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PATROL REPORTS.

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STATION : Laigam

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

LAIAGAM & KANDEP

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>LAIAGAM</u>		
1 - 59/60	G.H.J.Pople	Laiagam Local Area
2 - 59/60	G.H.J.Pople ✓ 	Porgera, Paiera and Mipu areas
<u>KANDEP</u>		
2 - 59/60 (Special)	R.S.Bell & D. Permezel	Kamba - Mariant
<u>LAIAGAM</u>		
3 - 59/60	W.H.Biscoe	Southern Lagaip
4 - 59/60	G.J.Hogg ✓ 	Porgera Valley
<u>KANDEP</u>		
1 - 59/60	D.F.Permezel	Lai (Purari), Wage, Mariant and Kamba Rivers
1 - 59/60 (Special)	D.F.Permezel	Kandep to Wapima Area (Southern Highlands District)

{Kandep reports not included here. See Kandep
1959/1960}.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 1 of 1959-60

Patrol Conducted by G. H. J. POELE, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled LAIAGAM LOCAL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R. P&N.G.C. at 3 Interpreter 1 N.M.O's 2.

Duration—From 25 / 5 / 1959 to 5 / 11 / 1959 (Intermittently).

Number of Days 42

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 18

Map Reference Wabag fourmil Strat Series and Previous Reports

Objects of Patrol 1) Compilation of Census Books

2) Native Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-14-15.

12th May, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOJIB HAGEN.

Patrol Report - Laigan No. 1/59-60

It is the opinion of the Department of Crown Law, that the Seventh Day Adventist teachers were probably wrongfully convicted if charged under Regulation 116 N.A.R. i.e. if the circumstances were as reported. Although the depositions are not available, it appears that Regulation 126A should have been used since the declared area by notice in the Gazette of 18th May, 1936 as "Uncontrolled Area" is still in force. Regulation 116 as it is drafted, makes a native liable if he "proceeds into" such an area after being forbidden by a District Officer or a Patrol Officer, to do so.

If he is actually in such an area, it does not authorize his removal or conviction upon being ordered to leave - the operative phrase is "to proceed into."

This is a magisterial decision so you may care to request an official opinion from the Secretary for Law since it will be of some importance to you.

It is good to read of the work of the Apostolic Church Mission and some of the others in the Laigan area, and that relations with all are amicable.

A good report of tedious work, ably executed.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
Acting Director.

67-14-15 ✓

AGRICULTURE.(continued).

The provision of pigs by the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of local stock is not practicable at the moment but plans have been initiated already for this problem to be overcome. For the present, the District Agricultural Officer recommends that the local purchase from private enterprise is the best method of obtaining superior stock for the purpose required.

POPULATION & CENSUS.

The extension of the Highlands Labour Scheme to the Laiagam area is still under review but I hope soon to be able to advise you firmly on this point. There will be a close check kept on the numbers recruited from Laiagam if the area is opened to recruiting, and Mr. Peple's estimate will certainly not be approached.

GENERAL.

Extracts have been copied from the report for departmental distribution. Would you draw the attention of all staff to the requirements of the District Commissioner's memo 30/1-4471 dated 19th June 1958 which is to be amended by supplying extracts in triplicate to this office for the Departments of Education, Health and Public Works as well as that of Agriculture.



[Handwritten Signature]
(G.R.G. WEARNE)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.

The Director,
D.N.A.
KONEDOBU.

The above for your information.

[Handwritten Signature]

The District Office,
Western Highlands District,
ROBERT H. OWEN.

30/1-2331.

25th March, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
The District Office,
WABAG.

PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM 1/59-60.

Receipt of the above report, together with the claim for camping allowance is acknowledged. The claim is returned, however, for your signature certifying the non-availability of accommodation and subsequent resubmission for payment.

I consider that the area is too large to be considered as one for patrolling purposes. I suggest that the partition into several divisions be proceeded with as soon as possible, bearing in mind as you apparently intend, the probable creation of the legal Sub.district. This proposal is now receiving consideration by the Director and you will be kept advised as information comes to hand.

EDUCATION.

The provision of additional teachers is being borne in mind by the District Education Officer but, in the absence of any information on the matter, he does not expect to be able to post any further teachers to Laiagam for quite some time to come. Preparations are for the establishment of two more schools and then the consolidation of those already established, as staff become available.

AGRICULTURE.

The District Agricultural Officer has advised me that his present staff allocation precludes the posting of additional staff to the Wabag Sub.district. Of his Native Field Assistants, one has been operating in the Wabag area for the past six weeks or so and his remaining three Assistants are covering the balance of the District. However, the D.A.O. has expressed the hope that he will be able to post an Agricultural Officer to Wabag within the coming six months.

The chances of carrying out any agricultural or livestock surveys before an officer is posted to Wabag are extremely remote. The Wabag Sub.district appears to have been neglected agriculturally to date only because the Department has lacked the staff to carry out work there.

I understand that consideration is being given to the stocking of streams and lakes with fish but experiments as to suitability of the climate for specific types are incomplete.

30/1-303.

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
W A B A G.

15th March 1960.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject, PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM No1/1959-60

LAIAGAM LOCAL

MR G. H. POPLER. P.O

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned report.

The Native situation in the area is very good even though it is 15-18 months since the last patrol.

It was unfortunate that Mr Pople's posting to the Jimmi River Patrol Post intervened in the completion of the patrol and the division of this large area ~~for an~~ into smaller Census Divisions. The area is too large for an officer to patrol at one go as it is not possible to leave Laiagam Post for any length of time. The sooner it is divided the better for the Administration of the area. One thing which must be kept in mind in when dividing into Census Divisions is the fact that, if or when Laiagam becomes a Sub District, those villages in the Upper Lai River Valley which were recently handed over to Laiagam to Administer, will again be taken over by Wabag.

The population is far above previous estimates and this explains why there is continuous fighting over ground in this marginal area which is at an altitude of 7000' ASL plus. The growth too is average for the Sub District and so the population can be expected to double within 20 years.

Every endeavour will be made to have further allocations of the Highland Labour Scheme made to Laiagam but certainly not up to Mr Pople's estimates of 2000 out of 3587 able bodied males.

The SDA teachers setting up establishments in the Restricted Area have been removed. All were ordered under Regulation 116 of the Native Administration Ordinance to vacate the area which they refused to do. After a number of near riots and complaints by the owners of the land upon which they were squatting, they were charged and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. See my 32/3- of 13th January 1960.

The School area at Laiagam has been completed and this week Mr. B. Gesling, District Education Officer, is visiting Laiagam to select the first class.

In regard to Mr Pople's recommendations re agriculture, all are worthy ones. There has already been requests to your office for the supply of dairy cattle for Laiagam and other stations in this Sub District.

*N.T.
Should have used
28A. Reg*

All Village Officials recommended have been approved by the Director after Mr Pople's departure.

The wet season showed up the weak spots on the Lalagan section of the Wabay road. For over a month in January/February the road was closed by enormous landslides. These have now all been removed but the same situation will arise next year.

The MURIRAGA and KANDEP roads cannot be extended until a competent officer is posted to the area.

A routine patrol will come by Mr Pople. Its a great pity that he was withdrawn from Lalagan just when he had everything at his finger-tips. When a new Patrol Officer is posted to the station, (it is at present being held by a very junior Cadet Patrol Officer) he will have to go through the whole routine again. The area, because of the frequent change of officers, is not advancing as rapidly as it should.

No map was received with the report.

Contingencies for camping allowance are forwarded for payment please.

A teacher's house, a school house, a yard and a kitchen have been erected on the site of the school, primary school is being built on a football field.

[Handwritten signature]

Assistant District Officer.

With the advent of the new year the Department is confident of the progress that will be apparent in the office matters to be completed. They have previously been very careless of their reports and have requested a school but now their reports will take the form of more teachers and more children will be able to learn the fundamentals of reading, arithmetic and writing.

EXTRACT LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT 1/59-60. G.H. POPLER, P.O.

EDUCATION.

In the past any Education available to the local people has been through Mission sources. These have been dealt with under the heading 'Missions'.

However with the posting of an Administration teacher to Laiagam it is to be hoped that the position will gradually improve. At present only one teacher is available and this may be the position for some time yet. He does little more than provide education for the Administration employees' children and for a few children close to the station.

A block of land some 11 acres in area has been purchased close to Laiagam station but on the other side of the river (i.e. Laigap). This would seem to be enough for all immediate and foreseeable future needs but the natives have expressed their readiness to make further land available should it be desired in the future.

A teacher's house, a school house, a mess and a kitchen have been erected on this block and, at present, voluntary labour is engaged in the construction of a football field.

A very few children have, in the past, been taken into the Wabag school and received education there.

With the advent of the new year and the commencement in earnest of the Laiagam school a change will be apparent in the native attitude to education. They have previously been very conscious of their ignorance and have requested a school but now their requests will take the form of more teachers so that more children will be able to learn the fundamentals of reading, arithmetic and writing.

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EXTRACT LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT 1/59-60. G.H. POPLER. P.O.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The system of agriculture carried out around Laiagam is purely subsistence and follows the usual Highland pattern. The native diet has been somewhat supplemented by the introduction of potatoes and cabbage and several other vegetables. The cabbage and potatoes have proved a wonderful assistance to the local native especially in those areas prone to frost.

En route to KINDAREP and YENGENK it was noted that many gardens were blackened by frost but that potatoes and cabbages seemed to be little affected. The natives realise the advantage of these two vegetables and always have them planted. They are especially fond of cabbage which has become a substantial part of their staple diet. However, where it is available, they seem to much prefer the sweet potato to the English potato.

There are no economic crops in the area. Coffee planted on the Government station has not done well at all and may be caused through the altitude of 7000ft. above sea level and the fact that most mornings are quite cool. A few bushes of coffee planted close to the office are beginning to bear a few berries but do not look very healthy when compared to the coffee in Hagen or even at Wabag which is only 300ft. lower in altitude. A patch of perhaps a 100 trees planted out by Mr. H. Reah at Memare seem to be doing much better but Mr. Reah has told me that before planting he prepared a hole 4' x 4' x 2' deep and composted same. Mr. Reah was previously a nurseryman and so has much experience in gardening. Perhaps coffee might grow in the lower Laiagam area but it certainly does not seem that it will grow in this region.

The pigs seen were all the usual razor-back type but the occasional had obviously a little of the European pig blood. No full European style pigs were seen. It is believed that a large white boar used to be at Laiagam and this may account for the traces of better blood in the few 'half-caste' pigs seen.

No other Livestock was seen.

The Lutheran Mission has recently imported a few cattle into Sirunki at an altitude of approximately 8,600 ft. but it is not yet known how they are faring. It is suggested that cattle might do well in this climate and the area which immediately spreads to mind as suitable is that near Lake Ivava and the big kunai valleys between Kepilam and Yagonda. However an investigation by a competent authority would be required initially. Perhaps a cow or two could be tried on the Government station at Laiagam where there is sufficient area as an initial step.

Lake Ivava at Sirunki is reportedly abundant with eels and wild ducks abound on its surface. Perhaps some fish could be placed in it to see how they go. The lake is at an altitude of 8,200ft. a.s.l. and feeds the Rama Ck. and thence the Lai R. which passes through Wabag.

From the office records it does not appear as though an agricultural survey has ever been carried out at Laiagam although, from personal knowledge, it is known that Mr Angell did visit this station either late 1958 or early 1959.

It is important that some survey be carried out with a view initially, to improving the subsistence crops of this area. The people claim to be constantly short of land and this would seem to be correct from the amount of litigation arising over usufructary rights to till land. However, it was noticed that, on the outskirts of the population, there seems to be a large amount of available land.

The people are also very money conscious and constant enquiries were made of the patrol as to how money could be earned (apart from wage earners) is through the sale of vegetables to either the Administration or Missions and also through the sale of pitswan planks to the same people.

Vegetables seem to grow very well at the altitude here and perhaps a market could be found in Madang or some other centre could the problem of transport be solved.

I feel that little can be done in this area but recommend the following steps:

- (a) Investigation into possibility of cattle.
- (b) Stocking of lakes and streams with fish.
- (c) Berkshire, Tamworth or some other suitable pig type being made available at Laiagam station for mating with local pigs thereby improving their quality, and
- (d) Earliest possible agricultural survey to determine methods of improving subsistence crops and with a view to ascertaining any possible future economic crop.

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EXTRACT LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT 1/59-60 G J J POBLE, P.O.

HEALTH.

Native Medical Orderly TIPIAN accompanied the patrol for most of the time and proved to be very efficient.

All major cases of sickness encountered were sent to one of the Aidposts in the area. One of the purposes of the patrol was to investigate a report of an outbreak of dysentery. This was done and although the disease occurred in parts it was far from being epidemic. In all places where dysentery was met with instructions were given for the construction of lavatories and a pole cut to the length of 20ft. to give some idea of the depth required.

Health was generally good throughout the entire area and all sickness which was found in the village was recent which tends to prove that these people are very conscious of their personal health. No sudden increase in attendance at Aid Post were shown when the advent of the patrol became known.

Aid Posts are situated at most strategic points throughout the region patrolled. Several have been added on the last few months and this had added considerably to the availability of treatment. Previously some clans might have been as far away from an Aid Post as three hour walk, but with the establishment of these more recent Posts the longest distance to be travelled would be less than two hours. This becomes quite important when both food and firewood have to be carried from the patient's own home area.

Generally the health was good and the entire medical position very satisfactory.

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ROADS & BRIDGES.

Through the majority of the country traversed, the walking tracks are very good and very little effort would be required to convert them to roads which could be covered by motor bike. Most of any effort required would be extended upon improving bridges.

There is a completed road from Laiagam ~~through~~ through to Wabag which is open to most vehicular traffic though the grades in several places require four wheel drive when wet. However with the completion of gravel now going on these sections should improve to such an extent that no longer will four wheel drive be required upon any section of this road.

All bridges upon this road are constructed of pit-sawn timber upon a hardwood bearer base. All are roofed and should last for another 3-4 years should planking be replaced as required.

From Muriraga to Laiagam a vehicular road is under construction and should not provide any serious obstacle in construction. There is only one major river to be bridged that being the Kera Creek some six miles from Laiagam. From this creek to Muriraga the road has been formed and needs very little work to make it passable to Land Rovers and other four-wheel drive vehicles. On the Laiagam-Kera Creek section there is much work to be done including to re-routing of the last three miles as the present walking track goes through swamp and where the present walking track ~~is~~ bridge is would not provide a suitable bridging site. Again this work should not be too difficult as there is very little grading to do and there are no rock formations or other topographical features which would block construction.

A further road from Laiagam to Kepilam has been completed as far as the Lagaip River where work has commenced upon building a bridge. This provides a quite important link with the Kandep Patrol Post and saves portage of goods for ten to eleven miles. With the completion of this bridge no further road work should be attempted past Kepilam until the O.I.C. Kandep and the O.I.C. Laiagam have together surveyed the route from Kandep through to the Kandep Patrol Post. In the past much labour has been wasted and miles of road constructed for nothing because of foolish road-siting. As the work on this proposed road is considerable and the population not considerable all unnecessary road work should be avoided. I estimate that, at the most, ten days would be required for two officers to investigate and mark a suitable road site through to the Kandep Patrol Post. It has been seen that the present walking track would be far from suitable and reports have been received of an alternative route which would follow up a valley and cross the range at an estimated 9,000 feet compared with the present pass at 9,400ft.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. LAIAGAM 1/59-60
Patrol Conducted by : G.H.J. Pople, P.O.
Area Patrolled: Laiagam Local Area.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: W.H. Biscoe, CPO,
(2/11/59-5/11/59 only)
Patrol Accompanied by Natives: Police R.P. & N.G.C. 3 average.
N.M.O.'s - 2.
Duration: 25/5/59 to 5/11/59
intermittently. (See Diary)
Number of Days: Forty two.
Did Medical Assistant accompany: No.
Map Reference: Wabag Fourmil.
See attached sketch map.
Objects of Patrol: Familiarisation.
Compilation of census,
routine administration.

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

The purpose of this patrol was to familiarize the writer with the local Lafagam area and also the compilation of the village census books.

Previous patrols had taken census but due to then prevailing shortage of books all such census was recorded on paper only. Due to loss of some sheets of paper and also because of change of place it was decided to treat this as an initial census of all places visited.

The intermittent nature of the patrol was unavoidable due to station commitments and also due to the undertaking of an urgent patrol to the west of the station. Official visitors to the station had to be met and this caused the writer to break his patrol on three separate occasions.

It was hoped that this patrol would enable the placing of census sub-division boundaries - previously undefined. However, it is felt that another patrol to the south east of the station should be undertaken before the final placing of such boundaries. This patrol will then complete the census of all people in the unrestricted area of the Lafagam patrol area. Such a patrol is planned for late February or early March, 1960.

The area patrolled, with the exception of a small section from PIPUNGUNGUS to YAGENDA, is all controlled and unrestricted. The area as far west as MURIRAGA is well under influence but is still within the restricted area boundary.

It is felt that the objects of this patrol as stated above were all satisfactorily achieved. The writer now has a much better personal knowledge of the area which has been of invaluable assistance in his subsequent work.

D I A R Y .

Monday, 25th May.

Carriers with cargo sent on ahead. Writer departed Laiagam station at 10 a.m. and proceeded by Land Rover to limit of road some four miles from station. Thence by foot to Kepilam passing through Porgeres en route. Arrived Kepilam noon. Most of road with exception of about 1 mile formed but no bridges safe for travel beyond four mile mark. Census commenced. Slept in rest house.

Tuesday, 26th May.

At Kepilam. Census completed.

Wednesday, 27th May.

Departed KEPLIAM at 7. 15 a.m. and retraced steps of Monday for about 1½ miles thence along bush track to arrive at YAGONDA at about 10 a.m.. Short rest then onto KENAPULUM arriving 10.45. Detoured en route to visit two salt springs. Census commenced.

Thursday, 28th May.

Left KENAPULAM at 6.30 arriving TUKISENDA after one hours easy walk. Camp set up. Census commenced at 10 a.m. Some small matters settled by arbitration.

Friday, 29th May.

Left TUKISENDA and after twenty minutes walk reached WAIBIARAM. Census taken. Left WAIBIARAM and after further twenty five minutes walk reached PORGERES where census taken. One Court of Native Affairs heard.

Saturday, 30th May.

Departed PORGERES and descended to and crossed main LAIAGAM-WABAG road. Crossed LAMA River and climbed to WARUNAMBURAM reaching there after twenty minutes walk. Census and medical check carried out. Proceeded on to KURERAM where census and medical check again carried out. Several small matters settled by arbitration.

Sunday, 31st May.

Left KURERAM and proceeded to MAMARES arriving after fifty minutes walk. Visited Lutheran Mission at RAK. Slept in Rest House.

Monday, 1st June.

By Lutheran Mission Land Rover to Laiagam. Collected Laiagam Land Rover and proceeded to Wabag.

Tuesday, 2nd June.

Returned from Wabag with Dr. Wilson. Writer slept in Rest House. - Doctor onto Laiagam.

Wednesday, 3rd June.

Census taken. During day word received of visit to Laiagam in near future of Director of Native Affairs.

Wednesday, 3rd June (cont).

Late afternoon proceeded to Laiagam to await visit of Director.

Thursday, 4th June.

At Laiagam.

Friday, 5th June.

Left Laiagam by Land Rover and returned to MAMARES. Slept in Rest House.

Saturday, 6th June.

Left MAMARES and by Land Rover to RAK. Thence by foot to SIRUNKI. Census revision and medical check. Returned to MAMARES and slept.

Sunday, 7th June.

Land Rover returned to LAIAGAM. Writer by foot to YUMUNDI - 30 minutes walk.

Monday, 8th June.

At YUMUNDI. Census revision and medical check.

Tuesday, 9th June.

Left YUMUNDI and after a 40 minutes walk arrived at TUKISENDA at 7:55 a.m.. Camp set up. Medical check and census revision.

Wednesday, 10th June.

Departed TUKISENDA and 45 minutes walk arrived at PIPINGUNGUS. Camp set up. Census and medical check. Two Courts of Native Affairs held.

Thursday, 11th June.

Left PIPINGUNGUS and proceeded over uncut track to TORENAM arriving after a walk of 1½ hours. Census and medical check. One Court of Native Affairs held.

Friday, 12th June.

Left TORENAM and proceeded over well cut track. Crossed LAGAIP River. Climbed to arrive at MURIRAGA 2 hours after leaving TORENAM. Commenced census.

Saturday, 13th June.

At MURIRAGA continuing and completing census and medical check.

Sunday, 14th June.

Departed MURIRAGA and proceeded over formed road to arrive at KAPAN after 40 minutes walk. Camp made. Census and medical check.

Monday, 15th June.

Departed KAPAN and proceeded over formed road to arrive at YAGENDA 1 hour 20 minutes later. Census etc.. Aid Post visited and found to be in good condition.

Tuesday, 16th June.

Completed census of names at YAGENDA. Total of 984 people. Thence moved on to YONGEA - a journey of one hour 20 minutes. Camp set up.

Wednesday, 17th June.

Departed YONGEA and proceeded to LAIAGAM by foot and thence to Wabag by Land Rover.

Thursday, 18th June.

Returned to YONGEA. Census and medical check commenced.

Friday, 19th June.

At YONGEA. Census completed.

Saturday, 20th June.

Left YONGEA and proceeded to WANOPOS crossing the LAGAIP R. by vine bridge. Census and medical check of assembled natives. Recrossed LAGAIP R. and proceeded to IPAI. Census commenced.

Sunday, 21st June.

Completed census at IPAI.

Monday, 22nd June.

Departed IPAI and proceeded to LIOP - 15 minutes walk. Commenced census revision and medical check.

Tuesday, 23rd June.

Completed census etc. at LIP and proceeded to LAIAGAM arriving there at noon after 15 minutes walk.

Thursday, 2nd July.

Proceeded by Land Rover to KAIPARE and carried out part of census revision. Received word late afternoon to go to WABAG to allow repairs to be made on car.

Saturday, 4th July.

Returned to KAIPARE and completed census thence back to LAIAGAM.

~~Sunday~~

Friday, 10th July.

Proceeded by Land Rover to YAMARA and carried out census etc.. Returned to station.

Tuesday, 14th July.

To PORGERAS by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Tuesday, 21st July.

To KIPAUS by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Wednesday, 22nd July.

Continued census at KIPAUS. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Tuesday, 28th July.

Completed census at KIPAUS.

Tuesday, 4th August.

To KANAK by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out.

~~W~~ Thursday, 15th October.

Census and medical check at WANIPOP. Slept LAIAGAM.

Wednesday, 21st October and Thursday 22nd October.

Census at LAIAGAM.

Monday, 2nd November.

Accompanied by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, C.P.O. departed LAIAGAM at 10 a.m. and proceeded about 2 miles along MURIRAGA road by car and thence by foot. Steep climb to top of ridge. Arrived YENGENK at 3.55 p.m.. Slept.

Tuesday, 3rd November.

Census at YENGENK. Departed at 11.25 a.m. and walked over ill-formed bush track to arrive at KINDAREP at 3.15 p.m.. Slept in Rest House.

Wednesday, 4th November.

Census at KINDAREP.

Thursday, 5th November.

Departed KINDAREP at 6.45 a.m. arriving LAIAGAM station at 12.20 p.m..

END OF DIARY.

MISSIONS.

There are four Missions operating in the Laiagam Patrol Post area these being the Apostolic Church, Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions.

The Apostolic Church Mission is only relatively new to the Territory and it is believed that their Mission station at Mamare, near Laiagam, is their only one in the Territory. They have a staff of 6 Europeans including two nursing sisters. These sisters confine their activities to Infant and Maternal Welfare and from personal impressions gained they seem to have done an excellent job. At time of writing they have in their hospital fourteen children whose mothers are either dead or unable to feed them. They are also treating many more as out-patients. This Mission in their short stay here have completed a permanent materials residence and a permanent materials hospital and have a further permanent materials residence semi-completed.

The Lutheran Mission have five Europeans stationed in this area; three being at Sirunki and two at Papayuk. Two, a married couple, at Sirunki confine their activities entirely to teaching and teach first and second grade. Their pupils seem to be adapting themselves quickly to English and an enquiry regarding a pupil's health addressed in English will almost invariably bring the reply 'I'm just fine thanks'. The teachers are both Americans. The Lutheran Mission at Sirunki have three permanent buildings these being two residences and a school house. At Papayuk there are also three permanent materials buildings being a residence, a store cum office and a church. They have a majority of adherents in this area, and are very strongly established.

The Roman Catholic Mission retains one priest in the area; he being of the Order of the Divine Word. The Father seems to devote his time to the spiritual instruction of the indigenous population but employs several teachers who teach the three 'R's to the younger children.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has no European stationed in the area any supervision there is coming from TERAMANDA near Wabag. The policy seems to be to visit the mission Station at Laiagam once every three months or so. Two native teachers run the Mission at Laiagam which is situated on the opposite side of the road to the Administration Hospital. The native teachers on outposts seem to receive no supervision except when they go to Wabag periodically or on occasion when they meet the European Pastor on his visits to Laiagam.

The Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions have both sent teachers into Restricted Area in the vicinity of Muriraga. The Father, after discussion with the writer and the A.D.O. Wabag, withdrew his teacher and is now giving him further instruction at Wanepop. The S.D.A.'s though requested to remove their teachers have refused to do so.

This anomaly of Missions being able to work in Restructed area is most unfortunate. Any Mission that has enquired about the law on this subject was told that should a restricted area native wish to return to his own home area and there teach there was no provision in the Ordinance to so prevent him doing. They were also warned at the same time of the danger of sending a teacher into any but his own area or district.

All Missions seem to concentrate on the conversion of natives to their faith except for the schools run at PAPAYUK, SIRUNKI and MAMARE. When teachers have reached sufficient standard they are occasionally sent to some outpost where they conduct literacy classes. These are carried out in the local dialect for which they have devised their own Orthnography.

Medical attention is available to natives at all the European supervised Missions. It is believed that a European Sister from the Lutheran Mission will be shortly moving into this area and will be stationed either at PAPAYUK or SIRUNKI.

Cordial relations are maintained at all times between the European ~~sa~~ missionaries and the Administration representatives in this area.

EDUCATION.

In the past any Education available to the local people has been through Mission sources. These have been dealt with under the heading 'Missions'.

However with the posting of an Administration teacher to Laiagam it is to be hoped that the position will gradually improve. At present only one teacher is available and this may be the position for some time yet. He does little more than provide education for the Administration, employees, and for a few children close to the station.

A block of land some 11 acres in area has been purchased close to Laiagam station but on the other side of the river (i.e. Lagaip). This would seem to be enough for all immediate and foreseeable future needs but the natives have expressed their readiness to make further land available should it be desired in the future.

A teacher's house, a school house, a mess and a kitchen have been erected on this block and, at present, voluntary labour is engaged in the construction of a football field.

A very few children have, in the past, been taken into the Wabag school and received education there.

With the advent of the new year and the commencement in earnest of the Laiagam school a change will be apparent in the native attitude to education. They have previously been very conscious of their ignorance and have requested a school but now their requests will take the form of more teachers so that more children will be able to learn the fundamentals of reading, arithmetic and writing.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The system of agriculture carried out around Laiagam is purely subsistence and follows the usual Highland pattern. The native diet has been somewhat supplemented by the introduction of potatoes and cabbage and several other vegetables. The cabbage and potatoes have proved a wonderful assistance to the local native especially in those areas prone to frost.

En route to KINDAREP and YENGENK it was noted that many gardens were blackened by frost but that potatoes and cabbages seemed to be little affected. The natives realise the advantage of these two vegetables and always have them planted. They are especially fond of cabbage which has become a substantial part of their staple diet. However, where it is available, they seem to much prefer the sweet potato to the English potato.

There are no economic crops in the area. Coffee planted on the Government station has not done well at all and may be caused through the altitude of 7000 feet above sea level and the fact that most mornings are quite cool. A few bushes of coffee planted close to the office are beginning to bear a few berries but do not look very healthy when compared to the coffee in Hagen or even at Wabag which is only 300' lower in altitude. A patch of perhaps a 100 trees planted out by Mr. H. Reah at Mamare seem to be doing much better but Mr. Reah has told me that before planting he prepared a hole 4'x4' x2' deep and composted same. Mr. Reah was previously a nurseryman and so has much experience in gardening. Perhaps coffee might grow in the lower L. gaip area but it certainly does not seem that it will grow in this region.

The pigs seen were all of the usual razor-back type but the occasional pig had obviously a little of the European pig blood. No full European style pigs were seen. It is believed that a large white boar used to be at Laiagam and this may account for the traces of better blood in the few 'half-caste' pigs seen.

No other livestock was seen.

The Lutheran Mission has recently imported a few cattle into Sirunki at an altitude of approximately 8,000 feet but it is not yet known how they are faring. It is suggested that cattle might do well in this climate and the area which immediately spreads to mind as suitable is that near Lake Ivava and the big kunai valleys between Kepilam and Yagonda. However an investigation by a competent authority would be required initially. Perhaps a cow or two could be tried on the Government station at Laiagam where there is sufficient area as an initial step.

Lake Ivava at Sirunki is reportedly abundant with eels and wild duck abounds on its surface. Perhaps some fish could be placed in it to see how they go. The lake is at an altitude of 8200' a.s.l. and feeds the Rama Ck. and thence the Lai R. which passes through Wabag.

From office records it does not appear as though an agricultural survey has ever been carried out at Laiagam although, from personal knowledge, it is known that Mr. G. Angell did visit this station either late 1958 or early 1959.

It is important that some survey be carried out with a view, initially, to improving the subsistence crops of this area. The people claim to be constantly short of land and this would seem to be correct from the amount of litigation arising over usufructary rights to till land. However, it was noticed that, on the outskirts of the population, there seems to be a large amount of available land.

The people are also very money conscious and constant enquiries were made of the patrol as to how money could be earned by a village native. At present the only money earned (apart from wage earners) is through the sale of vegetables to either the Administration or Missions and also through the sale of pitsawn planks to the same people.

Vegetables seem to grow very well at the altitude here and perhaps a market could be found in Madang or some other centre could the problem of transport be solved.

I feel that little can be done in this area but recommend the following steps:

- (a) Investigation into possibility of cattle,
- (b) Stocking of lakes and streams with fish,
- (c) Berkshire, Tamworth or some other suitable pig type being made available at Laiagam station for mating with local pigs thereby improving their quality, and
- (d) Earliest possible agricultural survey to determine methods of improving subsistence crops and with a view to ascertaining any possible future economic crop.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Prior to the patrol there were no officially appointed village officials in the Laiegam area. Badges were held by some nine Luluais who, with one or two exceptions, seemed to be doing a very good job. Several other men had been appointed boss boys and also seemed to be doing a good job.

The system previously prevailing of unofficial, or at the least quasi-official, boss boys is really unsatisfactory and efforts are now being made to end this state of affairs.

Recommendations for the appointment of thirty two luluais have gone forward by letter but confirmation of their appointment has not yet been received. Further recommendations will go forward as others prove their worth and their ability to carry out the duties of a Luluai or tultul as the case may be.

With the appointment of these thirty two officials and with others to follow it is felt that the overall native situation will vastly improve.

POPULATION AND CENSUS.

Census figures for the places visited are attached hereto.

Although most of the places visited had previously been 'lined' and counted there were no village books prepared all records being on pieces of paper. This was caused through the non-availability of these books when previous census was carried out. Consequently it was found more convenient and practicable to treat all census as initial and this was done in all places. Village census books were prepared and left with the native leaders in all places visited. It was not considered that this was a suitable time to prepare tax sheets due to the difficulties involved.

The total population records was 17,549 which was some 5,000 in excess of previous estimated. With the southern Lagaip census division still to be done it appears that the total population within four to five hours walk of Lagagam station will be well in excess of 20,000 people. This, of course, does not include those people west of Muriraga.

For future patrols it is recommended that the patrol area be divided into three census sub-divisions these being the Southern Lagaip which should take in the area south of the Lagaip from the station to Kepilam in the east; the Laiagam census sub-division which should take in all that area from Sirunki Lake east west to Muriraga and the southern part of the Lagaip River west of the station; the third and final sub-division should be known as the Sirunki census sub-division and should take in that area included in a line drawn from Laiagam to Lake Sirunki east to the Lama River, down that river to its junction with the Lai River and thence to the source of the Lagaip River. This would mean that in the two latter groups there would be a population of about 9,000 each and in the former an estimated 4,000-5,000 people.

