASU Census Division who have told them much of our ways and of Lake Kutubu. Without detracting from the work of other Officers the Fasu people must be given credit for this conduct.

Apart from this lessening in inter-village conflict, the people live much as they did in the past, when to kill on provocation or when dictated by tribal or ancestral custom, was the only law known.

All people of the area visited practice ~~the~~ cannibalism and while the Orogo people living on the northern slopes of Bosavi now realise that this is forbidden by the Administration and now claim to have given the practice away, it is known that they do at times indulge. Away from these villages the people still decorate the main doorway of the communal house with the painted skull bone of persons eaten by them, and until this patrol, were quite open about it, not realising that the Administration edict extended also to them.

Although the focal point of all formal talks with the people, which were held at each village, was that they should give over the practice of settling disputes by fighting, a point was made to mention that they should not under any circumstances indulge in cannibalism.

At each village visited the food mart provided an opportunity for good contact and on several occasions was used as a means of breaking down nervousness which was apparent

by all taking part. Especially the Orogo people, the natives of the Bosavi area are traders and to them the idea of obtaining items by trade is a part of living. This it is that the patrol never simply bought food, as is the case in many areas, but always food was traded and the leading men could be expected to haggle for long periods over the price of sago and bananas, always accepting in the long run the price as determined by the spring scale carried by the patrol.

It was during the marts that most contact was had with the women and children of the villages and each child could be depended upon to stand in line with a small token of food for which he received a small amount of trade. All women and children are friendly and confident and seldom did we see a child run in fear from either Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The whole area appeared peaceful in that there were no recent outbreaks of inter village or tribal fighting, however there is still considerable enmity between villages and people fear to venture far from their home ground except at times of festival and feasting.

One of the reasons most often given for this good state of affairs is that the male population has been decimated by the continual fighting of the past and the people wish only to build up their villages to the sizes which they were. Whether this statement is true or false is very hard to judge, but it does at least intimate that it is for no reason of Administration pleading that the fighting has been given away.

All in all the situation is better than one could have expected for an area which has had no patrolling since 1953 and the improvements which are apparent in increased intercourse between villages is very heartening.

Further improvement can only come about with more often patrolling and closer contact with the Administration and definitely no improvement can be expected if the next five years sees no patrols into the Bosavi area as did the last five years. It is probable that if there are no patrols the area will not remain stagnant but regress to the state it was when Mr. Wren first visited the area in 1953.

At all villages visited long discussions were had with the men and elders of the village and these discussions were enlivened by the manner in which they joined in. There was no fear to debate a point and at almost every village at least one orator leaped to his feet to emphasise a point which he thought had been treated lightly.

After census was finished at a village a talk was given explaining the aims and objectives of the Administration, the reason for the Administration and the edicts which applied directly to them enlarged and carefully explained. The talks were always well received, although whether from understanding or from the inherent politeness of the Bosavi people it is hard to say, and the people replied that they would abide by the rules of good order and peace which were given to them. They did however, express doubt that their neighbours would abide by these rules.

There were no attempts made to enforce British Justice nor to more fully explain our sense of law or imprisonment as punishment, the patrol simply endeavoured to explain to the people the Administration attitude towards fighting, murder and cannibalism.

Even though the enthusiasm shown by the people in this sermon of peace and goodwill, may have been that of the moment, they did become to realise the relentless invasion of the administration which was likened at times to the tide of water

Future patrols should keep in mind that the people do not yet realize the 'WHY' of the Administration and that even though this was explained at each village it was at the best only part understood. In conflict with what any Officer may tell the Bosavi people are the stories brought to the area by HUKI or TARI traders, who, coming from an area near the fringe of the Tari people with a tradition of apathy and conflict with the Administration, most often repeat second and third hand stories which are more fanciful than truthful but which undoubtedly are in conflict with those brought by the Officers patrolling.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Gardens:

All the people visited are dependent mainly upon their hunting and gathering skills for everyday foods, however they do build very large gardens which produce a small amount of supplementary foods.

When first seen, the gardens with few exceptions indicate that the forest cover was felled indiscriminately and the crops planted when and where soil could be found through the tangle of logs, vines and foliage.

A description of their gardening practice shows that this is not so and that the practice is possessing some unusual aspects.

The whole of the Bosavi area is under very heavy forest cover and any garden site chosen is covered with tall trees and a tangle of vines and creepers. There are no areas of grassland or light bush.

After selection of a garden site the women of the village clear all undergrowth, light sapling and hanging vines from beneath the forest trees, so that in and around the forest trees from soil level to five feet above the ground, all is clear. They then plant the crops, simply scratching a rough hole in the soil sufficient to partially cover the banana crown or sugar cutting.

When the planting has rooted, but before there is very much growth, the men of the village come in and fell every tree in the garden area and the whole planting is covered by a crashing rain of giant trees, broken limbs, foliage and vines in an impenetrable mass.

The area is then left until the crops struggle through the debris of rotting leaves and drying timber to carry the harvest.

The people claim no particular reason for the practice, it is that which they learned from their fathers and they their fathers before them.

After inspecting many gardens in all stages of development, it appeared that the loss caused by the felled timber is over 50% of planting and it seemed to me that there should be some good reason why they use such a practice.

Perhaps in the steel lacking past when the practice was developed, it was considered that the loss was worth the effort, and the time between choosing a garden site and harvesting the crop shortened. If the whole area was cleared ~~before~~ before planting took place, the time between choosing and harvest would be increased enormously as the ineffectual stone axe slowly gnawed its way through the forest giants. This way the planting was growing while the axe slowly worked.

While no one garden had all the listed crops growing, several larger gardens included ten varieties of food, and especially the gardens near BONA and FERISA, quite often produced sweet potatoe and taro of very good quality.

Crops noted were:-

Cooking bananas	-	Many varieties.
Sugar bananas	-	Two varieties, neither a Cavandish type.
Taro	-	Many varieties.
Yam	-	Four varieties.
Sugar cane	-	Six varieties.
Sweet potatoe	-	Many varieties.
Green leaf vegetables	-	Many varieties.
Edible cane grass shoots	-	Many varieties.
Mimia	-	Three varieties.
Pineapple	-	One small sweet variety.
Breadfruit		
Red Pandanus		
White pandanus	-	a sport of the red variety.
Giant taro		
Fern cabbage		
Eating bamboo		
Cooking bamboo		

Pigs and dogs are the only livestock kept by the people.

