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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Wapenamanda 1, 2, 3

1958/59



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MAP 181 27/1/4 ✓
#9.



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wapondanda No 2.58/59.

Patrol Conducted by J. Hannan Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ARUKANDA census division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 members of the R.P.N.G.C.

Duration--From 23/6/1958 to 25/7/1958.

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services/11/1957.

Medical/3/1958.

Map Reference Waps. Strat. series 4 miles to the Inch.

Objects of Patrol Revision of census for general administration purposes and for tax-census. General administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

[Signature]
District Commissioner

709 /1958

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-1238.
(WHB.184).

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:MOB

30th September, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
W.A.B.G.
Western Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report - Wapenamanda No. 2 of
1958/59 - Mr. J. Hannan, Patrol Officer,
Wapenamanda District, ICHAK VALLEY.
22.9.58 - 28.9.58.

Receipt of the above report, covered by your 30/1-142 dated 26th August, 1958, is acknowledged.

My comments :

Maxi -

Impossible to ascertain course of patrol, walking times, camping sites or actual days camped. I cannot approve claim for camping allowance attached to report. Please have a new diary prepared in which point of departure, point of arrival, main features of day's work and actual walking times are indicated clearly. Mr. Hannan might well be shown an example from the diary of Patrol Report Laiagam No. 1 of 1958/59 although, in well known country such as the Ichak Valley there is possibly not as much need for detail as in that diary.

It should also be possible to follow the patrol's route on the patrol's map. This can certainly not be done from this diary and the scrap of map accompanying the report.

Native Affairs -

Land disputes are almost inevitable in this heavily populated and fertile little valley but Mr. Hannan's worries appear to justify earlier policy to abstain, as far as possible, from adjudicating in these disputes excepting where it appears absolutely necessary to hear them in the interests of peace and good order. As was predicted - once an attempt was made to settle any of these disputes Officer in Charge, Wapenamanda, would be inundated. Many of these people have lived for years under the status quo without undue troubles and, in general, only where alienation has come up for consideration has a climax been reached.

Mr. Hannan must cease what appear to be repeated references to the advent of a Native

Lands Commissioner. We have no assurance that one will be posted here in the foreseeable future - in fact the opposite is the case. Mr. Hannan has rushed into this thing, and the LANGKA-KOMPANAGIS fight indicates that he has done so before he has learned enough about the "mass thinking" of these people.

Mr. Hannan and other officers, if any, who have advertised the coming of a Lands Commissioner have done themselves, their cause and the natives under their charge a great deal of harm and trouble in the area has resulted.

The only course is to avoid attempting to settle these disputes as far as possible but when it is necessary then usufructory rights only should be determined but the disputants should be left in no doubt but that the decision is as binding as any in the area. By the time Lands Commissioners - this District will need fifteen or twenty if the disputes are going to be determined sufficiently rapidly to meet the clamour which will arise - are available these people will be in a far better position to understand what it is all about, and why their own officers cannot settle their disputes for them.

In the meantime, instruct Mr. Hannan not to be panicked into hasty action by the vociferousness of these very vocal people.

There is no doubt that the earlier, if not the present, activities of Rev. Fr. Bekerus in his urge to acquire land for his Mission, caused a great deal of upset in this area and, on occasion, sought to upset decisions given by officers stationed at Tapananda.

In whatever terms you think fit - instruct Mr. Hannan to cease making such glib references to Native Lands Commissioners - there will be plenty of time to warn them when we are assured that one is on posting - and to try to avoid his present heavy involvement in disputes some of which are, without doubt, quite ancient.

Otherwise - there will be more fights - he can be assured of that. And, on no account should decisions given by other officers be published as invalid because of the 1952 Ordinance. This would really precipitate chaos and confusion.

I have read sections of this report in conjunction with your 31/3-149 dated 28th August, 1958, and your 31/3-150 of the same date - I might add that I studied the report before studying these memoranda.

I agree with your comments and await further elaboration by Mr. Hannan. With the good Pastor Campbell in the area you can be sure that if there is any scope for strife - you will have strife.

Was any action taken in connection with the destruction of the Catholic Mission houses by S.P.A. adherents? This kind of thing can be the

cause of real trouble and such incidents must be treated seriously with all concerned being left in no doubt as to who is the final arbiter.

I would welcome more actual detail and less vagueness in such reports, please.

Village Officials -

Mr. Hamman has some unorthodox views on village officials but I support your recommendation that appointments be made and not probationary appointments. If you support Mr. Hamman's recommendations submit them in the correct form under separate correspondence and appropriate action will be taken.

Roads and Bridges -

The location of this road is not perfect but it has served needs up to the present. The price of good road maintenance is constant vigilance. Mr. Hamman's comments on relocation may have merit but without an adequate map they are meaningless. In any case, no new road is to be started without a survey and without my approval.

Agriculture -

The soil preparation methods in the Tabag area generally are said to be just about perfect.

Mr. Hamman's notes on bananas will be of interest to the District Agricultural Officer.

Unless really radical land reform can be effected in the immediate future - and it cannot - it appears that there will have to be some modification of the 300 tree minimum coffee planting policy if coffee is to be planted in this area. I know one area of approximately five acres at present illegally occupied, which would make a very suitable coffee growing area.

Genus and Population -

Expansion from this heavily populated valley is the main hope for these people - if there is anywhere for them to expand. The other possibility is re-settlement - possibly lower down the Lai River.

Natural increase indicated is 279 - 489 births 210 deaths, an incidence of 232.9 births per 100 deaths. This is a normal birth-death rate in Highland areas.

Nomenclature -

This area has always been known as the ICHAK Valley. Is there any reason why it should be changed to "ARAKANDA", the name of a Mission station in the area? Changes in place names lead to confusion and when made, should always be explained. Quite a few other names in the report are unfamiliar - have they been changed from earlier correspondence?

Conclusion -

Mr. Hamman is obviously trying very hard, working

hard and taking a keen interest in his area and is maintaining a pleasingly vigorous patrol programme. But he must devote more effort to the presentation of his reports and he must be prepared to hasten more slowly in the matter of land disputes. You must be prepared to offer guidance and advice on a liberal basis.


In view of the limited area involved I will relent on the diary requirements listed above and as long as a diary of sufficient accuracy and clarity to allow the approval of Mr. Hansen's claim for camping allowance is submitted, I will approve the claim - which is returned herewith.

(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

For your information, please. I am convinced that the only way we can survive is to keep land disputes in the back-ground until we are equipped to deal with them. Otherwise every officer will be submerged. On the other hand, when a dispute becomes emergent a firm decision and not a half-hearted one becomes unavoidable - and desirable.

Copy of Wabag 31/3-149 and 31/3-150 dated 28th August, 1958, attached.


(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

30.9.1958.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Appendix A

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 1 Sub-District WABAG District W.H.D
Officer Conducting Patrol J. HANNAN P/O
Census Division Patrolled ARUMANDA VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION
Objects of Patrol
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - GENERAL
REVISION CENSUS FOR TAX - CENSUS PURPOSES.
Date Patrol Commenced 23-6-58 Date Completed 25-7-58
Duration - days 28

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

1. MEMORANDUM PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT VILLAGE OFFICIALS
ARUMANDA CENSUS DIVISION. 20-6-58.

J. Hannan P/O.
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Wapenamanda Patrol P.O.
Wabag sub-district,
Western Highlands
District.
20th August 1958.

To the District Commissioner
Western Highlands District,
Mt Hagen.

Provisional appointment of village officials
Arumanda valley census division.
Wap P.R. No 58/58.

Dear Sir,

I recently completed a patrol of the above census division. During the patrol a number of men were appointed to the position of Lulusai and Tuitul. They were all elected by popular choice. The list is appended.

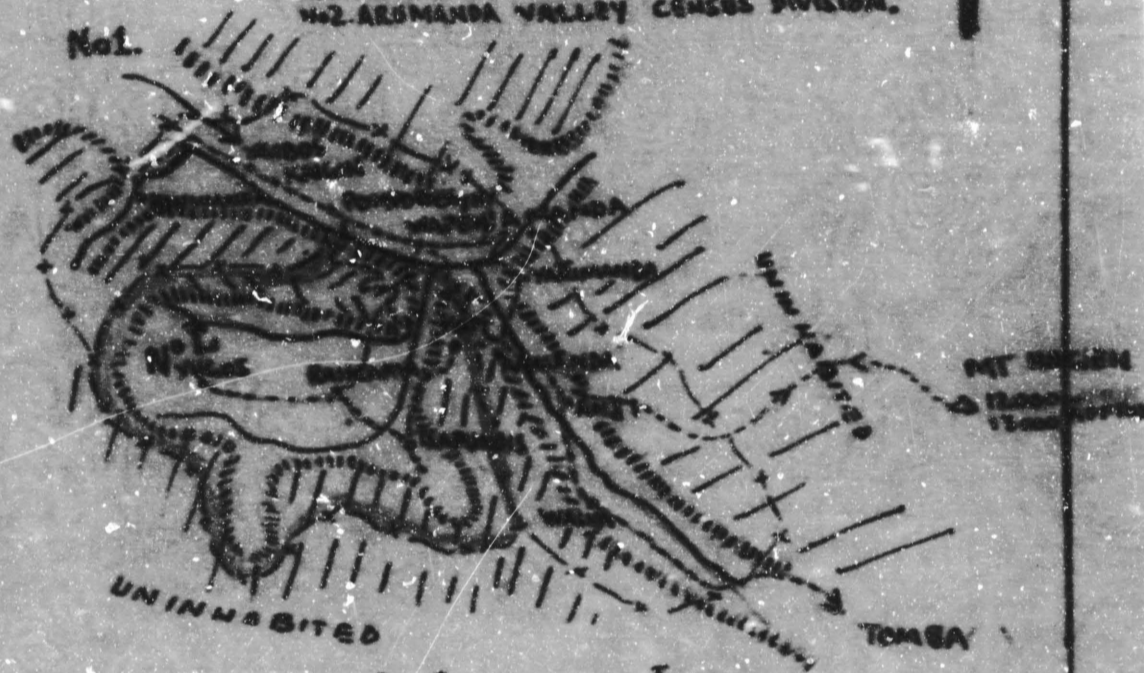
<u>Group.</u>	<u>Lulusai</u>	<u>Tuitul.</u>
Tolgin-iup.	Tam.	Kenambio.
" -waimbo.	Waburoa.	
Waiminagun-Kep.	Iabu.	Raguo.
Manegin)		
Gibin)	Pubakai.	Iagai.
Polo)		
Ulindan.	Anguma.	
Iambaran-iana.)		
" -wino.)	Lulusai previously	Kangup.
" -wamburin)	appointed.	Pubaka.
" -Kanibiant.)		
Tadgiagin.	Pumas	Kinagin.
Warup.	Pundau.	Tsanbai.
Pindagin.	Kunch.	Snok.

Future patrols will report on their fitness to be confirmed in their present positions.

Hannan
J. Hannan Patrol Office.

MAP OF PATROLS
NO. 1 & 2 1955-59

No. 1. MIDDLE LAI CENSUS DIVISION
No. 2. AEDMANDA VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION.



Scale 4 miles = 1 inch

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT PAPUA-GUINEA No 2 1956/59.

Report of patrol to. Tshak cratowanda valley ~~of~~us Division.

Officer conducting patrol. J. Hannan Patrol Officer.

Objects of patrol. 1. Revision of census for tax census purposes.
2. General administration.

Duration of patrol. Sunday June 23rd to Friday July 25th 1956.
28 days duration.

Personnel accompanying. Corporal Tovangaga Reg No 2609.
Constable Cegerico Reg No 4278.
Constable Denis Reg No 6995.
Lead Interpreter.

Diary.

JUN. 1956.

Sunday 23rd. Hogan patrol transported to the Tshak Valley.

Tuesday 24th. Censused Wainin Indibaragin, Wainin Iangka and Kompanagin.

Wednesday 25th. Looked over the boundaries of Piasowanda ground dispute settled in 1955. Afternoon moved to Yogo singing ground 1hr away from the Santa rest base.

Thursday 26th. Censused Taigin Iap.

Friday 27th. Censused Taigin Parinau.

Saturday and Sunday observed.

Sunday 30th. Day spent with pig disputes and talks with village officials.

Tuesday JULY 1st 1956. Censused Taigin Saikaba and Taigin Ianderagin.

Wednesday 2nd July. Examined gardens and dwellings of the Taigin people to find out information about system of land tenure.

Thursday 3rd. Censused Iabheran Sema and Waidinagan Reg.

Friday 4th. Censused Sibin group and examined alternative route over the Iai river.

Saturday and Sunday observed.

Sunday 7th Extraction of figures.

Tuesday 8th. Censused Iabheran Sino.

Wednesday 9th. Censused Uindan, Taigin Uean, Iabheran Iandawa.

Thursday 10th. From Yogo to Aruwanda 1hr/.

Friday 11th Censused another portion of the Iabheran Sino group.

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Sixty Page 2.

Saturday the 12th.

Sunday 13th. observed.

Sunday 14th.

Heard assault case from Bauwanda

Tuesday 15th. Conused Iasharon yass, Yasharon boio.

Wednesday 16th. Conused Paugara konipant in the morning thence to Teapanda rest house.

Thursday 17th. Conused Paugara miiagis, and Paugara paioyuis.

Friday 18th Conused Yadiagis, Yashogis.

Saturday 19th To Suponawanda to hear riotous behaviour charges against natives from Lower Lal.

Sunday 20th. Returned to Teapanda afternoon.

Monday 21st Conused Selup, Piniagis.

Tuesday 22nd. Conused Iamua

Wednesday 23rd From Teapanda rest house to Kapi singing ground
Conused Iamua group.

Thursday 24th Conused rest of Iamua group.

Friday 25th. Returned Suponawanda afternoon.

End of the Patrol.

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Page 3.

The area patrolled had been covered both in 1956 and 1957. It had received more attention than the other two census divisions of the area controlled by Sasamanda.

Native Affairs.

The problem that occupies these people most of all is the problem of land. All the furor is over ground which has had a decision made upon it. The losers of the dispute spend their time and the time of the patrol officer trying to reopen a dispute that has been decided several years before.

Accusations such as the 'lalasi is shifting the mark over further than ~~the~~ it should be' and the like are made. One case was found where the boundary as set down by a member of the court for native affairs had been shifted by one of the principals in the original dispute. Another allegation that the ~~basohai~~ was flagrantly ignoring the mark and gardening was made by one man. An investigation showed that the complainant had nothing to do with the ground in question and that the man who was accused of ignoring the mark was gardening on the piece of ground to which he had been invited. After a few such experiences that occurred little notice was taken of the general vociferousness that was prevalent.

The groups that had been awarded the land had very little to say as would be expected.

It is hard however to ignore this constant cry of 'they have stolen my ground!' After hearing the cry repeated so many times it is hard not to think there is something in the appeals. However as a lot of the accusations of boundary shifting concern court decisions that were made after the 16th of June 1952 the date of the commencement of the Native Land Registration Ordinance which took away the jurisdiction of members for the court for native affairs over the ownership of land, these accusations ~~could~~ in the fullness of time be investigated by a Native Lands Commissioner.

However unless the natives of the ^{whole} area not only the those of the Arusanda valley, are told that their voices will be heard in due course by a specialist in these matters the patrolling officer will be subject to these pestering for some time to come. The writer has endeavoured to bring it abroad that a Native Lands Commissioner will be sent to hear their disputes and finally she is to own the land. Other officers preceding the writer have done the same thing. But we have no definite knowledge that she will be sent to the district or appointed in the district to renew and decide some of the old disputes that are causing friction. There are signs that the natives of the area controlled by Sasamanda either have forgotten that some time in the future the ownership of ground under dispute will be settled for good, or that they think they are being led up the garden path and don't believe what is said. whichever it is the case if some definite date is not set or something concrete is not done about the land question so that the natives of the area can be told that steps are being taken they will take ^{into} their own hands.

An instance of the above was demonstrated in the Arusanda valley. The area had been peaceful for many years. However on the 29th of July a fight occurred. The casualty list was two dead and 31 wounded. The cause of the fight was negligible but it was fed by the emotions of long standing bitterness. A C.E.S. decision awarded the area of swamp that was fought over to both groups, Iangka and Kompanagin, the disputants, to be held in common as pig range. The Kompanagin group built a garden and drained part of the swamp which was used as a pig range. Sufficient area was left for the Iangka pigs to

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page 4.

room on. However the Iangka people were not satisfied with this and wanted the garden removed. The problem was brought to the writer while on patrol in the area. The matter was discussed at some length. The swampy soil of the bog was not suitable for gardening and until it was drained it would only give a poor yield at the best as the spokesman for the Kompangin said and as soon as one or two crops were taken off they would let it revert to the pig range and all that would be left would be the Yar trees that had been planted. This was agreed on by both sides. Apparently the Iangka only gave a grudging assent to the proposal of the Kompangin people and the fight was the outcome.

