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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1960/61

KOMPIAM

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
KOMPIAM 1-60/61	R.G.Lyons	Upper and Lower SAU Census Divisions
" 2-60/61	J.W.Howlett ^{OK} <i>1/5 4/1/61</i>	WAPI Census Division
" 3-60/61	J.W.Howlett	WAPI Census Division
" 4-60/61	R.G.Lyons	WALE-TARUA Census Division
" 5-60/61	R.G.Lyons	LOWER SAU Census Division
" 6-60/61	R.G.Lyons	UPPER SAU Census Division

67-14-31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Kompian No. 1 of 1960/61.

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer Grade 1.

Area Patrolled Upper and Lower Sau Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5 Police, 2 Interpreters.

Duration—From 20/7/1960 to 28/8/1960.

Number of Days Twenty nine.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/10/1959.

Medical 28/10/1959.

Map Reference Overlay Air-photo Mosaic, MAGA 1 Sheet, Reduced.

Objects of Patrol General Administration.

Supervision of Road Maintenance.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Duplicate filed

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

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

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

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67-14-3
51-1-16

28th November, 1950.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
WHITF RAGGS

PATROL REPORT No. 1/50-51 - KUMPIAN

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

The comments accompanying the report adequately cover its contents.

I am particularly gratified to note that the Officer conducting the patrol himself took necessary action instead of recommending it to be done by the next patrol.

I have been interested to note these people are still somewhat chary of taking the big step into the unknown by volunteering for employment on the coast. I hope particular care will be taken of the health of those working in coastal areas under the Highlands Labour Scheme in view of the attitude of some of those originally volunteering for work. Did Mr Chester of Public Works Department make arrangements for Public Works Department to provide a tractor as he recommended? I shall be interested in the outcome.

The attitude of the people in that they are prepared to bring their difficulties before the Administration Officers regularly must be accepted as a satisfactory attitude.


(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WABAG-244

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-153

Sub District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D

29th October 1960.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D

Subject: KOMPIAM PATROL No 1/1960-61
UPPER & LOWER SAU CENSUS DIVISION.
MR. R.G. LYONS. P.O

Attached please find three copies of the abovementioned report, additional copies of appendices attached.

The native situation in the area patrolled is excellent and with regard to the Lower SAU, indicates that the previous recommendation for de-restriction is fully warranted.

Of the last batch of recruits received from Kompian for the Highland Labour Scheme, three were rejected because they were under age and one because he wished to proceed independently, to the coast. I have no knowledge of the remaining two. They may have misinterpreted a request for the names of next-of-kin for entering in the nominal roll. Greater care will be taken in future when obtaining this name. It is to be hoped that these recruits put the time spent at work to better advantage than those from Wabag who cannot even speak pidgin, upon their return from the coast.

The Kompian section of the Wabag-Kompian Road has improved enormously during the past few months. Its repair should be completed before the wet season. To change a road in the Kompian area with the small amount of workers available and the broken terrain is a project not to be undertaken lightly. I think the TSAN Clan would be well advised to leave well alone. However the relative routes will be examined by the next patrol and their respective merits reported upon.

The Officer in Charge Kompian will be requested to make application for appointment of all those Village Officials who have not been confirmed in their positions.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

R.S. Bell

(R.S. BELL)

Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File 30/1 - 9

Patrol Post,
KOMPIAM,
Wabag Sub-District,
W.H.D.

Assistant District Officer,
WABAG.

25th. October, 1960

PATROL REPORT KOMPIAM No. 1/1960-61

UPPER AND LOWER SAU

Mr. R. G. LYONS P.C.

Ref. Your memorandum of 18/10/60

Increased patrol activity in the SAU has made the people more aware of Government influence in the respect of their increased interest in earning cash. At present, in the SAU, little such opportunity is afforded them, although during the last three years there has been more than ever before. The present accent on road-building necessitates the cutting of bridge decking, and the further cutting of timber for a semi-permanent Patrol Officer's residence at the station and for maintenance of Native staff buildings, plus general contract work and the purchase of all native foods with cash has brought a considerable sum of money into the area. There are some twenty pit-saws operating in the SAU. Long distances, mountainous terrain, and lack of roads have restricted the logging area to that around the station and along the Kompiam-Wabag road.

Coffee, as Mr. Lyons states, has a reasonable future here. Only recently has coffee planting received much encouragement from D.A.S.F., which Department has since 1958 been in some doubt whether, amongst other things, "coffee is the obvious and best crop for the Native's cash economy in this area" (Ref. AGH 1-6/3 Ag. Ext. Centre Mt. Hagen 4/21/58). This year a little native coffee has been brought to the station and sold by D.A.S.F. at Korn Farm, the money earned by the locals being small, but at least a start.

The numerous nurseries planted by Mr. Lyons on the patrol will greatly promote coffee growing in the SAU. Already there is an increased interest in this crop, even as far afield as the TARUA, where a small nursery has been planted at KAIAMANDA. The arrival of an Extension Officer at Wabag, who is greatly interested in promoting coffee growing will do much for the area. A Field Day was held recently at KOMPIAM, when the Extension Officer gave instruction to some eighty locals in the planting of nurseries, and no doubt there will be more visits in the near future.

I agree with Mr. Lyons that RUM and like valleys would be particularly good for large coffee plantations. As indicated, there are unofficial reports from a worthy source on the suitability of the soil for coffee growing, particularly at RUM itself.

Two separate batches of men, totalling approximately 60, have left the area on the Highland Labour scheme, however some of them have returned after travelling only as far as Wabag,

due to doubts and fears. Apparently alarm was registered amongst five men who returned from Wabag at the end of September from a group of thirty, when they misunderstood an explanation of what would happen to their pay should they die away from home. They thought that this statement indicated that their chances of survival were not great. Some other men from the same group left the Labour Compound at Mt. HAGEN to return home and one or two have already arrived back. From this it can be realised that the people are still rather afraid of leaving home, but it does make it clear more opportunities must be made for the SAU people to gain experience outside their district.

This year the major task in the area has been the Kompiam-Wabag road. All available labour has been concentrated on its reconstruction. Mr. Lyons has given a clear picture of the problems concerned and has also provided some useful comments for the improvements of culverts, which have since been acted upon. There are three pit-saw teams on the road cutting deck planks and stacking them by the bridge sites.

The corduroy section in the forest is now being taken out and replaced with stones, but it has taken several months for the IOBP group who work this area to reach it. They have slowly stoned the road up the hill from the KOMPIAM direction, but have been hampered by labour shortage, the majority of their men being absent working under contract to the Roman Catholic Mission Timber Lease at MERIMANDA. However their contract terminated at the beginning of October, and the IOBP are once more working at full strength.

The suggestion for a new section of road in the SILIM area in the vicinity of Post 13 may or may not be a worthwhile proposition. With the approach of the wet season it is considered more important to keep the existing road open, leaving any possible new cutting to the dry season next year.

There is still much work to be done on this road. Your suggestion to Mr. Chester, Adworks Auditor, of a tractor being made available to cart gravel would greatly speed up operations and take part of an onerous task from the backs of local unfortunates whose land the road traverses. This tractor would have a permanent job on the road.

A case of attempted murder in March this year and brought before the Supreme Court in June escaped Mr. Lyons notice, and should be reported. There has been a similar case only this month (October 19th.) which is awaiting preliminary examination in the District Court upon the recovery of the complainant.

The optimistic situation regarding the very few disputes brought before the patrol, and summed up by the people's comment "We are happy and have no disputes, for any which have arisen we have settled ourselves" (Para. 5, Native Affairs), might be more truthfully reported on their part as "...., for any which have arisen we have taken to the Officer at KOMPIAM". Disputes heard in the Court for Native Affairs at the station are very numerous.

Further to your remarks in 14/9 - 21 of 21/7/60 referring to village officials in the KOMPIAM area a search through all office records found only one list of officials which were forwarded to Mr. ROBB A.D.O. WABAG by Mr. WHITEOAK O.I.S. KOMPIAM (14/1-31 of 27/5/57) to which the former Officer replied in 14/1-703 of 4/6/57 - " it is considered that the time is not yet opportune for the confirmation of appointments of village officials in question and it is suggested that this matter be deferred for a further year at least." Your total of 11 Luluais and 57 Tul-Tuls is derived from an unknown source.

Mr. LYONS records 45 Luluais and 22 Tul-Tuls in his report most of whom have been given badges by myself upon written recommendations in the form of letters of introduction held by the various officials given them by Mr. WHITEOAK. How many of the Officials listed by Mr. WHITEOAK in his letter to Mr. ROBB have had their positions confirmed remains a mystery which I should like to have clarified.

It appears that Mr. LYONS found the Native Affairs situation in the SAU satisfactory, and he may be congratulated on an interesting and comprehensive report.

Any news of the confirmation of the De-Restriction of the LOWER SAU would be appreciated.

J. N. Howlett
 J. N. Howlett.
 Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No.1 of 1950/61.

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Upper and Lower Sau Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by 6 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Interpreters

Duration of Patrol 29 days between 20-7-60 and 28-8-60.

Last Patrol to Area Department of Native Affairs :
28-10-59 to 28-4-60.
Department of Public Health :
28-10-59 to 28-4-60.

Map Reference Fourmil Series, WABAG Sheet.

Map Accompanying Report Overlay Air-photo Mosaic, MAGARE Sheet,
Reduced to 4 miles equals 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol General Administration,
Supervision of Road Maintenance.

Robert Lyons
.....
Patrol Officer.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL.

The area covered during this patrol was the SAU River Valley, which consists of both Upper and Lower Sau Census Divisions. The Upper Sau Census Division is fully under control but the Lower Sau Census Division is still Restricted Area.

There is a great variation in the topography of the area, ranging from over 8000 feet asl at the FORGERA Creek at the Kompam-Wabag border to as little as 1800 feet asl at the junction of the Lai and the Sau Rivers. The Sau Gorge is the dominating feature of this area.

The whole of these two Census Divisions lies within the SAUI sub-division of the Enga Language. The boundary with the MAE Engas is a line drawn from MAIRUMANDA near the Kompam-Wabag border through to RAKAMANDA in the Lai Valley. It is interesting to note that this boundary does not follow any geographical feature but cuts across ridges and valleys alike.

There are two systems of gardening practiced in this area, viz., mound culture and shifting fallow. There seems to be a rough correlation between the type of gardening and the cultural sub-divisions - the MAE being the mound builders, while the SAUI Practicing shifting fallow. SILIM could be regarded as part of a buffer area.

This cultural line is continued on to the south to mark the boundary between the MAE and the LAIAP in the Lai Valley, and it is quite possible that it is continued through to the Kandep and Mendi areas.

The patrol was very well received by the people throughout its duration, although they showed some surprise at the increased patrol activity. Last visit to the area was by a C.S.I.R.O. party just previous to the mounting of this patrol.

Patrol Report Kompam No.1 of 1960/61.

DIARY.

Wednesday 20th July 1960.

At KOMPIAM. 4900 feet a.s.l. Departed 0945 for YARIMANDA. Accompanied by OIC Kompam as far as Baptist Mission. Track in fair condition. Arrived at YARIMANDA at 1405. 5400 feet asl. Most of the M/MAGAGIN people gathered. Medical inspection by Native Medical Orderly KIMALA. Discussion on work for tomorrow. Bought food for the patrol.

Thursday 21st July.

At YARIMANDA. A fine day. Departed for RUM at 0755. Descended 2500 feet by a steep stony track. Arrived RUM at 0950. 3300 feet asl. Commenced work on clearing Rest House site. Tents pitched. Planted coffee in nursery. Sick man sent to Kompam, but died shortly after leaving camp. Marked out station buildings. Heavy rain in late afternoon and night.

Friday 22nd July.

At RUM. Departed for AMAIMALE at 0835. Saw proposed air-strip sight at MARAME. Track fair. Arrived AMAIMALE at 1130. 4700 feet asl. Rest House small but in good condition. Rested 30 minutes and then pushed on to MALYANDA. Descended to 3500 feet asl and then climbed steadily to station. Arrived MALYANDA at 1410. 4600 feet asl. Rest House in good condition. Medical inspection of YALOGAREP and IANJIN people by N.M.O. Some of the YALOGAREP away hunting pigs on the river flats. Bought food for patrol.

Saturday 23rd July.

At MALYANDA. Departed for LINGINAS at 0810. Arrived AMAIMALE at 0945. Departed 1000. Track then proceeds along ridge tops. Arrived at LINGINAS at 1150. 4300 feet asl. Very few people present as most away working at Kompam. Rest House excellent but of an unusual and complex design. Inspected Aid Post - in good condition. Bought a small amount of food from those people present. High winds and heavy rain in late afternoon.

Sunday 24th July.

At LINGINAS. Most of the KITAPAN, MALIPIU and TSAUL people came in for medical inspection by N.M.O. Departed for Kompam at 0910 for discussion with OIC regarding road work and proposed patrol movements. Track across range in good condition. Arrived Kompam at 1240. Remained Kompam overnight.

Monday 25th July.

At KOMPIAM. Departed for YAMANDA at 0815. Track climbs steadily to top of range, proceeds along the top of the ridge and then descends steeply to the station. Arrived YAMANDA at 1215. Most of the YALINGGIN people present. Heard dispute. Medical inspection by N.M.O. Inspected Aid Post - very clean and well set out. Rest House had fallen down so pitched tents. Bought food for the patrol.

Tuesday 26th July.

At YAPIANDA. Departed for WAPIANDA at 0805. Track in fair condition. Arrived at WAPIANDA at 1015. 4700 feet asl. Approximately half of the INAPIN people present. Medical inspection by N.M.O. Planted coffee nursery. Bought food for patrol. Rest House in reasonable condition.

Wednesday 27th July.

At WAPIANDA. Departed for LEMBIEM at 0800. Track very poor. Arrived at LEMBIEM at 1030. 4700 feet asl. Poorest attendance yet. Medical inspection of those people present by N.M.O. Heard one minor dispute. Bought food for patrol. Arranged for carriers for the walk to WAIPOGAM tomorrow. Heavy rain overnight.

Thursday 28th July.

At LEMBIEM. Departed for WAIPOGAM at 0655. Track ascends quite steeply to the top of the range and thence along the ridge tops. Becomes very overgrown in parts on the Kompian side of the range. Arrived at WAIPOGAM at 1130. Most of the people in this area working on the roads at Kompian. Bought food for the patrol. Remained at WAIPOGAM overnight.

Friday 29th July.

At WAIPOGAM. Departed for KOMPIAM at 0805. A good easy walk to the station. Arrived Kompian at 0930. Spent rest of the day on road work with the TINILAPIN people of WAIPOGAM. Put in several road markers. Returned to Kompian and remained overnight. 5300 feet asl.

Saturday 30th July.

At KOMPIAM. Spent the day completing assignments for ASOPA.

Sunday 31st July.

At KOMPIAM. Observed.

Monday 1st August.

At KOMPIAM. Departed via main vehicular road for AIYULITES at 0900. Accompanied by Village Officials and headmen. Selected road markers for maintenance of the Kompian - Wabag Secondary Road. Spent the whole day on road work. Arrived at AIYULITES at 1530. 6100 feet asl. A poor attendance. Bought food for patrol.

Tuesday 2nd August.

At AIYULITES. Heavy rain this morning. Departed for BIRIP at 0800 and proceeded along main road. Put in road markers as far as BIRIP. Bridge over the KON Creek still unserviceable. People still pulling new bearers. Estimated to be completed in about one week. Arrived BIRIP at 1430. A good crowd present. Medical inspection of the TSAN people by N.M.O. Planted coffee nursery. Large amount of food brought for sale to the patrol. Heavy rain this afternoon. Rest House was burnt down on last patrol so pitched tent. 6000 feet asl.

Wednesday 3rd August.

At BIRIP. Departed for SILIM at 0800 via main road. Continued with marking of maintenance sections. TSAN people proposed a detour of the road from the walking track to SILIM to Post 13 following along the river bank instead of along the ridge top. Proceeded along the road to Post 13 and then cut back to SILIM. Arrived SILIM at 1400. 7100 feet asl. Inspected Aid Post - in good condition. Medical inspection of IOMP people by N.M.O. Bought food for the patrol. No disputes. Rest House in fair condition. Heavy rain this afternoon.

Thursday 4th August.

At SILIM. Departed for SAUANDA at 1030. Had difficulty in obtaining sufficient carriers. Cut across to the main road. Walking track in poor condition. Returned via main road to SAUANDA. Most people had been working on road sections. Arrived SAUANDA at 1415. 6100 feet asl. Rest House had been destroyed so pitched tents. Medical inspection by N.M.O. Minor dispute heard. Bought food for patrol.

Friday 5th August.

At SAUANDA. Departed for KON Creek at 0745. Met at bridge by Landrover. Bridge expected to be completed tomorrow. Returned by vehicle to Kompiam.

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End of Upper Sau Patrol.

Friday 12th August.

At KOMPIAM. Departed for PAIP at 0800. Bridge across SAU in excellent condition. Track steep but well cleared. Arrived at PAIP at 1030. Few people present as many of the men were away pulling logs to replace bridge bearers on main road. Medical inspection of those present by N.M.O. Rest House in fair condition. Radio contact with Wabag at 1615. Bought food for patrol. A very cold night.

Saturday 13th August.

At PAIP. Departed for KIOGAI at 0815. A very good track along the tops of the ridges. Arrived at KIOGAI at 1010. Arranged for wireless to be carried to Wapi Patrol. Inspected Aid Post - very good and clean. Heard dispute over gardens. Planted coffee nursery. Medical inspection of people present by N.M.O. Rest House in excellent condition. (Similar design to that at Linginas.) A cold night.

Sunday 14th August.

At KIOGAI. As there were no missions in the vicinity and as food was somewhat scarce decided to move on to LYEIMANDA. Departed 0805. Track descends steeply to the TIMUN River then a hard climb to top of the next ridge. Track then follows top of ridge to LYEIMANDA. Arrived LYEIMANDA at 1125. Rest House good but rather small. Planted coffee nursery. Bought food for patrol. Medical inspection of people by N.M.O. People anxious to be off to Kompiam.

Monday 15th August.

Monday 15th August.

At LYEIMANDA. Departed for LEOLEO at 0300. Road descends quite steeply to River TIOGAI. Arrived LEOLEO at 0910. People of the LAGAN Clan gathered. Rest House small but in good condition. Part of stores sent back to Kompiam in charge of Constable KUMAH. Medical inspection by N.M.O. No disputes brought forward. Planted coffee nursery. Bought food for patrol.

Tuesday 16th August.

At LEOLEO. Departed for LABALAM at 0800. Track follows River TIOGAI along left bank. A good even grade. Arrived LABALAM at 0915. KAIMAN and KAGABANDAN people gathered. Inspected Aid Post - well kept. Medical inspection of people by N.M.O. Planted coffee. Rest House needs re-roofing. Dispute over custody of child settled. Bought food for patrol.

Wednesday 17th August.

At LABALAM. Heavy rain early this morning. Departed for KOMPIAM at 0740. Care bridge below LABALAM in excellent condition. Track ascends very steeply to YARIMANDA. Feeling ill with gastritis. Rested YARIMANDA. Pushed on to KOMPIAM and arrived at 1500. Returned to Wabag by Landrover.

Tuesday 23rd August.

At WABAG. By Landrover to KOMPIAM with A.D.O. Departed for LABALAM at 1300. Met Agriculture Extension Officer Mr. Peter Dillon at IMBILIK. Remained half an hour at IMBILIK. Arrived YARIMANDA at 1650. Heavy rain in SAU Valley so decided to remain at YARIMANDA overnight.

Wednesday 24th August.

At YARIMANDA. A cold rainy night. Departed for LABALAM at 0815. Arrived LABALAM Bridge at 0930. Track very greasy after last night's rain. Decided to bypass LABALAM and follow track along the river to TABAIGENOS. Arrived TABAIGENOS at 1215. SOGON people gathered. Medical inspection by N.M.O. Planted coffee nursery. No disputes. Bought food for patrol. Rest House in good condition.

Thursday 25th August.

At TABAIGENOS. Departed for RURISAU at 0800. A fine morning. Track descends very steeply to DIU Creek then climbs to top of ridge. Arrived RURISAU. Met by Officials and people. Rest House in good condition - similar to Linginas Rest House. Woman with obstructed labour sent to KOMPIAM with A.P.O. Inspected Aid Post. Medical inspection of people by N.M.O. Heard dispute over pigs. Planted coffee nursery. Bought food for patrol.

Friday 26th August.

At RURISAU. A fine morning. Departed for AURI at 0800. A very poor track indeed. Arrived AURI at 1305. People gathered. Medical inspection by N.M.O. Bought food for patrol. Discussion with people. No Rest House but a small hut erected by people. Some rain tonight.

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Saturday 27th August.

At AURI. Departed for LINGINAS at 0705. Road descends to SAU River just above the LAI junction. Cane bridge quite serviceable but rather precariously built. A long hard climb to MALYANDA. Arrived MALYANDA 1135. Departed 1155. Arrived AMAIMALE 1330 and departed immediately for LINGINAS. Arrived LINGINAS 1530. Baptist Missionaries camped at LINGINAS. Bought food for patrol.

Sunday 28th August.

At LINGINAS. Departed for KOMPIAM at 0715. Track good. Arrived KOMPIAM at 1025. To Wabag by Landrover.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This patrol was devoted simply to General Administration, meeting as many people as possible, and the discussion and settling of the peoples' problems. The last patrol to the area was conducted by the OIC Kompian between 28-10-59 and 28-4-60. The last medical patrol was conducted jointly by the E.M.A. Kompian at the same time. A C.S.I.R.O. party passed through the area on a survey of the area just previous to the commencement of this patrol. As a result of this increased activity within these two Census Divisions the people have become more aware of the presence of the Administration which had become dimmed in their eyes due to the lack of patrolling in the past.

The patrol was extremely well received throughout the area, the majority of the people gathering to meet the patrol wherever it camped. Only in a few instances were there large numbers of absentees, and these were the results largely of misunderstandings as to the patrol movements, or being occupied with work elsewhere.

It was of course not possible to see all the housing within the area but all those seen during the course of patrol movements proved to be remarkably clean and tidy. Latrines were well dug, roofed and placed some distance from the living quarters. In general the people are house-proud and try to keep their houses as neat as possible. The system of building a small fence around the house facilitates easy cleaning of the surrounds. Pigs are still kept in the women's houses, but I feel that in the lower regions in the area the introduction of external pig-houses would be a boon to cleanliness. However, in areas where the Te is uppermost in the peoples' minds it will require considerable education to achieve even this.

The people responded well to the medical inspection conducted by Native Medical Orderly KIMALA who accompanied the patrol throughout its duration. The people were on the whole surprisingly fit and healthy with only the usual crop of minor ailments.

