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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Mendi

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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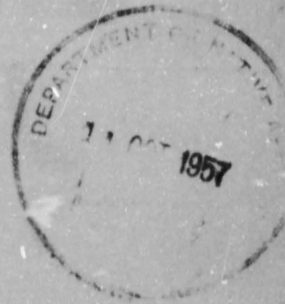
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

MENDI SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

- R.A. HOAD No. 1 UPPER MENDI VALLEY
- G. SMITH No. 2 UPPER MENLI, LAI, WAGE, AND MENBI RIVERS
- No. 3
- G. SMITH No. 4 KARINT AND UDIRI CENSUS DIVISIONS
-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of..... MENDI, S.H.D. ..... Report No. 1 of 1957/58 .....

Patrol Conducted by..... R.A. HOAD, Cadet Patrol Officer. .....

Area Patrolled..... Upper Mendi Valley .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... E.N. Cox, Medical Assistant. .....

Natives..... I.R.P. & N.G.C. Two (2) Members, 2 Medical Orderlies,  
(4) Four (one acted as an Interpreter.)

Duration—From..... 4/9/1957 ..... to..... 10/9/1957 .....

Number of Days..... Seven (7) days. .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Yes .....

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

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

Map Reference..... See sketch map attached .....

Objects of Patrol..... To assist Mr. Cox in connection with Administration's  
anti-yaws campaign. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/10/1957

R. J. Blaney  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....  
.....

6pu

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 1st November, 1957.

Anthropologist, Dept. Native Affairs

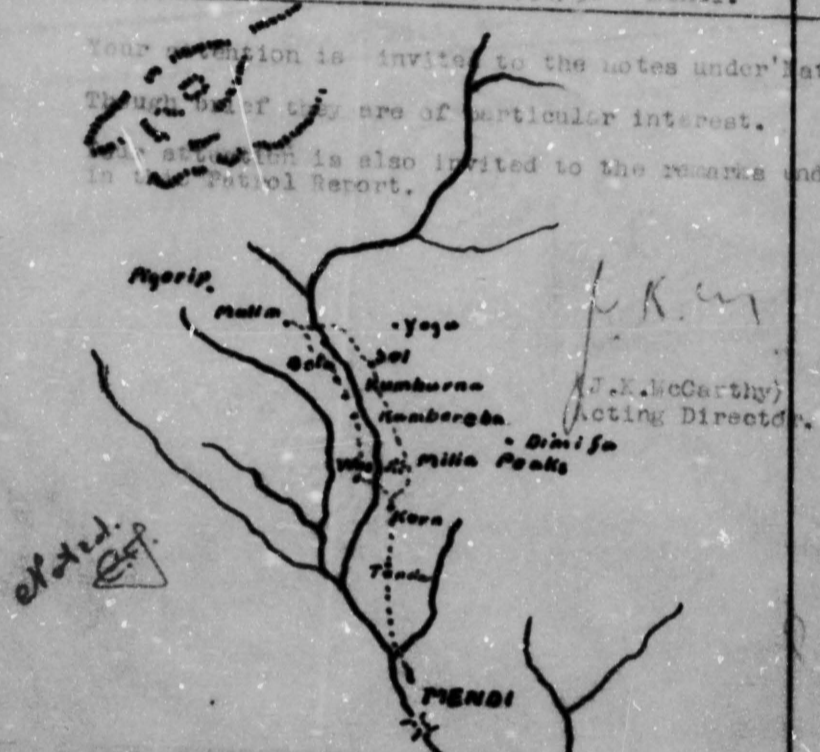
MINUTE

File No WA 30-48-70

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 1. 1957/58 - Mendi.

Your attention is invited to the notes under 'Native Affairs'.  
Though brief they are of particular interest.  
Your attention is also invited to the remarks under 'housing'  
in the Patrol Report.



The notes under the heading 'Native Affairs' have been brought to the notice of the Anthropologist.

Right I please have more details on the movement of family groups and on adaptation practices.

The notes on housing are of interest and have been passed to the Anthropologist and Executive Officer, Social Affairs.

Please congratulate Mr. Head on his presentation of the 'Mendi Valley'. The Anthropologist has particularly enjoyed it. Thank Mr. Head.

No. 1 of 1957/58. Mr. Head has conducted his first patrol in a most satisfactory manner and has proved himself to be an observant and enthusiastic officer.

R. R. Head

UPPER MENDI VALLEY  
J.K.M.  
(J.K. McCarthy) Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 1st November, 1957.

Anthropologist, Dept., Native Affairs

MINUTE

File No. NA 30-48-70

Govt. Print.—375/5.57.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 1. 1957/58 - Mendi.

Your attention is invited to the notes under 'Native Affairs.'  
Though brief they are of particular interest.

Your attention is also invited to the remarks under 'housing'  
in this Patrol Report.

*J.K.M.*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

*el. 10. 10.*  
*E*

*27*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1st November, 1957.

Executive Officer, Social Development,

**MINUTE**

File No. A50-18-70

Govt. Print.-875/9.57.

**SUBJECT**

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Mendi.

Your attention is invited to the remarks under 'Housing' in this Patrol Report.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

*held  
M*



30-18-70.

1st November, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Southern Highlands District,  
Mendi.

Patrol Report No. 1. 1957/58 - Mendi.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I admire your attitude and vision expressed in Paragraph 3 of your Memorandum to me, and feel that in the not too distant future, the road mentioned will become reality.

I think Mr. Hoed's spelling and literary style might be improved - no doubt this will come with practice.

It is most interesting to note the disintegration of groups previously gathered together for protection, since the limitation of fighting.

The notes under the heading 'Native Affairs' have been brought to the notice of the Anthropologist.

Might I please have more details on the movement of family groups and on adoption practices.

The notes on housing are of interest and have been passed to the Anthropologist and Executive Officer, Social Welfare.

Please congratulate Mr. Hoed on his presentation of the information collected on 'housing'. The Anthropologist has particularly asked me to thank Mr. Hoed.

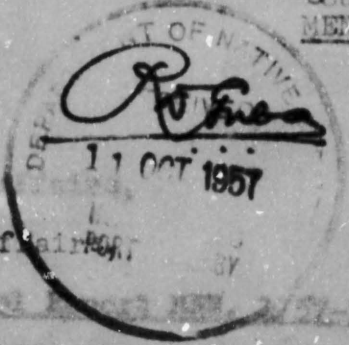
Mr. Hoed has conducted his first Patrol in a most satisfactory manner and has proved himself to be an observant and enthusiastic Officer.

*J.K.M.*  
*J.A.*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DJC:VHG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT,  
MENDI.

7/16/70 ✓



In Reply Please Quote No. 30/1-344.

8th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report MEN. 1/57-58.

Please find enclosed two (2) copies of a report of a patrol to the Middle Mendi area. This Mr. Hoad's first patrol and he has learned quite a lot from it. He is now out with Mr. G. Smith, Patrol Officer, on a patrol to the Nembi and Lai Valleys. The road, Mr. Hoad mentions, is the road running from Mendi Station to the North. Within a month I hope to have this stretch completed and that will mean a vehicular road, thirteen miles long through heavily populated country. One of these days this road will be pushed into the Lai - Nembi - Wage and Tari areas.

Enclosed find contingency for camping allowance for Mr. Hoad.

*(D.J. Clancy)*  
(D.J. Clancy)  
Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DJU:VHO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

In Reply Please Quote No. 30/1 - 344.

8th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,

Patrol Report MHN. 1/57-58.

Please find enclosed two (2) copies of a report of a patrol to the Middle Mendi area.

This Mr. Hood's first patrol and he has learned quite a lot from it. He is now out with Mr. G. Smith, Patrol Officer, on a patrol to the Nembi and Lai Valleys.

The Road, Mr. Hood mentions, is the road running from Mendi Station to the North. Within a month I hope to have this stretch completed and that will mean a vehicular road, thirteen miles long through heavily populated country. One of these days this road will be pushed into the Lai - Nembi - Wage and Tari areas.

Duration of Patrol:

Enclosed find contingency for camping allowance for Mr. Hood.

Native Personnel:

Map Reference:

Last Patrol to area:

*D.J. Clancy*  
(D.J. Clancy)  
Acting District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 30/1 - 63.

District Office,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

30th September, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

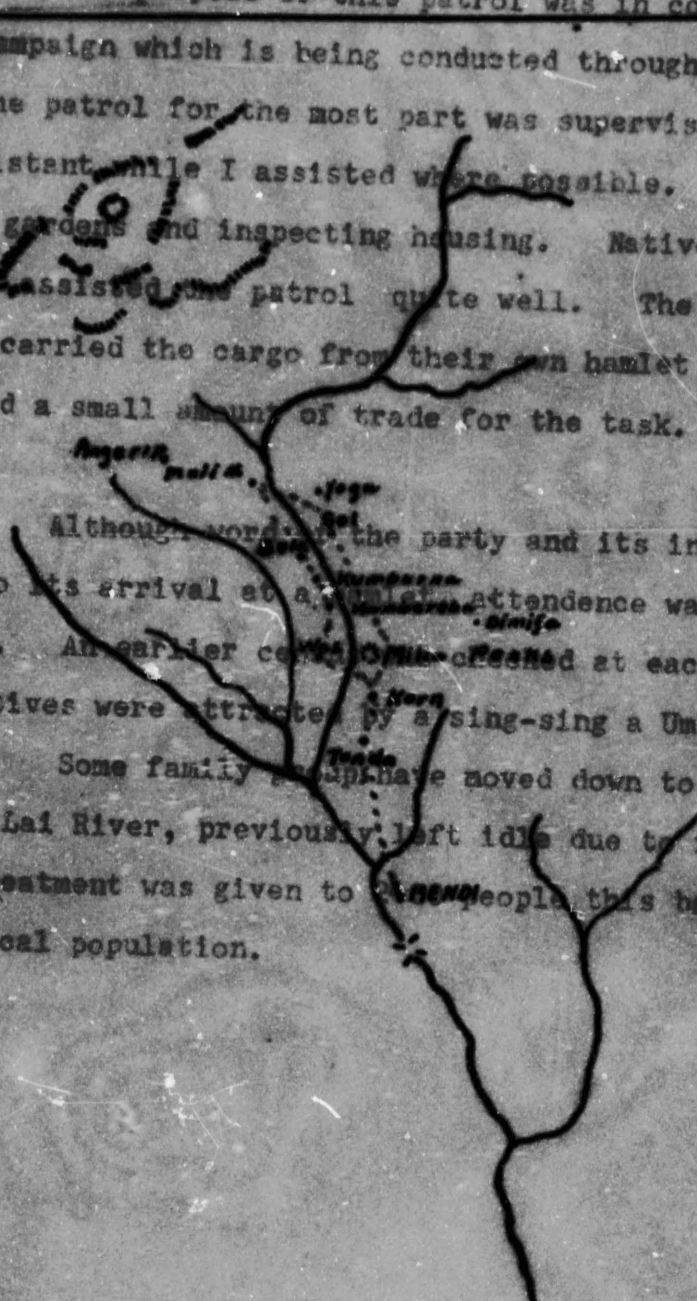
Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58, MENDI S.H.D.

Report of Patrol to: Upper Mendi Valley  
Patrol conducted by: R.A. Hoad, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Accompanied by: H.N. Cox, Medical Assistant.  
Object of Patrol: To assist Mr. Cox in connection  
with the Administrations' Anti-  
Yaws campaign.  
Duration of Patrol: 4th September, 1957 to 10th  
September, 1957 seven (7) days.  
Native Personnel: (1)R.P.&N.G.C., Two (2) members.  
(2)Medical Orderlies Four (4)  
(one acted as an Interpreter.)  
Map Reference : See sketch map attached.  
Last Patrol to area:

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol was in connection with the anti-yawa campaign which is being conducted throughout the Territory. Actually, the patrol for the most part was supervised by Mr. Cox, Mendi Medical Assistant, while I assisted where possible. I took opportunity of visiting gardens and inspecting housing. Natives in the area are very friendly and assisted the patrol quite well. The carriers were local natives who carried the cargo from their own hamlet to the next hamlet. They received a small amount of trade for the task.

Although word of the party and its intention was sent prior to its arrival at a village, attendance was not entirely satisfactory. An earlier camp was checked at each hamlet. A number of natives were attracted by a sing-sing a Umbini and left their hamlet. Some family groups have moved down to the garden area of the Lai River, previously left idle due to inter tribal warfare. Treatment was given to ~~the~~ people, this being an estimated 75% of the local population.



**PATROL REPORT**

**No 1 of 1957/58**

**R.M Hood**

**UPPER    MENDI    VALLEY**

## INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol was in connection with the anti-yaws campaign which is being conducted throughout the Territory actually, the patrol for the most part was supervised by Mr. Cox, Mendi Medical Assistant while I assisted where possible. I took opportunity of visiting gardens and inspecting housing. Natives in the area are very friendly and assisted the patrol quite well. The carriers were local natives who carried the cargo from their own hamlet to the next hamlet. They received a small amount of trade for the task.

Although word of the party and its intention was sent prior to its arrival at a hamlet, attendance was not entirely satisfactory. An earlier census was checked at each hamlet. A number of natives were attracted by a sing-sing a Umbimi and left their hamlet. Some family groups have moved down to the garden areas of the Lai River, previously left idle due to inter tribal warfare. Treatment was given to 2400 people this being an estimated 75% of the local population.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 4th September.

Departed Mendi Station at 10.a.m for Wogia by the Station Land Rover. Mr. Cox had previously arranged with his Medical Orderlies to send the word that the party was coming, and accordingly the lines were waiting when we reached Wogia at 10.30. A fly had be pitched and the necessary arrangements made. Mr. Cox proceeded to check the census and Medical Orderlies then administered the anti-yaws injection. When this line was completed, we proceeded to WAS at 1 p.m. Here camp was made and the flag hoisted. The Was people had assembled. Mr. Cox checked the census, and treatment was given to approximately 150 natives.

THURSDAY 5th September.

While the remainder of the Syurup line received injections word was sent to IMLA and Alamanda people to come to the camp site. Approximately 50% of the IMALMA and 80% of the Alamanda people arrived by 11.a.m. Injections were given. The attendance was somewhat influenced by a small pig-kill at UMBIMI. During the afternoon, word was sent to KAMBIRIP that people were to assemble on the following morning.

