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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Laiagam, 1, 2 - 58/59

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1958/59

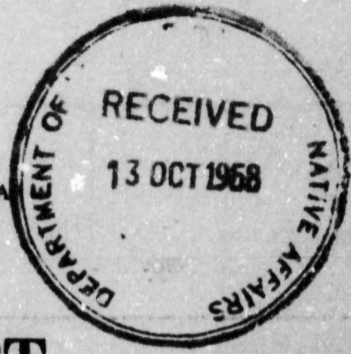
LAIAGAM

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>LAIAGAM</u>		
1 - 58/59	C.G.Day	Wage, Lai (Purari) and Marena Valleys.
2 - 58/59	C.G.Day ✓ <i>clear</i> 43	Porgera River Valley, Porgera Census Division

DIRECTOR - DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LAIAGAM No. 1 of 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by C.G. Day - Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WAGE, LAI (Purari) and MARENDA Valleys

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K.R. Mitchell - E.M.A.
9 Police ; 2 Interpreters;
Natives 2 N.M.Os.; average of 60 carriers.

Duration—From 11./JUN/1958 to 22./JUL/1958

Number of Days Forty-two days (42)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JUL/AUG./1956

Medical SEP/OCT/48 1957

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol INITIAL CENSUS & LOCATION OF POSSIBLE STRIP & STATION SITES;
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

20/9/1958

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.NIL

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

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

NA.30-17-51

16th October, 1958.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MEUNE HAGEE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1958-59 - LAIABOM.

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

It is gratifying to note that the Patrol was greeted "on the spot, in a friendly and co-operative manner".

I concur in your remarks concerning district boundaries, contained in the first paragraph of your memorandum to the A.D.O. Wabag.

I would be grateful for any information concerning an airstrip site near or in the Wage area.

I agree that care should be taken in selecting road sites and channelling the energies of the people in road construction.

It is policy that names should be recorded in Village Books to remain at the villages during the first few years of census compilation. The District Officer can decide when and where the names should be recorded in the Village Books held at the Village.

The Department of Agriculture informed us that there is not much that can be done about frosts excepting to light numerous small fires amongst the crops when a frost is expected.

It is hoped that early next year you will have the sought after Patrol Officer.

Mr. Day's recording of personalities in the area will, I feel sure, be most helpful in the future when we are looking for leaders.

The census compilation was a most commendable effort.

I am gratified to note that anthropological notes and observations made by Mr. Meggit of Sydney University have been used by the Patrol.

A very good consolidation Patrol.

J.P.A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

30/11/51 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30/1-1241
(WHD.182)

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:JMB

30th September, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
WANAG,
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report: Laigam 1/1958-59
By: A.O. Day, Patrol Officer, Sr. 2
15th June - 22nd July, 1958.

The above report, with your 30/1-123 dated 18th August, 1958, is acknowledged.

Introduction:

I do not think the Karendia River rises in the Hagen Range - if you have a chance to check its source, please do so.

The term "KANDEP", I think, means in ENGA - "the place/people over there", i.e. "further away". Is this correct?

Diary:

Clear, concise and informative.

7th July: No doubt an alternative name for Laigam will emerge - but let it not be "Laigam No.2". The patrol map read in conjunction with the diary, enabled the patrol movements to be followed clearly.

Native Affairs:

A good exposition of the overall position. The position as regards boundaries (and borders) between Western and Southern Highlands has not been seriously considered in the areas west of, say a southern prolongation of the Lai/Lagaip Divide and the policy appears to have been "if you get there first - its yours".

As Southern Highlands, with comparable field staff and greater funds, has had far less commitments in the way of European settlers, Missions, land alienation and other commitments consequent upon "civilisation" and has been able to concentrate almost entirely upon native affairs and allied public works. The result has been that in several instances Southern Highlands patrols have followed "their" population over our border and, in fact, have established at least one post north of the inter-District boundary and Territorial border. This position will have to be resolved in the not distant future, as soon, in fact, as we are in a position to push our patrols further west. The whole matter is governed by the supply of experienced and suitable field staff and in this we have fared badly indeed. So, for the present, we will go as far south in this area as language, tribal and geographic boundaries appear to justify. The forests recorded impose a natural hardship on these people. The solution remains to be found. The District Agriculture Officer and his superiors have

been asked to supply experimental crops. Deciduous fruit growing may be one side - the economic - of the answer in areas generally.