From an examination carried out in those places where previous figures were available, it appears that there has been a steady increase of about 2% per annum. This appears to conform with other areas of the sub-district.

From a total adult male potential of 3587 only 88 were absent at work; 52 inside the district and 36 outside the district. Of the 52 absent at work inside the district the majority were either mission teachers or mission workers. These people seem to have no economic potential and their only way to earn money is by labour. Recently a party of 20 labourers have been recruited to work under the Highlands Labour Scheme. Should this prove successful there is no apparent reason why up to 2000 of these people should not be absent at the one time. This figure may, at first glance, appear excessive but when all aspects, such as fertility of soil and the little work involved in garden making, are considered it can be seen that they may be spared with little hardship to those remaining behind.

HEALTH.

Native Medical Orderly TIPIAN accompanied the patrol for most of the time and proved to be very efficient.

All major cases of sickness encountered were sent to one of the Aidposts in the area. One of the purposes of the patrol was to investigate a report of an outbreak of dysentery. This was done and although the disease occurred in parts it was far from being epidemic. In all places where dysentery was met with instructions were given for the construction of lavatories and a pole cut to the length of 20 feet to give some idea of the depth required.

Health was generally good throughout the entire area and all sickness which was found in the village was recent which tends to prove that these people are very conscious of their personal health. No sudden increase in attendances at Aid Post were shown when the advent of the patrol became known.

Aid Posts are situated at most strategic points throughout the region patrolled. Several have been added in the last few months and this has added considerably to the availability of treatment. Previously some clans might have been as far away from an Aid Post as three hours walk but with the establishment of these more recent Posts the longest distance to be travelled would be less than two hours. This becomes quite important when both food and firewood have to be carried from the patient's own home area.

Generally the health was good and the entire medical position very satisfactory.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Through the majority of the country traversed the walking tracks are very good and very little effort would be required to convert them to roads which could be covered by motor bike. Most of any effort required would be expended upon improving bridges.

There is a completed road from Laiagam through to Wabag which is open to most vehicular traffic through the grades in several places require four-wheel drive when wet. However with the completion of gravelling now going on these sections should improve to such an extent that no longer will four-wheel drive be required upon any section of this road.

All bridges upon this road are constructed of pit-sawn timber upon a hardwood bearer base. All are foofed and should last for another 3-4 years should the planking be replaced as required.

From Muriraga to Laiagam a vehicular road is under construction and should not provide any serious obstacle in construction. There is only one major river to be bridged that being the Kera Creek some six miles from Laiagam. From this creek to Muriraga the road has been formed and needs very little work to make it passable to Land Rovers and other four-wheel drive vehicles. On the Laiagam-Kera Creek section there is much work to be done including the re-routing of the last three miles as the present walking track goes through swamp and where the present walking track bridge is would not provide a suitable bridging site. Again this work should not be too difficult as there is very little grading to do and there are no rock formations or other topographical features which would block construction.

A further road from Laiagam to Kepilam has been completed as far as the Lagaip River where work has commenced upon building a bridge. This provided a quite important link with the Kandep Patrol Post and saves portage of goods for ten to eleven miles. With the completion of this bridge no further road work should be attempted past Kepilam until the O.I.C. Kandep and the O.I.C. Laiagam have together surveyed the route from Kepilam through to the Kandep Patrol Post. In the past much labour has been wasted and miles of road constructed for nothing because of foolish road-siting. As the work on this proposed road is considerable and the population not considerable all unnecessary road work should be avoided. I estimate that, at the most, ten days would be required for two officers to investigate and mark a suitable road site through to the Kandep Patrol Post. It has been seen that the present walking track would be far from suitable and reports have been received of an alternative route which would follow up a valley and cross the range at an estimated 9,000 feet compared with the present pass at 9,400 feet.

LAW & JUSTICE.

The Pax Brittanica seems to be very well observed by these people with a few small exceptions.

During the course of the patrol very few legitimate Court cases were heard or brought to the attention of the patrol. A few minor disputes were settled without recourse to the Native Administration Regulations.

At every centre visited, however, complaints were made concerning ownership of land. Most other disputes arose out of his question and all riots that have occurred in the Laiagam area in the past year have had some connection with land. Unfortunately no land Courts as to ownership of land can now be heard under the Native Administration Regulations so it appears that these people will remain continually unsettled for many years to come.

Village officials have been encouraged to hear and determine small matters concerning bridge price and associated matters and seem to have done a very creditable job.

This District grows...
is becoming scarcer every day...
cultivated here than elsewhere...
the fact that so few people have left the District...
through floods which will...
suffering have been...
where they will...
use, especially...
with the...
and the...
not finding it...
themselves...
these...
continue to...
improve the quality and quantity of the...

The people are at present very...
and very...
saying...
or something...
the...
was...
No economic...
to mind.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole area visited is excellent.

The main concern of these people seem to be with land and rights over same. Constant litigation arises over ownership of land and this seems to intensify, naturally enough, at planting time and also, to a lesser extent, at harvesting time. A native of one clan sees that the sweet potato that his neighbour gathers is twice as big as his and immediately claims that his neighbour is gardening on ground which belongs to the speaker. Oration after oration is given whilst the two claimant clans gather and then someone, a little more quick to temper than the rest, throws the first blow or clod of ground and a riot ensues. Some ground has in the past been regarded by both sides as 'no-man's-land' but with the coming of the European and consequent pacification both clans suddenly claim ownership to the ground and, quite often, both have equal rights over it. However, no clan with the slightest claim to ground, no matter how mythical it may be, will give an inch to its neighbouring clan or rival clan. With the steady 2% increase in population which seems to be going on throughout this Sub-District, ground (especially good arable ground) is becoming scarcer every day. Perhaps it is more noticeable here than elsewhere in the Highlands due to the fact that so few people have left the District as labourers. This shortage of ground is added to periodically through frosts which kill off the sweet potato and those suffering have then to migrate temporarily to warmer spots where they rely upon their relatives to feed them. This has, apparently, been the accepted position in the past but with the cessation of tribal fighting, the coming of medicines and the consequent rise in population, the relatives are now finding it harder and harder all the time to feed themselves ~~and~~ adequately let alone their relatives from frost stricken areas. This is a ~~great~~ problem which will continue to grow. As mentioned previously, under 'Agriculture' it seems that something must be done to improve the quality and quantity of the crops grown.

The people are at present very malleable and very much pro-Administration. They are constantly saying, however, that they wish the Administration would do something to enable them to obtain money. They compare themselves with others, such as the Hagens and the Porgeras, who, to their way of thinking, are individually rich. No economic future for these Laigam people comes readily to mind.

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CONCLUSION.

It is regrettable that census was not carried out in that sub-division to be known as Southern Lagain so that composite figures for the entire unrestricted area of the Laiagam Patrol area could be submitted as a whole. However, it is submitted that with the figures compiled by this patrol some better idea of the number of people living in close proximity of the station can be gathered.

Prior to the issuing of Village Census Books any authority held by the village officials was rather nebulous due to lack of 'badge' of authority. Quite often once a book was issued the person receiving would turn and address the assembled multitude in words to the effect that previously they had disregarded him but look at him now with the Government book. There would be no more 'humbugging' about work now. The writer has noticed the difference which it has made on several different personalities. All for the better.

All was peaceful and the local native seems to be settling down extremely well under Administration Control.

30/1-2331.

The District Office,
Western Highlands District,
LOHUY S. CAM.

25th March, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
The District Office,
ESBAG.

PATROL REPORT LAJAGAN 1/59-60.

Receipt of the boys report, together with the claim for casing allowance is acknowledged. The claim is returned, however, for your signature certifying the non-availability of accommodation and subsequent resubmission for payment.

I am sure that the area is too large to be considered as one for patrolling purposes. I suggest that the partition into census divisions be proceeded with as soon as possible. Bearing in mind as you apparently intend, the probable creation of the Wabag Sub-district. This proposal is now receiving consideration by the Director and you will be kept advised as information comes to hand.

EDUCATION.

The provision of additional teachers is being borne in mind by the District Education Officer but, in the absence of any information on the matter, he does not expect to be able to post any further teachers to Lajagan for quite some time to come. Present plans are for the establishment of two more schools and then the consolidation of those already established, as staff becomes available.

AGRICULTURE.

The District Agricultural Officer has advised me that his present staff allocation precludes the posting of additional staff to the Wabag Sub-district. Of his Native Field Assistants, one has been operating in the Wabag area for the past six weeks or so and his remaining three Assistants are covering the balance of the District. However, the D.A.O. has expressed the hope that he will be able to post an Agricultural Officer to Wabag within the coming six months.

The chances of carrying out any agricultural or livestock surveys before an officer is posted to Wabag are extremely remote. The Wabag Sub-district appears to have been neglected agriculturally to date only because the Department has lacked the staff to carry out work there.

I understand that consideration is being given to the stocking of streams and lakes with fish but experiments as to suitability of the climate for specific types are incomplete.

AGRICULTURE. (continued).

The provision of pigs by the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of local stock is not practicable at the moment but plans have been initiated already for this problem to be overcome. For the present the District Agricultural Officer recommends that the local purchase from private enterprise is the best method of obtaining superior stock for the purpose required.

POPULATION & CENSUS.

The extension of the Highlands Labour Scheme to the Lalagen area is still under review but I hope soon to be able to advise you finally on this point. There will be a close check kept on the numbers recruited from Lalagen if the area is opened to recruiting, and Mr. Peple's estimate will certainly not be approached.

GENERAL.

Extracts have been copied from the report for departmental distribution. Could you draw the attention of all staff to the requirements of the District Commissioner's memo 33/1-4471 dated 19th June 1958 which is to be acceded by supplying extracts in triplicate to this office for the Departments of Education, Health and Public Works as well as that of Agriculture.


(G.R.G. FEARNE)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.

The Director,
D.N.A.
KONEDOBU.

The above for your information.



30/1-903

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
VA B A G.

15th March 1960.

The District Officer,
MORRE HAGEN.

Subject, PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM No 1/1959-60

LAIAGAM LOCAL
MR G. H. POPLAR. P.O

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned report.

The Native situation in the area is very good even though it is 15-18 months since the last patrol.

It was unfortunate that Mr Pople's posting to the Jimal River Patrol Post intervened in the completion of the patrol and the division of this large area ~~for~~ into smaller Census Divisions. The area is too large for an officer to patrol at one go as it is not possible to leave Laiagam Post for any length of time. The sooner it is divided the better for the Administration of the area. One thing which must be kept in mind in when dividing into Census Divisions is the fact that, if or when Laiagam becomes a Sub District, those villages in the Upper Lal River Valley which were recently handed over to Laiagam to administer, will again be taken over by Wabeg.

The population is far above previous estimates and this explains why there is continuous fighting over ground in this marginal area which is at an altitude of 7000' ASL plus. The growth too is average for the Sub District and so the population can be expected to double within 20 years.

Every endeavour will be made to have further allocations of the Highland Labour Scheme made to Laiagam but certainly not up to Mr Pople's estimates of 2000 out of 3587 able bodied males.

The SDA teachers setting up establishments in the Restricted Area have been removed. All were ordered under Regulation 116 of the Native Administration Ordinance to vacate the area which they refused to do. After a number of near riots and complaints by the owners of the land upon which they were squatting, they were charged and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. See my 32/3- of 13th January 1960.

The School area at Laiagam has been completed and this week Mr. B. Gealing, District Education Officer, is visiting Laiagam to select the first class.

In regard to Mr Pople's recommendations re agriculture, all are worthy ones. There has already been requests to your office for the supply of dairy cattle for Laiagam and other stations in this Sub District.

All Village Officials recommended have been approved by the Director after Mr Peple's departure.

The wet season showed up the weak spots on the Laiagam section of the Nahag road. For over a month in January/February the road was closed by enormous landslides. These have now all been removed but the same situation will arise next year.

The NURIRAGA and KANHEP roads cannot be extended until a competent officer is posted to the area.

A routine patrol will come by Mr Peple. Its a great pity that he was withdrawn from Laiagam just when he had everything at his finger-tips. Then a new Patrol Officer is posted to the station, (it is at present being held by a very junior Cadet Patrol Officer) he will have to go through the whole routine again. The area, because of the frequent change of officers, is not advancing as rapidly as it should.

No M.P was received with the report.

Contingencies for camping allowance are forwarded for payment please.

W Bell

.....
(W. S. Bell)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. LAYAGAN 1/59-60
Patrol Conducted by : G.H.J. Pople, P.O.
Area Patrolled: Laiagam Local Area.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: W.H. Biscoe, CPO,
(2/11/59-5/11/59 only)
Patrol Accompanied by Natives: Police R.P. & N.G.C. 3 average.
N.M.O.'s - 2.
Duration: 25/5/59 to 5/11/59
intermittently. (See Diary)
Number of Days: Forty two.
Did Medical Assistant accompany: No.
Map Reference: Wahag Journal.
See attached sketch map.
Objects of Patrol: Familiarisation.
Compilation of census.
Routine administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to familiarize the writer with the local Laiagam area and also the compilation of the village census books.

Previous patrols had taken census but due to then prevailing shortage of books all such census was recorded on paper only. Due to loss of some sheets of paper and also because of change of place it was decided to treat this as an initial census of all places visited.

The intermittent nature of the patrol was unavoidable due to station commitments and also due to the undertaking of an urgent patrol to the west of the station. Official visitors to the station had to be met and this caused the writer to break his patrol on three separate occasions.

It was hoped that this patrol would enable the placing of census sub-division boundaries - previously undefined. However, it is felt that another patrol to the south east of the station should be undertaken before the final placing of such boundaries. This patrol will then complete the census of all people in the unrestricted area of the Laiagam patrol area. Such a patrol is planned for late February or early March, 1960.

The area patrolled, with the exception of a small section from PIPINGUNGUS to YAGENDA, is all controlled and unrestricted. The area as far west as MURIRAGA is well under influence but is still within the restricted area boundary.

It is felt that the two objects of this patrol as stated above were all satisfactorily achieved. The writer now has a much better personal knowledge of the area which has been of invaluable assistance in his subsequent work.

D. A. R. Y.

Monday, 25th May.

Carriers with cargo sent on ahead. Writer departed Laiagam station at 10 a.m. and proceeded by Land Rover to limit of road some four miles from station. Thence by foot to Kepilam passing through Porgeres en route. Arrived Kepilam noon. Most of road with exception of about 1 mile formed but no bridges safe for travel beyond four mile mark. Census commenced. Slept in rest house.

Tuesday, 26th May.

At Kepilam. Census completed.

Wednesday, 27th May.

Departed KEPLIAM at 7. 15 a.m. and retraced steps of Monday for about 1½ miles thence along bush track to arrive at YAGONDA at about 10 a.m.. Short rest then onto KENAPULUM arriving 10.45. Detoured en route to visit two salt springs. Census commenced.

Thursday, 28th May.

Left KENAPULUM at 6.30 arriving TUKISENDA after one hours easy walk. Camp set up. Census commenced at 10 a.m.. Some small matters settled by arbitration.

Friday, 29th May.

Left TUKISENDA and after twenty minutes walk reached WAIBIARAM. Census taken. Left WAIBIARAM and after further twenty five minutes walk reached PORGERES where census taken. One Court of Native Affairs heard.

Saturday, 30th May.

Departed PORGERES and descended to and crossed main LAIAGAM-WABAG road. Crossed LAMA River and climbed to WARUNAMBURAM reaching there after twenty minutes walk. Census and medical check carried out. Proceeded on to KUREHAM where census and medical check again carried out. Several small matters settled by arbitration.

Sunday, 31st May.

Left KUREHAM and proceeded to MAMARES arriving after fifty minutes walk. Visited Lutheran Mission at RAK. Slept in Rest House.

Monday, 1st June.

By Lutheran Mission Land Rover to Laiagam. Collected Laiagam Land Rover and proceeded to Wabag.

Tuesday, 2nd June.

Returned from Wabag with Dr. Wilson. Writer slept in Rest House - Doctor onto Laiagam.

Wednesday, 3rd June.

Census taken. During day word received of visit to Laiagam in near future of Director of Native Affairs.

Wednesday, 3rd June (cont).

Late afternoon proceeded to Laiagam to await visit of Director.

Thursday, 4th June.

At Laiagam.

Friday, 5th June.

Left Laiagam by Land Rover and returned to MAMARES. Slept in Rest House.

Saturday, 6th June.

Left MAMARES and by Land Rover to RAK. Thence by foot to SIRUNKI. Census revision and medical check. Returned to MAMARES and slept.

Sunday, 7th June.

Land Rover returned to LAIAGAM. Writer by foot to YUMUNDI - 30 minutes walk.

Monday, 8th June.

At YUMUNDI. Census revision and medical check.

Tuesday, 9th June.

Left YUMUNDI and after a 40 minutes walk arrived at TOKISENDA at 7.55 a.m.. Camp set up. Medical check and census revision.

Wednesday, 10th June.

Departed TOKISENDA and 45 minutes walk arrived at PIPINGUNGUS. Camp set up. Census and medical check. Two Courts of Native Affairs held.

Thursday, 11th June.

Left PIPINGUNGUS and proceeded over uncut track to TORENAM arriving after a walk of 1½ hours. Census and medical check. One Court of Native Affairs held.

Friday, 12th June.

Left TORENAM and proceeded over well cut track. Crossed LAGAIP River. Climbed to arrive at MURIRAGA 2 hours after leaving TORENAM. Commenced census.

Saturday, 13th June.

At MURIRAGA continuing and completing census and medical check.

Sunday, 14th June.

Departed MURIRAGA and proceeded over formed road to arrive at KAPAN after 40 minutes walk. Camp made. Census and medical check.

Monday, 15th June.

Departed KAPAN and proceeded over formed road to arrive at YAGENDA 1 hour 20 minutes later. Census etc.. Aid Post visited and found to be in good condition.

Tuesday, 16th June.

Completed census of names at YAGENDA. Total of 984 people. Thence moved on to YONGEA - a journey of one hour 20 minutes. Camp set up.

Wednesday, 17th June.

Departed YONGEA and proceeded to LAIAGAM by foot and thence to Wabag by Land Rover.

Thursday, 18th June.

Returned to YONGEA. Census and medical check commenced.

Friday, 19th June.

At YONGEA. Census completed.

Saturday, 20th June.

Left YONGEA and proceeded to WANOPUS crossing the LAGAIP R. by vine bridge. Census and medical check of assembled natives. Recrossed LAGAIP R. and proceeded to IPAI. Census commenced.

Sunday, 21st June.

Completed census at IPAI.

Monday, 22nd June.

Departed IPAI and proceeded to LIOP - 15 minutes walk. Commenced census revision and medical check.

Tuesday, 23rd June.

Completed census etc. at LIOP and proceeded to LAIAGAM arriving there at noon after 15 minutes walk.

Thursday, 2nd July.

Proceeded by Land Rover to KAIPARE and carried out part of census revision. Received word late afternoon to go to WABAG to allow repairs to be made on car.

Saturday, 4th July.

Returned to KAIPARE and completed census thence back to LAIAGAM.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

Friday, 10th July.

Proceeded by Land Rover to YAMABA and carried out census etc.. Returned to station.

Tuesday, 14th July.

To PORGERAS by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Tuesday, 21st July.

To KIPAUS by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Wednesday, 22nd July.

Continued census at KIPAUS. Returned to LAIAGAM.

Tuesday, 28th July.

Completed census at KIPAUS.

Tuesday, 4th August.

To KAWAK by Land Rover where census and medical check carried out.

~~Kawa~~ Thursday, 15th October.

Census and medical check at WANIPOP. Slept LAIAGAM.

Wednesday, 21st October and Thursday 22nd October.

Census at LAIAGAM.

Monday, 2nd November.

Accompanied by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, C.P.O. departed LAIAGAM at 10 a.m. and proceeded about 2 miles along MURIRAGA road by car and thence by foot. Steep climb to top of ridge. Arrived YENGONK at 3.55 p.m.. Slept.

Tuesday, 3rd November.

Census at YENGONK. Departed at 11.25 a.m. and walked over ill-formed bush track to arrive at KINDAREP at 3.15 p.m.. Slept in Rest House.

Wednesday, 4th November.

Census at KINDAREP.

Thursday, 5th November.

Departed KINDAREP at 6.45 a.m. arriving LAIAGAM station at 12.20 p.m..

END OF DIARY.

MISSIONS.

There are four Missions operating in the Laiagam Patrol Post area these being the Apostolic Church, Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions.

The Apostolic Church Mission is only relatively new to the Territory and it is believed that their Mission station at Namare, near Laiagam, is their only one in the Territory. They have a staff of 6 Europeans including two nursing sisters. These sisters confine their activities to Infant and Maternal Welfare and from personal impressions gained they seem to have done an excellent job. At time of writing they have in their hospital fourteen children whose mothers are either dead or unable to feed them. They are also treating many more as out-patients. This Mission in their short stay here have completed a permanent materials residence and a permanent materials hospital and have a further permanent materials residence semi-completed.

The Lutheran Mission have five Europeans stationed in this area; three being at Sirunki and two at Papayuk. Two, a married couple, at Sirunki confine their activities entirely to teaching and teach first and second grade. Their pupils seem to be adapting themselves quickly to English and an enquiry regarding a pupil's health addressed in English will almost invariably bring the reply 'I'm just fine thanks'. The teachers are both Americans. The Lutheran Mission at Sirunki have three permanent buildings these being two residences and a school house. At Papayuk there are also three permanent materials buildings being a residence, a store cum office and a church. They have a majority of adherents in this area, and are very strongly established.

The Roman Catholic Mission retains one priest in the area; he being of the Order of the Divine Word. The Father seems to devote his time to the spiritual instruction of the indigenous population but employs several teachers who teach the three 'R's to the younger children.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has no European stationed in the area any supervision there is coming from TERAMANDA near Wabag. The policy seems to be to visit the mission Station at Laiagam once every three months or so. Two native teachers run the Mission at Laiagam which is situated on the opposite side of the road to the Administration Hospital. The native teachers on outposts seem to receive no supervision except when they go to Wabag periodically or on occasion when they meet the European Pastor on his visits to Laiagam.

The Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions have both sent teachers into Restricted Area in the vicinity of Muriraga. The Father, after discussion with the writer and the A.D.O. Wabag, withdrew his teacher and is now giving him further instruction at Wanepop. The S.D.A.'s though requested to remove their teachers have refused to do so.

This anomaly of Missions being able to work in Restricted area is most unfortunate. Any Mission that has enquired about the law on this subject was told that should a restricted area native wish to return to his own home area and there teach there was no provision in the Ordinance to so prevent him doing. They were also warned at the same time of the danger of sending a teacher into any but his own area or district.

All Missions seem to concentrate on the conversion of natives to their faith except for the schools run at PAPAYUK, SIRUNKI and KANARE. When teachers have reached sufficient standard they are occasionally sent to some outpost where they conduct literacy classes. These are carried out in the local dialect for which they have devised their own Orthography.

Medical attention is available to natives at all the European supervised Missions. It is believed that a European Sister from the Lutheran Mission will be shortly moving into this area and will be stationed either at PAPAYUK or SIRUNKI.

Cordial relations are maintained at all times between the European or missionaries and the Administration representatives in this area.

EDUCATION.

In the past any Education available to the local people has been through Mission sources. These have been dealt with under the heading 'Missions'.

However with the posting of an Administration teacher to Lalagar it is to be hoped that the position will gradually improve. At present only one teacher is available and this may be the position for some time yet. He does little more than provide education for the Administration employees and for a few children close to the station.

A block of land some 11 acres in area has been purchased close to Lalagam station but on the other side of the river (i.e. Lagalp). This would seem to be enough for all immediate and foreseeable future needs but the natives have expressed their readiness to make further land available should it be desired in the future.

A teacher's house, a school house, a mess and kitchen have been erected on this block and, at present, voluntary labour is engaged in the construction of a football field.

A very few children have, in the past, been taken into the Vabag school and received education there.

With the advent of the new year and the commencement in earnest of the Lalagam school a change will be apparent in the native attitude to education. They have previously been very conscious of their ignorance and have requested a school but now their requests will take the form of more teachers so that more children will be able to learn the fundamentals of reading, arithmetic and writing.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The system of agriculture carried out around Laiagam is purely subsistence and follows the usual Highland pattern. The native diet has been somewhat supplemented by the introduction of potatoes and cabbage and several other vegetables. The cabbage and potatoes have proved a wonderful assistance to the local native especially in those areas prone to frost.

En route to KINDAREP and YERGENK it was noted that many gardens were blackened by frost but that potatoes and cabbages seemed to be little affected. The natives realize the advantage of these two vegetables and always have them planted. They are especially fond of cabbage which has become a substantial part of their staple diet. However, where it is available, they seem to much prefer the sweet potato to the English potato.

There are no economic crops in the area. Coffee planted on the Government station has not done well at all and may be caused through the altitude of 7000 feet above sea level and the fact that most mornings are quite cool. A few bushes of coffee planted close to the office are beginning to bear a few berries but do not look very healthy when compared to the coffee in Hagen or even at Wabag which is only 300' lower in altitude. A patch of perhaps a 100 trees planted out by Mr. H. Reah at Mamare seem to be doing much better but Mr. Reah has told me that before planting he prepared a hole 4'x4' x2' deep and composted same. Mr. Reah was previously a nurseryman and so has much experience in gardening. Perhaps coffee might grow in the lower L. gap area but it certainly does not seem that it will grow in this region.

The pigs seen were all of the usual razor-back type but the occasional pig had obviously a little of the European pig blood. No full European style pigs were seen. It is believed that a large white boar used to be at Laiagam and this may account for the traces of better blood in the few 'half-caste' pigs seen.

No other livestock was seen.

The Lutheran Mission has recently imported a few cattle into Sirunki at an altitude of approximately 8,600 feet but it is not yet known how they are faring. It is suggested that cattle might do well in this climate and the area which immediately spreads to mind as suitable is that near Lake Ivava and the big kunai valleys between Kepilam and Yagonda. However an investigation by a competent authority would be required initially. Perhaps a cow or two could be tried on the Government station at Laiagam where there is sufficient area as an initial step.

Lake Ivava at Sirunki is reportedly abundant with eels and wild duck abounds on its surface. Perhaps some fish could be placed in it to see how they go. The lake is at an altitude of 8200' a.s.l. and feeds the Rama Ck. and thence the Lai R. which passes through Wabag.

From office records it does not appear as though an agricultural survey has ever been carried out at Laiagam although, from personal knowledge, it is known that Mr. G. Angell did visit this station either late 1958 or early 1959.

It is important that some survey be carried out with a view, initially, to improving the subsistence crops of this area. The people claim to be constantly short of land and this would seem to be correct from the amount of litigation arising over usufructary rights to till land. However, it was noticed that, on the outskirts of the population, there seems to be a large amount of available land.

The people are also very money conscious and constant enquiries were made of the patrol as to how money could be earned by a village native. At present the only money earned (apart from wage earners) is through the sale of vegetables to either the Administration or Missions and also through the sale of pit-sawn planks to the same people.

Vegetables seem to grow very well at the altitude here and perhaps a market could be found in Madang or some other centre could the problem of transport be solved.

I feel that little can be done in this area but recommend the following steps:

- (a) Investigation into possibility of cattle,
 - (b) Stocking of lakes and streams with fish,
 - (c) Berkshire, Tamworth or some other suitable pig type being made available at Laiagam station for mating with local pigs thereby improving their quality, and
 - (d) Earliest possible agricultural survey to determine methods of improving subsistence crops and with a view to ascertaining any possible future economic crop.
-

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Prior to the patrol there were no officially appointed village officials in the Laiagan area. Badges were held by some nine Luluais who, with one or two exceptions, seemed to be doing a very good job. Several other men had been appointed boss boys and also seemed to be doing a good job.

The system previously prevailing of unofficial, or at the least quasi-official, boss boys is really unsatisfactory and efforts are now being made to end this state of affairs.

Recommendations for the appointment of thirty two Luluais have gone forward by letter but confirmation of their appointment has not yet been received. Further recommendations will go forward as others prove their worth and their ability to carry out the duties of a Luluai or tuftul as the case may be.

With the appointment of these thirty two officials and with others to follow it is felt that the overall native situation will vastly improve.

POPULATION AND CENSUS.

Census figures for the places visited are attached hereto.

Although most of the places visited had previously been 'lined' and counted there were no village books prepared all records being on pieces of paper. This was caused through the non-availability of these books when previous census was carried out. Consequently it was found more convenient and practicable to treat all census as initial and this was done in all places. Village census books were prepared and left with the native leaders in all places visited. It was not considered that this was a suitable time to prepare tax sheets due to the difficulties involved.

The total population records was 17,549 which was some 5,000 in excess of previous estimated. With the southern Lagaip census division still to be done it appears that the total population within four to five hours walk of Lagaip station will be well in excess of 20,000 people. This, of course, does not include those people west of Muriraga.

For future patrols it is recommended that the patrol area be divided into three census sub-divisions these being the Southern Lagaip which should take in the area south of the Lagaip from the station to Kepilan in the east; the Lalagan census sub-division which should take in all that area from Sirunki Lake east west to Muriraga and the southern part of the Lagaip River west of the station; the third and final sub-division should be known as the Sirunki census sub-division and should take in that area included in a line drawn from Lalagan to Lake Sirunki east to the Lama River, down that river to its junction with the Lai River and thence to the source of the Lagaip River. This would mean that in the two latter groups there would be a population of about 9,000 each and in the former an estimated 4,000-5,000 people.

From an examination carried out in those places where previous figures were available, it appears that there has been a steady increase of about 2% per annum. This appears to conform with other areas of the sub-district.

From a total adult male potential of 3587 only 88 were absent at work; 52 inside the district and 36 outside the district. Of the 52 absent at work inside the district the majority were either mission teachers or mission workers. These people seem to have no economic potential and their only way to earn money is by labour. Recently a party of 20 labourers have been recruited to work under the Highlands Labour Scheme. Should this prove successful there is no apparent reason why up to 2000 of these people should not be absent at any one time. This figure may, at first glance, appear excessive but when all aspects, such as fertility of soil and the little work involved in garden making, are considered it can be seen that they may be spared with little hardship to those remaining behind.

HEALTH.

Five Medical Orderly TIPIAN accompanied the patrol for most of the time and proved to be very efficient.

All major cases of sickness encountered were sent to one of the Aidposts in the area. One of the purposes of the patrol was to investigate a report of an outbreak of dysentery. This was done and although the disease occurred in parts it was far from being epidemic. In all places where dysentery was met with instructions were given for the construction of lavatories and a pole cut to the length of 20 feet to give some idea of the depth required.

Health was generally good throughout the entire area and all sickness which was found in the village was recent which tends to prove that these people are very conscious of their personal health. No sudden increase in attendances at Aid Post were shown when the advent of the patrol became known.

Aid Posts are situated at most strategic points throughout the region patrolled. Several have been added in the last few months and this had added considerably to the availability of treatment. Previously some cases might have been as far away from an Aid Post as three hours walk but with the establishment of these more recent Posts the longest distance to be travelled would be less than two hours. This becomes quite important when both food and firewood have to be carried from the patient's own home area.

Generally the health was good and the entire medical position very satisfactory.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Through the majority of the country traversed the walking tracks are very good and very little effort would be required to convert them to roads which could be covered by motor bike. Most of any effort required would be expended upon improving bridges.

There is a completed road from Lalagam through to Nabag which is open to most vehicular traffic though the grades in several places require four-wheel drive when wet. However with the completion of gravelling now going on these sections should improve to such an extent that no longer will four-wheel drive be required upon any section of this road.

All bridges upon this road are constructed of pit-sawn timber upon a hardwood bearer base. All are footed and should last for another 3-4 years should the planking be replaced as required.

From Muriraga to Lalagam a vehicular road is under construction and should not provide any serious obstacle in construction. There is only one major river to be bridged that being the Kera Creek some six miles from Lalagam. From this creek to Muriraga the road has been formed and needs very little work to make it passable to Land Rovers and other four-wheel drive vehicles. On the Lalagam-Kera Creek section there is much work to be done including the re-routing of the last three miles as the present walking track goes through swamp and where the present walking track bridge is would not provide a suitable bridging site. Again this work should not be too difficult as there is very little grading to do and there are no rock formations or other topographical features which would block construction.