A feature of this patrol was the paucity of disputes brought to the attention of the patrol. In no case was C.I.A. action necessary - all disputes were settled by arbitration to the satisfaction of the disputants. The general attitude of the people was: 'We are all happy, we have no disputes for any which have arisen we have settled ourselves.' This I consider a remarkable situation in the light of other patrols in the Wabag area which were plagued with innumerable trifling disputes.

Another fact worth mentioning is that, to my knowledge, there has not in the last twelve months been a single case of murder or violence brought before the Supreme Court.

Due to the large areas of land owned by the Sau people one does not find to any marked degree the bitter land disputes of the more heavily populated areas. The shortage of land is in my opinion one of the chief causes of unrest which brings pressure to bear on all facets of daily life. Although land disputes must undoubtedly exist none was brought to the notice of the patrol and one gets the impression that they are rather few.

The native situation in both Census Divisions thus appears excellent, and the de-restriction of the Lower Sau Census Division, already mooted, could be proceeded with immediately with no adverse affects. In the past the Lower Sau people have received just as much if not more contact than those of the Upper Sau, and there is no reason why they should be penalized by the restriction of the area.

The 'Labalam Incident' would appear to be a thing of the past and forgotten.

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Only two cases of 'child Marriage' were brought to the notice of the patrol. In both cases both the prospective husband and the parents of the child approached the patrol. The views of the writer were put somewhat vehemently to both parties and the decision that the girls were too young was accepted by all concerned. It is my contention that although these child marriages were practiced in the past most people are glad to have some restriction put upon them now.

Marriages are generally either directly or indirectly by bringing pressure to bear arranged by the family or near relations of both husband and wife, generally with the view of making a sound financial (fe) investment. It is easy to see how some unscrupulous members of the family have only this investment uppermost in their minds and young girls are coerced into these marriages.

The practice of men returning to their wives' clans after marriage is common throughout the whole Waboy area. The people, however, make quite a distinction between this and the normal situation - mainly that a man who returns with his wife is only given the use of land, usually by his wife's brothers, only during his lifetime, and this does not pass on his death to his children. Headmen have often expressed the opinion that it is this faction of the community which is responsible for the majority of the intra-clan disputes, particularly land disputes. It would be a simple matter to determine at the next census the number of these marriages. I estimate that they account for as much as ten percent of the population.

There are thirteen rest houses in this area : at SILIM, LINGINAS, ANAIMALE, YAMANDA, WAPIANDA and LEMBIEN in the Upper Sau Census Division, and at PAIP, KIOGAI, LYEMANDA, LEOLBO, LABAJAM, TABAIGINOS and BURISAU in the Lower Sau Census Division. A new rest house at HUM to replace that at YARIMANDA in the Upper Sau was marked out and should be completed before the next patrol.

Native inter-clan tracks are similar to those elsewhere in the Jub-District, being mere foot-paths which traverse ridges and galleys alike. None approaches bridle path standards, but nearly all allow for free movement of the patrol.

Very few people are gainfully employed within these two census divisions. The Baptist Mission and the Administration account for a few full-time employees - mostly as labourers and domestics. Very few men are absent from the area working under the Highland Labour Scheme. No one approached the patrol with requests for work under this scheme, but if possible a call for vacancies to be filled would be well met.

The answer to an economic system of cash cropping could lie in coffee growing, especially in this area where the people can well afford the land to grow this crop. An unofficial report of the area would indicate that areas such as HUM are excellently suited to coffee growing. For this reason coffee seeds were planted in small nurseries wherever there was a suitable piece of land near the patrol camp. From these small nurseries it will be possible to distribute seedlings to the people as they become available. The people showed a keen interest in these nurseries and were more than eager to lend a hand in the preparation of the beds.

At present very little coffee is grown in this area. One plot at LINGINAS is well established, but there was no indication as to any amount being produced. The Baptist Mission have been responsible for coffee promotion and have a scheme for buying the products.

To my knowledge there is no Kompiam woman gainfully employed in the area.

The patrol visited the Moge and Tabin people at AURI and was well received. However, it was found that the appointment of a luluai on the last patrol had not met with the approval of the

appointee nor the rest of the people. These people consider themselves as belonging to the 'Hagen Government' and completely separate from Vahag. They say that they already have contacts in Hagen and the appointment of further officials is quite useless. They have had considerable contact with the Hagen side in the past and as this was the second patrol to the area this attitude is not surprising. Indeed it was expressed by their leader that they were only waiting for the completion of the 10 payments when they would return to the mother-plant in Hagen.

A young Hagen girl with extreme emaciation returned with the patrol to Kumpian for treatment. Four of the Hagen men accompanied her, but showed no surprise at seeing the Kumpian Station for the first time.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No new Village Officials were appointed during this patrol. In accordance with a request made by the OIC Kompiang a list of all Officials in the two Census Divisions was made:

<u>Clan or Group.</u>	<u>Ceremonial Ground.</u>	<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>
Managagen	YARIMANDA	Luluai	DELARBI
Managagen	YARIMANDA	Tultul	KIAGAP
Tesul	LINGINAS	Luluai	TYANA
Tesul	LINGINAS	Luluai	WATJESO
Kitapan	LINGINAS	Luluai	PUBO
Malipin	LINGINAS	Tultul	BE
Ianjia	AMAINALE	Luluai	BEINAGALI
Yalinggin	YAEANDA	Luluai	IBDI
Inapin	WAPIANDA	Luluai	WAGI
Inapin	WAPIANDA	Tultul	WAGI
Nilya	LEMUTEM	Luluai	KIDA
Tinlapin	WAIPOGAN	Luluai	WELAN
Tinlapin	WAIPOGAN	Tultul	WELAN
Tangaiy	WAIPOGAN	Luluai	WELAN
Kitapan	KAIPORES	Luluai	TESA
Tsany	KIPILIMANDA	Luluai	BO
Tsany	KIPILIMANDA	Tultul	KIBU
Wanggin	KIPILIMANDA	Luluai	EDRANBEI
Wanggin	KIPILIMANDA	Tultul	LIAMBAN
Pinei	KIPILIMANDA	Luluai	KAGABANDAN
Pinei	KIPILIMANDA	Tultul	PAGAU
Iauan	KOMPIAN	Luluai	TSIKI
Iauan	KOMPIAN	Luluai	KOGANAGALI
Wagenagan	IMBILIK	Luluai	PUNDALI
Wagenagan	IMBILIK	Tultul	TOMAN
Ioup	SILIM	Luluai	WARIN
Ioup	SILIM	Tultul	LANGARA
Yegarim	NEPO	Luluai	YAIN
Yegarim	NEPO	Luluai	TANGALYEP
Aiyel	NEPO	Luluai	WARAGAU
Aiyel	NEPO	Tultul	MIFAMENK
Tsan	BIRIP	Luluai	KATAU
Tsan	BIRIP	Tultul	KIAMBO
Tiagai	SAUANDA	Luluai	NANDO
Tiagai	SAUANDA	Luluai	KAGALI
Lidipan	ALAGOS	Luluai	PAIO
Lidipan	ALAGOS	Tultul	ASUAGALI
Tinagin	AIYULITES	Luluai	NAIP
Kalmbegin	AIYULITES	Luluai	LADI

<u>Clan or Group.</u>	<u>Ceremonial Ground.</u>	<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>
Wairan	WAPUMANDA	Luluai	LEOGON
Poreialin	WAPUMANDA	Luluai	PAGUN
Poreialin	PAIF	Luluai	FEN
Poreialin	PAIF	Luluai	NARGA
Malipin	PAIF	Luluai	PALIMP
Kalyinabi	KIOGAI	Luluai	KAGAN
Kalyinabi	KIOGAI	Tultul	KANGUARA
Kuguni	KIOGAI	Luluai	EN
Liuwagin	KIOGAI	Tultul	PEAVE
Tibagin	KIOGAI	Luluai	VARIVARI
Tibagin	KIOGAI	Tultul	ARUPI
Ioup	KIOGAI	Tultul	MAGALI
Aiyel	LYRIMANTA	Luluai	MANGEO
Tahin	LEOLEO	Luluai	MOGINAGALI
Wahin	LEOLEO	Luluai	AMBUAGALE
Wahin	LEOLEO	Luluai	WAIN
Wahin	LABALAN	Luluai	PORE
Wahin	LABALAN	Luluai	YANHAM
Sogon	WABAIGINOS	Luluai	LAGEA
Kugartin	BURISAU	Luluai	PURI
Pagalin	BURISAU	Luluai	MOLEN
Yaheralin	BURISAU	Luluai	WAGCE

A total of forty five Luluais and twenty two Tultuls.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are approximately twenty miles of vehicular road in the Upper Sau Census Division. This consists of the Kompiam section of the Wabag-Kompiam Secondary Road. There is also one mile approximately of road connecting the Baptist Mission with the Kompiam station, but this has largely become overgrown and has fallen into disuse except for motorbikes. There is no vehicular road in the Lower Sau Census Division.

Near the Kompiam Station a new section of road has been completed which eliminates the seventy foot span of the Arubari bridge by cutting above the junction of the Arubari and Kunap Creeks with two forty foot bridges. This whole section and up to post 3 has been stoned with good river stone and gravel, and has stood up well to the wet weather so far.

Beyond this the road becomes too high above the river beds and here we find the problem which exists for the majority of the length of the road - namely the lack of good stone. This has to some extent been overcome by using local available stone which however, is usually a soft shale or mudstone which weathers easily and has to be replaced often. The cliff face above Hirip is composed of a soft compressed sand called UKI which when used as a road surface packs down hard to form a good non-slip surface. It has, however, to be replaced fairly frequently due to the wash-aways which often occur during the wet season. This can be obviated by better drainage and does not present too great a difficulty due to the great amount present. I was unable to find out if other deposits exist elsewhere near the road.

As mentioned above drainage is a big problem with any road in the area. A good cambered surface is needed to take any run-off during the actual wet weather, suitable side drains to carry the water and disposal drains to prevent the road from becoming waterlogged. All of these are absent except in very few areas on this road.

During the past it had been the practice to cut numerous small run-off culverts diagonally across the road, usually in the opposite direction of the flow, from the centre of the road to one side. These take very little water from the surface of the road and become a hazard after a vehicle has crossed them several times. In the course of the patrol most of these were removed and replaced with stone culverts which allow for just as much runoff and which do not present a difficulty to all vehicular movement.

Bridging, too, is a major problem on this road. A recent programme of bridge building has improved the situation immensely but there are still many bridges which need replacing. Many of the bridges which formerly had a 'firewood' decking have now been replaced with a ROGOI deck. This is a small hard wood tree which is planted by the people in old gardens and along the roadside. It is often used by them for axe-handles. Small poles when lashed to the bearers with cane makes a surprisingly smooth bridge deck. There are few pitsaw teams working in the area and have so far been occupied in cutting timber for the house at Kompiam. With the installation of a saw bench at Kompiam pitsawn flitches could be cut into decking on the station and then carried out to the various bridge sites.

The bridge over the KON Creek which had been unserviceable for many weeks was completed just before the end of the Upper Sau Patrol. Due to the fact that the banks were not firm enough and that the bearers were a trifle too short this started to slip again as the patrol was moving back to Wabag.

The corduroy section in the rain-forest area has started to rot in places but the road still remains firm. Besides putting down new corduroy, which is not desirable, the only thing that can be done is to cover the lot completely with stone.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES CONT.

This should also improve the surface immensely.

At BIRIP the patrol was approached by the TSN Clac who requested permission to cut a new section of road from the walking track to SILIM to Post 13 at the YAMAU CREEK. This would mean that the road would follow the watercourses instead of winding around the ridge top. The people say that when the road was originally being built they wanted to put it in this position, but a Farman policeman SHANGH decided it should follow the top. They say they did so unwillingly because of the lack of stone on the top but now that they have to upkeep the road they want to put it in an easter position. It was also stated that only two bridges would be necessary instead of five on the top road. The patrol did not walk over the area but the proposal seemed feasible enough.

During this patrol the whole of the Egyptian section of the Egyptian-Wahag Secondary Road was marked out for the purposes of maintenance under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1923. These markers consisted of small numbered posts set in a ring of stones at the appropriate Ghan boundary. A little difficulty was experienced in the determining as to where Ghan boundaries actually crossed the road. A list of these markers is attached.

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LIST OF ROAD MARKERS ON THE KOMPIAM-WABAG ROAD.

Station Boundary (Post 1)	TINLAPIN and WANGIN Clans.
Arubari River (Post 2)	IAUWAN Clan.
(Post 3)	PISSEI Clan.
(Post 4)	TIMASIN Clan.
Bay Creek (Post 5)	KALIBANGIN Clan.
Aiyallian (Post 6)	PORRIALIN Clan.
Rih Creek (Post 7)	INDIPIN Clan.
Non Creek (Post 8)	TIAGAI - SIBANDA Clan.
(Post 9)	AIYEL Clan.
Yonra Creek (Post 10)	TIAGAI - SUTUNKI and - KOREPASALAP
Andan Creek (Post 11)	YOGARIN Clan.
(Post 12)	TSAN Clan.
Wanaa Creek (Post 13)	IOUP Clan.
Pergera Creek (Post 14)	
Kompian/Wabag Boundary	

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MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There is at present only one Mission in the Kompian area, namely the Baptist Mission which operates an Infant Welfare Clinic and Primary School (up to Standard 4) approximately one mile from the Kompian station. The Baptist Mission has numerous other small stations throughout the Upper Sau area which are visited regularly by members of the mission. One of the largest of these is at LINGINAS where the mission has a Rest House for visiting members. This is also on their main supply route from Baiyer River.

The Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions have shown interest in the area for some time but it is only recently that they have done anything about naming the area. The Catholic Mission intends putting a school near the Kompian station, and it is understood that they have made preliminary enquiries into building an airstrip at MARAMP between RUM and LINGINAS. The Seventh Day Adventists are believed to be waiting for the de-restriction of the Lower Sau before making any concerted effort in the area.

The Baptist Mission have made a preliminary survey of the LABAHAM area and upon de-restriction intend applying for an airstrip lease. Because of the length of time in the area the Baptist Mission is by far the strongest in the whole area.

Although it has been suggested by the CIC Kompian that an Administration School could be accommodated easily on the Kompian station there has as yet, due to staff shortages, been no move to open one in the area.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No. 1 of 1960/61.

APPENDIX A.

Medical and Health.

During this patrol the majority of the people in the Upper and Lower Saa Census Divisions were examined by Native Medical Orderly KIMALA who accompanied the patrol. The people of these two Census Divisions seemed fairly health minded and responded well to the medical inspection. On the whole they are a healthy lot, possibly due to the greater variety of food grown in this area, and possibly due to the more equable climate of the area.

The only serious cases dealt with by the patrol were some twenty cases of chicken-pox at LINGINAS. These were all isolated in a ward at the LINGINAS Aid Post. As LINGINAS is a Baptist stronghold it is possible that the disease had been carried over from Balyer River where I believe there was a serious outbreak some time ago by people travelling between the two areas.

A woman with obstructed labour was sent in to the Baptist Mission Clinic at Kompiam from RUPISAU and later flown to Mount Hagen.

Apart from these the usual crop of minor ailments was the only trouble met with by the patrol. These were attended to by the Native Medical Orderly on the spot.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No.1 of 1960/61.

APPENDIX B.

Agriculture and Livestock.

There are two distinct systems of traditional agriculture practiced by the people in this area - the mound type culture, as elsewhere in the Wabag Sub-District, and the shifting fallow type of agriculture. As mentioned earlier in the report this division does not seem to follow any particular topographical or physical boundary, but is closely correlated to the Mae/Saul cultural division.

The shifting fallow type occupies the majority of the two Census Divisions with the mound builders being present only on the Western fringe near SILIK. Crops of sweet potato under this system are planted in cleared bush area for one or at the most two years before the bush is allowed to revert to bush. The ground is scraped together into a small mound about one foot in diameter (possibly a concession to the cultural influence of the Mae on the west) and one sweet potato vine is planted in the middle. A whole series of these occupies the garden, which when the crop has reached maturity, forms a mat over the whole area of the garden.

Especially in the lower altitudes sweet potato as well as taro, yam and other crops grow profusely. With land pressures not being present in this area to any extent the people have more food to spare, even in the fairly dry months.

Coffee growing seems to have a greater possibility here than other areas of the Wabag Sub-District. Not only have they the land to spare for fairly large holdings, but if the coffee grown on the Kompiam station is any indication the possibilities are great indeed. An unofficial opinion expressed by a recent soil expert who visited the area would indicate that such fertile flats as RUM would be ideally suited to coffee growing.

For this reason small coffee nurseries were planted throughout the area wherever it was possible near where the patrol camped by a coffee worker who accompanied the patrol. When these seedlings become available they can be distributed throughout the area. The people showed a keen interest in these plantings and were very willing to lend a hand. The coffee worker will be returning every now and then to supervise plantings in the area.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Korpian No.1 of 1960/61.

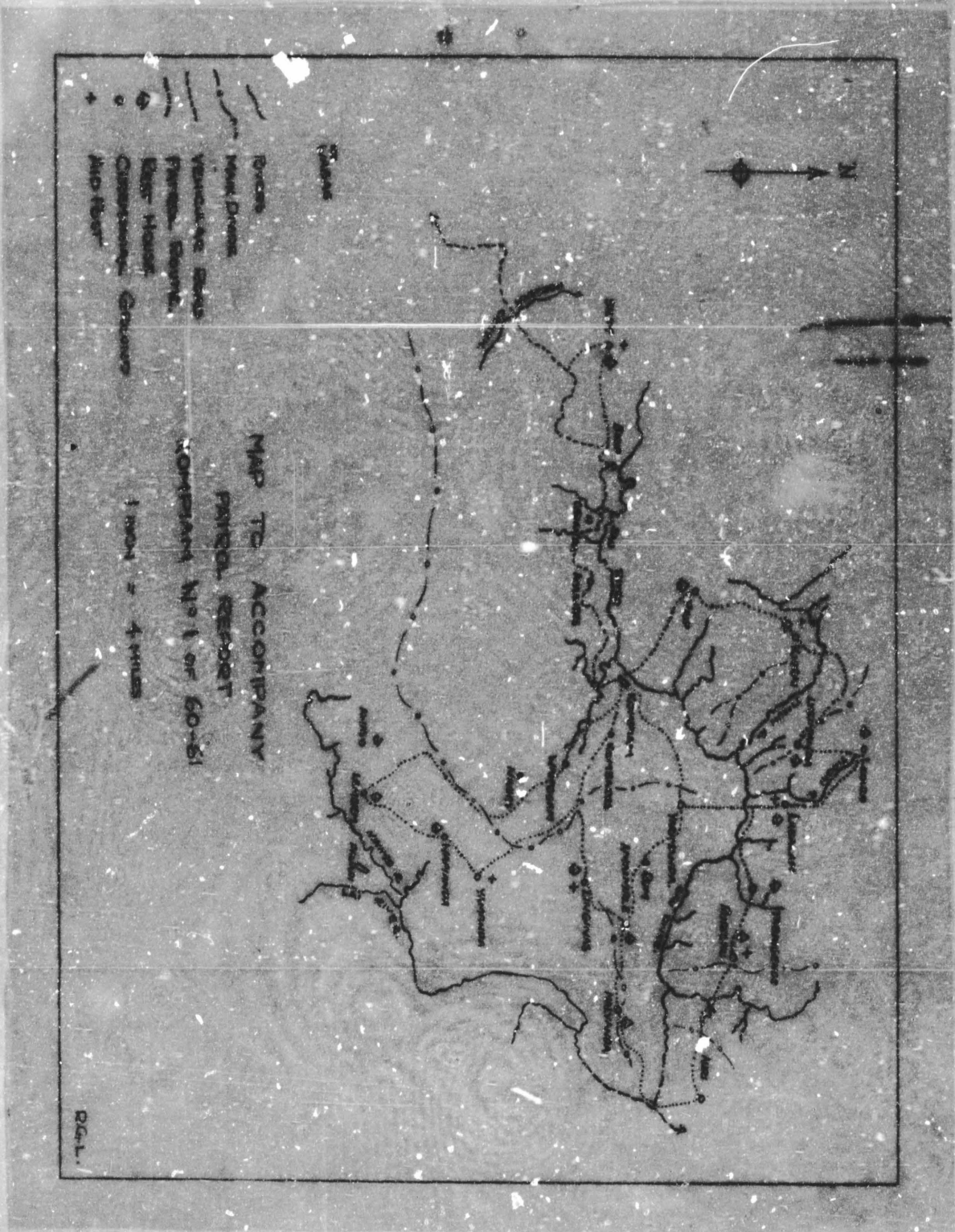
APPENDIX C.

Report on Police Accompanying Patrol.

8201	Constable	OKUAFO	A steady Constable but is inclined to slack at times. Conduct and discipline good.
8221	Constable	IAHU	Rather a scruffy type but works hard on his own. Conduct and discipline good.
8280	Constable	TOPISO	Very lazy. Only works when he is stood over and made to. Conduct and discipline poor.
8804	Constable	KUMAN	Speaks Hagen language. Was invaluable at AURI. Conduct and discipline good.
9475	Constable	BAIKISA	Impressed by this member. Keen and enthusiastic. Conduct and discipline good.
10228	Constable	WAISAU	Very inexperienced and generally useless. Conduct and discipline good.

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Robert Lyman P.O.



D.G.L.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**WESTERN HIGHLANDS**..... Report No. **2 KEMULAN 1-30-61**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**J.W. HOWLETT, Patrol Officer Grade 2**.....

Area Patrolled.....**WAPI Census Division - RESTRICTED AREA**.....

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

Natives.....**10 Members R.P.&N.G.C.**..... **1 Interpreter**
1 NMO

Duration—From.....**9/8/60**..... to.....**28/8/60**.....

Number of Days.....**20**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**10/4/1959 - 17/5/59**.....

Medical.....**NIL**...../18.....

Map Reference.....**LOCAL: 2 miles to 1 inch - Sketch Map**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Exploration, extension of influence and revision of census.**.....

Duplicate Report + Map Deleted

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

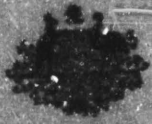
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.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-144-4 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 120.245.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
BUNA, N.G.

11th January, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PO BOX 111, PORT Moresby.

PAPUA REPORT NUMBER NO. 2/11/61-61

Your memorandum 67-14-4 dated 21st December, 1960 refers.

Attached please find copies of my comments on the above-mentioned reports. Apparently an error was made in mailing and copies were not forwarded.

[Signature]
District Officer

RB
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
11th January, 1933.

TO: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: SAC, [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

Your memorandum of 10-14-32 dated 11th December, 1932 refers.
Attached please find copies of my comments on the above-mentioned
report. Apparently an error was made in making and copies were not forwarded.

[Handwritten signature]
SAC, [illegible]

The Bureau has been advised that the report is now being reviewed.
The Bureau has been advised that the report is now being reviewed.
The Bureau has been advised that the report is now being reviewed.
The Bureau has been advised that the report is now being reviewed.