This type of fight might become increasingly common if the situation with regard to the ceding of a native lands commissioner is left as it is. We can promise the natives of the area that there will be a solution to the troubles in the future but they may grow impatient waiting.

Village Officials.

Before the patrols advent into the area there were eight village officials to represent the people. After the situation was examined sixteen new officials were provisionally appointed. This brings the total number of village officials to 24.

There is no doubt that the people like a representative of their of their own group as an official. This is not possible in some situations but this principle was adhered to as much as possible. Most of the groups are large enough to allow this but one or two of the smaller groups had to be put underofficial. The people of the various groups made it obvious that the wider the representation the better they liked it. For instance within a large group there might be several clans. The members of the group warranted say two Iangka and two Iangka these were chosen as far as possible from Iangka all the clans in the group.

Election of the officials was as far as possible carried out confidentially. The writer would sit away from the gathered throng in plain sight of them. Each man then came up and told us his choice then went away from the group that was waiting to voice his choice. Women suffrage was not introduced. The choice of village officials as voiced by each man was remarkably similar and it would seem that the gathered people had all decided to elect these candidates in an open discussion. This in part deflected the purpose of all the secrecy but the method of election has been shown to them and if a man can be elected by 'the will of the people' if he is a tyrant he can also be deposed by the people. The elections were far from representative and as they were held after the census was over the figures for all the eligible males were known it would appear that there were quite a number of abstainers. This could not have altered the picture much because of the unanimity of those that voted.

Several large groups in the area were without officials and the task of looking after them had devolved upon the officials of other groups which in many cases were enemies, hence the Iangka or Iangka who chose to do his job conscientiously had an uphill struggle with the people who had no Iangka whatever and recognized no foreigners right to order them about.

Hereditary leaders were chosen as much as possible but where this was not possible the criterion of the directors was that the chosen one was a good worker for the Government. Only time will tell and many more patrols if the people knew what they were talking about.

All the village officials were given talks on the organization of the Territory and the content of the B.A.S.

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Page 5.

Roads and bridges.

The road into the Aruanda valley is narrow, steep, and winding. The bridges that cross the small creeks that cut the road are made of round poles and tied with vines. In all it is a very second class road. Mr G.P.O. Lindsey was on the road for some weeks supervising the improvement of it but the job is a long one and not much was improved. The road has been neglected somewhat due to the fact that two projects were in hand at Napuwanda, the airstrip and the construction of Sanibikoa school.

If this road is to be kept in use it will have to have a great deal of work done on it and after the initial repair work is done constant upkeep will be necessary. In terms of labour and upkeep the road is an expensive one.

Other routes are available but seem to have been dropped in favour of the circuitous one now in existence.

Once in the valley there would be no great difficulty experienced in the crossing of the divide between this the Aruanda valley into the Ninyaka valley. The road if put in would be very in the Ninyaka about a two miles from Waiya at Anji.

The old trade and patrol routes all avoided the Lai gorge near Napuwanda and used the Aruanda valley finding an exit near Napuwanda from the Aruanda into the Lai valley and thence followed a route on to Waiya.

The Lai river is bridged at the two most suitable places at Napuwanda about three miles from Napuwanda, and at Awapiak about twelve miles from Napuwanda. The Napuwanda bridge site is the bridge for the present used road. It is about 80 feet wide and is situated on a bend on the river Lai on high stone banks. The bridge crossing the Lai at Awapiak is only about 60 feet wide and is also situated on high banks on a straight stretch of the river. If a new road is needed to communicate with the Aruanda valley this would be the best way to go to it; across this last bridge along the main road to Napuwanda, then across the low divide that exists at this point separating the Lai valley from the Aruanda valley into this last named valley to link up with a bridgeless road that has been constructed in the Aruanda valley. From there the valley is easily traversed until the point is reached where it is necessary to climb out of the Aruanda valley to join with the Ninyaka valley mentioned above.

Agriculture and live stock.

Native agricultural.

The native agriculture in the Aruanda valley differs in no way from the general highland native agriculture. Most of the gardens are made on soils that have developed under grassland and these have podsolisation developed in them to a marked degree. The resulting soil is not very fertile but by careful husbandry the natives of the area maintain the fertility for some years. The cycle of cropping and fallowing do not follow a fixed period of time. It usually depends on the fertility of the particular patch of soil that is being worked on the native. Composting is the rule here in this area and this in some measure is the secret of the slow decline in soil fertility. The decaying grass and leaves that are put in the mound of earth when it is being prepared probably affect the soil temperature as well as providing humus for the keked sound but this aspect has yet to be investigated by a competent authority in this area.

Keked is the staple food of the area is grown all the year round in this area.

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other crops have their particular time to be planted but such is the industry that surrounds the planting and husbanding of the kassau that there is never a shortage of kassau in the area.

The ^{valley} Aruanda has one peculiarity attached to it; apparently within living memory 6 species of bananas have been imported into the valley within the last 20 years. Apparently before this time one species of banana only grew in the area. The species that have been imported into the area are (to call them by their native names) Kucuaru, Kera, Kaka, Kigouma, Kik, Koba. Kerega is the original banana that was grown in the area before the introduction of the new varieties. The precise significance of this is lost on the writer but it may serve some use to the agricultural department if in the future they intend to trace the advance of non indigenous plants into the Highlands. It may be useful from an ecological viewpoint.

What may be more useful to the agricultural department than the above random facts is the general distribution of a man and his relation to his homestead.

As one rule can be said to encompass the distribution of garden land. If anyone were able to see a similarity in the distribution of garden land, houses etc and state it as a rule someone else could find that very exceptions to the rule exist. In general the distribution of the garden land resembles the early type of land tenure practice by the English at the time of the Norman conquest. One example investigated revealed that a man had eight gardens, each only a few rods or patches in area, and all lying within a radius of three quarters of a mile of his house. Of these eight gardens five were fallow because they were superfluous to his needs. The man in question had only one wife. The number of gardens were acquired in this way; the man in question had inherited some from his father, some were gained because his brother died leaving no wife, owing to some over the garden, and some of the son of his group who traced their descent from another ancestor had wife and with another group, moved on to their land and left their previous gardens vacant. These were occupied and reduced into possession through squatting on them. In the fullness of time the man who had originally gained possession of the eight gardens had a son who when he grew up married four women. The eight gardens were all put under cultivation but this was found to be insufficient for his needs so the son prevailed on a man, who had had several brothers who for one reason and another had died leaving no wife heirs, to give him a piece of garden to till. This was arranged to be occupied on the understanding that when a wife heir came of age the garden was to revert to the true hereditary owner. Should no wife heir survive the garden was to become the property of the man to whom it had been lent to garden on.

All the above transactions involved garden land which was encompassed within the recognized boundaries of one clan except those gardens that were left vacant by the warlike advance of the men of a different clan.

The land holding unit is the clan. The members of a clan do not intermarry but find brides outside the clan but not necessarily outside their own group, whether they intermarry with other clans in their own group or intermarry with other groups it depends on their geographical position in relation to other clans and the prevailing political climate. This leads to exceptions to the general statement that the clan is the unit of land tenure.

To be sure the only secure way to hold title to ground is to inherit ground from the father who in his time inherited it from his father before him but for various reasons men who marry women from another group sometimes follow their wives back to her father's ground. Through the years the man may garden on his father in law's ground and be accepted as a permanent boarder as it were, children may be raised and though they know that their father is from another group may have very strong ties with the people and

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with the ground they may use the garden as they wish but if they try to expand they are liable to find the wrath of the hereditary owners turned on them.

Refugees from tribal fights who have fled from the attack of the enemy may have taken refuge in the ranks of the group or clan with whom they have intermarried. Because of fear, many of because the victorious clan have occupied their hereditary ground, they do not go back. They too are an exception to the general rule that the clan is the land holding unit.

The above rather lengthy description of a complicated and as yet uncrystallized native land situation bears on the problem of agricultural advancement in this Aruanda area (not just the Aruanda valley that is the subject of this report) in this way.

1. The peculiar constitution of the land tenure system will make it difficult to impress on the natives, who are willing to plant a cash tree crop like coffee, the economic minimum of 300 trees. The plots of ground owned by some are not big enough and others are spread over a wide area.
2. The consolidation of several pieces of ground suitable for economic cropping because of soil fertility and position will raise questions of ownership which in many cases will not be able to be solved by an examination of native custom but only by recourse to the courts. If there is one thing that slows down the progress of development it is litigation.
3. Any start on the problem will have to begin with the individual. Though the clan appears to be the land holding unit despite the exceptions to this rule, it does not appear that this clan would be the best unit to adopt in any economic scheme because of the dissent and disputation that exists among them. The individual may be induced to adopt prudent measures, and he may have the land resources to allow development. The clan in council may force away to adopt measures that are unpopular or unworkable etc.

Very little economic development is carried out in the sub district at the present moment but should any begin these human factors will have to be considered and planned for if success is to come.

IX Census and population.

The total population reveals that there is a population of 9195 in the census division. This number takes in some of the people who are not living within the valley but who are living on the range of hills that divide the Aruanda from the Lai valley. The people that live on these hills number 1617. This leaves approximately 7578 living in the valley itself. The valley is approximately 16 square miles in extent so the population density could be roughly 470 to the square mile or to express it another way it would leave 1.4 acres for every man woman and child to garden on.

There are signs that the people are moving more towards the mountains of the Kandi Region. There have been and still are disputes over pasture. These are wild trees but because the grasses are of population men are moving up the mountain side and establishing homesteads in the cash areas and claiming these trees as their own. Those who were wont to gather these trees are disputing with the squatters. Previously the trees grew wild and had no owner but now some of them are being reduced into possession. Native custom is no help on the matter and disputes arise.

Missions and Education.

This was adequately commented on in patrol report No 1/57

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Appendix A.

List of provisionally appointed Paganis and Taltala- Armasada valley.

<u>Grass.</u>	<u>Malina</u>	<u>Taltala.</u>
Taligil-lap, Tasa.		Konobio.
Taligil-lap, Tasa.		
Poininagan-Kep, Laba.		Ragio
Konagin)		
Sibin)	Pabani.	logai.
Polo)		
Ulinan,	Angon.	
Imbaran-yona,		Kangup.
-wino,		
-samban,		Pulaha.
-sanibant,		
Todgiagin, Pusan.		Kinagin.
Harap,	Pandan.	Pasban.
Pinagin, Kunch		Seok.

Other appendices i.e. Missions and Education, Alienated Land
covered adequately covered in patrol report Sabag No 2 5/50.
P. Armasada.

Mannan Pto

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APPENDIX B.

Report on the R/P/W/Q/C/ accompanying patrol.

Corporal Tovangaga Reg No 2609. Conduct and Discipline
good.

Constable Gegerime Reg No 5278. Conduct good discipline
good.

Constable Sania. Conduct Good discipline good.

J. Hannan
J. Hannan Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 2. 58/59

Patrol Conducted by J. Hannan P/O. Wapenamanda

Area Patrolled Lower Lai census division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. C.P.O. Lindsay

Natives 1 N.C.O. and 7 constables. 1 N.W.O.

Duration—From 26/ 8 /1958 to 3/ 10/1958

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /1958

Medical / /18 58

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Revision of Tax-census, general administration, investigation
Mission land application.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

/ /19

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

.....

.....

30/17/67

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Konadobu

31st August, 1959

District Officer,
Western Highlands,
MT. HAGEN

Patrol Report - KIAPENAMANDA 2/58-59

It is an excellent policy to resort to adjudication only when conciliation or even a degree of arbitration proves to be ineffective.

Native situation appears to be more than satisfactory at this stage of the Lower Lai development.

Mr. Hannan shows a real interest in land matters. There is probably no aspect of Native Administration that is more important amongst sophisticates and unsophisticates alike.

It is agreed that the presentation of the Report leaves something to be desired, but I agree that the Report still makes it clear that a really conscientious job has been done by the officer.

(*A. A. Roberts*)
Director

30-17-67

30/1
WHD 189 - 3286.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.
25th. June, 1959.

RIS:JS

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report - Wapenamanda 2/1958-59.
Lower Lai River Sensus Division
Mr. J. F. Hannan, Patrol Officer
26th. August - 3rd October, 1958.

The above report, with the comments contained in your 30/1-328 dated 12th. November, 1958, has been overlooked and delay in acknowledging is regretted. As the patrol was conducted before the appointment of a District Officer to the District I am dealing with it but recommendations for appointment of village officials contained in attached correspondence will be passed to the District Officer for attention.

My comments:-

Diary

I have had to comment adversely before on Mr. Hannan's presentation of his reports, particularly the diary section which is very difficult to follow. His faulty presentation detracts from the hard work which he undoubtedly puts into his patrols.

Map: Coloured inks should not be used in patrol maps since they cannot be reproduced. The "spot" population figures are a good idea but rather hard to follow on this map.

Native Situation:

Mr. Hannan's method of having people settle their own disputes by "talking them out" has usually proved successful and he appears to have used it well.

The position appears to be normal and quite similar to most of the controlled areas of the District.

Land Availability and Population

My own observations mainly from the air; have indicated that there should be some areas of economic usefulness between Wapenamanda and Kompam. The District Agricultural Officer has been asked to look at these. If not used for any other purpose, population pressures will no doubt bring them into use one day.

Population:

The natural increase of 616 births to 272 deaths denotes a normal Highland rate.

Agriculture:

Mr. Hannan's comments have been passed to the District Agricultural Officer. There are some interesting comments in this section.

Roads and Bridges:

Interesting comments. No doubt all the roads envisaged by Mr. Hannan will be constructed in due course. A Baiyer River - Kumpish road has been surveyed.

Mr. C.P.C. Lindsay

The patrol was doubtless of interest and instructive to Mr. Lindsay and it is pleasing to see he acquitted himself well.

Appendix A - Missions and Education.

The Informative notes. The population at least have a choice of roads to salvation and, to a certain extent, education.

Anthropological:

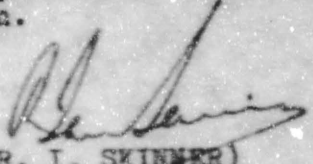
Mr. Hannan's interest in land matters has produced these notes which could constitute the basis for further studies.

Mr. Hannan appears to have conducted a useful and thorough patrol. That stream report - Lai River - was well prepared.

(R. I. SKINNER)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

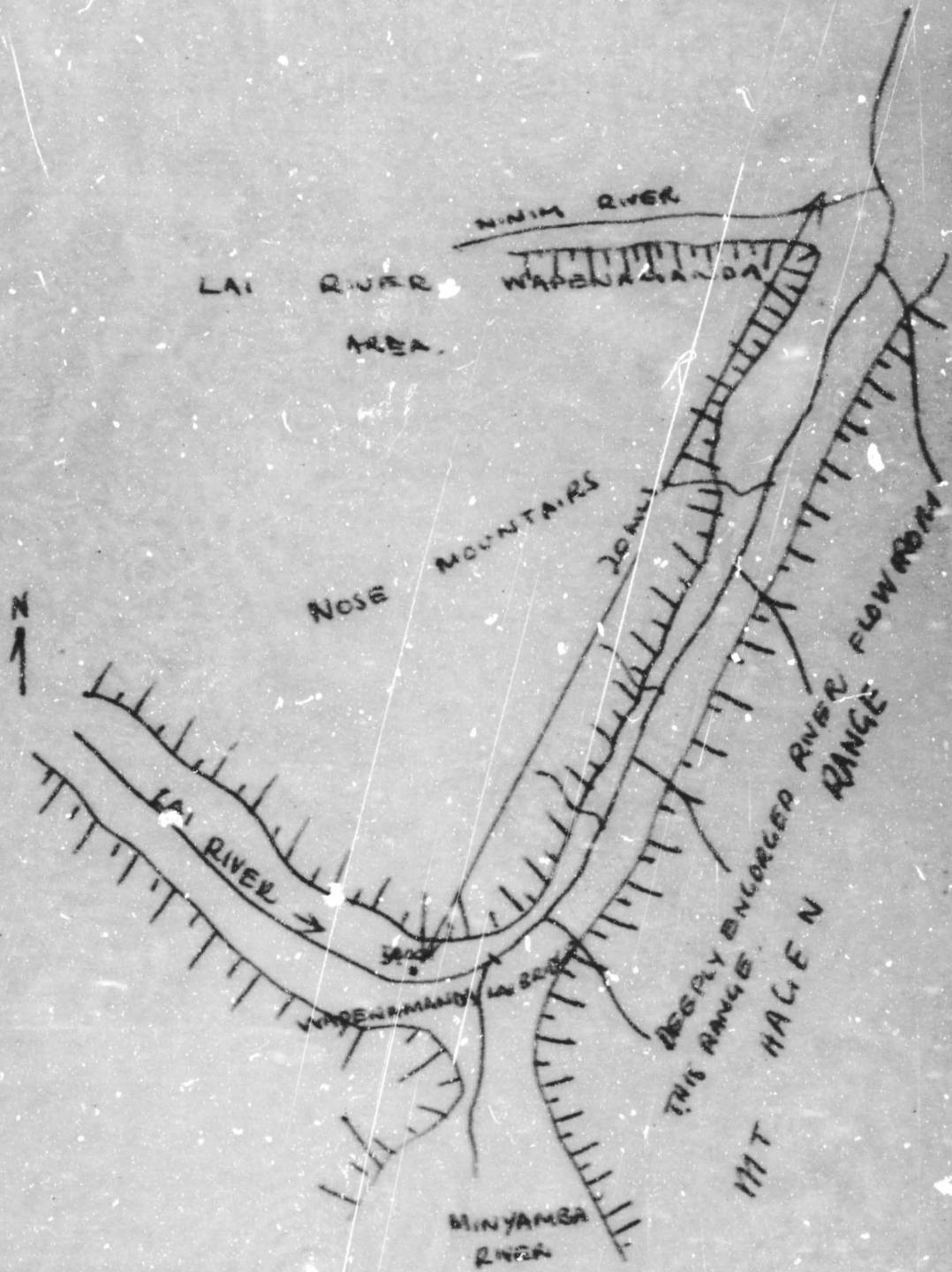
This is the last outstanding patrol report - one of a number which were misplaced. As this delay must be regarded as my fault, I have dealt with it. Copies of comments submitted by the Assistant District Officer Wabag are attached, as are two copies of a stream report - Lai River - prepared by Mr. Hannan.