A further road from Lalagam to Kepilam has been completed as far as the Lagap River where work has commenced upon building a bridge. This provides a quite important link with the Kandep Patrol Post and saves portage of goods for ten to eleven miles. With the completion of this bridge no further road work should be attempted past Kepilam until the O.I.C. Kandep and the O.I.C. Lalagam have together surveyed the route from Kepilam through to the Kandep Patrol Post. In the past much labour has been wasted and miles of road constructed for nothing because of foolish road-siting. As the work on this proposed road is considerable and the population not considerable all unnecessary road work should be avoided. I estimate that, at the most, ten days would be required for two officers to investigate and mark a suitable road site through to the Kandep Patrol Post. It has been seen that the present walking track would be far from suitable and reports have been received of an alternative route which would follow up a valley and cross the range at an estimated 9,000 feet compared with the present pass at 9,400 feet.

LAW & JUSTICE.

The Pax Brittanica seems to be very well observed by these people with a few small exceptions.

During the course of the patrol very few legitimate Court cases were heard or brought to the attention of the patrol. A few minor disputes were settled without recourse to the Native Administration Regulations.

At every centre visited, however, complaints were made concerning ownership of land. Most other disputes arose out of this question and all riots that have occurred in the Laigam area in the past year have had some connection with land. Unfortunately no land Courts as to ownership of land can now be heard under the Native Administration Regulations so it appears that these people will remain continually unsettled for many years to come.

Village officials have been encouraged to hear and determine small matters concerning bridge price and associated matters and seem to have done a very creditable job.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole area visited is excellent.

The main concern of these people seem to be with land and rights over same. Constant litigation arises over ownership of land and this seems to intensify, naturally enough, at planting time and also, to a lesser extent, at harvesting time. A native of one clan sees that the sweet potato that his neighbour gathers is twice as big as his and immediately claims that his neighbour is gardening on ground which belongs to the speaker. Oration after oration is given whilst the two claimant clans gather and then someone, a little more quick to temper than the rest, throws the first blow or clod of ground and a riot ensues. Some ground has in the past been regarded by both sides as 'no-man's-land' but with the coming of the European and consequent pacification both clans suddenly claim ownership to the ground and, quite often, both have equal rights over it. However, no clan with the slightest claim to ground, no matter how mythical it may be, will give an inch to its neighbouring clan or rival clan. With the steady increase in population which seems to be going on throughout this Sub-District ground (especially good arable ground) is becoming scarcer every day. Perhaps it is more noticeable here than elsewhere in the Highlands due to the fact that so few people have left the District as labourers. This shortage of ground is added to periodically through frosts which kill off the sweet potato and those suffering have then to migrate temporarily to warmer spots where they rely upon their relatives to feed them. This has, apparently, been the accepted position in the past but with the cessation of tribal fighting, the coming of medicine and the consequent rise in population, the relatives are now finding it harder and harder all the time to feed themselves ~~many~~ adequately let alone their relatives from frost stricken areas. This is a ~~great~~ problem which will continue to grow. As mentioned previously, under 'Agriculture' it seems that something must be done to improve the quality and quantity of the crops grown.

The people are at present very malleable and very much pro-Administration. They are constantly saying, however, that they wish the Administration would do something to enable them to obtain money. They compare themselves with others, such as the Hagene and the Pogerees, who, to their way of thinking, are individually rich. No economic future for these Lelaiam people comes readily to mind.

CONCLUSION.

It is regrettable that census was not carried out in that sub-division to be known as Southern Lalgaj so that composite figures for the entire unrestricted area of the Lalagan Patrol area could be submitted as a whole. However, it is submitted that with the figures compiled by the station some better idea of the number of people living in close proximity of the station can be gathered.

Due to the issuing of Village Census books any authority held by the village officials was rather nebulous due to lack of 'badge' of authority. Quite often when a book was issued the person receiving would address the assembled multitude in words to the effect that profusely they had disregarded him but look at him now with the Government book. There would be no more 'bushy' about work now. The writer has noticed the difference which it has made on several different personalities. All for the better.

All are peaceful and the local native seems to be settling down extremely well under Administration Control.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

1959-1960

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

2

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
		BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females			Number of Child-bearing age	Child	Adults													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M		F	M	F								
MAHA.																																													
MAHA-AYAGAN-WANZ	8.6.59																																												
A-LIPINU	8.6.59																																												
A-YUNG-YAN	8.6.59																																												
A-YUNG-KAK & A-YUNG-KRANK	8.6.59																																												
ESERDA.																																													
MAHA-KAPIN & RAPIN	9.6.59																																												
MAHA-MAKAPAN & NI	9.6.59																																												
MAHA-PUNANE & YAMANGAN	9.6.59																																												
MAHA-KANG KAINOP	10.6.59																																												
MAHA-KANG-SERILABA	10.6.59																																												
MAHA-AYAGAN-NURUN	10.6.59																																												
MAHA-TUI	11.6.59																																												
MAHA-IPAN-SORINK	11.6.59																																												
MAHA-TANIS-EYE	11.6.59																																												
MAHA-PAIR-KERIKIN	11.6.59																																												
MAHA-PAIR-SIRAN	11.6.59																																												
MAHA-IPAINI-WANAI & YANT	12.6.59																																												
IPAINI-WANDRA & MANGU	12.6.59																																												
IPAINI-MANGU-MAN	12.6.59																																												
IPAINI-AYUNG-SADUP	12.6.59																																												
IPAINI-ANGARANI & THUWI	13.6.59																																												
IPAINI-LOU	13.6.59																																												
IPAINI-KORERAN-REDA & IPAINI-KORERAN-REDO	13.6.59																																												
IPAINI-AYUNG-KAKANAN	13.6.59																																												
IPAINI-LEMER-LONE & IPAINI-LINEN-IRIYU	13.6.59																																												

1391

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-1960

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL				
		BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Percentage		Number of Child-bearingage	Average of Family	Child			Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F		M	F	M	F
SARAH																			26	1	22	-	4	1	37	20	106	153	67	142	125	116			124	100	226	247	737
MONENI-KUVAI & WAU	14.6.59																						1				33	49	25	41	2	39	3.2	4.2	44	79	61		227
MONENI-LAKIN-PERI & MONENI-LAKIN-PAINAREK	14.6.59																								1	1	22	49	21	49	5	49	2.7	4.2	45	68	68		215
MONENI-PINDAIN & KONEMAN	14.6.59																										16	20	19	29	1	17	3.4	3.1	32	39	34		138
SABANA																																							
SAGAH-IPAN-KAKAH	15.6.59																						1				39	49	14	56	7	33	3.0	3.0	47	67	72		297
SAGAH-TUYOP & SAGAH-IPAN-AIYA	15.6.59																		1								19	44	18	50	4	39	3.0	4.6	34	55	65		201
SAGAH-IPAN-TERA & SAGAH-IPAN-TAVE	15.6.59																		2								21	46	17	40	5	32	2.9	2.7	37	71	56		193
YANDAYEN-PUPURAU & MERAPEN	15.6.59																										19	32	19	38	1	24	3.2	4.1	31	56	54		182
YANDAYEN-KILIYUDA & KAIYA	15.6.59																										11	23	15	37	1	19	2.8	3.2	32	54	47		145
YANDAYEN																																							
SAGAH-ENDAPAIKEN	18.6.59																										17	34	16	48	5	36	2.8	3.7	34	55	60		186
SAGAH-TOPOH-YANDAPAIKEN	18.6.59																										26	56	21	53	10	40	2.5	4.4	42	79	67		232
SAGAH-SORAN	18.6.59																										5	15	7	16	1	15	2.7	2.9	9	22	24		64
SURAPEN-ANDAMAN-SUNDI & SURAPEN-ANDAMAN-SOKLAM	19.6.59																										28	57	21	45	7	40	2.3	4.4	41	82	69		238
YAIRIN-TOMBI	19.6.59																										21	34	16	48	3	40	2.5	3.9	45	75	68		228
YANDAYEN-AGIP & ANDARAIN	19.6.59																		1								15	13	16	28	1	15	2.4	2.5	29	28	36		119
YIA-LASAIP-LOKABIN	19.6.59																										21	24	19	28	2	22	3.2	2.5	30	45	50		150
YANDAYEN																																							
YAIRIN-AUREY	20.6.59																										19	36	21	43	9	31	2.7	3.1	45	54	55		187
YIA-LASAIP-PEPINAM	20.6.59																										15	18	12	25	2	14	2.9	1.6	24	34	34		109
YAIRIN-AUREY GAREPAT	20.6.59																										1	16	4	56	5	46	2.4	3.3	39	67	72		233
YAIRIN-YERAN	21.6.59																										27	48	22	34	3	45	2.9	3.3	58	75	65		265
YAIRIN-IPAYEN-ANEA	21.6.59																										4	40	14	38	1	35	2.8	3.4	29	53	63		160
																			31	1	24	-	6	1	43	22	1105	2290	925	2644	165	1775	-	2457	2127	3099	322	11204	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LAIAGAM No. 2 of 1959-60

Patrol Conducted by..... G.H.J. Pople, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled..... FORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU areas

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... K.R. Mitchell, E.M.A.,

Natives..... 8 R.P. & N.G.C., 4 N.M.C.'s, 78 carriers.

Duration—From..... 9./8./1959 to 25./9./1959.

Number of Days..... forty eight

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... /..... /19..... FORGERA - May, 1959. PAIERA, June 1958, MIPU area, June 1958 (Koroba Patrol No. 8 of 1958-9)

Medical /..... /18..... FORGERA - Jan 1959, PAIERA and MIPU none ever recorded.

Map Reference..... Wabag Strat Series Fournil.

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. Determination and treatment of suspected epidemic and giving of anti-jaws injections.
 2. General consolidation
 3. Native Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damag Compensation £.....

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

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

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

67-14-5

4th May, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL NO. 2/59-60 - LAIAGAM.

Experience over the years in the pre-war Territories definitely demonstrates that long distance patrolling serves little purpose towards consolidation of Administration influence. It has an exploratory and contact value in that the area becomes known and the people become aware of a foreign intrusion and eventually their attitudes to itinerant parties improve.

However, establishment of patrol posts apart from being a costly business, is dependent upon experienced staff availability. The position in that regard is very poor, with little hope of early relief. You should, however, conduct the proposed airstrip survey and look for a possible station site. It is hoped to establish a post in the Forgera area in 1961/62.

The Mining Division has been contacted and it complained of lack of Co-operation by a previous District Commissioner. However, as soon as staff becomes available they intend to post two Officers to Kainantu, the senior of which will give priority to the Forgera Field; this action to take place within three months, they hope.

Please submit a separate request for a portable radio for Wabag and it would be advisable to make out a good case as they are in extremely short supply, and heavy demand.

In assigning duties to your police you must keep in mind Circular No.47 of 1959 from the Commissioner of Police, which defines the purpose and duties of the Native Constabulary.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-5.√:

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1
WHP 153 - 2028
GPH:JS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

7th. February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Laiagam Patrol Report No.2 of 1959/60.
PORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU Areas.
Mr. G. Pople Patrol Officer and
Mr. K. Mitchell, European Medical Assistant.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned report together with comments thereon from the Assistant District Officer Wabag and myself.

Recommendations to have Laiagam area made a Sub-District will be submitted under separate cover.

Your advice as to the possibility of obtaining a second portable wireless would be appreciated, please. The only one we have in use at present is at Kol in the Headwaters of the Jimi Valley where Cadet Patrol Officer Barton is supervising the construction of an airstrip. I consider it essential for this young officer to be in daily contact with Jimi Patrol Post. A second portable wireless could be put to good use in the Wabag area.


(G. P. HARDY)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1
WHP 153 - 2028
GPH:JS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

7th. February, 1960.

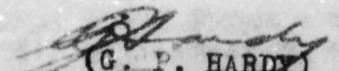
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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(G. P. HARDY)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1 -568

Sub District Office,
WABAG.

30th. December, 1959.

The District Officer
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO. 2 -59/60
PORGERA, PAIERA AND MIPU AREAS

MR. G. POPLER, P.O. AND MR. K. MITCHELL, E.M.A.

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned report.

This Patrol, which was successful in carrying out all its objects, was an arduous one covering some of the roughest and least known country in the Territory. By the work done by the medical assistant in curing the pneumonia sufferers, the anti-yaws injections and general medical attention and by the Patrol Officer in stopping a number of tribal fights and final settlement of disputes by compensatory payments and the general peaceful penetration, the Patrol has done much to further the aims of the Administration.

There is no doubt about the fact that the only way these people will be brought under control is by the establishment of a Patrol Post amongst them. This is shown by the Porgeras who have had eleven years of close contact with the Administration, yet the area is still rife with internecine. Since the Patrol, two preliminary hearings on charges of murder have been conducted. A third murder has just been reported. It is apparent that since the Patrol's departure, the inhabitants have continued in their same old way.

The only good thing about Porgera murders is that there is usually very little difficulty in arresting the culprit. As stated in the Report murderers are more than willing to be arrested and taken out of the area for a period of time. In the last case, the relations of the deceased were most indignant that the murderer had been hidden until arresting Constable entered the area. The person who hid the murderer, an ex Administration Interpreter, was in some fear of his own life for a short time.

The construction of a road to TUMUNDAN would be of great assistance in controlling the Porgera but will have no effect at all on the people to the westward. The road will be pushed ahead with all speed.

Advice in the possibility of a mining assistant visiting the area again would be appreciated. There is some illegal mining taking place at present as an unlicensed miner deposited £155 two months ago. It is not known whether it is possible for a Warden to reduce the size of a claim once it is granted but it is considered that some notice should be taken of the ownership of the sections of river granted to miners. A great amount of ill-feeling is being

23/3
Mining
allowance
by
Patrol

generated in this area by licensed miners working ground which others consider to be theirs. They do not know or understand a Miner's Right or Claim and are quite likely to deal with any whom they consider to be trespassers in their traditional manner.

A portable Patrol Wireless is essential equipment for any Patrol entering this area. If one had been carried then an airdrop of supplies could have been made so that the diversion to the Koroba could have been avoided. One wireless was until recently held in the Sub District but was in use at Kandep at the time. Could representations please be made to Headquarters for a portable wireless to be allocated to this Sub District for the use of Patrols entering Restricted Territory.

Orders were issued that this Patrol must not be diverted to search for airstrip sites as it was thought that it would interfere with its main object which was medical. The next Patrol will be instructed to search for an airstrip site, as without this there is not very much hope of opening a Post in the region.

Could two copies of Mr. J. Sinclair's Patrol Report No. 8 - 1958/59, a copy of which I believe is at Mount Hagen, be made for this Sub District, please.

Another Patrol to the Pergera area is programmed for January. The return journey will be from the junction of the Pergera and Lagai Rivers, eastwards along the right bank of the Lagai to Laigan.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance are attached.

R.S. Bell

(R.S. BELL)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

3C/1
WHF 153 - 2029.
GPH:JS

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.
13th. February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
WABAG.

Laiagam Patrol Report No. 2 of 1959/60

Both Mr. PORGERA, PAIRNA and NIPU Areas be congratulated upon their fine Mr. G. Pople, Patrol Officer and arduous Patrol which has done Mr. K. Mitchell, European Medical Assistant, timely control of the area.

Thank you for the abovementioned report together with your comments thereon.

I am glad that Mr. Mitchell, E.M.A. was able to accompany Mr. Pople on this Patrol. Whenever possible, an officer of the Public Health Department should accompany our patrols; apart from the medical treatment which can be administered which in turn creates good will, the extra officer builds up the wise of the Patrol which impresses the people.

Mr. Pople handled the native situation very well indeed, with the number of police and time at his disposal. The early start made to settle disputes by compensation under the guidance of one of our officers will do much towards furthering the aims of Administration and bringing peace amongst the people. However, it is agreed that ultimate peace and control of the people in this area can only be brought about by the establishment of a Patrol Post. This of course is dependent upon staff which at present is very scarce. However, when the staff situation improves it is intended to make representations to the Director to make the Laiagam area a Sub District with Patrol Posts at Kandep and a suitable place in the Porgera.

The road to TUMUNDAM would be a good start towards controlling the Porgera. I have always found that the construction of a road is a most effective way of bringing the people together; it gives them a chance to get to know one another under the watchful eye of the Administration personnel. Furthermore, once the road is constructed, it is usually accepted as a safe mode of travel through areas which otherwise would be considered hostile.

Your queries regarding mining activities were no doubt answered by the recent visit of Mining Warden from Wau. If not, please advise so I can forward the necessary information.

I will make enquiries regarding a portable Patrol Wireless for your area. If one cannot be supplied from Headquarters, I may be able to secure the one from Kol in Jimi as soon as standard radio equipment is installed there. At present it is essential that the young officer constructing the airstrip at Kol is in daily contact with Jimi Patrol Post.

3.

I agree that another Patrol should be carried out into the Porgera as soon as possible to search for a suitable airstrip which is essential for the effective establishment of a Patrol Post in the area.

Copies of Mr. J. Sinclair's Patrol Report No. 6 - 1958/59 will be obtained and forwarded as soon as possible.

The contingencies for Camping Allowance have been forwarded to Sub Treasury, Kout Ekgen, for payment.

Both Mr. Pople and Mr. Mitchell are to be congratulated upon their fine efforts of a well conducted and arduous Patrol which has done much towards the peaceful penetration and ultimate control of the area.

I look forward with interest to the outcome of the next Patrol to the Porgera area.


J. P. HARDY
DISTRICT OFFICER.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. LAIAGAM No. 2 of 1959-60.

Patrol Conducted by: G.H.J. Pople, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: PORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: K.R. Mitchell, E.M.A.
Natives: 8 R.P. & N.G.C.; 4 N.M.O.'s,
78 carriers.

Duration - From 9/8/59 to 25/9/59.

Number of Days: Forty eight.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services:
PORGERA - May, 1959. (Wabag Special Report No. 1)
PAIERA - June, 1958 (Koroba Report No.8)
MIPU - June, 1958 (Koroba Report No.8)

Medical Patrol: PORGERA - January, 1959.
PAIERA and MIPU: No previous patrol recorded

Map Reference: Wabag Strat Series Fourmil.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Determination and treatment of suspected epidemic and giving of anit-yaws injections.
2. General consolidation.
3. Native Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to investigate reports from the PORGERA and PAIERA region of an extensive sickness which was reported to have been the cause of death of many of the locals in these areas. The patrol found many people to have died from epidemic influenza and treated sufferers where possible. The chase after the centre of the epidemic led the patrol further afield than was originally intended so that, finding ourselves a reported four days ex KOROBA, and with supplies short, it was decided to seek permission to enter this station to replenish stores. At this stage the patrol was in the MIPU (or Northern DUNA) area. Attempts were made on three separate occasions to send letters to the A.D.O., KOROBA informing him of the situation but due to the local tribes being at loggerheads it was wellnigh impossible. At AIYUGURI (ADZIGARI) a labourer from KOROBA finally volunteered to take the letters through.

At KOROBA Mr. Mitchell, E.M.A., requested and received permission to return to LAIAGAM direct by plane. The Patrol Officer then decided to return direct to MUNGAREP and finalize a few matters relating to the tribal fight in that area, and to witness payment of compensation for those killed and injured. This was done and all matters settled amicably. Three of the main offenders were dealt with under the Native Administration Ordinance for riotous behaviour. Also, at TIPININI, witnesses in the murder for which Mr. Hardy, P.O., arrested two men were contacted and brought into LAIAGAM (See Wabag Special Report No. 1 of 1958/9).

In the PORGERA area native mining was viewed and discussions held with the native entrepreneurs.

It is felt that the patrol achieved much in securing the goodwill of the natives visited. The effect of the medical treatment given can be readily seen - especially in the case of yaws which was prevalent throughout. This was the first time a Medical Assistant had visited those areas west of the PORGERA.

All future patrols proceeding into the area west of the PORGERA would be well advised to take at least two experienced medical orderlies and good stocks of medicines to cope with the large variety of sores and illness found.

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All future patrols proceeding into the area west of the PORGERA would be well advised to take at least two experienced medical orderlies and good stocks of medicines to cope with the large variety of sores and illness found.

DIARY.

Sunday, 9th August, 1959.

Left LAIAGAM at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded to MURIRAGA arriving at 1.40 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Good supply of food.
Height: 7000 feet. Walking time: 5 hr. 10 mins.

Monday, 10th August.

Left MURIRAGA at 7.15 a.m. and walked over formed track to arrive at TUMUNDAN at 10.55 a.m.. Slept in old Rest House. New Rest House partly completed.
Height: 7600 feet. Walking time: 3 hr 40 mins.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Departed TUMUNDAN at 6.00 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to rise to J. Taylor's camp at altitude of 9100 feet at 10 a.m. Departed at 11.30 a.m. and descended into PORGERA River valley and thence to TIPININI arriving at 3 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Fairly good supply of food.
Height: 6200 feet. Travelling time: 9 hours.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Departed TIPININI at 7.40 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to climb to top of ridge thence very steep descent to PORGERA River. Crossing over cane and timber bridge occupied about an hour. Thence climbed to top of western ridge which was followed with final downward descent to arrive at YUYAN at 2.30 p.m.. Camped. Heavy rain during afternoon. Plenty of food brought. N.MOO. PAUWI arrived ex Aid Post.
Height: 6700 feet. Time on Track: 8 hr. 50 mins.

Thursday, 13th August.

Broke camp and away at 7.40 a.m. and followed well defined track to arrive at TUMBIAM at 9.20 a.m.. Camp set up. This is the site of PAUWI's Aid Post and also of his pegged Dredging and Sluicing claim. E.M.A. inquiring into recent illness centred on this area. P.O. investigating cause of recent fighting. Fight allegedly not yet finished. Plenty of food bought.
Altitude: 6400 feet. Walking time: 1 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 14th August.

Departed with E.M.A. at 8.10 a.m. for MUNGAREP arriving at 9.15 a.m.. MUNGAREP is the site of the old Police Post for the PORGERA and also a previous air drop site. Not a very good response to request to attend. P.O. away at 9.30 a.m. leaving E.M.A. to carry out investigation. Proceeded over rough bush track to arrive at APARAKA, the scene of the recent fight, at 11.20 a.m.. Gathered senior members of TAWANDA clan. Left with two clan leaders at 12.30 p.m. arriving back at TUMBIAM at 1.35 p.m.. E.M.A. arrived back from MUNGAREP ten minutes later. Afternoon spent by P.O. in arbitration and determination of compensation for man killed. Heavy rain during afternoon. Food supply good.

DIARY (cont).

Saturday, 15th August.

E.M.A. observing his Sabbath.

P.O. hearing minor complaints during day. Also hearing reports into outbreak of illness at YAMBEREI in the PAIERA. Talk with local people about guides, road and availability of food. Continual rain throughout day. Food brought by locals.

Sunday, 16th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.50 a.m. and travelled along northern bank of KAIYA Creek. Descended and crossed same rising to APARAKA ceremonial ground - scene of recent fight. Short delay while one of carriers treated for food injury. Thence followed KAIYA creek towards its source crossing it once again and climbing steeply up the divide. Suitable camp site in moss forest reached at 1.15 p.m.. Due to intermittent rain decided to camp. Continual rain from 2.30 p.m. onwards. Rice issued.

Altitude: 9000 feet. Walking time: 6 hr 25 mins.

Monday, 17th August.

Broke camp and departed at 7 a.m. rising slowly to reach crest of divide at 9500 feet. Thence steep descent into YAMBEREI Valley. Excellent view of magnificent YAMBEREI waterfall dropping over 1000 feet. Along valley floor to arrive at MANDAWAGARI at 12.35 p.m.. Camp made. E.M.A. conducting initial survey into recent illness. Abundant food purchased. This is the first PAIERA Settlement.

Height: 6000 feet. Walking time: 5 hr. 35 mins.

Tuesday, 18th August.

Departed at 8.35 p.m. dropping steeply to KURINA creek which was crossed and then followed for about half an hour. Rose to the top of ridge which led to PIPIRANGA reached at 10.40 a.m.. Camp set up. E.M.A. completed medical check at MANDAWAGARI and then carried out check at PIPIRANGA. Plenty of food.

Altitude: 5500 feet. Walking time: 2 hr. 5 mins.

Wednesday, 19th August.

At PIPIRANGA. Word sent out to surrounding hamlets to gather for inspection by E.M.A.. Good response. P.O. made visit to KURINA creek and unsuccessfully washed for gold. Plentiful supply of food.

Thursday, 20th August.

Broke camp and away at 7 a.m.. Descended to PAGUPIAREI Creek which was reached at 7.45 a.m.. About half an hour spent in crossing and bridging this river. Thence on to OMAIPAREN. Rested for about half an hour and visited four recent graves. Left at 10.05 a.m. and travelled on to PAUWERI scene of recent conflict and now deserted. Crossed a series of small creeks and arrived at KOMANGA at 2.30 p.m.. Camp set up. Excellent quantity of food bought.

Altitude: 6700 feet. Walking Time: 7 hr. 30 mins.

Friday, 21st August.

In camp at KOMANGA. E.M.A. lining local populace and examining same. Sufficient food for two days brought. This is the beginning of malarial area and is the worst hit to date.

Saturday, 22nd August.

At KOMANGA. E.M.A. observed his Sabbath.
P.O. repacking patrol gear. Heavy rain during night.
Sufficient food supplied to patrol.

Sunday, 23rd August.

Left KOMANGA at 6.55 a.m. and proceeded over good track to arrive at YERATENE at 10.15. E.M.A. lined locals for medical check and anti-yaws injections. P.O. departed at 11.30 arriving at LAPAREI at 12.15 p.m.. Camp set up. E.M.A. arrived at 2.30 p.m.. Good supply of food bought. Drizzle throughout night.
Altitude: 6200 feet. Walking time: 4 hours.

Monday, 24th August.

At LAPAREI. E.M.A. lined local populace and gave anti-yaws treatment. Fair quantity of food bought.

Tuesday, 25th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 a.m. and climbed to top of divied. Passed Lake KAIAN@ at 8.20 and then descended to arrive at PAI at 10.15 a.m.. Drizzle of rain started. Waited till a.m. - no sign of rain abating so walked on. Climbed again and then descended to UREI Creek which was crossed and followed down for short distance. Climbed steeply to reach KINUREKEA at 1.35 p.m.. Camp made. Drizzle continued all afternoon. Rice issued to patrol personnel.
Altitude: 5400 feet. Walking Time: 6 hrs. 50 mins.

Wednesday, 26th August.

Left KINUREKEA at 8.30 in fine rain and climbed to top of ridge. Thence descended to TOGAIYU River which was reached at 11.25 a.m.. The eers crossing over a cane bridge occupied 1½ hours; the Laiagam carriers being too frightened to carry cargo which was ferried by locals and police. Thence climbed out of valley to reach AIPARA at 1.55 p.m.. Camp set up in rain which has continued throughout day. Rice issued to patrol personnel.
Altitude: 5900 feet. Walking Time: 4 hours.

Thursday, 27th August.

E.M.A. lined locals and gave medical attention in morning. Camp broken at 9.50 and away in drizzle of rain. Climbed for short distance then along top of ridge. Climbed over two limestone ridges to reach YAWAPE at 1.30 p.m.. Camp set up. Once again rain all day and all patrol personnel thoroughly miserable. Sufficient earie food for carriers bought. E.M.A. attended to T.U.'s etc., brought to him for treatment.
Altitude: 5700 feet Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 28th August.

Camp broken and away in drizzling rain at 7.50 a.m.. Crossed over a series of small creeks and then TAGAI River, to reach and pass camp site of Mr. P.O. Sinclair made in 1958 and made camp at TAGAI at 11.30 a.m.. Large population hereabouts but very shy. Food sufficient for night only bought.
Altitude: 5900 feet. Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Saturday, 29th August.

E.M.A. observed his Sabbath. Everybody drying out personal and patrol gear. Sufficient food brought by locals including a small pig. Population here very nervous and timid.

Sunday, 30th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.40 a.m. and climbed to top of Mount KILI (altitude 8300 feet) reaching the crest at 8.50 a.m.. Short spell then descended into PAURI Valley. Following up the river crossing several small creeks. Passed Mr. P.O. Sinclair's 1958 camp site at 1.45 p.m. and carried on to reach KUPIA at 3.10 p.m. where camp was set up. Good quantity of food brought by the locals. Now a reported one 'sleep' from KOROBA.
Altitude: ~~6700~~ 5500 feet. Walking time: 8 hrs. 30 mins.

Monday, 31st August.

Departed at 6.50 a.m. and followed up the PAURI River watercourse till river was crossed by cane bridge at 11.45 a.m.. Reached AIYUGURI Rest camp at 1.15 p.m. and made camp. Good supply of food bought.
Height: 6700 feet Walking time: 6 hr. 25 mins.

Tuesday, 1st September.

Departed AIYUGURI at 6.10 a.m. and followed PAURI river - crossed ridge and descended into valley. Climbed steadily to reach an Administration inspired Rest House at 11.20 at KORENDA. Met by uniformed Village Constable. Rested till 11.45 a.m. whence away climbing steeply to top of NAGGIA River divide at 7000 feet. Thence along ridge top for about an hour. At about 1 p.m. met on track by two messengers sent by O.I.C. Koroba to act as guides. Descended into NAGGIA River valley and proceeded over swampy ground to arrive at KOROBA Government station at 3.55 p.m.. Reported to O.I.C., - Mr.N.J. Grant, P.O..

Wednesday, 2nd September to Wednesday 9th September.

At KOROBA. Mr.K.R. Mitchell, E.M.A. departed for TARI and LAIAGAM. P.O. replenishing patrol stores.

Thursday, 10th September.

Departed KOROBA at 9.30 a.m. and retraced steps of 1st September to arrive at KORENDA rest house at 1.10 p.m.. Met by Village Constable. Plentiful supply of food brought to patrol. Rain during afternoon.
Altitude: 5700 feet. Walking time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 11th September.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 climbing over a small ridge thence dropping steeply to cross PAURI River at 8.25 a.m.. Climbed to top of high limestone ridge arriving crest at 11 a.m.. Thence along ridge top and gradual descent to arrive at camp site at 12.10 p.m.. Camp set up. Name of this site FERARIP. Continued rain during afternoon from 1.40 p.m. onwards. First visit by patrol to this valley known as the KAMBE valley. Appears to be a large population and fighting is endemic to the area. Good supply of food. Patrol had been shadowed throughout day by armed natives, but no untoward incidents occurred.
Altitude: 6100 feet Walking Time: 5hr. 25 mins.

Saturday, 12th September.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 a.m. descending to cross KAMBE Creek at 7.40 a.m.. Thence climbed steeply to top of divide which was followed along for about an hour. Altitude 7600 feet. Thence gradual descent into TAUMI Lake bed. Crossing and camped on northern side at 1.40 p.m.. Rain once again during afternoon. TAUMI lake is at present a series of pools situated in a limestone basin. The native guide says there is no outlet, the water disappearing into the limestone. During heavy rain the lake is impassable and a long detour is necessary. Rice etc. issued to patrol personnel.

Altitude: 7300 feet. Walking time: 6 hr. 55 mins.

Sunday, 13th September.

Departed at 6.30 a.m.. Climbed to top of ridge at 8500 feet which was then followed in a general easterly direction till camp was made in the bush at 1.40 p.m.. Rice and flour issued. Fine misty rain from 12.30 onwards throughout afternoon.

Altitude: 8100 feet. Walking Time: 7 hr. 10 mins.

Monday, 14th September.

Broke camp and left at 6.45 a.m.. Along top of ridge crossing several small streams. Arrived at edge of large kunai grass plateau at 12 noon and commenced crossing same. Camp at 1.35 p.m.. Rice, flour etc. issued. Light rain commenced 3.50 p.m. and continued throughout afternoon and night.

Altitude: 8900 feet. Walking time: 6 hr. 50 mins.

Tuesday, 15th September.

Departed at 6.35 a.m.. Climbed gradually to crest of ridge at an altitude of 9700 feet. Descended steeply for short while then more gradual descent to meet the TARI-PORGERA track. Rested at 11.15 and short meal taken. Away again at 12.45 p.m. and dropped steadily into PORGERA River valley arriving MUNGAREP Rest house after steep final climb at 5.40 p.m.. Rice etc. issued. Steady rain from 3 p.m. onwards.

Altitude: 6800 feet. Walking time: 9 hr. 35 mins.

Wednesday, 16th September.

At MUNGAREP. Day spent in drying outtents, patrol and personal gear. Good quantity of food bought.

Thursday, 17th September.

At MUNGAREP. Carriers engaged in re-building and repairing houses and cleaning up this old Administration police post site. Word sent out to feuding clans to appear for compensation arbitration. Plenty of food.

Friday, 18th September.

Patrol remained MUNGAREP. Self with four police left camp site at 4.45 a.m. to go to APARAKA where several arrests made in connection with recent fighting. Returned to camp at 1.15 p.m.. Carriers repairing and re-building houses. Sufficient food.