FRIDAY 6th September.

Although the Kambirip were rather slow in coming, the task of injections was completed by 10. The camp was then moved to the DELA sing-sing ground, about an hours walk distant. Attendance was very poor and the two Police were sent out to bring the people in. Rain did not help the matters. When only half the Hiep people came, it was decided to leave the job till the following day.

SATURDAY 10th September.

The attendance of the Hiep people was slightly more satisfactory. Treatment was given. At 11.0. am the campsite was moved to Mulim, approximately an hours walk distant. The police who had gone ahead of the party lined the people of Mulim and injections were given. Treatment was then given to the people of MUNGIAN.

PATROL DIARY. (continued)

SUNDAY 8th September.

Departed Mulim at 7.45. a.m. and crossed the Mendi River. Followed back down the river bank to SOL, approximately an hours walk distant. The people were lined by the police, and treatment was given. The task was completed during the morning. Rested that afternoon - inspected gardens and housing.

MONDAY 9th September.

Departed Sol at 8.00 and walked along the river terrace. Passed through WAPARAGA where it was intended to line these people but found that they had already moved down to KAMBAL. Reached Kambal at 9.15. Treatment was given to both the WARBARAK and KAMBAL people.

TUESDAY 10th September.

Broke camp at 7.30. and the party moved towards TENDE. Reached the sing-sing ground at 10.00. The people were lined. An initial census was taken before the injections given. This was completed at 1.30 p.m. Walked on to Mendi.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It was noted that where people were missing from a hamlet, it was usually the family groups, and that the family had either moved to another garden area, or was visiting some other hamlet. The first case was particularly noted at WAS, where a number of families had moved down to the gardens of the LAI RIVER. The other case was noticed when a number of people were attracted by a small pig-kill at UMBIMI. Where the parents of a child had left a hamlet or deceased, the child was adopted by another family. Children generally received more attention than on European standards. They are quite healthy and well nourished. There was no complaint brought before me.

Agriculture and Live Stock.

For the most part, gardens are situated on the river terraces, at a height of approximately 5,500ft. to 6000ft. above sea level. The top soil is black loam which appears fairly fertile, and the sub-soil a reddish-brown clay. A limestone range runs on the southern side of the valley. Where the gardens are on steep slopes, trees are customarily laid horizontally across the ground as a prevention of erosion. There appears to be a large areas of grasslands which could possibly be brought into cultivation.

The main staple of food throughout the area is sweet-potato. This is supplemented by other crops, such as taro, kumu, pit-pit, wild cabbage, sugar-banana, beans, corn and number of other items of minor importance. The gardens generally are neatly laid out with well made fences on the boundries. For the most part, gardens have the appearance of attention, particularly with regard to the taro, pit-pit, and cabbage plots. However, there are signs of neglect of weeding and maintenance in the older sweet-potato plots. This may possibly be accounted for by their method of harvesting. That is, only the large sweet-potatoes are removed, and the smaller one left to mature.

ev. 10/1/57

(continued.)

Generally there are two main types of gardens, those containing only sweet-potato, or occasionally together with some sugar cane, and those with a mixture of taro, pit-pit, and the native cabbages. The sweet-potato plots cover the greatest area, but the other plots are obviously important to the native. These plots receive more attention, are well drained, and usually situated in the best soils.

A cycle of rotation of crops is undoubtedly practised, although the length of each cycle is uncertain. It would appear that the sweet-potato plots are cropped a number of times in succession, from five to eight years, before being allowed to rest. The land then reverts to grassland-kunai and cane grass, and a new grass area brought into cultivation. This area is cleaned, burned off, and the debris dug lightly in. The smaller plots-taro and cabbage are cropped for a shorter cycle. When ready for resting, the land reverts to a secondary scrub and tree growth. This land rests for a relatively short<sup>er</sup> period before being brought back into use.

There is at present no shortage of native foods in this area. Any surplus is bought by the government for station labourers. A number of newly planted plots were observed, and other areas of land have recently been cleared. Some fairly large sweet-potato was seen, suggesting that new plots are maturing.

A small quantity of European vegetables was purchased by the patrol. Beans, cabbage and corn are the most popular. A few English potatoes were purchased but these were small and of poor quantity. Possibly because they have been harvested before being fully matured. Corn grows quite well in this part, and it is surprising that not more is grown. Apart from this, the native has little idea of systematic planting. Such plants appear amongst crops of sweet-potato, taro, or pit-pit.

No live stock was seen except for native pigs. These appear fairly healthy. No fowls were seen. The introduction of poultry to the native would, of course, be very beneficial.

## HOUSING.

Houses are typical highland type, low to the ground, with little or no ventilation. Pigs are kept inside the family house at night. Flies are prevalent due to food droppings and animal droppings. As this is a primitive area, and that people will not break from traditional customs, no improvement in housing is foreseeable in the near future. Although local variations exist, the principle house types are as follows:

(1) TENDE (or family house - fig.1).

This house stands 6ft high, is 25 to 36 feet long and is 12ft wide. Both ends are rounded and there is one door at the side. Normally the house is built to accommodate one family, but sometimes this is extended to accommodate two families. As shown, there are two separate compartments at each end. One is for male, the other for his wife. Normally the two do not sleep together. In the case of more than one wife it is felt desirable to have a house as that shown in the sketch, so that should a disagreement occur between the women, they can separate and one move to the other end of the house. The male child after adolescence can sleep with his father, but until such time. All children sleep with the mother.

Opposite the side from the entrance is a fenced off portion for the pigs. This compartment is in turn fenced into a number of small compartments, each such compartment being for one pig. The central square is then divided up as shown in the sketch. It is not fenced but merely marked with timber on the ground. The two halves to the left or right are indential.

In the centre of such a half is a fire place, and above there is a low ceiling, called a KIROKA. This is of hardwood, and acts as a safe guard against fire. To either side of the fire place is storage space for native foods. The man's position is on the side of the entrance, and opposite him, on the other side of the fire place, is his wife's place.

The house is built by a community effort, but it does not really entail hard labour. Firstly the ground is cleared and then levelled.

## HOUSING (continued.)

Stakes are then hammered into the ground, about 2ft apart and 2ft high. Pit-pit is then put between each stake and held in position by limboc. This acts as a cross-piece, and runs around the house horizontal to the ground. Two poles to act as supports for the roof are then set about 5ft from either end of the house. The framework for the roof is put in place. Across this is either laid bark from a tree or otherwise bamboo, tied closely together. Kunai grass is then laid on top. All the work except that the thatching of the grass is done by the men. In preference to the ground as a floor, the natives use dried, crushed sugar cane. This is laid over the ground.

### (2) PAGENDA.

Associated with and usually close to the Tenda is the Pagenda (Fig.2). This house is similar to and a little smaller than the Tenda. One end of the house is round and the other end is square to the wall. The entrance is at this front. The house is built in the same fashion as the Tenda. It is purely a place where the family eat. There are two methods of cooking, one of which is in the ashes. The other is by mooming, that is wood is placed in a heap and then stones are placed on top, <sup>and</sup> a fire is lit. When this dies and the stones are sufficiently hot, food is placed in the leaves of a plant (TANGIL) amongst the stones.

### (3) ENSA (Fig.3)

This is a mens' house. There appears to be no ritual significance associated with it. Although no women are allowed inside, young boys are. It is of the same shape as the Pagenda, although large. The interior is quite different. Behind the front entrance is a compartment about 10ft long, there being a bark wall which divides this part from the rest of the house. A fire place is situated in the centre. General talk is carried on around this. A door in the bark wall leads to a hallway which goes through to the other end of the house. Here, matters of a more serious nature may be discussed.

Branching off from both sides of the hallway are three or four doors. This gives access to other rooms. There are a number of small fire places around which the natives sleep.

### HOUSING (continued.)

The houses is built in much the same way as the Tenda or Pagenda the chief difference being the enterence (see sketch). There is a bark fence about 2ft high to keep the pigs out. The devision of labour is the same as that for the family house, the women bringing in only the kunai grass for the roof. For the most part, work is supervised by the elder men.

#### (4) INGENDA.

These long houses are quite often built in a group of four, two on either side of a sing-sing ground. The house is built by a community efforts and each sub-clan pays particular attention to one house. These houses are 6ft high quite often over 300ft long and 12 to 15ft wide. The ends of the house are rounded and these compartments are reserved for the headmen of the line. There are 10 to 15 doors leading off from each side of the house, each door giving access to one room owned by one particular family group. The Ingenda is built in a similar fashion to the Tenda, but each family pay particular attention to that compartment which is theirs. The work is supervised by the headmen.

The Ingenda is a cermonial house, associated with the pig-kill. When the house is completed, which takes three weeks, a small sing-sing is held to celebrate this place. No pigs are killed. Some four to six years later, when it is felt there are sufficient pigs, the actual ceremony is held.

An attempt was made to investigate the spirit houses, but this met with little success. There exists a deep sentimental attachment for those places, and all associated with them. These houses are exclusively for the elder males. It is felt that any young boy who went inside a spirit house would die instantly.

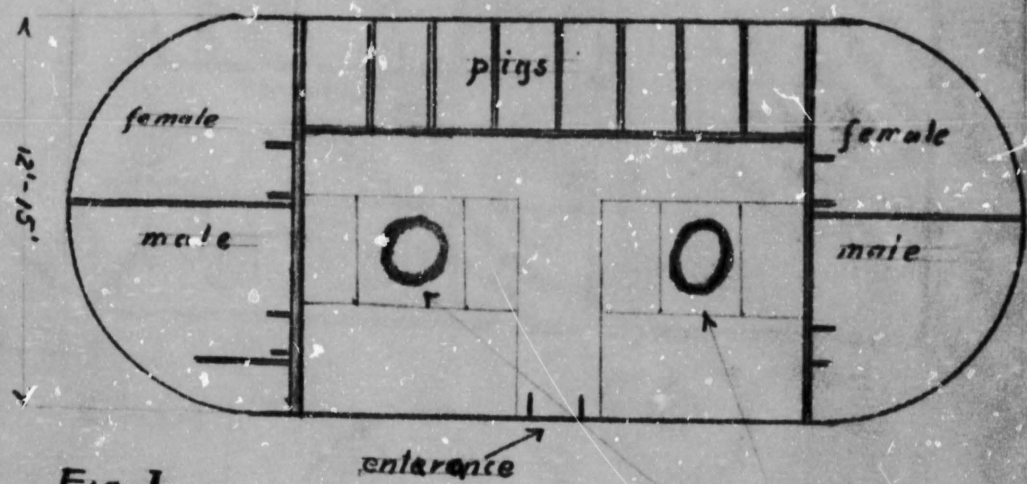
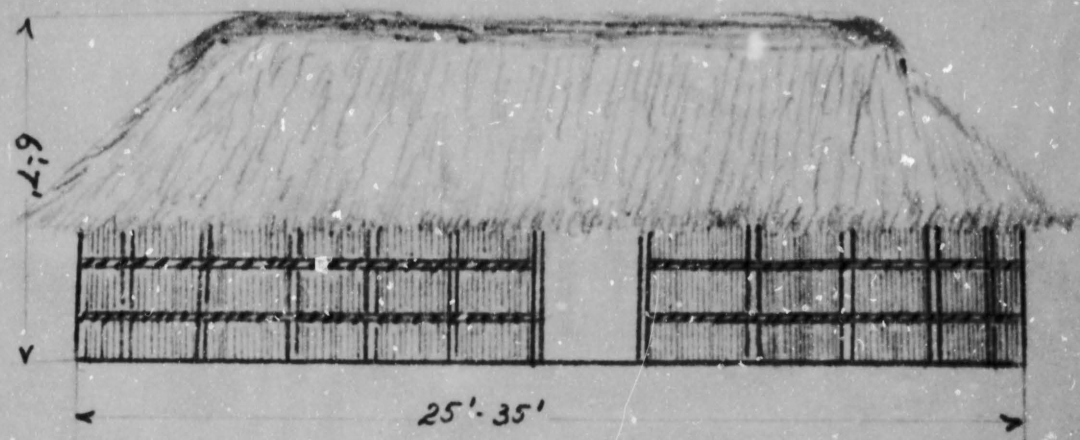