The pigs are very large and healthy and there appear to be few cases of worm infestation among them. They are not bred but mate indiscriminately in the bush with the wild pig abounding there. Each village pig is ear-marked and named, to which name it answer with the obedience normally expected of a well trained dog. At morning and night the pig calling of the women is heard in all villages and is one facet of the typical Bosavi village.

The dogs are mangy small mongrels, the female of the breed being prized for its doubtful value as a hunter. The value is indeed doubtful and many were the humorous stories told of the man with the unco-operative dog. All in all the dogs are of little real use but are vociferous to an extreme.

Hunting and Gathering.

The staple of all the people visited is the often low rated sago, but with the varied supplementary foods grown and gathered it is in this population quite a good primary food.

They practice no system of selective planting nor, in fact, anykind of planting, sago growing where and when it will. This results in poor quality stands of palms, quite unlike those of the Fasu and Kutubu peoples which have, over the years, become stands of selected types. The palms are cut when and where they are found growing on the clan land and quite often several large palms are felled before one producing sago is found.

When sago is produced in excess to immediate requirements, it is stored in fibre bags and buried in marsh lands where I am told it will keep and remain edible for over a twelve-month.

Much of the daily intake of food is gathered from forest trees and creepers, and any small boy or girl can quickly identify the edible, leaves, fruit, nuts and shoots which they gather with no thought to conservation or future crops. If the edible portion is out of reach then like as not a great tree will be felled and a small bag of nuts gathered. Even the prized Red Pandanus may suffer in this way if the gathered cannot reach the cob.

As the whole area abounds in game of every kind the men and boys have become expert hunters and have a library of methods by which to catch each type of animal from the largest to the smallest.

Pigs are the most frequently taken game and the

and disease free, weighing up to 200 lbs. and more. The men use two main methods to take these animals; firstly is the use of bow and arrow when the animal is either chased with dogs or simply come across in the bush and the second is by the use of a Fall Trap which is usually set up near recent sago making areas, this trap is the same in principle as that known as a Bear Trap.

Cassowary, cuscus, possum, bush rats, mamuts, mice water rats, wild fowl, bush turkey, goura pidgeon, snakes (both poisonous and non poisonous) lizards, scale fish, cat fish, eels, cray fish and tortoise are all taken from the bush, trees and streams by well tried and accepted methods, many obvious to all and several quite ingenious and unusual.

Perhaps the most ingenious means takes the very large catfish which are found in the bigger streams all through the area. This fish is extremely hard to take with bow and arrow or by trap and always escapes before the stream can be dammed off. Being a choice food and prized by the people, they have come across the following way of taking it. A large grass hopper, worm or grub is hung above a pool known to contain the catfish, and lowered to within two inches of the water surface. The hunter or fisher, then poises with bow and arrow on the bank above the morsel which the catfish will rise to take. At the top of the rise and before springing to take the morsel, the fish pauses for a moment but long enough for the good marksman to impale him.

It is in practice of these hunting tactics that the Bosavi men spend the most of their time and they are expert huntsmen; know their clan land as the back of their hand and also know every small or large animal which inhabits their country.

INTERPRETATION

Through the whole patrol interpretation was a very large problem, for it was found that whilst the HIRI trade language recommended by Mr. Wren, was quite sufficient for purchase of food, directions along the roads and simple information, it proved hopeless when endeavouring to carry out census and collect other more complicated details.

At all times interpretation was from Pidgin English or Police Motu to Fasu thence to Kasua and as needs be through Kasua to Orogo, then to Kuresa or Banisa. Thus at times we were using from two to four interpreters to ensure good understanding by the villagers. A check on all interpretation excepting that to Kuresa and Banisa was possible as Corporal Hewako, the senior N.C.O. on patrol, had a good understanding of Kasua and Orogo both of which he could understand but which he could not speak with fluency.

Endeavours were made to recruit young men as trainee interpreters, however although a number accompanied the patrol for periods of up to three months, none were willing to return to Kutubu for any time and all went home after spending less than two weeks on the station.

CENSUS AND POPULATION

An initial census was made at every village visited and whilst this was by no means a good or complete census of all the people living in the village, it is a valuable base on which to begin calculations of population.

It appeared that we were recording the names of 70% to 80% of the people in the villages seen and thus with 27 of the known 41 Orogo Villages censused it is estimated that 50 to 60% of the people are included, giving a minimum population in the Orogo language group of 2,000 people.

The Kasua villages seen were 6 of a total of 15 known villages and here it is estimated that only one third of the people were recorded as many villagers were absent at the pig feast at SEBO - refer diary p.19 - and on return to the northern side of the mountain they had run away from their village - refer p. 22 - and could not be contacted. This calculation gives an estimated 650 people among the Kasua Language group.

The Banisa group is made up of no more than two villages, the second of which could not be discovered and it is thought that the whole group would be ~~more~~ no more than 150 persons.

Six of the seven known Kuresa villages were censused although this included four villages gathered at one main house, and the estimated population in the Kuresa language group is 200 people.

Thus the total population in the area visited based on the rough initial census which was recorded is 3,000.

Reports indicate that the other language groups to the northwest of Mt. Bosavi and the isolated villages to the west on the Great Papuan Plateau, that is the groups named IALU, IARU, IANU, TANGI, ORO and IABALU on the Nomad and Cecilia Rivers and the groups named WASEMA, WATUKAE, HASIBI and MINAWA to the west of Bosavi on the Rentoul and Tomu Rivers would be in total in the vicinity of 3,000 people. It is quite expected that future patrols will find a larger population on the Nomad and Cecilia Rivers which cannot be estimated with the present knowledge.

Thus the total population estimate for that area including Mt. Bosavi, the Tomu, Rentoul, Nomad and Cecilia River systems and the southern slopes of the Karius range is 6,000.

The initial census carried out was on a village basis and carried out where possible in the village itself. The co-operation of the people made this initial census by far the most simple I have done and apart from the fact that young and pregnant woman appear to have been hidden, information was easily come by. A total of 1,545 names were recorded from 36 villages, including only 8 pregnancies and although the people denied any further pregnancies it is considered that many more were hidden from the patrol.