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WRD. 24d - 3477
RE:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

30th November, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WAGAI.

PATROL REPORT - KOMPAN No. 2/60-01.
WEST GUYANA DISTRICT
MR. J. BOWEN, PATROL OFFICER.

Receipt of Mr. Bowett's Patrol Report is acknowledged.

Extracts have been circularised but the replies are not yet to hand.
Camping Allowance has been passed for payment.

The native situation in the area patrolled is good, and has been reported as such by the last three patrolling Officers. The inhabitants are shy but have never been aggressive, and although there have only been three patrols through their lands, they have learnt of the Administration both from Kuyuan and the Sepik posts for many years. The follow up patrol, which is already in the field, must, as per verbal advice, do everything in its power to bring the people to understand that they must remain peaceful.

Recommendations have already been made for the forestation of this area and if there is any doubt about this area, it must be more frequently patrolled. Initially, a third patrol this financial year is to be mounted. There is little chance that any person other than Administration would be visiting the area, except for the southernmost villages, for some years to come.

It would be an aid to the Administration if some of the 'boss boys' could be brought into Kuyuan and be given a Geck's Four round the Sub-District. Some youths should be brought to the station to work and be schooled, in the place of those from more sophisticated areas at present in Kuyuan.

The Patrol has been well done and the Report is most informative. However, a more rapid submission is desired in the future.

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

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Statement
No. 88

Port Moresby,
December 23, 1960.

CONSOLIDATION PATROLS IN HIGHLAND AREAS

(Statement by the Director of Native Affairs, Mr. J.K. McCarthy)

Two recent consolidation patrols by Native Affairs Officers in primitive areas of the New Guinea Highlands show the progress being made in bringing isolated tribal groups under Administration influence.

One patrol was made by Patrol Officer P.B. Aitken in the Karimui country approximately 50 air miles south of Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District. A patrol post was opened at Karimui in July of this year, and an airstrip constructed to facilitate movement of supplies and personnel into the area.

In his report Mr. Aitken states that when the KARIMUI Station was first established, the local tribes were somewhat apprehensive due to ignorance of the government's purpose and intentions. However, this ignorance has now been greatly allayed through the work of Native Affairs officers at the Station, also by contact with the much more advanced Natives taken into the area as Station staff, and through first-hand knowledge of the government gained by local tribesmen who worked on construction of the KARIMUI airstrip.

Already there has been a marked change in villages throughout the country administered from KARIMUI. When the first patrols went out all the village houses had a large collection of fighting equipment, including bone-tipped arrows and a type of wooden breast plate or shield. It was also the custom for men to carry weapons wherever they went. Tribal fighting had caused many deaths, most of the inter-clan fights originating over quarrels about women, pigs, the cutting of sago palms, and hunting rights. Two groups, however, the Masi and the Maina people, fought largely for the sake of fighting.

In contrast, on his recent patrol Mr. Aitken found that the people generally had accepted the Administration's ban on fighting, and the men now no longer carried weapons. The Masi and Maina men, on their own initiative, had settled their differences and agreed to live in peace. They made this pact at a series of meetings in the forest, and at each meeting the former enemies celebrated the end of tribal feuding with a ceremonial dance and pig feast. The Native Affairs staff at KARIMUI were told of these meetings only after their successful completion, the tribes explaining that until peace was established they did not wish to admit that in the old days they had fought.

Throughout the thirty-three day patrol there was only one hostile incident and the misunderstanding was quickly cleared up. This occurred at a deep ravine when an advance party from the patrol was trying to find tracks to a previously unvisited hamlet. At the ravine a village Native shouted to the scouts warning them not to cross and stating that there would be a fight if they did so. Acting on previous instructions the Native police in the scout party reported the matter to the Patrol Officer who then crossed the ravine with two local tribesmen and one Native policeman. However the man seen by the scouting party had disappeared, and

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local headmen later explained that he had been frightened by the approach of strangers and shouted his warning because he was unaware that they were members of a government patrol. Subsequently the patrol located the man's village and made friends with the people.

Mr. Aitken reports that the Karimui tribes are subsistence agriculturalists who traditionally spend as little energy as possible in planting and cultivating their food crops. Each tribal group has two or three communal gardens which are cleared and planted towards the end of September. The first crops are harvested at the beginning of December and the last during August the following year. Food for the remaining three months consists of sago and wild nuts. Sweet potatoes and sugarcane are important food crops in this area. Wild life abounds in the district, including pigs, snakes, many types of opossums and birds. These provide the main source of protein for the people.

Since the establishment of the Karimui Station, the needs of the Station staff have created a local market for garden produce, and now quite a number of the villagers have discontinued making communal gardens and instead individual families clear and plant their own land. This represents an important first step in introducing cash cropping into the district. Now, with an incentive to produce more, the people are able to earn a supplementary cash income from their land. Also by seeing the system of cultivation followed in the government food gardens at the KARIMUI Station they will learn to improve their agricultural methods. New varieties of sugarcane, sweet potatoes and similar crops have been introduced, and also seeds of European type vegetables.

To help the people understand the aims and purposes of the Administration in relation to their welfare, headmen from the various villages are periodically invited to spend a week at the Station where they can talk informally and at leisure with the Native Affairs officer. Many have expressed their appreciation of this help, and commented on its value in enabling them to give informed leadership to their people.

Another consolidation patrol recently was made in the Western Highlands throughout a newly opened district north of KOMPIAM Patrol Post. This patrol was led by Mr. J.W. Howlett, a Patrol Officer stationed at KOMPIAM. The area covered is very mountainous and lightly populated. Some of the villages have had numerous visits by patrols from Mt. Hagen over the past few years, but others had had no direct contact with Europeans apart from early exploration patrols passing through their district.

However, even in villages which had never previously been visited by a government patrol, the people had prepared grass huts for the accommodation of the government party before its arrival.

Word of the patrol's intending visit was sent in advance to the more distant villages, and the headmen of several groups travelled considerable distances to meet the patrol before it entered their districts. One of these headmen, LOMBA, a tall, impressive and intelligent leader of a YARIP community, met the patrol several days out from his area, and then led them to his home village. As they passed through other YARIP hamlets he acted as unofficial liaison officer and was invaluable in dispelling any nervousness felt by newly-contacted groups. He was also most helpful in organizing the people for talks with Mr. Howlett, and acted as guide to the party in moving through the YARIP country. On arrival in LOMBA'S village the patrol found that a camp site had been prepared, approaches to it cleared, huts built for patrol personnel, and poles cut and stacked for the tents. Women and

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RB.A.M

(7-1-4)

Department of Native Affairs,
Kororodua, Japan.

21st December, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MORU HARBOR.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 15/12/60 - SINGIAN

Thank you for the above report, although it is noted that you have not submitted any comments on it.

2. This is an extremely interesting and excellently compiled report of a very well conducted patrol. The information contained in it will be invaluable in future patrols and for record purposes.

3. The attitude of the ~~people~~ contacted people in regard to the initial census is particularly pleasing as indeed are their reactions to the patrol in general.

4. The comments of the Assistant District Officer on the Reporting Officer, Mr. Howlett, on the availability of forestripping the land areas, in the near future, are of great interest and the results of Mr. Howlett's follow-up patrol should make possible a firm decision on the date for de-forestripping.

5. Mr. Howlett has done an excellent job and is to be commended on his work. Please inform him that a copy of this memorandum will be placed on his personal file.

(J. A. McCarthy)

MARSH

c.c. for Mr. Howlett's personal file.

67-14-4
WHD. 2/5



RB.AMN

67-14-4

Department of Native Affairs,
Kensington, Papua.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
KORORUA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attached is an extract from the above
Patrol Report which may be of interest to you.

(J. S. McFarthy)
DIRECTOR

RE.AMN

67-14-4

Department of Native Affairs,
Kororobu, Papua.

21st December, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
KOROROBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-60/61 - K3 FIAM

Attached is an extract from the above
Patrol Report which may be of interest to you.

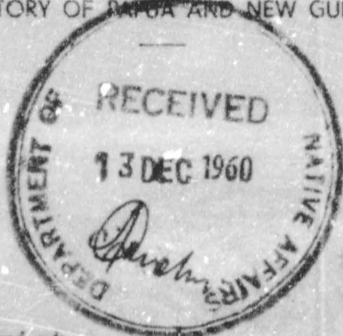
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GJH/ML

67-14-4
WABAG 248



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-202

Sub-District Office,
Western Highland District,
WABAG.

17th November, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: Patrol Report KOMPIAM No.2 of 1960/61
WAPI CENSUS DIVISION
Mr. J.W. HOWLETT, Patrol Officer

Please find attached two copies of the abovementioned report with extra copies of appendices.

This well written report by Mr. Howlett has added considerably to our knowledge of this little known portion of the Sub-district. Apparently early conceptions of population density between the YUAT and KENGGHELEM Rivers were rather ambitious. The previous estimated population of 3,000 appears in actuality to be reduced to a maximum of perhaps 2,000.

The people are obviously quite receptive to Administration influence and although shy and rather nervous in the newly contacted areas, were most co-operative and friendly. That Mr. Howlett took considerable precautions at each camp to ensure protection of the patrol seems to indicate that he is in some doubt as to the degree of control which the administration has attained. De-restriction of the area at this stage does not seem feasible. Mr. Howlett is shortly returning to the area on a follow-up patrol, before proceeding on leave, and on his return will be asked for his opinion on the feasibility of de-restriction in the near future.

It would seem advisable that a follow-up patrol visit the GUMANI people at MENGGAU - certainly until they can be relied on to appear at PUMAIYAN for census and medical treatment.

Work and supervision of vehicular roads is at present concentrated on improvement of the KOMPIAM/WABAG Road, and there is little possibility that an O.I.C. at KOMPIAM will find time to survey a road route into and through the WAPI for some time to come.

The next patrol should find time to begin construction of Rest Houses at those places which are becoming established camp sites.

Mr. Howlett has carried out a quite important patrol and his well presented report is most informative.



G. J. Hogg
(G. J. HOGG)
Officer-in-Charge

30/1-10

Patrol Post
KOMPIAM
WABAG Sub-District
W.H.D.

Assistant District Officer,
WABAG


29th October 1960

PATROL REPORT No. 2 1960-60 KOMPIAM

WAPI Census Division - Restricted

Please find attached four copies of the above Report and claims for Camping Allowance.

Also copies of Forms 1 for Constables KAUPA, IANU, and MORAN of the WABAG Detachment. Please would you enter the remarks thereon on their respective Records of Service.



J.W. Howlett.
Patrol Officer.

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Patrol Post,
KOMPIAN,
Wabag Sub-District,
Western Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT KOMPIAN NO. 2 1960-1961

Patrol Officer J. W. HOWLETT TO WAPI Census Division

OBJECTS

1. Exploration
2. Extension of Influence
3. Revision of Census

DURATION

9th. August, 1960 to 28th. August, 1960.

PERSONNEL

J. W. HOWLETT, Patrol Officer Grade 2.
10 Members of R. P. & N. G. C.
1 Interpreter - TORASO-IBILVGA.
1 Native Medical Orderly.


.....
J. W. HOWLETT

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 KOMPAN 1960-61

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INTRODUCTION

The objects of the patrol as set out by Mr. ELLI, A.D.O. were as follows :-

1. Exploration
2. Extension of Influence
3. Revision of Census

The last patrol to the WAPI was in 1959, conducted by Mr. J. MARTIN, P.O. when initial contact, census and exploration were carried out. Lack of food prevented further exploration by Mr. MARTIN. In 1960, hard rations were sent out in advance of the patrol and deposited in three main dumps, which arrangement proved very satisfactory, and, with native foods included, the patrol personnel had a comfortable sufficiency.

The patrol was generally well received and there were no untoward incidents.

Only 307 people were initially contacted on the West Fall of the SAKUR-TARUA Divide, and 89 on the East bank of the IHAT-MARAVUNI Divide, which total number was somewhat less than estimated. Exploration further north to the junction of the KANGGUKKI river with the IHAT to approximately the SERIA and SARFO Districts boundaries disclosed no further population.

All patrol personnel remained in good health throughout the duration of the patrol.

But is much less expensive & readily available

A large roll of clear plastic was taken on the patrol and experiments were made to ascertain its usefulness as part of future patrol gear. With much handling it did not wear well, being subject to tearing very readily. It cannot take the heavy abuse as will canvas.

2.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday August 9th 1960

0950 Departed KOMPIAM on foot with large carrier line down to the SAU River then up a steep track to PAIP Resthouse. Took branch track here to KIOGAI arriving Resthouse 1350. 1615 unsuccessful attempt to pick up WARAG on A510 portable Transmitter-Receiver. Remained the night.

Wednesday August 10th 1960

0915 Departed KIOGAI descended very steeply to the KOIA River then ascended equally steeply. Reached the top of the range overlooking the TIAGAI River passing the junction with the track to EYEMANDA Resthouse. A plateau on the top of the range. Slow descent to WARIARAN Resthouse along very poor track arriving 1225 and remained the night.

Thursday August 11th 1960

0620 broke camp and proceeded along very poor tracks made worse by rain during the night, in a general northerly direction. Passed over broken country at the head of the TIAGAI valley which joins the main SAU-YUAT Divide, and then started a long climb by a roundabout route to the top of the Divide. The track is quite good, and walking is cool under the thick foliage of dense forest. At one stage it was possible to obtain a view across the SAU of YAHIMANDA and farther westwards to the Resthouse and Aid Post at LINGINAB a good fifteen miles away as the crow flies. 1000 hours a rest at a place called ARUM at the junction of two creeks where the last patrol had camped on its way from WARUMBUL to WARIARAN. Proceeded on upwards through the forest until a small open patch was reached at 1245 which revealed a view of the SABUN Valley. 1345 after resting proceed onwards along quite reasonable tracks passing gardens and at one place the decorated entrance to a ceremonial ground (SABUN Ceremony) the tracks here were well used and had been recently cleared. Arrived in the SABUN valley and reached WARUMBUL Resthouse built on a small hill at 1530 hours. The weather remained fine all day. Lt. Constable MAKUN with the rations. Having met local headman arranged for the census on the morrow. Food was purchased and camp set up. After the evening parade guards were posted for the night, and this was routine throughout the patrol.

Friday August 12th 1960

At WARUMBUL. Census of the PURIPAN Group followed by the initial census of the KAMRGIN and after lunch the TSININ people. General Administration talks while patrol carriers planted sweet potato runners, pineapples and Cavendish bananas from KOMPIAM in the gardens round the station. A deputation of WAPI Headmen proposed that the patrol should camp at certain pre-arranged assembly points for taking the census. After discussion their it was agreed to follow their plans. Arranged two other food dumps at YONGMAU and KAPUMANDA. 1330 hours arrival of mail from KOMPIAM.

Saturday August 13th 1960

0725 hours departed WARUMBUL with a few locals carrying a few stores in the van of the patrol. Reasonable tracks at first cleaned. Descended to the SABUN via kunai slopes reaching it at 0835 hours. Numerous stops to allow locals to become accustomed to carrying. They tired quickly. Ascent of large kunai area on the western bank of the SABUN called WARUGULU, The BURAI Group hunting ground. Area no

Saturday August 13th 1960 (Continued)

use as an airstrip. Continued on cleared tracks over broken country consisting of kunai and bracken covered spurs with occasional patches of forest. Climbed westwards up the western side of the SABUN-TARUA Divide bypassing the former patrol's camp site at MUNSILARE. Reached a tiny hillock straddling the track. A camp site had been prepared by the BURAI and KUMOR Groups and grass huts erected. Arrived at 1045 hours. Men women and children all assembled. Conducted the census of the BURAI Group only today. Met two men of the YARIP people on the other side of the Divide where the patrol intends to go after leaving the present camp. One man called LOMBA endeavoured to persuade the patrol not to come by stating that there were few people at his place. Stayed the night. The camp site is called KOIMAGERU (4,800' ASL).

Sunday August 14th 1960

At KOIMAGERU. Census of the KUMOR Group. Discussions with the people about the Administration. 1615 hours attempted to contact WABAG on the A 510 portable but without hearing them.

Monday August 15th 1960

0645 broke camp and followed the track up the Divide reaching the top (5,800' ASL) at 0800 hours. Track poor along the summit. 0915 hours cleared a patch of forest thus obtaining an extensive view of TARKA and AIYELIS headwaters on the eastern fall of Mount MABI and MEIMAKA. 1020 continued walking crossing numerous tiny creeks. Started ascending but without being able to see anything to the north west for the thick forest. Came upon a small clearing and saw Mount MACPEGOR and the Range. 1248 passed through gardens of taro, bananas and pit-pit. Passed several houses differently constructed than those of the MGA people in the 6th District. The men's house has a tiny low verandah and a slightly raised floor of cane and timber. The tracks were cleaned of grass. Reached a small clearing with a crowd of people assembled sitting in front of a number of newly constructed grass huts. LOMBA the young man who visited the patrol at KOIMAGERU introduced the patrol to part of the YARIP Group. Camp was set up. Food brought and friendly relations established. The camp area was roped off. Heavy rain fell at 1400 hours for an hour. An excellent view of Mount MACPEGOR. Camp called ULINOLA.

Tuesday August 16th 1960

At ULINOLA. General talks to the people. A start made at Census which continued steadily without fear being shown by the people. Medical checks were done by the N.M.O. and treatments given. Purchase of more food. Demonstrations of rifle fire given. 1615 unsuccessfully tried to contact WABAG by wireless. WABAG not on the air. Remained the night.

Wednesday August 17th 1960

0600 rain falling heavily until 0815. 0840 left ULINOLA and proceeded westwards along the western wall of the Divide in company with many YARIPS including LOMBA. Broken country with many forested spurs and numerous creeks. Came upon gardens and the track had been cleared. Arrived at KURUALN another camp that more of the YARIPs (another Clan) had themselves prepared with huts etc. An

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Wednesday August 17th 1960 (Continued)

extensive view over the saddle of the MACGREGOR Range to the Sepik flats appearing as a misty green level area with a lack of any defined hills. This taken to be the ARAFUNDI River valley flowing north to the SEPIK. To the north east the KENGGELEM River cuts deeply into kunai covered ridges curving out of sight. Walking time today 2 hours 40 minutes. Earlier in the morning the headwaters of the YANDAMAI were crossed at 0915 hours. Heavy mist blotted out the view to the SEPIK followed by rain for two hours in the afternoon. An aeroplane probably a cessna flew over the camp during the morning flying south but was not visible in the low cloud. Much food brought for the patrol. KENEA Group initially contacted and were a little afraid. Roped off the camp and remained the night.

Thursday August 18th 1960

At KURUARU (4000' ASL). A fine morning. General Administration talks given to the people. Demonstrations with .303 rifles. Initial census taken of the remaining YARIPS and the KENEA Group in conjunction with a general medical check-up. Rain in the early afternoon, clearing by 1730 hours. This maybe a Convectonal Rain area.

Friday August 19th 1960

0700 hours broke camp and continued along peer tracks eastwards once more following the wall of the Divide and crossing innumerable spurs. 0735 crossed the KENGGELEM River. Passed nearby a place called MINGGEILAM where the Schmidt party had been attacked. 0835 reached the top of the junction of the SABUN-TARUA Divide and the MARAMUNI-YUAT Divide. An all round view of (1) Mount MACGREGOR (2) the lower YUAT grass flats towards the SEPIK and (3) YONOMAU to the south east. Passed across spurs dotted with Klinki pines. 1020 reached a cleared camp site erected with huts already erected. New contacts the MULIM and LEMBENA people. Two very small groups. The name of the place - MANUAGA (5,400' ASL). View to the west now hidden by the MARAMUNI-YUAT Divide. Friendly relations established and camp set up and roped off. A small crab appeared in the camp much to the horror of the SAU carriers.

Saturday August 20th 1960

At MANUAGA. Initial census and medical check of the MULIM and LEMBENA Groups. Some bad cases of Yaws, Tropical Ulcers and boils treated. Informed the people of the patrol's intention to explore the lower YUAT for further population. Was informed that this area was devoid of people. Weather remained fine all day. Patrol carriers employed cleaning and preparing a track for the morrow assisted by locals. Much betel nut chewed here.

Sunday August 21st 1960

0630 left MANUAGA and headed for the KENGGELEM River to the north via gardens. Descended to the WILIM creek (1500' ASL) and ascended steeply to the top of kunai covered spur. An excellent view of the YUAT running clear of the last remaining foothills of the Highlands to what appeared to be flat green plains. The skyline was not visible due to very ^{low} cloud.

Sunday August 21st 1960 (Continued)

The KENGGELEM plainly curving below to its junction with the YUAT over flat forested land. No signs of population. 1030 an earth tremor lasting for three seconds shook the valley bringing down leaves and small branches from the trees. 1030 reached the KENGGELEM crossed it at 800' above sea level. 1200 hours reached PUNDA creek, sent Constable PIP on in the direction of the KENGGELEM JUNCTION WITH the YUAT to make camp. Glimbed up the large spur adjoining the MAKAMUNI-YUAT Divide. No evidence of population so returned to find camp set up on the north bank of the KENGGELEM at 1500. Height here 450 feet above sea level. Rain fell steadily for the rest of the day.

Monday August 22nd 1960

0700 crossed the KENGGELEM and out across to the YUAT River along level tracks through dense forest. 0740 arrived at the YUAT. Sent two policemen back to reconnoitre the junction with the KENGGELEM. Height here only 100 feet above sea level. A large eagle shot having a six foot wing span. The track followed the YUAT a short distance then swung into the forest. Level country with a wide and well used track. Much game - pigs, cassowaries in particular. 1145 arrived at the edge of a long kunai covered hillside that sloped up to YONONKAU. Rested. (3100' ASL) 1225 proceeded to climb up the ridge and reached a camp made in a new garden at YONONKAU (3,200' ASL), at 1412 hours. Met the IBAROK people and talk the census recheck of them later during the afternoon. The weather remained fine.

Tuesday August 23rd 1960

0630 left YONONKAU and descended to the SABUN river by steep KUNAI covered spurs and crossed it at 0745. Height here 1800 feet above sea level. Glimbed steadily up the other side which was very steep and covered only with kunai for at least a thousand feet. Forest once more and still climbing steadily. Heavy sporadic rain. Track very poor then faded altogether. Started cutting a track generally heading north westwards, through thick secondary growth. 1315 Reached an old disused house at a place called UNGGIMANDA. Rested for half an hour. 1345 picked up the track again. The top of the range (SABUN-RARUA Divide) approximately 5000 feet above sea level. The track improved and was found to be cleaned and had recently been used by the people assembling at PUMAIYAN for the arrival of the patrol. 1515 reached a level and cleared area with a view from where the patrol had come. It was possible to see YONONKAU not so far away to the north east, and to the east the JIMI River valley. 1530 arrived at PUMAIYAN (4000' ASL) a cleared camp site with substantial huts built ready for the patrol. A better view here of the JIMI valley. It was not possible to see the junction of the JIMI with the GAI. Settled into camp, after a hard days walk.