Fig 1

TENDA

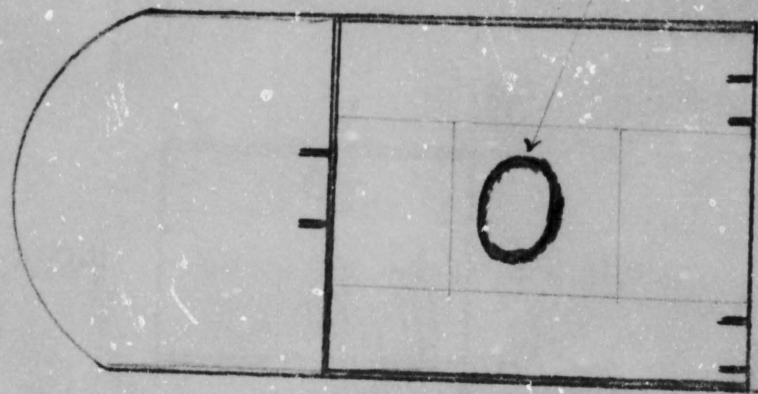


Fig 2

PAGENDA

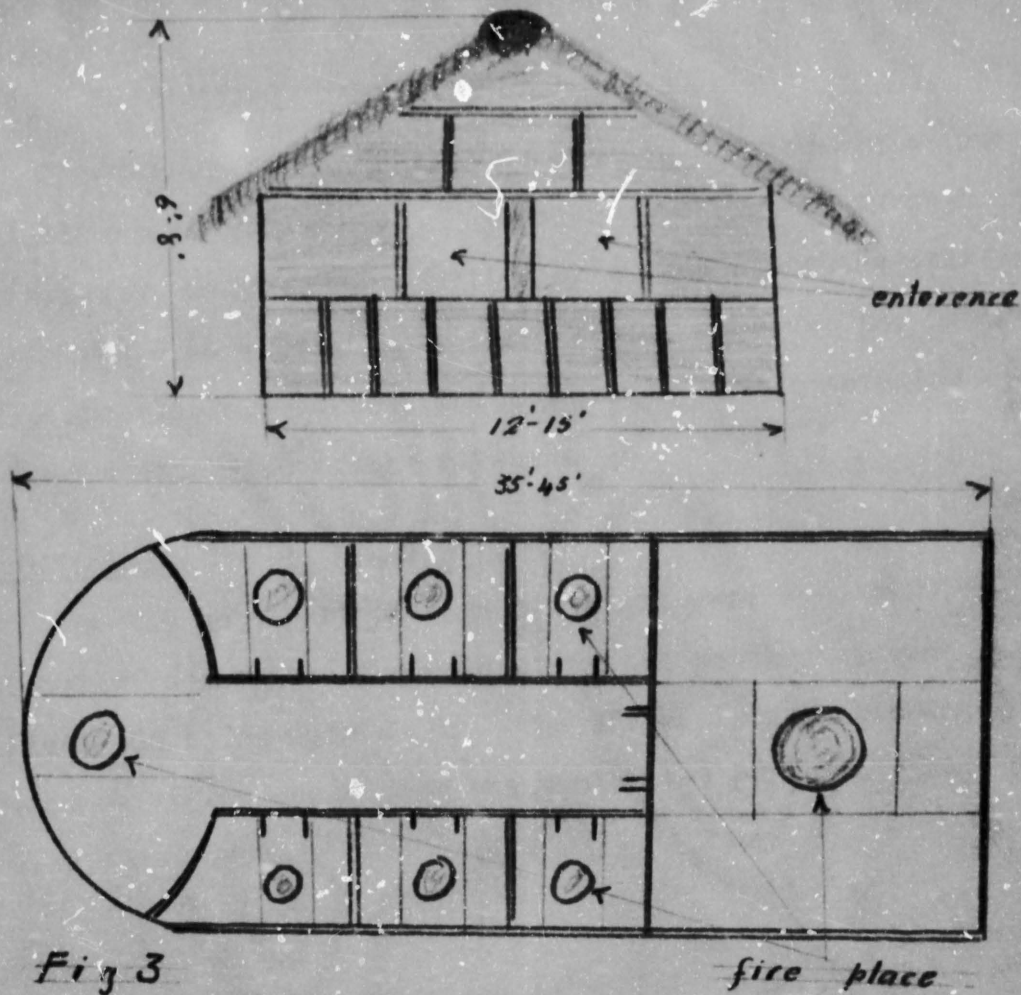


Fig 3

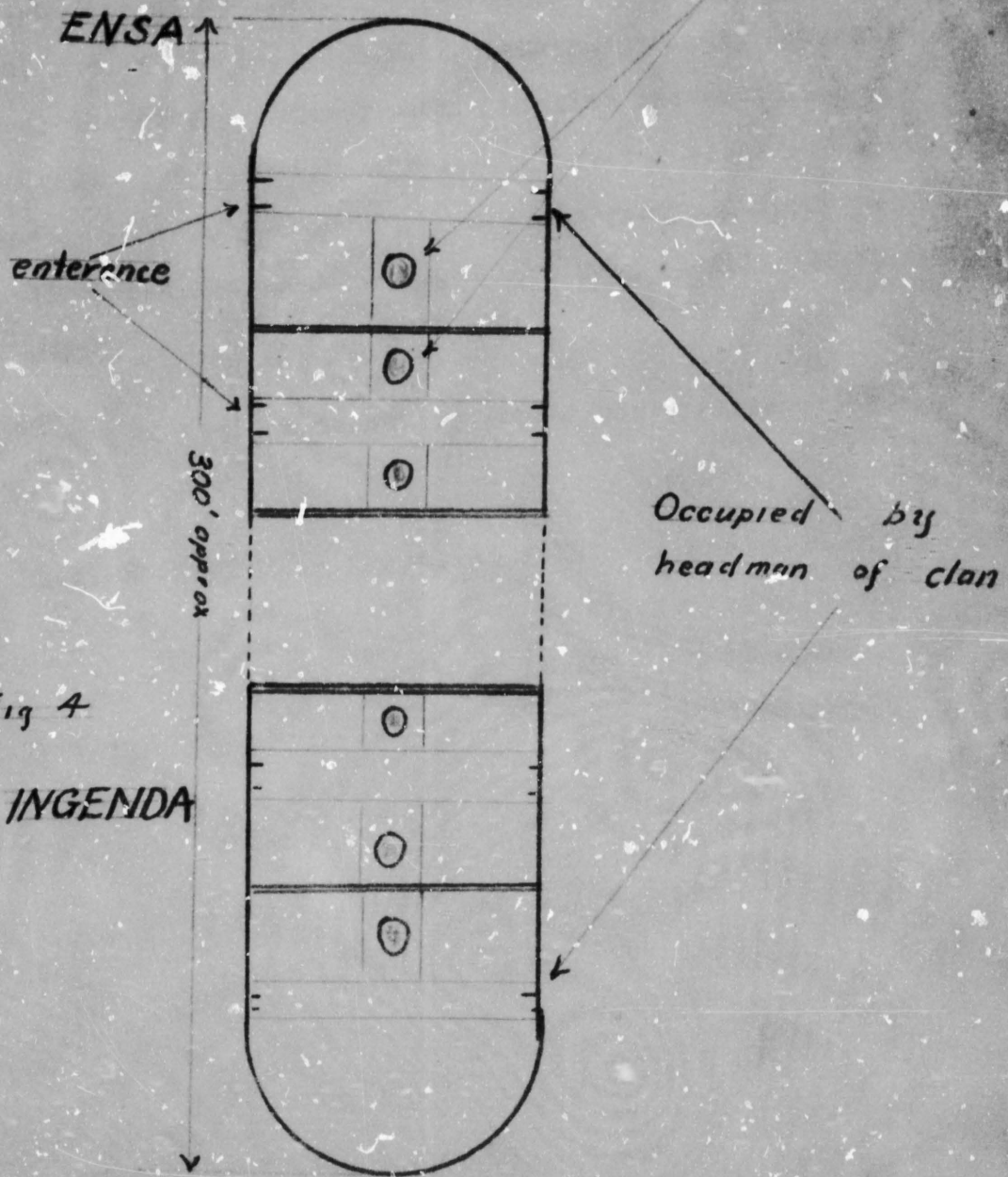


Fig 4

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The present road (to *Talium*) extends through Wogia, across the Mendi River and up the hill. From here to Was and through to Bela, it appears that the construction of a road along the existant native path would be a relatively easy task. Moreover the labour is readily accesiable. Such a local road be also benefecial to the hamlets on the othe side of the river.

### Village Officials.

For the most part village officials were co-operative. They were primarily responsible for collecting the people together. When they failed, the police were used. The officials also brought in the carriers to carry the cargo from one hamlet to the next. Each such line was paid on reaching the hamlet.

### Missions.

Two Mission Stations (one Methodist ~~on~~ Capuchin) have been established, one at Was one at Kambal, both practically opposite each other across the river. The Capuchin Mission has established a school in charge of a native teacher. This was a scene of activity when we reached Kambal. However, I don't imagine much progress has been made, since the Missions here have not been established for any length of period.

Report on members of native constabulary accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No. 6975

Constable NAURA A good worker who shows initiative.

" " 7640

" KAWAGI A fair worker, but requires supervision.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 30/1 - 63.

District Office,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

30th September, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58, MENDI S.H.D.

Report of Patrol to:	Upper Mendi Valley
Patrol conducted by:	R.A. Hoad, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Accompanied by:	H.N. Cox, Medical Assistant.
Object of Patrol:	To assist Mr. Cox in connection with the Administrations' Anti-Yaws campaign.
Duration of Patrol:	4th September, 1957 to 10th September, 1957 seven (7) days.
Native Personnel:	(1) R.P.&N.G.S., Two (2) members. (2) Medical Orderlies Four (4) (one acted as an Interpreter.)
Map Reference :	See sketch map attached.
Last Patrol to area:	

30/11/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. MENDI No. 2/ 1957-58 .....

Patrol Conducted by... GORDON SMITH. Patrol Officer. ....

Area Patrolled... UPPER MENDI, LAI, WAGE, and NEMBI Rivers. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... TWO .....

Natives... Police, Carriers, Interpreters. .....

Duration—From... 3./10./1957 to... 21./10.1957 ...  
20 /11/1957 to 30/ 11/1957

Number of Days... TWENTY-FIVE .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO. .....

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

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

Map Reference... See Overlay District Map. .....

- 1. Exploration.
- 2. Find the main centres of population.
- 3. Investigate road link with TARI.
- 4. Routine administration of the Upper MENDI Valley.
- 5. Investigate the death of HERBERT.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/ 1 /19 58

B. P. Lee  
District Commissioner

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

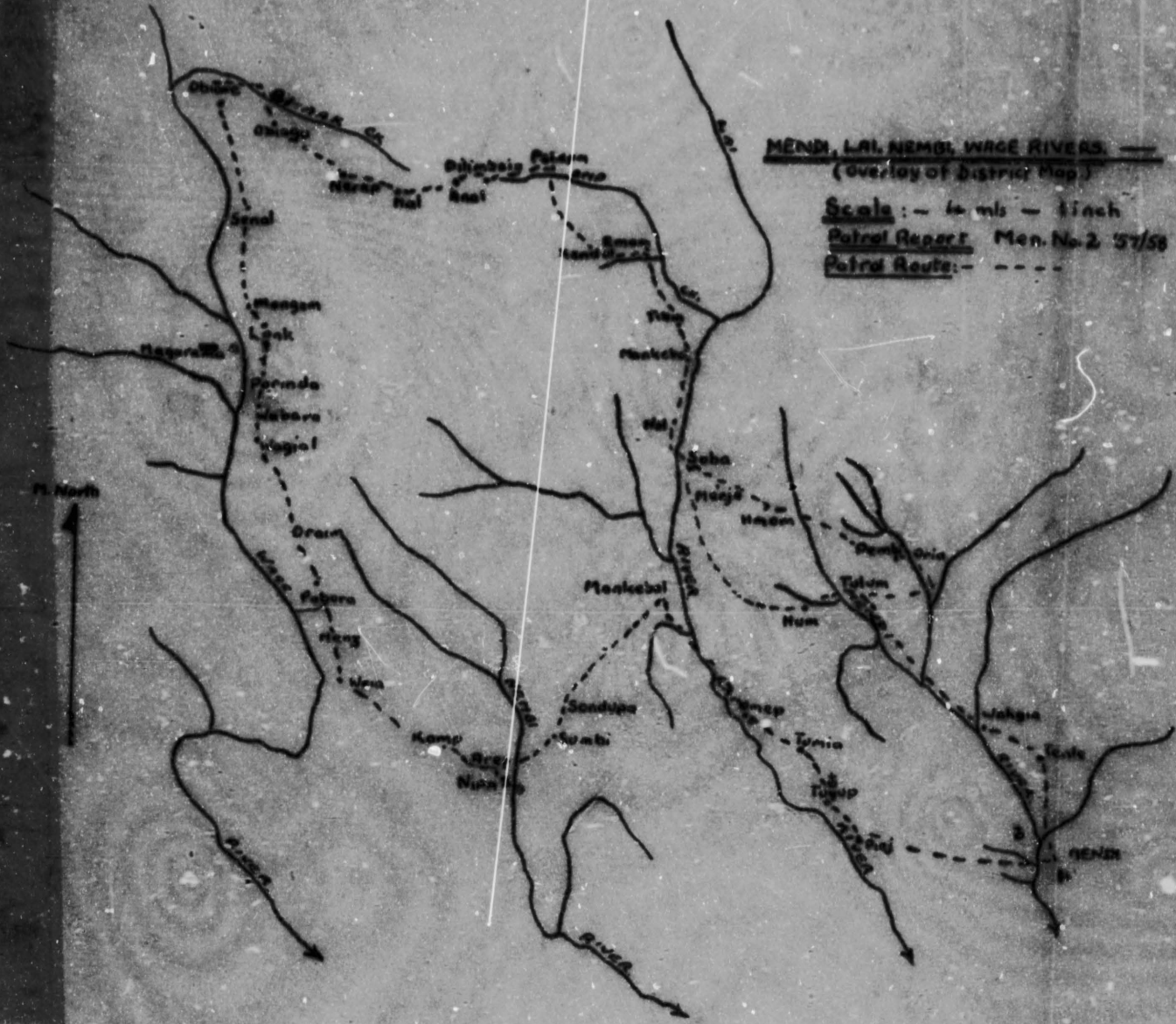
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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

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MENDI, LAI, NEMOI, WAGE RIVERS. —  
(Overlay of District Map)

Scale: — 4 mls — 1 inch  
Patrol Report: Men. No. 2 37/58  
Patrol Route: - - - -



6/3

*File on*

WAGE-LEI. Patrol Report. (PELEPOI *incident*)  
(Mr. S. Luvu Po),  
NA.31.1.94

21st February, 1958.

The Assistant Administrator,  
FORT MORESHY.

Incidents at WAGE-LEI Patrol  
Southern Highlands.

1. A report on certain incidents that occurred during the patrol to PELEPOI, Southern Highlands, to the Honourable the Minister for Territories, refers please.
  2. In an effort to hasten pacification of the area, the District Commissioner recommends that twenty-five gold lip shells be divided as presents between the aggrieved woman and the relatives of the deceased -  
HEREBE.
- Such an act would make the Administration's intentions clear and I support the District Commissioner's recommendation.
3. Would you please give the necessary authority for the funds to be so allotted. The sum of £30.0.0 is required.

I would be glad of your advice, please.

Approved transfer from DCA W.L.

by J.T. Smith  
AA.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

*Kate*

*6/3*

*copy*  
*see report to Gov*  
*action taken*  
*24/2*

21st February, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MUNDI.

Patrol Report - Mundi No. 2 - 57/58

Your 30/1-628 of the 10th February, 1958 refers,  
please.

I agree with your remarks and particularly your  
recommendations contained in the last paragraph of your  
memorandum.

2. Action has been taken to obtain special funds  
(approximately £30) for the purchase of mother-of-pearl  
shell. This could be divided amongst the aggrieved  
girl and the relatives of HERREK. I fully support  
this liberal act which will show the people our inten-  
tions.

The Assistant Administrator has been asked to  
approve of the funds and you will be advised in due course.