Saturday, 19th September.

At MUNGAREP. Courts held and payment of compensation for man ARIAPE killed in fight witnessed. Locals warned that fighting must cease. Ample food brought to patrol. Carriers working on improving camp.

Sunday, 20th September.

Observed at MUNGAREP. Plenty of food bought.

Monday, 21st September.

Departed MUNGAREP at 6.35 a.m. and proceeded to arrive at YUYAN at 8.30 a.m.. Short rest and away to arrive at LUWEI at 10.20 a.m.. This is the camp site of native miner PURUK. Good quantity of food bought. Altitude: 4900 feet. Walking time: 3hr. 45 mins.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

At LUWEI. Inspection made of gold workings. Several disputes settled without resource to C.N.A.. Part rice issued.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

Broke camp and away at 6.30 a.m. descending and crossing PORGERA River. Walked over reasonable track. Break of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour whilst small creek bridged thence climbed easily to reach TIPININI at 10.10 a.m.. Fair quantity of food brought to patrol. Altitude: 6200 feet. Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Thursday, 24th September.

Departed TIPININI at 5.50 a.m. and climbed to Taylor's camp arriving there at 8.30 and at TUMUNDAN at 11.10 a.m.. Rested till 11.45 a.m. and then away again to arrive at MURIRAGA at 2.20 p.m.. Slept in rest house. Height: 7000 feet. Walking time: 8 hrs.30 mins.

Friday, 25th September.

Departed MURIRAGA at 6.25 a.m. arriving Laiagam Government station at 10.40 a.m.. Walking time: 4 hrs. 15 mins.

--0--End of Diary--0--
oOo

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Once the PORGERA River area was reached, and the comparatively settled areas close to LAIAGAM left behind, it was found that tribal fighting is almost endemic to the area. Fights were taking place, or had recently taken place, throughout the PORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU (Northern Duna) regions. Altogether nine deaths within the previous 1-2 months were reported to the patrol. Wherever possible arrangements were made for compensation to be paid. This was satisfactorily achieved for 8 of the 9 deaths. The other death took place in the MIPU area and had occurred somewhat off the path of the patrol. No members of either clan involved in the fight were seen by the patrol.

The PORGERA River people (IPILI) are a very quick-tempered and hot-blooded race. They have been under more or less constant surveillance since 1948 or so when gold was first found there. They have little or no regard for the Administration and law and justice generally. There is no fear of gaol as they regard themselves, whilst in gaol, as being well fed and out of danger of 'pay-back' killings. By the time they return to their tribal area the passage of time has effectively set up such a barrier that they no longer walk in danger of reprisal. Those that have served gaol sentences or worked as labourers do little on their return to alleviate matters. The first tribal fight that occurs after their return is an excellent excuse to return to the ways of their forefathers. Even PAWE (Administration Aid Post Orderly at TUMBIAM) and PURUK (ex- Aid Post Orderly and Administration Interpreter) and now both gold miners, occasionally are forced to join in these fights.

One such fights occurred on or about the 11th of August at APARAKA. It was caused through an argument over bride price between TAWANDA clan of PAR APARAKA and TAUWINI clan of TUMBIAM. A male member of TAWANDA clan by name of PULI had gone to a ceremony held at TUMBIAM where he came to an arrangement with a TAUWINI girl by name of PAIYEREM whereby he would marry her. They arranged that next day she would go to his house. This she did and there sexual intercourse took place. PULI then told the girl to go back and collect her belongings while he arranged to gather together the necessary bride price. She went home and told her brother PELYO who talked over the bride price with PULI. PELYO demanded five pigs in addition to the price already agreed upon. This PULI refused to pay, so PELYO then said that the marriage couldn't take place. PULI said that that was alright with him and tempers became frayed. Pelyo went home and told his sister that she would not now be marrying PULI. She then told him for the first time that she and PULI had had sexual intercourse. This infuriated him as it apparently interfered with her future value as a bride and he shot her in the knee with an arrow. PELYO then went back and told PULI that he could now marry his sister for the price agreed upon originally and not to worry about the five extra pigs as he had shot her in the knee as punishment for having had sexual intercourse.

PULI realised that, having been shot in the knee, PAIYEREM would not be able to work as strongly as otherwise and called the marriage off offering to pay PAIYEREM some small compensation for the act of fornication. This PELYO, on behalf of his sister, refused to accept stating that the marriage must take place, but PULI again refused. Next morning PELYO with other members of TAUWINI clan armed themselves and went to APARAKA repeating their demands. PULI, now re-inforced by his brother YANIBU (fight leader of TAWANDA clan), again refused and fighting took place. That night they all went home promising to meet again the next day. Early in the morning a previously convicted murderer (rumoured 3 years I.H.L.) by name of ~~ARUNKI~~ ARUNKI crept down the road that TAUWINI clan would take to the fighting ground and hid in the grass. He allowed several members of TAUWINI to pass him and when one, ARIAPE, came along he shot him and then ran off. ARIAPE died the day the patrol left TIPININI (12/8/59). It is reported that ARUNKI had previously served three years gaol at GOROKA for murder and also that he and ARIAPE were old enemies. Attempts made to capture ARUNKI proved abortive. Members of both TAWANDA and TAUWINI clans at first refused to divulge the killer, blaming PULI who they claimed was the cause of it all. After having given ARUNKI sufficient time to gather his goods and chattels and depart for the MIPU area they then told the patrol that he was the one who had actually shot the deceased. ARUNKI took wife, children and pigs with him. The Assistant District Officer, KOROKA has been informed of this death and has been asked to keep an eye open for ~~hi~~ ARUNKI. It is hoped that he may be caught at some future date.

On the patrols return from KOROKA some days were spent at MUNGAREP which is neutral ground for both of the warring clans. From here compensation in the form of pigs was arranged and paid over to the expressed satisfaction of both clans. PULI, PELYO and YANIBU as the three ringleaders and fightleaders were ~~settled~~ dealt with under the Native Administration Regulations and this seemed to please everyone concerned who promised to forget about 'pay-backs'.

The local headmen were paraded and told that henceforth all fighting must cease. They were warned that should word of tribal fighting reach LAIAGAM a patrol would set out immediately to deal with offenders. It is to be hoped that the warning should suffice but past history tends to make one think that it will have little effect. LAIAGAM is three days walk away and the only real answer seems to be the establishment of a part time patrol post for both the FORGERA and PAIERA areas though the populations scarcely seems to warrant it.

The PAIERA seems a much better type of native. It is, of course, hard to tell after only a short time spent there, but much more co-operation was extended to the patrol than in the FORGERA. At WAIMERAM one man had crept up on a family at work in the garden and had killed two women and four children. These murders were also part of a 'pay-back' for a previous alleged killing. It was not thought feasible to bring him in for trial as witnesses would not have come due to the long distance (9 days walk). Compensation was arranged with the two parties involved. The murderer has fled to the bush where he will hide for the next few months to allow the furore to die down.

The MIPU or Northern DUNA area is an unknown quantity. Two deaths were reported to the patrol for one of which compensation was arranged. The other killing had occurred off the path of the patrol and, as neither party involved attended the patrol, nothing was done about it. The people of MIPU are impossible to administer from LAIAGAM and, at present, any Administration influence felt is from KOROBA in the Southern Highlands. Several patrols from that station have been into parts of this area which is much more readily accessible from there than from LAIAGAM, due to the lie of the country. Mr. J.P. Sinclair in one of his patrol reports (KOROBA No. 8 of 1957-8 from Koroba to Laiagam to Mendi to Tari) mentioned the possibility of establishing a patrol post in the PARU valley from KOROBA. This patrol post would be well inside New Guinea but is the obvious answer to the administration of these people. This proposed post together with one at Lake KOPIAGO and one in either the PORGERA or PAIERA would adequately serve the population bounded by the LAGAIP in the north and the Strickland in the west.

On the way back from KOROBA the patrol visited the KAMBE valley which lies at the head of the TAGARI River. The people are HURIs but claim they have never previously been visited. The valley appears to be fairly well populated and, once again, fighting was going on at the time of the patrol. This valley is only a long days walk from KOROBA and should be best left to them or TARI. Once again the population would appear to lie inside the New Guinea Territorial boundaries. Mr. W. Crellin, A.D.O. at Tari mentioned that he once flew over a valley where he estimated the population to be in the vicinity of 15,000 people and this could well be the valley (Mr. Mitchell's information).

It is hoped that with the posting of a police constable at MUNGAREP fighting in the PORGERA will die down. However, efforts will be made in the future to control the area from LAIAGAM.

NATIVE MINING.

Two native miners in the PORGERA River area have filed Dredging and Sluicing Claims. They have both been operating for quite some time; PURUK for about 2-3 years and PAWE for about 18 months. PURUK is at present the bigger producer but PAWE's results are still very good. Another native AKIWA is reported to have started working but no official claim has been lodged.

The system that both PURUK and PAWE use in paying their labour is quite involved but generally seems to work out at about £1-10-0 for a working month for the general labourer and anywhere from £2-£5 for a 'bossboi'. PAWE is attempting to institute a scheme whereby a 'bossboi' and his team gets paid on results but it has not yet reached fruition.

At the time of the patrol work on both of these claims and also on Mr. J. Taylor's two claims were at a standstill due to the tribal fighting. People were working together in gardens where they could keep together and also keep their weapons close to hand. PURUK has recently been forced to stop work because of a local food shortage but anticipates being able to recommence shortly.

Another visit by a Mining Assistant appears to be a necessity and should be arranged as soon as possible. Many of the locals are interested in working gold but have been warned not to infringe upon the pegged claims. They however, regard anything within their land boundaries as belonging to them and cannot see why gold recovered within those boundaries is not theirs. It is hoped that a mining assistant may be able to persuade one or two of the entrepreneurs to reduce the size of their claims to allow of others finding gold.

It is believed that a Mining Assistant will be visiting the district shortly to visit the Jimmi R. area. Perhaps he might at this time be available to come to the PORGERA. Census is due for revision in January so perhaps the two jobs could be done at the one time.

A few dishes were washed in creeks in the PAIERA region but no gold was found. Several creeks washed yielded what appeared to be good results in pyrites. The PAIERA is also mainly volcanic in origin and gold may possibly occur. The writer is far from being versed in the art of washing for gold and may conceivably have missed the the places where gold deposits may occur.

It does not appear that there is sufficient gold being recovered to support a full-time European operator and it is doubtful is the field will ever develop beyond a native owned and operated enterprise.

POPULATION.

The PORGERA area has been censused by Mr. C. Day P.O. early this year when he recorded some 2,000 names and expressed the opinion that he did not think the population would extend much beyond that. The writer is of the same opinion and places the maximum number at 2,500.

In the PAIERA there is also a very scattered population. Here, however, the land is not quite so broken and the total population would possibly exceed 3,000 people. However, a reasonable estimation would appear to be about that figure. The number of gardens and houses seen would seem to point at a higher population but is due to the poor quality of the soil which makes necessary a greater garden area than is usual in the LAIAGAM and WABAG areas.

The MIPU or northern DUNA population appears to be more numerous and in the PAURI River valley alone would most probably be in excess of 4,000. However, quite accurate estimations of population in this area have doubtless been made by the KORORA patrols which have spent more time in this region.

In other sundry little valleys and also in the area missed by the patrol the population may reach a further 2,000 but should not exceed this figure. So one may consider that the total population in the area traversed by the patrol would be in the vicinity of 11,500. Allowance is made in all figures for the naturally timid people who have hidden from the patrol and whose presence has been carefully screened by the relatives and friends from the patrol.

The only other population that may be considered as of importance is that in the KAMBE valley mentioned under 'Native Affairs'. Only a section of the valley was seen by the patrol and this would seem to support a population of roughly about 3,000 persons. However, the valley curved away to the North West and South and it is quite conceivable that it may contain a far greater population.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

From LAIAGAM to TUMUNDAN (approx 9 hours walking time) there is a formed track capable of being eventually turned into a vehicular road for four-wheel drive vehicles. A start has already been made on the LAIAGAM - MURIRAGA section which should be completed within the next six months or so providing there are no major set-backs.

From TUMUNDAN onwards all tracks were purely bush tracks and most of them poorly formed. It appears that the PORGERA native is not in favour of using a well frequented road which could afford opportunity for ambush but prefers, once the road becomes too well formed, to commence another whilst the previous road returns to bush. This also applies to a lesser extent in the other areas visited. Nowhere were, what could be described as good walking tracks, encountered.

Most major bridges met with were of the bush cane type with occasionally support being given by logs laid down as a footwalk. The local carriers from near LAIAGAM were not at all happy about the latter type but didn't seem to mind the bridges worked solely of cane.

It does not seem feasible to consider any but a walking track beyond TUMUNDAN due to the nature of the country.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The country walked through seemed to much worse than was really the case as the patrol was walking against the grain of the formation. Consequently it was a continual climb and drop and climb again and so on. Most of the country was limestone ridges and divides. In the PORGERA and PAIERA, however, volcanic outcrops occur and prove in the former case to be the probable source of the gold found.

One feature worthy of note, and extremely handy as a reference point, was the YAMBEREI waterfall at the head of the PAGUPIERA River, which falls over a thousand feet in a single cascade into the valley ~~XXXX~~ below. It can be clearly seen, when mist and low-lying cloud allows, from most of the ~~XXXX~~ places visited in the PAIERA.

FORESTRY.

Throughout the country traversed by the patrol there seemed to be reasonable stands of timber situated on upper slopes of the various valleys. However, due to the isolation and consequent transport costs no consideration could possibly be given to commercial exploitation.

In the PORGERA R. area and to a certain extent in the PAIERA, garden sites revert to secondary growth after use. In the Northern DUNA area the trend seems to be that the old garden areas become grassland and this applies generally to all of that area visited west and south of Lake KAIANO.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The system of agriculture is of the bush fallow type and conforms with that in general usage in the WABAG and LAIAGAM areas. No reliable estimates could be given of the time for which the ground would lie fallow. There is no shortage of land and it is hard to envisage the people of these areas ever having to undergo the constant struggle for rights over land which goes on at LAIAGAM.

Except for a few scrawny fowls in the PORGERA imported by the gold miners the only native livestock seen was the typical razor-back pig and a few fox-like dogs. In the PAIERA the indigenes reported a recent epidemic which had killed off their pigs which may have been related to their own sickness as the pigs allegedly died of 'short-wind'. It is believed that pigs are susceptible to pneumonia and this may have caused their death. An attempt has been made in the PORGERA by PAWE and PURUK to introduce new blood by the importation of a few half-breed European pigs which is rapidly adding to their material wealth.

HEALTH.

This subject will not be dealt with here as it has been very fully covered by Mr. K. Mitchell, EMA, in his report.

The main nuisance to the locals appeared to be tropical ulcers which were numerous and often very serious causing permanent disfigurement. Yaws did not seem as bad here as it has been in other parts of the Territory.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The notes prepared by Mr. Meggitt, M.A., on the IPILI people of the PORGERA River apply generally to the PAIERA and to a lesser extent to the Northern Dana people who seem to be a cross of the PORGERA and the HULI people of Tari. No attempt will thus be made to improve upon these notes.

One item of interest noticed in the PAIERA and MIPU was the system of above ground burial which seems to correspond to ~~the~~ what the writer has read of the method around TARI. The body of the deceased is placed on a platform some few feet above the ground which is enclosed by bark walls. After decomposition the bones are recovered for either the making of bone daggers or for ceremonial use in the men's houses. Unimportant personages, or those whose bones are not required, are buried in the ground and a fence of stakes driven in to keep away the pigs.

CONCLUSION.

It is felt that much was achieved in the way of consolidation by this patrol. The fact that a medical assistant accompanied and was able to give treatment at most camp sites was a big factor in this. The rapidity with which the yaws cases met with healed was a prime factor in the natives coming in for more and more treatment. It is felt, however, that follow up patrols to the YBIN, KEWA and NERIT areas should be undertaken with the object of giving anti-yaws injections otherwise the injections given by Mr. Mitchell may well go for nought. The alternative is to forget entirely about that area west of the PORGERA and concentrate between LAIAGAM and there. This would be by far the better alternative until more staff becomes available to enable the setting up of even a part time patrol post.

The fact that the PORGERA has been under constant surveillance since 1948 and that tribal fighting still takes place is cause for disquiet. It is intended to keep the area under control from LAIAGAM at present. With the opening of the road to MURIRAGA and eventually to TUNUNDAN this would place the first PORGERA settlement at TIPININI only one day's walk away from LAIAGAM and make this intention quite feasible. Whether these people are going to continue to fight should be shown by the events of the next three to six months.

..... P.O.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Z 59 Lance/Corporal TIKABU: A competent N.C.O.. Seems to lack that little bit extra required for a full Corporal.

6131 Constable AGORANTA: An experienced Constable with some 13 years experience. He has always responded well to any responsibilities placed on his shoulders and is good N.C.O. material.

7710 Constable TUVIRO: An average policeman inclined to talk too much. Worked quite well.

8260 Constable TAMGU: Thoroughly competent. The best worker and most reliable constable in the LAIAGAM detachment.

8271 Constable KOMORIA: Performed satisfactorily. Due to cut foot returned by air from KOROBA.

8277 Constable TIJOJO: An intelligent and hard-working policeman. An asset on any patrol.

8342 Constable KOPEN: Competent and reliable. Is very quiet but always the first to tackle any job.

9432 Constable WANAGUI: Tries very hard. Worked satisfactorily.

9477 Constable TATARA: Accompanied patrol for last two weeks only. Worked well.

The detachment as a whole worked very well. It suffered a little from TIKABU's lack of drive but individually members proved very satisfactory.

G.H.J. Pople
(G.H.J. Pople)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

Report No. LAIASAN No. 2 of
1959-60.

Patrol Conducted by: G.H.J. Pople, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: PORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: K.R. Mitchell, E.M.A.
Natives: 8 R.P. & M.G.C.; 4 N.M.O.'s,
78 carriers.

Duration - From 9/8/59 to 25/9/59.

Number of Days: Forty eight.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services:
PORGERA - May, 1959. (Wabag Special Report
No. 1)
PAIERA - June, 1958 (Koroba Report No. 8)
MIPU - June, 1958 (Koroba Report No. 8)

Medical Patrol: PORGERA - January, 1959.
PAIERA and MIPU: No previous patrol recorded

Map Reference: Wabag Strat Series Fourmil.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Determination and treatment of suspected
epidemic and giving of anti-yaws
injections.
2. General consolidation.
3. Native Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to investigate reports from the PORGERA and PALERA region of an extensive sickness which was reported to have been the cause of death of many of the locals in these areas. The patrol found many people to have died from epidemic influenza and treated sufferers where possible. The chase after the centre of the epidemic led the patrol further afield than was originally intended so that, finding ourselves a reported four days from KOROBA, and with supplies short, it was decided to seek permission to enter this station to replenish stores. At this stage the patrol was in the MIPU (or Northern DUNA) area. Attempts were made on three separate occasions to send letters to the A.D.O., KOROBA informing him of the situation but due to the local tribes being at loggerheads it was well nigh impossible. At AIYUGURI (ABZIGARI) a labourer from KOROBA finally volunteered to take the letters through.

At KOROBA Mr. Mitchell, E.M.A., requested and received permission to return to LAIAGAM direct by plane. The Patrol Officer then decided to return direct to MINGAREP and finalize a few matters relating to the tribal fight in that area, and to witness payment of compensation for those killed and injured. This was done and all matters settled amicably. Three of the main offenders were dealt with under the Native Administration Ordinance for riotous behaviour. Also, at TIPININI, witnesses in the murder for which Mr. Hardy, P.C., arrested two men were contacted and brought into LAIAGAM (See Wabag Special Report No. 1 of 1958/9).

In the PORGERA area native mining was viewed and discussions held with the native entrepreneurs.

It is felt that the patrol achieved much in securing the goodwill of the natives visited. The effect of the medical treatment given can be readily seen - especially in the case of yaws which was prevalent throughout. This was the first time a Medical Assistant had visited these areas west of PORGERA.

All future patrols proceeding into the area west of the PORGERA would be well advised to take at least two experienced medical orderlies and good stocks of medicines to cope with the large variety of sores and illness found.

DIARY.

Sunday, 9th August, 1959.

Left LAIAGAM at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded to MURIRAGA arriving at 1.40 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Good supply of food.

Height: 7000 feet. Walking time: 5 hr. 10 mins.

Monday, 10th August.

Left MURIRAGA at 7.15 a.m. and walked over formed track to arrive at TUMUNDAN at 10.55 a.m.. Slept in old Rest House. New Rest House partly completed.

Height: 7600 feet. Walking time: 3 hr 40 mins.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Departed TUMUNDAN at 6.00 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to rise to J. Taylor's camp at altitude of 9100 feet at 10 a.m.. Departed at 11.30 a.m. and descended into PORGERA River valley and thence to TIPININI arriving at 3 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Fairly good supply of food.

Height: 6200 feet. Travelling time: 9 hours.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Departed TIPININI at 7.40 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to climb to top of ridge thence very steep descent to PORGERA River. Crossing over cane and timber bridge occupied about an hour. Thence climbed to top of western ridge which was followed with final downward descent to arrive at YUYAN at 2.30 p.m.. Camped. Heavy rain during afternoon. Plenty of food brought. W.M.O. PAUWI arrived ex Aid Post.

Height: 6700 feet. Time on Track: 6 hr. 50 mins.

Thursday, 13th August.

Broke camp and away at 7.40 a.m. and followed well defined track to arrive at TUMBIAM at 9.20 a.m.. Camp set up. This is the site of PAUWI's Aid Post and also of his pegged Dredging and Sluicing claim. E.M.A. inquiring into recent illness centred on this area. P.O. investigating cause of recent fighting. Fight allegedly not yet finished. Plenty of food bought.

Altitude: 6400 feet. Walking time: 1 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 14th August.

Departed with E.M.A. at 8.10 a.m. for MUNGAREP arriving at 9.15 a.m.. MUNGAREP is the site of the old Police Post for the PORGERA and also a previous air drop site. Not a very good response to request to attend. P.O. away at 9.30 a.m. leaving E.M.A. to carry out investigation. Proceeded over rough bush track to arrive at APARAKA, the scene of the recent fight, at 11.20 a.m.. Gathered senior members of TAWANDA clan. Left with two clan leaders at 12.30 p.m. arriving back at TUMBIAM at 1.35 p.m.. E.M.A. arrived back from MUNGAREP ten minutes later. Afternoon spent by P.O. in arbitration and determination of compensation for man killed. Heavy rain during afternoon. Food supply good.

DIARY.

Sunday, 9th August, 1959.

Left LAIAGAM at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded to MURIRAGA arriving at 1.40 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Good supply of food.

Height: 7000 feet. Walking time: 5 hr. 10 mins.

Monday, 10th August.

Left MURIRAGA at 7.15 a.m. and walked over formed track to arrive at TUMUNDAN at 10.55 a.m.. Slept in old Rest House. New Rest House partly completed.

Height: 7600 feet. Walking time: 3 hr 40 mins.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Departed TUMUNDAN at 6.30 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to rise to J. Taylor's camp at altitude of 9100 feet at 10 a.m.. Departed at 11.30 a.m. and descended into PORGERA River valley and thence to TIPININI arriving at 3 p.m.. Slept in Rest House. Fairly good supply of food.

Height: 6200 feet. Travelling time: 9 hours.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Departed TIPININI at 7.40 a.m. and proceeded over rough bush track to climb to top of ridge thence very steep descent to PORGERA River. Crossing over cane and timber bridge occupied about an hour. Thence climbed to top of western ridge which was followed with final downward descent to arrive at YUYAN at 2.30 p.m.. Camped. Heavy rain during afternoon. Plenty of food brought. N.MCO. PAUWI arrived ex Aid Post.

Height: 6700 feet. Time on Track: 6 hr. 50 mins.

Thursday, 13th August.

Broke camp and away at 7.40 a.m. and followed well defined track to arrive at TUMBIAM at 9.20 a.m.. Camp set up. This is the site of PAUWI's Aid Post and also of his pegged Dredging and Sluicing claim. E.M.A. inquiring into recent illness centred on this area. P.O. investigating cause of recent fighting. Fight allegedly not yet finished. Plenty of food bought.

Altitude: 6400 feet. Walking time: 1 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 14th August.

Departed with E.M.A. at 8.10 a.m. for MUNGAREP arriving at 9.15 a.m.. MUNGAREP is the site of the old Police Post for the PORGERA and also a previous air drop site. Not a very good response to request to attend. P.O. away at 9.30 a.m. leaving E.M.A. to carry out investigation. Proceeded over rough bush track to arrive at APARAKA, the scene of the recent fight, at 11.20 a.m.. Gathered senior members of TAWANDA clan. Left with two clan leaders at 12.30 p.m. arriving back at TUMBIAM at 1.35 p.m.. E.M.A. arrived back from MUNGAREP ten minutes later. Afternoon spent by P.O. in arbitration and determination of compensation for man killed. Heavy rain during afternoon. Food supply good.

DIARY (cont).

Saturday, 15th August.

E.M.A. observing his Sabbath.

P.O. hearing minor complaints during day. Also hearing reports into outbreak of illness at YAMBEREI in the PAIERA. Talk with local people about guides, road and availability of food. Continual rain throughout day. Food brought by locals.

Sunday, 16th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.50 a.m. and travelled along northern bank of KAIYA Creek. Descended and crossed same rising to APARAKA ceremonial ground - scene of recent fight. Short delay while one of carriers treated for food injury. Thence followed KAIYA creek towards its source crossing it once again and climbing steeply up the divide. Suitable camp site in moss forest reached at 1.15 p.m.. Due to intermittent rain decided to camp. Continual rain from 2.30 p.m. onwards. Rice issued.

Altitude: 9000 feet. Walking time: 6 hr 25 mins.

Monday, 17th August.

Broke camp and departed at 7 a.m. rising slowly to reach crest of divide at 9500 feet. Thence steep descent into YAMBEREI Valley. Excellent view of magnificent YAMBEREI waterfall dropping over 1000 feet. Along valley floor to arrive at MANDAWAGARI at 12.35 p.m.. Camp made. E.M.A. conducting initial survey into recent illness. Abundant food purchased. This is the first PAIERA Settlement.

Height: 6000 feet. Walking time: 5 hr. 35 mins

Tuesday, 18th August.

Departed at 8.35 p.m. dropping steeply to KURINA creek which was crossed and then followed for about half an hour. Rose to the top of ridge which led to PIPIRANGA reached at 10.40 a.m.. Camp set up. E.M.A. completed medical check at MANDAWAGARI and then carried out check at PIPIRANGA. Plenty of food.

Altitude: 5500 feet. Walking time: 2 hr. 5 mins.

Wednesday, 19th August.

At PIPIRANGA. Word sent out to surrounding hamlets to gather for inspection by E.M.A.. Good response. P.O. made visit to KURINA creek and unsuccessfully washed for gold. Plentiful supply of food.

Thursday, 20th August.

Broke camp and away at 7 a.m.. Descended to PAGUPIAREI Creek which was reached at 7.45 a.m.. About half an hour spent in crossing and bridging this river. Thence on to OMAIPAREN. Rested for about half an hour and visited four recent graves. Left at 10.05 a.m. and travelled on to PAUWERI scene of recent conflict and now deserted. Crossed a series of small creeks and arrived at KOMANGA at 2.30 p.m.. Camp set up. Excellent quantity of food bought.

Altitude: 6700 feet. Walking Time: 7 hr. 30 mins.

Friday, 21st August.

In camp at KOMANGA. E.M.A. lining local populace and examining cases. Sufficient food for two days brought. This is the beginning of malarial area and is the worst hit to date.

Saturday, 22nd August.

At KOMANGA. E.M.A. observed his Sabbath. P.O. repacking patrol gear. Heavy rain during night. Sufficient food supplied to patrol.

Sunday, 23rd August.

Left KOMANGA at 6.55 a.m. and proceeded over good track to arrive at YERATENE at 10.15. E.M.A. lined locals for medical check and anti-yaws injections. P.O. departed at 11.30 arriving at LAPAREI at 12.15 p.m.. Camp set up. E.M.A. arrived at 2.30 p.m.. Good supply of food bought. Drizzle throughout night.

Altitude: 6200 feet. Walking time: 4 hours.

Monday, 24th August.

At LAPAREI. E.M.A. lined local populace and gave anti-yaws treatment. Fair quantity of food bought.

Tuesday, 25th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 a.m. and climbed to top of divide. Passed Lake KAIANG at 8.20 and then descended to arrive at PAI at 10.15 a.m.. Drizzle of rain started. Waited till a.m. - no sign of rain abating so walked on. Climbed again and then descended to UMI Creek which was crossed and followed down for short distance. Climbed steeply to reach KINUREKEA at 1.35 p.m.. Camp made. Drizzle continued all afternoon. Rice issued to patrol personnel.

Altitude: 5400 feet. Walking Time: 6 hrs. 50 mins.

Wednesday, 26th August.

Left KINUREKEA at 8.30 in fine rain and climbed to top of ridge. Thence descended to TOGAIYU River which was reached at 11.25 a.m.. The crew crossing over a cane bridge occupied 1 1/2 hours; the Laiagam carriers being too frightened to carry cargo which was ferried by locals and police. Thence climbed out of valley to reach AIPARA at 1.55 p.m.. Camp set up in rain which has continued throughout day. Rice issued to patrol personnel.

Altitude: 5900 feet. Walking Time: 4 hours.

Thursday, 27th August.

E.M.A. lined locals and gave medical attention in morning. Camp broken at 9.50 and away in drizzle of rain. Climbed for short distance then along top of ridge. Climbed over two limestone ridges to reach YAWAPE at 1.30 p.m.. Camp set up. Once again rain all day and all patrol personnel thoroughly miserable. Sufficient early food for carriers bought. E.M.A. attended to T.U.'s etc., brought to him for treatment.

Altitude: 5700 feet Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 28th August.

Camp broken and away in drizzling rain at 7.50 a.m.. Crossed over a series of small creeks and then TAGAI River, to reach and pass camp site of Mr. P.O. Sinclair made in 1958 and made camp at TAGAI at 11.30 a.m.. Large population hereabouts but very shy. Food sufficient for night only bought.

Altitude: 5900 feet. Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Saturday, 29th August.

E.M.A. observed his Sabbath. Everybody drying out personal and patrol gear. Sufficient food brought by locals including a small pig. Population here very nervous and timid.

Sunday, 30th August.

Broke camp and away at 6.40 a.m. and climbed to top of Mount KILI (altitude 8300 feet) reaching the crest at 8.50 a.m.. Short spell then descended into PAURI Valley. Following up the river crossing several small creeks. Passed Mr. P.O. Sinclair's 1958 camp site at 1.45 p.m. and carried on to reach KUPIA at 3.10 p.m. where camp was set up. Good quantity of food brought by the locals. Now a reported one 'sleep' from KOROBA.
Altitude: 5300 feet. Walking time: 8 hrs. 30 mins.

Monday, 31st August.

Departed at 6.50 a.m. and followed up the PAURI River watercourse till river was crossed by cane bridge at 11.45 a.m.. Reached AIYUGURI Rest camp at 1.15 p.m. and made camp. Good supply of food bought.
Height: 6700 feet. Walking time: 6 hr. 35 mins.

Tuesday, 1st September.

Departed AIYUGURI at 6.10 a.m. and followed PAURI river - crossed ridge and descended into valley. Climbed steadily to reach an Administration inspired Rest House at 11.20 at KORENDA. Met by uniformed Village Constable. Rested till 11.45 a.m. when away climbing steeply to top of HAGGIA River divide at 7000 feet. Thence along ridge top for about an hour. At about 1 p.m. met on track by two messengers sent by O.I.C. Koroba to act as guides. Descended into HAGGIA River valley and proceeded over swampy ground to arrive at KOROBA Government station at 3.55 p.m.. Reported to G.I.C., - Mr. N.J. Grant, P.O..

Wednesday, 2nd September to Wednesday 9th September.

At KOROBA. Mr. K.R. Mitchell, E.M.A. departed for TARI and LAIAGAK. P.O. replenishing patrol stores.

Thursday, 10th September.

Departed KOROBA at 9.30 a.m. and retraced steps of 1st September to arrive at KORENDA rest house at 1.10 p.m.. Met by Village Constable. Plentiful supply of food brought to patrol. Rain during afternoon.
Altitude: 5700 feet. Walking time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Friday, 11th September.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 climbing over a small ridge thence dropping steeply to cross PAURI River at 8.25 a.m.. Climbed to top of high limestone ridge arriving crest at 11 a.m.. Thence along ridge top and gradual descent to arrive at camp site at 12.10 p.m.. Camp set up. Name of this site FERARIP. Continued rain during afternoon from 1.40 p.m. onwards. First visit by patrol to this valley known as the KAMBE valley. Appears to be a large population and fighting is endemic to the area. Good supply of food. Patrol had been shadowed throughout day by armed natives, but no untoward incidents occurred.
Altitude: 6100 feet. Walking Time: 5hr. 25 mins.