Village Population Register sheets are appended to the report, however it is considered that until a more accurate census can be compiled these figure should not be put on Tax Census Sheets.

This aspect of the patrol has been fully covered by Mr. Jones's medical report and it is sufficient for me to say that the patrol found more venereal disease than previous reports led us to expect and that at all villages treatment of these complaints gave good contact with the people and allowed them in a small way, to see some of the Administration interest in them. Treatment by injection was new to all the people visited, however after the first few treatments and been given and symptoms were off and those not treated in this way, presented themselves to receive the "shots".

Thanks again to the care of Mr. Cox, who instituted bi-weekly treatments with anti-salarial and multi-vite, patrol personnel came through a long and at times hard, patrol in better health than when they set out.

Start from five or six men who at no time improved, all the carriers used got on weight and appeared very fit when they signed off again at Lake Utabu. Although on a few occasions towards the end, food was limited and the carriers hungry, the large quantities of game, ample quantities of native food and numberless village pigs purchased, undoubtedly gave them the stamina and health to get through the harder times of the last month.

With only one bad case of malaria and one spiked foot the patrol was remarkably free from injury or serious accident.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no wide roads, pathways or bridges in the whole area covered by this patrol.

Inter-village tracks are practically non-existent for the people. If moving from one village to another, hunt and gather along the way and do not follow any defined route. Thus moving from one village to another one moves out a short way on a defined pathway which is quite often well cleared and cut, only to find it gradually becoming less distinct until after a half hour or less the track has disappeared altogether and one moves from hunting pad to hunting pad. In the centre between villages there is what appears to be a no-man's land and after crossing this the hunting pads of the next village are found and followed until the pathway is again built up.

Thus the patrol always cut its way for sometime between even the closest villages and walking was always slow. Coupled with this is the erratic route followed by the hunting pads which often turn completely upon themselves. Distance on a map tells nothing of the distance which may be travelled between the villages in this area.

Vehicular road making in the area is encumbered by a myriad of problems for the area is crossed by a myriad of streams large and small which are subject to flash flooding and would entail bridges at intervals of no more than a mile at the most, and whilst timber is to be had at little cost and in great quantity, the very dense forest and small population makes for difficult road building.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

This aspect of the patrol has been fully covered by Mr. Cox's Medical Report and it is suffice for me to say that the patrol found much more treatable disease than previous reports led to expect and that at all villages treatment of these complaints gave good contact with the people and allowed them in a small way, to see part of the Administration interest in them.

Treatment by injection was new to all the people visited, however after the first few treatments had been given any shyness wore off and those not treated in this way, presented themselves to receive the 'Thorn'.

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Apart from five or six men who at no time improved, all the carriers used put on weight and appeared very fit when they signed off again at Lake Kutubu. Although on a few occasions towards the end, food was limited and the carriers hungry, the large quantities of game, ample quantities of native food and numberless village pigs purchased, undoubtedly gave them the stamina and health to get through the harder times of the last month.

With only one bad axe cut and one spiked foot the patrol was remarkably free from injury or serious accident.

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Vehicle road making in the area is encompassed by a myriad of problems for the area is crossed by a myriad of streams large and small which are subject to flash flooding and would entail bridges at intervals of no more than a mile at the most, and whilst timber is to be had at little cost and in great quantity, the very dense forest and small population makes for difficult road building.

TOPOGRAPHY AND MAPPING.

The whole of the area patrolled excepting the small section where the Leonard Murray mountains abutt onto the riges of Mt. Bosavi, is basically igneous deposits with some sedimentary deposits further from the mountain itself. Although certain evidence in the rocks tells of the volcanic past of the area there is actually little which can be seen and the results of volcanic activity appear to be gone.

On the northern and western aspects of Mt. Bosavi begin the open stretches of the Great Papuan Plateau. This area is cut and scarred by countless rivers and streams which cause one to discard the name of Plateau when traversing them. However from a high vantage point ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the extent of this great table is realised, for from the northwest to the south there is no noticeable hill or mountain as far as can be seen to the horizon.

The whole area is covered by giant timber ranging in height from one to two hundred feet and there is an awe inspiring sameness to the whole area which makes one realise the vastness of this forest and the great potential locked in by inaccessibility.

Throughout the patrol mapping was checked and corrected by compass and walking traverse, by compass bearings on notable peaks and rivers and by observation. It is felt that the map submitted with this report (Appendix B Map A) which is based on APC survey maps "The Fly River Province 1952" and "Tomu Rentaul Survey 1953"; original maps by Messrs Champion and Adamsen; subsequent patrol maps and corrections by this patrol, is now a reasonably accurate picture of the Bosavi area.

A simplified map is submitted showing only major rivers and known and reported Language Group areas.

STATION AND AIRSTRIP SITES.

A separate letter to the District Commissioner Mendi will be submitted with recommendations concerning District Boundary changes, possible station sites and airstrips.

Sufficient to say in this report that the population seen and estimated does not warrant a full time station in the area even though its distance from the established stations most definitely does.

There are several good station sites central to the population near the villages of FERISA, WABISI and WANAGESA and if at a future date staff become available they could possibly be utilised. Each of these sites has a 'possible' airstrip close by however, as may be imagined, the heavy timber and small population would make the construction of anyone of them a most formidable task.

The people contacted are very anxious to have an Officer stationed in their area and expressed their willingness to assist in any works which might be undertaken. They have heard of the making of Moro Airstrip at Lake Kutuba and understand the magnitude of the task once started, however they do not understand that their lack of numbers would make the task even bigger.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Once the patrol crossed the Kikori River the whole time was spent within the Western District.

It is obvious that the area could be patrolled with varying degrees of difficulty from any of three Districts. From Lake Kutuba to the Southern Highlands as has been just done,

from the Gulf District from Kikori via the Turuma River, and from Lake Murray in the Western District across the Great Papuan Plateau. Of these three alternatives the most logical and the easiest is from Lake Kutubu for while it took this patrol five days to reach the Bosavi population at its eastern extreme, the return trip was done in three days. The route via the Turuma River from Kikori could possibly be covered in seven or eight days from Kikori to the southeastern extreme of the Bosavi population and from Lake Murray to the western extreme of the population in question would take up something like ten or fourteen days, over country without roads or tracks and very little population if any.