3. I think a semi-permanent base camp would best  
serve the area. This might be manned until pacification  
and consolidation has been achieved in the area and then  
manned intermittently.

4. I would like you to have a look at this suggestion  
and see if it is possible to establish a base camp at an  
early date. I would be glad of your advice.

5. I would also like you to personally inform all  
members of your field staff that only in the most except-  
ional circumstances should food be foraged from native  
gardens. Even if it is intended to pay the owners  
of the food later, I consider that this method is a bad  
one and must lead to serious misunderstanding and even  
attacks by the native people. You will appreciate that  
no man likes his garden being interfered with and the  
taking of food from it might well change a friendly man  
into an enemy.

Please regard this as an urgent matter.

cc. District Commissioner,  
COROKA.

cc. District Commissioner  
Western Highlands  
MOUNT HAGEN

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

For your information, please. *hans 5/2/58*

(J.K. McCarthy)

30/8/82 ✓



30/1 - 628.

District Office,

MENDI, S.H.D.

10th February, 1958.

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: PATROL REPORT MENDI NO.2 - 1957-1958

MR. G. SMITH - PATROL OFFICER.

Please find enclosed the original of the above report together with a claim for camping allowance. The duplicate was taken to H.Q., per safe hand Mr. T. Aitchinson.

Your NA.189 refers. A separate report on the death of the native HERUPI, together with the reasons for late submission has already been forwarded.

Comments:-

- (a) It is noted that no written Patrol Instructions were issued to Patrol Officer Smith. In future the practice of issuing explicit Patrol Instructions will be strictly adhered to throughout the District.
- (b) It appears that Mr. Smith did not have all of the best trained and experienced Police in his detachment. The selection of Police was left to Mr. Smith.
- (c) There appears to have been a shortage of supplies in the Store at MENDI at the time the Patrol departed. As there was no urgent necessity for the Patrol to depart when it did this anomaly is difficult to comprehend. Any Patrol, least of all one proceeding into a restricted area should not leave without adequate supplies, or should it be placed in a position of having to forage for food.
- (d) The peculiar circumstances that prevailed left Mr. Smith no option but to secure food for his patrol and make appropriate payment when he could induce the owners to come into camp and talk to him.
- (e) The distance traversed by the carriers escorted by Police was no greater than from a camp situated from running water, e.g. approximately three to four hundred yards.

(f) The splitting of the party, was not due, in my opinion, to lack of disciplinary control by the patrol leader, but to ~~in~~experienced Police being selected in the first instance.

(g) Owing to the food situation and the fact that a drop did not eventuate necessitated the Patrol returning to MENDI. V?

It is considered necessary that compensation should be made to the deceased's (HEREPI) relatives. Twenty or twenty-five good quality kina shell should prove adequate as the value of M.O.P. in the area in question is high. It would be appreciated if special funds could be made available to effect this compensation at an early date.

The establishment of a Patrol Post in the area patrolled is scheduled for this year; possibly before June.

For your information, please.

.....*B.K. Leen*.....

B.K. Leen,  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1 - 184.

Sub-District Office,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

27th January, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

LATE SUBMISSION OF PATROL REPORT  
MENDI, No. 2 OF 1957/58.

Late submission of this patrol report,  
is regretted.

As you well know, during the past two months there has been a complete change of staff, and that just prior to the hand over of the District the Acting District Commissioner Mr. D. J. Clancy was absent from the station on tours of inspection.

With the completion of the hand-over before Christmas I have until recently been working with the new District Commissioner and Assistant District Officer to familiarize them with those parts of District Administration with which I was familiar. This has left little time for the completion of this patrol report which was started on December 4th, 1957, five days after my return from the follow-up patrol.

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH)  
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF: MENDI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS REPORT No. 2/57-58.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

GORDON SMITH, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED.

UPPER MENDI, LAI VALLEY, NEMBI VALLEY, WAGE?

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS:

H. HOAD, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Dr. L.E. MALCOM. D.M.O.

8TH TO 21ST OCTOBER:

NATIVES:

Reg. No. 1093	Sgt. Mjr.	DUBA
" "	6385	L/Cpl. CHINAU
" "	7914	Const. ANDARIPA
" "	6400	" WAINO
" "	9686	" KAMBIAH
" "	9511	" KARUWA
" "	9711	" KANIAL
" "	9708	" MALEVA

20TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER:

NATIVES:

Reg. No. 1093	Sgt. Mjr.	DUBA
" "	2142	L/Cpl. KENAVA
" "	6032	" DESLO
" "	7838	Const. KOMBOI
" "	7914	" ANDARIPA
" "	6400	" WAINO
" "	7384	" SURI
" "	8505	" AGAI
" "	9511	" KARUWA

INTERPRETERS: - Initial Patrol  
Follow-up

PUNI, KUMI.  
KEI, TOGAIO.

NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLIES:- Initial Patrol  
Follow-up

ANAMEL.  
OJALI.

AREA PATROLLED:

See Patrol Map; accompanying.

PATROL DIARY:

TUESDAY 8TH OCTOBER, 1957.

From MENDI to WANGIA by Motor Vehicle. Check on patrol stores. Several natives visited and a ground dispute was settled. The road to TULUM is still not complete and the natives were advised that more work should be done on this section. They decided to work on the road until it was linked with the TULUM Section. Overnight at WANGIA.

WEDNESDAY 9TH OCTOBER, 1957.

From WANGIA to TULUM, leaving WANGIA at 07.00 and arriving at TULUM 0500. The Wangia - Tulum road is approximately twenty minutes walk from being completed and the approach to the UMBUKI creek needs the supervision of a European to ensure that the resulting grade will be trafficable. The District Commissioner was advised of this by runner. Talks with the local natives re road works and moved on to PEMBI at 10.10. Quite an amount has been done on this section of road and the party moved over a well graded track to the road end just below ORIA Ceremonial ground. On to PEMBI where party arrived at 12.20. Heavy rain commenced so party remained overnight at PEMBI. Three escapees from MENDI gaol were returned from WAMBIPI a ceremonial ground on the road from WANGIA to TULUM.

THURSDAY 10TH OCTOBER, 1957.

From PEMBI to SOBA. Left the PEMBI Rest House at 06.50 and moved up a spur<sup>on</sup> well used native track to the private Ceremonial Ground at HMOM where the party arrived at 09.25. Left HMOM at 09.55 and moved up steadily to the summit of the LAI - MENDI divide which was reached at 10.15. Party left the lookout at 11.05 and moved down a very steep and rough track to the ceremonial ground at MENJA where we arrived at 11.50. Moved on down to the Ceremonial ground SOBA where camp established. Few natives at camp site on arrival but several came in later bringing food for the party. Ample supplies of Kaukau and one pig were purchased for the party. Discussions held with native leaders re the making of a road to link up with the TULUM - PEMBI section in the MENDI Valley and also for a Southerly link through PINJ and PUMI to the Lower MENDI. Natives request that a Policeman be made available to assist in the construction of the road. Overnight at SOBA.

FRIDAY 11th OCTOBER, 1957:

From SOBA to EMANDA. Left the camp site at SOBA at 06.55 and moved down to KALBORO bridge. All the party were across by 07.30 and we moved up to the dance ground HIAL arriving at 08.00. Thence over rough tracks generally north to the UILA dance ground. On to NOIL ground and thence to MANKEBOL now moving generally North Westwards. Party rested at Mankebol and at 10.50 party left for TIBIA. Natives fled on approach of patrol but several came up on being summoned. Thence to HALALA where several natives were awaiting the arrival of the patrol. Talks with the various natives and at 12.05 party moved on to EMANDA through swamp country. Natives from the groups of PENDIA and BIN visited the camp site and assisted carriers in the construction of camp. Party fully encamped by 16.00. Ample supplies of kaukau were purchased to feed the party. EMANDA is a spur almost crossing the OMP valley and commands a view of the whole of the valley. The dividing ridge between this valley and the LAI River can easily be seen. The natives of this group have some knowledge of the WABAG language and have trading relations with the WABAG people. Overnight at EMANDA.

SATURDAY 12th OCTOBER, 1957

From EMANDA to PELAPOI. Broke camp at 06.30 and moved generally N.N.W. to a small dance ground PENDIA arriving 07.15. Awaited remainder of party and then moved over a swamp area to the dance ground KENDOL. On through more swamp country to IBIILA where we arrived at 7.45. Then from the ridge down to a large swamp of approximately 10 square miles covered with sedge grass and wild cane. We skirted the swamp and finally reached the headwaters of the OMP Creek which we crossed twice then moved up a sharp spur to PELAPOI dance ground where we arrived at 10.05. The party rested here and at 11.00 we moved up the spur generally north along a good native track. A few local natives advised that the road led to a garden house. I considered it better to disregard this but later moved through a large garden to a well worn bush track. At 11.40 Sergeant Major DUBA called out for the party to stop after waiting a short while I moved back along the track leaving Constable ANDARIPA in charge of the party. DUBA reported that a large company of armed men were following the party. I then turned back along the original track and returned to PELAPOI dance ground. Villagers from MONUL ceremonial ground visited us after we had encamped, and were not at all interested either in helping my party or assisting us in any way. The camp site was thoroughly cleared and wild sugar cane surrounding the camp was cut for observation purposes. A little kaukau was purchased but this was hardly enough for the party. The natives from MONUL were asked to return tomorrow with food. The general native situation appeared poor and guards were doubled. The native houses close to the dance ground where we

encamped were devoid of household effects. There were no pigs or women to be seen, and the fighting fences were all newly repaired. During the evening and into the night, lights were seen above the camp and the local people told us to go away. Overnight at PELEPOI.

SUNDAY 13th OCTOBER, 1957.

Party remained at PELEPOI. The bulk of the party rested during the morning but guards were maintained. Local people showed no positive hostility towards us but armed natives were seen on the hills above the camp site. At 10.00 a small party under my command went towards an armed party and four local men were taken. The remainder of the local villagers fled. We returned to camp and a demonstration of rifle power was given to the four natives. One was returned to the war party and request for food was sent with him.

Water parties were sent out under escort, and the general position appears to be not too favourable. The local people appear to be too frightened to attack and are completely disinterested in bringing food to us. If no food soon will send out a foraging party. There is still no sign of women children or pigs. At 12.00 the foraging party was sent out under the command of Senior Constable WAIHO. About One O'clock shots were heard which indicated an attack on the foraging party. Self two police and an interpreter went out to investigate. The foraging party was met on the road and reported that a carrier had been shot in the left leg, with an arrow. On return to camp Constable KANIAL reported the killing of one native. He said that he had dodged one arrow and had then shot the native that was shooting at him. The rest of the party then fired warning shots over the heads of the attacking party and the party retired in order carrying the wounded carrier. Guards posted as of yesterday. Overnight at PELEPOI.

MONDAY 14th OCTOBER, 1957.

Remained encamped awaiting developments. Several natives arrived with women and children bringing food for the party. We asked them to accompany us to their village and broke camp at 9.00 moving on to PEIPEOIA where we arrived at 10.10. The body of the man who had been killed by Constable KANIAL the previous day was lying in state surrounded by mourners. The local people advised that they were quite prepared to cease all fighting and the man MALIP-KEBAC was appointed as a probationary village constable. He appears to be an important man of the SEWUBEI sub-tribe. After talking with the local people we left PEIPEOIA at 12.45 and moved on about 20 minutes to a hamlet called APEAL walking through quite intensive garden areas. It is difficult to reconcile the small

population at PELEPOI with the large garden areas and close settlement of this area.

Camp made at ANAL. Guards posted and local villagers brought in a little food. This was purchased. Talks with the local natives. Overnight at ANAL.

TUESDAY 15th OCTOBER, 1957.

Party left ANAL at 07.10 moving generally westwards through garden areas to MAL dance ground where we arrived at 8.00. From there to NEROP dance ground which overlooks a large swamp area and from whence can be seen the dividing mountains of the Wage Valley to the northwest down towards the edge of the swamp where we arrived at NINE O'clock. The party walked through swamp for a while and then moved up on to the kunai covered hills which constitute the southern boundary of the swamp. The name for the whole of this area is BI-AAK. We crossed the BI-AAK river twice and then moved up to OBIAGU dance ground. The native position here appears quite satisfactory though the local people are somewhat reserved. Talks with natives and then moved on generally westwards to OBIAUE where we encamped before the rain commenced at 12.30. Met several natives on OBIAUE dance ground who had just completed a Moga settlement with HOUKI speakers from the west (TARI). These people left with their kinas and pigs just prior to the arrival of the patrol. The local people were at first not very interested in the party. However, Constable ANDAPITA is a capable HOUKI speaker and the people soon came to accept us and suggested that we remain here. Guards were posted and native foods purchased. Overnight at OBIAUE.

WEDNESDAY 16th OCTOBER, 1957.

We left OBIAUE at 6.30 heading generally westwards towards the Wage River. The track followed a ridge parallel to the river, and the path was mainly through moss forest. At 9.40 we arrived at SEMAL dance ground where we waited for about half an hour to establish contact with the SEMAL people. The natives from LONE ceremonial ground well to the south of SEMAL elected to show us the way and led us over a little used bush track. It seems that the main track was hidden, however, we moved on through the moss forest and later found a well marked foot track which we followed to the open kunai hills of the Wage River. We then moved generally South Eastwards to Mongem which is a deserted dance ground. We called out for the local people and when they came up they told us to move to a more suitable site which was nearer the food supplies. We then moved on to LONE where we arrived at 14.00. Understand that the locals are at present engaged in a long term battle with the people on the opposite side of the Wage River. Adequate supplies of food were purchased though food is not over abundant due to the war.

This middle Wage area is definitely in need of consolidation by a patrol of several weeks duration. The sporadic patrols are completely inadequate to cope with the present situation. No positive action was taken to stop the fighting since lack of food supplies preclude the moving of a large party through an area when dependent on local produce. Guards posted. Overnight at LONK.

THURSDAY 17th OCTOBER, 1957.