(R. I. SKINNER)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AND/OR File No. _____ /19__

SKETCH PLAN.



PATROL OFFICER'S STREAM REPORT

(To be used in Compiling Preliminary Stream-Flow Data)

PIR NO 2 58-59 WAPC/1000000

Date of Report OCTOBER 1958

1. Name of Stream LAI District WESTERN HIGHLANDS
Sub-District WABAG

2. Height above sea-level AT WAPENAMANDA 5000'

3. Is stream navigable? NO flowing? YES intermittent? NO

4. If stream intermittent, what period of year dry? —

5. Is channel reasonably permanent? YES Is erosion in progress on banks? NO

6. Average slope of bed 40' PER MILE

7. Flood rises at 6' feet per hour or 6' feet per day; and falls at 6' feet per hour or 6' feet per day.

8. Highest flood level at site 10'

9. Does stream bring down any marked quantity of boulders or sand when in flood? (a) —
(b) or drift? — (c) size of boulders, etc., brought down 1-20 TONS
(d) length and character of drift — (e) average diameter of gravel on stream bed 6" inches

10. How frequently do major floods occur? Once in ALL THE TIME IN WET SEASON months/years

11. Stream width AT WAPENAMANDA LAI BRIDGE 100'

12. Depth at 2 feet intervals across width:

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
<u>?</u>									

13. Nature of stream bed: even () clay ()
uneven () sand () use (v) in appropriate description.
rocky (✓) silt ()
bedrock (✓)

14. Average surface velocity 5 per second feet/seconds.

- The method of observation and calculation for 14 shall be:—
- (a) Choose a part of the stream where the section is fairly regular, mark off a convenient distance along the bank.
 - (b) Thoroughly wet a piece of white paper and time it over this measured course.
 - (c) Repeat several times on different parts of the width of the stream over the same course but not close to the bank.
 - (d) Average the times of travel, neglecting any readings in which the paper was caught on any obstacle or in an eddy current, and find average surface speed in feet/seconds.

15. Rain/all conditions over catchment for previous 24 hrs. 48 hrs.

Dry	()	()
Intermittent showers	()	()
Continuous showers	()	()
Heavy rain	()	()
Rainfall if known	() points	() points

16. Class of country.—

	Approx. per cent.	Average Slope		
		Flat	Undulating	Steep
(a) Bare ground, rock, pavements, roofs, city areas (fully built)	—	()	()	()
(b) Rocky, clayey or non-absorbent soil with scanty herbage	—	(10)	(10)	(10)
(c) Open forest or grassed land, cereal crops	—	()	()	()
(d) Average grassed, timbered land of medium soil texture	—	()	()	()
(e) Heavily timbered country, closely cultivated land	—	(10)	()	(60)
(f) Sand, lakes and swamps	—	()	()	(7)
Total	—	90 per cent.		

Name of Officer Hanner Station WAPPIAMANDA Patrol Report No. 2/58/59

FOR P.W.D. OFFICE USE ONLY.

CATALOGUE No. _____

17. Catchment area: (a) Area of drainage basin _____
(b) Source of information _____
18. Length: (a) along stream from extremity of catchment to site _____
(b) difference in level between source and site (approx.) _____
19. Value of "C" from No. 16. _____
20. Average velocity 0.6 - No. 14. _____
21. Cross sectional area of stream No. 11 x No. 12. _____
22. Discharge No. 20 x No. 21 (cusecs) _____
23. Estimated rainfall maximum _____
24. Estimated flood flows maximum _____
25. Remarks re hydro development or water supply, etc. _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Officers should enter as much information as possible, according to the circumstances pertaining at the time of making the observation. Many observations of each stream on different periods is desirable.

Two copies of each observation should be submitted to accompany Headquarters Copy of the Patrol Report. Forwarding action will be completed by Departmental Headquarters to the Department of Public Works.

The back of the form may be used for recording additional information, e.g., additional names for identification, distance upstream to site of observation and a sketch map to show the site of observation and location of the stream.

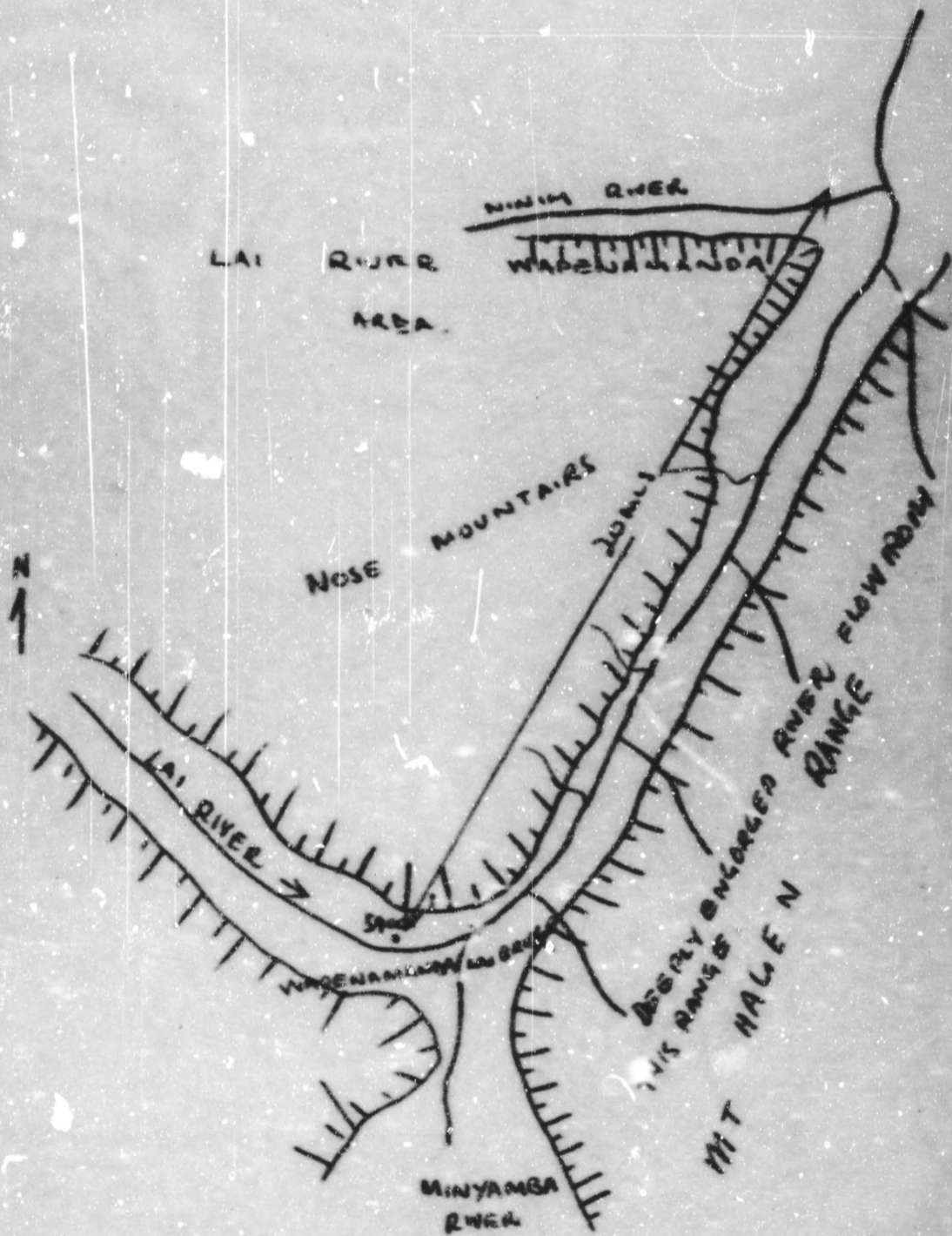
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AND/OR

File No

/19

SKETCH PLAN.



PATROL OFFICER'S STREAM REPORT

(To be used in Compiling Preliminary Stream-Flow Data)

Date of Report PR NO 2 58-59 WAO
OCTOBER 58

1. Name of Stream LAI District WESTERN HIGHLANDS
Sub-District NABING
2. Height above sea-level AT WAPENAMANDA 5000'
3. Is stream navigable? NO flowing? YES intermittent? NO
4. If stream intermittent, what period of year dry? —
5. Is channel reasonably permanent? YES Is erosion in progress on banks? NO
6. Average slope of bed 40' PER MILE
7. Flood rises at 6' feet per hour or 6' feet per day; and falls at 6' feet per hour or 6' feet per day.
8. Highest flood level at site 14'
9. Does stream bring down any marked quantity of boulders or sand when in flood? (a) —
(b) or drift? — (c) size of boulders, etc., brought down 1-20 TONS
(d) length and character of drift — (e) average diameter of gravel on stream bed 6" inches
10. How frequently do major floods occur? Once in ALL THE TIME IN WET SEASON months/years
11. Stream width AT WAPENAMANDA LAI BRIDGE 100'
12. Depths at 2 feet intervals across width:
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
13. Nature of stream bed: even () clay ()
uneven () sand () use (✓) in appropriate description
rocky (✓) silt ()
bedrock (✓)
14. Average surface velocity 5' per second feet/seconds 3-4 mph

The method of observation and calculation for 14 shall be --

- Choose a part of the stream where the section is fairly regular, mark off a convenient distance along the bank.
- Thoroughly wet a piece of white paper and time it over this measured course.
- Repeat several times on different parts of the width of the stream over the same course but not close to the bank.
- Average the times of travel, neglecting any readings in which the paper was caught on any obstacle or in an eddy current, and find average surface speed in feet/seconds.

15. Rainfall conditions over catchment for previous 24 hrs. 48 hrs.
- | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Dry | () | () |
| Intermittent showers | () | () |
| Continuous showers | () | () |
| Heavy rain | () | () |
| Rainfall if known | () points | () points |

Name

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16. Class of country.—

	Approx. per cent	Fall	Average Slope Undulating	Steep
(a) Bare ground, rock, pavements, roofs, city areas (fully built)	()	()	()
(b) Rocky, clayey or non-absorbent soil with scanty herbage	(10)	(10)	(10)
(c) Open forest or grassed land, cereal crops	()	()	()
(d) Average grassed, timbered land of medium soil texture	()	()	()
(e) Heavily timbered country, close cultivated land	(10)	()	(60)
(f) Sand, lakes and swamps	()	()	()
Total	100 per cent.			

Name of Officer J. Mannan

Station WADENAMANDA

Patrol Report No. 2/52/59

FOR P.W.D. OFFICE USE ONLY.

CATALOGUE No.

17. Catchment area: (a) Area of drainage basin
- (b) Source of information
18. Length: (a) along stream from extremity of catchment to site
- (b) difference in level between source and site (approx.)
19. Value of "C" from No. 16.
20. Average velocity 0.6 x No. 14.
21. Cross sectional area of stream No. 11 x No. 12.
22. Discharge No. 20 x No. 21 (cusecs)
23. Estimated rainfall maximum
24. Estimated flood flows maximum
25. Remarks re hydro development or water supply, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS

Officers should enter as much information as possible, according to the circumstances pertaining at the time of making the observation. Many observations of each stream by different patrols is desirable.

Two copies of each observation should be submitted to accompany Headquarters Copy of the Patrol Report. Forwarding notes will be completed by Departmental Headquarters to the Department of Public Works.

The back of the form may be used for recording additional information, e.g. additional names for identification, distance upstream to site of observation and a sketch map to show the site of observation and location of the stream.

T
-59 WAD
58
LANDS
erosion in progress
per day; and falls
20 TONS
had 6" inches
SPASM
months/years
100'
20
use (v) in
appropriate
description.
ent distance along
course but not close
gha on any obstacle

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/2-318

Sub-District Office,
Wabag
Western Highlands District
12th November 1958

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
Mount Hagen.

WAPENAMANDA PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1958/59.

Please find herewith the necessary copies of Wapenamanda Patrol Report No.2 of 1958/59 submitted by Mr J.P.Hannan, Patrol Officer.

The satisfactory native situation indicates capable leaders and that recommendations for appointment of village officials can be supported.

Agricultural development by the Lutheran Mission on the 119 acres held at Powari should indicate if anything can be done with the land.

Mr Hannan has interested himself in land holding- a similar pattern is observed throughout the different areas of the Sub-District that have been studied.

The possibility of supplying Kopiam from the Baiyer Air-strip during the frequent closure of Wabag in the wet season is ruled out by the difficult crossing of the Lai Gorge. There is no shortage of undeveloped kumai areas on the eastern side of the River Lai and it is unlikely that there will be other than Mission interest to the west of the river.

Copies of Wapenamanda Court for Native Affairs Cases Nos. 253A and 254 were forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs and the Native Lands Commissioner on 18/10/58. Copies are forwarded herewith for District Headquarters.

Mr Lindsay had his first opportunity to participate in a patrol and the experience should be most useful to him.

The report was returned to Mr Hannan with suggested amendments in setting out which accounts for delay in submission. It contains a good deal of useful information.

Mr Hannan has done well to complete the census patrols of his area involving some 30,000 natives since he arrived at the end of February 1958.

R.I. Macilwain
(R.I. Macilwain)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-131

Sub-District Office,
Wabag
Western Highlands District
23rd August 1958

Mr J.P. Hannan,
Patrol Officer,
Wapenamanda.

Subject: Patrol Instructions Lower Lai Tax/Census
Sub-Division.

1. You will conduct the Tax-Census patrol of the Lower Lai Census Sub Division.
2. Cadet Patrol Officer R.S. Lindsay will accompany.
3. Investigate application for a Mission Lease by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word approximately 20 miles N.E. from Wapenamanda known as Alisara Hill.
4. Carry out the provisions of G.L. 221 of 14/11/55.
5. Conduct Stream Reports as you deem necessary.
6. P.M.D. Wabag is arranging an orderly and medicines to accompany you.
7. Continue activities started in respect to the appointment of Village Officials.
8. Maintain contact so that you can be obtained for the Supreme Court if sittings eventuate before completion of patrol. Hence depart on patrol as soon as convenient.

R.M. Maclean

(R.M. Maclean)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA.

Wapenamanda patrol report No2 of 58/59.

Area Patrolled.

Lower Lai census division.

Duration of Patrol.

August 26th to October 3rd 1958.

No of Days.

39.

Personnel accompanying patrol.

Mr C.P.O. Lindsay, 1 native medical orderly, 1 M.C.O.
6 members of the R.P.N.G.C.

Last D.N.A. patrol to the area. P.O. Wright 1956.

Last Medical patrol in the area 1/58.

Objects of patrol.

Revision of census for tax census purposes, investigation of mission lease application Awari-paus, general administration.

Diary.

August 26th.

Paus. Began patrol by being transported to the Lai bridge by tractor. Lai bridge to the Main group census point 55 minutes along a native track. Afternoon spent discussing routes to be followed with the village officials.

27th. Censused Main-nanjibagun. Afternoon heard general disputes. Mr Lindsay examining native gardens.