Saturday, 12th September.

Broke camp and away at 6.45 a.m. descending to cross KAMBE Creek at 7.40 a.m.. Thence climbed steeply to top of divide which was followed along for about an hour. Altitude 7600 feet. Thence gradual descent into TAUMI Lake bed. Crossing and camped on northern side at 1.40 p.m.. Rain once again during afternoon. TAUMI lake is at present a series of pools situated in a limestone basin. The native guide says there is no outlet, the water disappearing into the limestone. During heavy rain the lake is impassable and a long detour is necessary. Rice etc. issued to patrol personnel. Altitude: 7300 feet. Walking time: 6 hr. 55 mins.

Sunday, 13th September.

Departed at 6.30 a.m.. Climbed to top of ridge at 8500 feet which was then followed in a general easterly direction till camp was made in the bush at 1.40 p.m.. Rice and flour issued. Fine misty rain from 12.30 onwards throughout afternoon. Altitude: 8100 feet. Walking Time: 7 hr. 10 mins.

Monday, 14th September.

Broke camp and left at 6.45 a.m.. Along top of ridge crossing several small streams. Arrived at edge of large kumai grass plateau at 12 noon and commenced crossing same. Camp at 1.35 p.m.. Rice, flour etc. issued. Light rain commenced 3.50 p.m. and continued throughout afternoon and night. Altitude: 8900 feet. Walking time: 6 hr. 50 mins.

Tuesday, 15th September.

Departed at 6.35 a.m.. Climbed gradually to crest of ridge at an altitude of 9700 feet. Descended steeply for short while then more gradual descent to meet the TARI-PONGERA track. Rested at 11.15 and short meal taken. Away again at 12.45 p.m. and dropped steadily into PONGERA River valley arriving MUNGAREP Rest house after steep final climb at 5.40 p.m.. Rice etc. issued. Steady rain from 3 p.m. onwards. Altitude: 5800 feet. Walking time: 9 hr. 35 mins.

Wednesday, 16th September.

At MUNCANEP. Day spent in drying outtents, patrol and personal gear. Good quantity of food bought.

Thursday, 17th September.

At MUNGAREP. Carriers engaged in re-building and repairing houses and cleaning up this old Administration police post site. Word sent out to feuding clans to appear for compensation arbitration. Plenty of food.

Friday, 18th September.

Patrol remained MUNGAREP. Self with four police left camp site at 4.45 a.m. to go to APARAKA where several arrests made in connection with recent fighting. Returned to camp at 1.15 p.m.. Carriers repairing and re-building houses. Sufficient food.

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Saturday, 19th September.

At MUNGAREP. Courts held and payment of compensation for man ARIAPE killed in fight witnessed. Locals warned that fighting must cease. Ample food brought to patrol. Carriers working on improving camp.

Sunday, 20th September.

Observed at MUNGAREP. Plenty of food bought.

Monday, 21st September.

Departed MUNGAREP at 6.35 a.m. and proceeded to arrive at YUYAN at 8.30 a.m.. Short rest and away to arrive at LUWEI at 10.20 a.m.. This is the camp site of native minor PURUK. Good quantity of food bought. Altitude: 4900 feet. Walking time: 1hr. 45 mins.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

At LUWEI. Inspection made of gold workings. Several disputes settled without recourse to G.N.A.. Part rice issued.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

Broke camp and away at 6.30 a.m. descending and crossing FORGERA River. Walked over reasonable track. Break of about 1/2 an hour whilst small creek bridged thence climbed easily to reach TIPININI at 10.10 a.m.. Fair quantity of food brought to patrol. Altitude: 6200 feet. Walking Time: 3 hr. 40 mins.

Thursday, 24th September.

Departed TIPININI at 5.50 a.m. and climbed to Taylor's camp arriving there at 8.30 and at TUMUNDAN at 11.10 a.m.. Rested till 11.45 a.m. and then away again to arrive at MURIRAGA at 2.20 p.m.. Slept in rest house. Height: 7000 feet. Walking time: 8 hrs. 30 mins.

Friday, 25th September.

Departed MURIRAGA at 6.25 a.m. arriving Laigan Government station at 10.40 a.m.. Walking time: 4 hrs. 15 mins.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Once the PORGERA River area was reached, and the comparatively settled areas close to LAIAGAM left behind, it was found that tribal fighting is almost endemic to the area. Fights were taking place, or had recently taken place, throughout the PORGERA, PAIERA and MIPU (Northern Duna) regions. Altogether nine deaths within the previous 1-2 months were reported to the patrol. Wherever possible arrangements were made for compensation to be paid. This was satisfactorily achieved for 8 of the 9 deaths. The other death took place in the MIPU area and had occurred somewhat off the path of the patrol. No members of either clan involved in the fight were seen by the patrol.

The PORGERA River people (IPILI) are a very quick-tempered and hot-blooded race. They have been under more or less constant surveillance since 1948 or so when gold was first found there. They have little or no regard for the Administration and law and justice generally. There is no fear of gaol as they regard themselves, whilst in gaol, as being well fed and out of danger of 'pay-back' killings. By the time they return to their tribal area the passage of time has effectively set up such a barrier that they no longer walk in danger of reprisal. Those that have served gaol sentences or worked as labourers do little on their return to alleviate matters. The first tribal fight that occurs after their return is an excellent excuse to return to the ways of their forefathers. Even PAWE (Administration Aid Post Orderly at TUMBIAM) and PURUK (ex- Aid Post Orderly and Administration Interpreter) and now both gold miners, occasionally are forced to join in these fights.

One such fight occurred on or about the 11th of August at APARAKA. It was caused through an argument over bride price between TAWANDA clan of RIR APARAKA and TAUWINI clan of TUMBIAM. A male member of TAWANDA clan by name of PULI had gone to a ceremony held at TUMBIAM where he came to an arrangement with a TAUWINI girl by name of PAIYEREM whereby he would marry her. They arranged that next day she would go to his house. This she did and there sexual intercourse took place. PULI then told the girl to go back and collect her belongings while he arranged to gather together the necessary bride price. She went home and told her brother PELYO who talked over the bride price with PULI. PELYO demanded five pigs in addition to the price already agreed upon. This PULI refused to pay, so PELYO then said that the marriage couldn't take place. PULI said that that was alright with him and tempers became frayed. Pelyo went home and told his sister that she would not now be marrying PULI. She then told him for the first time that she and PULI had had sexual intercourse. This infuriated him as it apparently interfered with her future value as a bride and he shot her in the knee with an arrow. PELYO then went back and told PULI that he could now marry his sister for the price agreed upon originally and not to worry about the five extra pigs as he had shot her in the knee as punishment for having had sexual intercourse.

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PULI realised that, having been shot in the knee, PAIYEREM would not be able to work as strongly as otherwise and called the marriage off offering to pay PAIYEREM some small compensation for the act of fornication. This PELYO, on behalf of his sister, refused to accept stating that the marriage must take place, but PULI again refused. Next morning PELYO with other members of TAUWINI clan armed themselves and went to APARAKA repeating their demands. PULI, now re-inforced by his brother YANIBU (fight leader of TAWANDA clan), again refused and fighting took place. That night they all went home promising to meet again the next day. Early in the morning a previously convicted murderer (rumoured 3 years I.H.L.) by name of ARUNKI crept down the road that TAUWINI clan would take to the fighting ground and hid in the grass. He allowed several members of TAUWINI to pass him and when one, ARIAPE, came along he shot him and then ran off. ARIAPE died the day the patrol left TIPININI (12/8/59). It is reported that ARUNKI had previously served three years gaol at GOROKA for murder and also that he and ARIAPE were old enemies. Attempts made to capture ARUNKI proved abortive. Members of both TAWANDA and TAUWINI clans at first refused to divulge the killer, blaming PULI who they claimed was the cause of it all. After having given ARUNKI sufficient time to gather his goods and chattels and depart for the MIPU area they then told the patrol that he was the one who had actually shot the deceased. ARUNKI took wife, children and pigs with him. The Assistant District Officer, KOROBA has been informed of this death and has been asked to keep an eye open for him ARUNKI. It is hoped that he may be caught at some future date.

On the patrol's return from KOROBA some days were spent at MUNGAREP which is neutral ground for both of the warring clans. From here compensation in the form of pigs was arranged and paid over to the expressed satisfaction of both clans. PULI, PELYO and YANIBU as the three ringleaders and fightleaders were dealt with under the Native Administration Regulations and this seemed to please everyone concerned who promised to forget about 'pay-backs'.

The local headmen were paraded and told that henceforth all fighting must cease. They were warned that should word of tribal fighting reach LAIAGAN a patrol would set out immediately to deal with offenders. It is to be hoped that the warning should suffice but past history tends to make one think that it will have little effect. LAIAGAN is three days walk away and the only real answer seems to be the establishment of a part time patrol post for both the PORGERA and PAIERA areas though the populations scarcely seem to warrant it.

The PAIERA seems a much better type of native. It is, of course, hard to tell after only a short time spent there, but much more co-operation was extended to the patrol than in the PORGERA. At WAIMERAM one man had crept up on a family at work in the garden and had killed two women and four children. These murders were also part of a 'pay-back' for a previous alleged killing. It was not thought feasible to bring him in for trial as witnesses would not have come due to the long distance (9 days walk). Compensation was arranged with the two parties involved. The murderer has fled to the bush where he will hide for the next few months to allow the furore to die down.

The MIPU or Northern DUNA area is an unknown quantity. Two deaths were reported to the patrol for one of which compensation was arranged. The other killing had occurred off the path of the patrol and, as neither party involved attended the patrol, nothing was done about it. The people of MIPU are impossible to administer from LAIAGAM and, at present, any Administration influence felt is from KOROBA in the Southern Highlands. Several patrols from that station have been into parts of this area which is much more readily accessible from there than from LAIAGAM. One to the lie of the country. Mr. J.P. Sinclair in one of his patrol reports (KOROBA No. 8 of 1957-8 from Koroba to Laiagam to Mendi to Tari) mentioned the possibility of establishing a patrol post in the PARU valley from KOROBA. This patrol post would be well inside New Guinea but is the obvious answer to the administration of these people. This proposed post together with one at Lake KOPIAGO and one in either the PORGERA or PAIERA would adequately serve the population bounded by the LAGAIP in the north and the Strickland in the west.

On the way back from KOROBA the patrol visited the KANBE valley which lies at the head of the TAGARI River. The people are HURIs but claim they have never previously been visited. The valley appears to be fairly well populated and, once again, fighting was going on at the time of the patrol. This valley is only a long days walk from KOROBA and should be best left to them or TARI. Once again the population would appear to lie inside the New Guinea territorial boundaries. Mr. W. Crellin, A.D.O. at Tari mentioned that he once flew over a valley where he estimated the population to be in the vicinity of 15,000 people and this could well be the valley (Mr. Mitchell's information).

It is hoped that with the posting of a police constable at MUNGAREP fighting in the PORGERA will die down. However, efforts will be made in the future to control the area from LAIAGAM.

NATIVE MINING.

Two native miners in the PORGERA River area have filed Dredging and Sluicing Claims. They have both been operating for quite some time; PURUK for about 2-3 years and PAWE for about 18 months. PURUK is at present the bigger producer but PAWE's results are still very good. Another native AKIWA is reported to have started working but no official claim has been lodged.

The system that both PURUK and PAWE use in paying their labor is quite involved but generally seems to work out at about £1-10-0 for a working month for the general labourer and anywhere from £2-£5 for a 'bossboi'. PAWE is attempting to institute a scheme whereby a 'bossboi' and his team gets paid on results but it has not yet reached fruition.

At the time of the patrol work on both of these claims and also on Mr. J. Taylor's two claims were at a standstill due to the tribal fighting. People were working together in gardens where they could keep together and also keep their weapons close to hand. PURUK has recently been forced to stop work because of a local food shortage but anticipates being able to recommence shortly.

Another visit by a Mining Assistant appears to be a necessity and should be arranged as soon as possible. Many of the locals are interested in working gold but have been warned not to infringe upon the pegged claims. They however, regard anything within their land boundaries as belonging to them and cannot see why gold recovered within those boundaries is not theirs. It is hoped that a mining assistant may be able to persuade one or two of the entrepreneurs to reduce the size of their claims to allow of others finding gold.

It is believed that a Mining Assistant will be visiting the district shortly to visit the Jizmi R. area. Perhaps he might at this time be available to come to the PORGERA. Census is due for revision in January so perhaps the two jobs could be done at the one time.

A few dishes were washed in creeks in the PAIERA region but no gold was found. Several creeks washed yielded what appeared to be good results in pyrites. The PAIERA is also mainly volcanic in origin and gold may possibly occur. The writer is far from being versed in the art of washing for gold and may conceivably have missed the the places where gold deposits may occur.

It does not appear that there is sufficient gold being recovered to support a full-time European operator and it is doubtful if the field will ever develop beyond a native owned and operated enterprise.

POPULATION.

The PORGERA area has been censused by Mr. C. Day P.O. early this year when he recorded some 2,000 names and expressed the opinion that he did not think the population would extend much beyond that. The writer is of the same opinion and places the maximum number at 2,500.

In the PAIERA there is also a very scattered population. Here, however, the land is not quite so broken and the total population would possibly exceed 3,000 people. However, a reasonable estimation would appear to be about that figure. The number of gardens and houses seen would seem to point at a higher population but is due to the poor quality of the soil which makes necessary a greater garden area than is usual in the LAIAGAN and KABAG areas.

The MIFU or northern DUNA population appears to be more numerous and in the PAURI River valley alone would most probably be in excess of 4,000. However, quite accurate estimations of population in this area have doubtless been made by the KOROKA patrols which have spent more time in this region.

In other sundry little valleys and also in the area missed by the patrol the population may reach a further 2,000 but should not exceed this figure. So one may consider that the total population in the area traversed by the patrol would be in the vicinity of 11,500. Allowance is made in all figures for the naturally timid people who have hidden from the patrol and whose presence has been carefully screened by the relatives and friends from the patrol.

The only other population that may be considered as of importance is that in the KAMBE valley mentioned under 'Native Affairs'. Only a section of the valley was seen by the patrol and this would seem to support a population of roughly about 3,000 persons. However, the valley curved away to the North West and South and it is quite conceivable that it may contain a far greater population.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

From LAIAGAN to TUMUNDAN (approx 9 hours walking time) there is a formed track capable of being eventually turned into a vehicular road for four-wheel drive vehicles. A start has already been made on the LAIAGAN - KUPERAGA section which should be completed within the next six months or so providing there are no major set-backs.

From TUMUNDAN onwards all tracks were purely bush tracks and most of them poorly formed. It appears that the PORGERA native is not in favour of using a well frequented road which could afford opportunity for ambush but prefers, once the road becomes too well formed, to commence another whilst the previous road returns to bush. This also applies to some lesser extent in the other areas visited. Nowhere were, what could be described as good walking tracks, encountered.

Most major bridges met with were of the bush cane type with occasionally support being given by logs laid down as a footwalk. The local carriers from near LAIAGAN were not at all happy about the latter type but didn't seem to mind the bridges worked solely of cane.

It does not seem feasible to consider any but a walking track beyond TUMUNDAN due to the nature of the country.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The country walked through seemed to much worse than was really the case as the patrol was walking against the grain of the formation. Consequently it was a continual climb and drop and climb again and so on. Most of the country was limestone ridges and divides. In the PORGERA and PAIERA, however, volcanic outcrops occur and prove in the former case to be the probable source of the gold found.

One feature worthy of note, and extremely handy as a reference point, was the YAMBEREI waterfall at the head of the PAGUIERA River, which falls over a thousand feet in a single cascade into the valley ~~xxxx~~ below. It can be clearly seen, when mist and low-lying cloud allows, from most of the ~~xxxx~~ places visited in the PAIERA.

FORESTRY.

Throughout the country traversed by the patrol there seemed to be reasonable stands of timber situated on upper slopes of the various valleys. However, due to the isolation and consequent transport costs no consideration could possibly be given to commercial exploitation.

In the PORGERA R. area and to a certain extent in the PAIERA, garden sites revert to secondary growth after use. In the Northern DUNA area the trend seems to be that the old garden areas become grassland and this applies generally to all of that area visited west and south of Lake KAIANO.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The system of agriculture is of the bush fallow type and conforms with that in general usage in the WABAG and LAIAGAN areas. No reliable estimates could be given of the time for which the ground would lie fallow. There is no shortage of land and it is hard to envisage the people of these areas ever having to undergo the constant struggle for rights over land which goes on at LAIAGAN.

Except for a few scrawny fowls in the PORGERA imported by the gold miners the only native livestock seen was the typical razor-back pig and a few fox-like dogs. In the PAIERA the indigenes reported a recent epidemic which had killed off their pigs which may have been related to their own sickness as the pigs allegedly died of 'short-wind'. It is believed that pigs are susceptible to pneumonia and this may have caused their death. An attempt has been made in the PORGERA by PAWE and PUNUK to introduce new blood by the importation of a few half-breed European pigs which is rapidly adding to their material wealth.

HEALTH.

This subject will not be dealt with here as it has been very fully covered by Mr. K. Mitchell, EMA, in his report.

The main nuisance to the locals appeared to be tropical ulcers which were numerous and often very serious causing permanent disfigurement. Yaws did not seem as bad here as it has been in other parts of the Territory.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The notes prepared by Mr. Naggitt, M.A., on the IPILI people of the PORGERA River apply generally to the PAIERA and to a lesser extent to the Northern Duna people who seem to be a cross of the PORGERA and the HULI people of Tari. No attempt will thus be made to improve upon these notes.

One item of interest noticed in the PAIERA and HULI was the system of above ground burial which seems to correspond to the what the writer has read of the method around TARI. The body of the deceased is placed on a platform some few feet above the ground which is enclosed by bark walls. After decomposition the bones are recovered for either the making of bone daggers or for ceremonial use in the men's houses. Unimportant personages, or those whose bones are not required, are buried in the ground and a fence of stakes driven in to keep away the pigs.

CONCLUSION.

It is felt that much was achieved in the way of consolidation by this patrol. The fact that a medical Assistant accompanied and was able to give treatment at most camp sites was a big factor in this. The rapidity with which the yaws cases met with healed was a prime factor in the natives coming in for more and more treatment. It is felt, however, that follow up patrols to the YEN, KEWA and HERIT areas should be undertaken with the object of giving anti-yaws injections otherwise the injections given by Mr. Mitchell may well go for naught. The alternative is to go forget entirely about that area west of the PORGERA and concentrate between LAIAGAM and there. This would be by far the better alternative until more staff becomes available to enable the setting up of even a part time patrol post.

The fact that the PORGERA has been under constant surveillance since 1948 and that tribal fighting still takes place is cause for disquiet. It is intended to keep the area under control from LAIAGAM at present. With the opening of the road to MURIRIGA and eventually to FUNURDAM this would place the first PORGERA settlement at TIPINIRI only one day's walk away from LAIAGAM and make this intention quite feasible. Whether these people are going to continue to fight should be shown by the events of the next three to six months.

..... P.O.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

2 59 Lance/Corporal TIKABU:

A competent N.C.O.. Seems to lack that little bit extra required for a full Corporal.

6131 Constable AGORANTA:

An experienced Constable with some 13 years experience. He has always responded well to any responsibilities placed on his shoulders and is good N.C.O. material.

7710 Constable TUVIRO:

An average policeman inclined to talk too much. Worked quite well.

8260 Constable TAMFU:

Thoroughly competent. The best worker and most reliable constable in the LAIAGAN detachment.

8271 Constable KOMORIA:

Performed satisfactorily. Due to cut feet returned by air from KOROBA.

8277 Constable TIJOGO:

An intelligent and hard-working policeman. An asset on any patrol.

8342 Constable KOPEN:

Competent and reliable. Is very quiet but always the first to tackle any job.

9432 Constable WANAGUI:

Tries very hard. Worked satisfactorily.

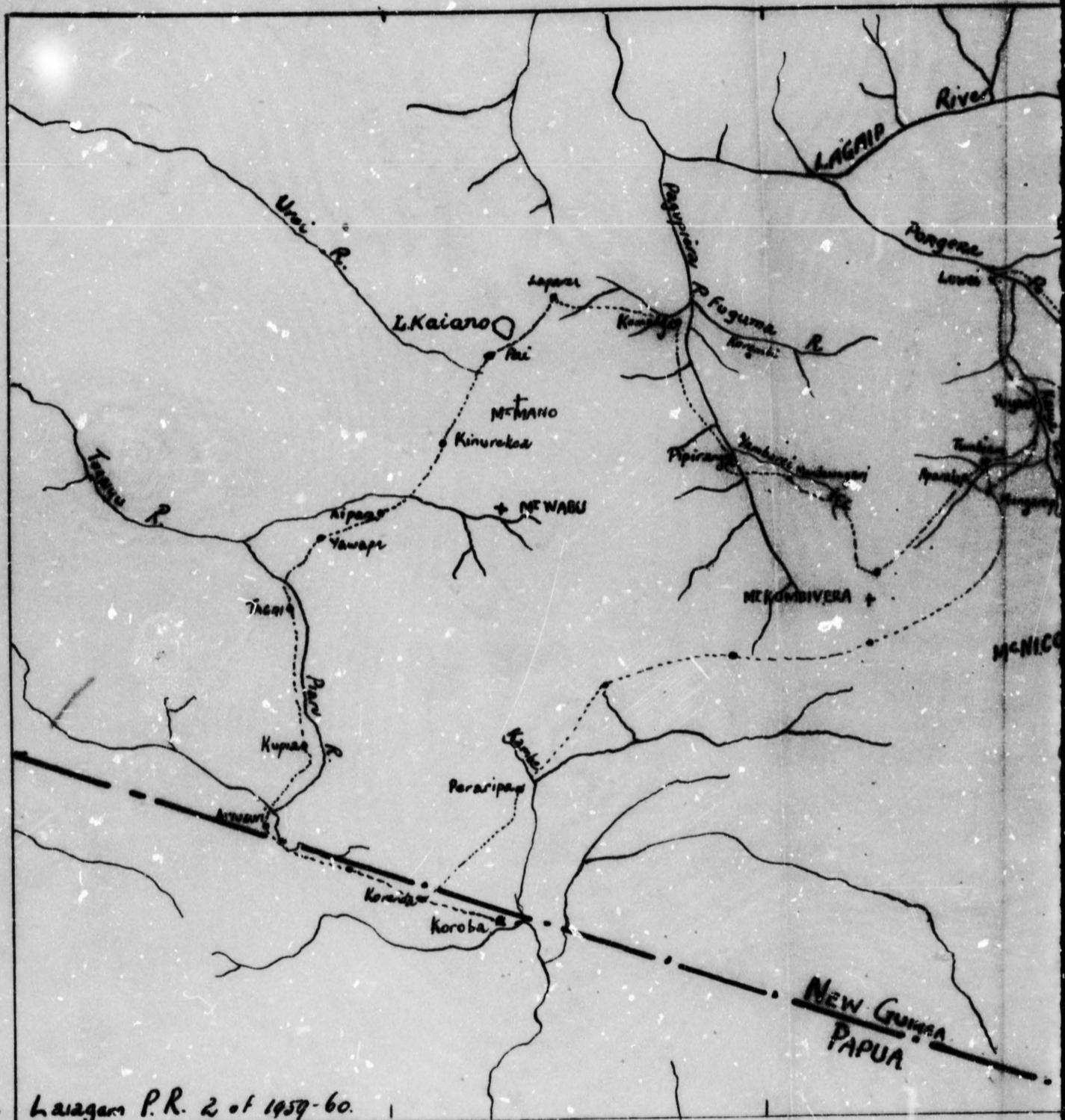
9477 Constable TATARA:

Accompanied patrol for last two weeks only. Worked well.

The detachment as a whole worked very well. It suffered a little from TIKABU's lack of drive but individually members proved very satisfactory.

G.E.J. Poyle
(G.E.J. Poyle)
Patrol Officer.

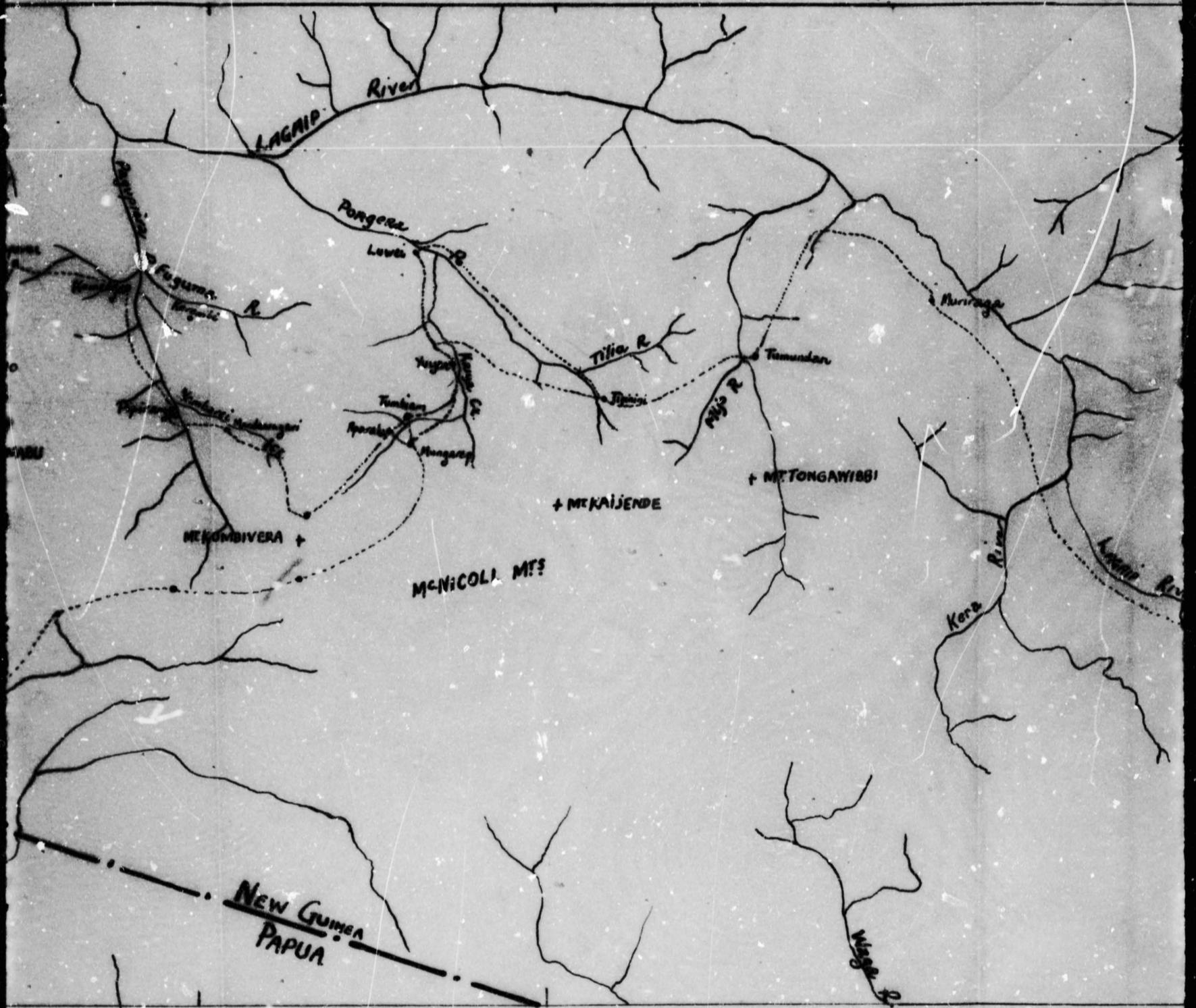
5°10'



5°40'

Laiagam P.R. 2 of 1959-60.

142°30'



143°30'



143°30'

5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LALACAM No 3/1050-60

Patrol Conducted by W.H. BISCOE - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SOUTHERN LAGAIP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2-4 MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C., 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 28 / 3 / 1960 to 16 / 5 / 1960

Number of Days 15 days only

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June Sept 57

Medical Sept, Oct / 1957

Map Reference Wahag Strat Series 4 Miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration (2) Census (3) Medical Examination (4) Bridge Construction

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-14-23

17th August, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM NO. 3 -59/60

I like Mr Bishop's idea of an independent committee of native leaders to arbitrate on the settlement of land litigation - or in fact on any matters that are capable of internal settlement by them. Some Districts have found it effective to enter such decisions in an interim Land Register for the assistance of a Native Lands Commissioner when he arrives to conduct his investigations. In a similar way land usage judgements by Courts for Native Matters, and land ownership research could be noted therein for later reference.

Without knowing the Laiagam area intimately, and as the last patrol of the Southern Laigap is listed as June/September, 1957, it would probably have been more effective to obey the Patrol Instructions and live amongst the people. However, you are aware of the local circumstances and I presume you are satisfied as you have not commented on this aspect.

The origin myths have been brought to the notice of the Anthropologist and sections on Missions and education have been forwarded to the Mission Liaison Officer, Education Department.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-14-23

17th August, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

ATTENTION MR IRVINE

PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM NO. 3 - 59/60

Attached is an extract taken from the above
report which is forwarded for your information, please:

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

Att.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-23. ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.232 - 2926.
SMF:AS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

2nd August, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - LAIAGAM NO.3. 1959-60.

Please find attached.

1. Copy of Patrol Report by Mr.W.H.Biscoe,
Cadet Patrol Officer.
2. Instruction and comments on this report
by Assistant District Officer, Wabag.
3. My comments to Assistant District
Officer, Lagaip.

This report was concerned with a comparatively
small area east of Laiagam towards the head of the valley,
and south of the Lagaip river.

Mr.Biscoe has given a good description of the
area, and his report shows keen interest in all aspects of
the native life. He is to be commended on the
presentation of his report.

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

WHD.232 - 2926.
SMP:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

2nd August, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - LAIAGAM NO.3. 1959-60.

Please find attached.

1. Copy of Patrol Report by Mr. W.H. Biscoe,
Casual Patrol Officer.
2. Instruction and comments on this report
by Assistant District Officer, Wabag.
3. My comments to Assistant District
Officer, Lagaip.

This report was concerned with a comparatively
small area east of Laiagam towards the head of the valley,
and south of the Lagaip river.

Mr. Biscoe has given a good description of the
area, and his report shows keen interest in all aspects of
the native life. He is to be commended on the
presentation of his report.

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

WHD.232 - 2927.
SNP:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

2nd August, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 1. 1959-60.

Mr Biscoe's report is acknowledged, and he is to be commended on the presentation of a clear and comprehensive report.

I have been advised by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries that they propose to post an Agricultural Officer to Wabag within a fortnight. It has been agreed that one of his first tasks will be to study the effect of frost on subsistence crops. The seasonal frosts strike between the time of writing and October-November. The Director has written on a copy of another Patrol report, that corn should be considered as an alternative crop.

It is known that corn has a greater resistance to frost than sweet potato, but not a total resistance. The District Agricultural Officer has agreed that we should concentrate on experimenting with the following crops; Turnips, swed, field peas, corn and a new frost resistant stock feed called Fodder Beet. While some of these crops may not be acceptable to natives in place of sweet potato, they will feed their pigs and thus save the small amount of sweet potato available for human consumption.

The census has been successful and will give you a more effective control of the area.

Before determining the location of the Kadep road through Kapitan, I would like to visit the area in the company of yourself and the Officer-in-Charge, Kadep. The road on present plan passes through ten miles of high uninhabited country before entering the Lal Valley. Construction will be most difficult. It seems certain we must consider connecting the Lal and Waga Valleys by road to gain more effective control of the Waga area. It is possible that there is an earlier road route from Lalagan into the Waga Valley, and hence to the through the one at present proposed.

I will discuss the matter of the appointment of more village officials with you later in this week. I am sorry to be unable to visit you today as planned, but our Director is expected here on the 1st instant.

Grading allowance has been approved and passed for payment.

Wheeler
(S. S. F. 1001)
DISTRICT OFFICER





WHD-232

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-15

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands Districts,
W A B A G.

15th July 1960.