We left LONK at 6.30 and moved generally southwards to TOMBRAN and then still moving in a southerly direction to PORINDA dance ground across the Mandin Creek and on to WABRA dance ground where we arrived at 8.15. On to HULIBA thence to WAGIAL, thence through several small ceremonial grounds to WEIA dance ground where we arrived at ONE O'clock. Camp was established and guards posted. Patrol was accompanied by warriors by LONK to HULIBA and the natives in the various ceremonial grounds appeared quite pleased to see the patrol. Several of them assisted with the cargo. Food purchased for the carriers. With food so short would appreciate a transceiver on a patrol such as this one to establish contact when necessary. The HOURI influence seems to peter out after SUGO ceremonial ground, and the Weia people are certainly MENDI speakers. Overnight at WEIA.

FRIDAY 18th OCTOBER, 1957:

Party left WEIA at 6.35 with several local natives as guides, moving steadily south to KINDA dance ground where we arrived at 7.00. Thence eastwards to the NEMBI River passing through several dance grounds to KOMIA where party arrived at TEN O'clock. KOMIA overlooks the NEMBI Valley and the airstrip site at NIPA can be easily seen. We heard that Mr. Corrigan's party was at NIPA so moved on generally southeastwards and arrived at NIPA at 12.10. We found the camp site rested and then moved on AREP where we arrived at 13.10. The local people advised that Mr. Corrigan's party had gone/AREP very early this morning and we will follow them tomorrow. The people here seem very pleased to see us and are quite interested in providing food for us. Mr. Hoed quite sick this afternoon together with several carriers. Overnight at AREP.

SATURDAY 19th OCTOBER, 1957.

Left AREP at 6.40 moving generally eastwards to EGENDA. Thence to MAISA and on to SUMBI where we arrived at 11.25 after walking over a very poor track, thence to SONDURA where we noticed a camp of Mr. Corrigan's party. Then moved northeast to the rest house at MAPKEBOL. The carriers several of whom are sick are finding the track very hard as also is Mr. Hoed.

We moved across the TAGIL Creek and onto WAPKEBOL, and the Rest House where we arrived at 14.10. Several carriers reported sick. Treatment was given and food purchased from the local natives. The leader of this parish, TOROUMI, is quite helpful and has made a good Rest House and police quarters with the assistance of local natives under the supervision of Constable AGAI. One Leper was sent to Mendi.

Will probably remain here tomorrow if Mr. Hoad does not improve. No guards posted. Overnight at WAPKEBOL.

SUNDAY 20th OCTOBER, 1957.

Decided to move on TUGUP calling at Mission stations along the route. Visited URAIP where the Methodist Overseas Mission have a school supervised by Thomas Tomal a Rabaul native. His medium is the vernacular. Discussed problems with Tomal and then moved on to TUBIA a Roman Catholic Mission Station supervised by Alex Kape. After discussion moved on to TUGUP where the Reverend David Mone of the Methodist Overseas Mission was stationed. We arrived at TUGUP at 13.20 after leaving WAPKEBOL, at TEN O'clock.

A settlement of repayment of bride price was arranged to the satisfaction to all parties concerned and we remained overnight at TUGUP.

MONDAY 21st OCTOBER, 1957.

Left TUGUP at 7 O'clock and moved on to PINJ. Had talk with the native teacher of the Roman Catholic School and then left PINJ at 12 noon for MENDI and arrived MENDI at 4 O'clock. Reported to the District Commissioner.

WEDNESDAY 20th NOVEMBER, 1957.

From Mendi to Tulum by Land Rover. Dr. Malcolm accompanying to conduct a health survey. Discussions with natives who were instructed to line for medical check the following morning. Several visitors from the Komia area for a land dispute. The ground for the dispute was that the clan PURIJI represented by Village Constable PAIA wished to purchase a small area of ground called KWOL-IAGE from the YAGORA clan represented by WAKITOL. No settlement could be made since information given was inadequate and the request had been made to officers and recorded in the land disputes Register which was at MENDI. Overnight at TULUM.

THURSDAY 21st NOVEMBER, 1957.

Remained at TULUH. Natives arrived late for medical check which completed this day. Self on investigation into an alleged indecently dealing with a dead human body. Overnight at TULUH.

FRIDAY 22nd NOVEMBER, 1957.

Continued investigation. Dr. Malcolm to HUM ceremonial ground. Intend to move to SOBA tomorrow.

SATURDAY 23rd NOVEMBER, 1957.

Left TULUH for SOBA at 7 O'clock and arrived walking over a good track through consistent heavy rain. Arrived SOBA 12 O'clock and made camp. Talks with local natives who were requested to arrange for the supply of timber for a rest house, and also to cut a road from SOBA north to PELBE and south to PINJ. It is possible that the Tari road can cross the river at SOBA and can follow the OMP Creek to the Wage River. Overnight at SOBA.

SUNDAY 24th NOVEMBER, 1957.

Left SOBA at 6.30 crossing the Lei River and over irregular country to the hamlet NOL. Rain imminent so made camp, at 8.30. Talked with the local natives and food purchased. Overnight at NOL.

MONDAY 25th NOVEMBER, 1957.

Party departed NOL at 6.30 for PELEPOI following the road previously used. Arrived at earlier camp site, at 11 O'clock so move on to KENDOL which is the boundary mark of the Mendi language group in the OMP Creek Valley. Made camp at KENDOL and questioned natives on the position at PELEPOI. The local people brought in food for sale and advised that all the PELEPOI people including women and children had returned to their homes. Guards posted. Overnight at KENDOL.

TUESDAY 26th NOVEMBER, 1957.

Broke camp at 7 O'clock and moved on to PELEPOI following track used on initial patrol. Arrived at PELEPOI at 9 O'clock. Established camp on the original camp site with the assistance of the local people. The provisionally appointed village constable met the party and requested a resumé of his powers and showed interest in the construction of a Rest House. After establishment



of a camp I commenced an investigation into the death of HEBEPI, and called a young woman named ESARO who was with HEBEPI when he was killed by Constable KANIAL. Constable KARUWA who was with me in the initial patrol made a statement which showed that the attack on the patrol had been bought about by the activities of the police and carriers. I learned that the woman ESARO had been raped and that several kinas had been stolen from HEBEPI before he was killed. Several other natives were questioned but were unwilling to say anything. Guards posted. Overnight at PELEPOI.

WEDNESDAY 27th NOVEMBER, 1957.

Party remained at PELEPOI and a drop site was prepared. A small contingent of Police and myself moved off to the site of the attack on the patrol and viewed the site of the killing of HEBEPI. The party then returned to PELEPOI and other natives were questioned all of whom disclaimed all knowledge of the killing save what they had been told after the event by ESARO. The woman ESARO went home at 12 noon and could not be found again until six O'clock at night. On her arrival she was further questioned about the killing. Guards posted. Overnight at PELEPOI.

THURSDAY 28th NOVEMBER, 1957.

After much difficulty <sup>in</sup> encouraging the witness ESARO to moved off with the party to SOBA, a compromise was reached and 10 of her relatives came with us. We left PELEPOI at 8 O'clock and followed our original track back to SOBA where we arrived at 16.00. The SOBA people have collected posts and rafters for the construction of the Rest House. Acting on information received from ESARO and other natives of PELEPOI the native TEP was arrested on a charge of stealing and the kina was recovered in TEP's house. Investigation was continued late into the night to establish the whereabouts of the other kinas which had allegedly been stolen. Overnight at SOBA.

FRIDAY 29th NOVEMBER, 1957.

Left SOBA at 8 O'clock after sending a letter to the District Commissioner asking for transport to Mendi at 12 noon today. Party arrived TULUM at One O'clock and waited for the vehicle. Poisoned leg prevented further walking, so remained at TULUM overnight.

SATURDAY 30th NOVEMBER, 1957.

From TULUM to MENDI by Land Rover. End of patrol diary.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

R E P O R T:

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

(a) INITIAL PATROL

1. Exploration.
2. To establish the whereabouts of the main centres of population, with a view to later establishment of Patrol Posts in the area patrolled.
3. To find a possible route for the road link between MENDI and TARI.
4. Routine Administration in the Upper Mendi Valley and all of the settlements visited in the de-restricted area of the Lai Valley.

(b) FOLLOW-UP PATROL

1. To further Administration influence in the OMP Valley.
2. To investigate the death of the native HEPEPI.
3. To re-establish goodwill in the PELEPOI area.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol<sup>was</sup> of an exploratory nature to establish the population centres of this section of the Sub-District with a view to later establishment of a Patrol Post or Patrol Posts within the area patrolled and further to re-establish contact initially made five years ago.

The initial contact made with the people of the PELEPOI area was poor, but the follow-up patrol was greeted quite amicably and the hostility shown initially was absent.

The movement through the WASE Valley was completely without incident although the natives of the area appear initially to resent the passage of a patrol. As the patrol moved down river the situation improved. More patrolling is required for this section.

In the Lai River Valley where the people have had considerably more contact than in the outlying areas of the Sub-District the native situation is quite satisfactory. The people are interested in the making of a vehicular road link between the Lai Valley and District Headquarters at MENDI.

INTRODUCTION: (contd.)

This road link will be the start of a road to the TARI Sub-District and also will eventually join up with the roads in the WASAG Sub-District which are reported to be in the process of construction in the headwaters of both the Lai and the Wage Rivers.

The topography of the area patrolled is composed mainly of KUMAI and wooded country broken by the river systems. The divides between the rivers are in the main composed of lime stone, which average 8000' A.S.L. and present reasonably difficult walking conditions. The native tracks are well used, but of course not graded.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

For convenience of reporting this section is arranged in the order of the patrol, that is the Upper Mendi Valley, the de-restricted area of the LAI Valley, the restricted areas of the OMP Creek, the Middle WAGE, the Upper NEMBI and the LAI River.

THE UPPER MENDI VALLEY:

The Patrol commenced at WANGAI where a land dispute was settled to the satisfaction of all parties. It concerned an area of ground called MISERA and the several parties to the dispute were :-

PUGUMA/PUBURUK	of	TANGIE	(SEM P Sub-Glan)
IBEP/OGO	"	"	"
UAP/EPI	"	WHAGIA	UNK
MOL/SASI	"	"	"

The natives following a long and involved discussion decided that the ground in question is to be divided between the UNK Sub-Glan and the TIE-SEMPKAP Sub-Glan. They established that the ground is definitely owned by PUGUMA/PUBURUK and that it was originally swamp land cleared by the brother of MOL, a native named SONIA who also dug a race which converted the swamp into good garden land. The natives also agreed that usufructory rights to a part of the land were to be held by UAP and MOL and said that, if the land was purchased at a later date then, the owner of the ground, PUGUMA, should receive all of the payment for the land and in return would re-imburse UAP and MOL for the reclamation of the swamp.

The other settlements in the MENDI valley which were visited had several domestic problems to discuss and these were dealt with by arbitration. The TULUM people had little to discuss and they together with the PEMBI people were more interested in the proposed payment of the patrol to the WAGE.

THE UPPER MENDI VALLEY: (contd.)

Natives from the KUMIA area about ten miles away were very keen to settle a ground dispute which had already been heard by other officers. As the pertinent details were not held by the patrol the matter was not finalised.

THE DE-RESTRICTED AREA OF THE LAI VALLEY:

Natives of the SOBA area were absent from their homes on the arrival of the patrol but arrived later in the afternoon. They show great interest in the construction of a road link between MENDI and the Lai Valley, and were also interested in the construction of a Rest House. Several natives wished to accompany the patrol from this group and they were allowed to move with us.

No complaints were brought for settlement. This is understandable since they have had very little contact in the past and still prefer to settle their differences among the selves.

On the return from the follow-up patrol the timber for the rest house was all ready and it is understood that the house has now been completed.

The people of the PINJ dunes ground were interested to see the party, and a protracted stay in that area would be most beneficial to them. They had no complaints save ground problems which always arise following the cessation of fighting. These matters will be cleared up by the census patrol which is scheduled to be made in the first half of this current year.

It is of interest that the people of FULUM in the MENDI Valley and those of the SOBA area in the LAI are, in many instances, members of the same clan and Seasonal variations in <sup>plant</sup> growth are thus to a large degree overcome.

THE RESTRICTED AREA OF THE LAI INCLUDING THE OMP CREEK:

The people of the lower section of the OMP creek are related to the SOBA natives and there is considerable intercourse with the PIMBI, PINGIP and KUM people of the MENDI Valley. These people were quite pleased to see the patrol and all of fighting fences were in a state of disrepair indicating that at least for the present the area is settled. This section has already been recommended for de-restriction.

Towards the headwaters of the OMP Creek the influence of both the LAI linguistic area and the WABAG people is seen. This is indicated by the change in body covering and also by the change in hair styling.

THE RESTRICTED AREA OF THE LAI INCLUDING THE OLD CREEK. (contd.)

The boundary of the true MENDI speakers appears to be at KENDOL. The interpreters taken on the original patrol were both MENDI speakers and had considerable difficulty in understanding the strange MENDI dialect spoken by the people of the PELEPOI area. This difficulty was overcome by the inclusion of a TARI speaker who also understands the MENDI language and that of the WABAG people in the follow-up patrol.

Natives of this area had little in the way of Court letters, to discuss but showed great interest in all the appointments of the patrol. They were all very hospitable.

THE PELEPOI AREA AND THE WAGE LAI (RESTRICTED).

The reception of the patrol at PELEPOI initially was poor. Natives of the area were seen but few were contacted. No women children or pigs were sighted and all of the fighting fences were newly repaired. The natives were disinterested in assisting the party and requests for native food supplies were met with the complete denial of the presence of native food in the area. It has in the past been the practice to carry only a minimum of food for a patrol since trading is a very satisfactory way of meeting the people, and talking to them. The activities of the police at PELEPOI have already been covered in the Appendix 'A' and in a separate Memorandum. The position was clarified to a degree on the follow-up patrol and the natives appeared quite friendly and hospitable. There is adequate food in the area. Good relations were established and a probationary Village Constable was appointed. This native accompanied the patrol on return to MENDI and awaited the Colonial inquiry into the death of HREPI who was killed by the Police Constable KANIAL.

The people west of PELEPOI appeared quite interested in the patrol, and were of considerable assistance to the party.

THE WAGE RIVER (RESTRICTED).