In view of this it is thought that there could be some advantageous changes made to the present District Boundaries to bring this Bosavi Mountain area into the Southern Highlands District, from where it could be patrolled from the present station at Lake Kutubu.

It seems that a logical District Boundary could be that which is marked on the accompanying map (Appendix B Map A) as "POSSIBLE DISTRICT BOUNDARY" and the following reasons may be given for the recommendation.

- (1) ~~xxxxxxx~~ The Strickland River gorge forms a natural barrier to population and patrols and is further, the boundary of a 'no population area' extending east from the gorge for some 40 or more miles towards Mt. Bosavi. This could form the western boundary of the Southern Highlands District.
- (2) The purely mathematical southern boundary proposed passes through no population and is in an area between the Bosavi population and the population of the Upper Bamu and Aworra Rivers and the Upper Turuma Rivers and within this possible boundary is no population contacted from Districts other than the Southern Highlands.
- (3) The western boundary which extends from near the Kikori River to the peak of Mt. Murray passes through areas of little or no population, but south of Erave station does include in the actual area population at present censused and administered from Erave but at present within the Gulf District.

Although this area does include a great area to the east of the Strickland River gorge, there is little population and that may be more easily patrolled from either Lake Kutubu, or from a Bosavi post if one is established, than from any other station. The population of the Nohad and Cecilia River headwaters may be patrolled from Lake Kutubu with the same ease that the Bosavi population is, and the addition of this area causes no more trouble than at present.

It is considered that, under present staffing difficulties, the population of the Bosavi, Karius range area does not warrant an Officer permanently there and by the same token neither does Lake Kutubu area which possesses similar population. One solution to the problem of administering these two areas may be that one Officer, perhaps assisted by a Cadet Patrol Officer who would thus have good and valuable experience, could control both areas dividing time between Lake Kutubu and the Bosavi area, keeping the present station at Lake Kutubu as the headquarters from which to work.

This subject is also the matter of further correspondence to the District Commissioner Southern Highlands District.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are no Village Officials in the area covered by this patrol.

Unless there is frequent patrolling and good contact with the people of this area it is thought that the appointment of any officials would do far more harm than good. At present the clan leaders hold sway over the people and would be the natural choice as Village Officials, however they now hold sway at the expense of the small men or their followers and to give them the added authority of the Administration, without proper control and supervision, will foster abuse of power and their sufferings.

With more frequent patrolling and/or the establishment of a station, these village leaders will undoubtedly become staunch and loyal supporters of the Administration, for many are now adherents of the ill-understood word which they have received.

PATROL EQUIPMENT

The patrol carried an A510 portable transceiver which under all conditions operated extremely well. Two frequencies were used, 3360 kc to contact Mendi and other Southern Highlands stations, and 6770 kc for contact with Kikori and Fort Moresby in emergency.

Whilst testing the set from Lake Kutubu contact was made with Fort Moresby on 6770 kc. and it was reported that reception there was good. This distance is many times that recommended by the manufacturer and proves that the set will operate over very great distances.

Over the short distances to stations within the Southern Highlands District reception and transmission was always of the first order. TRP1 and AR410 cannot be compared with these set which are far easier to transport, maintain and use than these older type.

At one stage when the 1½ vlt battery refused to function, it is assumed that the incessant rain had caused some internal corrosion, the set operated well on 4 ordinary torch batteries which were held in a very rough clip made from a broken shower rose, and continued to do so for two months.

The continual rain of the first two and a half months of the patrol caused endless trouble. Not only were roads wet and slippery and rivers flooded, but tentage became mildewed, rice in heavy canvas packs began to rot and sugar and salt - also in very heavy canvas packs - became more liquid than solid. All firearms carried on the patrol required daily care to keep them in any sort of good condition and rust set in during a days walk. All steel trade carried was badly rusted within a few weeks of setting out but was still highly prized by the native population. All tea was discarded within a month of setting out.

Future patrols should take warning that rice, tea, sugar and salt should be packed only in tins and no trust put in canvas packs, however heavy.

TRADE

Only two of the trade items carried were not requested as payment for food or labour. These were bangles and trade tobacco, and whilst they were not asked for, were accepted very well as gifts, and were so used.

Trade most favoured throughout the whole area was steel of anykind, and a great variety of steel from 4" knives to full axes was used at various times. There is a growing demand for Mother of Pearl shell in those areas which now have more steel in their possession and towards the end of our time in the Orogo area, calico came into demand.

Small trade most preferred is salt, cowrie shell, beads, red paint and matches, with an occasional demand for mirrors of all sizes.

It would be unwise for any patrol into the area to rely on a small selection of trade for the people know what they want before trading begins and will divide their saleable food into parts to buy salt, beads, cowrie shell and paint. If an item is not available from the patrol then portion of the food may be kept back and not sold. In other words, these people, unlike many other highland groups, do not bring food for what they can get but bring it to buy what they themselves want and though there are some drawback to this system it does put any trading and purchase on a much more even footing. The patrol does not do all the demanding!

A clockface scale was carried and proved very useful when buying food in large lots. Divisions were marked and the people soon learned to watch the hand anxiously as it swung around to the position which marked the item they had requested. There was seldom quibble if the amount of food proved too little for the item demanded and most often the seller went off and returned with sufficient food to settle the deal.

CARRIERS

The patrol used a total of 60 carriers when moving and at various times recruited others to shift surplus supplies of foods to base camp or to build bridging.

The basic 60 comprised 23 Kutubians, 23 Fasas and 9 Bosavi locals.

During the first month the Kutuba and Fasa men proved their reputation as very poor carriers, however they eventually settled down and by the end of the first three months were a strong and willing team, able to carry out all demanded of them.

At no time was the carrying continually hard, though there were numerous rough spots followed by easier going, and there were no bad accidents or falls.

Apart from a number of cases of pneumonia during the first month or so the men remained in good health throughout the patrol and returned in better health than they set out.

CONCLUSION.

A successful patrol carried through without incident and accomplishing all that was required.

D. M. Butler

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE NAMES - OROGO, KASUA, KURESA and BANISA LANGUAGE GROUPS.

Listed in this appendix are all the known villages and the clans which go to make up those villages for the four language groups visited by this patrol.

In naming the villages notice has been taken of the confusion which has resulted in the past through the use of "ground" or "lar" names for the villages. Throughout the whole area the practice of changing the situation of the main communal house at very frequent intervals has led to a multitude of named villages which are no longer in existence.