Wednesday August 24th 1960

At PUMAIYAN. Census of the UMULAI Group and part of the GUMUNAI Group. Talks with the people. Purchase of food. Headman YAGH of the MAIN Group spoke of the JIMBEM talk spoken by the UMULAI, GUMUNAI, IBAROKS, YARIPS, KENRAS, LEMIBENAS and MULLINS and said it originated from the JIMI. He mentioned two Groups of JIMI River people the MAINS and KIMAUNS with whom the

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Wednesday August 25th 1960 (Continued)

the LEMBWA Speakers trade. Canoes were mentioned but there is some doubt about this, as such a means of travel is unknown generally in the area. Rain in the early afternoon. RARUA valley conspicuous with sharp kumai covered spurs.

Thursday August 25th 1960

At PUMAIYAN. Completed the census of the GUKUMAI Group. The KRIMONIS, MAINS and WANZIPAINS censused. General health of the people assembled here good, only one case of yaws seen and treated.

Friday August 26th 1960

0655 broke camp and proceeded in a southerly direction along a well out track, cleared during the last two days by the patrol carriers. Very broken country overlooking the RARUA Valley. 0735 passed through PAIMANDA the camp site of the previous patrol. Track quite good but winding up and down numerous gullies and crossing many small tributaries of the RARUA River. 0850 arrived at KAPUMANDA an ideal camp site that had been very well cleaned and drained and was the site used by the last patrol. The YUAI Headman WAKO who had accompanied the patrol ever since it entered the SABUN valley at WARUMBUL had done an excellent job. He said he wished to make this place a permanent camp site and put a resthouse on it. After lunch the census of the YUAIS taken. General talks to the people. A young girl almost blind and a woman with a goitre to travel with the patrol back to KOMPIAM. Leighs at KAPUMANDA - 6,200' ASL.

Saturday August 27th 1960

Departed KAPUMANDA in a southerly direction along a good track generally descending into the RARUA Valley proper at 0705. Crossed numerous tributaries of the RARUA. Broken country. Arrived at ARAREP Resthouse and AID Post at 0857 hours. General station inspection proved that all was clean and most satisfactory. The LAGAN People were all assembled and the census was taken during the afternoon. General Administration talks given. Weather fine. Planned for an early start in the morning.

Sunday August 28th 1960

0530 on the track up the SAU-YUAT Divide with lamps to light the track. A steady climb and the track fair. 0845 reached the top of the Divide in cloud at 7,500 feet above sea level. Dense forest up here. Then the long descent to LABALAN. On the way down coming out of the forest amongst kumai and secondary growth obtained an excellent view of the station at KOMPIAM approximately 4 miles away as the crow flies. Reached LABALAN at 1110 hours. Rested and resolved to push on to KOMPIAM. 1140 left LABALAN crossing the SAU and climbing up to YAKIMANDA (5,100') at 1430. Rested. Reached KOMPIAM at 1730 hours. A heavy days walk.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

At WARUMBUL, the first camp in the WAPI area, it was found that the reathouse mentioned as being constructed by Mr. Martyn had been completed, in addition to a Police Barracks and one ward for a possible Aid Post. The TSININ and PUNIPAN people were assembled, seated on the ground, men to the fore and women and children to the rear. The Headmen stood up and greeted the Officer and Patrol personnel, and this formality over, the business of the patrol was discussed, camp set up, and native foods bartered for trade. This form of reception with the WAPIs was routine even amongst the newly contacted people. Shaking hands proved a little strange at first, but by the time the patrol had moved out the custom had been accepted as a gesture of friendliness.

Lulual NOGKWAGALI of the TSININ group in the LOWER SAU Census Division has done much to spread Administration influence throughout the SABUN valley, and accompanied this patrol.

Headmen from MENGGAU, PUMAIYAN, KAPUMANDA, INDINAKA and ARAREP visited the patrol at WARUMBUL and proposed that they group their people at PUMAIYAN in order to avoid making extra camps just to visit clans and sub-clans on their own land. It was pointed out to the Headmen that it was not Administration policy to bring people long distances for census, and that a patrol was equipped to visit them at home. However they persisted, saying that it would be more convenient for them to gather the MENGGAU people at PUMAIYAN since a large proportion of the group (GUMANAI) lived nearer the latter centre. Rather than offend local authority the plan was accepted, but it was clearly impressed upon the Headmen that this was their own idea, and that should it fail, the next patrol would probably wish to make camp at both centres. The possibility of a shortage of native foods at MENGGAU was considered by the Officer as a reason for wishing to group the GUMANAI there, so it was pointed out that the patrol had food enough for its personnel should this situation be an embarrassment to them.

As it ultimately turned out during the census at PUMAIYAN, a large number of the GUMANAI people from MENGGAU did not arrive, although amongst those who put in an appearance were the two headmen and their families, who were embarrassed and said that they had told their people to come. It was obvious that they were still not sure of the Government's intentions, this patrol being only the second to visit them. The names of absentees were read out from the village book, which surprised and pleased the Headmen who subsequently reported births, deaths and migrations willingly. They were told that no action would be taken to either bring the people to PUMAIYAN or visit them at MENGGAU this patrol, but that the next patrol would be most likely to make MENGGAU or BULIMBAU a camp site. It was felt that any attempt to bring in or visit the absentee GUMANAI would have resulted in a natural fear that the Administration was making reprisals. As it was, the officials' doubts were dispelled after having seen the census revision and medical checks of other people.

It was discovered that the GUMANAI people are traders

between the SABUN and TARUA River people and those of the Lower JIMI River area, and that their language, LEMBEN, spoken by the GEMANAI, UMULAI, IBAROK and the newly contacted MULIM, LEMBENA and YARIP peoples, originated from the JIMI. From the last patrol it appears that an endeavour was made by the WAPIS to prevent the patrol visiting the GEMANAI at MENGGAU, possibly under the impression that they were protecting their trade interests. This could well have been their reason for concentrating on PUMAIYAN as a meeting place this time.

At the time when rations were sent out ahead of the patrol, it was arranged that word should be sent to the YARIP people who lived on the Western fall of the SABUN-TARUA Divide that the patrol would be making a point of contacting them and any other people living on that side of the range. Constable MAKUK and a young man from the AIYURUN group in the Middle TARUA area were sent ahead to carry out these orders. The YARIP people are mentioned in KOMPIAM PATROL REPORT No 2 1959/60 (WALEWARUA Census Division, page 7, paras. 2-3), and likewise this same young man who "will serve as an ambassador to the YARIPs on the coming patrol to the WAPI". Whilst at KOIMAGERU the patrol was visited by two YARIP men, one of them, LOMEA, a headman, tall, impressive and intelligent. He had heard of the patrol's intentions, but politely endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to persuade the Officer that the patrol was wasting its time visiting his people, there being so few of them. However LOMEA later consented to act as a guide to his place, having first recognised with some surprise and obvious delight the young AIYURUN man. LOMEA proved himself an able organiser and at all times most co-operative. He had recently met a patrol in the MARAMUNI and discussed a marital problem with the Officer-in-Charge, and it so happened that he recognised Constable KAUPA, accompanying this patrol as one of the party in the MARAMUNI.

Some of the YARIPs had been contacted by the last patrol-- a handful of men it appears, who gave their own names and those of a few others not seen by the Officer, who recorded 36 in all. This first official Administration contact was effected in the SABUN valley, not in YARIP territory. LOMEA took the patrol to his own clan land first, at ULIMOLA where he, his father WALIAPA and some of his people lived. A camp site had been prepared for the patrol and approaches to it cleared, huts had been built for patrol personnel and numerous poles stacked for tents. Women and children were present, seated behind their menfolk, giving assurance of an initial welcome, and no weapons were seen except trade axes and knives. The patrol remained at ULIMOLA for two days, conducting a successful initial census, with a general medical examination on the second day. The attendance of young women and children was surprisingly good, little fear being shown, particularly during some necessarily unpleasant work conducted by the Native Medical Orderly PAGIO on some bad tropical ulcers and yaws. When some small boys were advised to return for further penicillin treatment on the morrow before the patrol moved out, LOMEA made certain of their attendance. They were remarkably good patients.

Ample food, including sweet potatoes (small, poor stuff), Taro, sugar cane, bananas and a variety of greens, was brought forward. The staple diet appeared to be bananas followed by taro. LOMEA was advised to plant more gardens, and told that sweet bananas (Cavendish), pineapples, and KOMIME sweet potatoes had been planted at WARUMBUL to be later distributed throughout the area.

Spades were much sought after, a spade for a pig proving satisfactory trade.

From ULIMOLA Mount MacGregor rose up most prominently to the West, and appeared to be no more than 15 - 20 miles away as the crow flies. From the top of the SABUN-TARUA Divide (5800' approx.) there is an extensive view of the TARUA and AIYELIO headwaters to the South West on the Eastern fall of Mounts EMBI and MEIMAKA respectively. Between the YARIPS and Mt. MacGregor lie the TARUA and MARAMUNI Rivers, which are hidden amidst forested hills somewhat lower than either the SABUN-TARUA Divide or MT. MACGREGOR, which from old maps are approximately the same height. The YARIPS know this lower country through trading and intermarrying with the middle TARUA and MARAMUNI peoples. No doubt trading is also undertaken with the SEPIK District people on the Northern fall of MT. MACGREGOR -- the PENALIS. The young AIYURUM man said that his people traded with them, but when asked whether they traded with the PENALIS too, the YARIPS would make no reply. They said that they did not visit the lower MARAMUNI between the junctions of the TARUA and YUAT rivers, or the slopes of the MACGREGOR range because they were unpopulated. Reports from MARAMUNI patrols would reveal the answer.

Leaving ULIMOLA, a track through gardens full of bananas and sago palms wound up and over numerous forested spurs from the Divide to KNUARU where another clan of the YARIP people reside. LOMEA was quickly in command of the situation and saved a lot of time by assuring the people of the patrols good intentions. A similar pattern of events occurred here as at ULIMOLA. Another new group, the KENREAs who are close neighbours of the YARIPS were contacted and found to be very nervous. Their home is in the vicinity of the KENGGELEM river.

From KURUARU it was possible to see the kunai plains through which the ARAFUNDI flows. The MACGREGOR range forms a low saddle to the North West, making this view of the SEPIK plains possible. The YARIPS knew of no people living on the flats.

From KURUARU the patrol crossed the KENGGELEM river and after an ascent lost sight of the TARUA-MARAMUNI valley and MT. MACGREGOR. Two new groups, the MULIMS and LEMBRNAS, were assembled in a cleared camp site at a place called MANUAGA, overlooking the YUAT river to the SCHRADER range some three miles away to the East. The last patrol's furthest camp North was seen to the South East at a place called YONOMAU. Mr. Martyn had been told by the ISAROK people at YONOMAU that the gardens at MANUAGA were their own.

The MULIMS are traditional enemies of the YARIP people. This was LOMEA's first visit to MULIM land, and after remaining thus far with the patrol he took his leave. The interpreter, TORASO, gleaned information from LOMEA during his stay with the patrol party concerning the area's first contact with Europeans many years ago when he was a small boy. He was referring to the visit by the SCHMIDT party. This initial contact, also shared by people of the SABUN valley, proved disastrous, resulting in fighting during which WALIAPA, LOMEA's father received a gunshot wound, the scar of which is visible today in his right side above the hip. Demonstrations of the fire power and effectiveness of .303 rifles were given to all new groups contacted with the assurance that rifles would never be used against them provided the lives of Government personnel were not threatened.

Exploration of the KENGGELEM River almost to its junction with the YUAT was effected after leaving MANUAGA. Just before descending to the YUAT valley floor, an excellent view of the SEPIK flats was obtained from a kunai hillock, looking North. The YUAT glimmered in a small patch clear of the hills on the misty green flatness of the plains. This may well have been the junction of the MARAWONI with the YUAT. The KENGGELEM could be discerned flowing in a slight curve through a considerable flat lowland forest valley to the YUAT. No indication of habitation could be seen with the binoculars, which backed up the statements of the local guides who claimed the area as unpopulated.

Whilst descending a forest-covered spur to the KENGGELEM at 1620 hours on 21/8/60, a distant thundering was heard which rapidly approached up the valley from the North, swelling to an awe-inspiring roar until an earth tremor shook the surrounding country, snapping branches from trees and showering the patrol with leaves. The tremor lasted three seconds. My wife, who was at MT. HAGEN on that date mentioned that a tremor was felt there at approximately the same time.

Camp was made only a short distance from the KENGGELEM-YUAT junction, the local people having told Constable PIP who was left to find a site that this area was still a long way off. The Officer meanwhile climbed a nearby slope to try to ascertain whether the area was inhabited. No tracks were found except those of wild pigs and cassowaries, and wild Sago palms were untouched, evidence of a lack of human habitation. The track along the valley towards the KENGGELEM-YUAT junction was wide and well used, but MULIM and LEMARINA guides denied contact with any Lower YUAT people. The YUAT was reached in such a short time the next day that the Officer's suspicions were aroused regarding the possibility of a track continuing northwards from the junction, or even a bridge across the YUAT. Two police constables sent back along the YUAT returned a few hours later and reported a track proceeding away north of the KENGGELEM DOWN THE YUAT, but no sign of any bridge. Crocodile tracks seen in the mud were reported at the same time, so it was perhaps understandable that the locals did not want to camp in that area the night before.

Proceeding north, the track now lay along the YUAT itself and was wide and well used, and the terrain was flat and abounding in game, particularly bird-life. An aneroid barometer reading of 100' above sea level was recorded on the banks of the YUAT. Later that day YONOMAU was reached, the last two hours walk being a long climb from the forested flats up kunai covered spurs to a height of 3,200', where a camp had been prepared by the IBAROK people.

This previous days exploration to approximately the SEPIK and MADANG District boundaries proved that there were no more people to be recorded north of the KENGGELEM River in this Census Division, Sub-District and District. It is interesting to note that the last patrol found a spoon made out of coconut shell amongst the WAPIS, which is evidence enough of trading relations with people, probably from the SEPIK District. The track from YONOMAU northwards along the YUAT is too well used and too wide to be a hunting track only, and is more likely a trade route to the SEPIK.

From YONOMAU across to PUMAIYAN the IBAROKs proved themselves most timid and unwilling guides. Apart from the long and arduous walk they complained that they had enemies on

*Palawan
W. H. H. H.
Palawan*

the southern side of the SABUN River, and when an attempt was made to desert the patrol in dense scrub one man disappeared.

The reception of the patrol at PUMAIYAN, KAPUMANDA and ARAREP was excellent, and attendance at census was good. The latter place now has an excellent resthouse and an Aid Post, and the Orderly stationed there has planted large gardens of European type vegetables in addition to the staple sweet potatoes.

No one in the WAPI area is gainfully employed by either the Administration or a Mission, so endeavours were consistently made to persuade young men to work at KOMPIAM. Visits to the station are not uncommon and no doubt before long some will be daring enough to offer their services away from home.

Cash is, of course, still unknown, there being no outlet for it except the Baptist Mission store at KOMPIAM. Trade axes and knives are commonplace even among those people newly contacted.

There is not much of an economic future for the WAPI people as they are isolated by high mountains, deep gorges and rivers, and nowhere was a reasonable airstrip site seen, the slope of the terrain being far too steep.

The possibility of a vehicular road through the WAPI area to the SERIK via the SABUN and YUAT valleys, proposed by Mr. Robb, A.D.O., Wabag Patrol Report No. 1 1955/56 would be an immense task for a population of only 1653, of which only 427 constitute men in the 16-45 age group. It is considered possible that a road could be put in following the route indicated, but for the amount of maintenance needed for a section of road say some 50 miles from the SAN-YUAT Divide to "the lower reaches of the YUAT up and to a suitable steamship anchorage thereon", the importance of such communication from the WESTERN HIGHLANDS to the SERIK District would need to be considerable.

Many WAPI officials accompanied the patrol from place to place, some of them from KAPUMANDA for the entire duration of the patrol, and friendly relations were established with people of other groups wherever they went.

A total of 5 Alusis, 2 Tul-Tuls and 4 local Headmen from every other Census Division in the KOMPIAM area took their part as patrol carriers amongst the men of their own groups. They did much to assist in spreading Administration influence and were invaluable on numerous occasions, when their personal experience swayed the doubting and awed WAPI tribesmen. It was a great experience for these officials to be able to see in the WAPI people, themselves in the same stage of development only ten years ago.

COURT FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

There were no disputes brought forward to be heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

The Court and Native Administration Regulations were explained to all people visited.

C E N S U S

For a second census only, the attendance by the WAPI people was exceedingly good, but care was taken when there were many absentees from a group to explain the system and reason behind the census, including the Regulation to enforce attendance if need be.

There were many new faces present at the Census Re-check. This was to be expected and no doubt there will be more again next census. In order to keep a progressive total of the number of people recorded since the last patrol, all new names were recorded in the Migrations IN section. At this early stage of census statistics in this area it is considered more important to record such a progressive total in order to ascertain the general trend of the population until some sort of stabilisation is found.

There were 47 Births and 38 Deaths recorded during the census revision, but in the light of the numerous new names both of people absent from the 1959 census and from the newly contacted people on this patrol, there does not appear to be any practical means of presenting statistics on population increase or decrease.

Mr. MARTYN's original census of the YARIPA, totalling 36, was overlooked and a fresh census taken which gave a total of 246.

Newly contacted people totalled 396. It was estimated from a brief aerial survey (1959) that there might have been at least 2,000. During the survey, part of the SABUN valley had been mistaken for a supposed low valley, found on this patrol to be the KENGGELE.

Initial Census amongst these new people was accepted most favourably and with very little fear shown by the women and children. Women, it was found, were far more co-operative than their male counterparts when it came to disclosing the names of absentees. It was quite plain that to a degree, Census had been described to them by their neighbours, the KUMORS, BURALS and IBADOKS, in the SABUN.

The KANEGIE group who were initially censused at WARUMBUL are related to a group at WAPUN in the WALE-TARUA Census Division and had told the last patrol that their names had been taken with their relatives at WAPUN.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Locally appointed "Boss Boys" made themselves very prominent by their energy and co-operation with the patrol. A list of them with a few comments is given below.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>LINE</u>	<u>NAME AND COMMENTS</u>
WARUMBUL	TSIMIN	NARUBIN - A visitor to WABAG and back by Gesona.
	PUNIPAN	PON - Not outstanding.
	KAMEGIN	POBBERI - Old man.
	KONASERU	BURAI
		AROGALI - Young 2.I.C. to ANE.
KUNOR		RAI - Young reliable little man who speaks the FAPI language, LEMBE, as well as ENGA, and is very co-operative. Has had some of the hands. PAKERO - 2.I.C. to RAI
ULINGLA	YARIP	LOMBA - Young, intelligent, influential, anxious to co-operate.
		EAM - Young, nervous and still rather apprehensive. Looks to LOMBA for guidance.
KURUARU	YARIP	KELANA - Young, nervous.
	KENSA	WARINK - Young and very nervous as were all members of his group.
MANUAGA	MULIN LEMBENA	OMONT - Young, nervous.
YONOMAU	IBAROK	LAIN - Timid little man.
PUMAIYAN	WANZIPAIN	KANUGIO - Keen, shrewd, go-ahead and influential young man.
	MAIN	YASEM - Speaks LEMBE as well as ENGA. Old man, influential leader, intelligent.
	KEIMONI	Nobody came forward.
(BULIMBAU)	UMULAI	OIMAN - Timid little man.
(MENGGAU)	GUMANAI	MEI and PEYA - Both influential men in their middle age, but still rather reserved and apprehensive of the Admin.
KAPUMANDA	YUAI	WAKO - Young, pleasant, confident, very conscientious - accompanied the party for the entire patrol. Has control of his people. A deformed arm.
ARAREP	LAGAN	MUMBALA - Young leader of the group.
		AKALI, NALYO, and ARE - Not outstanding.

RESTHOUSES AND CAMP SITES

1. WARUMBUL

The new Resthouse is too small for a two-man patrol, but is the local SABUN people's first attempt at such a construction beyond that of their own low-built huts. A barracks for patrol personnel is also too small. One ward has been built for a proposed Aid Post.

2. KOINAGERU

A poor camp site, high up on a tiny spur of the SABUN-TARUA Divide (4,800') and prepared purely for the convenience of this patrol, the idea being that a camp here would save a long climb up and over the range to visit the YARIP people. The camp straddled the track to ULINOLA. The next camp, amongst the BURALS and SUMBAs, has been suggested by the locals at a place called WARUGULU, a Kuni patch which is more centrally situated between the two groups. The former patrol's camp at MUNGILAPP was by-passed on the walk to KOINAGERU.

3. ULINOLA

A fairly good camp site but rather too small. It was cleared and levelled by the YARIPs, in advance of the patrol, and they had also prepared huts. More suitable sites were not seen.

4. KURUARU

Another small site, said however to be the central meeting place of the YARIPs. The chance of finding better sites in the vicinity of either ULINOLA or KURUARU is rather remote, there being very few flat or level areas on the steep Western wall of the SABUN-TARUA DIVIDE.

5. MANUAGA

An excellent site, broad and level, overlooking the YUAT valley, and over-shadowed by the SCHRADER RANGE to the east. It should prove an excellent Resthouse site.

6. KENGGELM-YUAT RIVER CAMP

450' above sea level. An excellent camp site here for a patrol passing through to the SEPIK DISTRICT. The area is flat and forested, with the slopes of the MARAMUNI-YUAT DIVIDE to hand should flooding prove a menace. Having ill-defined banks and being fairly shallow seemed evidence that the KENGGELM might have a tendency to flood. Strangely enough, mosquitoes were conspicuous by their absence. Crocodile tracks were seen at the junction of the KENGGELM with the YUAT. Game in the form of birds, cassowaries, and pigs were abundant. This was the furthestmost Northern point visited by the patrol.

7. YDHOMAH

Hard by the site used by the last patrol. This time too small, but it was obvious that the land was cleared for the convenience of planting gardens and not for the comfort of the patrol. There are better sites higher up. Since MANUAGA is no more than an hour's walk away, it might be advisable to consider consolidating the efforts of the MUIIMS, IBAROKs and LEMKHAAs by building a permanent camp there.

8. FUMAIYAN

Near the previous patrol's camp at PAIHANDA. An excellent site with plenty of room to build a Resthouse, and with an extensive view across the BARUA valley and across to the JIMI RIVER valley to the East.

9. KAPUANDA

Another excellent Resthouse site. It has been greatly improved, since the last patrol, by the YSAI people who have cleared and drained the area in readiness for a Resthouse to be built at a later date.

10. ABAREE

A good Resthouse, with adequate buildings for the housing of all patrol personnel.

ROADS, TRACKS AND WALKING TIMES

There are no vehicular roads and no walking tracks which may be classified as Bridle paths.

The weather being fine and dry for most of the patrol, walking conditions on the whole were good.