Natives of this area were in the main not interested in the party. They asked where we had come from and implied that we should remain there. This state of affairs will be remedied only when a Patrol Post is opened either in the WAGE valley or in the headwaters of the NEZBI valley. The labour potential of this area is substantial and at the present time many natives are engaged in fighting with their opposite numbers on the other side of the WAGE valley. In the course of the two days walk down the WAGE valley several hundred armed natives were seen. No attempt was made to stop the fighting as at the time there was no knowledge of when a patrol of long duration would be moving into that area. This patrol should then be followed by the immediate establishment of a patrol post either in the NEZBI Valley or the WAGE.

THE NEEBI VALLEY (RESTRICTED).

The Northern end of the NEEBI valley is still in a state of unrest. The patrol met with no hostility and the natives appeared quite pleased to see the party. Natives of AREP advised that they were considered by those on the other side of the NEEBI River to have caused the death by sorcery of an important leader, but at the time of the patrol no action was being taken by either parties.

POPULATION:

No head count was taken. The indication of population from a head count where in many cases so little interest was shown and so few natives seen does not allow for a near estimate of the population to be made. Account was taken of the garden areas, but this by itself does not give an appreciation of the population. The garden areas were related to the houses seen, the state of the main tracks and the number of dance grounds visited and sighted. This information was related to the preliminary head count taken last year which indicates that Upper Mendi Valley has a population of over 6,000 as opposed to 2,000 estimated originally.

That part of the WAGE valley patrolled appears to be the most heavily populated of the three River systems visited. Inter-village tracks and large Sub-Clan houses on the numerous dance grounds visited indicate a population of some 12,000.

The headwaters of the NEEBI Valley around NIPA is well populated and the estimate for the population there is 2,000.

The OMP Creek is also populated and although of a small area is estimated to contain 2,000 people.

The number of people along the patrol route from PELEPOI to the WAGE River is estimated at 2,000.

A census of the de-restricted section the LAI River will be conducted within the next four months and current assessment of the population from BINJ to SOBA is 3,000. This may be an over-estimate since natives from the Upper Mendi Valley as stated before have garden areas in the LAI Valley, and their economic structure is bound up with that of the LAI River people.

PATROL POSTS:

The population of the Middle WAGE and the Upper NEEBI Valley can well be controlled from Patrol Post established at NIPA in the NEEBI Valley. Access to the WAGE is a simple matter and there would be no difficulty in the making of a vehicular road to open up the area.

PATROL POSTS. (contd.)

With the peaceful settlement of the native situation in the NIPA area and the establishment of control from the Upper NEKBI to the WAGE River, consideration may then be given to the establishment of a Patrol Post at MAGARIMA on the right bank of the WAGE.

Both NIPA and MAGARIMA have been inspected by earlier patrols with a view to the establishment of air-strips and recommendations have been forwarded. At present the air-strip site at NIPA needs very little constructional work before it could be utilized as an emergency strip for light aircraft. A Patrol Post at NIPA would be adequately supplied with water from the NEKBI River and there appears to be a sizable amount of land not currently being used by local natives between the air-strip site and the dance ground of ARRP.

No other potential air-strip sites were seen by the patrol. All other areas of vacant land were swamp. That is the BI-AAK west of PELEPOI and the headwaters of the OMP Creek just south of PELEPOI, while the left bank of the WAGE River is mainly undulating country cut by the many feeder streams of the Wage.

I N C I D E N T S:

A report of the killing at PELEPOI has already been given in my 3C/1 of the 26/1/58 and the Appendix 'A' of this report. An inquiry into the killing made on the day of the incident did not reveal that there was in fact any cause to assume that the attack was provoked. As stated in the patrol diary many natives of the PELEPOI area were seen on the day following the incident and on that occasion were given the opportunity to talk on anything in which they were interested. They did not mention rape but did say that they had lost a number of M.O.P. shell. The carriers and police were asked about this and they disclaimed all knowledge of it. Sgt. Major DUBA was instructed to search them and the search revealed no shell.

The follow-up patrol was met by friendly people and the matter was fully investigated. Native Relations improved and the people were more than helpful.

The question of compensation for the killing was not discussed with the local people, but I consider that the matter of compensation should be considered. The value of M.O.P. Shell in this area is high and would be acceptable, in accordance with native custom, as adequate compensation.

EDUCATION:

In the re-restricted area of the Lai Valley four Mission Stations are established. They are:-

1. OMEP a Methodist Mission station under the immediate direction of the native teacher THOMAS TOMAL. The school run by the mission has 47 children on roll including nine girls. Average attendance is from five to fifteen. The medium of instruction is the vernacular.
2. TUMIA a Roman Catholic Mission station under the immediate supervision of ALEX KAPE. The school has 24 children on roll including 9 girls. The average attendance is from 3 to seven each day. The medium of instruction is English but the native ALEX is himself not a good ENGLISH speaker.
3. TUGUP a Mission station controlled by Rev. D. MOSE a Tongan Methodist Minister. The enrolment for the school attached to the Mission Station is 226, of whom 34 boys and 24 girls attend reasonably well. The average daily attendance is eighteen. The medium of instruction is the Mendi language. Rev. Mose advises that he will be starting English with eighteen pupils about the middle of the new year.
4. PINJ a Roman Catholic Mission Station and school under the immediate supervision of the native teacher ROSEPH MAMO. The medium of instruction is English.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD:

Food supplies in all of the area patrolled appeared adequate. However in those areas of the WAGE River still engaged in fighting there is shortage though certainly not of major proportions.

The staple diet of these people is sweet-potato which is supplemented in the middle WAGE and the NEMBI Rivers by taro. Banana, sugar green foods, beans and Pandanus nuts are also grown in fair quantities.

It would be of considerable benefit to the Agricultural Department in my estimation if an Agricultural Extension Officer could accompany the next patrol to the NEMBI and the WAGE areas to obtain an appreciation of the country with a view to the development of economic crops at some future date. These areas to the layman appear quite suitable for economic development in agriculture.

HEALTH:

This patrol was accompanied by a European Medical Officer



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HEALTH: (contd.)

for two days of the follow-up patrol when the Medical Officer, Dr. I.A. Malcolm conducted a medical check of the TULUM and HUI people.

The people seen were in general of good physique and appeared to be in good health. Several natives were seen who seemed to have Hansen's disease. They were told that the European Doctor at MENDI could help them if they went there to see him.

Treatments were given by the Native Medical Orderly ANAMEL to carriers and local people who were seen with small sores.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

On this patrol it was established that a suitable road connection could be made with TARI from MENDI, north of that surveyed by Mr. N. Grant, Patrol Officer and Fr. Michelled of the Capuchin Mission. A vehiculable road has already been constructed from MENDI to TULUM, and the road will eventually connect up with SOBA. Work has already commenced on this section. It is intended that the road will cross the LAI Valley at SOBA and will then follow the OMP Creek up-stream to PELEPOI. This road should present no serious engineering difficulties save the LAI and WAGE crossings and there is ample labour for the project.

From PELEPOI it is an easy task to bring the road to the WAGE River. The crossing near MAGAREMA was not visited but from reports will necessitate major bridge work.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent that the native situation in the WAGE River valley is most unsatisfactory. This situation can only be improved by patrols of long duration, or by the establishment of patrol posts. The sporadic patrols to which the area has been subjected in the past are of no great value, but do to a degree show that the administration is interested in the welfare of the newly contacted people.

With this in mind I consider that it is most essential for the two Departments most closely concerned in welfare and development namely Health and Agriculture to accompany the next patrol into the WAGE region.

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH)  
Patrol Officer.

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Out	
M	F

30-18-88.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

As

# PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands. Report No. MENDI. 4 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by GORDON SMITH, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KARINT and UNDIRI Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 Police, Interpreter 1, N. M. O. 1.

Duration—From 17./3./1958 to 10./4/1958

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1956

Medical 9/1957

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol (1) Census (2) Rountine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

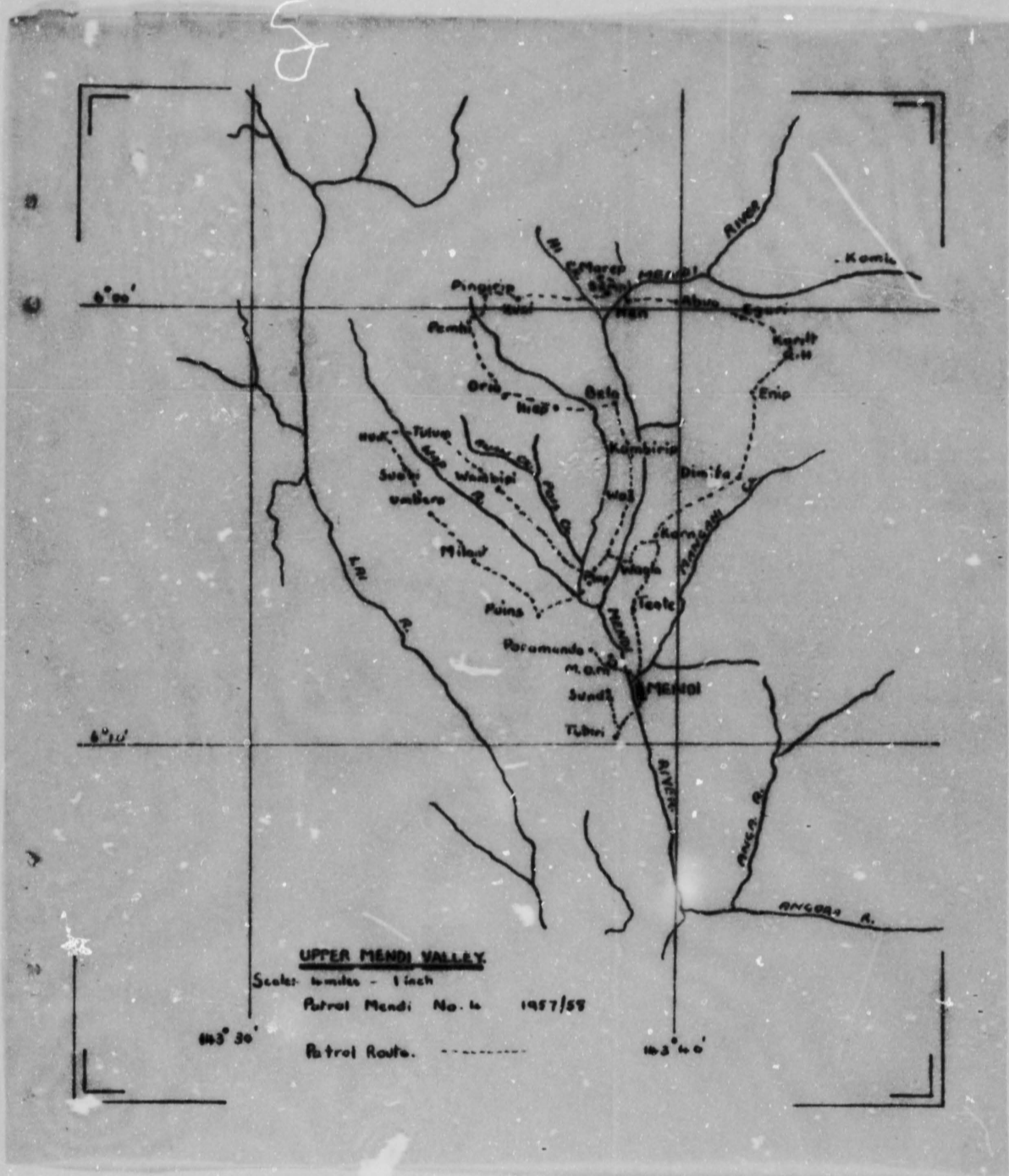
.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: LANDS.

MINUTE

18  
NA. 30-14-88

File No.....

Govt. Print.—375/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1957/1958: MENDI.

Your attention is invited to the remarks under the heading: "Land Availability" and the thoughts contained under the heading: "Agriculture and Stock".

Notes.

e. 47.

J.K. McCarthy  
J.K.M.  
J.C.M.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
A/Director.  
3/7/58.

30-18-88

3rd July, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
MENDI

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1957/1958:

The census appears to have been most satisfactorily compiled. I am particularly gratified to note the interest taken in population pressures and to see that the Patrol Officer makes a proper appreciation of the land availability for subsistence gardening.

The notes on the establishment of an airstrip are of interest but it appears that to excise an area of land from the group suggested, might cause embarrassment to the people.

I note that you are taking action with the Department of Forests concerning timber resources.

Progress in road work is noted with satisfaction.

No doubt Mr. Ryan, anthropologist, will be of assistance to you in his investigations of this area.

A most informative Patrol Report.

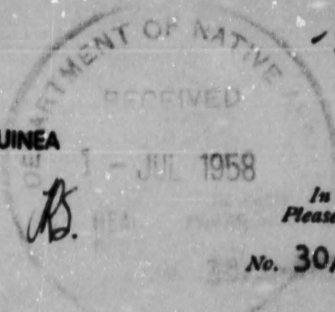
*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
Director.

*H. W. West*  
H. W. WEST  
Acting District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HWW:DJL.



30-18-58.

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1-1052

District Headquarters,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

26th. June, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

MENDI PATROL REPORT No. 4 1957/58.

The above report, together with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Mendi Sub-District are forwarded.

The two month's delay in compiling the report is unfortunate, but I have had to direct Mr. Smith to more pressing duties. Fortunately the staff position at Mendi has improved considerably with the employment of a female assistant and the posting of a Work's clerk, and a native storeman. Field Officers will now be able to devote more of their time to their legitimate duties.

The Assistant District Officer has adequately covered the various points raised in the report. All Field Staff have been instructed that they must give high priority to census work and this is the first worthwhile result from the area controlled from Mendi.

I have spoken to Mr. McAdam and Mr. Cavanagh of the Forestry Department, about the desirability of a Forestry Officer carrying out a survey in the District, and have been informed that staff is not available at present. However, I am again writing to the Director of Forestry, and requesting that an Officer be made available for three weeks, to carry out surveys of millable timber in the near vicinity to Mendi, Tari and Erave, where sawmilling operations are being extended.

H. W. WEST  
Acting District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HW:DJL.

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1-1052

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H. W. WEST  
Acting District Commissioner.

  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 31-321

Sub-District Office,

MENDI. S. H. D.

12th. June, 1958.

The District Commissioner/District Officer,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report No.4. Mendi - 1957-58.  
Mr. Gordon Smith, P. O.

Please find attached, in triplicate, the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Gordon Smith, Patrol Officer.

For your information the following comments are made.

1. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The main object of this patrol was to ascertain the census of the 20 villages visited as part of the Sub-District programme to accurately assess the total population of the Sub-District before the end of the calendar year.

The total number censused (5,681) now brings the total censused population of the Sub-District to 8,315.

Census of the UNDIDI Division will be effected within the next six weeks.

2. EDUCATION:

I have discussed with the Area Education Officer, Mr. J. B. Madden, the desirability of commencing a school adjacent to the Bela Dance ground. Such a school would be of the rural bias type and covering an area of approximately 10 to 12 acres.

The school envisaged would serve the children from the villages of Bela and Hieio-Elam, i.e., a total of 112 students.

Arrangements are in hand to re-visit the area for the purpose of explaining to the people the benefits that such a school would bring to their children, and to enquire re availability of land.

It is proposed to open the school for the beginning of the 1959 academic year.



3. LAND AVAILABILITY RE AIRSTRIP SITE:

Prima facie a site for a proposed airstrip is situated some 4 miles South of Bela Village, this site would be approximately some 200 acres. It is at present under rather extensive garden cultivation; however, possible re-settlement could be effected in an area 6 miles to the South-East of Bela which is suitable for cultivation and is not occupied.

4. TIMBER:

It would be appreciated if at least one Forestry Officer could be made available to conduct a survey to ascertain suitable timber resources, but I would increase the 10 mile recommendation to 25 miles, owing to extension of roads and the fact that 3 Fergusons and trailers are now operating from this Station.

5. AGRICULTURAL:

The District Agricultural Officer has been absent from Mendi for over 2 months. On his return the various matters mentioned under this heading will be discussed with him.

Although the patrol was of a routine nature, Mr. Smith is to be commended on his constructive comments.

.....  
B. K. Leen  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2-17-58

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 31-321

Sub-District Office,

MENDI. S. H. D.

12th. June, 1958.

The District Commissioner/District Officer,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report No. 4, Kandi - 1957-58.  
Mr. Gordon Smith, P. O.

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GORDON SMITH, Patrol Officer.

5. AGRICULTURE:

KARIM and MERIDI Cynops Divisions.

The District Agricultural Officer has been absent from Hundi for over 2 months. On his return the various matters mentioned under this heading will be discussed with him.

Although the patrol was of a routine nature, Mr. Smith is to be commended on his constructive comments.

CARRIERS: From Hundi

.....  
K. X. Loan  
Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED:  
BOUNDARIES OF AREA:

DETAILED REPORT:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This was the first official census of the people at the Bela Station area. The Census Districts are the KARIM and MERIDI which extend to the mouth of the BELA River with the LAI River. The KARIM Census Division to the East of the KARIM will be completed as soon as possible. This will complete the census of the people between the LAI-MERIDI divide and the BELA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,  
MENDI,  
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 1957/58

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: THE KARINT AND  
UNDIDI CENSUS DIVISIONS

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : GORDON SMITH, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: KARINT and UNDIDI Census Divisions.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Reg. No. 3084 L/Cpl. TERINA.  
" " 6032 " DIULO  
" " 6509 Const. DAMAUA

INTERPRETER: KEI-KOMIABU.

N. M. O. Prob. KOBEGE/IAGIL.

CARRIERS: from Parish to Parish.

AREA PATROLLED: Please refer Patrol Map accompanying.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census of the Census Divisions of the UPPER MENDI VALLEY. Comprising the KARINT C/D and the UNDIDI.  
Routine Native Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL: Day trips from the 12th. March to 14th. March, 1958. Patrol from 18th. March to the 29th. March, and from 31st. March to the 3rd. April. Day trips on the 9th. and 10th. April, 1958.

INTRODUCTION:

This was the first official Census of the people at the Upper Mendi River System. The Census Divisions are the KARINT and the UNDIDI which extend to the junction of the MENDI River with the LAI River. The THAP Census Division to the West of the KARINT will be censused as soon as practicable. This will complete the census of the people between the LAI-MENDI Divide and MT. GILUWE.

PATROL DIARY.

12/3/58 :

To TUBIRI ceremonial ground for initial census at 09.00. Several absentees, but names recorded. Census incomplete at 16.00 owing to heavy rain. Health appears satisfactory, however three advanced sores to the Native Hospital MENDI.

Return to MENDI forty minutes walk.

13/3/58 :

Returned to TUBIRI and completed the census. Absentees of yesterday sighted. SUNDA parish censused at TUBIRI. A good attendance.

Return to MENDI.

14/3/58 :

To SEBISUNDA (KORUNDA) for initial census. Several absentees at HAGEN.

Return to MENDI.

18/3/58 :

From MENDI to KARILT Via DIMIFA. Discussions with L/Cpl. CHINAU in charge of the logging camp.

Arrived KARILT at 14.30. Village Constable to the Rest House. No complaints.

The vehicular road, part of the MENDI-HAGEN road is in generally poor condition. More maintenance of this road is required and the Village Constable was instructed to this end.

Overnight at KARILT.

19/3/58 :

From KARILT TO MAREP. Left KARILT Rest House at 08.00 for TEMERA. Party arrived at 09.10 thence to EGARI arriving at 09.30. Visited EGARI Aid Post controlled by the APO NENE of EGARI. Few patients sighted. Also visited the Capuchin Mission school which is supervised by the native teacher, SARE/VANGU-U of KAIRUKU. The total number of students on roll is 37. Patrol moved on to TUNJA at 10.30 and thence on to ABUA arriving at 11.45. Heard a complaint concerning the return of Bride price. Left ABUA at 12.05 passing through ANDARA, NENE and thence to MAREP where patrol arrived at 14.00.

Camp established in Rest House. Heavy rain precluded commencement of census.

Tracks were in generally poor condition.

Overnight at MAREP.

20/3/58 :

Commenced census of MAREP Parish. Many absentees in the WABAG Sub-District, but their names were recorded. Census completed at 13.00 and there were no complaints. Patrol moved on to SEMP Rest House, which is eight minutes walk from MAREP. Census commenced but incomplete by 17.00. Discussions with natives.

Visited the Methodist Mission station and discussed the future activities of the Mission in this area. A school will be established in the near future. The Mission representative is TOMAS/TOMAR a native of New Britain District.

Overnight at SEMP.

21/3/58 :

Census of SEMP Parish completed and, after further discussions with the natives, patrol moved on to KUSI and thence to PINGIRIP Rest House arriving at 14.00 after approximately 2½ hours walk. Heavy rain. Census not commenced but all natives present advised to return the following day. This includes those from INGIL, PINGIRIP and KUSI. These are all one clan, KUBERUP.

Overnight at PINGIRIP.

22/3/58 :

Census of PINGIRIP and KUBERUP. No complaints. Moved on to PEMBI late afternoon and arrived there after walking for approximately 1½ hours. Heavy rain for the last half hour. PEMBI natives although assembled are to line again for census tomorrow. Discussions held with the leaders of the community especially concerning road development in this area.

Overnight at PEMBI.

23/3/58 :

Census of PEMBI parish. A good attendance. Corporal DAUN to Rest House to report on road works from TULUM to ORIA. Will inspect tomorrow.

Census compilations and vital statistics.

Overnight at PEMBI.

24/3/58 :

From PEMBI to ORIA Rest House. Approximately one hour's walk. Natives assembled for census on arrival. Census of ORIA and PASURIM lines. Compilation of vital statistics.

Overnight at ORIA.

25/3/58 :

From ORIA to HIEP approximately three-quarters of an hours walk. There is no Rest House at HIEP so camp established and census of HIEP-ELAM people commenced.

Overnight at HIEP.

26/3/58 :

From HIEP to BELA, approximately 40 minutes walk over a very poor track. BELA and MULIM censused here.

Overnight at BELA. No Rest House.

27/3/58 :

From BELA to TUGERE. Half an hour's walk, passing through UMBERA, TAKSENA and KAMBIRIP ceremonial grounds en route. Track muddy though fair. Census of the KAMBIRIP line at TUGERE.

Overnight at TUGERE.

28/3/58 :

Census of WAS at TUGERE. Visited the Methodist Mission school supervised by BURLEY-SIBILA assisted by his wife.

Overnight at TUGERE.

29/3/58 :

Census of the ALAMANDA-IMILA Parish at TUGERE.  
Patrol gear under L/Cpl. FERINA to MAP Parish. Patrol Officer  
to MENDI.

30/3/58 :

From MENDI to MAP. Census of MAP and SUABI Parishes.  
Two courts for Native Matters. Adultery and Assault.

Census compilation. Overnight at MAP.

1/4/58 :

From MAP to PUINS a steep climb of one hour's  
duration. Census of the PUINS-MEGIA-PA parish conducted.

Overnight in camp at PUINS.

2/4/58 :

From PUINS to UMBERA Rest House. Census of MILANT,  
SUABI and UMBERA groups conducted. Mr. Sinclair A. D. O. KOROBA  
visited from HUM. Track from PUINS to UMBERA rough and walking  
time 1½ hours.

Returned to HUM with Mr. Sinclair. Census of  
HUM conducted.

Overnight at HUM.

3/4/58 :

Mr. Sinclair to MENDI. Self to TULUM for census  
taking. Discussions with Natives. Return to MENDI for Easter  
period.

9/4/58 :

From MENDI to WAMBIPI for census and return to MENDI.

10/4/58 :

From MENDI to PORAMANDA for census of the PORAMANDA-  
ALAMANDA parish. Return to MENDI.

END OF PATROL DIARY

CENSUS AND STATISTICS :

A census of the KARINT and the UNDIDI Census Divisions has been conducted. The Division known as the UNDIDI has not been completed and those villages of this Division to the South of the Station will be censused as soon as is practicable. Village Population Registers for the areas censused are forwarded in quadruplicate. One for the Sub-District Records. One for the District Records and two for onforwarding to the Director of Native Affairs.

Of the names recorded in the village books most of the natives have been sighted. However, several natives were absent from their home parishes, either engaged on protracted trading journeys or establishing gardens in their other agricultural areas. Natives of the SEMP-MAREP and PINGIRIP areas are semi-nomadic and have garden arcs both within the MENDI Sub-District and also in the WAGAB Sub-District at ANDEP.

At the time of the census, few natives are recorded as being absent from their parishes at work. The total recorded is 43 being just over 2.59% of the total adult male labour potential of the two Divisions. The number at present working outside the District is approximately 1.0% of the total available male labour potential or approximately 4.1% of the adult male population which could well be spared from the Divisions without any interference in the native domestic economy.

It would appear from the perusal of these figures that for the stimulation of development and the establishment of a reasonable money economy within the group, that a considerable increase in the strength of the migratory labour force is indicated. However, it cannot be increased to the position where there is insufficient labour for the development of roads and bridges within the Census Divisions.

During the month of September, 1956 an initial head count of the KARINT Area was made and the figures of this patrol show a migratory increase of 8% which includes new names.



The vital statistics concerning births and deaths give an indication of the natural increase of the population but these figures are for a period of well over one year, during which time considerably more deaths may have occurred in the 0-1 year group than have in fact been recorded. Further, since the original population count was inaccurate to 8% and the present figures may be 5% less than the true population, the number of deaths recorded, although being factual from the village books on hand, may not be an accurate record of the mortality for the period under review.

With regard to the UNDIDI Census Division, this census is only partially complete and there is no record of an earlier head count. No vital statistics are available for the past two years.

Although it is desirable to take a further census within the next six months of the two groups already recorded to establish the routine of census taking among the divisions and to gain information on vital statistics, I do not consider that this will be possible without a reasonable increase in staff, owing to the commitments for the initial census of the other de-restricted areas of the Sub-District.

LAND AVAILABILITY :

The total area of land available for the people of the KARINT and UNDIDI Divisions is 33 square miles approximately, and the censused population is 6,676. Of the available land, approximately 20% is forested and at the present time not used as garden land. Approximately 30% of all available land is unsuitable for gardens, representing a population density of approximately 1 to 2 acres.

2112  
acres  
or 3 acres  
per head  
of pop.

I do not think that in the interests of the two Divisions, land should be alienated save for small areas for Mission leases and special leases adjacent to the Missions. The possibility of the alienation of approximately two hundred acres to the West of the WAS and KAMRIP groups will be investigated as soon as practicable. Superficial observation indicates that the land is used extensively as garden sites and the census reveals a population of approximately 1,000 living on and around the area, thought to be suitable for the establishment of a better air-strip, than the one at present in use at this headquarters.

Agree

Considering the natural increase in population over the past eighteen months, and the present land usage method, land for garden areas is available. However, with the increasing availability of health services and especially the importance attached to the infant and maternal welfare assistance, it is apparent that a substantial change in land usage must take place.

2

I consider that active steps must be taken by the Department of Agriculture to ascertain the potential of the land available for cash cropping (a) find out the type of crops which may be grown on a cash cropping basis and (c) actively interest the natives in the production of highly priced crops. If such can be grown in the KARINT Division. If a considerable change in the birth mortality ratio does take place which results in a substantial increase in population level, then the land available at the present time for garden areas may become

40  
2.2 from  
5. 1940's  
L. 4/7

Inadequate to supply the population with the necessities for a subsistence diet. The insistance must then be on (1) an improvement in current land use age methods (2) immediate establishment of some type of cash cropping.

Q. 44.

TIMBER STANDS :

The parishes of the Upper MENDI River are for the greater part set in stands of virgin forest which comprise both pine and also hard woods similar to those being cut at DIMIFA logging camp. One useful stand is located to the North West of HUM Ceremonial Ground, and although not at the present time linked by road with TULUM, the construction of a vehicular road would not present too much difficulty. The distance in road miles from the MENDI Station would be approximately fifteen miles.

Timber was at one time cut by local natives under the supervision of an imported CHIMBU pitsawyer with the idea of establishing an industry. Very little timber was cut and at the present time activity has come to a standstill.

At the foot of Mount HADDON the timber stand is substantial but it is inaccessible. This situation will be remedied when the road eventually reaches PINGIRIP, and turns East to link up with the KOMIA-HAGEN road.