28th. Mr C.P.O. Lindsay and myself censused Main-Mabugagik, and Yokamanda. Myself censused Kumba-Zizibun, and Aliubun. Afternoon general talks given to the Iuluais and Tultuls that had been elected.

Yaris. 29th. Left Paus (the Main census point) descended into the Lai gorge crossed to the left bank of the Lai river. Followed left bank of the river to Yaris. Paus-Yaris 1 1/2 hrs. Waibarin censused in afternoon.

30th. Mr C.P.O. Lindsay and self censusing the Iandamain group. Took all day.

31st. Sunday observed.

September 1st. Myself and C.P.O. Lindsay censused Iliakan, Tokoberan, Pedari Tsini, Pisai. Took all day.

Kamamanda. 2nd. Today moved from Yaris to Kamamanda the census point of the Iambaragin people. Journey took 4 hrs along a route under the cliffs of the mountain Kiliamanda.

3rd. At Kamamanda. C.P.O. Lindsay censusing Iambaragin and Kana, self to the site of the Catholic mission lease to survey it. After noon did report.

Negerap. 4th. Kamamanda to Negerap 3 hrs walk. Descend from Kamamanda, ascend out of the Lai Gorge and up a mountain to Negerap. Afternoon censused Kaibari.

5th. Censused Andaruin, and Koro-Kumasum and Kunk, self and C.P.O. took all day.

Piniapais 6th. Negerap to Piniapais 2 hrs.

7th. Sunday observed.

8th. Myself examining gardens and measuring areas. C.P.O. Lindsay censusing the Kizan-Rai, Tsinga-Iame.

9th. Self examining the Mulibisa and Yamyam ground dispute. Mr C.P.O. Lindsay census Tsinga-Sabus and Tiliaka, Kormen, Kizan-Rombe.

Lumis. 10th. From Piniapais to Lumis 1 hr 25 mins across the Sumba river. Examined the actual ground under dispute. Afternoon heard evidence on the above dispute.

11th. Heard further evidence on the above dispute. C.P.O. Censusing the Arons group.

- Lumis 12th. Mr Lindsay censused Subwan. Self hearing complaints and electing luluais of the groups who had been censused.
- 13th. Censused Arona-Koan, Mana, Malibisa. took all day.
- 14th. Sunday observed. Self to Baiyer stock station on way to Hagen for dental treatment.
- 15th. At Hagen.
- 16th. Returned Lumis after receiving dental treatment.
- 17th. Hearing the Malibisa land dispute. all day.
- 18th. Land disputes completed preparations for journey to Kompiam.
- Kmpm. 19th. Major part of the cargo to go to Powari to await there. Set off 4 a.m. with twelve carriers. Travelled by way of the Baiyer valley across the Lai by a Kuda bridge. Ascend to Linginaa cross ridge and descend to Kompiam. Arrived Kompiam 6 P.M. total 14 hrs travelling. 3 hrs rest.
- Kompiam 20th and 21st.
- Powari 22nd Kompiam Powari 5 hrs via the Kompiam Lembiam road. Inspected lease and airstrip. Stayed Powari the night.
- Awaiz. 23rd. Powari to Awaiz wingsing ground 1 1/2 hours. This is census point of Taigin and Anjin groups. Censused the two groups took all day. Late evening elected luluais.
- Eleaganta 24th. Left Awaiz in the Ninim valley and climbed to the pass at the head of the Timina river. descended to Eleaganta singsing ground the census point of the Iangaun, Kiagai, Rungibin-Kuda groups. Journey took 4 1/2 hrs. Afternoon heard general complaint
- 25th. Mr C.P.O. Lindsay censused Iangagun. Myself to inspect the ground which is subject to dispute between Iandamain-Konjen a manda and Rungibin-Kuda.
- 26th. Mr Lindsay census Kingugun. Further investigation of the dispute between the two groups Iandamain and Rungibin.
- 27th. Mr Lindsay censused Rungibin-Kuda. Self returned to disputed ground to clear up some points. In the Afternoon elected I.L. and T.T.s.
- 28th. Sunday observed.
- 29th. Took down the evidence of the disputants. all day.
- 30th. Mr Lindsay examining gardens. Self finished land dispute
- October 1st decision.
Election of luluais and general instruction given to them.
- 2nd. Morning writing patrol report. Afternoon instruction of village officials. Mr Lindsay on census figures.

End of Diary.

Introduction.

The patrol route taken was not the ordinary route used in the past. Former patrols have adopted this route: Wapenamanda-Paus, (Main group), Paus-Yaris, Yaris - Pinyapais, Pinyapais-Lumis, Lumis-Negerap, Negerap-Iambaragin, Iambaragin-Awaiz, Awaiz-to the Timina valley by returning to Yaris in the Lai valley and thence onward to the Timina and Yap.

This patrol did not travel the above route because I desired to familiarise myself with the census division, find if there was a more suitable route which made it unnecessary to double back on ground previously covered, and to examine some of the main roads used by the natives of area.

The census sheets were compiled as though the patrol travelled Paus-Yaris-Pinyapais-Lumis-Negerap-Iambaragin-Awaiz-Eleaganta (Awaiz in the Ninim valley, and Eleaganta in the Timina valley). The patrol did not travel this route for the reasons explained in paragraph two above so that the register of populations has been entered and the dates left out because they would show no continuity.

Boundary of the Lower Lai census division. This division encompasses all the territory bounded by an imaginary line drawn from Pompobos to the head of the Ninia river, thence along the right bank of this river to where it joins the Lai, thence along the right bank of the Lai for a few miles to where it is joined by the Lanam river, thence up this river

To its head, and thence along an imaginary line that follows the ridge of Mt Hagen in a Southeasterly direction until it reaches the Lai river, below Yarimanda mission station.

Native Situation.

The people of this area have had less contact than the rest of the people in the other two census divisions. However they seem to be more peaceful than the people of the Wapenamanda area. The disputes brought before me were all of a civil nature and the parties disputing had attempted to solve them but could not reach agreement. Many of the troubles had been waiting for a decision for two years. The people concerned had waited patiently for the next patrol. This is indicative of the temper of these people. They seem more peaceful and more obedient than any natives so far met.

Many garden and land disputes were brought before the patrol. Garden disputes between individuals were most common. Most of the trouble occurred when the time for making new gardens had arrived. This was the time the patrol was in the area. Had a patrol not been there they would not have brought them but would have solved the trouble themselves. I made no attempt to solve these. The manner adopted in dealing with them was to assemble the 'bossboi' of each of the men in the dispute and get the disputants to give the pros and cons of the dispute and let the boss boi adjudicate. In all cases the parties with the grievance were satisfied with the decision given. The men involved discussed the trouble at the site of the rest house wherever the patrol happened to be. This facilitated a decision being reached because it discouraged vociferous hangers on who are always in evidence at these disputes and who contribute in no small measure to the general chaos and heated dispute that usually goes on. Under the eye of the Government as it were, the discussion was carried out in an orderly and quiet way.

Two land use disputes were heard and a third was brought forward but in my opinion the people had not spent sufficient time on the problem, so it was not entertained.

Both the land disputes that were heard were long standing disputes. One had been waiting over two years and had been brought to Wapenamanda several times; each time they were told that the next patrol to the area would deal with the matter. The other had been the cause of a fight in which sharpened pitpit sticks had been used as spears. This last fight had occurred at the time when new garden ground was being broken. I had been on patrol in the Arumanda valley at the time. The outcome was that 13 men had been jailed for riotous behaviour and three were treated for wounds.

The first dispute heard was at Lumis between the Yamyam clan and the Mulibisa clan. Some ground had been vacated by a small group called the Mabi-Paraga. During the Mabi-Paragas spell of occupation several men of the Mulibisa clan had married Mabi women and gone to live on their in laws ground. When the time came to migrate, which only occurred some three or four years ago, the Mabi-Paraga men gave the ground to their in laws amongst the Mulibisa people. However during the time the Mabi-Paraga people had occupied the ground some of the people of the Yamyam clan had also occupied the ground. When the Mabi-Paraga people left they gave all their former ancestral ground away to the Mulibisa people and forgot that it meant giving to the Mulibisas, ground that Yamyam was now gardening on. This caused the dispute. To make matters worse the payment that the Mulibisa people had promised the Mabi people was not forthcoming. The Yamyam people knew this and went then to the men of the Mabi group and said give us back the ground that our gardens are planted on. So one of the headmen of the Mabi-clan came back and gave back to the Yamyam people what they had planted with gardens. This was how it stood when the patrol visited the area. Having power only to decide the usufructuary rights, and not wishing to allow the situation to deteriorate into a fight, the ground was marked with a boundary down the middle. Each group retained the usufructuary rights to the particular piece it occupied before the dispute was heard. A copy of the proceedings was transmitted to the Director and Native Lands Commissioner.

The second ^{di} dispute ^{arose} from a claim by two men of the Rungibin-Kuda group to a garden which they claimed they had a right to use. The owners of the ground refused to recognise any right whatsoever on the claimants part. The owners of the ground are the Iandamain-Konjenamanda clan.

The dispute was not settled and finally after some weeks of smouldering the dispute broke out into a fight after one side had cut down some Pandanus trees allegedly belonging to the other side. Retaliation took the form of the decimation of Kaukau gardens. I was on patrol in the Yshak valley at the time. I returned to the station briefly after they had been rounded up and charged 13 men from both groups with riotous behaviour. Two were treated for flesh wounds. The fight was fought with sharpened pieces of pitpit taken from garden fences. This fact plus the fact that there were no serious wounds only cuts indicated that it had been a fight which had occurred on the spur of the moment. It had not been planned.

The background to the dispute is this: the Rungibin-Kuda people hail from Yaibos area. Many years ago one of these people forsook his native ground and went and lived with the Iandamain-Yaris clan. He married but apparently at some time incurred the displeasure of the Iandamain people because he was banished to a place on the mountain Kiliamanda. There, some more of the Rungibin people joined him. The natural increase plus the influx of people from Rungibin who ran away from the road work at Yaibos in 1953 made it imperative that some new ground be found. So they encroached on some virgin bush belonging to the Iandamain people.

Originally the Iandamain people had given the Rungibin people ground which was bounded by the rimrock of a cliff and a creek which had cut the ravine. This somewhat confusing boundary had a purpose. Where the cliff sides were less steep some bush grew. There was also some shallow soil present on which some gardens could be put. The Iandamains wanted to retain this and so put the boundary above the area on the edge of the cliff.

It was into this area that the two Rungibin men wanted to expand. Their reason for doing so was based on the fact that a Rungibin man had at onetime been allowed to garden on the ground because he was a relation of Iandamain-Yaris by marriage. What right this gave him to garden on Iandamain-Konjenamanda is not known. I suppose he was regarded as a clan brother. However this Rungibin man died leaving no male heirs. By native custom then the ground was resumed by the original owners. The two Rungibin men mentioned above as putting forward a claim to the ground were no relation to the man who had previously gardened on it so their claim was false.

The Iandamain people had been complacent with regard to the encroachment on to some virgin bush ground by the Rungibins. This bush was acknowledged by everyone as belonging to the Iandamain people. Now that the Rungibin people were trying to encroach once more the Iandamain people were not willing to allow it.

This dispute might have been settled by the people amongst themselves. However the issue was too big. The Iandamains were determined that should the Rungibin men prevail and use the garden they would then try and get the ground that had been encroached on by the Rungibin people. They were determined to do this despite the fact they complacently acquiesced in the encroachment in the first place. Also another clan or Group the Kiagais had also moved on to the bush land belonging to the Iandamain group. Any attempt to oust those in occupation would have involved two groups and would have resulted in no profit for the Iandamains. This plus the fact that a fight had occurred which had engendered much enmity between the two peoples prompted me to hear the dispute. The claim of the two Rungibin men failed and the rights by native custom of the two Iandamain-Konjenamanda men were upheld.

The whole proceedings were recorded as a Court for Native affairs proceedings Case No 254.58/59. The Mabi-Paraga ground dispute between Mulibisa and Yanyam is No 253/A.58/59.

The Tokoberan people approached the patrol with a land dispute the stimulus of which was baldly stated to be shortage of ground. One of the members of a clan of the Tokoberan group wanted to give a piece of garden land away to some members of another group. The rest of the clans sought to restrain him. The clans had not spent enough time trying to solve the problem themselves so I abstained from making it a usufructuary rights court case.

With the exceptions noted above the area is free from any great emphasis on land troubles. The area has not been free of them. In previous years land disputes were the cause of many tribal battles. There are many instances to be found in the area of Beatte for Native Affairs decisions. However during my patrol little mention was made of land disputes.

Land availability and Population.

It is estimated that this census division covers an area of 90 square miles. 40 square miles are estimated to be uninhabited. These uninhabited areas are mostly in the Hagen range. A small amount of uninhabited mountain range lies between the Lai river and the Ninia river.

Within the 50 square miles that are inhabited by the 10,012 people are flat kunai areas that appear to be livable but which the natives ignore.

The Kumbe group control two of these areas. I calculate the area available of the kunai expanses held by Kumbe would be approximately 500 acres. Iambaragin controls an expanse of 600 acres between the Lai river and the Ninia river. On the right bank of the Lai North of the Kumbe area there is approximately 600 to 700 acres of kunai which is controlled by the Kitan group. The 600 acres controlled by the Iambaragin people has 125 acres alienated from it by the Administration and it is now leased to the Missouri Lutheran mission. The Catholic mission of the divine word Newak also applied for 5 acres on this area as well.

In all then, the census division has approximately 1100 acres unoccupied, and 600 or 700 acres that is sparsely occupied.

The reasons why these kunai areas are not popular are several: Mosquitoes, snakes, were easily surrounded in times of war, communication is difficult between groups because of the gorges which intervene, poor crops, lack of water.

From a vantage point in the Iambaragin territory a clear unobstructed view can be had of about 4000 acres of Kunai plain in the Kompian patrol post area. The area is uninhabited.

These areas will assume greater importance if and when economic crops are introduced. They may be infertile now but investigation by the agricultural department may reveal what is lacking in the soil and a remedy may be found. Even if the kunai areas prove definitely unsuitable they may serve as places where groups suffering from population pressure may expand to. The kunai areas are mostly in the possession of small groups who cannot hope to compete with the natural increase of the the larger groups. The fact that these places have caught the eye of the missions has not been lost on the people of the area.

Population distribution.

The total population as mentioned above is 10,012. It is not dense any where except around Lumis. Below Wapenamanda on both banks of the Lai the population is small. The density varies from 508 people in the Ninia valley which has a habitable area of approximately (right bank only) 8 square miles which amounts to 63 persons to the square mile, while around Lumis there are approximately 5000 people to 16 square miles which gives a density of 250 to the square mile.

There are 6448 people living on the Eastbank of the Lai, and only 3564 on the West side.

Previously it had been surmised that there were some unrecorded people in this census division. This was not found to be so.

Agriculture.

The Lumis area seems to have been the most fertile of all the census divisions. It is lower than the rest of the division and has better soils. The climate is warmer and the growing of crops is much easier. Wide expanses of good ground are readily available and it is not necessary to go long distances to find garden areas.

At Lumis the mound system of growing kaukau is not used much. The ground is much better drained and so there is no need to build mounds. The soil temperature is much higher and the humus is not so necessary so that composting with dead leaves and other vegetable matter was not observed to be used as a general rule.

Elsewhere in the census division the mound system is used and where soil depth is shallow the ditch system is used in the kaukau garden. In the less favoured garden areas the ditch system is used almost exclusively.

A noticeable difference between the way agriculture is carried out in this census division and the other two is apparent. Below Yaris the gardens are allowed to go back to secondary growth when they are fallowed. To make a garden in the lower Lai census division it is always a case of cutting down the bush first. At Wapenamanda secondary growth does not grow back swiftly at all and all the clearing that is entailed is setting fire to the kunai grass. Here as elsewhere general fallow period can be stated. The fallowing depends on the type of garden used. One with a poor soil will have to be fallowed longer etc.

The kunai areas that have been remarked on in a previous section are only used when all the other garden ground available is used up or fallow and the individual has no where else to go. However the gains from these areas are small. A crop may produce poorly or not at all. When these kunai positions are gardened on, the gardeners usually try to find a place on the banks of the small streams that run through them, where there has been an abundant growth of gallery forest.

Throughout the patrol areas of gardens were examined. In the Lumis area many gardens were seen; the largest was 3.5 acres and there was only one man gardening, the second largest was only 2 acres and there were 20 men gardening on it. If the ground was shared out equally this would give everyone only one square chain to garden on. Though there were 20 men gardening on this piece of ground this is a smaller number than it would be had the garden been in the Wapenamanda area. There they appear to be more intensive. Apparently the rule in the Lumis area, and the Northern half of the census division the average number of men who garden in cooperation is about four. Certainly there were more of the four man gardens seen than any other type. The two gardens must be exceptions to the general rule.