Because of this it was decided that the one name for the village which is never changed by the people and also that one name which will identify the village to other distant villages, should be used; that is the name of the major clan living at the village. An illustration of this is that when the patrol was at WALUSO and WASU areas the village FERISA was always referred to by that name, however as the patrol came closer to the village the name was lost and the village was called SISANA. The reason for this is that while people nearby know the piece of land called SISANA and can thus refer to it with prior knowledge, further away the word sisana means nothing and the people refer to the village as "the village of the FERISA people".

As the clan name never changes and the ground name of the village lasts only so long as the maincommunal house is in use, it is considered logical to use this clan name as the village name for purposes of census and identification to Administration patrols.

The present ground name of each village is included in the list to assist in identification during the next patrol, for even though the village may have moved it is simple enough to ask 'where is the village that was at x....x when the last patrol was here, the people are of x....x clan.' and indeed that is the only way in which villages will be found.

41 OROGO Villages are listed and include several villages which were not even seen through binoculars, they are however certain to be in existence at the present time as they were identified by women who had left them into marriage. All villages seen or identified and not seen, by previous patrols were visited.

15 KASUA Villages are listed and include several identified by the means outlined above.

7 KURESA Villages are listed and all were seen and visited excepting the last which was seen through binoculars and deserted. The people affirmed that it was still used but the inhabitants away hunting or trading.

2 BANISA Villages are listed of which only one was seen. The other is believed to exist but could not be discovered by this patrol.

BANISA LANGUAGE GROUP.

VILLAGE	GROUND NAME	MAJOR CLAN	OTHER CLANS
BANISA No. 1	HESU	BANISA	-
BANISA No. 2	?	?	?

OROGO LANGUAGE GROUP

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GROUND NAME</u>	<u>MAJOR CLAN</u>	<u>OTHER CLANS</u>
WALUSO	WABIMISE	WALUSO	WASISA, WARAGU, BONA
KASUMISI No.1	KA'ISI	KASUMISI	WALUSO, WABISI, BONA
KASUMISI No.2	BAGARA	KASUMISI	-
DUDESA	HAI'IABISI	DUDESA	-
WOU'ISI	KARAGO	WOU'ISI	?
WASU	SAI'I	WASU	WALUSO, SEZANI, WOU'ISI KASUMISI
SOABASILI	WOWABI	SOABASILI	SEZANI, FERISA
WABISI No.1	WAWABI	WABISI	KASUMISI, WARAGU, TALI, GEBI (KURESA)
BONA	UGAWO	BONA	SAMASI
TAMERISI No.1	KABOSAWA	TAMERISI	?
BONA No. 2	WAMASA	BONA	?
KABISI No.1	UGAWA	KABISI	SAMASI, WABISI
WABISI No.2	MUREMA	WABISI	-
FERISA	SISANA	FERISA	SALABO
WABISI No.3	EOLOLA	WABISI	-
SWAGASA	YALUGINI	SWAGASA	TALI, WARAGU, KASUMISI, HUGURUSURU
WARAGU	WALIABA	WARAGU	TALI, KURESA HUGURUSURU
YUESE	DUGULELE	YUESEK	FERISA
KABARISI	TIGEIYAME	KABARISI	WANAGESO, FERISA
WANAGESO	WANESAME	WANAGESO	-
WALISA No.1	SIBARAME	WALISA	-
ANASI	WAGANABI	ANASI	WENE
HAWARISE No.1	BOROGINI	HAWARISE	-
HAWARISE No.2	TUNUSAGU	HAWARISE	-
AMINE	UTUX	AMINE	-
TAMERESI No.2	WASJEIDO	TAMERISI	-
WALISA No.2	KABANO	WALISA	WANAGESO, ULISI
ULISI	WOWABI	ULISI	-
UMUSU No.1	IABUGINI	UMUSU	-
OSASU No.1	DOFOFWELI	OSASU	-

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE	GROUND NAME	MAJOR CLAN	OTHER CLANS
KUGUNASI	DOFISAPORI	KUGUNASI	OSASU
UNUSU No. 2	SARAKIN	UNUSU	-
ORO	WABIA	ORO	?
AIBA	DUDUBIA	AIBA	WAURU
HAYO	ULIO	HAYO	?
KABASI No. 2	KALAMU	KABASI	?
OSASU No. 2	FENAMU FERAGURU	OSASU	?
DUEIYA	CSATI	EJETA	?
KINESTI	YAGONTI	KINESTI	?
WAURU	SIMU	WAURU	?
ATBALA	PURALU	ATBALA	?

KASUA LANGUAGE GROUP VILLAGES

The ground name of a village is seldom used among the Kasua and are not included in this list. Clan names are village names.

HAWI No. 1	KABERASI
HAWI No. 2	SESANI No. 1
KASUNISI	SESANI No. 2
KUYELA	AIYAGA
SEBIBALU	KAMINARO No. 2
KAMINARO No. 1	SEIYESI No. 2
SEIYESI No. 1	GUIARO
	FAGAMAI' IU.

KURESA LANGUAGE GROUP.

KURESA No. 1	BOLO	KURESA
KURESA No. 2	HOLA	KURESA HUGURUSURU
KURESA No. 3	ISIGURU	KURESA
KURESA No. 4	DUMA	KURESA
KURESA No. 5	SAGWALA	KURESA
GEBI	SABOGALI	GEBI
OGASI	?	OGASI

10/1/50

ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL: The general appearance and dress of the Bosavi people has been described several times and little need to be added. Both men and women are making more use of calico, the men to replace the net sporran and the women to replace the bark cloth cape.

With better trade to the Fasu and Kutubu area over the past five years the people are using much more beads for personal decoration. These beads are traded through already sewn onto a St. Andrews like cross which is worn bondolier style across the chest. With beads taken in by this patrol several of the young men began such body decoration and appeared to be making quite good jobs.

Mother of pearl shell is becoming more commonly worn by the younger woman and with the great increase in the amount of steel in the area, one seldom sees a man or youth without at least a small knife stuck in his belt.

Where once the men seldom moved away from the communal house without carrying bow and arrows, these have now been replaced by the steel axe, most popular of which is the heavy full axe with which a man can do far more work than the small tomahawk. The bow and arrow is now carried only when hunting, moving well away from the communal house and, undoubtedly, when fighting is planned or feared.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

The basic unit of life among these people is the patrilineal family unit which may or may not be swelled in number by the immediate family of a friend or clansman.