As mentioned in the Native Affairs section, there is a good wide well-used track from YONOMAU following the Western bank of the YUAT to the junction with the KENGJALEM River, and apparently continuing North towards the SEPIK. A Police Constable in the party, GAWI, a SEPIK from ANGORAM, says that the YUAT is a well-used means of communication, having himself travelled upstream by power-driven craft to just north of the MARAMUNI-YUAT junction. According to Mr. A. E. WILSON Resident Gold-miner at KOLAGAM (LOWER SAU Census Division) there are rapids near this junction, which he reached from the SEPIK when he was mining and recruiting some years ago, prior to his settling in the KOMPIAM area. The information from both sources tends to indicate that the YUAT is used for communication purposes between the WESTERN HIGHLANDS and SEPIK Districts. It is then reasonable to suppose that the track from YONOMAU does indeed extend Northwards to the vicinity of the MARAMUNI-YUAT junction, providing a continuous trade route.

Building of a road through this area to connect with the SEPIK District would be a heavy task for such a small population but, as mentioned in Native Affairs, it is a possibility. Mr. ROEB A.D.O. (memo to D.C. HAGEN, attached Sabag Patrol Report No.1 1955.56) proposed a route from the head of the TIOGAI valley in the LOWER SAU Census Division, crossing over the SAU-YUAT Divide to the SABUN River, thence following the Western fall of the SABUN-TARUA Divide to the YUAT River and along the banks of the latter. Taking the road over the SAU-YUAT Divide would be very arduous work, as Mr. ROEB ascertains. Another very difficult section is the Western wall of the SABUN-TARUA Divide which is a continuous area of sharp spurs separating dozens of small creeks. It is very broken country indeed and would necessitate building innumerable bridges and culverts. From YONOMAU down to and along the YUAT, the terrain slopes and levels out on the valley floor, and presents no problems, at least as far as the eastern slopes of the MACGREGOR Range.

Lack of labour is one problem, but labour which consists of small groups of people who still regard their neighbours as enemies presents another, that can only be solved by more regular contact.

The WAPI is three to four days walk from KOMPIAM. To build a road would necessitate a considerable time being spent in the field by the Officer-in-Charge, KOMPIAM. Additional field staff would certainly be needed.

WALKING TIMES

KOMPIAM	-	KIOGAI	4 Hours
KIOGAI	-	WARIARAN	3 hours 10 mins.
WARIARAN	-	WARUMBUL	7 Hours 40 mins.
WARUMBUL	-	KOINAGERU	3 Hours, with many steps, using a few locals as carriers.
KOINAGERU	-	ULINGGA	5 Hours 20 mins.
ULINGGA	-	KURUARI	2 Hours 40 mins.
KURUARI	-	MANUAGA	3 Hours 20 mins.
MANUAGA	-	KENGOLEH RIVER CAMP	6 Hours 30 mins.
KENGOLEH CAMP	-	YONOMAD	6 Hours 10 mins.
YONOMAD	-	PUMAIYAN	8 Hours 30 mins.
PUMAIYAN	-	KAPUMANDA	2 Hours
KAPUMANDA	-	ARAFEP	2 Hours
ARAFEP	-	KOMPIAM via LABALAN	5 Hours 40 mins. to LABALAN 5 Hours 50 mins. to KOMPIAM

CONCLUSION

The objects of the patrol as set out in the Introduction were achieved.

The WAPI is Restricted territory and should remain so until such time as the population census is completed and the people have had considerably more contact with the Administration. Census taken on this patrol is considered to be incomplete in that there must be quite a few people who, for various reasons, failed to make an appearance, either at the census re-check or that taken during initial contact. This is a common occurrence judging from Administration experience in the past.

Guards were posted at night and it is recommended that this practice should continue, especially amongst the newly contacted natives in the North-Western corner of the Census Division. A strong party is advisable when visiting the area. The visit by the SCHMIDT party is not forgotten.

At present the WAPI is bounded on two sides by Restricted Census Divisions, the LOWER SAU and the WALA-TARUA. The De-Restriction of these areas will assist the hastening of advancement of the WAPI people and will provide closer contact with the Administration and the Missions.

APPENDIX I

HEALTH

Native Medical Orderly Grade I, FAGIO, accompanied the patrol, and he may be complimented on the efficient service given the locals and patrol personnel. The party remained physically fit for the duration of the patrol, and as everyone was given anti-malarial treatment, nobody suffered a malaria attack.

There was an improvement in the general health of those visited last patrol, there being only four cases of Yaws seen and treated, and Tropical Ulcers were not so numerous this time. The Aid Post at ARAREP, built this year, is from all accounts well used by the locals, and the Aid Post Orderly stationed there has been working in the RARUA and SABUN valleys conducting his own patrols.

The people at WARUMBUL are so keen to have an Aid Post in the SABUN that they have already built one ward for it, which effort is considered worthy of support and application is now made formally for an Orderly to be based there. At present, ARAREP is the only post in the area and has enough work catering for the needs of the people in the RARUA valley, with out any more in the SABUN. The MENGGAY and BULINDAU people would be more likely to visit the ARAREP post than the proposed one at WARUMBUL, since they have relatives in the RARUA.

ARAREP to WARUMBUL in the SABUN is five hours walk, and other places across the SABUN, such as MUNGILARE, NOSOP, and TONGMAU, are as far away if not farther from WARUMBUL.

The number of people who can be adequately catered for by the ARAREP Post totals some 600, and those by the proposed Post at WARUMBUL, 675. This total is arrived at by the grouping of the people and from the knowledge that one particular group, the WANZIPAINS, live between the two places, their numbers therefore being split accordingly. Initial contacts on this patrol have not been included in the totals.

It is considered, in the light of what has been said, that there is reasonable enough justification for the proposed Post at WARUMBUL.

New contacts in the KENGGELM area might visit WARUMBUL in an emergency, but otherwise distances are too great. A further Post to service their area, in the vicinity of KURUARU, might be worth noting. Population here is in the vicinity of 400 -- to be exact, 396 at the initial census taken on this patrol.

Generally, the health of the latter people was surprisingly good. The YARIPs were a particularly healthy looking people. No cases of Yaws were seen, although it is possible that any bad cases were hidden from the patrol. Although there must have been many absentees not recorded, the average size of families for the group was 3.0. Most of the children seen were fit and surprisingly clean.

AT MANUAGA the people appeared a poor lot as regards health and there were several bad cases of Yaws, Boils, and Tropical Ulcers and septic sores. Height recorded here was under 4,000 ft. above sea level.

On the whole, throughout the WAPI area the health of the people visited was better than expected. No cases of Hansen's Disease were seen.

To date there has been no anti-yaws campaign in the WAPI, which is now the only Census Division in the KOMPIAM area not treated. As yet there has not been a visit to the WAPI by a European Officer of the Public Health Department, and the present Medical Assistant at KOMPIAM has suggested that he undertake an anti-yaws campaign next year in conjunction with the taking of census.

Following is a list of diseases encountered on the patrol, with the respective number of people treated.

MALARIA	9
INFLUENZA	4
HEADACHE	7
STOMACH AGES	4
DIARRHOEA	7
TROPICAL ULCERS	44
YAWS	12
SEPTIC SORES	22
LACERATIONS	5
BOILS	4
SCABIES	7
CONJUNCTIVITIS	6
IMPETIGO	11
BURNS	7
VOMITING	5

APPENDIX II

AGRICULTURE

Mr. MARTYN, in his patrol report (KOMPIAM No. 2 1958/59), covered the agricultural situation in the WAPI most adequately.

Briefly, the staple food is sweet potato, closely followed by bananas and taro. Sage is grown and eaten on the Western Fall of the SALON-TARUA DIVIDE. Wild sage and bananas are plentiful in this area and in the lowland forest on the YUAT near the junction with the KENGGELEN River (100' A.S.L.).

The WAPI people, particularly those lines near the YUAT, also grow and eat Catal Nut.

At KOIMAGERU and PUMAIYAN pumpkins and corn, the product of seeds distributed by Mr. MARTYN, were brought to the patrol.

At ARAREP the Aid Post Orderly has planted all manner of European type vegetables, and was instructed to distribute his products to encourage planting by the locals and so improve their diet.

The patrol brought runners of the quick-growing and nutritious Eastern Highlands KONIME sweet potato, pineapple plants, and suckers of Cavendish bananas and established them at WARUMBUL.

All people visited were encouraged to plant more gardens, and told that they were always welcome at KOMPIAM, should they require seeds and plants.

P O L I C E

- PIP No. 6410 -- Constable 5th. Year. Passed his NCO course at GOROKA this year, but is awaiting a vacancy in order to take on his duties of a Constable I/C 1st. year. Performed his duties as an NCO exceedingly well, was an example of industry and diligence to his men and proved his Administration ability in his handling of newly contacted people. An experienced bushman and an asset to the patrol. Speaks a little ENGA.
- GAWE No. 7735 -- Performed his duties satisfactorily. Constable 5th. Year.
- IAHU No. 8221 -- Constable 5th. Year. An untidy little man who is inclined to be slack.
- IASPE No. 8228 -- Constable 5th. Year. A quiet, hard-working man with much bush experience. Good NCO potential. Speaks ENGA.
- IAHU No. 8255 -- Constable 5th. Year. (WABAG Detachment) Performed his duties satisfactorily but is inclined to slack if not watched. A great talker.
- KAUPA No. 8249 -- Constable 5th. Year. (WABAG Detachment) A slight, quiet man, performed his duties well. Not much of an individual.
- KORAY No. 4441 -- Constable 5th. Year. (WABAG Detachment) Found the walking rather hard. A jovial, uncomplaining type who performed his duties satisfactorily.
- BAKUM No. 9206 -- Constable 5th. Year. Preceded the patrol with the rations and spread the word of the direction to be taken by the patrol. A young and most conscientious man, always willingly volunteers for the difficult jobs which he does thoroughly and well on his own. Excellent company. Speaks a little ENGA.
- HAPA No. 8949 -- Constable 4th. Year. Performed his duties satisfactorily.
- MAFAIO No. 9388 -- Constable 3rd. Year. A young man from an island off TALASBA. Most conscientious and performed his duties well. Has had little opportunity as yet to prove his capacity on his own. Good company.

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Extract :- PATROL REPORT KOMPIAM NO.2 1960/61 J.W.HOWLETT P.O.
WAPI CENSUS DIVISION

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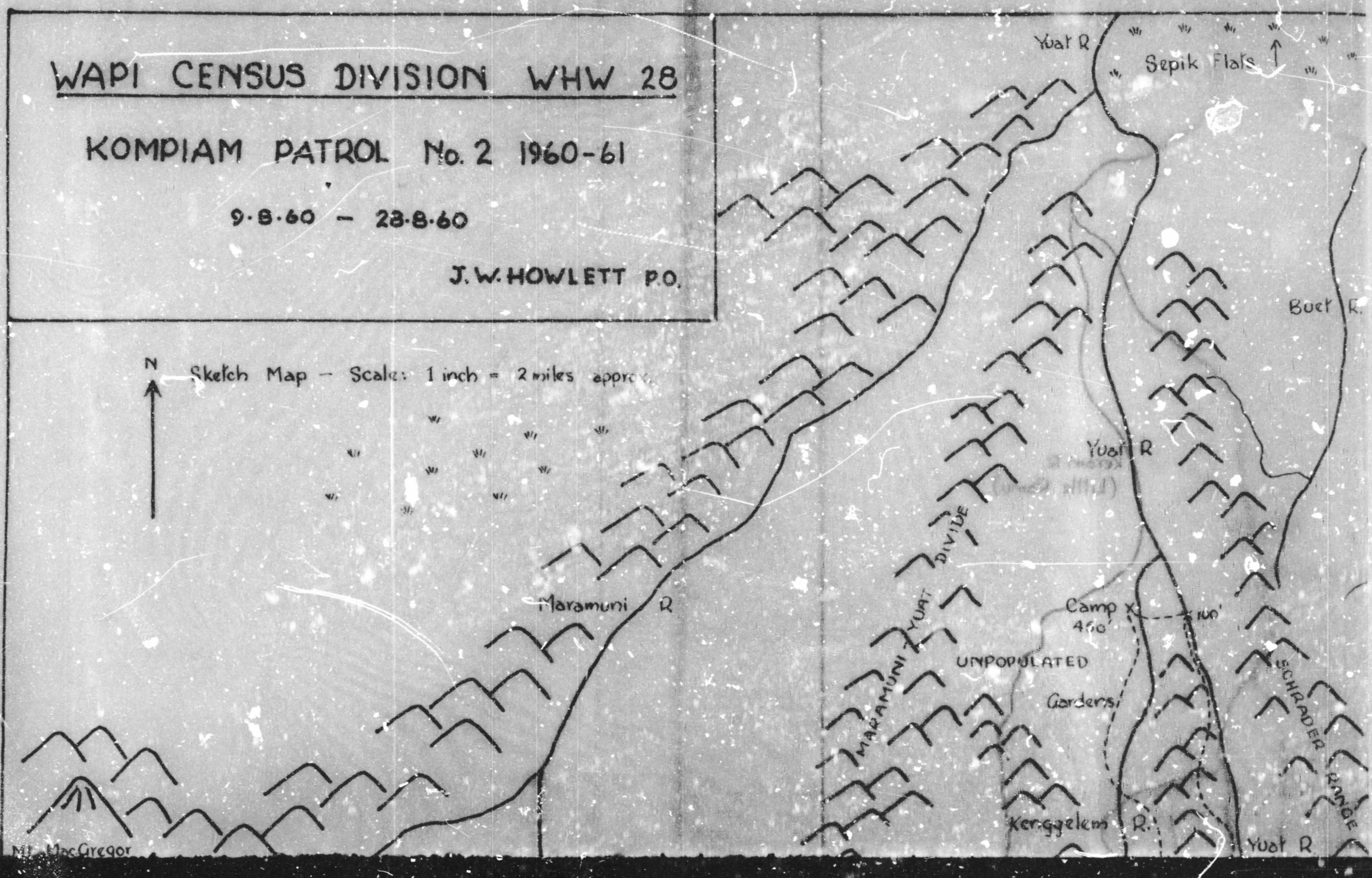
WAPI CENSUS DIVISION WHW 28

KOMPIAM PATROL No. 2 1960-61

9.8.60 - 23.8.60

J.W. HOWLETT P.O.

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↑ Sketch Map - Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles approx.



N. MacGregor



MT MacGregor

Kenggelem R.

Yuat R.

UNPOPULATED

Maramuni R.

Yandamai R.

Kuruaru
4000'

Manuaga
3400'

Yonomau
2300'

Kunai

TARUA-SABUN DIVIDE

Sabun R.

Ulimola
3000'

Mosop

Kunai
hillocks

Koimageru
4800'

Mungilare
3350'

Wale R.

Indinaka

Warumbul
3600'

SABUN-RARUA DIVIDE

Pomaiyan
4000'

Paimar

Tarua R.

Laialam
6125'

Kaiamanda
5425'

Kapumanga
4200'

Ararep
2400'

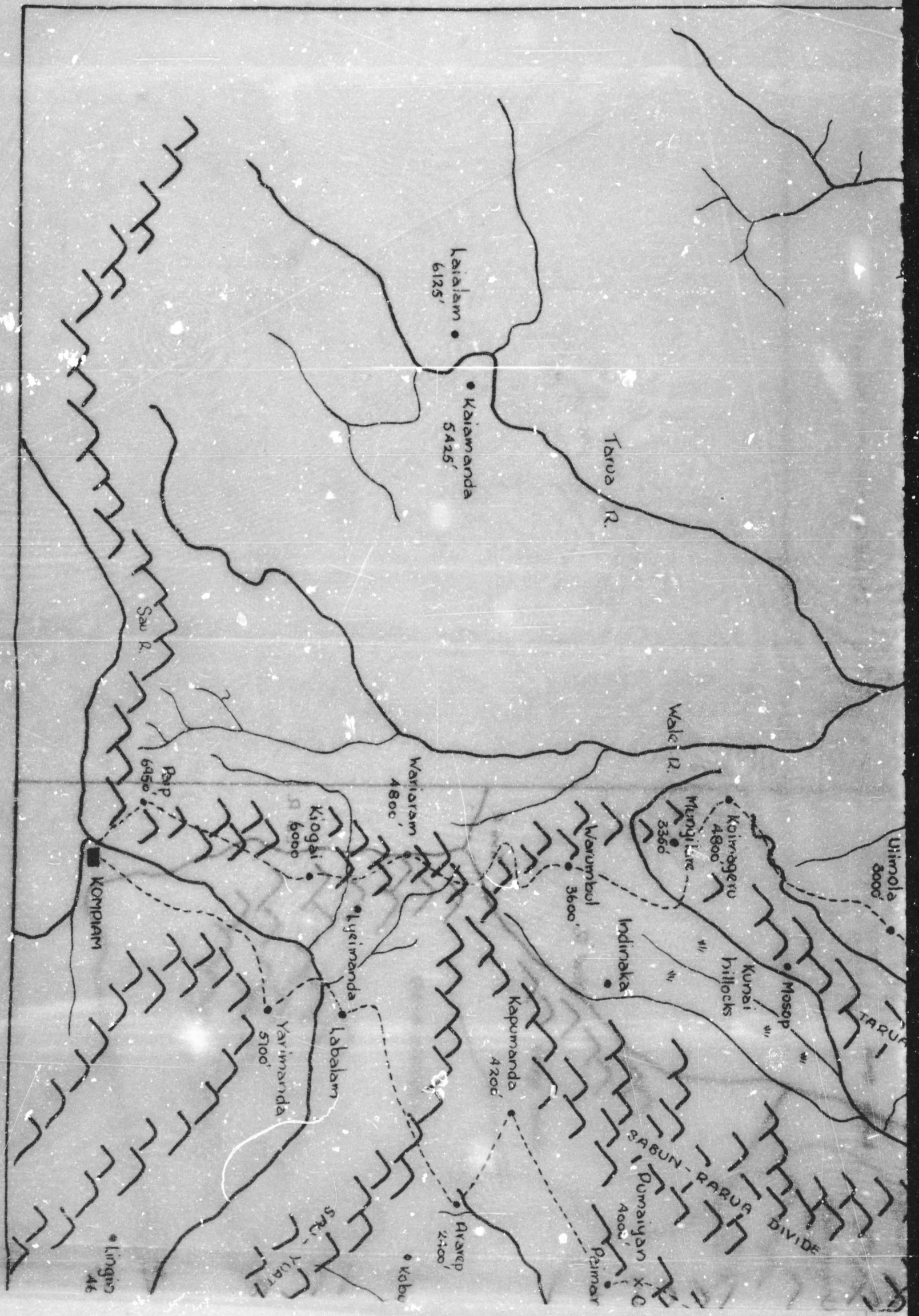
Wararam
4800'