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

Subject: PATROL REPORT LAIAGAM No 3/1959-60
SOUTHERN LAGAIP
MR. W.H. BISCOE. C.P.O

Attached please find the abovementioned report with extra copies of appendices attached.

The native situation appears good, in fact exactly the same as in this area. Complaints, women, pigs, land and too much Governmental work, also are the same and there is no easy solution to any of them.

The list of probationary appointed Village Officials are being forwarded for approval under separate cover. All of those appointed have been acting as "bossbei" of their clans for some considerable time and have proved their worth. With legally appointed Village Officials, administration of the area should be far easier and of a higher standard.

The census of this area completes the census of the immediate Laiagam area at the headquarters of the Lagaip River. I do not consider that it will be possible to go ahead, as suggested, and compile the Tax Census for this area. At least another census will have to be done under the present system to ensure that the people have settled down completely.

The road to Kepilam has been enormously improved and is now in very good condition. It is imperative that the route of the road to the Kandan be selected immediately, so that the villagers may continue to work gradually onwards. If work ceases for a time it is very difficult to get these people back into the right frame of mind.

It would be very good if additional staff could be found for Laiagam School. However with two stations, Kompiam and Kandan, still without schools of any description, I cannot see it coming about.

Advice from the Agricultural Department as to what progress is being made in regard to a frost resistant sweet potato would be appreciated.

Another very well written and comprehensive report by Mr Biscoe. It is pleasing to see the notes on Anthropology.

Camping Allowance contingencies were in error and have been returned. When corrected they will be forwarded.



R.S. Bell
.....
(R.S. BELL)
Assistant District Officer.

14/9.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

12 JUL 1960

WABAG

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 14/7 -7

Patrol Post,
LAIAGAM.

11th. July, 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
~~XXXXXX~~ W A B A G.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SOUTHERN LAIAGAM.

Patrol Report Laiagam No.3/1959-60, Appendix 'H'
and your 30/1 -833 of 28th. March, 1960.

Further to Section (6) of the latter letter, the
following natives are recommended as Village Officials:

LULUAI

TALYONE/YOMANDI	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/TUMBIPIYEIN
LIINMI/WIGUUN	of AIPIPAK	PIYEIN/KILYANDA
AMU/TAPE	of KUMBASI	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/LATMAS
YAGAP/KINJ	of KOPE	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TANDAPI
TANDAN/OPORO	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TUPU
BOGAN/KAPU	of KANOMANT	SIAMBE/MAROWAN
NANK/KUYOP	of KENDILAM	SIAMBE/LODE
NAURU/LAI	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/MANDITA
LAPAL/WAPULI	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/YAPINK
KARA/KIPAKAM	of KUMBILAN	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARIP

TULTULS

YONGAPEN/PO	of MANDITS	PIYEIN/PAGEIRA
LIONGAKALI/POKANE	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/KAINU/PERAIYE
KUERA/YUMPI	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/KARAGO
UMPI/PAGERA	of TIKANOMANT	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/KAKARE
KAGAN/PIA	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/PAK
KAMAGALI/AGURA	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/SAGARE
YAKIN/APAGALI	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/TEMLANK

The above Recommendations, along with Luluai KUSIRE
MAMARE, who is already confirmed, gives a total of eleven
Luluais to act as mediators and controllers of over 3,000
people. It is considered that this is the bare minimum for
effective administration

For your approval and on forwarding please.

W.H. Brocoe
(W. H. BROCOE)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

30/1-333

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
W.A.B.A.G.

28th March 1960.

Mr. W. Biscoe,
Patrol Post,
LAIAGAN.

Subject:

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
LAIAGAN PATROL No 1/1959-60
SOUTHERN LAIAGIP

As per our conversation of last week please prepare for a patrol to the area south of the station, eastward to KEPILAN along the left bank of the LAGAIP RIVER.

Commence the patrol on Tuesday 29th March and arrange it so that you are able to give airstrip reports on Wednesday and Thursday of each week so that the regular aircraft services may be maintained.

The main objects of the patrol are:-

(1) General Administration. Visit all hamlets of the various groups in the area and see that the houses are in good repair and the surrounding areas are in a sanitary state. Inspect latrines and give instruction for their repair and use where necessary. See also that the tracks between villages or ceremonial grounds are kept clean. Investigate all complaints and settle by arbitration if possible, if not send in to the station for Court action.

(2) Compile the census in the Village Population Registers. You are to go to each individual clans' ceremonial ground for this. Do not bring them to a central point which may appear to be more efficient for your purpose.

(3) Have the villagers medically examined in conjunction with the census. Mr. Gannon, M.A; has stated his intention of accompanying your patrol.

(4) Request the villagers to construct Resthouse and Barracks midway between KEPILAN & LAIAGAN if you consider it is warranted.

(5) See to the construction of the bridge across the LAGAIP at KEPILAN. This bridge was commenced eight months ago and should have been completed ere this. At the same time mark out the grades from the river to the Resthouse.

(6) List any additional natives you consider should be appointed Village Officials.

Do not hurry the patrol as the area has ^{not} been patrolled for over a year. Camp out whenever your other commitments permit.

Immediately upon completion of the patrol submit a Patrol Report with map of the area covered. The report is to be made out as laid down by C I 217 with extra copies of Summaries affecting other departments, Health, Agriculture etc.

.....
(R.S. BELL)
Assistant District Officer.

DIARY

Monday, 28th. March, 1960. Left LAIAGAM Station 1000, arrived MAMARE 1005. Censused PIYEIN/PAGEIRA, PIYEIN/KAINU/ IPAGAN, PIYEIN/KARAGAO, PIYEIN/KAINU/PERAIYE, PIYEIN/KILYANDA, ~~PIYEIN/LAIA~~ Groups. Good attendance. Returned LAIAGAM 1730.

Tuesday, 29th. March, 1960. Left LAIAGAM Station 1030, arrived MAMARE 1035. Censused PIYEIN/LAIA and PIYEIN/TUMBIPIYEIN Groups. Census completed 1300. Cases for arbitration and one criminal case brought before OIC. Criminal case held in custody for hearing before Court of Native Affairs. Returned LAIAGAM 1700.

Wednesday, 30th. March, 1960. Left LAIAGAM Station 0900. Inspected houses and tracks surrounding MAMARE. Instructions given for road maintenance on MAMARE-LAIAGAM road. Returned LAIAGAM 1530.

Thursday, 31st. March, 1960. Departed LAIAGAM Station 0930, arrived PAPAYUK 1000 per Landrover. Commenced census of SIAMBE/TIANGAN/LAINAS, SIAMBE/TEMANK, SIAMBE/TIANGEN/MALYU-WON. Completed 1500. Cases for arbitration brought before OIC. Settled satisfactorily. Returned LAIAGAM 1700.

Friday, 1st. April, 1960. Departed LAIAGAM Station 0930 per Landrover, arrived PAPAYUK 1000. Censused SIAMBE/MARIREIN/SAGARE, SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARUP. Further census postponed due to poor attendance of other Groups. Spoke to native leaders on Hygiene and Road Maintenance. Left PAPAYUK 1500, returned to LAIAGAM.

Saturday, 2nd. April, 1960. Departed LAIAGAM Station 0915 per Landrover, arrived PAPAYUK 1000. Censused SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TANDAPI, SIAMBE/TIANGAN/PUPU. Completed census of SIAMBE Group. Further talks with native leaders re Government policy. Left PAPAYUK, returned LAIAGAM 1430.

Tuesday, 12th. April, 1960. Departed LAIAGAM Station 0900, proceeded per Landrover approximately 6 miles along LAIAGAM-KEPILAM Road. Left road 1015, arrived KANOMANDA 1030. Censused SIAMBE/MAROWAN. In afternoon, spoke to people, who expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of work necessary to build roads and other Government projects. Promised that attempts would be made to lighten the burden. Night at KANOMANDA.

Wednesday, 13th. April, 1960. Patrol examined houses and tracks in KANDOMANDA area in company with local leaders. Instructions given re the erection and maintenance of latrines. Left KENDILAM 0930, proceeded slowly, visiting houses and gardens and Catholic Mission station at TOPEL en route. Arrived KENDILAM 1030. Censused SIAMBE/ LODE. Census completed 1230. Heavy rain in afternoon - spoke to native leaders re hygiene, Government policy, roadwork, etc. Night at KENDILAM.

Thursday, 14th. April, 1960. Left KENDILAM 0730. Arrived LAIAGAM 0930.

Monday, 9th. May, 1960. Left LAIAGAM 0930, arrived KEPILAM 1215. Afternoon spent supervising building of bridge across the LAGAIP RIVER. Spoke to local leaders and exhorted them to greater efforts. Night at KEPILAM.

Tuesday, 10th. May, 1960. At KEPILAM. Road-site from LAGAIP RIVER to top of plateau marked out. Last logs moved into place at bridge-site. Cases involving arbitration heard in the evening. Night at KEPILAM.

Wednesday, 11th. May, 1960. Final instructions given re road-work to local leaders. Left KEPILAM 1130. Proceeded slowly to KENDILAM, examining houses en route. Arrived 1230. Heard cases involving arbitration, investigated social groups. Night at KENDILAM.

Thursday, 12th. May, 1960. Left KENDILAM 0930, after inspecting surrounding houses and their latrines - latrines had obviously been worked as per instructions given previously - but not used. Proceeded slowly to YANGU, with several excursions by the way en route. Arrived 1050. Censused SIAMBE/MARAREIN/KAKARE, SIAMBE/MARAREIN/MANDITA, SIAMBE/MARAREIN/YABINK, SIAMBE/MARAREIN/PAK. Census completed 1530. Heard cases involving arbitration. Night at YANGU.

Friday, 13th. May, 1960. Left YANGU 0800, inspected surrounding houses and gardens and viewed nearby areas of land under dispute. No decision given, but several luluais appointed to settle by native custom. Proceeded PAPAYUK slowly, inspecting habitations en route, arrived 1230. Returned LAIAGAM.

Monday, 16th. May, 1960. Left LAIAGAM 0830. Walked through MAMARE to YANGU, thence to PAPAYUK and back to LAIAGAM,

examining habitations and speaking with locals en route.
Arrived LAIAGAM 1730 accompanied by heavy rain.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

As per Patrol Instructions, the principal objects of the Patrol ~~was~~^{were} the compilation of Census and General Administration. The compilation of Census was considered as being an initial work, because although the area was censused previously, due to a lack of Village Registers, the names had been written on pieces of paper, many of which were loose or destroyed.

The Area patrolled is quite small - it is only three hours fast walk to its easternmost point, KEPILAM. Thus a patrol could complete all necessary ~~was~~ work in a very few days should the occasion arise. Due to other commitments on the O.I.C., where ~~where~~ the census area could be reached easily by vehicle, this method was used and the patrol returned to the station each evening. This was the method employed at MAMARE, which is directly opposite the station across the LAGAIP RIVER, and at PAPAYUK, where the centre of activities is just above the Lutheran Mission Centre. It was felt that little advantage would be gained by camping at these places, anyway, as ample time was allowed for talking to the people and the hearing of any complaints.

The broken nature of the Patrol is regretted, but was due to other commitments at LAIAGAM, the visit of various officers to the Station and the fact that the O.I.C. was at one stage forced to abandon proceedings due to ill-health.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

5.

The native situation in this area appears to be quite good, when one considers that the area has not been patrolled for over a year. However, as pointed out in the introduction, the places of habitation are comparatively close to LAIAGAM so that any disputes and complaints are very quickly brought to the attention of the Officer in Charge at LAIAGAM.

It is interesting to note that the census of these people has led to a distinct change in their attitude towards the projects assigned them by the Administration. For example, at MAMARE, it was often difficult to gain effective road-maintenance on the half a mile of road there. However, almost immediately after the completion of census an amazingly large number of people started work and completed some jobs which the writer had been trying to get finished for two months. Although census had been taken earlier (1957) it was not recorded in the correct books, a fact which the people knew well: Indeed, one man at MAMARE was heard to remark to the effect that now that his name was on paper he would have to start work on the road.

While at KENDILAM and KANOMANDA, the people complained that there was too much work being piled on to their shoulders. There was a certain amount of truth in this statement as they had been given separate instructions to erect a new ward at the aid-post at KEPILAM, to complete the bridge-work there, a major task, and also to complete the erection of Rest-house at the same place. This was due to an imperfect liaison between officers of various stations and Departments. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the major work involved, that of completing the LAGAIP RIVER Bridge, and taken over nine months to complete. Although the logs were very big and ~~can~~ were cut a long way away, this period is excessive in light of the male population available as a working force.

The altitude of this area makes the census figures for each centre entirely misleading, as the population is very transitory. The area is subject to severe frosts, so that many people have several areas in which they garden. For example, at PAPAYUK, it was found that half the Group TIANGAN/TANDAPI claims to come under the LAIAGAM sphere of Administrative influence, while the other half claims to live in the KANDEF area, towards RIAKOU. But there again, both sections move backwards and forwards between the two regions according to

the season. Similarly, at MAMARE, it was found that many groups tend to move between MAMARE and KINDAREP, maintaining gardens in both places. The search for the highly prized Pandanus nut has a similar effect. One suspects, however, that it is not purely a search for food that causes these migrations, but also a lack of desire for work. Probably, when the road out to WANDAP is commenced, many of the people will start gardening at PAPAYUK rather than KIAXOI.

Only one criminal case was brought before the patrol. It was a case of assault which has subsequently been heard by a Court of Native Affairs. Most cases presented were cases involving arbitration, mainly of disputes over old debts involving bride price, pig damage to gardens and so on. These people are extremely pay-conscious and any damage to any individual whether moral or physical, immediately calls for repayment not only to the injured individual but to a host of relatives. The repayment of these debts incurs disputes and then once that is settled, the 'backing' of the pay leads to further disputes.

have raised

Land disputes form a major part of disputes brought before the Patrol. They are concerned mainly with rights of occupancy. Usually, a clan or an individual starts to garden a piece of unoccupied bush land. The work having been done, another clan claims that the ground belongs to it. As the writer is not a Member of the Court of Native Affairs and that they are extremely difficult cases to settle satisfactorily anyway, the best method of settlement appears to be to appoint an independent committee of native leaders to view the ground and hear both sides of the question. The committee having reached a satisfactory decision, the disputing parties are instructed to abide by this decision until a Native Lands Commission can give a final decision on the case. Both parties are given notes on which this decision is recorded for reference for future Officers to whom the case is presented. Whenever an attempt is made to settle these disputes, the losing party almost inevitably states its intention of abiding by the decision for the present, but that it would bring it before the next officer. This procedure was followed in all cases by the writer, as it is considered imperative that bloodshed be avoided, and many cases of rioting or unlawful assault in this region stem from land disputes.

Several times the patrol was approached regarding the poss-

ibility of more opportunity for the people to earn money. At present, the only sources of money are pitaawn timber, payment for bridge timber, the sale of local foodstuffs and firewood to the Administration and ~~Government~~ Missions, and the comparatively low number who gain employment with the Highland Labour Scheme or with the Administration personnel or Missions. The area brings no cash crop to mind immediately and the limit in numbers appears to be going out with the Highland Labour Scheme, so there appears to be no solution to the problem.

A list of suggested village officials is attached (Appendix M). The writer has had the opportunity of observing and comparing potential leaders for some time, because, as pointed out earlier, the proximity of the area to the Station brings the people in frequent contact with the Station personnel during routine administration. At present there is one legally appointed luluai at Mamare for a population of 3,000. With so many individualistic people whose only bond is the clan, it is felt that the effectiveness of Administration will be improved with an increase in the number of Government-recognised leaders.

This area was previously censused in 1957, but, as explained earlier, there was a lack of Village Register Books at the time, so that the names were recorded on pieces of loose paper, many of which have now been lost or so shuffled about that it is impossible to distinguish as to which list of names belongs to which group. Thus this census was treated as an initial effort and each name was taken as it was presented. The former census proved invaluable however in that the people in each case knew exactly what to do and lined up with little more than the usual amount of shouting.

3, 324 names were recorded in all, a figure which slightly exceeded expectations. The accompanying Village Population Register form shows an analysis of this figure which gives quite a clear picture of the conditions existing in this part of the IAGAIP Valley now. The following comments could add to this picture:

1. The people away from the area at work within the District consist of domestic workers, personnel on Administration staff, but mainly of mission teachers and catechists for the Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Apostolic Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions respectively.

2. Those engaged in work outside the District number 5. Four are engaged through the Highland Labour Scheme and one ~~xx~~ has recently commenced training in the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary. There is a certain amount of prestige attached to the line from whom the trainee is selected and requests from the unlucky Groups for a member of that Group to be selected in the next H.L.S. draft are frequent.

4. A total of 36 students attending school is shown. Of these the majority attend the school at the Lutheran Mission at PAPAYUK.

5. The average size of a family is given as 2.3. While this is not large, it belies the fact that a quick glance through the census register gives the impression of quite large families. Polygamy and adoption are common and one family at KENDILAM grew to contain 23 members presided over by one man. No similar analysis was made by the last census Patrol (Laigam Report No.1 -1957/58) but a comparison seems to show that families are getting larger. This is probably due to an increased ~~xxxx~~ awareness and recognition of the value of available health services, both Administration and Mission.

6. Finally, it must again be emphasised that figures showing

a labour potential of over 1500 are most deceptive. Generally, one could reduce this figure by almost one third, due to the number that live away from the census-centre or who migrate in season to other gardening areas. From other reports, it appears that there is insufficient population to build a road through from KEPILAM to the KANDEP area, but it is a fact that there is quite a large population in the season of planting.

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES.

1. LAIAGAM-KEPILAM ROAD.

A few months previous to the start of this patrol, this road was in very bad condition, extremely slippery and muddy at times of heavy rain, so that chains and low ratio four wheel drive were the only combination effective in travelling by vehicle. It is an important road for several reasons: firstly, it is the start of a vehicular road to the KANDEP; secondly, on the few occasions when the Officer in Charge, KANDEP, visits LAIAGAM, it saves about three hours walking time on his return to KANDEP; thirdly, there are now Europeans resident at KEPILAM - members of the Apostolic Church Mission; and fourthly, the effectiveness of Administration is improved with the subsequent saving of time. A drive has been made to improve this road and it is now in reasonable condition, although there is still much work to be done.

The bridge across the LAGAIP RIVER at KEPILAM has finally been completed. The transportation of the four main logs has taken over eight months, the result of a certain amount of laziness on the part of the workers and a long distance between origin and destination. Two days ~~xxx~~ were spent at the bridge site and the last log was pulled into position on the afternoon of 10th. May, 1960. It is now possible to drive across the bridge. There is a certain amount of difficulty involved in grading a road from the river to the plateau above, but a site was marked out by the writer and work on this is now ~~xxx~~ well under way, so that a vehicle was able to reach the top recently. Of course this was during the dry season and the real test will come with the advent of the 'wet'.

2. ROAD TO KANDEP.

Having reached KEPILAM, the next step will be a road to KANDEP. From reports and personal observation within the area patrolled, there will be a certain amount of difficulty involved in this, as the present walking track to the KANDEP is most unsuitable for the construction of a vehicular road. The best plan seems to be to swing south and slightly west from KEPILAM to the low range of hills which roughly marks the Restricted Area boundary and thence through the pass south east to KIAKOU. It is suggested that there be a special Patrol with officers from KANDEP and LAIAGAM to survey and mark the best possible route.

3. LAIAGAM-MAMARE ROAD.

This is only a short stretch of road leading to the Apostolic Church Mission centre. It leads over the LAGAIP RIVER bridge

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES. (cont.)

on the Station boundary, which has been recently reconstructed for the third time. It is quite a large span and has the problem that in times of flood, the river cuts away at the banks until a new site has to be found.

NATIVE TRACKS.

These are generally in quite good condition and are kept well cleared if not always well formed. Seasonal variations, however, make a significant difference. This Patrol extended over a period of time covering the end of the wet season and the dry season and several tracks were walked over in both periods. The contrast was great. Some tracks are creek beds in the rain and perfectly dry in that time.

MISSIONS.

There are four missions represented in the area:

1. The Apostolic Church Mission.

The centre of this mission and its only representative in the Territory is at MAMARE. Present population consists of the Superintendent, his wife and two children, and the staff of the Infant Welfare clinic, viz., two Nursing Sisters.

A Pastor of that denomination, his wife and two children had started the building of a Station at KEPILAM at the time of the Patrol. Approval for the purchase of the land is in receipt at the LAIAGAM Office and the transaction will shortly be completed.

There are also several stations scattered through the ~~xxx~~ area which is run by native staff. Apart from catering for the spiritual welfare of its adherents, the Mission runs a primary school and does a great deal of Medical work through its Infant Welfare clinic.

2. The Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod).

Probably the most powerful Mission in the area, in terms of its number of adherents, the Lutheran Mission has its centre at PAPAYUK, where a Pastor, his wife and two children are located. There are also numerous 'black-stations'. The Mission operates primary schools, adult literacy classes and an aid post. It is interesting that some tribal groups have a monopoly on the children chosen to attend the school. A local leader becomes an adherent of the faith and his line seems to then have the privilege of presenting its children for selection before other groups.

3. The Roman Catholic Mission.

The headquarters of this denomination is outside the area patrolled - at WANAPOP - but there are numerous native-run stations, often side by side with Lutheran ~~xxx~~ stations. Apart from encouraging a practice of the faith, the natives in charge operate schools designed to give attendants a basis in the three 'R's'.

4. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

There is no European of this denomination located in the LAIAGAM area, but there are several native-operated Stations in the area.

*M. F. O.
Exhale
Jala w
mission*

13 CONCLUSION.

13

This Patrol has completed the initial census of the Lalagan Non Restricted area and work on the compilation of Tax Census sheets can now be commenced, although there does not seem to be very much on which taxation can be applied in the area.

Staff and time permitting, frequent patrols should be easily accomplished in this area, which has a road to its eastern limit and in which walking times are short. Despite the proximity of the people to the station, twice-yearly patrols are recommended, as the people definitely seem to feel that a patrol shows more interest in them on the part of the Administration.

W.H. Biscoe
(W.H. BISCOE)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER - INITIAL CENSUS

GROUP/CLAN/ SUBCLAN	DATE OF CENSUS	ABSENT								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Family	TOTALS LESS ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL
		WORK I.D.*		O.D.*		SCHOOL GOVT.		MISS.		MALE		FEMALE		PREG.	CHILD brg. age		CHILD		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
PIYEIN/ KAINU/PERAIYE	28.3.60									2	10	2	10	1	9	2.4	10	13	10	12	45
KAINU/IPAGAN	28.3.60	2				2				20	45	15	48	6	52	2.3	52	60	56	67	239
PAGETRA	28.3.60			1						13	36	12	26	1	33	3.2	41	32	39	32	145
KARAGO	28.3.60	4					1			7	34	6	22	6	24	2.0	25	22	33	32	117
TUMBIPYEIN	29.3.60	4					1			7	21	5	26	3	27	2.2	28	26	25	30	117
KILYANDA	29.3.60									24	14	39	16	1	27	2.3	24	39	34	35	132
LATA	29.3.60		1							1	22	4	32	1	34	2.2	28	23	25	36	113
<u>SIASE/</u>																					
TIANGAN/LAINAS	31.3.60	1		2			4	2		19	72	11	59	2	62	2.4	71	52	75	69	276
TIANGAN/MALYUWON	31.3.60									3	14	3	13	2	13	2.8	20	17	15	16	68
TEMANK	31.3.60						1			8	43	10	39	2	26	2.1	32	43	46	44	166
TIANGAN/MARIP	1.4.60	2				1	6			10	49	15	43	1	39	2.6	43	43	52	48	195
MARIREIN/SAGARE	1.4.60						2	4		8	21	14	24	3	25	2.4	16	27	26	29	104
TIANGAN/TANDAPI	2.4.60			1						7	58	8	33	2	34	2.5	46	26	41	38	152
TIANGAN/PEPU	2.4.60	4		1		1	1			23	67	12	56	1	64	2.3	78	57	67	68	277
MAROWAN	12.4.60	1					2			17	93	12	86	4	85	2.3x	82	76	100	93	354
LODE	13.4.60	3				1	2			21	66	13	73	2	79	2.0	76	75	73	78	308
MARIREIN/KAKARE	12.5.60						5			10	15	3	15	1	17	2.3	21	15	17	18	76
MARIREIN/MANDITA	12.5.60	1								13	48	4	45	3	42	2.4	51	45	49	48	194
MARIREIN/YAPINK	12.5.60									4	23	5	22	3	21	1.9	17	28	24	27	96
MARIREIN/PAK	12.5.60									5	44	7	35	3	31	2.4	36	29	47	41	153
GRAND TOTAL		22	1	5		2	3	25	6	222	775	200	723	48	710	2.3	799	746	854	861	3324

* I.D. Inside District
O.D. Outside District

APPENDIX 'B'.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Patrol was accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly through out its duration, who examined ~~every~~ every person who appeared for census. No extraordinary prevalence of any disease was reported, although the number of people receiving treatment for leprosy was remarkable. More serious cases were at the YAMBU Hansenide Colony; others were being treated by Mission clinics or by P.H.D. at LAIAGAM.

These people are most hospital-conscious, and it is becoming a matter of prestige to have spent some time in a ward. Many proudly display yards of bandage covering some small cut. Aid Posts inspected ~~xx~~ throughout the area were well attended. The welfare of infants, particularly, is becoming of first importance and the Sister-in-Charge at MAMARE reports that attendance for the weighing and examination of babies is extremely good, many mothers coming over a day's walk each month.

Aid-Posts inspected include:

(a) KEPILAM: This was extremely clean and neat. There are two wards, one recently completed, and a clinic. Attendance was reported to be good and one ward was full.

(b) YANGU: This Aid Post is a new one and is still in the process of completion. The Medical Orderly's house, a dispensary and a ward are complete and the surrounding area is being cleared for gardens. The local people are very proud of the fact that they have an Aid Post in their area.

Other medical centres include:

(a) MAMARE: This is principally an Infant Welfare Centre. Here orphans and malnourished children are held under observation and treatment and other children are cared for when the occasion arises.

(b) PAPAYUK: This Aid Post is run by the Lutheran Mission. It is staffed by two trained native Orderlies. The wife of the Pastor is also a trained nurse, while a Mission nurse visits the centre regularly.

The above is considered adequate coverage for a population of three thousand.

APPENDIX 'C'.

EDUCATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL: Situated on an excellent site opposite LAIAGAM Station, the Administration School is now in its first year of operation, with an attendance of 36. Many of the children are Station personnel and the rest come from nearby centres, as there is no provision as yet to accommodate children. The group PIYEIN has been told that the maintenance of the school grounds is specifically its task and the people have accepted the idea enthusiastically, so that gardens are being constructed rapidly. The present staff consists of one native (Rabaul) teacher and his wife who live on the site. It is hoped that this staff will be increased so that more children may be admitted. There is plenty of ~~xxx~~ space on which to construct further buildings.

(b) MISSION SCHOOLS: Both the Lutheran and the Apostolic Church Missions operate schools which are taught by Europeans. The Lutheran Mission at PAPAYUK has the policy of taking its pupils through the primary stages and then sending its most promising children to more advanced schools at the WAPENAMANDA end of the Valley.

The Missions also have numerous native teachers of varying qualifications scattered throughout the Valley, who are principally religious teachers, but also conduct elementary schools. These do a very useful job, as now many of the younger generation can at least speak Pidgin English and can read and write a little. The work is hampered however by the older generation's suspicion and intolerance of "lap lap men" and their attitude that an ~~educable~~ educatable child is of the age where it should be caring for the pigs and not wasting its day gaining education. This attitude is engendered, one suspects, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ by the fact that there does not seem to be any opening for paying work once a person reaches his or her peak in academic achievement. Many natives of standard six or seven apply for work at the Station but there is just no work available. An education in a trade would perhaps be of greater advantage,

M.V.O.
Excess

Yours

APPENDIX (D)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

In view of the above facts it would be a boon to the community if a frost resistant strain of sweet potato could be developed and introduced in the LAIAGAN area. Such strains were developed in Europe for potatoes, and a similar process should produce a strain of sweet potato. Further recommendations will be made ~~XXXX~~ in separate memoranda.

APPENDIX 'F'

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Due to the broken nature of the Patrol, some of the below only accompanied for a day or so. Due to the fact that there was only one N.C.O. at Laiagam, a Constable acted as N.C.O.

6131	Constable	AGORANTA	An excellent A/N.C.O. Very experienced and hard working. Conduct excellent.
6673	Constable	KINO	A quiet, solid Constable of considerable experience who does a job well with little fuss. Conduct excellent.
8696	Constable	NOME	An extremely efficient man, with the happy knack of making the local people work with him. Most trustworthy; conduct good.
9167	Constable	SAMU	Quiet, hard-working Constable. Inexperienced and not very confident. Conduct and deportment excellent.
9477	Constable	LATARA	An excellent and useful young Constable, with a lot of common-sense. Worked well; conduct good.

No. 1

APPENDIX 'G'

ANTHROPOLOGY.

*Lineage? base
drawn to know
ancestry
clans?*

An attempt was made during the Patrol to trace the lineages of these people back to their origins. Casual conversation produced the following legends, which give some idea of the mythological conceptions of these people and also give some clue as to their origin:

1. "An enormous hawk stole a child from the KANDEP area and carried the child (a male) to the PAPAYUK area. The bird tended to the child until it reached maturity, and it was time to find it a mate. To do this, the hawk flew down the LAI River to the WABAG area and, sighting two women, fell down and pretended to be sick and unable to fly. The women tried to catch it, but each time they got close, the hawk fluttered on a little further. The women tried again and again to catch the bird, so that they were led on without noticing - through KUBALIS, up over the SIRUNKI Range, and finally to the LAGAIP River below PAPAYUK. There was one single log there which acted as a bridge; over this the hawk fluttered with the women close behind. As soon as they were across, the hawk pushed the log into the river, and the women were trapped. The man took both to wife and the result was several children, including SIAMBE, KUMARUN and LAKEN" This legend was heard at YANGU, where the major Group is SIAMBE.

*Evidence
to anthropology?*

2. "Many years ago, a woman of the SIAMBE Group was out with her two children near KUPIRA Rock gathering rope to make a string bag. They stayed on too late, however, and being caught in the darkness, were lost without food and in the midst of a storm. During the night a great black hawk appeared. The woman told him to light a fire. The hawk refused, saying that it was women's work. The woman then lit a fire, which was carried by a strong wind and started a bushfire. The children were killed but the woman was carried away by the hawk.

Nothing more was heard of them for many years. One day a woman of the SIAMBE/TIANGAN Group was gathering sugar cane when she grasped a man's penis among the sugar cane. She was very frightened, but eventually grew very friendly with the man, whose name was LODE. He eventually suggested marriage, and despite her parents' objections to her marrying a scrooge child of a bird, they were eventually married. Their offspring were: MARIE, SAGARE, TANDAPI, and RUPU".

This story was heard at KENDILAM, it is difficult to see where SAGARE comes in, as it was given as a sub clan of the clan MARIREIN during census, and the name MARIREIN was not mentioned at all in the above story.

3. An outstanding geographical feature of the area is KUPIRA

ANTHROPOLOGY (Cont.)

Rock, a great piece of limestone 600 feet high which projects well above the low range of hills which mark the approximate Restricted Area boundary. There is a legend associated with this, which appears to be associated with fact:

"Many years ago, the people of this area and some very warlike people from Papua (the WAGA?) fought around and on this Rock. So many were killed that eventually a truce was made and it was decided to erect a fence around the base of the Rock and declare the area contained therein a sanctuary. This was hallowed ground within which there was to be no fighting."

The writer made a short excursion to the base of this Rock and there is indeed a low border of stones around it which appears to be man-made. There are tracks travelling around the base and a way to the top. Local natives report having seen human bones in the bush there.

4. Finally, there is a curious and blood thirsty story concerned with the area xxxxi east of KEPILAM, at the head of the LAGATP River, which is virtually uninhabited. It is reputedly an area of swamp and a most dismal place indeed:

"Many years ago, there lived in this area, close to the base of the cliffs which are visible from KEPILAM, an old man and his wife. They had many good and strong sons. Now, one was chasing a tree kangaroo. He had a long and hard chase but eventually caught the kangaroo and ate it. When he returned to his house, he found that his brothers had eaten all his pigs and food. He was extremely angry and said, 'For this, I will kill all my brothers and eat them.' He hunted them down and ate them all except the eldest brother, who now decided to kill him. As this brother was particularly big and strong, the cannibal was frightened and he ran away. At one time he leaned against the cliff to rest himself and the bloody marks of his hands can still be seen as red stains. To save himself, he changed himself into a tree. The eldest brother discovered his whereabouts and resolved to cut him down. However, all his stone axes broke on the tree. But he sent word to WABAG and obtained some stronger axes which cut the tree though very slowly. The tree was almost cut through and he decided to sleep the night close to and finish in the morning. But during the night a strong wind came up and the tree fell down crushing the elder brother's hand against the rock, so that there is still the imprint to be

No. 3.
APPENDIX 'G'.