A number of family units, from three to fifteen, band together to form a village which is the larger unit of social life and the basic unit of political life. Physically this village consists of a large communal gathering house containing an allotted space for each member of the village and which is situated in the centre of a large communal garden.

Radiant from the communal house, often many miles distant, are the individual family houses and gardens and also village owned hunting houses.

Thus each family unit has its own house and gardens situated on clan land, a share in the village communal house and rights to village hunting houses and land.

First allegiance of the people is to the village which celebrates feasts and ceremonies as a unit and which as a whole is friendly or unfriendly with neighbouring villages. The village is a socio/political unit based on locality and the members are not necessarily members of the same clan or even the same language group, but are bonded by living on the same ground and sharing the same house.

Every person is also a member of a patrilineal clan. This clan is now exogamous though there is doubt expressed by the people if this was always so and numbers of endogamous marriages raise little comment.

The clan cuts across the village groupings, though there are some one village clans, and the village may or may not be comprised of members of one clan only.

If two or more clans are represented in a village, one clan is the major and is the owner of all village land. This possibly stems from the fact that originally the village unit was also a clan unit, however the clan structure has been weakened by time and the village is no longer dependent upon the clan for its entity and has become the basis of social and political life in the place of the clan, leaving only land ownership and leadership to be determined at the clan level.

Leadership is determined at the clan level and a headman holds his position only by his ability to amass wealth in excess to other men. He is normally a man of outstanding ability in all things and holds strong sway over his clansmen.

In a multi-clan village there are clan leaders for each clan, the strongest of whom is normally the Village Leader. In most cases the village leader is also the leader of the major clan however in several cases, at WALUSO where the village leader belonged to WASISA clan, this is not so and the village leader is the man of personality and character and may belong to a minor clan or may be a migrant without clansmen in the village. In these cases the village leader assumes that position more through his outstanding ability and character than through wealth which is normally amassed with the aid of clansmen.

These village leaders are the fighting and ceremonial leaders in those aspects of life where the village operates as a unit and he is assisted by a conclave of all the clan-leaders in a village. This conclave is responsible for adjudication in intra-village disputes and negotiation in inter village disputes and alliance.

Inter-village relationships are governed by negotiation and alliance at the village unit level and whilst the presence in both villages of members of one clan may materially assist agreement, it does not appear that this hinders in anyway enmity and fighting between the villages if there is cause. Similarly inter-marriage between villages may help to bring about friendship on the village level, but again it does not stop conflict.

Villages are again combined by language into loose groups which, dependent upon size, are more or less units. The OROGO, by far the largest group visited, is a very loosely integrated one and the member villages, whilst they do not form alliance with non-Orogo villages in order to wage war against one another, are given to fighting among themselves, whereas the much smaller KUNESA group is very closely integrated and normally fight against only non-Kuresa villages.

Thus among the OROGO and KASUA language groups the villages are very loosely integrated and apart from common social and material cultures and a common language do not combine to form close units. Both these people do refer to all villages speaking the same language as "One" however this appears to indicate nothing more than that they speak one language and have one culture.

Both the Orogo and Kasua refer to certain groups of villages by a group name i.e. THE WALULU VILLAGES of the Orogo and THE TURUMA VILLAGES of the Kasua, however this name does not appear to indicate any significant unity, rather it indicates a locality group of villages. Better interpretation may reveal significance in these groupings.

In table form the structure of these people's social grouping would appear to be:-

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | Language group | i.e. OROGO, KASUA etc. |
| (2) | Locality group | i.e. WALULU, TURUMA etc. |
| (3) | The village locality group | i.e. FERISA, KAMINARO etc. |
| (4) | The blood group. | i.e. The clan. |
| (5) | The basic patrilineal family. | |

LAND:

The land owner is the clan and, as the figure head, the clan leader allocates land for the construction of Village Communal houses, gardens and allows the clan members land to build family houses and gardens. He also decides disputes of land usage including hunting rights, and may allow non-clan members usufructory rights of settlement, gardening and hunting.

Family units which are clan members have, by right of such membership, inherent rights to settle, garden and hunt on clan land and only in case of dispute does the clan leader exercise the authority vested in him and allocate certain lands to certain families.

Areas of land not utilised by family or village housing, gardens and ceremonial buildings are nominally hunting lands over which any clan member may hunt and gather the forest products. If on this land there are red pandanus palms or bread-fruit trees, planted by some clan member, their harvest belongs to

the family of that clan member until such time as ownership is lost.

In multi clan villages the village land may be owned by more than one clan. In this case the village communal house and garden is normally built upon the clan land of the village leader while the houses and gardens of the individual families are on the clan land of those families. All members of the village then have hunting and gathering rights over the land of all clans and not only on the land of their particular clan.

Non clan members are allowed similar rights to all village lands as clan members with the difference that such rights are not inherent and may be withdrawn after dispute. In time the members belonging to a non land owning clan may become an integral part of the village and may be given ownership rights to land, when the clan becomes a land owner and is on an equal footing to other clans.

The last right of land usage found by this patrol was that of hunting and gathering rights which may be extended to members of other villages with whom the owner village has bonds of friendship and alliance. Thus while a member of one village may only be able to build a family house on the land of his clan, he has hunting and gathering rights, both inherent and by right of alliance, on a very wide tract of country.

HOUSING:

The housing of the people visited adheres very closely to the description given by Champion in his report of the BAMU/PURARI patrol and repeated by Mr. Wren in P/R 11 of 52/53.

The family houses follow very closely the pattern of the village communal house though on a smaller scale and quite often it is difficult to determine if the house is a small village house or a large family house.

The small variation noticed by this patrol is caused by influence from outside groups and thus the Kasua nearest to the Fasu people follow the Fasu pattern and the BANISA furthest away from the Fasu people show the greatest difference from the Fasu pattern.

All houses excepting the hunting lodges, are very well constructed and would last very much longer than they are used. Many houses in good condition were seen by this patrol which had been deserted and new houses built. Perhaps interpretation was not good enough, but no reason for this abandoning of good houses could be discovered.