It would appear that the people that have the kunai areas under their control may in the future be fortunately placed when some form of economic crop is introduced. However bearing in mind the fact that these areas are not considered very highly by the natives for agricultural reasons, an investigation of the deficiencies of the soil would have to be carried out.

Lumis would appear to be the best place to start native economic development. It has a better climate and soil. There is a greater area of flat country there and a large population as well. Communication would be gained to Mt Hagen from the Baiyer valley.

Medical and Health.

A native Medical orderly accompanied the patrol. He inspected everyone that came to census and found only the common ailments scabies, septic sores, coughs and colds, abscesses. The absence of all but minor ailments is probably due to the fact that at each end of the census division there is a hospital. At Lumis the Baptist mission run a hospital, and at Wapenamanda Mambisenda Lutheran mission hospital

Roads and bridges.

If for any reason a road is needed it would be possible to construct one down the left or Western side of the Lai Gorge at the base of the mountain Kiliamanda. No large rivers are crossed until the Ninim is reached. If it was desired to extend the road into the now uninhabited kunai stretches that are in the Kompiam area a large bridge would be needed to span the Ninim. This would be so if the road was constructed from Wapenamanda.

A road from Baiyer river could be constructed to Kompiam with no more difficulty than the Tomba-Wapenamanda road will present in the near future. The only difficulty is the bridging of the Lai gorge. Where the Kanda bridge spans the Lai between Baiyer and Kompiam the river is approximately 130 feet wide. The siting is about 200 feet down in the gorge itself. The descent and ascent from and to the present bridge is almost vertical.

From Baiyer to the foot of the ridge that would have to be climbed to reach Kompiam the country is undulating and would present no difficulty. The ascent and descent of the ridge would present little difficulty. If it is desired to open the kunai areas for European settlement a road from Baiyer would be the shortest. From the area where the road would presumably go, the mouth of the Jimai river can be seen. It has open areas of kunai which are reported to be waste and vacant.

Village officials.

20 new village officials were recommended during the patrol. Their recommendation is covered under separate correspondence.

The people of this census division seem to take more notice of their village officials than I have observed elsewhere. There was a notable absence of minor disputes that had been heard once by the 'boss boy' and then tried again with the 'Kiap'. Enquiries revealed that the boss boys dealt with the minor disputes with a large degree of success in solving them.

As each census was completed the newly elected village officials were gathered together and given instruction in the organisation of the Territory into districts, sub districts and patrol posts. The village officials' role in this organisation was pointed out. The M.A.R.s were explained to them where applicable and the reasons for them explained.

This general instruction seemed to let a little light into the subject of the mysterious government organisation as comprehended by the native.

Census figures.

The census total is considerably in excess of the 1956 total. This is due to the inclusion of three groups, Kiagai, Iangagan, Kingugun. These were included in the Middle Lai census division in 1952 but since then had escaped being censused. They were not included in the Lower Lai census division in 1956. They have been included in the Lower Lai census division now. This now makes all the census divisions almost equal in population. The inclusion of these groups also makes a tidy patrol route i.e. down the Lai, up the Ninim, over into the Timina valley, thence to Wapenamanda.

Mr C.P.O. Lindsay.

Mr C.P.O. Lindsay accompanied the patrol. He performed all the duties required of him efficiently. During this patrol he had the chance of observing, tax-census procedure, land use disputes, investigations of suitability for alienation, elementary surveying, civil disputes between natives.

Land Investigation Awali-Paus.

The patrol investigated the suitability for alienation of a piece of ground applied for by the Catholic mission of the Holy Ghost Wawak. The ground was situated in Iambaragin territory and it was called Arupaus. The application was covered under separate correspondence.

J. Hannan P/O.

APPENDIX A.
Missions and Education.

Australian Baptist Foreign Mission. LUMIS.

This mission is situated on approximately 50 acres of land on a peninsula of ground which divides the Lanam river (the Wapenamanda boundary with Hagen) from the Somba river. It is about 3 hrs walk from the Baiyer river Baptist mission station. Only way of getting to the mission is by walking. The mission has no airstrip.

The mission has a school at Lumis. The teacher in charge has a 'N.E.S.' certificate. There are also 3 unqualified native teachers at the school. They take all subjects except English, Social Studies, and Hygiene.

Literacy in the vernacular is taught at the village schools of the area leading to English as a subject in standard 1. Standards 3 and 4 take social studies, dictation, and civics in the English language but composition is still in the vernacular.

The average age of the pupils is 10 years. No pupils have completed their full schooling. Those who have dropped out have sort work as carpenters, and 'docta Bois'. Most have been accommodated.

The school has now a roll of 30 pupils but this will be reduced to 25 in 1959. The school is attracting pupils from as far as 8 miles away. Those that come from a long distance away are boarded with the local people. These pupils return home at the weekends.

A little agriculture is taught. It is hoped that this subject may be increased in the future because there will be little hope that all those pupils that finish their schooling with purely academic training will be able to find jobs fitting such qualifications.

This mission works amongst 4550 people who live between the Lanam and the Lai. This number is accepted as the sphere of influence of this mission.

Missouri Lutheran Synod. POWARI.

Mission just established in July 58. Work now engaged in establishment of station and airstrip. It is situated on a tongue of ground bounded by two rivers the Ninia and the Lai. 125 acres approximately. It is 5 hours walk from Kompam to this station & 10 or 15 hours walk from Wapenamanda depending on which road is taken.

Is situated on a sparsely populated Kunai plateau. The site was chosen because of the suitability of it for an airstrip.

Airstrip. The airstrip is 1700 feet long and in the future it is hoped to lengthen this to 3400 feet. It is 130 feet wide. It slopes toward the North with a drop of 1:50 feet. It is a one way strip. Approach would begin from the NNW. Has a hill at the Southern end of the strip greater than the 1:40 clearance. There is a hill at the side of the strip which has a clearance, greater than 1:7. There are three bumps to be levelled out on the strip itself. The hills mentioned in the clearance problem above are 50' and 30' high respectively. The airstrip is oriented NNW, SSE, approximately parallel to the river Lai.

Catholic mission of the Holy Ghost, or Divine Word. Wewak.

This mission has applied for a mission lease only at a place called ARUPUS on a Kunai flat called AWALIPAUS. This is just two miles direct from the Powari mission above but the road connecting these two places takes 3 hours to travel because it does not go directly.

Missions and Education continued.

General.

The Lutheran mission seems to have the strongest influence in these parts. Yarimanda Lutheran mission has its Evangelists scattered over the Lai valley to as far as the Toberan people; Yaris on the other side of the river has evangelists also. Seventh day adventist native missionaries are spread over the area too. The native missionaries of the catholic mission are not in evidence yet in the Lai (lower) valley, but one was met in the Ninim valley.

Education.

Education in the Wapenamanda area has never been better. With the opening of the Government school near Wapenamanda the schools that teach English now number three; Waleibikos Government school, Yarimanda mission school, and Lomis mission school.

The missions have always taught in the vernacular and have considered that English should be introduced gradually. This approach seems to be the most sensible. Rather than pass judgement on the two methods i.e. gradual introduction of English vs immediate introduction (which I'm not capable of doing anyway) let the results of the teaching show in a few years time. However the most important point is that the English language is being taught and that the qualified manpower is present and is concentrated on this one task and does not have to mix proselytising with teaching the three Rs.

Appendix B.

Alienated land.

Australian Baptist Foreign Mission. LUMIS.

Mission lease. 5 acres.

Agricultural lease. 54 acres. (Acreage estimated. no documents held)

Present buildings. 1 hospital (2 wards) Native materials.
2 houses (accommodation for missionaries) Native materials.
3 houses (school room and dormitories) "
4 houses (store and general labour quarters) Native materials.

All houses in need of renewal. Value depreciated until now worthless.

All houses in the near future will be renewed. Two European houses planned. One in the process of being erected at time of patrol's visit. Estimated to be worth £6000 when finished.

Manned. Rev, E. J. Kelly.

Missouri Lutheran Mission. POWAHI.

Mission lease. 5 acres.

Agricultural lease. 119 acres.

Special lease (Airstrip) 6 acres.

Present buildings. 1 bush material house £20.
1 12x12 feet plank cook house £20.

Manned by L. Strackbein Rev.

Anthropological.

Land Tenure System.

1. The smallest land holding unit is the clan.
2. The group or tribe of which a clan is the smallest unit have their recognized boundaries within which the ground is split up into its various parcels to accommodate the clans.
3. Clans may lose ground during a fight. Ground lost in this way may be bought back by the payment to the victorious people of pigs and/or other native valuables. When the ground is reoccupied the natives that use it have the same rights over it as if they had never lost it in the first place. Temporary absence from their ground has not diminished their rights over it in any way.
4. Clan ground may become vacant because sickness has decimated the original owners, or the people that once occupied the ground have migrated away from it. This ground then is usually occupied by the people who live on its borders. Disposal of the ground usually follows kinship lines.
 - 4a. The disposal usually follows these lines: clan A the migrating clan has intermarried with the clan that lives on its borders. This is a 'foreign' clan. clan A then has in laws among clan B. These in laws may then leave their hereditary ground and live with their wives father or brothers. When clan A migrates the members of clan B that are living on the ground are given the rights over it. These people of clan B that have been given the ground then invite the rest of the clan that are close to the actual ground to move on to it.
 - 4b. The second way that vacant ground can be disposed of is by the sole remaining survivors of a clan that has been decimated by disease to be prevailed upon by a populace clan to give small pieces of ground away. Gradually all the ground is swallowed up. By custom ground on which sickness has decimated its owners is unlucky for the survivors. It would be many years before the survivors could safely reoccupy the ground and garden. They would fear the spirit of their dead uncles, grandfathers, fathers would do them harm. This does not apply to anyone from another clan.

4c deals with the disposal of ground between 'foreign' clans. 4b deals with the disposal of vacant ground within the group or tribe. This last is the most common practice.
5. Clans may be deprived of their hereditary ground entirely. A winning tribe may never relinquish a good piece of garden ground entirely. By native custom the ground that is sold back after having been won in a fight can only be sold back to the clan that originally occupied it before the fight. Thus one clan may receive all its ground back after a fight and another of the same group may receive nothing. Provision is made for the landless clan to occupy parts of the repossessed land. This provision follows kinship lines.
6. Bushland is usually communally owned by the ~~clan~~ group. However now that the administration has come into areas and needs bush materials for housing and other work the various clans are starting to put boundaries which give them sole rights over the particular area. Previously boundaries had only existed between major groups now a myriad of boundaries exist. This trend has been accelerated by Court for Native Affairs decisions, ostensibly over Pandanus trees only but in reality awarding bush to certain

Land Tenure System. Continued.

clans for their use until such time as a Native Affairs Lands Commissioner can hear the case. This will make concrete the clans claims to certain areas of bush exclusive of other clans.

Should population pressure force the members of a clan to move into the virgin bush for the first generation or so the ownership of the ground is not firm. The ground is reduced into possession by several generations of occupation and work. However the prior right of a man who has done some hard work to clear the ground is recognised should a dispute over the ground arise.

7. Wasteland such as swamp is used for pigs. The rule for the use here is that those men who live closest to the swamp may graze their pigs upon it. However again since the Europeans have come on the scene and have bought this type of ground with money and goods it is not the men who range the pigs on the ground who only get the money, the whole clan receive the money.

8. Clan boundaries are usually some natural feature; crests of hills, tracks, streams, hills, and where no natural feature exists a ditch is often dug. Though clan boundaries are usually some permanent which everybody in the clan knows it does not mean that everybody stays on the same side as their hereditary ground lies. Some clans garden on each others ground indiscriminately. This is usually brought about by intermarriage though not necessarily so. Some clans and even some groups are so intermixed that no boundary can be discerned. To mark such an area with a boundary is a risky undertaking.

The foregoing is a simple description of land tenure on a clan basis. The following refers to land tenure as it effects the individual.

9. The safest and most durable method of holding ground is to inherit it from the father. Inheritance is patrilineal.

10. Though the boundary of a clan area is all encompassing the boundary of each individuals holdings is not. A man picked at random may have as many as 10 gardens spread over an area of about $\frac{1}{2}$ sq mile. The total of these gardens may not exceed 1 acre in area.

11. At anyone time all the available gardens owned by a particular man may not be gardened by him. By a system of exchange other men whose gardens are lying fallow may be gardening on his ground, some of the mans relations by marriage may be gardening on his ground with his consent, and some of his gardens may be fallow. Some gardens lie unused for many years. When a young man is growing up he may ask his relations to show him where his father and grandfather had gardened. These fallow gardens are respected by most law abiding natives and are not worked by them unless permission has been given. Usually there is no trouble if the young man who wants to know where his father gardened has plenty of relations i.e. uncles etc. but should he be alone in the world then his fathers gardens are probably all taken by rapacious relations. Usually however a man will inherit his fathers gardens.

12. The continued use of gardens by one family depends on the production of male heirs. Should a man die leaving no heirs his nearest relations will take over the gardens. If there are more gardens than the immediate relations can manage then the remaining gardens are shared about in descending order of priority. Those related by the most distant ties get the last portion.

13. Should a man die leaving no male heirs and also have no relations, then his gardens are shared out by common meeting. This however rarely takes place because the fact that a man is going to have no heirs is apparent long before the man has reached old age. Negotiations have begun long since and what ground has not been sold for pigs is bespoken for.

Land Tenure Continued.

14. The status of in-laws gardening on the ground of their wives fathers and brother is that they by consent of the true owners. Should the consent be withdrawn the in laws must depart forth with. Previous to the coming of the European this was a simple business. A tommyhawk would be brandished and the in-law would go. Now it is the cause of much disputation. Should an in-law die leaving no heirs his gardens are resumed by the original givers and owners of the ground. In laws will some time go of their own accord because of a death on the ground. The ground then becomes unlucky and the spirit of the dead person may do some harm to the relatives if they remain on the ground. There is some doubt about how strong a claim an in-law has on such ground if 1. he has not done anything to annoy the hereditary owners, 2. his family have lived on the ground for several generations. In the custom of the people these men will still only garden by consent but there long continuous residence and good behaviour, and probably no wish to go, plus the fact that they have probably been in residence long before the advent of the administration puts a rather different light on the matter. It is found that in the Wapenamanda area there are many instances of the in laws becoming customarily accepted as if they were the hereditary owners of the garden they worked. In such a case the interloper would not have an abundance of gardens and probably would have some of his gardens on ground still belonging to a man who had given his consent. There is also the problem that should his family increase and his sons marry all the ground that had become accepted as his would be exhausted and he would have to rely again on the consent of his inlaws.
15. The foregoing often comes about because people have been routed in a tribal fight and have lost there ground entirely and take refuge with there in laws permanently.
16. There are isolated cases of people who have no relations and for some reason have lost all their ground. These people often buy ground. Depending on the amount available or the amount of money collected, ground is sold. However the problem of new gardens when the old ones are to be fallowed is ever present because the amount that such people can get is usually very small.

-6

Very little of the foregoing account was obtained from voluntary information given by the natives themselves. Most of the information was obtained by observation of actual instances and inferring from them. Much of the information has been read back to various village officials and they agree that it is correct.

Report of the members of the members of the R.P.N.G.C.
that accompanied the patrol.

Lance Corporal Ikeivanima Reg No 26. Quiet not given to giving orders
in loud voice. Has good control of
Police at all times.

Constable Dikin. Reg No 7675. Good constable has extensive knowledge
of the Lumis area having been stationed
there for some months on Police Post.
Knows the boundary of the Yamyam-Mulib-
isa dispute.

Constable Kumo Reg No 7688. Conduct good discipline good, also knows the
area well.

Constable Yarlegeti Reg No 3628. Extremely taciturn man. Conduct Good
discipline good. Often goes unnoticed
because of his quietness.

Constable Mulima Reg No 8822. Conduct good, discipline slack, appearance
sloopy.

Constable Buguri Reg No 9434. Conduct and discipline lax.

Constable Vanagai Reg No 9440. Conduct and discipline good.

Constable Gagorime Reg No 8278. Conduct good discipline good.