The site for the best aerodrome will undoubtedly have much to do with selecting the site for the patrol post. Both Laiajan - Woum and Kokas appear to be too close to Laiajan Patrol Post and a site nearer the Wage area would be preferable but Mr. Day makes no mention of a possible aerodrome site there.

I have approached, through normal channels, the Department of Civil Aviation with a view to arranging an inspection of the potential sites with a view to having them approve them and design the best one or the one nearest the best patrol post site.

I have also asked both the Director of Lands and the Director of Public Works for the use of a survey party to select the best access road. The former has refused - the surveyor I asked for has gone on leave - but the latter promises assistance in the future.

Both aerodrome and patrol post sites should be inspected in the wet season as well as under the dry conditions experienced by Mr. Day. It is my intention to visit the various sites before a final decision is made.

The enthusiasm of the people should not go unacknowledged or ignored and a supply of spades etc., is on its way. On the other hand, this enthusiasm should not be wasted and care must be used in selecting road routes.

The list of personalities will be most useful in the future.

Provisionally "appointed" village officials should be confirmed as soon as possible in the normal way.

Census and Statistics:

From the proportion of females to males recorded I should say Mr. Day has gone close to a "100%" first census in the Wage but the otherwise more co-operative Kandey appear to have left some of the girls at home.

The policy regarding village books is unfortunate. Even more than the "badge" or the "cap" the possession of a village confirms the village or group as "belonging to the Government."

It will mean a lot of work, but have the names recorded in the books now available, with comments etc., and have the books distributed to the selected leaders. We can forget about taxation here for a long time to come.

Agriculture:

See under "Native Affairs" above. I wonder if a pandanus industry could be developed? These nuts are very highly valued throughout New Guinea and probably cause more fights than any other plant, tree or crop. This is worthy of consideration.

Mr. Day was right to abandon the "pig-census". Later it will be possible.

Timber:

I will try to arrange for one of our small mills to be supplied when the post site is selected - it would be wonderful to avoid the "kunai" (grass hut) stage.

File No. 20/2-123

Medical and Health:

It is hoped that the opening of the Post will be accompanied by the opening of a hospital and a school.

Mr. Mitchell's survey should prove useful and will be the subject of full comment when received.

The tenacity of the apparently fatally-wounded warrior (Adanda) is amazing.

Roads and Bridges:

See under "Native Affairs" above.

Education:

It is hoped that a school will accompany the opening of the post.

Proposed Land Patrol Post:

See under "Native Affairs" above. A land investigation could be done at both Ialagun-Suma and Kuyasi next time a patrol is in the area.

Have Mr. Day advise if he saw anything like a possible aerodrome-patrol post site in the Waga area.

Probably the KANKAR have had more contact than the WASH. The next patrol could quite easily find a complete reversal of attitudes.

Appendix "F":

Assistant District Officer Minj is prepared to accept Corporal NARGRA at any time - he is available.

Conclusion:

Mr. Day has conducted a good, thorough patrol and I am very pleased with the useful and detailed information he has supplied. Its presentation is excellent. In fact, it has been like a breath of fresh air after a tedious course of reading patrol reports made depressing by constant reference to "savage" European settlers, inevitable land disputes, friction and revengeous, land-hungry missionaries.

It presented a vista of some very pleasant administration to be undertaken. The lack of just one, single Patrol Officer is all to prevent us getting on with the job.



(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

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

Handwritten signature/initials

For your information, please. An experienced, unmarried patrol officer; village books; radio equipment and some funds. Also could twelve copies of the patrol map be supplied, please. Unfortunately, despite efforts to the contrary, it was folded when it reached here.