MARRIAGE:

Marriage among these people is to a marked degree more free than among many other native people. Whilst the village elders, who are the source of wealth required for marriage payments, may have something to say in the choice of mates, the young people most often choose their own mates and as there are few strongly held positive or negative marriage sanctions, the choice is wide.

Clan incest appears to be less common than the people led me to believe as a check upon clanship was made for all men women and children during the census and relatively few cases were discovered; that is in relation to the number which the people reported in conversation. The people themselves claim that ideally the clans should be exogamous but because of the extent of intervillage fighting in the past they have been forced to restrict their choice to the friendly villages nearby and to their own village. The census check revealed far fewer cases than reported and it is thought that the people may be wishing for a village exogamy rather than clan exogamy. They stated that with the peace being brought by government influence, the greater intercourse between villages which is coming about through this peace, they hoped that clan (or village?) incest will be a thing of the past.

Perhaps due to this underlying wish for clan purity is the uncommonly large number of unmarried men and women in the 30 to 45 years aged group. They themselves claim that the only

reason is that of disinclination, however in most native communities the middle-aged spinster and bachelor is most unusual and why not here?

As reported by Mr. Terrell the people claim that widows paractically always remarried within a year of the mates death. In this too the census check revealed that they do not, especially if there are several children resulting from the marriage, and the number of widows, with children, who had not remarried far exceeded the number who had.

The normal reciprocal obligations which are inherent in all native marriages were observed and discussed and there are none which are out of the ordinary.

Probably arising from the wide free choice allowed in mating, was the surprising amount of affection shown by marriage partners. Most notable among the newly married but also noticed often among the aged, the public showing of affection, walking arm in arm, comforting by cuddling when the women were nervous or afraid, and many other small gestures not normally observed among native people, made the time of census taking reminiscent of the parade of couples at a suburban Friday night movie show, when young and old walk arm in arm or hand in hand through the foyer.

STORY AND LEGEND.

Many attempts were made to learn some of the stories and legends of the people, however in every case a reticent attitude was found and the matter was not taken further.

Even the Bosavi legend which was given to Mr. Terrell in 1953 and which I endeavoured to check was not repeated with any detail but the men told this and other stories and legend in words like, "Yes. There is a story about the mountain it blew fire and smoke." and there it was left.

Perhaps greater perseverance may have resulted in a greater detail but at the time a feeling that the people did not wish to talk of the stories, made me cease further questioning.

Everyday details of living and customs were discussed willingly and openly and the people showed great pleasure that the government patrol should be interested in their way of life.

RM Butler



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. Lake Kutubu 2 of 58/59.

Patrol Conducted by M.W. Brownridge, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Upper Mubi River Area Lake Kutubu.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. - 2 Interpreter 1 N.M.O. 1.

Duration—From 27/4/59 to 5/5/59

Number of Days 9 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

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

Map Reference Kutubu Patrol Report No 8 of 52/53.

Objects of Patrol 1. Conduct Census . 2. Extension of Adm., Influence.
3. View progress being made on inter-village roads.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

*Not Forwarded, please see for remarks below
in submissions*
[Signature]
District Commissioner

/ /19

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. Lake Kutuba 2 - 58/59.

Report of a Patrol to: The Upper Mubi River.

Officer Conducting the Patrol: M.W. Brownridge, C.P.O.

Patrol Accompanied By:

Europeans:	-	Mil.	
Natives :	-	R.P. & N.G.C.	- 2
	-	Interpreters.	- 1
	-	N.M.O.	- 1

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Conduct Census.
- (2) Extension of Administration Influence.
- (3) View progress being made on inter-village roads.

Map Reference:

Kutuba Patrol Report No 8-52/53.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

This Patrol was sent into the field to conduct a Census of the FOI'I Census Division.

However, the complete Census Division was not contacted or censused due to the fact that while out in the field I received an instruction from the District Officer Mendi to return to the Station as I had been re-posted to Mendi.

During the 9 days that the Patrol was out, 14 villages were censused. These included the three Lake villages of WASEMI, TUGIRI - YOGORBO, and KESE, and 11 villages on the MUBI RIVER as far as the village of DOGONBARI.

The census figures indicated an overall increase in each village in which the census was conducted, to those figures recorded last year. On the Lake the population grew in the year from 439 to 457 - which when considering the amount of Malaria in the area is quite good.

The native situation in the area visited, appeared quite good, and very few disputes were brought forward for settlement. On the whole, this short patrol was quite a successful one.

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PATROL DIARY.

Monday 27th.

Departed TAGE Government Station for TUGIRI at 9.15 with the TUGIRI men acting as carriers and arrived at 11.30.

Camp was set up and during the afternoon the census was conducted on the villages of TUGIRI and YOGARBO. The village of YOGARBO is an off-shoot of TUGIRI but the people still wish to be called TUGIRI. 118 people had their names recorded.

Fish and native foods were purchased, fish-hooks and paints given as pay.

Talked with the locals on hygiene and asked if they had any problems. None brought forward.

Light rain fell for most of the night.

Tuesday, 28th.

Departed TUGIRI at 7.15 for KESE with the KESE men acting as carriers - arrived at 9.40.

Camp set up and census conducted. 126 people had their names recorded.

The village was quite clean and the Village Coastable appears to be a decent chap.

Several minor disputes settled concerning the payment of "Bride Price".

Few treatments given by Native Medical Assistant - mainly for Malaria, and one case of Dysentery sent to the Station.

Food purchased.

Cool night.

Wednesday 29th.

Departed KESE at 7.45 for the village of PIMIGA with the locals acting as carriers and arrived at the Lakes end at 8.30. at the mouth of a small creek called SIGIMA.

Went per canoe up this for 35 minutes, until the creek became too narrow to go any further.

Then commenced the walk through Sago swamp to the village of PIMIGA.

The track was very wet and the ground covered in leeches - continued through the swamp for just over an hour until higher ground was reached, where the going was easier.

At 11.15 passed two small water holes, one on either side of the track, this is approximately half way. The country was becoming increasingly hillier and the track less wet until from the top of a small hill the village of PIMIGA could be seen roughly a quarter of a mile further on.

Wednesday 29th. (Cont.)

I reached the village at 1.20 and the carriers were all in by 1.40.

Walking time including rests 4 hours 20 minutes.

Camp was set up and food purchased.

There are four villages all within a few minutes walk of each other here, and it was decided to conduct the census of all four from PIMIGA.