J. Hannan
J. Hannan P.O.

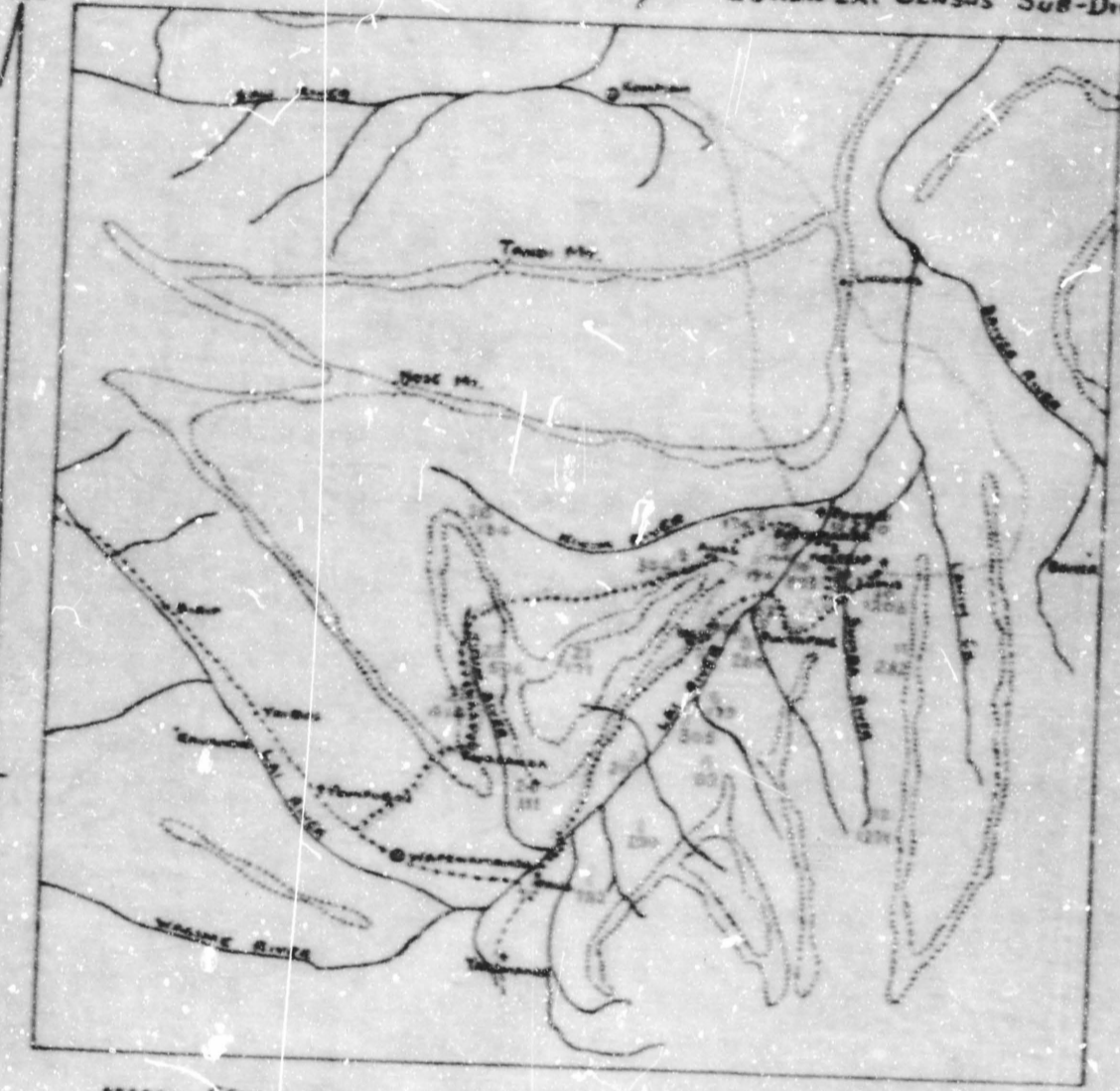
Samman, N. 10/1/19

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE			LABOUR POTENTIAL		TOTALS		M+F		
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	In	Out	In	Out	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Male	Female		Child	Adult
ICHIBUN	10/7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KAFARI	12/14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KODU - KUMAWI	7/11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AMBORON	12/13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KAWA	4/3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AMINA	5/6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AMASIN	8/9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AMUCAN - MANGKIN	11/21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AMUCAN - TUBANG	4/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TANANIP	5/5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KINDUKAN	6/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RANUPAN - KURA	1/11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KIRANI - KURAU	1/11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KIRANI - KURAU	1/11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KARERAN	1/11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
299321		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total: 299321

WAPENAMANDA PATROL N° 3 58/59 - LOWER LAI CENSUS SUB-DIV.



- - - - - CENSUS ROUTE
 - - - - - PATROL ROUTE
 - - - - - MADE ROAD
 + MISSIONS
 O PATROL POSTS
 500 POPULATION

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 PLAIN | 11 TIKUBAN | 21 BUNCIYIN - KURA |
| 2 KUMBE | 12 TINGA | 22 JANGGIN |
| 3 TSINI | 13 KAIMBI | 23 KIACAI |
| 4 ILIKAN | 14 KORO | 24 KIMACUN |
| 5 TONGORAN | 15 ANDARUN | |
| 6 WAPARIN - PESARI | 16 IANBARACIN | |
| 7 IANBAMAIN | 17 WADARIN | |
| 8 PLAIN | 18 KANA | |
| 9 KUTAN | 19 TAIACIN | |
| 10 AZONA | 20 ANJIN | |

J. HANWAN P.O.
D. LINDSAY C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 58/59

Patrol Conducted by J. HANNA P.

Area Patrolled Sak valley central division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans _____

Natives I. I. I. & Constables RP PNGC.

Duration—From 23.3.59 to 7.3.59
13.4.59 to 8.5.59

Number of Days 29 actual days spent in field.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 6 / 19 58

Medical / 3 / 18 59

Map Reference _____

Objects of Patrol General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

WHD 203 - 84.
30/1.

District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.
Western Highlands District,

SMF.JS.

9th. July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

SUBJECT: Wapenamanda Patrol Report No.3 of 1958/59.

Receipt of the above report and your comments are acknowledged with thanks.

2. The matter of the Konemandi land has been the subject of much discussion between the then Assistant District Officer Wabag, District Commissioner, and interested Departments in Port Moresby. You will receive your instructions in the matter from the District Commissioner in the near future.
3. The IANGKA-KOMPANAGLY settlement is good if it is permanent. Please note that Mr. Hanson has been warned not to interfere in land disputes unless public safety and good order is involved. The warning still holds good.
4. The MOGA seems to have become more than a seasonal gift exchange ceremony. While it does set up an important set of social relationships it has become far too widespread since law and order permitted the safe passage of large bodies of people moving around the country side. You might start investigating ways and means of restricting the MOGA so that there is established a proper proportion and balance in the time devoted to their food and family responsibilities as well as their social activities. I understand Mr. F.P. Robb, a former Assistant District Officer at Wabag had some success in this direction.
5. I would not be optimistic about an alternative road location through the TCHAK Valley. This was the original walking and carrying track between Hagen and Wabag. From WELYA the track climbs steeply out of the MINYIMBA Valley, past the head of a stream known then as RUMBA and down in the TCHAK Valley. At the Western end of that valley the TCHAK-RAUNDA divide is steep particularly on the RAUNDA side. Successful grading of this route would set many problems. The road from the Lai bridge to WELYA is almost formed and the Wabag-Wapenamanda Yaramanda-Welya route is far easier than the TCHAK Valley alternative.
6. The Agricultural extract of the report is being studied by the District Agricultural Officer and he will let me have his comments shortly. It is likely that produce would be purchased for resale under a departmental note such as 7-3A-4.
7. I notice we have another spelling of TCHAK. While SAK may be a simplification TCHAK has been used in reports and correspondence for some years. To change now would only create confusion. Please have Mr. Hannan continue to use the accepted

30/17/69

2.

spelling of names unless he can convince both you and me that a change in spelling is desirable.

8. Mr. Hannan's interest in the people is to be commended. If one is critical of his interest in land matters it is only because we are not equipped to handle them. Our officers, however competent have not the statutory powers to give decisions other than those of usage rights and further we are not well enough staffed to handle land disputes in areas of heavy population except where our intervention will prevent bloodshed.

Please have Mr. Hannan check his Camping Allowance claim being returned herewith. On my count he camped out 27 days and receives no Camping Allowance for Friday 29th. March and Friday 24th. April. Please check and advise.



(S. M. FOLEY)
A/ DISTRICT OFFICER.

MUNITE TO:

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

Report with comments by Assistant District Officer,
Wabag and District Officer Western Highlands District attached.

S. M. Foley
(S. M. FOLEY)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1 - 2



Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
Y A B A G.

2nd July, 1959.

RSB:WGC

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: Patrol Report WAPENAWANDA No. 3 of 1958/59 - SAK Valley
Census Division - Mr. J. Hannan, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find two copies of the above-mentioned report including map of the area patrolled. Delay in transmission is regretted but was occasioned by work on roads and airstrip by Mr. Hannan.

NATIVE SITUATION:

This is good at present. The 'moga' is a very unsettling business as far as Administration is concerned ~~with~~ but has to be put up with. It is to be hoped that it moves quickly through the area to permit gardens to be made and government work, eg roads and airstrip, interrupted as little as possible. It has passed Wabog eastward but not having any experience of it before, it is not known when it will reach Wapenamanda.

LAND MATTERS:

In regard to the ULINDAN Group - KONEWARDI Ground this was the subject of the land application LA.5822 Special Lease, 6.5 acres and LA.6473 an extension to the firstnamed of 1.5 acres. There has been much correspondence on both leases, the last being from the Lands Department recommending that the applications be refused as "the native owners of the land applied for cannot afford to alienate it". Since these refusals dated 7th August, 1957 and 24th April, 1958 respectively the land has been in constant use as an airstrip.

It is apparent from this report that the ULINDAN Group are very pressed for suitable garden land even at the present, whilst if they increase at the normal Highlands rate then the pressure on landowners will increase enormously. Average holding is now only .6 acre arable land, .17 pig range and .6 acre marginal hilly land. The result of the loss of even a small amount of land, by other standards, is readily seen by the move of 24 household groups in 1956 after the loss of 30 acres. Some of these movements may have been caused by the loss of the 9 acres made into the airstrip.

The Lands Ordinance 1922-58 appears to be quite plain in section 6 that the Administration is the only purchasing

Authority and under Section 6 it is stated that "a native shall have no power to sell, lease or dispose of any land" which automatically makes any contract or agreement made by Luluai ANGUMA with the mission void. Section 16 permits persons other than natives to occupy land for a temporary purpose but this cannot possibly apply in this case. The land has been occupied for some three years now and construction of the airstrip was necessary with the result that possibly it has been spoiled for future agricultural purposes.

It also appears from a perusal of land files in this Office that the Catholic Mission operating in this area consider themselves to be above the law in regard to alienation of land. Bishop Arkfeld has had a great amount of experience in the lease of land yet after refusal by the Lands Department he continues to squat on the land and goes through an illegal form of purchase. As with other airstrips in this Sub-District and the Sepik he is probably working on the assumption that he will gain his ends if he presents the Administration with a 'fait accompli'. Something has to be done in this case one way or the other. My recommendation is that because of the serious shortage of land owned by the group that the decision of the Director of Lands be enforced and the Mission ordered to vacate.

Mr. Hannan has done good work in getting the IANGKA-KOMPANAGIN land dispute settled. It is hoped that he has the same success with the FACAGAKA-TADGIAGIN dispute.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The plan for Village Officials to hear and settle minor civil disputes is a good one and most essential in this area where there is a such large population, the people are court conscious, and there is only one Officer in residence. All the people should be advised, however, that appeal to the Officer-in-Charge is open to them.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

It is doubtful if any alternate route from WAPENAMANDA to MOUNT HAGEN will be entertained now that the LAI Bridge is nearing completion. However it can be kept in mind if the first selected route should improve impossible. It has been noticed that this alternative route has been drawn on a map accompanying Patrol Report Mount Hagen 1/45-46.

Upon completion of the LAI Bridge it seems imperative the engineer be kept in the area to continue with the number of major bridges across the KINYAMBA on the Mount Hagen route.

AGRICULTURE:

Information as to what plans the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have for the marketing of native coffee produce in this Sub-District is required. There is no information in the report as to when the 1500 plus trees planted will be in full production; the sooner plans are made for the purchase of the coffee the better.

CONCLUSION:

As Mr. Hannan says there were fewer disputes brought forward on this, his second patrol to the Census Division. This is normal procedure throughout the Territory but is more important in this area where the native litigants are likely to take to spears and arrows. Mr. Hannan has applied for leave in November, 1959. If approved I consider it very necessary that his relief arrive at WAPENAMANDA at least a week before his departure. During this week meetings of all the Village Officials, native leaders and other interested parties could be held in each Census Division and there the people be told to bring forward any matters, especially land disputes, they considered unsettled. These could be noted if

considered said by the out-going Officer and would be the only old
ones dealt with. In this way he would avoid the flood of old litigation
which is brought up for resettlement to every new Officer,
especially in this area where litigation is the people's main pastime.

A good patrol by Mr. Norman. Contingencies for camping
allowances are attached.

R.S. Bell

.....
(R.S. Bell)

Assistant District Officer.

considered valid by the out-going Officer and would be the only old
cases dealt with. In this way he would avoid the flood of old litigation
which is brought up for re-settlement to every new Officer,
especially in this area where litigation is the people's main pastime.

A good patrol by Mr. Hamman. Contingencies for camping
alliance are attached.

R.S. Bell

.....
(R.S. Bell)

Assistant District Officer.

encls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Wapenamanda Patrol Report No 3 1958/59.

Area patrolled.

Sak valley census division.

Duration of patrol.

23.3.59 to 27.3.59
13.4.59 to 8.5.59

No of days. 19.

Personnel accompanying Patrol.

1 lance corporal & constables.

Last Native Affairs patrol to area.

P.O.Hannan June 58.

Last Medical Patrol

Feb 1959.

Objects of patrol.

General Administration.

Diary.

March 1959.

- 23 Monday Left Wapenamanda by tractor 9:30 a.m for the Remadaiwanda-Sapos track. Arrived Sapos R.H. Pariman group 2:15 P.M. Set up camp. Rain in afternoon.
- 24 Tuesday Talks with lulusi and men about the Moga. Few civil disputes re pigs heard. Afternoon examining gardens. Very few natives around due to the Moga in Kabag.
- 25 Wednesday 9 a.m. civil dispute over custody of child of divorced couple. 10a.m to 1:30p measuring gardens to find out average used by the people of area. Afternoon one case of indecent behaviour heard. rest of afternoon intalks with V.O.sre Pandanus etc. Began survey of the Sak valley. Traversed from Sambagamanda hill 7400ft alt to Sapos rest house. 2miles 24 chs bush track and road.
- 26 Thursday Left Sapos 12H. 2:30a.m. arrived Wapenamanda 11a.m. by way of tractor. Easter vacation. Remained Wapenamanda for Easter and the preparation of station for U.N.C. visit.
- 27 Friday
- April
- 13 Monday Started on patrol 12 noon arrived Yogos rest house 5 P.M.
- 14 Tuesday Plotting traverse from Sambagamanda to Sapos. afternoon hearing few civil disputes. Talks with lulusais on their duties, disputes and difficulties.
- 15 Wednesday Set out 8 a.m to Sapos R.H. to take up traverse from where it was ended on previous day. Finished 3:30 P.M.
- 16 Thursday Traverse plotting until end of afternoon. Traversing from Yogos R.H. to Yogainas ceremonial ground Tari river valley. 3 P.M. 2 miles 22 chs traversed. rest of afternoon plotting traverse. finished 4:30P.M.
- 17 Friday Rest of afternoon hearing civil disputes bride price and guardianship of children of divorced couple. Morning spent examining gardens and measuring areas. Plotting additional information on map, topographical features, positions of groups etc.
- 18 Saturday Moved off from Yogainas 8:30a.m. traversed up to camp at 7,200 ft alt. 2 miles 18 chs.