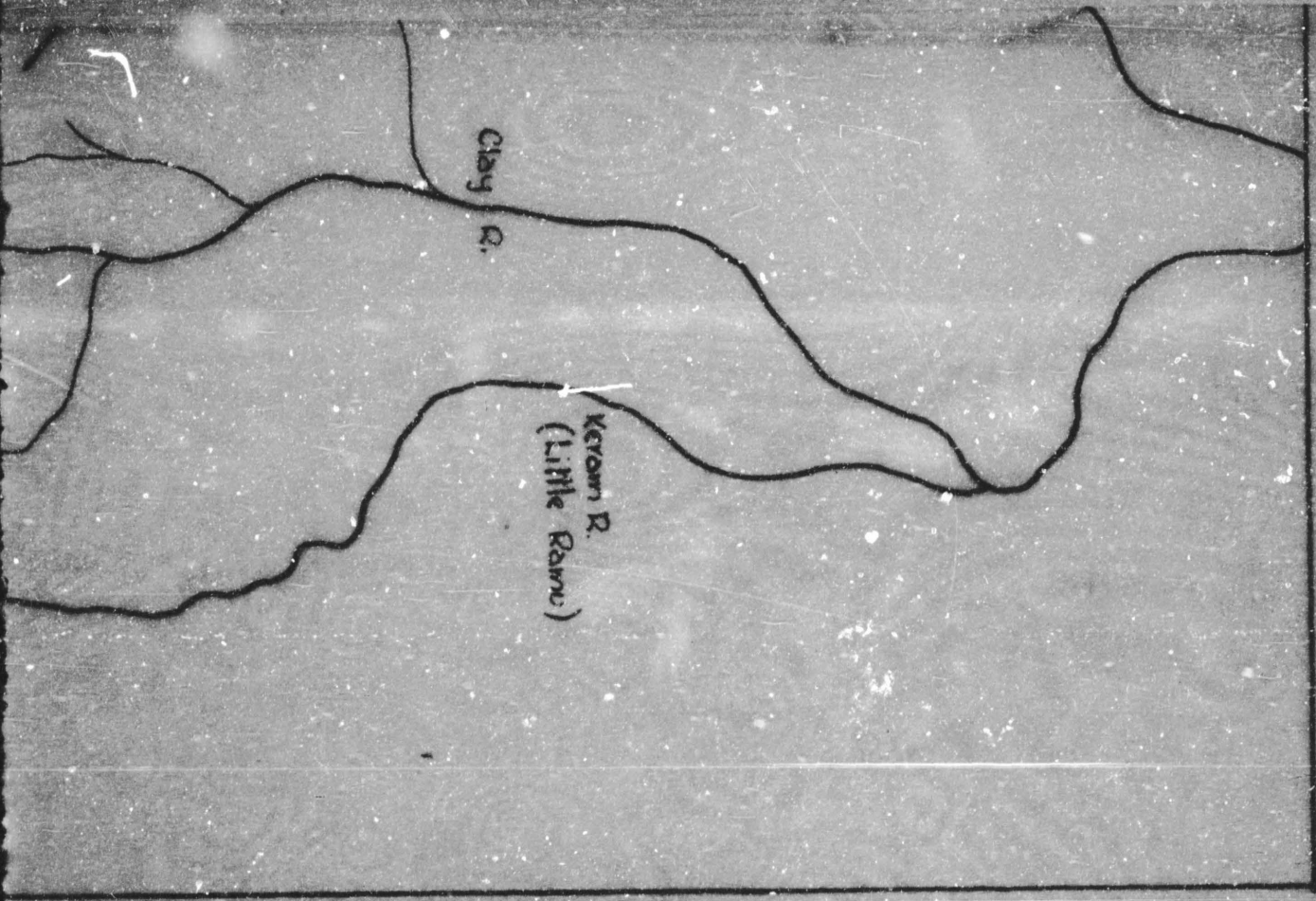
Lyeimanda

Labalam

Kobu

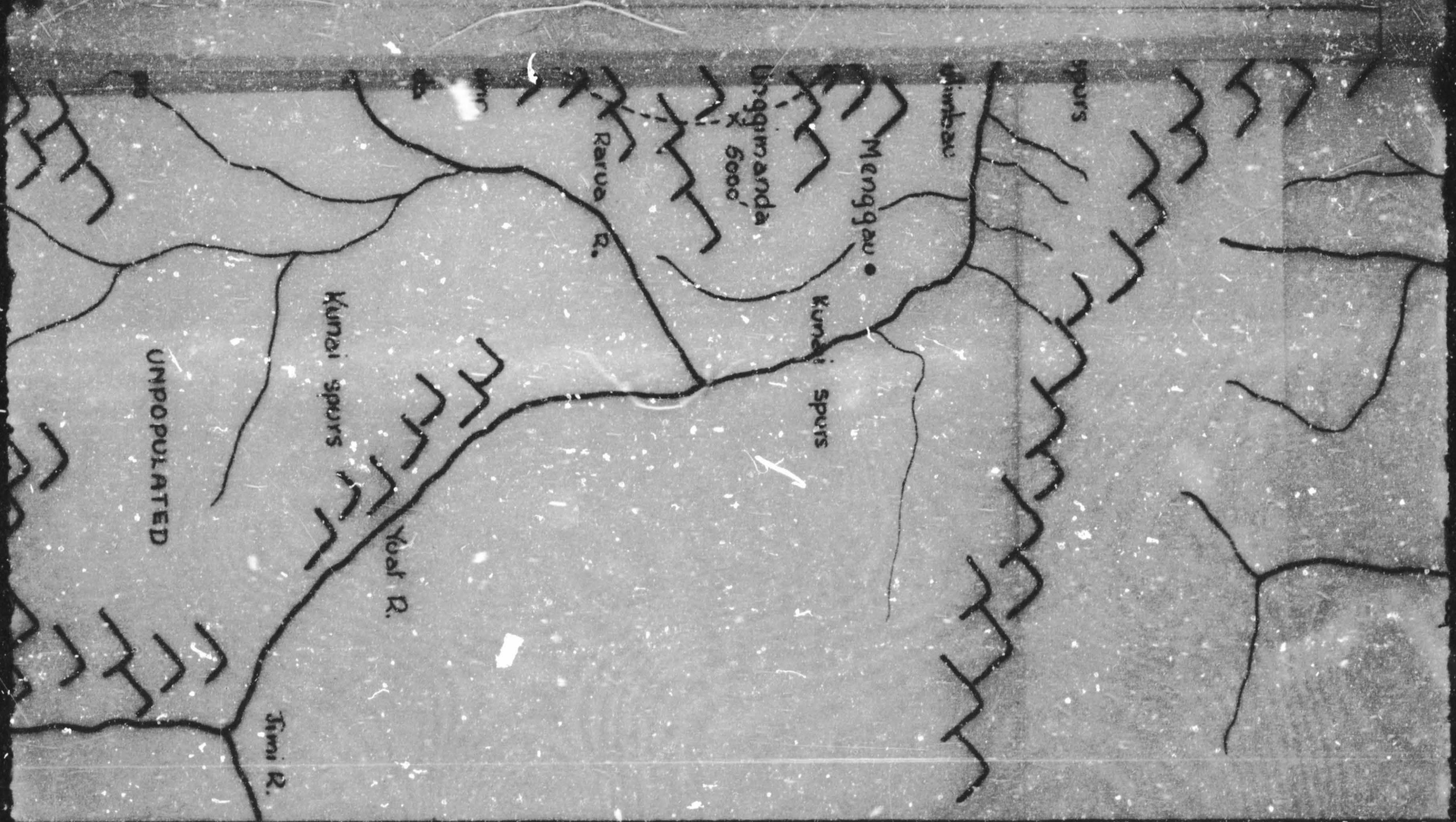
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Clay R.

Kerom R.
(Little Rain)





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 3 KOMPIAM 1960-61

Patrol Conducted by J.W. Howlett Patrol Officer Grade 2

Area Patrolled WAPI Census Division - RESTRICTED AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 7 Members R.P.&.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter
1 NMO

Duration—From 18/11 1960 to 30/11 1960

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/8/60 - 28/8/60

Medical NIL /19

Map Reference LCCAL: 4 miles to 1 inch - Sketch Map.

Objects of Patrol General Administration and follow-up.

Duplicate Report & Map held.

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 £.....

1



67/14/8

TGA/JB

67-14-8

30th March, 1961

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT No 3/60-61 - YONPIAN

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged,
with thanks.

I agree in your decision that the area should be
included in that for de-restriction.

The report is a record of what is obviously a first
class consolidation patrol.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



67/14/8

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RSB/DL

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.254-3842



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

1st March, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

No.

Kompiam Patrol Report 3/63-61
Wapi Census Division - Mr.
J.W. HOWLETT

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned report.

The native situation in the area remains good and I cannot see why my previous recommendation for immediate de-restriction should be altered. The reasons given by Mr. Howlett against de-restriction have no bearing on the case whatsoever.

Extract of Appendix 1 has been passed to the District Medical Officer for his information and advice as to whether he will provide a Medical Assistant to accompany the next patrol and conduct an anti-yaws campaign. A request has been made for an Aid Post Orderly for Warumbul.

It is considered that the census should have been revised during this patrol even though it is only three months since the last revision. In the early stages of Administration, it has been found of great benefit to conduct a census on every visit. This is most applicable as one of the reasons against the de-restriction was "further consolidation as regards census."

The Patrol, although more rapid than desired, was well done.

A further patrol to this area is to be mounted in this financial year.

The delay in submission is regretted but was caused by three changes in Assistant District Officer, Wabag, in the last three months.

R.S. Bell
(R.S. Bell)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/2-330.

S/District Officer,
YABAS, V.H.D

23rd February 1961.

The District Officer,
MT HAGEN.

Subject: PATROL REPORT No 3 1960-SI KOMPAN.
VAPI CENSUS DIVISION - RESTRICTED


Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, and two copies of Appendices on Health and Agriculture.

This follow-up patrol by Mr Howlett is his second into this area since August 1960.

Although the native situation is very good and the natives are pleased to see the Administration patrols, I concur with Mr Howlett when he states "The area needs further consolidating as regards census and health services before de-restricting it". It is planned to patrol this area again before the end of the financial year.

Mr Howlett has done a very good job in his contact with these people and in striking up friendly relations with them. His Report is neat and concise and covers his activities well.

His camping allowance claim has been forwarded to Mr Howlett for signature and forwarding direct to you.


.....
(D.J. HOOK)
a/Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Patrol Post

KUMPIAN

WARAB Sub-District

Western Highlands District

PATROL REPORT No. 3 KUMPIAN 1960-61

Patrol Officer J.W. HOWLETT TO WEST GUNDAI DIVISION

OBJECTS 1. Follow-up patrol
2. General Administration

DURATION 18th November 1960 to 30th November 1960

PERSONNEL J.W. HOWLETT, Patrol Officer Grade 2
7 Members R.P.A.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
1 Native Medical Orderly.


J.W. HOWLETT.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 KONG'LAN 1960/61

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol was a follow-up to that conducted in August of this year (Report No.2 1960-61), its main object being general administration.

Details in Report No.2 are not repeated and the reader is asked to refer back to that report.

Reception of the patrol was good and there were no untoward incidents.

Patrol personnel remained in good health. Sufficient hard rations were carried to supplement the scarcity of native foods.

8

PATROL DIARY

Friday November 18th 1960

0845 departed KOMPIAM arriving the Baptist Mission 0915. 0945 departed the Mission and took the track to YARIMANDA. Fine weather. 1315 arrived YARIMANDA. 1445 departed and descended the limestone cliffs to the SAU River. Crossed the river by a good cane bridge. Arrived LABALAM resthouse 1550 and set up camp. Enlisted extra carriers. LABALAM 3,800' above sea level.

Saturday November 19th 1960

0835 departed LABALAM and travelled east along sloppy tracks bordering the KUGAI river. Followed a tributary to its headwaters on the SAU-YUAF Divide. Reached the summit at 1415. Heavy rain fell from 1230 to 1400. A bad track not recommended. Track taken last patrol steep but better, and shorter. Descent to ARAREP Resthouse along a cut track arriving 1300. A Moga singsing in progress.

Sunday November 20th 1960

Remained in camp. Inspection of the Aid Post.

Monday November 21st 1960

0725 broke camp and travelled north along good tracks. Reached KAPUMANDA 1015. Remained and spoke to the people also purchasing food. 1155 left KAPUMANDA for PUMAIYAN along bad uncleaned tracks. YUAI Headman instructed to get them cleaned. Steep climb up to PUMAIYAN tracks cleaned. Arrived PUMAIYAN 1415. Set up camp. Purchased food and spoke to the people. Cases of yaws treated.

Tuesday November 22nd 1960

0700 broke camp and followed the track along the top of the SAPUN-RAPUA Divide reaching UNGGIMANDA. The MAIN People of PUMAIYAN again tried to divert the patrol away from the GUMUNAI people at MENGGAU. The patrol turned back and soon found a track to MENGGAU. There followed a long and arduous descent from the Divide at 6000' to MIN Creek at 1500' some 2000' below MENGGAU which is straight up the other side. Made camp near the creek at 1445 hours. Talk was sent to the GUMUNAI who arrived with food.

Wednesday November 23rd 1960

Remained in camp. Gumunai people visited the camp and were unofficially censused. Many cases of yaws were treated. Talks were given and food was purchased.

Thursday November 24th 1960

0620 hours broke camp and followed MIN Creek downstream for an hour. Commenced the long climb up and over several kuni spurs finally going up the side of the Divide. 1145 reached BULIMBAU a tiny settlement of two houses, one for men and the other for women. Made camp. Rain set in. Runner arrived with mail.

Friday November 25th 1960

0640 broke camp. A dull overcast day with cool breezes. Reached the top of the Divide and had an excellent view of the YUAT to the south east. Followed a steep and long karst spur down to the SABUN River at 0930. A steep climb to YONGMAU arriving 1145. Remained an hour only. The ISAROK people were gathered and food was purchased from them. 1245 left YONGMAU thinking that MANUAGA was nearby. In actual fact it is if there was a track that crossed a deep gully between YONGMAU and MANUAGA. However the track wound right round the inside of the small valley taking four hours. Arrived MANUAGA at 1645 just as it started raining. A heavy day for carriers. A track should be cut across from YONGMAU to MANUAGA via the gully. Made camp.

Saturday 26th November 1960

0915 left MANUAGA having first given medical aid to the LEMBINA and MUKIN people. Took the same forest track as last patrol crossing numerous small creeks. Arrived KIMUARS 1040. Made camp and purchased food from the YAKINE. Talks to the people.

Sunday November 27th 1960

0640 on the track to climb over the TARUA-SABUN Divide. Followed the tributary of a small creek to its headwaters and the top of the Divide and then south west along the summit for a short time. Descended the other side to the SABUN Valley passing a camp site last patrol at KIMASERS at 1115. By excellent tracks to a new camp site at KULYABURAN at 1300. Huts were built. Made camp. KUMAR and BURAI people brought food. Talks were given and ailments treated.

Monday November 28th 1960

Left KULYABURAN at 0845 and followed good tracks down to the SABUN River. Crossed by fording and again struck well cleaned tracks. A very sharp climb out of the river on to rolling karst hills up to WARUMBUL Resthouse arriving there at 1000 hours. Made camp. Food purchased and people congratulated on their efforts in track making, and the general progress of the area.

Tuesday November 29th 1960

0610 departed WARUMBUL and climbed to the top of the SAU-YUAT Divide. A long forest walk over tree roots and broken country. The track has deteriorated since last patrol. With work this could be made into a good track. Reached the TIOGAI River and climbed out of it and up to reach WARIARAM Resthouse at 1350 hours. TSININ people brought food.

Wednesday November 30th 1960

0605 departed WARIARAM and climbed steadily to the range between the TIOGAI and KOIA Rivers. Followed the summit along eastwards to LYEIMANDA Resthouse and just bypassed it. A gradual descent almost to the junction of the KOIA with the SAU and then up again to the top of KANUMANDA. Rested here for 1/2 hour. Descended again to the SAU and crossed it by a high arched wooden bridge recently built. Climbed again avoiding IMBILIK by hugging the side of the hill by a little used track. Continued to the end of the airstrip at KOMPIAM. Arrived KOMPIAM 1230 hours.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A patrol so soon after the last one surprised the WAPIS and caught them rather unprepared. Those newly contacted last time did not expect the patrol to come from the opposite direction to the route taken before. Tracks were not cleaned and the old camp sites and bush huts were still standing and were used again. The rapid movements of the patrol as compared to the previous patrol perhaps contributed to this state of unpreparedness.

A Moja pig exchange festival just started at ARAREP will shortly envelope the whole of the WAPI area and will then move to the SAB. Very few pigs were brought to the patrol for trade.

The MESSGAU area was visited and the people were pleased to see the patrol. The MAIE people of PUMAYAN endeavoured once more to divert the patrol on to YOKKIAN but the officer remembered the track and after some sharp words with the MAINS there followed a long and tedious journey down four thousand feet from the top of the SABUN-RARUA Divide at UGGIMANDA to MIN Creek (1500' above sea level.) Just below MESSGAU, GUMUNAI people not seen last patrol were checked in the Census Book. Many cases of yaws were treated.

The GUMUNAI have started gardening on the RARUA side of the range and say they are going to shift to that area next year. This will undoubtedly make PUMAYAN a MAIE centre for both them and future patrols. MIN Creek and the valley down to its junction with the YEAT River is an inhospitable place. Steep kumul spurs run straight down to the waters edge from the SABUN-RARUA Divide. Noone lives down here except numerous death adders. MESSGAU itself is a very small plateau some 2000' straight up from MIN creek. The nearest gardens are 1000' above the water.

BULIMBAU the next camp site is a hard walk from MESSGAU and again up high on the Divide (5,200'). The little UNULAI Group (16 in number) say that they too are intending to move nearer to PUMAYAN very soon.

Both MESSGAU and BULIMBAU are situated in not easily accessible places. However this patrol was taken the hard way there. It is thought that there is a track which runs along the top of a spur at the headquarters of MIN Creek which adjoins the Divide. This track probably branches off the main PUMAYAN - BULIMBAU Track before reaching UGGIMANDA. Much time and effort would be saved if this track were investigated. Similarly it is thought that the best way to BULIMBAU from MESSGAU would be to re-cross the spur at the headquarters of MIN creek back on to the Divide and so down to BULIMBAU.

The SABUN Valley people are as keen as ever. The KUMORS and BURAIIS cleared and built an excellent camp site at KULYABURAM (5,700') as suggested by the officer on the previous patrol. This is an excellent resthouse site and next year one will be built here. From the KULYABURAM the tracks were cut and cleaned to the SABUN River and up to WAKUMFUL. The day the patrol left the latter place a police constable was left behind to construct a new resthouse and complete the buildings for an Aid Post. These have since been completed on 6/12/60. Similarly a resthouse has been built at KAPUMANDA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

Since the patrol a young man from ARBENT has taken a job at the station and is the first WAPI to be gainfully employed.

The WAPIS have been told that the next patrol within a few months will be for a revision of census.

Since the patrol information has been received that the USUAL people do not bury important dead men but lay them on a small bed in a small hut near the boundary of the their land. This may be a general practice in the area.

CONCLUSION

It is felt that the area needs further consolidating as regards census and health services before any thought of De-Restricting it. For many WAPIS this has been only their second visit by the Administration. Visits previously made by the Government have been few and sporadic. After another year of regular patrolling the situation should be well enough in hand to reconsider de-restriction.

WAPI
USUAL
TECHICAL
Sambien

APPENDIX I

HEALTH

Native Medical Orderly Grade 1 KURINK the senior NMO at KOMPIAM Native Hospital accompanied the Patrol and was assisted by the Aid Post Orderly NEAPAGALI from ARANEP. Both these men worked diligently.

Only one member of the patrol suffered any illness and this occurred on the last three days. This member, a carrier, had an attack of malaria, but managed to walk back with the patrol to the hospital at KOMPIAM. He is now fit.

From the treatments listed below it seems that the health of the people has not improved since the last patrol. Bad cases of yaws treated in August have been totally cleaned up which is encouraging.

The need for the Aid Post at WARIMBUL discussed on page 19 of Patrol Report KOMPIAM No. 2 1960/61 is again stressed. All the necessary buildings have been completed on 5/12/60 and the people are awaiting the arrival of an Orderly.

Mention is made again in this report for an Anti-Yaws campaign to be conducted as soon as possible and it is suggested that it be done in conjunction with the next Census Patrol in 1961.

DISEASES AND TREATMENTS

Septic sores	110
Yaws	31
Tropical ulcers	43
Lacerations	29
Tinia	99
Boils	14
Pneumonia	2
Malaria	4
Infected legs	8
Scabies	5

APPENDIX II
AGRICULTURE

The fruit and vegetables planted in August are growing well. Tomatoes were ready for the eating.

Varieties of vegetables seeds recently sent to KOMPIAN from D.A.S.P. HAGEN and pineapple and Cavendish banana cuttings were distributed at the various places visited.

It is encouraging to see that the WAPIS are planting more gardens and are visiting KOMPIAN to obtain seeds and cuttings.

APPENDIX III

P O L I C E

<u>WAIM</u>	No. 3386	Senior Constable 1st Year. As usual diligent and efficient. This man is in his 20th Year of Service. His recommendation for Sergeant has been put forward before by the District Commissioner Mr. R.I.SKINNER - 21/11-1567 of 23/11/59.
<u>WARANGI</u>	No. 4090	Const. 5th Year. A conscientious and efficient man. Applications have been made twice to District Headquarters for this mans attendance at an N.C.O. School. Again application is made here.
<u>TOPISO</u>	No. 8280	Const. 5th Year. Performed his duties satisfactorily.
<u>ATIC</u>	No. 8331	Const. 5th Year. Performed his duties satisfactorily.
<u>MOCINI</u>	No. 7652	Const. 5th Year. Finds walking hard but manages to play a solid game of football back at the station. Complains of swollen knee joints ??
<u>HAPA</u>	No. 8949	Const. 4th Year. Not over endowed with intelligence but nevertheless worked well.
<u>WAISAU</u>	No. 10228	Const. Tr. 2nd Year. A great talker. Useless when the going gets tough.

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67-24-11

5th April, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
ADELPHI.

Patrol Report No. 4 - 1960/61 - Kooning

Might I have six copies of the attached map, please.

J.P. Kooning
(J.P. Kooning)
DEPARTMENT

324

57-11-21

22nd April, 1964

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
PORT MORISON.

Patrol Report No. 1012-61 - Iquitos

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

I am gratified to note that the Native situation in the area remains very good.

Action to demarcate the area is in train.

The matter of child marriages is one which should be handled with care and you should offer the necessary guidance to your officers in this subject.

I am gratified to note that a Native sick room is to be made available for the next patrol into this area.

The report is well presented and it is obvious that Mr Lyons has done a lot of hard work during the patrol.

Six copies of the map are being forwarded under separate cover.

J.P.J. K.L.
(J.L. McCarthy)
Director

67.14.11 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FSB/L

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.259-3925



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

18th March, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU

Patrol Report Kempian No. 4/1960-61 - WALK-SARUA
Saras Division - Mr. R.G. Lyons, P.O.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned report.

The native situation in this area remains very good. It is hoped that the recommendation for demarcation will be acted upon in the near future to permit this area to receive educational and other benefits which would follow admission of the Missions to the area. At least three Missions are interested in establishing stations in the area.

It was decided by this Office in conjunction with the District Agricultural Officer that the coffee extension project could not be brought to these people because of the small number of staff available. This still holds good and until the project in the more settled areas is completed we would be spreading ourselves too thinly to attempt to include this area in the project.

As in other areas of this District we are doing all we may legally do to reduce the incidence of child marriages.

Another neat, well-presented report by Mr. Lyons.

R.S. Bell
(R.S. Bell)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1-2072

Sub District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D
14th March 1961.

The District Officer,
MT FAKEN W.H.D

Subject: Patrol Report KOMPILAN No 4 of 1960-61
by R.G. LYONS. P.O

Enclosed please find two (2) copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with spare copies of appendices and claim for Copping Allowance.

If staff becomes available at Wabag, it is hoped to have this area surveyed before the end of the financial year, from Wabag, via the ANDEAN VALLEY, as suggested by Mr Lyons. However without staff this may not be possible as the WAPI area is also to be visited again before the end of June, as instructed by the District Officer.

The problem of child marriages will probably work itself out by mutual consent of the natives once this area is decontrolled as recommended by Mr Lyons, and Mission as well as Government influence, work against it. With decontrol, there will be more scope for the education of the children of the area than at present where only nine children are receiving education.

Each patrol into this area in the future, should make a point of improving walking tracks during the course of the patrol, as without good access to the surrounding areas, progress will be slowed down.

I see no reason why one of the trained native field workers, could not accompany the next patrol and establish coffee seed beds while the patrolling officer could also encourage the natives in the planting of this crop at the same time. As the altitude is lower than that of Wabag and there is not the land shortage that exists at Wabag, being similar to the altitude of Kampilan, this area could very well prove to be an excellent locality for coffee extension. The local Agricultural Officer has agreed to make a native field worker available for the next patrol into this area.

Mr Lyons has submitted a very neat report covering all aspects of his patrol. His delay in submission of same is due to his having had to take over Kampilan Patrol Post after the previous O.I.C had been absent for some time, which gave him little time to complete the typing of this report.

Could a sun-print be made of the map if extra copies are required, please.

D.J. Hook
.....
(D.J. HOOK)
/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1.

Patrol Post,
KOMPILAN, P.B.C.

211. March 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
Pabeg Sub-district,
P.B.C.

Subject : PATROL REPORT KOMPILAN RE.4 of 1960-61.

Please find enclosed four copies of the above-mentioned report, together with extra copies of Appendices for distribution and claim for Camping Allowance.

Only one copy of a map is enclosed as this map does not differ from others of the area. If extra copies are needed could sun-prints be made for distribution, please?

It is regretted that this report is so late in being presented, but the increased duties in taking over KOMPILAN after the previous OIC had been absent for some time has prevented me completing the typing of this report.

Robert G. Iyons
Robert G. Iyons,
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No. 4 of 1960/61.

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Wale-Yarus Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by 4 Members N.P.A.N.G.C.
2 Interpreters.

Duration of Patrol Thirteen days from 8.12.60 to 21.12.60

Last Patrol to Area Department of Native Affairs
June/July 1960.

Department of Public Health
March 1960.

Map Reference Journal Series, WADAG Sheet.
Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol General Administration and Follow-up
on Census Patrol.

Robert Lyons

PATROL OFFICER.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL.

The Wale-Tarua Census Division consists of the river valleys of the WALE and TARUA Rivers and its tributaries, which lie adjacent but perpendicular to the Ambun River Valley. Both rivers are swift flowing and rapidly descend to the north through steep gorges to join the Maramuni River and thence the Yust.