Light rain fell at 3.20 and continued for most of the night.

Thursday 30th.

Census of the village of DAMMAI'ITU commenced at 8.5 and completed by 10.40 - 329 censused. As the peoples' names were called, they were sent over to the N. M. O. who gave treatments as required. One dispute heard and settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

At 11.20 the census of TUNUHUGU commenced and completed by 12.50 - 55 people censused.

Light rain again fell during the early afternoon and work ended for the day.

Food purchased.

Friday 1st. May.

Census of PIMIGA commenced at 8.5 and completed by 9.55 - 109 people censused.

When the census of PIMIGA was finished the men were detailed to construct toilets in the village area - the mark being set at 6.

During the afternoon census conducted of the village of GETAGAIPU and 80 people censused.

One Village Councillor was marked to take the place of the previous one who died several months before.

Food purchased.

Light rain for most of the night.

Saturday 2nd.

Departed PIMIGA at 7.15 enroute ERAGAHUGH and arrived here at 8.40. Quite an easy walk over fairly level ground. The inter village track quite well constructed.

Camp set up - and village inspected, commenced the census at 9.30 and completed by 12.10 - 252 people seen.

Sunday 3rd:

Left ERAGAHUGU at 8.15 for DOGORBAMI and arrived at 8.35 - track in very good condition.

Census was conducted from 9.15 to 12.30 and 152 people censused.

People requested permission to move their village from the present site on the banks of the MUBI River to a point situated halfway between ERAGAHUGU and the present site.

The reason for the request was that the MUBI often floods and when it does the village houses are partly destroyed. The site was seen and permission granted. (See Native Affairs.)

During the late afternoon an inspection was made of the inter-village roads in the immediate vicinity of DOGORBAMI - and same advice given to the locals.

Food purchased - warm night.

Monday 4th:

Left here at 7.15 for IFIGI and arrived at 8.00. Visit made to the Unevangelised Fields Mission Station. Very well set up - Cessna airstrip on Station.

Departed U. F. M. at 9.30 for IFIGI village a short distance up-stream.

Census conducted - 122 people censused.

Several disputes concerning pigs were heard and settled.

Treatments given by N. M. O. and two people with broken bones sent to Mission for attention.

Left IFIGI per canoe at 11.5 for HERIBU and arrived at 2.35. The MUBI was in semi-flood and the trip took much longer than normally would.

Camp set up and inspection made of the village - in good condition. The Village Constable is obviously a good chap and is doing a fine job.

Census conducted - 118 persons, censused - no disputes brought forward, and few treatments given by N. M. O.

Rain during the late afternoon.

Tuesday 5th:

Departed HERIBU at 7.30 per canoes enroute BAURUTEIG village and thence HEGISO. The river was very high and if anything higher than yesterday - arrived at BAURATAGE 8.35.

Village inspection made and census conducted 143 persons censused.

Talk with locals on hygiene and simple problems.

Tuesday 5th. (Cont.)

Left here at 1.5 enroute HEGISO with locals acting as carriers arrived HEGISO at 1.40.

Village quite clean and Government Rest House well built - perhaps best in area.

It was decided to conduct the census here in the morning and then return to the Station.

Food purchased.

Wednesday 6th

Commenced the census of HEGISO at 8.00 and had completed it by 11.5, asked the people if they had any problems, none brought forward.

Left HEGISO at 12.00 enroute Government Station.

Arrived at KESEKE former village site on the Lake at 3.15 where men from the village of KESE were waiting with canoes to take us to the Station.

Light rain was falling when we arrived at the Station at 5.30.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Native Situation as observed by the Patrol appeared quite good.

It is regretted that the whole Patrol was a rather rushed affair and I could not spend as much time as I would have liked in each village censused, as will be noted in the Patrol Diary on several days two villages were visited. This however, was unavoidable, due to the fact that while out on patrol I received instructions from District Headquarters to return to the Station as soon as possible as I was to be relieved at Lake Kutubu in the very near future.

Requests were made by the Village Constable and "important men" of the villages of ERAGAHUGU, BAURUTAGE and HEGISOR to shift their entire villages from their present sites. In all three cases, permission was granted as I considered that in the very near future these villages would have to be ordered to move their villages from their present sites.

These villages are built on the banks of the MUBI River, quite a large river a few miles North of Lake Kutubu, which eventually joins the KIKORI River. The villages in question are situated approximately 10 miles due South of the Lake.

Before the arrival of the Government in the area, the people were continually fighting, and so they built their villages on the banks of the MUBI for defence reasons. Since the arrival of the Government in the area however, fighting has ceased and when the River is in flood, which is quite often, houses and gardens are partly destroyed, toilets cannot be built, and for many years the people have been excreting in the bush around the houses.

This was a situation which I felt could not continue and for these reasons, ground was found for new village sites and permission given the people to shift.

ROADS:

The people of the Upper MUBI River area, are at present concerned with the construction of decent walking tracks between villages. This is in almost every case extremely difficult work owing to the terrain of the country - sago swamp.

The roads where it is possible are constructed with a width of 9 feet, but in many cases, are less and logs are used to make a decking for the road.

Each village in the area works one week on the roads in its area and then spells for three weeks. Previously to the visit of the patrol, each village worked on the roads for two days each week, which they didn't like; in my opinion the present system gives the people more time to work in gardens etc. The people are in favour also.

HEALTH:

The health of the people in the area visited by the Patrol appeared quite good. In each village visited treatments were given to the majority of the people but were on the whole mainly for minor ailments, such as colds and infected sores.

Malaria in the Lake Kutubu area is quite common and a few people were sent to the Government Station for treatment.

It should be noted here that in 1957, all children born on the Lake died of Malaria - however, over the last two years the people have been coming into the Station for treatment in increasing numbers and consequently the population has risen due to medical treatment given the people at the Government hospital.

On the whole the health of the people is quite good due to their faith in our medicine and methods of treatment.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New
Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the Patrol :

CONST.	SANI	Reg. No. 8894	Acted as N.C.O.. This member is an intelligent man, but occasionally needs disciplining. Should make good N.C.O. material.
CONST.	OISASIKA	Reg. No. 7186	Average, inclined to be big-headed.
CONST.	HAMABU	Reg. No. 7747	Accompanied the patrol for two days - just average.

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