There are substantial stands of timber to the West of the UWDIDI people. Part of this stand is at present being used by the Methodist Mission and is being pit-sawn by the natives of the PORAMANDA and WLAMANDA group, for use by the Methodist Overseas Mission. A comprehensive appreciation of the available resources of timber and accessibility will take a considerable amount of time and I would recommend that the Department of Forests be approached with a view to sending a Forestry Survey team to ascertain the timber resources available within a ten mile radius of the station.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES :

To date the UNDIDI Division is not responsible for the building or the maintenance of roads within their area. However, they have in the past been used on the road between TENTE and this Station, mainly on maintenance. At the present time I can see no reasonable cause for further road works to be undertaken on ground owned by the UNDIDI, however consideration must be given (at some future date) to the construction of a road on the left bank of the MENDI to link up the Methodist Mission with the Station.

The KARINT people have already constructed a road, complete with bridges to PASURIM, and the road will eventually reach the LAI River moving through ORIA, FINGIRIP and thence to SOBA in the LAI. Further roads will be constructed to link up all of the main ceremonial grounds with a view to later development in cash cropping, for these people.

The greater part of the area is without gravel, except what is available in the many feeder streams of the Upper Mendi River. The present road surfaces are of clay and are not all weather. In several places considerable re-location is required to eliminate the bad sections of grading. This will be done as soon as time is available.

Native tracks and bridle paths are mainly in a poor state of repair. Little or no work has been done, but this is understandable, since the greater part of the available labour force has, in the past been directed to the construction of the main vehicular roads rather than the maintenance of village tracks.

It is anticipated that work on the village tracks will commence in the near future and the insistence will be, initially, on the establishment of motor cycle tracks of a good grade. These will eventually be widened and relocated where necessary, to provide vehicular roads. The tracks are at present muddy and of a poor grade.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE :

The general standard of health throughout the area visited appears quite good. Several natives living in the limestone region at the head of the Mendi are suffering from Hansen's Disease. Many of these have been sent to hospital and three further suspects were forwarded on the occasion of this patrol. There is no HANSENIDE colony at MENDI although several natives, seven in all are at present being treated at the MENDI hospital. Four as in patients and three as out patients. The other cases of HANSEN'S disease are either sent to TARI or TOGOBA in the Western Highlands District. Of themselves the natives appear to have no fear of the disease, but appreciate that in the long run it will cause severe injury and death to the afflicted person. Natives undergoing treatment consistently run away from the hospitals at both TOGOBA and MENDI. These are normally returned to the hospital when located.

Several small sores were seen and most of them were treated in the field. Some other cases were sent to the hospital, mainly advanced sores and conjunctivitis.

Natives were advised of the responsibility they had to both themselves and to their children with regard to the seeking of Medical aid where such was available and special mention was made of their responsibility to their children and wards if and when they became very sick.

There is only one Aid Post in the area. This is at TULUM and is staffed by the Native ANAMEL. He appears to be working quite efficiently and is interested in the welfare of the native people of his area. TULUM is accessible by motor vehicle for all serious cases. There is considerable reluctance to carry any stretcher case to the MENDI Hospital. The natives were advised that it is imperative to bring very sick natives to the Hospital at MENDI and that failure to do so will result in action being taken against those natives who fail to assist without good reason.

#### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK :

The staple diet of these people consists of sweet potato, bananas, pit-pit and several types of greens including indigenous beans. Sugar cane is also grown in all of the parishes and several different varieties were noted.

In the parishes of higher altitudes, that is about six thousand feet, potato is grown. English vegetables, such as tomato, cabbage, beans etc. are grown in fair quantities, mainly for home consumption, though some of the produce is sold. Corn is in fair demand and has become an integral part of the basic diet of the people of all of the parishes visited.

A large amount of peanut seed has, in the past, been given to the natives of this area but very little appears to have survived the first planting. The natives are more interested in the peanut as a part of the diet, but to date, except for individuals, do not appreciate the need to save a portion of the crop for future planting. In the past they have relied on the Administration to supply the requirements for the new plantings.

The Karouka palm, in season, provides a reasonable amount of vegetable protein to enrich the diet and depending on the season a considerable amount is smoked and stored in bamboos.

The MENDI people as a whole, place considerable value on the pig. It is an important medium of trade and is used also in all of their rites, marriage, fertility, illness, dances, MOGA settlements, exchanges following death and so on. This means that pigs play an important part in the economic and social organization of the group. Since the ultimate destination is to be killed and eaten, the KARINT and in fact all of the MENDI people contacted, take good care that the pigs are well fed and go to considerable pains to ensure that the meat of boars does not become soured. Only young boars are used for service, and after about the age of six months the boars are castrated and used in the various ceremonies, and killed casually at the whim of the owner.

Dogs are also kept as pets and for Opossum hunting. These are mainly Canine Papuensis, though there is now a considerable admixture from the various breeds of dogs imported by police and Administration servants and also in the normal trading relationships.

An attempt was made to find out the cultivation cycle and the result of the investigation reveals as follows.

First month	Cleaning of bush and pit-pit for fence.
Second "	Construction of the pig fence.
Third "	Cutting timber and pit-pit inside the fence.
Fourth "	Burning off.
Fifth "	Women dig and plant.
Sixth "	Planting.
Seventh "	Potato or vegetable growing.
Eighth "	Weeding.
Ninth "	Topping sweet potato mounds with earth.
Tenth "	Harvest of early ripening varieties.
Eleventh "	Harvest and end of cycle.

The cycle of clearing, fencing etc. is for all varieties of crops, however, greens, corn, bananas and sugar cane, may, or may not be interplanted among the sweet potato.

Normally three or four gardens are being worked at the same time, and, especially in the feasting periods, special gardens are worked specifically for corn, greens and the native bean.

For economic development and land use, please refer to the Section on Land Availability.

Q. 4/7.



EDUCATION:

At the present time the educational facilities are controlled by the two missions active in the Area. These are (1) The Methodist Overseas Mission (Papua and New Guinea Highlands) have a village school at their Headquarters at MENDI within the UNDIDI Parish and also schools in operation in the Parishes of WAMBIPI and WAS, with one in process of establishment at MAREP.

(2) The Capuchin Mission, a Roman Catholic Order, with a school at TULUM.

(1) The school at MENDI was not visited.

The WAMBIPI school is supervised by a native teacher. The school was visited but the teacher was absent and no first hand information was obtained.

A school at WAMBIPI is being developed by a TOLAI native THOMAS TOMAL. He appears to have the confidence of the native people and his school should be well supported.

The school at WAS TUGERE) is under the control of a native teacher BURLEY/SIBILA. He is assisted in part by his wife who teaches class one in her spare moments. The total on roll at the time of the patrol was 31 and from the available records the average attendance is approximately 65% of the children on roll. The medium of instruction for the classes 1 and 2 is the local language ANGAL, while the standard 1 children are taught in ENGLISH. Neither BURLEY or his wife are good English speakers. The children who qualify for standard 2 rating are sent to the main school of the Mission at MENDI.

(2) The Capuchin Mission has a school at TULUM which is the responsibility of Fr. Stanley Miltenberger O.F.M. He is assisted by two native teachers. The medium of instruction there is English. However neither of the teachers are good English speakers.

Although the natives are in general interested in education, attendance at schools is reported as generally poor. There is of course no tradition of formal education in the MENDI

Valley nor have any of the Missions made many firm converts to the respective bodies. The natives were advised that the education that is provided for them was for their betterment, and that it is advisable for them to send as many of their children to school as may be reasonably accommodated. They were also advised that the Administration was most interested in their education and that representation would be made for the establishment of a village school somewhere in the KARINT Division.

I consider that consideration should be given to the establishment of a Government school within the KARINT area. I would suggest that the area most appropriate for the establishment of a school would be in the vicinity of the BELA dance ground. The number of children available in the 5 to 8 years age group is approximately 12.

CONCLUSION :

The desirability of a further census of the two Divisions in the next six months is apparent, firstly to establish the routine of census taking among the Divisions and secondly to obtain statistics for the population trends, vitally important for the planning of Development in the Sub-District.

A stimulation of increase in the migratory labour force is necessary for the establishment of a monetary economy within the Divisions and also to educate the natives to a reasonable work routine.

Active steps must be taken by the Department of Agriculture to ascertain the potential of the land available for cash cropping and actively interest the people in the production of cash crops and the improvement of current land usage methods.

Education must be brought to the people and the establishment of a village school in the KARINT C/D should I consider receive some priority. This would be beneficial to the community and would show the natives the real interest

*Godwin Smith*  
*p/p*

that the Administration has in their welfare and education.  
The school would preferably be one with an agricultural  
bais.

*Gordon Smith*  
p/o.

NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE  
PATROL TO THE KARINE AND UNDIDI CENSUS  
DIVISIONS

12TH. MARCH to the 10TH. APRIL, 1958

The patrol was accompanied by three members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

REG. No. 3084 L/CPL. TERINA :

A useful native for the work on initial census patrols. He is of pleasant disposition and a good man with unsophisticated natives. Consideration is being given to the recommendation for promotion to corporal.

REG. No. 6062 L/CPL. DIULO.

A fair policeman, but inclined to be rather offensive in his dealings with primitive natives.

REG. No. 6509 CONST. DAMUA.

An asset to any patrol. Of good calibre and with an appreciation of his responsibility. Consideration is being given to the recommendation of this Constable for promotion to L/Corporal.

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1957-58.

KARINT Census -Division.

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F						
Brought Forward.		108	133	1	18	23	28	21	6	9	7			39	38			405	438	75	147	14				16		1		6		260	123	236	177	97	280	1.9	164	109	140	133	5033
HUM	3/4/58	7	5		3		2	3	2	1					2			8	13	3	9							1		18	57	15	53	5	60	1.9	64	68	73	76	282		
SUEBI	2/4/58	2	2		1				1					1	1			10	5	2	4									2	30	4	21	3	24	1.9	17	15	32	27	49+42		
UMBERA	"	1			1		2				1			1				5	7	1	3	2								8	22	6	4	1	27	2.0	26	20	32	32	60+52		
MILANT	"		3						1						4			24	31	2	4	1								7	44	8	43	3	45	1.6	34	30	52	46	57+76		
		118	142		23	23	32	24	10	10	8			42	45			452	494	83	167	17				16		1		7		295	139	269	129	109	136	1.7	1305	1192	1589	1554	5681

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1957-58

Govt. Print.-3653/7.51.

VILLAGE (UNDIRI)	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age	Child	Adults	M+F				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	
TUBIRI	12/3/58																	1	1							1		10	65	7	7	1	72	1.5	61	43	70	78	134	+121	255
SEBISUNDA	14/3/58																	2				2				2		1	20	2	17	-	16	1.75	12	12	17	35	+29	64	
SUNDA	13/3/58																					3				3		4	27	7	30	1	32	1.5	17	19	27	47	+49	96	
PA PUINS	1/4/58																	2				2				2		15	98	16	96	3	102	1.8	72	90	120	195	+202	398	
MEGIA																																									
ALAMANDA	10/4/58																	4				1	2			1	2	7	52	9	44	3	44	1.8	38	32	56	99	+83	182	
PORAMANDA																																									
TOTAL :																		9	1			9	2			9	2	37	263	41	32	8	266		200	196	292	511	+484	995	

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1957/58.....

KARINT Census Division. Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F				
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
MAREP	20 to 21/3/58	5	3		1									1	1			43	48		4							17	82	15	75	2	80	2	81	80	94	84	176+63	
SEMP	"	4	8			2		1		1		1	1					25	20	4	5							17	74	14	72	5	80	1	6	70	57	87	85	299
KUSI	22/3/58	2	1									1	1					28	38	4	2							7	42	10	30	1	35	1	9	27	40	50	37	154
PINGIRIP	"	5	7		1	2		2	1	1		5	6					66	49	1	7							21	103	17	84	6	94	2	3	93	90	117	100	400
PENBI	23/3/58	7	11			3	2	5		1		2	1					24	24	19	24							18	98	17	87	3	91	1	7	87	69	110	102	368
ORIA	24/3/58	1	6			2	3	1	2			3	3					32	34	5	16	1				5		15	89	11	91	15	95	1	9	72	71	104	102	356
PASURIM	"	2	5			3	1	1				1						10	8	3	11							5	38	4	39	6	39	1	8	30	21	47	45	143
HIEP-ELAM	25/3/58	12	16			4	4	1				2	3					7	10	7	22		1					35	100	22	102	9	109	2	2	116	107	116	114	454
BELA	26/3/58	11	12	1	1	3	3					1						9	3	3	3	3		1				13	51	12	55	4	61	2	6	68	54	52	62	240
MULIM	"	4	4			2	1	1				2						26	26	-	4	1		1				11	49	16	38	5	45	2	1	46	41	59	48	107+89
KAMBIRIP	27/3/58	8	10			5	4	3		1		7	3					4	6	2	2			3				12	54	13	62	3	69	2	6	65	55	58	73	254
SALAMANDA	"	3		1	1							1						7	4	1	7							4	31	4	33	1	34	1	7	34	27	32	35	128
SIMILA	"	3	3	1	1							1	2					3	7	-	1			1				8	29	7	27	1	32	1	8	25	24	30	28	108
WAS	28/3/58	14	10			3	3	1	4	1	3			4	4			39	56		5	3		9				20	132	26	127	14	140	1	7	123	105	142	157	539
MAP	31/3/58	7	9	1	1	2				2		4	2					12	23	12	11	1						27	73	23	81	61	91	1	7	73	65	86	96	321
SUABI	"	2	3	1		2	1			1		2	2					16	19	6	6	1						10	36	5	33	3	34	2	2	29	32	38	37	137
WAXBIPI	9/4/58	7	7	2	1					1		1	2					30	28	1	1	1						3	66	4	56	7	59	1	6	48	36	74	68	227
TULUN	3/4/58	11	17	1	2	3	2	1				3	4					24	34	7	9	3						17	96	16	86	6	92	1	9	76	85	104	100	370
		8	132	1	18	23	28	21	6	9	7	39	38					105	138	75	147	14		16		1		6	260	123	236	117	97	80		164	168	100	130	5033

# ion Register

Area Patrolled.....UNDIDI - KARINT.....

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE		Child		Adults		
	Inside District	Outside District			Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-15	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-15	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE	M	F	M	F	M + F
		9		1				9	2	37	262	41	262	8	266	200	196	292	286	511+484 995
		17		16		1		7		295	1396	269	1298	105	1436	1305	1192	1589	1574	2935+2746 5681