The main centre of population exists in the headwaters of the two rivers and the divide between them, although scattered pockets of population can be seen far down into the river valleys. These isolated people generally make the yearly trip to KATAMUK to have their names recorded at census, but to my knowledge no patrol has yet visited them or followed down the valleys to the Maramuni.

Access to the Wale-Tarua is generally from the San Valley generally starting off from BIRIP and returning the same way. During this patrol it was decided to try another route into the area and the patrol commenced its trip from SIKIM. This track proved to be quite reasonable considering that it had not received the attention of the BIRIP track, and indeed proved much shorter.

Many of the Aid Post Orderlies also enter the area by way of the Ambun River climbing over the divide and descending to the headwaters of the WALE. Access is also possible from KATAMUK in the Maramuni, but this track is poor and arduous.

If the next patrol to the Wale-Tarua is mounted from Wabag it might be feasible for it to enter from LOBOL in the Ambun (or TSIKIRA) to report upon its use as an alternative route.

The system of agriculture in the Wale-Tarua is basically that of bush-fallow, with only a sprinkling of mound culture around Aid Posts and other centres. Little more than the native staple is grown, although indications were that this year's pandanus crop would be a bumper.

The patrol was well received by the people who brought ample food to the patrol for sale at each place that it camped. Hard rations and tentage need not be carried to this area.

At each place where the patrol camped a formal parade was held at the lowering of the Blue Ensign. Village Officials were encouraged to attend these parades and throughout the patrol attendance was excellent.

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Branch
In
M

DIARY.

Sunday 4th December 1960.

At Wabag. Main body of patrol with carriers and stores departed by tractor for SILIM. Self remained at Wabag to complete preparations for patrol.

Monday 5th December.

At Wabag. Departed for SILIM at 1500 by Landrover. Arrived at Track to SILIM at 1610. Walked to SILIM arriving at 1640. Main body of patrol already camped. Bought feed for patrol. Rest House in good condition. Heard one dispute and referred it to Kompiem for action. Evening parade at 1800. Slight rain tonight.

Tuesday 6th December.

At SILIM. Departed for LAIALAM at 0740 crossing the SAU River at 0800. Track very muddy. Arrived at the junction of the BIMP-KEPO Track at 0940. Crossed the LYEK Creek below LAIALAM at 1030. Arrived LAIALAM at 1045. People gathered. Paid off casual carriers. Bought feed. Inspected Aid Post. Heard various minor disputes. Inspected housing in the vicinity of Rest House. Talks with people. Evening parade at 1800. Made arrangements for carriers for tomorrow. Rest House in fair condition. Rain again.

Wednesday 7th December.

At LAIALAM. Overcast morning. Departed for KEMAN at 0800. Crossed the WABESOU Creek at 0815 and the WALE River headwaters at 0825. Crossed over PALAN and MASOH Creeks and bypassed KEPAKANDA at 0900. Reached head of the divide at 1000. Crossed PIALULIE Creek and over TSIKA Creek at 1050. Drizzling rain set in. Crossed LANKA Creek at 1105 and arrived KEMAN at 1125. Few people present due to rain. Rest House in good condition. No disputes. Inspected Aid Post and housing in area. Bought ample food for patrol. Parade at 1800. Rain tonight.

Thursday 8th December.

At KEMAN. Departed for LAIALAM (Tarua) at 0740. Crossed KUMBIRA Creek at 0755 and reached the TARUA - NENK junction at 0950. An extremely steep descent and a stiff climb arriving at LAIALAM at 1145 in pouring rain. Few people around. Paid off carriers and bought sufficient food. Rest House small but good. Rained all afternoon. Talks with officials. No disputes. Parade at 1800. Still raining.

Friday 9th December.

At LAIALAM. Still raining. Departed for RAKAMANDA at 0810 descending steeply to the WAMU River. Crossed at 0845. A fairly stiff climb to top of ridge then along top to RAKAMANDA arriving at 1000. Officials and people gathered. Rest House small but quite good. Inspected Aid Post site and buildings put up by the people. Talks with officials. Arranged for carriers to go to Wabag to bring Aid Post Orderly back to RAKAMANDA. Bought feed. Heavy rain all afternoon. Parade at 1800.

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Child Birth	In
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to be little chance of the current coffee extension programme being extended to the Wale-Tarua.

To my knowledge there is no woman from this Census Division who is gainfully employed.

At the last census the number of children who were absent at school was nine, all of whom were studying at Mission schools in the Wabag and Kompiam areas.

In conclusion the Native Situation in the Wale-Tarua Census Division remains in the satisfactory state that the last patrol to the area found it. The people are anxious to socially, economically and spiritually progress as they can see other people of the Sub-District. The situation is such that the area could be derestricted at any stage now without adverse effects.

---oO---

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No new Village Officials were appointed during the course of this patrol. As requested per Patrol Instructions a list of all Officials in the area was made :-

<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Clan.</u>	<u>Place.</u>
Luluai	YAKA-PANDAKAN	KURATP-PIEM	LALALAM (Wale)
Tultul	WAGAN-MULYE	KURATP-LIALALI	LALALAM (Wale)
Luluai	TSA-WANDI	NEWALI-ANJOR	KEBAN
Luluai	PAMBULIEN-YOLEBAGAN	KAMBARA	Lalalam (Tarua)
Tultul	DALA-WOIBAP	WAIMARA-ERENGEN	TABARIDES
Luluai	KAROM-KENK	WASIN-PIBI	KALAMANDA
Luluai	PIABEL-TAUBOK	LIDIPTN	ANDALAMANDA
Luluai	TALAGAP-YANDARI	YANENK	KAIMAS
Luluai	PIA-NYEA	WAGUMALE	PIRIBIT
Luluai	KOMBIAP-LELYAP	AIYEL	YAMANDA
Luluai	TANDIP-LIPINAKI	TAGIO-PAPARE	ARUGULI
Luluai	PEIYAK-MAI	PAIMANDAN	MURIDES
Luluai	AIDI-WAPAN	PIPIA	UMUGEA
Luluai	TSALAN-KINJANDA	KIGULA	PISI
Luluai	YALRA-LYEK	MAIYUAI	LAGAUMANDA
Luluai	PUNDUBI-TSAMBO	SANGURES	TAGIO-TAGIRAP
Luluai	IDAP-ABARAN	IOUP	WALIT
Luluai	YAIN-INGINK	YOGORIN	AIYIRIMANDA

A total of sixteen Luluais and two Tultuls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompian No. 4 of 1960/61.

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

It was originally intended that this patrol should install the Aid Post Orderly at the newly completed Aid Post at RAKAMANDA in the Tarua, but it was decided by the Medical Officer at Wabag that the buildings should be inspected before the Orderly was sent off to the post. In the past it had been found that many Orderlies had arrived at their post to find it only partially built.

It was, however, found that in this case such a precaution was unnecessary as the Aid Post constructed by the people at RAKAMANDA was quite adequate for the Orderly's initial needs. Some gardens had been planted in the vicinity for his and the patients use, and a promise was given that more would be planted in the near future. Arrangements were made with the people for a carrier line to go to Wabag to carry the Orderly's medicines and personal cargo. These men arrived and the Orderly was installed before the patrol left the area.

At the time of this patrol there were Aid Posts at LAIALAM in the Wale, KEMAN and ARUGUL. With the further Post at RAKAMANDA this should give a fairly adequate coverage for the whole area. The people at WAPUN wished that the patrol approach the Medical Officer at Wabag to have an Aid Post set up there, but as yet they have done nothing towards building the necessary wards and housing.

Medical attention was given wherever needed by the Aid Post Orderly from the nearest Aid Post who accompanied the patrol in the vicinity of his post. This was generally only of a minor nature as the people on the whole seemed remarkably healthy.

The last Medical Patrol to the area was conducted by the EMA Kompian during March of 1960.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Korpian No. 4 of 1960/61.

APPENDIX B.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

There is little additional data that can be reported under this heading. Subsistence culture of gardens remains basically the same, except perhaps for some increase in the mound type of garden around Aid Posts and Rest Houses - mainly introduced to the area by Aid Post Orderlies stationed in the area. Some introduced crops such as pumpkins, beans, a few potatoes and other European vegetables were seen.

Perhaps with the mounting of the next patrol some seeds of various types could be made available for distribution throughout the area.

Only two coffee gardens at KAIAMANDA were seen during the course of this patrol, and these were very poor specimens. The people of the Wale-Tarus seem to be backward as far as the planting of coffee goes. Very few have bothered to make an attempt to plant seedlings, and those who have, through lack of the necessary know-how, have generally failed in their attempt.

Although this area could well afford a fairly intensive programme of coffee planting, due to large tracts of land being available to most people, it appears that the area is being passed by, at least for the present, in the current coffee extension programme by the Department of Agriculture. It would, however, be almost impossible for the Agriculture Extension Officer stationed in Wabag to include this area on his present schedule.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompian No. 4 of 1960/61.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

54 Z	Constable 1st Class	HA ENORUNTU	A good N.C.O. but inclined to be a bit lax in his discipline at times. Conduct good.
8161	Constable	LPA	An efficient member who has considerable bush experience. Conduct and discipline good.
8247	Constable	YANGORI	Tries hard but is inclined to be rather dense. Conduct and discipline good.
8256	Constable	MUBAU	Energetic and keen. An asset to the patrol. Conduct and discipline good.

Robert Ryan
.....

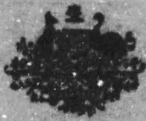
O.R.P. & N.G.C.

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MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT
KOMPIANG No 4 of 60-61

SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Duplicate held

District of Western Highlands Report No. Kompian No. 5 of 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer Grade 1

Area Patrolled Lower San Censue Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R.H. Curran, E.M.A.

Natives 4 Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 26 / 5 / 19 61 to 28 / 5 / 1961

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20 / 7 / 19 60

Medical 28 / 10 / 18 59

Map Reference Journal Series? WABAG Sheet

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Tax/Census, 2. General Administration,
3. Accompany P.H.D. Patrol to Area.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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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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67-14-16

2nd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT COMPLIANCE NO. 5 OF 60/61

..... I refer you to my comments on Patrol Report No. 1/59-60 and particularly to the attached letter from the Director of Public Health, which this report originated.

2. Approval or disapproval of Patrol Officers or Medical Assistants (?) is not a prerequisite for marriage, nor are the people to be given the impression that it is. I hope my previous advice is not being ignored.
3. Just in case, you are now informed that I expressly forbid physical examination of prospective brides by any administrative personnel whatever that has for its objective the assessment of their suitability for marriage. This sort of research, whether on teeth or anything else, of human beings is something as I have previously informed you by my 67-14-12 of the 10th August, 1960. We are not civil stock inspectors nor is this yet a civil farm.
4. I do not want to discourage your officers by this criticism, but the practice, if it still exists, must cease forthwith. There is nothing to prevent them advising and propagandising against the custom.
5. The report, a good one, describes really satisfactory administrative progress amongst the lower San people. It is particularly gratifying to note that the natives are happy to have officers arbitrate their petty disputes, which demonstrates that they still retain their faith in the Government's good intentions. I am glad to see you are able to handle the recommendations to other Departments at District level.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

C.C.
The Assistant Administrator (Services),
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information, please.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-14-162

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WHL.276

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
SOLOMON ISLANDS

4th September, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
WASAO

Patrol Report Komplan No. 5-50/61 - Lower San
Census Division.

The report is well presented and Mr. Lyons has made
some useful comment on the Lower San.

I doubt whether the TE ceremony will disappear from
the Baga life but it is certain that there will be modifications
to suit the changing conditions. The TE Ceremony was, until
the establishment of law and order, restricted to a comparatively
small group on each occasion. Whole groups did not roam around
the countryside as they do now, although warfare was restricted
during the passage of the "TE".

Matters concerning other Departments have been
referred to representatives who will write directly to you.
There seems to be reasonable hopes that a Dental Officer will
be posted to this District. Once he has caught up with the
volume of work waiting him, then he will undertake field
surveys.

(S.M. Foley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report and comments forwarded herewith.
This is the last patrol of this Census Division as a
restricted area. The people are peaceful and responsive.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. Foley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

28.9.61

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Dr. Wick's. (page on "Native Affairs")

*Do you remember a personal directive on this
matter by you to the D.O. W.H.D. some time
ago. You also contacted Rep. Wick's P.H.D. about
it.*

It was a pretty fortnight directive.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Karpian No. 5 of 1960/61.

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Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Lower Sea Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Mr. R. H. Curran, L.F.A. Karpian,
 & Mosher R.F.S. N.S.G.
 1 Interpreter.
 1 Native Medical Orderly.

Duration of Patrol 14 days between 22.4.61 and 30.4.61.

Last Patrol to Area Department of Native Affairs :
 29.7.60 to 28.8.60.
 Department of Public Health :
 28.10.59 to 28.4.60.

Map Reference Fourmil Series, WABIG Sheet.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Tax/Census,
 General Administration,
 Accompany P.H.D Patrol to Area.

Robert Lyons

 Patrol Officer.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL

This patrol covered the Lower Sen Census Division which lies on the Northern side of the Sen River. The area is still Restricted Area, although the people of the Lower Sen have considerable contact with the Government Station at Sempion and the Baptist Missionaries in the area.

The topography varies little from other areas of the Tabag Sub-District, being a series of steep-sided ridges traversed by swift-flowing streams. Several of these streams are gold-bearing, the main one being the KROIA River (or TIMUN as it appears on the maps of the area) which is currently being worked by Messrs. A.M. and H.L. Wilson. Apparently the TIMUN was named by Mr. I. Downs pre-war when, the story goes, he pointed to the river and received the reply "Timuni" (the Kaga word for the large trade which are prevalent at certain times of the year.)

The people of this area are typical Kaga speakers of the Tabag Sub-District, except for a small pocket of Hagan people who live at ANNI some hours further West from BURIGAN, the last Ceremonial Ground of the Kaga people. However, this group is becoming smaller as more and more people are migrating back to the Hagan and Baiyer River-Aother clans.

The patrol was well received by the people who gathered in advance of the patrol's movements to have their names recorded at census and to sell food to the patrol. Food was plentiful and although there is likely to be a shortening in ~~production~~ in the next few dry months there is no likelihood of a famine ever existing in this area as was reported some years ago.

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Tuesday 2nd May.

At LABALAN. Censused KAGABANDAN Clan and sorted out which of the KAIMAN sub-clans should gather at LABALAN and which should gather in future at LYKIMANDA. Re-censused the whole of the KAIMAN Clan. More food brought for sale. Almost out of seed but keeping a small amount for next two places. Spent afternoon on stats. and minor disputes. Rain tonight.

Wednesday 3rd May.

At LABALAN. Still raining this morning. Set off for TABAIGINGO in light rain at 1000. A new track cut recently but very muddy due to recent rains. Still an improvement on previous track. Arrived TABAIGINGO at 1230. Bought ample food and distributed seeds to various people. Censused SOGON Clan - very few people. Minor disputes this afternoon. More rain tonight.

Thursday 4th May.

At TABAIGINGO. Departed for KURIBAU on a very good although quite steep track. Descended to the KINJON Creek and thence up a long ridge to KURIBAU arriving at 1000 having left TABAIGINGO at 0830. Censused KOKURIN, YARRALIN, PAGAIN, KAIMAN, MOGE and TADIN Clans. Very few of the TADIN left as most had migrated back to the Boiyer River area. Bought food and distributed remainder of seeds to the various people of each Clan. Minor disputes heard. Arrangements made for carriers for tomorrow.

Friday 5th May.

At KURIBAU. Departed for LIMBINAS at 0800. A steep descent to the SAU River, but track in reasonable condition. Crossed the SAU over a cane bridge at approximately 2000 feet a.s.l. Bridges had been recently repaired but still rather precarious. Will need replacing in several months. A sharp climb from the River and then along various ridges to LABALAN arriving at 1200. Various people gathered at LIMBINAS station for SANDALE initiation ceremony which was due to be completed on the morning. Remained overnight.

Saturday 6th May.

At LIMBINAS. Departed along a good but steep track for KOMPAN at 0600. Arrived at station at 1150. Remained over weekend.

Sunday 8th May.

At KOMPAN. Various minor disputes heard. Censused WAIRUN and PORIALIN - KONSARAU Clans at station as Ceremonial Ground at KARAMANDA further from housing area than KOMPAN. Bought food from people and distributed further seeds.

Tuesday 13th May.

At KOMPAN. Departed for LABALAN via Baptist Mission at LYABUS and proceeded along River SAU in an attempt to find a better walking track to LABALAN. Thick bush and steep slopes hindered progress. Passed IMBILIK Ridge after four hours only to meet sheer limestone cliffs plunging straight to the rivers edge. Climbed to the top of range and then proceeded along normal track to LABALAN. Arrived LABALAN at 1230 after nine hours walking

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Since the last patrol to the Lower Bau Census Division in August of last year the native situation remains unchanged at its excellent state. The people of this Census Division still have considerable contact with the Administration and are frequent visitors to the Kumpim station where they bring food each week for sale and their disputes for settling. In general the people have equally as much contact as the people of the Upper Bau Census Division and in some cases considerably more.

A recommendation for immediate de-restriction is again noted here for consideration.

The patrol was extremely well received by the people who gathered in advance of the patrol. Absentees were at a minimum and were confined to those who were away visiting other areas and to those who had the inevitable marital problems.

As much housing as was possible was seen during the patrol and this was generally of a good standard being quite tidy and clean of refuse. Latrines too were in good condition.

Various minor disputes were brought to the patrol for settling. These were mainly the every day problems that beset the people - marriage disputes, pig ownership and boundary disputes. Wherever possible the local officials and headmen were encouraged to take a part in the arbitration of such disputes. This system seems to be working well in the area with a fall-off in the number of minor petty disputes which are brought to the station for settling.

No cases involving Court of Native Affairs action were heard during this patrol, all being settled amicably by the parties out of court.

Quick Child marriage seems to be on the wane in this area. Where a young girl has become betrothed she is usually brought to the Patrol Officer or Medical Assistant for approval to be given and suggestions to the postponement of the marriage for some time are usually adhered to by the people.

At the present time the TE ceremony has not reached the area, but everywhere, and particularly in the BURISAU area, small groups of men can be seen discussing forthcoming transactions. The general opinion in the area is that this TE will be the last and consequently every man is determined to make the most of this one. At the time of the actual ceremony it is intended to keep the cycles moving giving people little opportunity to squabble and bicker about the payments and to keep order amongst the gatherings.

With the completion of a new Rest House just prior to the patrol at LABALAM the number in the area is now seven giving a complete coverage of the area. Tentage need not be carried.

Very few people are gainfully employed from this area, the majority being absent under the Highland Labour Scheme while a few are employed locally by the Administration and Mission as domestics and labourers.

As mentioned in the report of the last patrol to the area (Kumpim No. 1 of 1960/61.) small coffee nurseries were planted by the patrol at central points. It was found that these had met varying fates ranging from total failure to almost complete success. A detailed account is contained under 'AGRICULTURE.' It is expected thought that these seedlings will be available to the people shortly.

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At present there is very little coffee grown in the Kumpian area, although the people could well afford the land to set aside for coffee gardens. However, with the first payments having been received by several growers in the Upper San Geronimo Division just recently the planting of coffee in the area generally is expected to receive an impetus. The main nursery at Kumpian is being consequently expanded.

As mentioned in the previous report it was found that the majority of the people of the Tabin Glen had indeed migrated back to the Hagen and Kaiyap River areas leaving only a very small pocket of Hagen speakers in the Kumpian area.

In general, the patrol moved leisurely through the area being in no hurry to move from place to place. Although the number of people seen was comparatively small it is felt that the time spent was well worth while.

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ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES.

Since the last patrol in August 1960 the inter-village tracks have been considerably improved, although the extremely wet weather of late has not allowed the newly cut sections to settle down and are extremely muddy in parts. However, with the dry season approaching and with some further effort by the people they should become quite good.

Those tracks which have been improved are :

1. From the Rompiam Station via PAIP to the Wilson Bros. claim. This needs further work to bring it up to standard but this should be accomplished with a little extra effort.
2. From PAIP to KIOGAI and from the Wilsons' claim via HAIRIMANDA to KIOGAI. Both are quite good.
3. From IYKIMANDA to Leoles, which due to its steep descent cannot be improved beyond its present condition unless a completely new graded track was cut.
4. A new track from LEOLIS to LABALAN via the left bank of the KIOGAI Creek was extremely muddy but still an improvement on the old track. Now a very easy walk.
5. Another new track from LABALAN to TARAIGINOS was also very muddy but vastly improved on the old track. This should settle down in the dry.
6. From TARAIGINOS to BURISAU. This has been further improved and now is in quite good condition although quite steep.

The only track which has received little attention is that from KIOGAI to IYKIMANDA. This track is so steep that there is little that can be done which would not cause complete washing out of the track in heavy rain.

At present there is no vehicular road in the Lower San Census Division. However, during this patrol it was attempted to find a vehicular track from Rompiam to LABALAN via the San River. This has been proposed by various officers in the past, as LABALAN is the centre of population in the area. However, after a promising start this eventually proved almost impossible. After having struggled down the sea for four hours it was found that the patrol had only just passed the IMILIK Ridge, less than an hour's walk from the Baptist Mission Station at LYANOS, the point of commencement. At this point the track was blocked by sheer limestone cliffs which plunge from a height of some five hundred to a thousand feet above to the river below. The patrol was forced up the hillside to the existing track which it followed normally to LABALAN.

It appears at this stage that the only way left is via LIMBINAS, which has already been tried, but without adequate supervision.

Bridging across the San River is generally good, being the usual native built sapling or cane suspension bridges. The one really good bridge, however, is an 85 foot cane suspension bridge reinforced with saplings which is capable of carrying a considerable weight. Other bridges, although good do not approach this standard.

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GENERAL AND STATISTICS.

One of the main objects of this patrol was to revise the Tax/Census of the Lower Sex Census Division. Detailed analysis of this Census is shown hereunder :-

Births.

As no record of births or deaths was kept at the last census it is not known whether the actual birth rate is increasing. There were 98 births in a total of 3015 people for the Census Division making the birth rate approximately 3.14%. Generally speaking the number of girls born exceeded the number of boys born in any one clan, but this of course has exceptions. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 60, making the nett generic increase approximately 1.99%, somewhat lower than had been expected.

Deaths.

The highest number of deaths occurred in the 0-1 month age group while the next highest was in the over 15 age group. This can be attributed to the whooping cough and pneumonia epidemics which were just at their height prior to the commencement of this patrol. This would account for the lower than expected generic increase. The over 15 age group deaths were generally aged people or accident victims. Only one case of death in childbirth was noted at this census.

Migrations.

The floating population of this Census Division seems to be settling down somewhat, with people returning to their own clans to have their names recorded rather than the previous practice of giving their name wherever they happened to be staying at the time of the census. This should aid general control in future censuses. Most migrations in were actually new names or those who had been missed in the last census. For the purpose of balancing these were recorded as migrations in. Migrations out are generally young girls marrying out to other clans. Widows returning to their own clans account for many male migrations out, for it is seldom that at least one child does not accompany them. The migrations of the TAMIN clan also accounted for some of these.