Page

- 19 Sunday left camp at 7:30 a.m. began ascent of ridge which marks the limit of the uninhabited area. Camped at 9000 ft at 11 a.m. This marks the beginning of the Kandeo road. Camped in a large area of snow grass and tree ferns.
- 20 Monday Left camp at 8 a.m. descended into Tori river gorge. Followed gorge until clearing reached at 1:30 P.M. camped.
- 21 Tuesday Started 7:40 a.m. arrived Yagimanda ceremonial ground near Pukas Catholic Mission station at 4:30 P.M.
- 22 Wednesday Began survey of Ulindan ground 8 a.m. finished 3 p.m. 198.41 acres in this portion. Afternoon drawing the traverse and calc area.
- 23 Thursday 8 a.m. two courts, theft and assault finished 12 noon. writing up village books. rest of afternoon spent with luluais and tu'ituls.
- 24 Friday Morning traversing main road. Returned Wapenamanda noon. Afternoon spent supervising work on Wapenamanda airstrip.
- 25 Saturday Inzac day.
- 26 Sunday
- 27 Monday Morning spent supervising the work on Wap airstrip. Afternoon went to Arumanda arrived 4 P.M.
- 28 Tuesday 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. traversing from Raiagana to Arumanda. rest of day plotting traverses not yet recorded on map.
- 29 Wednesday In morning rain. afternoon heard some garden disputes which had been straightened before by L.L. L.L.'s decision upheld. Hearing preliminary enquiry whether Tel of Wabag had cause to claim a garden.
- 30 Thursday Morning talking to the Ulindan men about allegations that money had passed hands between them and the mission over the use of this airstrip on Konesandi ground.
- May
- 1 Friday 8 a.m. 10:30 a.m. traverse from Arumanda to Sepandis. Plotting traverse. Afternoon hearing some garden disputes that have been solved by luluais before. Inspecting same later in afternoon. All decisions by L.L.'s pair.
- 2 Saturday Traversing towards the East to the uninhabited portion of Sak valley. Visited Yagimanda to investigate allegations of failure to obey decision of court.
- 3 Sunday Traversing up to the head of the ridge along the Arumanda Welya road. Finished 1 p.m.
- 4 Monday Left Sepandis R.F. 7:30 arrived Bondo R.F. 8:30 a.m. Morning plotting traverses unglotted as yet. Afternoon enquiring into what was causing the unrest between Pauagaka and Yagimandan groups. finished 5 P.M.
- 5 Tuesday Traversing from Wagia river to the Bondo rest house. Afternoon continued enquiry into Pauagaka-Yagimandan (also known as Tadgiagin) dispute.
- 6 Wednesday Morning hearing civil dispute over existence or non existence of a court between Pauagaka and Tadg. Visit from Father Bekeron. Self visited Pukas and interviewed Bishop Arkfeld over the matter arising from airstrip. Iangka and Kompanagin discussing dispute.
- 7 Thursday Iangka and Kompanagin talking over their dispute.
- 8 Friday Began survey from Bondo rest house along vehicular road but chain broke. Continued to Kwia ceremonial ground and made camp. Afternoon Iangka and Kompanagin came to agreement and afternoon hearing individuals voice their agreement. Returned to Wapenamanda in afternoon. Finish of patrol.

Native Situation.

Immediately prior to the visit of the patrol to the Sak valley the collection of the Pandanus nut had been occupying the people of the area. As is usual this is accompanied by much strife arising out of claims and counter claims by members of various groups that some other person or clan is stealing nuts that do not belong to them. As is also usual at this time, they besieged the patrol post office with their troubles. They were all told to straighten out their troubles themselves. Most of them did this and no fights were caused this season over disputes about Pandanus trees. This particular time of the year, when the Pandanus season is in full swing, is a time of tension among the people and it does not take very much to start a fight. On many occasions it was reported that a clan was laying in wait for another clan in the Pandanus tree groves which it considered as rightfully theirs.

This particular season seems to have been a prolific season. Not all the groups have Pandanus groves and those that have none are usually invited to share the harvest with the more fortunate possessors. This year there was enough for everyone. It caused almost the whole population of the Sak valley to take to the hills.

The Moga or Te is upon us again and there is also great excitement among the people as they prepare and collect the native valuables that will be used in this ceremony.

The arrangements for this Moga have been causing some anxiety among the people involved in it. Opinion about what form it will take are divided. Some say let the Moga follow its old form. Let it be comprehensive as in the past with Pigs, Gold lip oyster shell, and cassowaries. Others say (of whom Kapa of Walya is the chief protagonist) send only the pigs and the Gold lip shell, and leave the oyster shell until some months hence. The route of the Moga is also disputed. Some want to include the Lumis people and halt the Moga at a selected spot and then go to Lumis and influence them to join in it once. Some doubt whether this is traditional practice. And so the wrangling goes. Those who want to keep the traditional way are for finishing the Moga quickly so that they can return to their normal everyday pursuits. Those who say otherwise want it to linger. If the lingerers prevail the ceremony will take several months to clear the Wapenamanda area. The total elapsed time between the exchange of live pigs and the return of cooked pigs will probably be about eighteen months.

At the present time I believe it is the traditional school who have prevailed in the Wabag area. There is no way of telling what the Wapenamanda people will do. At the time of writing the two schools are arguing about whether to halt it and endeavour to induce the Lumis people to take part, or to carry on and send the Moga on to the Sak valley people. At present many of the people of the Wapenamanda are suffering from some respiratory illness and large numbers are laid low. This plus the fact that the statutorily required road work cannot be put off for very much longer, and the garden making time is due, troubles the great majority of the population. They want to have done with the ceremony.

If they allow the Moga to linger it will also interfere with the second wave of garden making which starts about October and continues until December. This is the time when most riotous behaviour occurs. Garden making becomes an excellent excuse to encroach on someone's else's gardens and so many disputes occur. We may then look forward to a more peaceful period before Christmas because of the Moga but if everyone is engaged in the ceremony fewer gardens will be planted and so a

period of hunger may be experienced in 1960.

As far as can be seen the Moga ceremony is developing. Since 1953 the ceremony has taken in the Laiagan area. Before this date the Moga only came as far as the Wabag locality. Now the innovation of hauling the passage of the gift exchange is being introduced, so that those who are laggard can be influenced to swell the contributions. It may develop and become so big that it will founder of its own accord but as yet it seems to be viable.

Apart from the Moga and the Pandanus harvest the people of the Sak valley seem to be quiet enough and less clamorous than was experienced on a previous patrol.

Land matters.

This is my second formal patrol into the area. It was noticeable on this patrol that there was less emphasis on land disputes. This could be due to two things. Firstly those that wanted to attempt to reopen discussion on old decided matters saw that it was no use trying me again, and secondly on the previous patrol I had reiterated old decisions and instructed all and sundry that what was decided would remain so, and while on the station at Wapenamanda had lost no opportunity to impress on the people of this area that nothing would be gained by approaching me on these matters. Every formal patrol to this area has been done by a different officer. It was a change for the natives to see the same officer come around again on patrol.

These specific matters were investigated or attended to on the patrol.

Ulindan Group-Konemandi ground.

In 1957 in his memo 34/I/66-322 L.A.5822 Konemandi, The District Commissioner Mr. Skinner says 'during his visit it became apparent that apart from this application (i.e. Konemandi) land matters in the vicinity of the Catholic mission were confused, and that a consolidation of various decisions which have been given from time to time, is necessary'. In this memo and also 34/I/66-304 L.A.5822. Special lease Konemandi of the 6.8.57 the District Commissioner was dealing with the whole controversial matter of the airstrip belonging to natives but used by the mission.

I had no particular wish to reopen any discussion of this problem, of which the main facts are known, and which had been investigated by several of the senior officers of the District. However two things came to my notice which made me enquire into some facts of the problem. They were:

- (a) Some money and other valuables had passed between the native garden owners and the mission.
- (b) While enquiring whether a man, Tei of Yasbaran-Yandama, had cause to claim a garden plot near the airstrip he revealed that his fosterfathers had received 88-0-0 approximately to support them in their old age because their garden ground had been taken up in the construction of an airstrip.

These two things plus the positive injunction in the District Commissioners memo prompted me to investigate further into the matter.

I had been aware for over eighteen months that some money had changed hands between the mission and the natives but surmised that this fact was known. No mention of this fact was made in any of the memos on the subject of the airstrip.

which I had examined only recently, just prior to the mounting of the patrol.

I had asked all the owners of gardens who had formerly had gardens on the ground now occupied by the airstrip to come forward. This they did freely.

They were: Ulindan group. Manau, Piabau, Angonau, Nimbio, Tacria, Ambi, Liambiagon, Fungai, Kandagi, Weraua, Parebick, two others were mentioned as having gardens on the ground but they were not present. They were "Katri", Rombonk and Dakai of the Paungka clan.

Yanbaran-Yendamau-Tarua. Mari, Sei, Pagari, Piandau and Kent, Plak "Katri".

Yambarr. Wano-Marink. Liambiagai and his son.

Among those mentioned above are fathers and sons and brothers. This may mean a duplication where one garden is concerned. The actual number shown above is not necessarily an indication of the number of gardens that were taken over.

The investigating officer who recommended that this block of ground be refused alienation does not mention owners in his report 34/20 26.8.56 so it is impossible to compare with the number stated above. In 1957 when Mr Skinner visited the area only six owners presented themselves to him. However the Lulusi Anguma says that these were the men that he gave money to and they were the only ones concerned in the loss of garden ground. They all agreed that they were the only owners concerned. No one in the assembled gathering of other Ulindan people not concerned in the matter dissented from this statement so it is presumed that the men mentioned above are the rightful owners.

Having assembled them they were all asked whether they had received any money or other valuables and they replied they had. Anguma their headman had been given the money and he had allotted a portion to each of them. The amounts were all approximately 4/- and a bush knife each. Some received a little more or less.

When they were asked whether they thought that they had sold the ground out and out to the mission they said they thought they had. Some had had misgivings about giving their gardens away but they were not sure whether they could deny a whiteman and so they gave it. Others said that the mission had held out such inducements as they would send all their children to school, or they would buy all the natives kaukau and so the people would have an economic outlet.

The Yanbaran men Pagari and Liambiagai did not receive any pay from Anguma and wondered about it for some time. They lived at the village near the Lutheran mission and at the time of the construction of this airstrip no one occupied their former gardens, nor did they garden them, I believe. After the visit by the District Commissioner to the area in July 1957 they apparently resolved to go and see the missionary and ask for their gardens back. Apparently they had been doubtful about the whole matter from the start and the visit of the District Commissioner had strengthened their resolve. But instead of coming to the point with the missionary they apparently presented their case in this way, that they wanted security in their declining years. Father Bekeron also mentions the fact that two old men had come 'crying' to him because they had nothing and he had given them some money. He did not say how much he gave them. The two old men are explicit on the point that they were given £8.0.0. They kept this for some time not knowing what to do with it. Finally they took it to Mabag where their foster son works as a Native Medical Orderly. They showed it to him and then shortly after this spent the money at the trade store at Raigama.

When Father Bekeron heard of all this he came to see me and told me that what I was doing was "a stab in the back".

He had received a garbled account of what was going on. He said that the Bishop was coming to visit Punakos mission that day and would I care to see him as he was the man in charge and he had handled all the money transactions between the natives and the mission.

I only met the bishop and explained to him what had been revealed and told him that the whole affair would be reported to the District Commissioner. I explained to him that the Administration had no knowledge of these money transactions over the airstrip. He said that that was true and that I was the first to find out. He said it had come about in this way. After it had become clear that nothing was being done about the matter of the airstrip the mission looked around for someone (a native) who was friendly to the missions cause, having found him they gave him some money and he negotiated directly with the natives and bought the ground from them and so he became the owner of it. He then let the mission use the ground for an airstrip. The Bishop said that Father Bekoron had told him of many instances in the valley where natives had bought and sold ground to each other and they were only operating on the same principle. The Bishop said that the money was in no way a bribe. He said that this was the only money transaction that he had any direct dealings with. He did remember that Father Bekoron had given some money to two old men and another instance the Father had given someone a pound to allow him to build a house for one of the mission workers on his ground.

The Bishop said that he considered that the Ulindan people had sufficient ground as Father Bekoron had told him so and that he considered the reason for not allowing the alienation i.e. shortage of ground, was a poor one. Here I may add that I am confident that I am reporting the bishops words as accurately as I can.

Here it will be convenient to deal with the subject of how much land the people of the Ulindan group have got. The investigating officer who originally had to deal with the mission application reports that the people were in possession of 155 acres. I also did a survey of the arable land near the mission and found that I calculated the Ulindan people had 198.41 acres. This was after the misclose of 2.2% had been adjusted. The group has a population of 307 (1958 census). This however is not the only ground possessed by them. Adjoining the area surveyed there is a swamp on which Ulindan and several other groups range their pigs. Should this be split up among the three groups that use it Ulindan would be entitled to a third share which would be approximately 50 acres. About two miles away from this specific area Ulindan possess some ground in the Tari river valley. I have been to the area but am unable to say how many acres it has. The natives say that it is as big as the area surveyed, or about 200 acres approximately. This area called Tarig's steep, bush clad, with little suitable ground for gardens. To the West it rises steeply into the Southern Highlands to altitudes of 9000 feet and to the South it drops steeply into the Tari river. The people living on it find suitable places to garden on the banks and narrow valleys made by tributaries of the Tari river which flow through the area.

The total land then is:

198.41	acres arable, flat ground on Sak valley floor. Altitude 6,100 ft.
50.00	Swamp land for pig range, Sak valley floor. Alt 6,100ft. It would be only fifty acres if it was split up, at present it is held in common.
200.00	Between 6,500 ft and 9000 ft alt, steep, bush clad, with skeletal soils. Higher altitudes subject to frost and suitable for hunting and collecting only. Living places only found on steep sides of re-entrants.

TOTAL ACREAGE 448.41.

The only good ground the people of the Ulindan group possess is the 196.41 acres on the Sak valley floor.

It may seem curious that a group had a parcel of ground some distance away from its ancestral ground when in this area it is usual to have all ground owned contained within one boundary. This is explained by the fact that as the group was situated on the valley floor it was entirely surrounded by other groups and had no wild or rough country to provide refuge and natural resources. The group has no natural boundaries providing protection either. It was forced to obtain timber and the like by going beyond the last inhabited area and claiming a section of virgin bush. /

The Ulindan people do not seem to have been a very litigious people. They have only been involved in two land disputes as far as records show. One was in 1952 when Yambaran Wino and Ulindan came to an agreement over a boundary between them. And the other was in 1956 when Yambaran-Wino disputed with Ulindan and won a decision against them.

This second land dispute affected the arable land available to the Ulindans because about 30 acres was awarded to the Yambaran-Wino people. After this decision there was a shift in population from the Sak valley to the ground Tamas in the Tari river valley. Thirtyseven new houses were built on the ground Tamas where only Thirteen had been before. Other members of the Ulindan people who lost some ground went and lived with the Gibin people. The move was made to the more unsuitable ground Tamas because there was not enough available on Konehandi to support their houses and gardens too.

This then is the background against which the airstrip or airstrip must be seen.

It may not be known that trouble over this particular airstrip has existed since 1951. In that year the incumbent missionary, Father Donkers, began negotiations to obtain an airstrip. These negotiations resulted in a fight between Yambaran-Paus and Yambaran-Yandaman. The circumstances were investigated by P.O. Emanuel and reported in P/R No I.51.52. The problem has existed since 1951 as far as the natives are concerned but it has only been noticed officially since 1956.

To me the whole situation seems to be unlawful. The mission applied through the normal channels to have the land alienated. They were refused for a legitimate reason. They then make use of what is alleged to be native custom to obtain ground by dealing directly with natives one of whom is said to own it outright after being given a loan of money to pay for the ground. He then apparently repays the loan by allowing the mission to use the airstrip, constructed on the ground that was bought, sine die, as it were.

The missions says that the native who bought the ground is doing so under native customary practices, they then must make a mental "double shuffle" to believe he then owns the ground out and out so that he alone has the right to allow it to be used by the mission. First the man operates through native custom and then later through European custom.

On examination of the facts it would appear that the Lands Ordinance (T./R.G) has been ignored both in spirit and precept. Through,

- (1) Ignoring the Lands Departments refusal to alienate.
- (2) Dealing directly with natives.
- (3) One native dealing directly with other natives to purchase ground for money.

If this is not so I will gladly stand corrected.

Can this matter be clarified so that the officer in charge at Mpanamanda present or future will know, either, that nothing can be done about this situation, or that something is being done.

Other matters which were dealt with on patrol were:
Langka and Kompanagin dispute.

In July 1953, Langka and Kompanagin clans fought over a pig which had been wounded after entering some gardens made by Kompanagin on some disputed ground. When I visited the area again on this patrol I endeavoured to find out what the feeling was between the two clans. I found that a solution to the problem was being thwarted by the hostility of the leaders of the separate clans. There appeared to be no common ground between the two clans on which the two clans could base a settlement.

It will be remembered from the 1952 patrol report that at that time Kompanagin had agreed to vacate the disputed swamp area, on which they had their gardens, after the Yar trees had grown big enough to withstand the foraging of pigs and after the pig gardens were exhausted. I asked them about this solution. They said they were quite willing to do this only after about seven or eight years more occupation. This would be sufficient time for the Yar trees to grow and become mature. The Langka clan leader was adamant that they should leave the gardens at once. Prior to the fight Langka clan had accepted the Kompanagin proposal; after it however they were adamant that Kompanagin should vacate the swamp and return it to its original use as pig range. Kompanagin were just as adamant that they would hold what they had already improved. This was how the situation stood before my arrival.