ANTHROPOLOGY. (CONT.)

seen. The log fell into the head of the LAI River, having been carried there by the wind, and was carried down to IRELYA. There it lodged on the shore and was found by two women who collected it for firewood. However, as soon as they put it on the fire, it turned into a man. The man married the women and they had many fine children".

This story appears to be little more than a diverting tale, but it is possible that it represents the comingling of these people and those of the WABAG area.

APPENDIX 'H'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The following native leaders are recommended as luluais or tultuls. The same recommendations will be made in separate memoranda. There is a total of twenty groups and over three thousand people at present officially represented by one luluai at MAMARE (Luluai KUSIRI). This is considered insufficient to carry on effective Administration.

LULUAIS

TALYONK/YOMANDI	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/TUMBIPIYEIN
LLINMI/MIGUUN	of AIPIPAK	PIYEIN/KILYANDA
AMU/IAPE	of KUMBAST	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/LAIMAS
YAGAP/KINJ	of KOPE	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TANDAPI
TANDAB/OPORO	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/PUPU
BOGAN/KAPU	of KANOMANT	SIAMBE/MAROWAN
NANK/KUIOP	of KENDILAM	SIAMBE/LODE
NAURU/LAI	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/MANDITA
LAPAL/WAPULI	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/YAPINK
KARA/KIPAKAM,	of KUMBILAN	SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARIE

TULTULS

YONGAPEN/PO	of MANDITS	PIYEIN/PAGEIRA
LIONGAKALI/POKANE	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/KAINU/PERATYE
KUERA/YUMPI	of MAMARE	PIYEIN/KARAGO
UMPI/PAGERA	of TIKANOMANT	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/KAKARE
KAGAN/PIA	of YANGU	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/PAK
KAMAGALI/AGURA	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/MARIREIN/SABARE
YAKIN/APAGALI	of PAPAYUK	SIAMBE/TEMANK

The above number of Luluais gives an average of 300 people per luluai with seven assisting tultuls. Even this is not considered really sufficient for effective control and future Patrols may possibly find other candidates for rank.

30/1 -98

Patrol Post,
LAIAGAN.
30th. June, 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
W A B A G.

LAIAGAN PATROL NO. 1/1959-60
SOUTHERN LAGAIIP.

Your 30/1 -833 of 28th. March, 1960 refers.

Enclosed please find five copies of Patrol Report on the above Patrol with extra copies of Appendices where applicable. The delay in submitting the Report is regretted but was unavoidable.

The broken nature of the Patrol is also regretted, but this was unavoidable due to ill-health and Station-duties.

The native situation in the area appears to be quite good, but further short Patrols of possibly only one night's stay in each centre are recommended to consolidate the position. This is a small area with a large population and the people appear to co-operate better with the Administration if they feel that some interest is being taken in them.

It is also recommended that there should be a Patrol in the near future specifically to survey and mark a Road to KANDEP. This Patrol saw the road completed to KEPILAM itself and the next step should be commenced while the dry weather holds. The people are fully aware of plans to build a road to KANDEP and are already making suggestions as to the best methods of completing it.

Separate recommendations are being prepared re Agriculture and Village Officials.

For your attention and forwarding please.

W.H. Biscoe
(W.H. BISCOE)
CADET PATROL OFFICER

17/1 -6

Patrol Post,
LALAHAM.

11th. July, 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Officer,
W A B A G.

FROST RESISTANT SWEET POTATO.

Patrol Report Laigam No. 3/1959-60, Appendix 'B'
refers.

This Station has experienced considerable difficulty in the early part of 1960 in keeping its personnel fed. The high rainfall restrictions on the air-strip and the difficult stretches of road between here and Wabag make it almost impossible during the 'wet' to transport sufficient supplies to keep a Station fed. This is normally overcome by use of local fresh foodstuffs, mainly sweet potato. However, this year, the wet period coincided with the 'hungry' or famine of sweet potato. The result, as far as the Station was concerned, was that personnel were not fed.

The nature of the 'hungry' is as follows: during the August-September period - the true 'dry' - there are frequent heavy frosts. These kill the kau-kau in its younger stages. This unfortunately is the kau-kau which should mature about February.

It is requested that a recommendation be made to the Department of Agriculture that it investigate this problem with an eye to producing a frost-resistant strain. Apart from saving the Administration an appreciable amount of money otherwise expended in feeding Station personnel on rice and wheatmeal, it would be a boon to the native population who at present depend on relations in warmer parts of the Sub District for food during the 'hungry'

W. H. Biscoe
(W. H. BISCOE)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER - INITIAL CENSUS

GROUP & CLAN/ SUBCLAN	DATE OF CENSUS	ABSENT				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS LESS ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL				
		WORK I.D.* O.D.*		SCHOOL GOVT. MISS.		MALE		FEMALE		PRG.	Child- brg. age	Average Family	CHILD		ADULT						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F					
<u>PIYBIN/</u>																					
KAINU/PERAIYE	28.3.60							2	10	2	10	1	9	2.4	10	13	10	12	45		
KAINU/IPAGAN	28.3.60	2				2		20	45	15	48	6	52	2.3	52	60	56	67	239		
PAGEIRA	28.3.60			1				13	36	12	26	1	33	3.2	41	32	39	32	145		
KARAGO	28.3.60	4					1	7	34	6	22	6	24	2.0	25	22	33	32	117		
TUMBIPIYBIN	29.3.60	4					1	7	21	5	26	3	27	2.2	28	26	25	30	1174		
KILYANDA	29.3.60							24	14	39	16	1	27	2.3	24	39	34	35	132		
LALA	29.3.60		1					1	22	4	32	1	34	2.2	28	23	25	36	113		
<u>SIAMBE/</u>																					
TIANGAN/LAIMAS	31.3.60	1		2			4	2	19	72	11	59	2	62	2.4	71	52	75	69	276	
TIANGAN/MALYUWON	31.3.60							3	14	3	13	2	13	2.8	20	17	15	16	68		
TEMANK	31.3.60						1		8	43	10	39	2	26	2.1	32	43	46	44	166	
TIANGAN/MARIP	1.4.60	2				1		6	10	49	15	43	1	39	2.6	43	43	52	48	195	
MARIREIN/SAGARE	1.4.60						2	4	8	21	14	24	3	25	2.4	16	27	26	29	104	
TIANGAN/TANDAPI	2.4.60			1				7	38	8	33	2	34	2.5	46	26	41	38	152		
TIANGAN/PUPU	2.4.60	4		1		1		1	23	67	12	56	1	64	2.3	78	57	67	68	277	
MAROWAN	12.4.60	1					2		17	93	12	86	4	85	2.3x	82	76	100	93	354	
LODE	13.4.60	3				1		2	21	66	13	73	2	73	2.0	76	75	73	78	308	
MARIREIN/KAKARE	12.5.60						5		10	15	3	15	1	17	2.3	21	15	17	18	76	
MARIREIN/MANDITA	12.5.60	1							13	48	4	45	3	42	2.4	51	45	49	48	194	
MARIREIN/YAPINK	12.5.60								4	23	2	23	5	22	1.9	17	28	24	27	96	
MARIREIN/PAK	12.5.60								5	44	7	35	3	31	2.4	36	29	47	41	153	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		22	1	5		2	3	25	6	222	775	200	723	48	710	2.3	799	746	854	861	3324

* I.D. Inside District
O.D. Outside District

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER - INITIAL CENSUS

GROUP CLAN/ SUBCLAN	DATE OF CENSUS	ABSENT				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS LESS ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL				
		WORK I.D.* O.D.*		SCHOOL GOVT. MISS.		MALE		FEMALE		PRG.	Child- brg. age	Average Family	CHILD		ADULT						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F					
<u>PIYEIN/</u>																					
KAINU/PERAIYE	28.3.60							2	10	2	10	1	9	2.4	10	13	10	12	45		
KAINU/IPAGAN	28.3.60	2				2		20	45	15	48	6	52	2.3	52	60	56	67	239		
PAGEIRA	28.3.60							13	36	12	26	1	33	3.2	41	32	39	32	145		
KARAGO	28.3.60	4					1	7	34	6	22	6	24	2.0	25	22	33	32	117		
TUMBIPIYEIN	29.3.60	4					1	7	21	5	26	3	27	2.2	28	26	25	30	117		
KILYANDA	29.3.60							24	14	39	16	1	27	2.3	24	39	34	35	132		
LAlA	29.3.60		1					1	22	4	32	1	34	2.2	28	23	25	36	113		
<u>SIAMBE/</u>																					
TINWGAN/LAIMAS	31.3.60	1		2			4	2	19	72	11	59	2	62	2.4	71	52	75	69	276	
TIANGAN/MALYUWON	31.3.60							3	14	3	13	2	13	2.8	20	17	15	16	68		
TEMANK	31.3.60						1		8	43	10	39	2	26	2.1	32	43	46	44	166	
TIANGAN/MARIP	1.4.60	2				1		6	10	49	18	43	1	39	2.6	43	43	52	48	195	
MARIREIN/SAGARE	1.4.60						2	4	8	21	14	24	3	25	2.4	16	27	26	29	104	
TIANGAN/TANDAPI	2.4.60			1				7	38	8	33	2	34	2.5	46	26	41	38	152		
TIANGAN/PUPU	2.4.60	4		1		1		23	67	12	56	1	64	2.3	78	57	67	66	277		
MAROWAN	12.4.60	1					2		17	93	12	86	4	85	2.3x	82	76	100	93	354	
LOBE	13.4.60	3				1		2	21	66	13	73	2	79	2.0	76	75	73	78	308	
MARIREIN/KAKARE	12.5.60						5		10	15	3	15	1	17	2.3	21	15	17	18	76	
MARIREIN/MANDITA	12.5.60	1							13	48	4	45	3	42	2.4	51	45	49	48	194	
MARIREIN/YAPINK	12.5.60								4	23	2	22	223	213	1.9	17	28	24	27	96	
MARIREIN/PAK	12.5.60								5	44	7	35	3	31	2.4	36	29	47	41	153	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		22	1	5		2	3	25	6	222	775	200	723	48	710	2.3	799	746	854	861	3324

* I.D. Inside District
O.D. Outside District

APPENDIX 'D'.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

These people practice a type of agriculture common throughout the WABAG area, viz., one of a shifting type. This is especially so throughout this region, where the altitude results in frosts which cut the production to some extent. Many of these people thus have two distinct areas which are gardened. For example, the people of MAMARE also garden at KIWAAREP, while those of PAPAYUK and KENDILAM have gardens at KIAKOU. Whole families migrate to the alternate areas during the planting season, viz., May to August.

The basic crop, sweet potato or kau-kau, has a maturing period which depends on altitude. Towards the lower regions of MAMARE, it takes about seven months; around KENDILAM, it takes about nine months. Other crops grown include cabbage, sugar cane, English potatoes, carrots and a few tomatoes. These are all introduced, except sugar cane.

Livestock consists principally of pigs of the razor-back variety. These are the basis of the economy of the area. They do not appear to grow to any size and, during discussion some natives reported a sickness prevalent in their pigs which had the symptoms of anthrax, from the little knowledge the writer has of the disease. There are also a few goats around MAMARE which were introduced by the Apostolic Church Mission and are now owned by natives. Introduced chickens are now quite an important part of the economy.

The main problem in agriculture here is that of frost. The main frost period is around August and acres of gardens are laid waste. This is a serious problem from an Administrative point of view, as the feeding of station personnel is based on the purchase of fresh foodstuffs locally. The 'hungry' period coincides with the rainy season when communications for the transport of supplies are most difficult. The writer has already experienced this during a reportedly severe wet season and it is extremely difficult to keep the Station people fed. The natives usually migrate to other areas when this happens - to the MMBUM Valley and to the KANDEP ~~area~~ area, but even so they seem to feel the pinch, although it is suffered stoically. Potatoes seem to survive the frost better than the sweet potato, but the people prefer the sweet potato and do not seem to plant many English potatoes.

APPENDIX (B)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

In view of the above facts it would be a boon to the community if a frost resistant strain of sweet potato could be developed and introduced in the LAJAGAN area. Such strains were developed in Europe for potatoes, and a similar process should produce a strain of sweet potato. Further recommendations will be made under separate memoranda.

APPENDIX 'E'.

REPORT ON ALIENATED LANDS VISITED BY THE PATROL.

(1) Administration:

MANARE Education area of 13 acres.

Buildings of native material - 1 married native residence,
1 school house, 1 cook house. Remainder of ground under
cultivation.

(2) Apostolic Church Mission:

MANARE Mission Lease of 5 acres

~~Special Lease of 0.8 acres~~

Special Lease of 0.8 acres

Three buildings of European material - 2 European residences
& Hospital building. 2 Native material residences.

KEPILAN Mission Lease of 5 acres

At present in the process of purchasing this land. Three
native material buildings - one residence.

(3) Mr. J. L. Taylor:

MANARE Business Lease of 4½ acres

Four buildings of native material. Ground under cultivation.

(4) Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod)

PAPAYUK Mission Lease of 5 acres

Special lease of 13 acres

Two buildings of European materials - one residence and
one clinic. Three other native material buildings - school,
store and church. Some area under cultivation of citrus
trees.

APPENDIX 'F'

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F.A.C.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Due to the broken nature of the Patrol, some of the below only accompanied for a day or so. Due to the fact that there was only one N.C.C. at Laigau, a Constable acted as N.C.C.

6131	Constable	AGORANTA	An excellent A/S.C.C. Very experienced and hard working. Conduct excellent.
6673	Constable	KIBO	A quiet, solid Constable of considerable experience who does a job well with little fuss. Conduct excellent.
8696	Constable	HOKE	An extremely efficient man, with the happy knack of making the local people work with him. Most trustworthy; conduct good.
9167	Constable	SAMU	Quiet, hard-working Constable. Inexperienced and not very confident. Conduct and deportment excellent.
9477	Constable	TAFARA	An excellent and useful young Constable, with a lot of commonsense. Worked well; conduct good.

Government Anthropologist.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT NO. 3- 59/60 LAIAGAM

Forwarded for your information please.

W.H. BIRCOE.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

D.R.A. 17/8/60

APPENDIX 'B'

ANTHROPOLOGY.

An attempt was made during the Patrol to trace the lineages of these people back to their origins. Casual conversation produced the following legends, which give some idea of the mythological conceptions of these people and also give some clue as to their origin:

1. "An enormous hawk stole a child from the KAMUSP area and carried the child (a male) to the PAPAYUK area. The bird tended to the child until it reached maturity, and it was time to find it a mate. To do this, the hawk flew down the LAI River to the WABAS area and, sighting two women, fell down and pretended to be sick and unable to fly. The women tried to catch it, but each time they got close, the hawk fluttered on a little further. The women tried again and again to catch the bird, so that they were led on without noticing - through KUBALIS, up over the BILONKI Range, and finally to the LAGAI River below PAPAYUK. There was one single log there which acted as a bridge; over this the hawk fluttered with the women close behind. As soon as they were across, the hawk pushed the log into the river, and the women were trapped. The man took both to wife and the result was several children, including SIAMBE, HUNANEN and LAMEN". This legend was heard at YASU, where the major Group is SIAMBE.

2. "Many years ago, a woman of the SIAMBE Group was out with her two children near KUPIRA looking for gathering rope to make a string bag. They stayed on too late, however, and being caught in the darkness, were lost without food and in the midst of a storm. During the night a great black hawk appeared. The woman told him to light a fire. The hawk refused, saying that it was women's work. The woman then lit a fire, which was carried by a strong wind and started a bushfire. The children were killed but the woman was carried away by the hawk.

Nothing more was heard of them for many years. One day a woman of the SIAMBE/PIANGAN Group was gathering sugar cane when she grasped a man's penis among the sugar cane. She was very frightened, but eventually grew very friendly with the man, whose name was LOBE. He eventually suggested marriage, and despite her parents' objections to her marrying a scabber child of a bird, they were eventually married. Their offspring were: WARIP, SABANE, TANDAPI, and PUPU".

This story was heard at KUNDILAN. It is difficult to see where SABANE comes in, as it was given as a sub clan of the clan KANININ during census, and the name KANININ was not mentioned at all in the above story.

3. An outstanding geographical feature of the area is KUPIRA

APPENDIX 'B'.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Cont.)

Rock, a great piece of limestone 600 feet high which projects well above the low range of hills which mark the approximate Restricted Area boundary. There is a legend associated with this, which appears to be associated with fact:

" Many years ago, the people of this area and some very warlike people from Sopas (the WAGA?) fought around and on this rock. So many were killed that eventually a truce was made and it was decided to erect a fence around the base of the Rock and declare the area contained therein a sanctuary. This was hallowed ground within which there was to be no fighting."

The writer made a short excursion to the base of this Rock and there is indeed a low border of stones around it which appears to be man-made. There are tracks travelling around the base and a way to the top. Local natives report having seen human bones in the bush there.

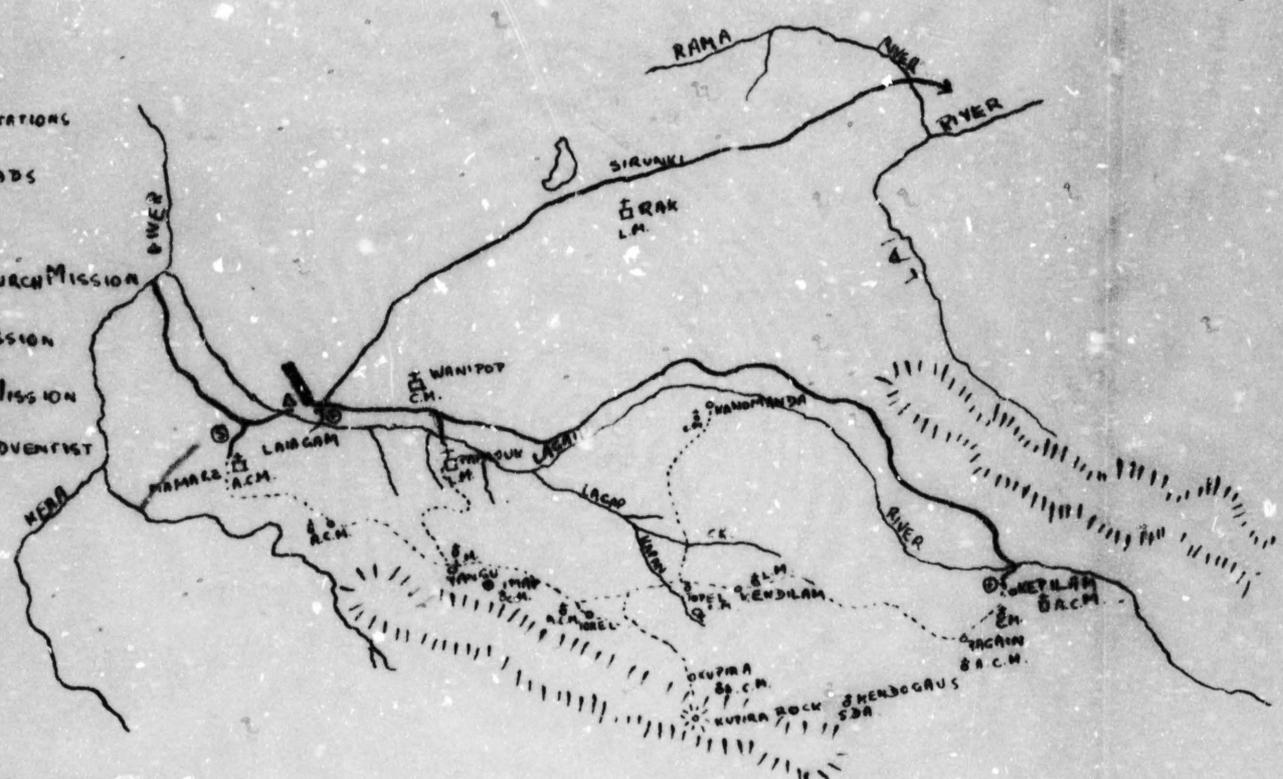
4. Finally, there is a curious and blood thirsty story concerned with the area ~~near~~ east of KEPILAN, at the head of the LERAIN River, which is virtually uninhabited. It is reputedly an area of swamp and a most dismal place indeed:

" Many years ago, there lived in this area, close to the base of the cliffs which are visible from KEPILAN, an old man and his wife. They had many good and strong sons. Now, one was chasing a tree kangaroo. He had a long and hard chase but eventually caught the kangaroo and ate it. When he returned to his house, he found that his brothers had eaten all his pigs and food. He was extremely angry and said, ' For this, I will kill all my brothers and eat them.' He hunted them down and ate them all except the eldest brother, who now decided to kill him. As this brother was particularly big and strong, the cannibal was frightened and he ran away. At one time he leaned against the cliff to rest himself and the bloody marks of his hands can still be seen as red stains. To save himself, he changed himself into a tree. The eldest brother discovered his whereabouts and resolved to cut him down. However, all his stone axes broke on the tree. But he sent word to WABAG and obtained some stronger axes which cut the tree though very slowly. The tree was almost cut through and he decided to sleep the night close to and finish in the morning. But during the night a strong wind came up and the tree fell down crushing the elder brother's hand against the rock, so that there is still the imprint to be seen

APPENDIX 'B'.
ANTHROPOLOGY. (CONT.)

seen. The log fell into the head of the LAI River, having been carried there by the wind, and was carried down to INELYA. There it lodged on the shore and was found by two women who collected it for firewood. However, as soon as they put it on the fire, it turned into a man. The man married the women and they had many fine children". This story appears to be little more than a diverting tale, but it is possible that it represents the comingling of these people and those of the VABAG area.

- △ PATROL POST
- NATIVE CENTRES
- OLD POSTS
- ⊕ MISSIONS
- ⊓ MISSION NATIVE STATIONS
- VEHICULAR ROADS
- ⋯ TRACKS
- A.C.M. APOSTOLIC CHURCH MISSION
- C.M. CATHOLIC MISSION
- L.M. LUTHERAN MISSION
- S.D.A. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
- ⊕ SCHOOL



LAIAGAM PATROL NO. 3/1959-60

SOUTHERN LAGAI P
CENSUS DIVISION

SHANKOU

23



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... Western Highlands Report No... Laiagam No... 4 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by... Graeme J. Hogg, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled... Porgera Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil

	<u>R.P. & N.G.C.</u>	<u>6</u>
Natives	<u>Health</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>Admin.</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>Carriers</u>	<u>45</u>

Duration—From... 3/5/1960 ... to... 14/5/1960

Number of Days... Twelve

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... Sept./1959

Medical ... Sept./18.59

Map Reference... Sketch Map Attached

WABAG Strat. Series Fourmil

Objects of Patrol... 1. Census Revision

2. General Administration

3. Investigation Mining situation.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-14-20

WHD.228 - 2790.
SMF:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

5th July, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

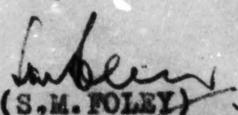
PATROL REPORT - LAIAGAN NO.4 1959-60.

Please find attached.

1. Patrol Report No.4 1959-60
Pergera area Wabag Sub-District
by G.J.Hogg, Patrol Officer.
2. Comments by Assistant District
Officer, Wabag.
3. Reply by District Officer,
Western Highlands District.

Mr. Hogg's report loses some of its value because of the delay in submission. However, McBride was able to discuss the situation in the Pergera with the Assistant District Officer, Wabag and Mr.Hogg before his departure.

I will be reporting further on the Pergera during the last week in July.


(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

It would be appreciated if three Sun-Prints of the Patrol Map could be made and forwarded, please.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-20. ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD. 228 - 2790.
SMF:AS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

5th July, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

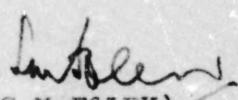
PATROL REPORT - LAIAGAM NO.4 1959-60.

Please find attached.

1. Patrol Report No.4 1959-60
Porgera area Wabag Sub-District
by G.J.Hogg, Patrol Officer.
2. Comments by Assistant District
Officer, Wabag.
3. Reply by District Officer,
Western Highlands District.

Mr. Hogg's report loses some of its value because of the delay in submission. However, ^{Mr. B.} McBride was able to discuss the situation in the Porgera with the Assistant District Officer, Wabag and Mr. Hogg before his departure.

I will be reporting further on the Porgera during the last week in July.


(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

It would be appreciated if three Sun-Prints of the Patrol map could be made and forwarded, please.

WHD.228 - 2791.
SMF:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
FOUNTAINHAGEN.

5th July, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAIAGAM NO.4 1959/60.

Receipt of Mr Hogg's Report is acknowledged.

It has taken six weeks from the completion of the Patrol for the report to reach me. Some of the information would have been of value to Mr. McBride, Assistant District Officer. Please ensure your officers are prompt with reports.

Extracts have been circulated to Departmental Representatives.

Most of the matters raised by Mr. Hogg have been resolved by the patrol in the Porgera area at this time. The Assistant District Officer, Laiagam has been instructed to get control of the situation as soon as possible. Further discussion can be delayed until we have his report.

Camping Allowance signed and returned.


(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOFU.

C.C.
The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
LAIAGAM

57-14-20

21st July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-59/60 - LAIAGAM

It seems a great deal of patience will be necessary in dealing effectively with the Porgera. Should your staff situation permit, a temporary base camp in the valley may have a little more success.

It is as well to remember that foreign natives cannot be removed from the Restricted Area by Regulation 116 once they are already in. They can be individually forbidden by a District Officer or Patrol Officer to proceed into the area and if they do they become liable to prosecution. If you desire you can invoke Regulation 128A N.A.R. as the present Restricted Areas are still declared by the Gazette of 18th May, 1936 under this Regulation.

There is no reason at all why a patrol should not take one month to visit 2500 people and why each hamlet should not be censused separately. In fact, it looks as if this method is the only one that will be effective.

It is not the policy these days to use unsupervised Constables on base camps. The practice is expressly forbidden in two Circular Instructions emanating from this Headquarters as well.

Intermittent patrols far from their bases have no effective influence in extending control. The mere fact of counting natives does not control them. Indeed there has to be a reasonable amount of influence before they can be counted, as this patrol has proved. Long distance patrols increase knowledge of an area and introduce the white man - and that's about all.

Mining leases should only be granted to those natives who have a traditional tenure over the ground prospected!

A particularly well presented report and it is clear that the failure to gain the patrol's objective was not the fault of Mr Bogg.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WHD. 228



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-986

Sub District Office,
W A B A G. W.H.D.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN W.H.D

Subject PATROL REPORT LAIAGAN 4/1956-60
PORGERA VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION
MR .G.J. HOGG. PO.

Attached please find three copies of the abovementioned report with extra copies of appendices.

The Native Situation is very poor but an improvement cannot be expected until such time as an officer remains permanently in the area or at least for a few months at regular intervals. Although there have been four patrols to the area in sixteen months only the first and fourth were routine administration ones. The other two were special patrols for Gold Mining and the Influenza Epidemic and did little towards consolidating Administration influence.

The acquittal of LUNGU was most unfortunate but as there were no eye witnesses to the murder his plea of self-defence was accepted.

No action has been taken against the three Mission teachers/catechists in the restricted area as at present they are causing no trouble. Reverend W. Burce, Chairman of the Lutheran Mission, was requested to advise why he had built in the Restricted Area and he replied saying that the Restricted Boundary had been plotted on the map by a previous patrol officer and that their Mission stations were in the unrestricted area. As maps of this area are all different this is quite feasible. A letter in his possession certifying to this is still to be sighted. It is suggested that as soon as the road to MURIRAGA is opened to vehicular traffic that the area be de-restricted. ✓

It was most unfortunate that factors beyond our control, "Moga" and the pandanus season, interfered with the census which in restricted area is difficult enough. However I do not think it unrealistic to spend a month in the area on census amongst other things, even if there are only 2500 people, and the only way is to go to the people rather than expect them to come to the patrol.

There seems no likelihood of the road to Muriraga being opened in time for the C.S.I.R.O. However Mr Biscoe, C.P.O, has been instructed to spend the next two months on the road in an endeavour to get as far advanced as possible. Once MURIRAGA is reached the road on to TUBANPAN should move ahead quite smartly as it can be supervised by car from Laiagam. A road onwards from TUBANDAN does not appear too feasible but as Mr Hogg says a good walking track would be a great improvement.

The Mining situation has already been discussed in my 34/2-920 of 18th May 1960 and the matter taken in hand by the Mining Warden.

cont;

(2)

The request for an Aid Post in the FAIRI Clan area has been brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

A neat well written report of a patrol which no doubt is not so unproductive as it appears. There is no doubt in my mind that the only way in which these warriors will be brought under control is by a permanent or semi-permanent post right in their midst. This would require the services of a senior Patrol Officer who is not at present available.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance attached.

W.S. Bell

.....
(W.S. BELL)

Assistant District Officer.

Could these handprints be made of the map for distribution please

RB



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
WABAG.

5TH MAY 1960

Mr G. J. Hogg,
Patrol Officer,
WABAG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
LAIAGAM PATROL No 4 of 1959/60
PORGERA VALLEY.

As per verbal instructions please depart from Wabag per Land Rover for Laiagam on 2nd May 1960 to commence a patrol of the restricted area of the Porgera Census Division. Before departing from Laiagam conduct any Courts of Native Affairs necessary and upon your return to Laiagam do the same.

The objects of the patrol are:-

- (1) General Administration.
- (2) Complete revision of the Census.
- (3) Investigate fully the mining situation. In the past months there have been numerous complaints by both parties, the licenced miners and the local inhabitants, against the other. The locals say that the miners' are mining rivers not belong- to either their clans or themselves and the miners' claim that outsiders are mining their claims. Puruk charge Gwana and others with threatening behaviour recently. Please in- vestigate this claim.

There are at least two unlicenced miners in the Porgera. OPO/AIPA of Pandam and AKIWA/POMERA of Iugan. Please in- vestigate this matter.

Attached are reports by Mr H.J. McKenzie, Mining Warder, District Commissioners 34/4/2-1221, of 3/11/59 and Officer in Charge Laiagam's 34/5-35 of 23rd November 1959. Please write in full your thoughts on Native Mining in the Porgera especially on Recommendation No 9 in Mr McKenzie's Report.

- (4) Endeavour to have the MURIRAGA Natives complete their sec- tion of the Laiagam - Muriraga road. The CSIRO will be working in the Muriraga area in July and a through road is essential to their work.
- (5) Endeavour to find MERAIN/PUMA of Sagalis who has been re- ported in the Porgera. He is required at Wabag so that land purchase can be completed.
- (6) Investigate the murder at TIPININI some months ago. Papers attached.
- (7) A complaint has been lodged by Reverend E. Spruth of the New Guinea Lutheran Mission that the Seven Day Adventists and Roman Catholic Missions have teachers or catechists in the Restricted Area at Muriraga. He states that by obeying the Ordinance he is being superceded by other Miss- ions not so particular. If these teachers etc are not of the Muriraga area please have them removed, from the res- tricted area. If they refuse invoke Reg:116 N.A.R if you consider it applies.

List of teachers is attached. See Dr. K. Pike and obtain a medical orderly to accompany the patrol.

Constable 1st Class Watchinga and five Constables will accompany the patrol.

Advise your date of return at Laiagam and transport will be made available to bring the patrol to Wabag.

Assistant District Officer: (R.S. BELL)

R.S. Bell

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAIAGAM PATROL No. 4 of 1959/60

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: G.J. HOGG P/O

AREA PATROLLED: PONGERA RIVER AREA.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: R.P. & N.G.C.6
N.M.O.1
Interpreter1
Carriers45

Duration: 3rd May, 1960 to 14th May, 1960

No. of Days: Twelve

Last Patrol to Area: September, 1959

Map Reference: Sketch Map Attached

Object of Patrol: 1. Census Division
2. General Administration
3. Investigate Native Mining
Situation.

Attached: Appendix - A Police Report
Appendix B Medical & Health
Appendix C Agriculture & Stock
Sketch Map

G.J. Hogg
G.J. HOGG
Patrol Officer

25/5/60

INTRODUCTION:

The PORGERA Valley has, since the gold rush days early in the postwar period, received the attentions of numerous administration and private visitors. It would appear that the only benefits of contact have to date been material ones. The social and political life seems to continue in much the same way as it has for generations, with fear and greed as the motivating forces behind the alarmingly consistent fighting and killing within the valley.