Absent from Village.

There were 47 people absent from this census who were either at work or at school. Mission schools have accounted for most of the children absent, while those absent at work were engaged in a variety of jobs, of which the greatest were employed by Messrs. Wilson Brothers on their gold mining claim.

Labour Potential.

This is not significantly different from last year.

Females.

There were 54 pregnant females noted during this census which would indicate that there will be quite a larger increase in the population next year. The number of women of Child Bearing age seems to normal for the population.

Average Size of Family.

This appears to be similar to last year with possibly a slight increase. For the whole Census Division it is approx-

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-initially 1.5%, similar to other areas in the sub-district.

Notes:

The total of 3012 represents an increase from all sources of 255 from last year, or in other words 2.0% - a rather pleasing figure. However, it must be taken in to consideration that there was with a large number of people absent at last year's census, but in spite of this factor we are about to witness in this area in the next few years an explosion of population which, although it will not cause the problems associated with the more crowded Red Valley, will nevertheless prove an extremely difficult problem to solve.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report Kompiem No. C of 1960/61.

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

This section of the report is covered in full in Mr. S.H. Curran's report as the two patrols were conducted jointly in order to prevent double tracking and inconveniences to the people of the area. This method of combining patrols is most successful as it ensures that all of the people who attend the census are examined medically.

Although this is dealt with fully by Mr. Curran it bears repeating certain points of interest here. The most noticeable problem of the area is the extremely poor state of general dental health throughout the Census Division. This can be attributed to the general diet of the people - soft starchy foods like sweet potato while the only food which affords any real chewing is sugar cane - hardly a dentist's recommended diet. The services of a dental team are badly needed in this Census Division.

Secondly it was noticed that there were an extremely large number of coughs and colds particularly amongst the younger children. These together with a large number of cases of whooping cough from the area in the last few months have taken a heavy toll of children in the area. Fortunately the majority of children have received immunisation of tetanus antigen vaccine, otherwise the number of deaths might have been much greater.

In spite of this setback the population is still increasing at an accelerated rate. Young healthy children are to be seen at all places while present observations would indicate a record increase for next year.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiex No. 5 of 1930/31.

APPENDIX B.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

During this patrol various stocks of seeds were distributed at all camping points. These were most enthusiastically received by the people, but it was found that there was nowhere near enough to satisfy the needs of the people. It was endeavored to distribute the as evenly as possible, with the view also of having ~~unwarrantable~~ people using the initial supply to obtain a more plentiful stock in the future. However, one could help feeling inordinately stingy in the distribution of these seeds. Instead of having only a dozen or so of each type of vegetable several hundred packets of each would have been nearer the mark.

It was also endeavored to distribute those seeds according to altitude, and the likelihood of their being a success. Nothing fails to disappoint the people more than to find that the promised crops do not eventuate. Hence cabbage, turnips, peas, etc. were distributed at PAIP, KIGGAI, etc. while watermelons, tomatoes, beans, etc. were distributed to the lower areas such as LARALAN and LUDLEO. It will be interesting to see how the people fared with these crops.

Very little coffee has been planted out since the patrol last August. The nurseries planted during this patrol met with varied success. The nurseries at KIGGAI and LYSEKANDA had a 50% strike while those at LUDLEO and LARALAN etc. had failed miserably, which was not surprising when it was found later that fermented seed had been used for planting. However, those seedlings which had survived were quite good and should be available for planting soon.

It is still felt that the idea of planting nurseries at each Reef House is a good one, and I feel that the experiment would have been vastly more successful had proper seed for the planting been used. It is urged that the next patrol to this area continue with the experiment. Although not contained in the present Administration coffee promotion campaign, which does not embrace this area, I feel that it is a very worth while project.

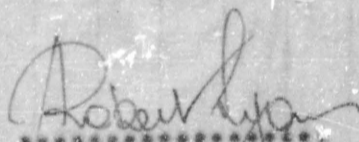
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiem No. 5 of 1960-61.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

6210	Constable PIP	Acted as W.C.O. detachment on this patrol. Maintained efficient control at all times. Conduct and discipline good.
7753	Constable GAWI	Works well. Conduct and discipline good.
8204	Constable NUBAN	Gave valuable assistance as interpreter for English speaking people. Conduct and discipline good.
10756	Constable CHESTAN	An excellent bugler but rather young and inexperienced at patrol work. Should improve immensely with further experience. Conduct and discipline good.



.....
R. G. Lyons,
Officer of Royal Papua and New Guinea
Constabulary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Komplam No. 5 of 1960/61.

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Upper Sau Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 Police, 1 Interpreter

Duration--From 5/6/1961 to 27/6/1961

Number of Days 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services July/1960

Medical March/18/61

Map Reference Fourmil Series, WABAC sheet.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Tax/Census, Supervision of

Road Maintenance, General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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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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19th January, 1962.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Your WHD 276 addressed to the Assistant
District Officer, Sabag, concerning Patrol Report
Kampiak No. 6-1960/61.

2. I have yet to see the Patrol Report. We
have no record of it being received at this office.

J. K. L.
(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

*Director
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*Report herewith - my
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District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

6th November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
WABAG

Patrol Report - Kompiam No. 6 of 1960/61

Receipt of Mr. Lyons' report is acknowledged.

Wherever possible, Officers should complete their patrol report and submit the report before proceeding with other work. A report of a patrol in June loses much of its value when read in October.

The Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, recently sent an Officer to the District to make a preliminary investigation of areas of land pressure. One of the census divisions mentioned by him was the Upper Saa where his figures showed a potential land shortage. This is not apparent from Mr. Lyons' report.

As you know, Wabag natives are not popular in the Highland Labour Scheme. However, if the Officer in Charge, Kompiam would select 20 youths, I will see that they are placed on a coastal plantation of good reputation so as to encourage the scheme in this area. Extracts have been forwarded of this patrol report to the District Agricultural Officer, and the District Medical Officer, and the claim for camping allowance passed to the Treasury for payment.

I will be sorry to lose Mr. Lyons from Kompiam at the end of this year. The situation throughout his administrative area reflects the enthusiasm and attention he gives to his work.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. Foley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDJUH

LD (y)

We have not yet received this report.

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Sub-District Office,
WABAG.
27th September, 1961.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT - KOMPIAM 6/1960-61
UPPER SAU CENSUS DIVISION
MR. R. G. LYONS, PATROL OFFICER.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report with additional copies of Appendices and contingencies for Camping Allowance.

The native situation throughout the area remains good; this no doubt because of the regular patrolling of the area over the last few years, and the Kompian Officers for the same period who have been most interested in their work.

The population continues to grow at a steady rate but this will not cause any population pressure as there is any amount of land, in comparison to the LAI River area, available. Although the Upper Sau had a Whooping-Cough epidemic it did not do the amount of damage that the Broncho-Pneumonia epidemic did around Wabag.

The percentage of population away at work is extremely low and an active campaign for the Highland Labour Scheme must be carried out. It would be of benefit to the area if more people went out to work, both economically and politically.

The main road has been greatly improved through - cut it's length.

The acreage under coffee should increase rapidly in the coming year when the coffee nurseries which have been planted now for a year are ready for planting out. The coffee Pulper won by Kompian for the best Native Exhibit at the Western Highlands Agricultural Show this week will aid considerably the processing of coffee in the area.

The Report is well presented, neat and tidy as always.

Mr. Lyons will be patrolling this and the Lower Sau Censu Division again in the next two months.

R. G. Lyons
R. G. LYONS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiem No.6 of 1960/61.

Patrol Conducted by Robert G. Lyons, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Upper Sepu Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by 2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol 16 days between 5.6.61 and 27.6.61

Last Patrol to Area Department of Native Affairs :
20.7.60 to 22.8.60

Department of Public Health :
March 1961.

Map Reference Fourmil Series, WABAO Sheet.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision,
Supervision of Road Maintenance
and Repair,
General Administration.

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(Patrol Officer.)

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL.

The area covered during this patrol was the Upper Sau Census Division, which consists generally of the Kompian side of the Sau River. The last patrol to the area by the Department of Native Affairs was conducted during July and August of last year, while the last Department of Public Health patrol was conducted during March this year.

The Mamagagin Clan of Yarinanda was visited and censused on the 14th and 15th of April this year and were not visited again during this patrol as it was felt that there would be little value in a census repeated so soon. The Mamagagin are frequent visitors to Kompian.

The patrol was well received by the people who gathered in advance of the patrol's movements to have their names recorded at census and to sell native foods to the patrol.

The patrol was actually conducted in three stages : from day to day from Kompian returning each night from the nearby areas; west of Kompian along the main Wabag-Kompian Road and east of Kompian in the Linginas-Lembiem area.

The main objects of the patrol was the revision of the Tax/census taken last year, the supervision of maintenance and repair of the main Wabag-Kompian Road and general administration in the area.

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DIARY.

Monday June 5th 1961.

At Kompiam. Departed for Forgera Creek by Landrover at 0900. Arrived Forgera Creek at approximately 1035. Spent some time looking for suitable source of gravel for road maintenance. None available. Moved back along the road in easy stages examining local deposits of sandy clay and mudstone. Some quite suitable for road. Purchased planks and bearers for various bridges. Worked back to Kompiam arriving late afternoon.

Tuesday June 6th.

At Kompiam. Departed for Silim by Landrover at 0905. and arrived at walking track at 1015. Walking track very muddy after heavy rains. People gathered at Silim. Censused Ioup Clan. Heard various minor disputes and departed for Kompiam at 1500. Orders given to have track cleaned up. Arrived back at Kompiam at 1645.

Wednesday June 7th.

At Kompiam. Departed for Birip by Landrover at 0950. Arrived Birip at 1035. People gathered. Sent vehicle on to Wabag. Censused Tsan Clan. Following census heard various minor disputes. Discussed proposed new Resthouse with officials. To be started as soon as present planting season is over. On return of vehicle from Wabag returned to Kompiam arriving at station at 1800.

Tuesday June 13th.

At Kompiam. Departed by Landrover for Birip at 1200. Walked from there to Andalita on the other side of the Sau. Tracks poor and extremely muddy. An hours reasonable walking. Set up camp and made arrangements for census on the morrow. A cold night with heavy rain.

Wednesday June 14th.

At Andalita. Censused Yogarin and Aiyel Clans. Heard various minor disputes after census. Broke camp and left for Sauanda at 1220. Walked back via Birip to main road and along main road to Sauanda. Stopped for some time to repair bridge which had a broken bearer near YAUAN. Pushed on to Sauanda and arrived at 1455. Very few people present so sent word out for all to appear at census on the morrow. Made camp and bought a small amount of food for the patrol. Extremely heavy rain for rest of afternoon.

Thursday June 15th.

At Sauanda. Censused Tiagai - Sauanda, - Korepesalap and - Sirunki Clans. Heard various minor disputes. Deputation asking for aid post to be returned to Sauanda. At present no buildings in habitable condition. Resthouse to be rebuilt in near future. Departed for Aiyogos and moved along the main road. Spent some time on examining various soils and stone for use on road work. Arrived Aiyogos at 1230. Censused the small Lilipin Clan and as they had no disputes or talk decided to walk the extra couple of miles to Aiyulites, arriving at 1530. Set up camp and purchased food for patrol. Extremely heavy rain.

heavy rain and high winds threatened to swamp camp during the night.

Friday 16th June 1961

At Aiyulites. Census of Kaimbagin and Timagin Clans. Heard various minor disputes. Departed and walked by the main road back to the station at Kompam. Spent some time examining deposits of sand etc., near road. Arrived Kompam at 1530.

Monday 19th June.

At Kompam. Walked to Pomanda just near the station and censused the Ieuen and Tsamp Clans. Returned to the station in time to meet Mr. White ADC on brief visit.

Tuesday. 20th June.

At Kompam. Along main road a few minutes by Landrover then walked up long ridge to Kipilimanda. Censused Kinei Clan and then returned to the station. Expected D.C. to visit station but did not arrive.

Wednesday 21st June.

At Kompam. Walked via Baptist Mission to Imbilik and censused the Wagenagun Clan. Returned to the station for D.C.'s visit. Tracks generally muddy after recent rains but still quite fair as far as Imbilik.

Thursday 22nd June.

At Kompam. Finalised patrol stores in morning and departed for Linginas at 1130. Track generally quite good. Arrived Linginas at 1430. People were gathered so was able to census Kitapan and Tsaul Clans. Baptist Mission was conducting Infant Welfare work at nearby station. Bought food for patrol. Rest house in good condition.

Friday 23rd June.

At Linginas. Census of Malipia, Ianjin and Yalogarep Clans. Various minor disputes and talks with people. Departed for Yamanda at 1100 after inspecting Aid Post at Linginas. Track very poor indeed and made slow going. Arrived Yamanda at 1230. Inspected Aid Post. Census of YALINGIN Clan. Various minor disputes disturbed by a cassowary hunt which proceeded right through camp area. No rest house at present but plans made for new one to be started as soon as possible.

Saturday 24th ~~XXXXXX~~ June.

At Yamanda. Departed at 0710 for Wapianda. Track poor and muddy. Arrived at 0925. People gathered so censused Inapin Clan. Rest house poor so ordered it pulled down and rebuilt. Departed again at 1145 and proceeded along another poor track to Lembiem. Arrived at 1415. Censused Milya, Iagumen, Kilugin and Timegougin Clans. Minor disputes heard. Small tremor felt during the night.

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Sunday 25th June 1961.

At Lembiem. The half dozen people of the Kiunggugin Clan arrived for census. Departed for Pibitombos at 1050. A steep climb to the top of the range, then along the divide descending gradually to the Sau side. Arrived at Pibitombos at 1415. Rest house old and uninhabitable so pitched tents. Bought food and heard one dispute. Made arrangements for census tomorrow.

Monday 26th June.

At Pibitombos. Censused the Wangin Clan. The old rest house was pulled down and orders for it to be rebuilt were given. Departed for Waipogam at 1030 and after an easy walk down the small valley arrived at the long flat-topped ridge of Waipogam. Possibility of a good D38 strip has probably been investigated. Took census and then departed along an easy track for Kompiam. Arriving late afternoon.

Tuesday 27th June.

At Kompiam. Back along the track to Linginas to Ksipores. An easy walk. Censused Kitapan Clan. Returned to Kompiam.

As the Mamagagin Clan had previously been censused on the 14th and 15th of April during a stay at Yarimanda on police duties it was decided that the worth of a further census two months later would be negligible. Figures are, however, included with this report.

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END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation in this Census Division is generally satisfactory, although the advent of the Te (Moga) is rapidly becoming an unsettling influence in the lives of the people. It was found generally throughout the area, and particularly in the Birip-Sauanda area that the people were "moga-happy" excitedly awaiting its arrival from Daiyer River. The people generally use the approach of the main moga to revive the various small debts owing around the area and to lump them in one group forming a "small moga." It is these which are perhaps the most unsettling influence. Everywhere groups of men can be seen sitting and discussing the future events.

Just when the main moga will arrive in the area is extremely difficult to determine but my estimate is that the ceremony will begin some time in the New Year. When the moga does arrive it is proposed to continue the practice of stationing a native Constable to follow its progress and maintain law and order during the exchanges. It is during these that fighting is most likely to take place. This also keeps the cycle moving along at a steady pace and prevents it doubling back on itself continuing interminably.

At present it is not envisaged that there will be food problems which were met in the area some three years ago due to the moga. However, it will be well to keep this in mind and the problem quickly overcome if appears as if it will arise.

Housing has not changed since the last patrol. Generally this is good although one meets the exceptions. Latrines too are still good although no actual improvement has been shown. It was found during this patrol that the main reason for the people building latrines is fear of the Nik or Sky People who the people say will work poison if the people defecate in the bush. This is one superstition that apparently has some value.

Rest houses in the area are generally poor and a programme of rebuilding is currently being instituted. At present there are rest houses only at Linginas, Lembiem, Malyanda and Amaimale to the east and at Silim to the west. Others have either fallen down or become uninhabitable. It is proposed to rebuild resthouses at Yarimanda, Yamanda, Wapianda, Wangin, and Waipogan, while various new ones are to be built along the main road to Wabag. A further new rest house is being built at Imbilik for the use of the Agriculture teams which are working in the area.

Disputes heard by the patrol were concerned with the usual minor troubles met with in the normal lives of the people, e.g. pig disputes, marriage disputes, petty stealing, garden disputes, etc. Further investigations were made during the course of the patrol into the recent murder at Yamanda.

Child marriage appears to be on the wane at present with very few cases being evident. The practice of the officials seeking the Medical Assistant or Patrol Officers advice in doubtful cases and generally abiding by this advice appears to be working well.

Very little extra coffee has been planted in the elapsing months since the last patrol, but with various growers from this area receiving regular payment for their crop further planting can be expected.

Generally the patrol was well received by the people who responded well to the census. Only at Lembiem was there any difficulty (with the small Kiunggugin Clan who did not turn up for census) and this could possibly have been due to mistaken times.

GENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Detailed analysis of the revision of Tax/Census of this Census Division is set out hereunder :-

Births.

There were 252 births in a total of 6500 people, being approximately 4.01%. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 158, making the nett generic increase 2.51%.

Deaths.

The most numerous deaths were in the 1-4 years and over 13 age groups, the former being most affected by the recent epidemic of whooping-cough while the latter were generally aged people. More boys than girls were recorded under the 0-1 month age group. Only one woman died in childbirth.

Migrations.

There were more migrations into the area than out of the area, being due mainly to people returning to their clan rather than staying away as before. The population appears to be settling down in fairly consistent groups now.

Absent from Village.

There were 46 men absent from census who were employed within the district, while 51 were employed under the Highland Labour Scheme on the coast. The percentage of the population employed is approximately 1.5%.

166 children were absent at school, mainly at Baptist Mission Schools in the area, roughly 2.5% of the population.

Labour Potential.

There is no significant difference under this heading from last year.

Females.

There were 93 pregnant women noted at the time of this census, which would indicate a similar increase in population next year. The child-bearing age was taken as being between 17 and 40, although exceptions were noted.

Average Size of Family.

For the whole of the Census Division the average size of the Family was 1.72, otherwise this did not vary significantly.

Totals.

There was an increase of 213 names on last year's census. This makes the total increase from all sources for the Upper Sau Census Division 3.29%.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During this patrol an attempt was made to locate various deposits of sand, shale and mudstone near the Kompiam Tabag Road which could be used to improve the surface which had deteriorated rapidly over the last few months causing damage to the Kompiam Landrover.

It was found despite the pessimistic view taken by the local people that the various soils found on the side of the road and in the various cuttings was quite suitable for road surfacing where the more usual river gravel was not available. Because of a peculiarity in the streams which traverse the road of securing their beds this is only available near the Kunap and Arabari Creeks near Kompiam.

Those soils which were found the most useful were sandy clays and weathered mudstones. These pack down hard and resist washing out making a good firm surface. However, it was found that in extremely wet weather the surface became somewhat slippery if too great a depth had been used to cover the large stone bedding of the road.

Even better than this was the dark grey degenerate shale which exists in only one small pocket near Birip. Unfortunately there was so little of this that it was not worth attempting to carry it to other parts of the road.

Basically the road consists of a firm bedding of large stones which was put down during the last patrol to the area in August last year. On top of this a thin layer of clay for binding purposes was put with a thicker layer of sand and broken mudstone. Together with another type of weathered rock (loosely called Koromas by the people) this made up the surface of the road.

The main test of this surface was in the heavy rains which followed after the patrol. Surprisingly enough it stood up quite well, but tended to scour where the slopes were steepest. Nowhere was it likely that the vehicle would be bogged as was feared most in the resurfacing.

Since the last patrol most of the bridges have had their decking replaced with pitsawn planks and covered with thatched roofs. Only a few of the old "rogol" decks remain and these are being gradually replaced.

The proposed new section between Silim and the edge of the Birip escarpment has been abandoned as it has been found that it is quite possible to maintain the old section adequately.

Generally the road has improved immensely since the last patrol, although there is still much that can be done before it can be called satisfactory.

Not so with general inter-village tracks which have been let go and have been overgrown with weeds. The worst offenders are the Clans of Iirginas and Yemanda where the tracks are extremely poor. Orders were given for the people to have them cleaned.

This was the second time over the track from Lembiem to Wangin which ascends straight up to the top of the ridge and it was found that it had been improved, although a fairly large landslide had caused some trouble in bypassing. This route is, however, preferable to the alternative which although more gradual is not as good.

It is expected, however, that the general state of these tracks will gradually improve in the next few months with work being done by the people.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Korpian No.6 of 1960/61.

Appendix A.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

This area was covered by Mr. R.H. Curran, EMA in his recent patrol to check on an epidemic of whooping cough and is dealt with fully in his report. However, various observations may be worth noting here.

Whooping cough seems to have disappeared from the area although there is still a fair amount of general coughs and colds particularly among the young children. With the approach of the dry season this should be reduced.

As usual the dental health of the people is poor, but apart from giving relief to the more painful cases there appears little that can be done.

Aid Post Orderlies from the various Aid Posts accompanied the patrol in their immediate area and gave treatment to the gathered people wherever necessary. Aid Posts were inspected and were generally quite clean and well looked after although rather short on supplies.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No.6 of 1960/61.

Appendix B

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

As mentioned earlier in this report various coffee growers are at last receiving some payment for their coffee. At the moment the amounts are small but are enough to give some badly needed encouragement that their efforts are not for nothing. It is also expected that it will give the further planting of coffee the necessary impetus.

At a recent field day held at the Kompiam Station and attended by all the coffee growers in the area the importance of good processing was stressed. However, this seems almost impossible to get over to the people as they continue to bring badly fermented and badly dried coffee to the station and are disappointed when told that it cannot be bought.

Some promised axes would be a boon to the area for the manufacture of fermenting vats from logs. At present attempts with axes have been pretty hopeless, as the people have very little knowledge as woodworkers.

Another problem which the local grower is faced with is the purchase of bags for his product. These are just not procurable locally, and coffee is usually brought to the station in an assortment of discarded rice, wheatmeal and sugar bags. This is certainly not conducive of a good product. Perhaps some scheme whereby the few growers can purchase several bags, to be returned after transportation to Wabag, can be instituted.

Few vegetable seeds were available for distribution but those that were were very quickly snapped up by the women who are eager to experiment with new foods. However, at present very little European vegetables are grown. A new variety of sweet potato is being tried on the Kompiam station and as soon as it is mature runners will be available to all interested.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kompiam No.6 of 1960/61.

Appendix C.

Report on Police Accompanying Patrol.

4099	Constable	WARANGI	An experienced and capable member worthy of promotion. Conduct and discipline.
9206	Constable	MAKUM	Eager and enthusiastic as well as being extremely capable. Conduct and discipline good.

Robert Dyer
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Officer of
Royal Papua and New Guinea
Constabulary.