Acting as mediator between the two clans I persuaded them to gather and talk the matter over. Since the fight both sides had avoided each other and had remained aloof even though they are separated from each other by only a few yards. After only a short while it became apparent that the majority of the men of both clans were for a moderate solution. The leaders of the two clans Abbi for Langka and Mandusan for Kompanagin were the stumbling blocks in the solution. However the men of the clans made their opinion felt and their leaders followed the opinion of the majority. This happened only after some three meetings on three separate days and after some sixteen hours of discussion.

They made this agreement, namely that Kompanagin clan could keep those gardens that they had improved except for a small portion which could be returned to its former use as pig range. This would enable the Kompanagin gardens to be reduced to conform with a boundary of a land dispute court, heard in 1952, which terminated at the edge of the swamp on which Kompanagin had made their gardens. The rest of the boundary, which had formed the division between the gardens and swamp, was left as it was formerly. The area of the gardens now held by Kompanagin amounts to approximately three or four acres. The piece that was returned for use as pig range was about half an acre in area. Both sides reached this agreement amicably.

The agreement was made under regulation 7b of the Native Administration Regulations. I acted as mediator under regulation 7c. The agreement has been recorded in the Mpanamanda court register and copies of it and a statement giving the background to it will be sent to the Director and to the Native Lands Commissioner.

(The complete history of the Iangka-Kompanagin controversy can be found in: Wap., P/R No I 58/50, pgs 384. Memo to District Commissioner File 30/I-16/10/58. Also Wap., court register Folio 9581 for the record of the agreement between the two clans)

The fact that an agreement arose from themselves may serve to finish this dispute completely. To enforce such an agreement between the two clans should not be difficult. Should one side completely repudiate its words the other side shall have the protection of the law. Should any individual violate the agreed boundary in the first instance a fine could be adjudged; if some criminal action arose out of such a violation it could be dealt with in the ordinary way.

Panagaka group Vs Tadgiagin group.

In accord with the instructions "consolidate and clarify" in dealing with land matters I dealt with this matter which had been perplexing the people for some time.

Panagaka allege that some years ago a court was held by P.C. Esmanuel (Called "Jack" by the natives) between themselves and Tadgiagin group. The court established a boundary along the main Aramanda-Welya road. This is denied by the Tadgiagin group. They say that no court was held.

A recorded enquiry was held first to establish what the cause of the dispute was between the two groups, and having found out the cause a civil dispute proceeding was instituted to secure evidence on the disputed fact. This rather complicated rignarole was adopted to secure adequate records. This was in no way a land use proceeding but it may in the future be necessary to hear one. The more adequate the records the better because if there is one thing that has led to confusion in the Sak valley it is lack of records.

An attempt is being made now to find out if any records of the alleged proceeding exist. (Wap., 14/5-2 "Wapenamanda Native Land disputes" 26.5.59 refers). If such a proceeding does not exist the two sides may be shepherded to reach some decision by themselves as did Iangka and Kompanagin clans.

Apart from these two matters the area was much quieter in the matter of clamour over land matters. This is probably due to (i) almost everybody is or was busy with the Hoga ceremony. (ii) They had seen me before and knew that it was no use bringing there 'old Hat' business before because on the previous occasion they had been instructed and exhorted to follow old decisions, and if they had new disputes to solve it themselves. (iii) They may even be forgetting about their disputes. I place this last because as I mentioned in the beginning of this report the Pandanus season had just finished and this had caused not a little excitement with disputes over ownership of particular trees and groves.

It is worthy of note that this valley with an area of approximately 22 square miles and a population of 15,000 people claims 50% of all the land use proceedings that have been heard in the Wapenamanda area.

There have been 16 land use proceedings heard in the Sak valley since the Wapenamanda Patrol Post has been manned. The total land use records held at Wapenamanda number 33. The remaining 17 are spread out over the other 20,000 people who make up the total 30,000 people living in the area under Wapenamanda control. (See appendix B for a list of the courts held). The last time that land use proceedings were heard in the Sak valley area was in October-November 1957, when five were heard.

I would submit that there has always been a heavy involvement in the land matters of the Sak valley.

Since the original officer opened Wapenamanda there have been eight officers counting myself in charge of this station; that is in a period of 7 years and ten months. It is no wonder that the natives who wish to do so try every new officer that comes along, and it is no wonder that the full picture of the land situation is not always learnt.

An officer who is stationed here for more than one term and who patrols the area regularly will I am sure see the end of the morbid emphasis on land disputes.

Village Officials.

No new officials were appointed on this patrol.

Everyone seems to be doing their jobs satisfactorily. As each rest house or group was visited the L.I and T.T were given instruction in the Native Administration regulations etc. Each was asked to recapitulate any arbitrations that he had presided over. The types of dispute settled by the lulusis were these: trespass of pigs, service fees by owners of male pigs lent to others to mate with their female pigs, disputes over bride price after a divorce, ownership of individual Pandanus trees or groves, claims concerning gardens, minor thefts and insults.

The civil disputes named above were settled according to Native custom and the minor criminal cases with compensatory payments if the it was an initial offence.

On a previous patrol a list of simple rules about the conduct of a hearing of any dispute were given to the village officials. These were:

1. Hear all disputes in Public.
2. Hear it with as many other village officials as possible.
3. Decide it according to native custom.
4. Do not hear the troubles of close relatives or those connected with you in the Te gift exchange.
5. Constant offenders bring to the patrol post.
6. If one side refuses to agree with your arbitration bring to patrol post.
7. Receive no gifts from either party in a dispute.
8. If the dispute is over gardens or ground remember that whoever was in possession at the time of the advent of the administration is the owner.

There is evidence that the village officials are hearing and deciding effectively much of what used to come to the office at Wapenamanda.

Roads and bridges.

In the future the Sak valley may be considered as an alternative route from Wabag to Mt Hagen. The prospect is dim but a few facts about it will do no harm.

The total length of the road within the Sak valley is 10 1/2 miles. This is a compass and chain measurement. This does not take in the distance from Ruanda to the rim of the ridge of the Sak valley. Ruanda would be the possible jumping off place for the road from the Lai valley (Wabag end), nor does it count the distance from the rim of the Sak valley into the Minysap valley.

At its entrance and exit from the valley the road would have to cross ridges of approximately (4 or - 200ft) 7,400 ft altitude. From the Lai valley the ascent would have to begin from an altitude of 6000 ft. It would descend from the ridge surrounding this valley to approximately the same

altitude on its exit.

Within the valley the road would run for eight miles on a level of between 6,100-6,300 ft. During this traverse the road would have to cross three minor rivers none of which exceeds 40 ft in width. None of these rivers presents any obstacles such as swamps or gorges where the road would cross them.

Very little work is necessary to make the road vehicle worthy within the valley itself. The slopes of the ridge which the road would have to be traversed would need some extensive work done on them to make them suitable for vehicles.

Mapping and surveying.

Whilst in the valley I ~~conducted~~^{made} a compass and chain survey of it. There are few good maps of the area in existence. Most of the maps are on a scale which prevents too much detail from being added. The map that was prepared from this survey was on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile. It was reduced to 1 inch equals 1 mile for inclusion in the patrol report.

It is not entirely accurate on its edges. The method adopted to make the survey was this. A central traverse was made. In this case it coincided with the main walking track through the valley. This was traversed and the main features to the left or right of the track were either offset to find their position or sketched in by estimating by eye. The result is a map in which the relation of the river system to the main topographical features is correct and the area of the valley also.

Agriculture.

As was mentioned in the previous patrol report the Sak valley exhibits some differences^{from other valleys} in the variety of vegetables grown for food and the time that they have been available to the people of the valley. Another difference noted on this patrol was the practice of fallowing.

In the Wapuzanda area one or two gardens are usually abandoned to allow the kumai grass to grow up. This garden, depending on the number of gardens available, may lay fallow for five to fifteen years. Should the kumai become smaller in quantity in the other gardens so that the diet has to be augmented this can be done by varying the diet with yams taros and beans.

In the Sak valley however it very rarely happens that any garden is left to become fallow. All gardens are kept in production as long as can be. When it is necessary to allow a fallow period a row or perhaps even a mound of kumai is allowed to rest. Some of the gardens examined in the Sak valley had been in production for as long as fifteen years. The diet of these people, previous to the introduction of beans and yams about three years ago, consisted of mainly kumai and sugar cane. They had not the variety of vegetables that the Lai valley people had.

Possibly the people of this area would need more land to range over than those of the lower altitude in the Lai valley. I estimate that in the Lai valley in one particular portion occupied by the Lok and main people it takes the man 15 years to range over an area of some three acres. The Sak valley people would need more. I estimate an area of 5 acres would be needed in fifteen years by one man. However this observation was not based on very many observed instances so it could quite easily be wrong. However if it was right the importance of it in the calculation of the amount of land needed

by a group in the future can be seen.

The calculation of the fallow period for gardens is one of the bases on which the calculation of land availability rests. The more concrete and accurate this estimation is the more sure the alienating officer can be of not making an arbitrary decision. This is one field that the agricultural officer stationed at Usabag in the future may assist the Native Affairs officer.

Coffee.

With the advent of the native field assistant agricultural Timbango into the Wapenamanda area there has been a revival of interest in coffee tree planting. In the natives eyes the immediate thing is to get trees and plant them immediately. The future marketing of the coffee bean will take care of itself they believe. I presume that the DASF will take care of the marketing of the coffee produced here in the Wapenamanda area. If there are no plans now for the marketing of the beans that will be produced in the future something ought to be done. It is presumed that the planting of trees will not remain static but will continue to be made. Even now there is in excess of 1500 coffee trees planted in this area. (These figures are not complete. This is being remedied) In a few years time native production would be equal to the output of a small plantation or even perhaps two small plantations. This will present a problem in marketing that is not small.

Even now missionaries are buying lots of one or two coffee in pounds for their own personal use so there are a number of trees already bearing. If in the future if the natives cannot market what they produce it may harm any other agricultural scheme that is being planned for this area.

Medical and health.

The two aid posts in the area run by the P.H. Dept are rendering good service especially in this recent outbreak of respiratory disease.

As is usual the people are willing to receive treatment but not willing to perform maintenance on the buildings.

J. Hannan
J. Hannan P.O.

APPENDIX A.

Alienated Land.

Punakoa Catholic mission. Catholic Mission of the Divine Word
(Wewak).

Mission lease.

Agricultural lease.

} No change from what was reported in
P/R. No 3 of 57/58. P.O. Permezel.

Present buildings.

No change from before except that one church is
being constructed which when finished will be
worth approximately 12000.C.C.

Manned. No change.

Raiagama Lutheran mission. New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri
Synod).

Mission lease. No change from what was reported in P.R. NO 3
57/58 P.O. Permezel.

Present Buildings.

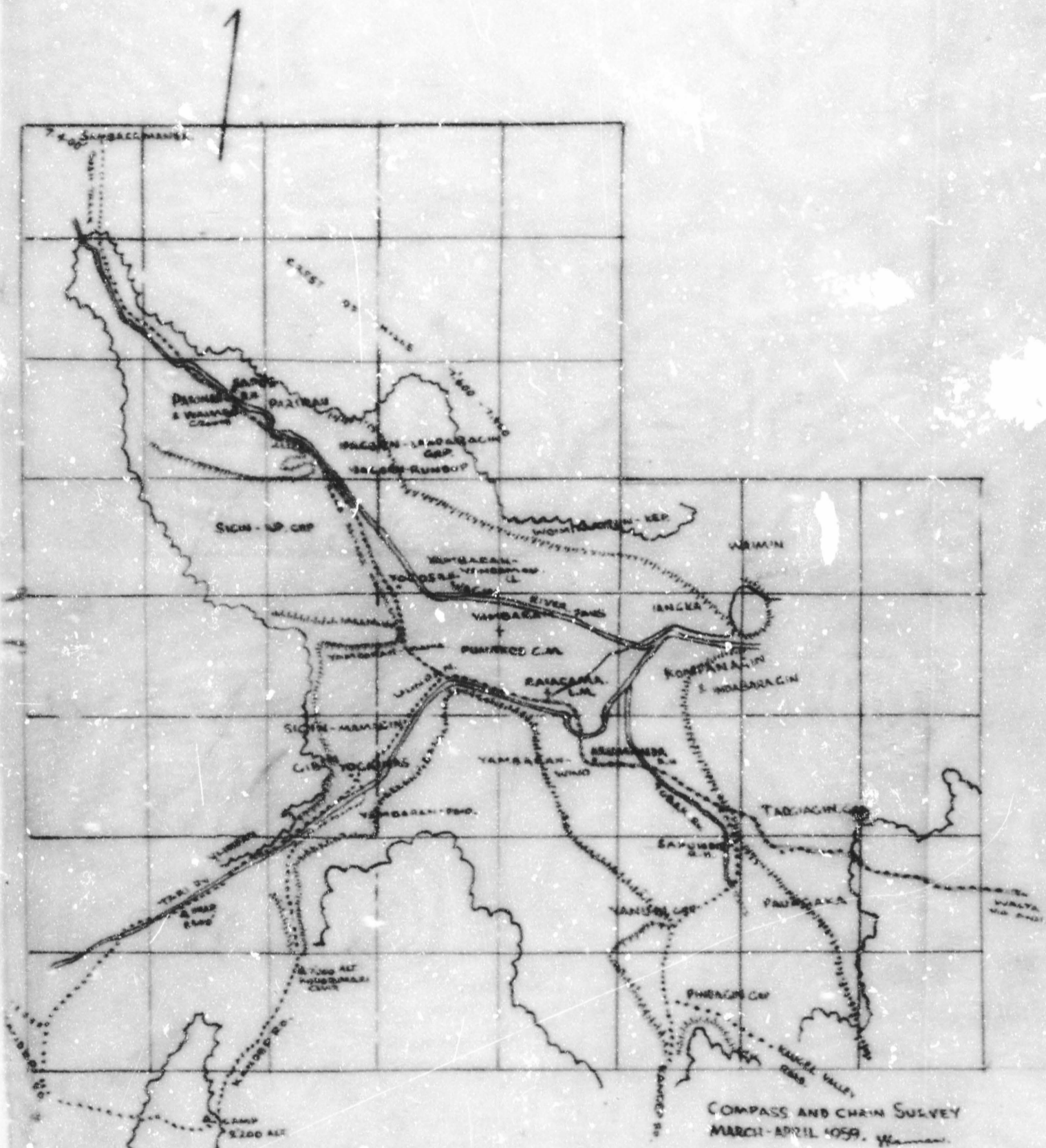
No change except for one small 30'X 18' weatherboard
galvanised iron roof house worth approximately
2400.C.C. used as a trade store dispensary.

Manned No change.

APPENDIX B.

Land disputes heard in the Sak valley.

<u>Case No</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Name of ground</u>	<u>M.C.N.A.</u>
47.50/51	4.9.50	Powagak-Kanbianda Yambaran-Poi	Andumas	P.O. Brightwell
50.50/51	3.9.50	Sigin-Nama Yambaran-Nama	Paluga-amas	" "
51.50/51	6.9.50	Powagak-Paimogwin Kamandei-Tumbyugini	Toba-abus	" "
52.50/51	7.9.50	Raxadel-Ipalaagan Powagak-Paimogwin	Kauamandi	" "
54.50/51	9.9.50	Woisin-Saka-Yogandagini Woisin-Kungu	Auwalet	" "
53.50/51	8.9.50	Woisin-Saka-Tumbugini Woisin-Kungu	Yarimanda	" "
127.52/53	23.8.52	Kandibianda Poi	Ibari	P.O. Murdock
127.52/53	1.10.52	Ians Uino	Kawas	" "
139.52/53	3.10.52	Koupanegin Iangka	Piadsonanda	" "
146.52/53	6.10.52	Tadiagin Panagaka	Kandanananda	" "
	10.2.56	Yambaran Ulindan	Konemendi	P.O. Wright
165.57/58	24.10.57	Gibir Yambaran	Yogianas	P.O. Worcester
?	?	Yambaran-Skala Yambaran-Yans	Pogaris	P.O. Pernezel
172.57/58	29.10.57	Yanun Pindagin	Yarupimara	" "
?	16.11.57	Parinau-Aibir Parinau-Kogeli	Yanaginara	" "
?	18.11.57	Parinau-Andap Partinay Tatiam	Koipas	" "



COMPASS AND CHAIN SURVEY
MARCH-APRIL 1959. Wapenamanda

SAK VALLEY
WAPENAMANDA
PATROL REPORT No 3.58.59
SCALE 1"=1 MILE (REDUCED FROM
4"=1 MILE)

- LEGEND
- ~~~~~ BUSH LINE
 - EDGE OF PROMINENT HILLS
 - TRACKS
 - VEHICLE ROAD
- EACH SQUARE 10 X 10 MILES
- PASSAGE ALTERNATIVE ROAD SOUTH WONG MAREN SAK VALLEY SECTION