Handwritten signature
(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.
30.9.1958.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-123

Sub-District Office,
Wabag
Western Highlands District
18th August 1958

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
Mount Hagen.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1958/59.

Please find herewith the necessary copies of Laiagam Patrol Report No.1 of 1958/59 submitted by Mr C.G.Day Patrol Officer.

An extract of Agricultural Matters has been attended to in accordance with your 30/1(17/3)-4471 of 19-6-58.

An additional copy of the accompanying map has been made at Wabag as the original was folded and so not satisfactory for sun printing. Both are forwarded herewith.

Roads have been dealt with separately - my 1/30(24/1) of 29th July 1958 refers.

Mr Day is at present preparing a list of articles desirable for the opening of the post when staff becomes available.

The favourable reports on the potential for establishing a DC3 airstrip, an Administration Station of ample size, and a motor road system are very pleasing.

The fact that the native situation is good despite insufficient patrolling is also pleasing. The establishment of the Patrol Post and attendant influx of trade goods will give the men of influence more inducement to see that tribal fighting does not occur with resultant destruction of their newly won goods. Until adequate insignia are available it is inadvisable to introduce the lulua/tultul system.

Checking with the interpreter who accompanied Mr J. Cavanagh of the Department of Forests and using other native information the pine mentioned would appear to be *Podocarpus Nerriifolius*.

R.I. Macilwain

(R.I. Macilwain)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAIAGAM Patrol Post,
WABAG Sub-District,
Western Highlands District.

29th July, 1958.

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

REPORT OF PATROL - LAIAGAM No. 1 of 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by : G.G. Day - Patrol Officer i/c Laiagam.

Area Patrolled : WAGE River Valley - south to ARISKA
KANDEP (Lai/Purari River Valley)
MARENDA (MARENKI) River Valley

Patrol Accompanied by : K.R. Mitchell - E.M.A. Laiagam.
9 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Interpreters (ENGA and HULI Languages)
2 Native Medical Orderlies
An average of 60 carriers

Duration of the Patrol : From 11th June, 1958 to 22nd July, 1958.
A Total of forty-two days.

Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A. - June/July and August of 1956.
P.H.D. - September/October of 1957 (Anti-Yawa).

Map Reference : Tracing of Map Accompanying Laiagam No. 1 of 56/57
with annotations.

Objects of Patrol : Initial Census of the area patrolled;
General Native Administration; and
Location of possible Air-strip and Station sites.

Mr. Mitchell also carried out a medical survey.

.....

INTRODUCTION

The area covered by this patrol lies to the south of the LAGAIP Valley and athwart the Territorial Boundary. More specifically the areas visited consisted of the Upper WAGE River valley; the area known as the KANDEP which consists of the Upper LAI (Purari) River valley; and the MARENDA River valley which is also in the KANDEP and which river is a tributary of the aforesaid LAI River. The LAI referred to in this report is the LAI River which eventually reaches the Gulf of Papua through the PURARI River and NOT the LAI which flows past WABAG and WAPENAMANDA eventually to reach the SEPIK River via the YUAT.

The WAGE River rises in the mountains to the south-west of LAIAGAM Patrol Post and flows in a general southerly direction into the KIKORI River. In that part of the valley patrolled the river is well defined in a rather deep but open valley. The southernmost portion reached was just above the place where the valley narrows and assumes a more gorge-like aspect. The river also commences to drop more rapidly at this point and it also appears to be the limit of the area affected by the dry-weather frosts. A place called WAPIMA lies about a day's hard walk downstream and according to information received, WAPIMA is a fairly open area. This area is patrolled from the Southern Highlands.

The LAI River rises in the mountains to the south of LAIAGAM Patrol Post and flows approximately parallel to the WAGE until it eventually reaches the sea via the ERAVEK River and the PURARI. The area traversed by the patrol could be called the 'headwaters basin' as it is an extensive area of comparatively flat grass-land and swamps which contain several lakes, the largest of which ~~is~~ known as KWIAKARI. As in the WAGE, the altitudes of the Patrol's camps varied between 7500 and 8500 feet above sea level (obtained by sensitive barometer). It was in this area that the patrol found the obvious sites for airstrips.