Before this patrol was directed to enter the area there had for some months been indications - through complaints and reports - that the native mining situation was getting out of hand. Past experience has also shown that the valley is never completely free of some type of dispute or inter-clan disagreement. The census revision was also due.

The patrol spent insufficient time in the valley for two chief reasons. The pandanus season was in full swing and the census taking was therefore postponed in some places. The supply of locally produced food to the patrol, probably because of the pandanus season, was unexpectedly small; and carried rations were depleted very quickly - especially in the closing stages of the patrol when replenishment from LAIAGAM meant a 6-7 day carry. We had also expected to make use of rice, sugar and salt left at MURIRAGA by the previous patrol, but these supplies had so deteriorated as to be inedible when inspected.

DIARY

Tuesday 3rd May, 1960

LAIAGAM - MURIRAGA

Walking Time (from KEWA R.) - 3¼ hours.

The police and carriers were sent off early to the roadhead. I followed about an hour later making the first stage of the journey by jeep - a distance of perhaps five miles. Travelled unhurriedly to MURIRAGA, inspecting and discussing roadwork with the various groups en route.

At MURIRAGA representations from the FAIRI Group were received and discussions had with them on certain subjects which were brought up. Late in the afternoon a hearing into the right of use of certain land was initiated resulting in, I feel, a decision satisfactory to both parties.

Enquired into reported mission activities in this area. Ample food purchased.

Wednesday 4th May, 1960

MURIRAGA - TUMUNDAN

Walking time - 3½ hours.

Departed MURIRAGA at 0800 hours and proceeded to walk to TUMUNDAN over a previously well constructed walking path. Today's walk consisted of a series of comparatively brief but steep ascents and descents. Few people were seen en route and those in the vicinity showed little or no interest in the patrol. Having passed through the KUBOLI, KON, LAGEN, PAGERA and PUMUN Groups without contacting the headmen, I asked headman NEBE of IANDAI Group at TUMUNDAN to send word to all clans that they should begin work immediately on repairing the track travelled today.

Am advised that the pandanus season is not yet over in this area or the PORGERA - a situation which promises unhappy results for the proposed census revision.

Ample food purchased.

Thursday 5th May, 1960.

TUMUNDAN - TIBININI

Walking time - 3½ hours

The patrol left TUMUNDAN and descended the MIJO River at 0700 hours then ascended the DIUNGORIUNGUS Range. Followed a comparatively flat but nasty bush track for 4½ hours before arriving at the top of the AUWAGAM Range, having crossed a number of streams flowing in a southerly direction. After descending the AUWAGAM Range we turned around to the South, crossing streams running in a Nor'westerly direction. Arrived TIBINI at 1515 hours.

Am advised that other tracks to LAIAGAM occur to the North and South of that used by the patrol. Will cover one of these routes on the return journey to see if it has any possibilities.

Few people were present at TIBINI to greet the patrol and we seemed to generally invoke a minimum of interest. Headmen at TIBINI told to collect people for census tomorrow morning.

Received information that recent fighting near MUNGUREP has resulted in wounding of one and death of another man.

Rest House here is in only fair condition.

Ample food purchased.

Friday 6th May, 1960

AT TIBININI

Today the census figures of the TOKOYERA, LAK, and TEKEBAINU Clans were revised. The turnout for the census taking was extremely poor; so bad, in fact, that I decided not to attempt revision of the KUNDIKI and YAUNAGARI censuses due to the poor representation from these two groups.

Many absences reportedly due to the continuance of the pandanus season. On this occasion no attempt was made to bring the census absentees before a court, partly because the pandanus fruit is an important part of the seasonal diet, and partly because the census habit is not yet part of these people's lives.

Headmen told to attempt to obtain co-operation of the people in improving walking paths in their areas.

Two witnesses to an alleged murder were located and asked to go to WABAG where their evidence can be taken. They agreed to do so.

No court cases or complaints brought forward.

Ample food purchased - pandanus fruit plentiful.

Saturday 7th May, 1960

TIBININI-LUWEI

Walking time - 3½ hours

Leaving the Rest House this morning at 0800 hours the patrol descended to and crossed the WAREA Creek then travelled through gently sloping and flat virgin forest to the TILIA River. We followed the TILIA for a short time then crossed a low range to the PORGERA and set up camp on the site of PURUK's gold camp.

No-one was seen en route and we had finished setting up camp before any of the locals decided to drop in on us. The early arrivals were sent off to call everyone in to census, but the turnout was extremely

poor. Decided to cancel the census taking until morning in the hope that a few more stragglers will arrive by then. PURUK is at present absent in the PAIERA Valley at a 'MOGA' settlement, as are the majority of the AUWEGOM Clan. It appears that the people of remaining groups are chiefly absent harvesting pandanus fruit. The season is usually over by this time but as the fruit is commonly seen in the possession of the local residents, the time of ripening must be late this year.

Have been approached by a number of locals, interested in washing for gold, who want permission to go ahead and set up sluice boxes.

Tents pitched tonight. No possible Rest House site seen in near vicinity.

Insufficient food purchased - rice issued.

Sunday 8th May, 1960.

LUWEI - YUYAN

Walking time - 2 hours.

This morning there was a surprisingly good rollup for the census taking and the AUWEGOM, MAMAI, ENO, EWA and TIMAINI Clans were censused. PURUK turned up and wished to lay complaints against four men whom, he claims, are washing for gold within the boundaries of his Dredging and Sluicing Lease. Arranged that he should come along to YUYAN with us, picking up the accused persons en route.

The patrol left LUWEI at noon. The track to YUYAN consists of a series of precipitous ascents and descents but the track was at least comparatively dry and firm.

Arrived at YUYAN, again to find that the majority of people were absent - come collecting pandanus fruit and many at a 'MOGA' settlement at NEKIANGA. Will enquire into this settlement tomorrow. Carried out a most unsatisfactory census of a local branch of the ANGA Clan and arranged that the PENE Clan turn up tomorrow morning for census.

Headman of PENE Clan advises that he has certain complaints to be presented on the morrow.

Camped in tents - headmen asked to begin construction of a Rest House.

Ample food purchased.

Monday 9th May, 1960.

YUYAN - NEKIANGA

Walking time - 1 hour

The patrol did not leave YUYAN until after midday as the census taking of the PENE Clan (which turned out quite satisfactorily) was followed by the hearing of a number of complaints.

Before we left YUYAN a large group of men belonging to the clans surrounding LUWEI rushed heavily armed through the camp without stopping. They were heading for the 'MOGA' settlement at NEKIANGA. The ceremonial ground where the payment was being organised is just above J.L. Taylor's claim. En route to the camp site I visited the gathering and instructed that all bows were to be carried unstrung.

In keeping with the situation encountered amongst other groups, a few apathetic families turned up for census then wandered disconsolately away, when others didn't arrive, to try and arrange things better for the morning. The majority, of course, are at the MOGA settlement and will doubtless turn up when and if they feel so inclined.

Barely sufficient food purchased.

Tuesday 10th May, 1960

NEKIANGA - MUNGUREP

Walking time - 1½ hours

This morning the KEWAI Clan turned up at 0700 hours for census. Their punctuality was doubtless due to the continuance of the 'MOGA' settlement of which they are hosts.

Patrol left NEKIANGA at 0930, descended to the PORGERA, then climbed steeply and slowly to MUNGUREP at the top of the ridge dividing the PORGERA/KAIYI Rivers and the PONGEMA Creek.

Arrived at MUNGUREP to find a decrepit Rest House, and native quarters in even more advanced stages of disrepair. Not a soul was in sight. After about an hour and apparently fruitless calls for some sort of recognition, the aged headman of the TIYENE Clan wandered up to tell us that the nearby groups had decamped to the MOGA settlement which we had just left. He further informed me that the local residents should appear for census tomorrow.

Began enquiries into the wounding and murder which were reported to me at TIBININI.

No complaints brought forward.

Barely sufficient food purchased.

Wednesday 11th May, 1960.

MUNGUREP - PAIYAM

Walking time - 1½ hours.

Sent off police and carriers early this morning to PAIYAM while waiting for the groups surrounding MUNGUREP to arrive for census. Police told to arrange for the PAIYAM groups to assemble this afternoon.

Carried out satisfactory census of the ANGARAIN and TIYENE Groups but cancelled census taking of PURUMAIN and TUANDA as both groups have apparently headed for the WAGE area en bloc to search for pandanus fruit.

Departed MUNGUREP at 1000 hours and walked over a reasonably good path to PAIYAM, crossing the KILI and PONGEMA streams in that order. Noticed that certain stretches of the path had been cleared unusually well, and that there were certain spots along the track which looked suspiciously like sentry positions.

On arrival at PAIYAM I investigated the recently reported fighting and found that one man had been killed and one wounded. Police sent out to apprehend the two men responsible for the killing and wounding, but they returned empty handed.

Late in the afternoon, census revisions were carried out on all surrounding groups except for a local branch of the ANGA, the majority of whom are reportedly absent in the pandanus areas toward the WAGE.

Arrangements made for an early start in the morning. It is intended to head generally N.E. toward the KERA River headwaters to see if we can find a possible vehicular road route.

Ample food purchased.

Thursday 12th May, 1960.

PAIYAM - KERA River

Walking time - 8 hours.

Departed PAIYAM this morning at 0700 hours and set out for LAIAGAM. We circled the PAIYAM Bluff passing through the hamlets of SIAGIA and KABOREM at 0800 and 0900 respectively. Climbed gently to Pergera/Kera Divide reaching peak at 1330 hours.

Descended easily to KERA Headwaters and extensive rolling marshy grasslands. Followed KERA River downstream till a cloudburst caught us at 1500 hours and camp was set up. Heavy rain most of night.

No population - rice and other rations issued.

Friday 13th May, 1960

KERA River - YENGIENKI

Walking time - 9½ hours.

The patrol left the camp site at 0630 hours and walked through an isolated patch of forest before re-entering the extensive marshy grasslands bordering the KERA River. Followed the KERA downstream until 1130 hours when we left the KERA and crossed a low range descending into the lightly populated MONKA Valley. In the MONKA we crossed the KERA again then climbed a steep high range from whence followed a brief descent to YENGIENKI Ceremonial Ground where camp was set up at 1600 hours. Luluai here was most co-operative. Apparently YENGIENKI may be approached more circuitously by following the KERA River, thus avoiding the range which we recently crossed.

Food purchased - supplemented with rice.

Saturday 14th May, 1960.

YENGIENKI - LAIAGAM

Walking time - 3½ hours.

Departing YENGIENKI at 0630 hours the patrol followed a relatively good track which, unusually, avoided all the precipitous sections of the local countryside until we reached the top of the range which towers over LAIAGAM station. There followed a steep and long descent to arrive at LAIAGAM at 1015 hours.

END of DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the PORGERA River area is completely unsatisfactory. The area has been visited four times in the last sixteen months, and yet there is no reason to believe that administration control over the people has increased in the slightest degree.

There continues to occur outbreaks of fighting, completely unnecessary and indiscriminate murders, and numerous instances of blatant disregard for the laws of the Territory. Since the last patrol visited the area in August, 1959 (Vide LAIAGAM PATROL No.2 of 1959/60) there has been a murder at TIBININI, a murder at PAIYAM and an attempted murder at MUNGUREP. The native mining situation has degenerated into a seething mess of intrigue in which there have been threats against the life of native miner PURUK of LUWEI; and the recent acquittal by the Supreme Court of LUNGU of FENE Group, who was charged with murder, promises to result in another full scale fracas.

Except for the native mining situation, which is discussed in another section of this report, I shall discuss these indications of native unrest separately.

The murder of PAUWAI/POSU at TIBININI occurred in early February of this year. His alleged murderer or murderers have been apprehended and are at present awaiting trial before the Supreme Court. Two further witnesses to the murder were located by this patrol and went to WABAG to give evidence. They are KATO/PASUK and IUGU/PASUK of NAPAM. I understand that the death payments or conciliation settlements, known locally as 'MOGA', have not yet been conducted. Two men, KIRI of TAPOS and IEPI of NAPAM were originally reported to have committed the murder, but there is now some doubt as to whether or not both were involved.

The murder of PONGERE of AIPAKAINI Clan at PAIYAM and the wounding of IBURU of PURUMAIN Clan at MUNGUREP are the result of one dispute. These incidents occurred approximately one week before the patrol entered the PORGERA. The reason for this outbreak of violence was a dispute over marriage-reconciliation payments. A male native PARAI of ANGARAIN Clan had decided to take a second wife - the widow of one of his relatives. His first wife ran away to her parents home at PAIYAM in a fit of jealousy. Her relatives demanded an inordinately high payment in exchange for her return and he refused to comply. He was accompanied to PAIYAM for this conciliation discussion by IBURU of PURUMAIN. When the settlement talks fell through the two men were returning to their homes near MUNGUREP when IBURU received an arrow in the back, allegedly shot by IANDAPAGI of PURUMAIN Group - a local branch of IBURU's Clan. When IBURU's Clan heard of the wounding, a group of men entered the PAIYAM area and ambushed and killed PONGERE of AIPAKAINA Clan. The murdered man wasn't involved in the earlier strife in any way. The murderer in the ambush part is reportedly PERARI of PURUMAIN who lives at IANDAPAKEN.

Police were sent out in order to apprehend both IANDAPAGI and PERARI, but their houses had been deserted and appeared not to have been used for three or four days before the arrival of the patrol. My informants told me that IANDAPAGI was wandering from place to place within the PORGERA area, but that PERARI had simply disappeared - they believed toward the WAGE.

Until now it has apparently been the usual practice for murderers to give themselves up in order to escape the local consequences of their actions - pay-back killing. Not only does PERARI's evasion of the patrol introduce new tactics to the locally accepted norm in such cases, he also exhibits the ease with which malefactors may escape the long arm of the law in areas such as this. There is also the increased danger of an outbreak of fullscale clan warfare between the groups concerned. I had not on this patrol been prepared for a long sojourn in the area at this stage and the scarcity of food

(with LAIAGAM a week's carry away) necessitated our early return to the station. It is obvious that PERARI must be apprehended in the near future if we hope to avert further fighting and deaths. The situation has not as yet become a fighting matter amongst the groups involved, but there is every possibility that the present tense atmosphere will deteriorate into open warfare at any time.

With regard to the Supreme Court acquittal of LUNGU of PENE Clan, the situation differs but little. LUNGU was charged with the murder of UKUPA of PENE following a fight apparently over a wild pandanus tree. Meanwhile, the PENE Group had conducted a 'MOGA' settlement in order to propitiate the extra-clan relatives of UKUPA. Even UKUPA's brother helped in providing the death payment. Apparently sixty-seven articles were presented to UKUPA's relatives on the understanding that LUNGU would also be punished by the law. LUNGU was acquitted of the charge and the upshot has been increased demands by UKUPA's relatives. The PENE people refuse to countenance the thought of paying any more, especially now that the law does not acknowledge LUNGU's guilt. I am informed that recent demands have been accompanied by threats. The PENE group are (rather enthusiastically I must admit) expecting physical retribution from UKUPA's relatives at any time and naturally the PENE's intend to react in like style.

The 'MOGA' settlement mentioned in the Patrol Diary, of which the KEWAI Clan were hosts, was a conciliation settlement following fighting which occurred some time ago. It was both interesting and disquieting to note that all the participants in the settlement and the numerous interested onlookers arrived armed to the teeth, ready to revert to arms at a moment's notice if the proceedings were not satisfactorily conducted. I advised the assembly that in future anyone encountered carrying weapons would be instantly disarmed.

Few foreign natives were encountered in the PORGERA. One man from the AMBUN River area was seen. He was seeking gold, and was advised to return to his own area for his own good. The majority of the labourers 'employed' by the local mining entrepreneurs are residents of the PORGERA. Some NURI natives from the TARI Basin were seen. It appears that a number of HURI's have ties with the PORGERA's due to migrations and inter-marriage in the past. I was informed that the PORGERA is also a popular haven for HURI murderers who are evading arrest by the administration at TARI. There is at least one reported murderer from TARI in the PORGERA at present. It is suggested that the A.D.O., TARI be contacted to discover if he knows of any wanted murderers who are reported as having gone to this area.

I was requested to locate the whereabouts of MERAIN/PUMA of SAGALIS, whose presence is required to complete a land purchase near WABAG. This man is not known in the PORGERA and is now believed to have gone to TARI.

MISSIONS.

Shortly before the patrol commenced, a complaint was laid by the Rev. E. Spruth of the N.G. Lutheran Mission that foreign native teachers or catechists of other missions were residing in the Restricted area around MURIRAGA. This matter was investigated whilst the patrol was en route to the PORGERA. The information regarding these mission-adherents is as follows:

1. KYUCA/TONK Seventh Day Adventist catechist residing at KOIMARE. This man has a small 'station' set up on land belonging to his mother's clan. On Saturdays he reportedly conducts a simple service in which he tells the people the fundamentals of his religion, excluding the S.D.A. doctrine of meat-avoidance. I am told that this man caused a riot when he first began preaching in the area and introduced the notion of non-consumption of pig meat. He now restricts himself to less volatile subjects. The practice of residing and

gardening on land belonging to the mother's clan is quite permissible under the local land tenure system. The man does not seem to be unpopular, nor do the local residents require his removal. I therefore suggest that KYUSA be allowed to remain in the area whilst he is prepared to avoid the more controversial aspects of his religion.

2. WANETESA. Seventh Day Adventist catechist living on ground belonging to his father's clan at IPAKES. This man was absent at WABAG when the patrol passed through the area, but my informants advise me that he has engaged in no mission activities whatsoever for a number of months. His only activity associated with mission work is the maintaining of a small 'station' at IPEKES. He is apparently 'holding the fort' until the area is de-restricted.

3. TANU. Roman Catholic mission adherent at KANAKURIA. This man is apparently doing precisely nothing in the way of mission activities. My informants told me that he has not even made a 'station', but merely lives and gardens on land belonging to his father's clan. Presumably he has mentioned sufficient about his religion for the local people to recognise him as Roman Catholic; but that seems to have been the total extent of his religious activities.

Whilst investigating mission activities I found that there were two well established Lutheran mission 'stations' at IBAKARUP and IAGANDA. I was told that IBAKARUP is superintended by a native teacher from SIRUNKI between WABAG and LAIAGAM. This station is 25 ~~minutes~~ walk West of the KEWA River.

IAGANDA is 75 minutes walk west of the KEWA River and is conducted by a native teacher who is reportedly from the coast. It would appear that IAGANDA lies within the Restricted Area boundary. The teacher is not unpopular with the local natives and I doubt if his life is endangered by his activities at present. His status as a stranger could however place him in a most uncompromising situation should his motives or actions ever be misinterpreted. It is felt that under the circumstances such teachers should be subject to close European supervision and if IAGANDA is within the Restricted Area this supervision is immediately negated.

CENSUS and STATISTICS.

This, the second official census of the PORGERA Valley, was far from successful. A further 231 names were recorded on this patrol but as yet no conclusions can be drawn from the figures. Another census revision conducted in the near future should see some accuracy being obtained. The lack of success can be attributed to a number of circumstances.

Firstly, the people simply have not acquired the habit of appearing for census. Nor do they see why they should appear unless they feel so inclined. Although a large number of people were absent as a result of the existing pananus season, I have little doubt that many simply could not be bothered visiting the patrol.

Secondly, the scattered nature of the native settlements in the PORGERA makes census taking with any accuracy extremely difficult. I feel that the only effective method of census taking - if one is to have really reliable results - is to visit each hamlet or localised clan in turn. This is probably most unrealistic as it would mean that a patrol would have to spend about one month visiting 2,500 people. The patrol would not necessarily have to camp with each group, but could radiate daily from one of the present camping sites, visiting and censusing a separate group each day. Under the existing system, some clans are required to walk for up to two hours to reach the census-taking centre. Any follow-up patrol should take note of this fact, as I was usually in the act of leaving an area before the scattered nature of the local settlements became really apparent to me.

The pandanus season promises to be a popular excuse for the high absentee rate. Some Groups were in such poor attendance that it would have been farcical to attempt a census revision. I gathered from certain informants that these groups were mainly forced to follow the pandanus season because they had miscalculated their gardening cycle and had run short of food at home.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Whilst en route to the PORGERA the LAIAGAM/MURIRAGA road was inspected and work allotted to the various groups along the way.

The section of road which at present may be traversed by jeep stretches almost to the KERA River. At the KERA River a bridge of reasonably large dimensions - approximately 60 feet - must be built. Immediately beyond the river on land belonging to the IAMBAIMIM Clan there appears to have been depressingly little road work of late. The proposed road route has been cleared, however, and the members of this group were requested to step up their efforts. Road construction on land belonging to the SAGARI Clan also appears to have been both light and spasmodic, but there is evidence of recent work.

Following the road route, the patrol then encountered the MANGO, MUNANI, and TEGIPENI Clan lands in that order. Perhaps because the country nearer MURIRAGA Rest House is less rough, the people of the last named groups have covered a major proportion of the roadworks in their areas and little further effort is required to bring these sectors to completion.

The people, who seem to be very interested in local improvements and advancement, were advised of the imminent arrival of the C.S.I.R.O. team. They expressed their approval of the intended work and will doubtless be most co-operative.

Beyond MURIRAGA to TUMANDAN the condition of the track is very poor. It is muddy, overgrown, and has few advantages over the average bush footpad. The clans responsible have been advised to begin reconstruction at once.

The track from TUMANDAN to TIBININI has a considerable amount of use by the mining interests, both European and native. It is, however, in a shocking unkempt condition throughout. Walking times (at present 8-10 hours) could probably be halved if the track was cleared and the worst sections built up. It is impossible to visualize how a vehicular road could be brought through this area, but a presentable walking path is a possibility. At present the track more resembles an obstacle course than a relatively important communications route.

Within the PORGERA Valley there has been no attempt whatsoever to clear walking paths. At all camps I brought the subject up for the people to think about, and suggest that the next patrol more definitely organise road work.

The route taken by the patrol when returning to LAIAGAM showed definite possibilities as a vehicular road route until we reached the ranges overlooking LAIAGAM. These ranges are the only topographical feature which would cause difficulties. Unfortunately most of the region travelled through is unpopulated and construction of a road through the area would only be worthwhile if it were to service a number of areas beyond and around the PORGERA Valley.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are as yet no administration appointed officials in the PORGERA. During the patrol I approached a number of the more influential headmen and discussed with them the possibility of appointing luluis or tultuls in the near future. Their answers might have been rehearsed beforehand. It appears that none of the local leaders would be prepared to accept the authority and responsibility of an administration appointment until police or Patrol Officers are stationed permanently in the valley to provide them with the necessary backing. They feel that even their traditional authority would be damaged if they were not in the position to enforce their instructions as village officials.

The headmen at TIBININI and YUYAN specifically requested that a native police post be established in the area, so that they could with some confidence accept appointment as luluis. I advised them of the contents of R.P. & N.G.C. C./1.47/59 which of course negated this request.

MINING

It was requested in patrol instructions that a full investigation into the Native Mining situation be made.

Immediately the patrol entered the area where alluvial gold is being won, I was besieged by requests from intending or practicing miners for permission to wash for gold along the PORGERA. It soon became apparent however, that the only area which they were seriously interested in was that occupied by PURUK of LUWEI, who already holds a Dredging and Sluicing Lease over the popular section of river bed.

PURUK subsequently appeared and laid complaints against six men who, he claims, were mining inside the boundaries of his lease. The men against whom charges were laid are; POPO, ANDITA, IANDAP, KUERA, AGIWA, and POLO, all of the YUYAN - LUWEI area. Puruk also claims that one of the local land owners, BERIA by name, denies him the right to wash for gold on his land although the land is within the area of PURUK's Dredging and Sluicing Lease. The men named above are those whom, rather belatedly, asked for permission to mine for gold along the river.

AGIWA says that the Mining Warden gave him verbal permission to wash for alluvial gold between PURUK's and J.L. TAYLOR's Leases. This statement is inconsistent with the Mining Warden's Report of May, 1959 when on page 4, paragraph 4 he says; "The claim (Puruk's) extends from the downstream boundary of J.L. Taylor's D.S.C. on the Pargerera River at the junction of PONGAMA Creek to beyond LUWEI.

The men, who all admit to encroaching upon PURUK's Lease, claim that the land which they are mining belongs to them, and state that they will not accept PURUK's right to have sole access to the gold on his lease. It is obvious that PURUK has a legitimate complaint under S.88 of the Mining Ordinance.

These men were all advised of the legal view-point as regards encroachment onto a registered claim. They were not impressed.

PURUK's recently acquired wealth is a source of very obvious jealousy, which, combined with the local attitude that the land owners are in the right, has developed into an extremely unhealthy situation.

From information received, it seems that neither PAUWE nor PURUK are washing for gold on soil which has descended to them directly, although part of PAUWE's lease is on his father's clans land; PURUK is on land belonging to his wife's clan.

PURUK has reached the stage where he is so intimidated by the threats of the local residents that he is considering foregoing his rights and moving down river to try his luck. Because of the extremely unhealthy atmosphere attached to Native mining in this area, I advised the interested parties that the Mining Warden and the Senior Field Assistant in charge of Native Mining Extension, would be contacted regarding the situation. These people were advised that the opinions or decisions of the Mining experts should be available in about two months time. I gathered that those interested would be travelling to WABAG in force, in a couple of months to hear the result of their deputations. What they obviously desire, of course, is that PURUK's lease be cancelled and that each individual land owner along the river be given the right to wash for gold in his own small way.

All I have managed to accomplish to date is to assure PURUK that he will have two months freedom from encroachment, or forcible expulsion from the land.

Considering the vehemence with which the deputations presented their views, I would not even be prepared to say that PURUK's life is not in danger, unless something can be done by the mining officers to straighten out the mess.

PAUWE, whose lease is in a less populated area on the KAIYA Creek, and which is reportedly less rich in alluvial gold, reports that he has had no problems with trespassers or land-claimants.

The Foreman in charge of workings on J.L. Taylor's claim at NEKIANGA says that this lease is left well alone by native gold miners.

Referring specifically to point 9 of the Mining Warden's Report, I concur wholeheartedly with the recommendation inferred. I would suggest that the granting of registered leases to the specific land owners only is the sole feasible means of ensuring peaceful exploitation of the alluvial gold deposits. Any other natives interested in gold mining should be directed to search for deposits along the lower reaches of the PORGERA RIVER, in the unpopulated areas below LUWEI. Before the latter suggestion could be carried out, however, it would be necessary to investigate more fully reports that the lower reaches of the PORGERA are disease infested.

CONCLUSION

The only conclusion to be drawn from this report is that these people must be brought under much more effective control in the near future. The local inhabitants do not appear to be the type who can be brought under influence by passing patrols, however frequent.

The comparative sparsity of population does not seem to warrant the establishment of a permanent post, nor does the lack of a suitable airstrip site encourage permanency. I am personally in favour of a temporary or advance patrol post to be built as soon as possible and manned for at least three months.

I also consider that the laws of the Territory should in future be enforced much more seriously in the PORGERA. I presume that the practice to date of dealing extremely leniently with all law-breaking, except the capital offences, has been due to the fact that the PORGERA is within the Restricted Area.

It is time, however, that the local inhabitants realise they cannot forever escape the consequences of infringement of the law. At present I doubt if any thought whatsoever is given to the law before a wrong action is committed; not because the laws are not known, but because the people have no respect for them.

Referring to the high incidence of armed men encountered near NEKIANGA; I am not aware of any legal means of enforcing the non-carrying of weapons, but this practice should be strongly discouraged. Incidentally, all arrows seen (approximately twenty per man) were of the highly ornamented and carved variety designed specifically for killing humans. Not one of the simple bamboo and blackpalm pig-killing arrows was sighted.

As I have said already, the mining situation is not at all satisfactory. The mining authorities should give early attention to the problems encountered in this area.

A visit by an Agricultural Extension Officer, despite the absence of progress, would probably not pay dividends at this stage. The people are not receptive to change in general and agricultural improvements could be postponed for some time.

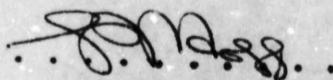
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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APPENDIX A

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE
ROYAL PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

- No. 6415 Constable 1st Class WATCHINGA: As the senior constable on the patrol he did not impress. Not prepared to use his rank in organizing patrol. Conduct good.
- No. 8078 Constable BIFI: Reliable until his leg gave trouble temporarily. Conduct good.
- No. 8161 Constable IPA: Reliable. Conduct good.
- No. 8222 Constable GARIMA: A good worker. Conduct good.
- No. 8247 Constable YANGORI: Worked well throughout the patrol. Conduct good.
- No. 9121 Constable WABALA: A keen and hardworking constable with a great deal of promise. Conduct good.


G.J. HOGG
Officer-in-Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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APPENDIX B

MEDICAL and HEALTH

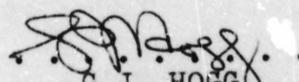
The patrol was accompanied by Native Medical Orderly GUNUM, who performed his duties well and efficiently. The list of treatments given are as follows:

<u>AILMENTS</u>	<u>NO. TREATED</u>
Sores	47
Wounds	5
Malaria	8
Sprains	11
Others	28
TOTAL	99

Whilst at MURIRAGA I was visited by Luluai MAMANDO of the FAIRI Clan, situate on the northern side of the Lagaip River. He requested that an Aid Post Orderly be made available to provide medical services for those people residing on that side of the Lagaip watershed. He offered to provide labour and land for the setting up of an Aid Post at IPAKESI. His request was based on the fact that the LAGAIP bridge is dangerous for the sick and that many of the ailing were loathe to attempt the long walk to MURIRAGA Aid Post.

A report was also brought in that general sickness had broken out at PORIAGA, downstream along the LAGAIP, and that many had succumbed. I had no opportunity to test the truth of this information.

Health throughout the area visited appeared to be generally good. Improvement of walking paths alone would probably cut by 50% the number of sores, sprains, and wounds treated.


G.J. HOGG
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX C

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

For an excellent, brief description of the PORGERA agricultural practices, I refer the reader to Wabag Patrol Report No. 2 of 1957/58.

The present agricultural situation could have been as easily described fifty years ago. I saw no evidence that recurring contact has changed either their means of growing crops, or the types of crops grown. No European-type vegetables were seen in the valley, and no interest was shown when it was suggested that the people might benefit from growing a greater diversity of crops.

Pigs seem to be quite plentiful and healthy. Fowls were seen at the mining site, but nowhere else. Dogs are all still the typical Papuan strain, scrawny, ill-kempt, and underfed.

Until further advances are made in the administrative sphere however, there is little probability that agriculture extension work would have any direct benefit on the local cultivation pattern.


G. J. G.
Patrol Officer

PUR TU TI ANG AI AID PA KAI KUN WAI KE PE TIM ENO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1959/60

PORGERA CENSUS DIVISION

page 1.

Govt. Print. - 335/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Child bearers	Child			Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																													
PURUMAIN	17.1.59																									2	20			21	9	12	24	66		
	20.1.59																									1	19			16	19	21	22	78		
TUANDA	17.1.59																									-	16			13	8	14	19	54		
	20.1.59																									2	10			8	7	9	13	37		
TIYENE	11.5.60	3				2										2	3	1								12				10	10	21	14	55		
ANGARAIN	11.5.60	2	2		1		1				1					14	14	1	5							1	44			26	29	48	52	155		
ANGA	19.1.59																									2	12			7	11	18	14	50		
	9.5.60	2									1					6	1									1	44			40	34	52	52	178		
AIPAKAINI	11.5.60	1	4	1							1					2	4	5									23			25	24	29	24	102		
PAIYAM	11.5.60	1	2													21	20	1								1	25			20	32	32	27	111		
KAIPIA	11.5.60															4	1										6			6	10	12	8	36		
KUNGURIN	11.5.60	2	1	1		1											5	5									7			13	5	9	9	36		
WAIWUA	11.5.60										1																3			4	2	4		10		
KEWAI	10.5.60	3	1		1						1	1				2	9									4	30			29	33	42	43	147		
PENE	9.5.60	2	7	4		2	1	2			7					3	4	1	3							1	54			44	40	46	61	191		
TIMAINI	8.5.60	3						1			1	1				3	6									1	15			21	10	13	16	60		
ENO & EWA	8.5.60	1				1					1					9	8		6							1	33			21	18	42	42	123		
		16	21	2	4	1	2	2	4	1	3		4	12		60	71	12	26						17	313			320	303	422	444	1489			