The MARENDA River rises, it is thought, on the western slopes of the Hagen Range and flows east, through a wide flat valley to join the LAI. The floor of this valley is swampy and contains the lake known as PAPALI. Altitudes of the camps in this valley were comparative to those experienced in both the LAI and WAGE.

It is noted that the area referred to as the KANDEP, is bounded on the west by the LAI River, on the north by the LAGAIP/LAI and the LAI(Sepik)/LAI(Purari) Divide, on the east by the Hagen ranges. The southern boundary consists of the PEPILYA Creek and the MURIMP Hills. The MARENDA Valley is therefore within the KANDEP. The information regarding the extent of the KANDEP was got from the native MENKE, who has been provisionally appointed Tultul and is obviously the most important man in the KANDEP. The patrol did not visit the southernmost portion of the KANDEP.

The patrol was greeted, on the whole, in a friendly and co-operative manner. A certain amount of enthusiasm was shown whenever conversation got around to the subject of roads and other public works - in fact, in a few cases roads had been actually built without any supervision. It is considered that one should strike while the iron of enthusiasm is still hot, and plans are in progress for the commencement of a road-building project.

Previous patrols to the area date back to circa 1939 and Messrs. Black and Taylor. Since then patrols have passed through portions of the area but no patrol spent really any time there until Mr. Worcester in 1956. This patrol is the next in time to Mr. Worcester's.

The main object of this patrol was to record the initial census of the area. In all 13,932 names were recorded. It is estimated that the total for the area would be in the vicinity of 15,000. Then the patrol tried to establish the possibilities of air-strips in the area. Several sites were chained but the best was a strip of approximately 82 chains in length. One or two projected station sites were also inspected. The opportunity was taken on the patrol to re-explain Administration policy regarding law and order and the advantages of Aid Posts. Mr. Mitchell conducted a medical survey of the whole area.

.....

DIARY

Wednesday, 11th June, 1958.

Departed Laiagam Patrol Post at 7.40 a.m. Crossed ridge to the south of the station and went through MALIMP grassland - a basin of about one square mile in extent - altitude 8000 ft. Route then lay through undulating rain forest and patrol crossed head of divide at 9450 ft. Descended and crossed the KERA Creek and arrived at KINDAREP Rest House at 3.20 p.m. in slight drizzle. Rest House buildings in fair condition. Few natives turned up so personnel issued with rice. Altitude of KINDAREP - 8450 ft. Natives alerted for census in the morning. Patrol slept ~~KINDAREP~~ - cold night. Walking time - 7 hrs. 20.

Thursday, 12th June, 1958.

At KINDAREP. Apparently the patrol arrived at the tail end of the bachelors' "wild ginger" ceremony and it took all morning to assemble the people. This was in spite of word having been sent at least two days ahead. At about 11 a.m. LIU of KAREGARI arrived with word that the WAGE had experienced three consecutive days of frost at the beginning of the week. 235 names recorded today. Fine cloudless day. Slept at KINDAREP.

Friday, 13th June, 1958.

Departed KINDAREP at 8.20 a.m. - late start due to heavy morning mist. Crossed WAIMBAREP Creek at 9 a.m. and TARIAGALI Creek, which is the WAGE people's northern boundary, at 9.20 a.m. Signs of the frost very apparent in burned shrubs and trees. Crossed into WAGE fall at 8900 ft. and arrived at KAREGARI Rest House at 12.20 p.m. Last two miles over newly made walking track through KAREGARI swamp. Altitude at KAREGARI - 8330 ft. An Aid Post is also situated here. 350 names recorded in p.m. Slept at KAREGARI. Walking time - 4 hrs.

Saturday, 14th June, 1958.

At KAREGARI. 566 names recorded to-day. An attempt was made at taking a census of the pigs in the area but this was abandoned for reasons which appear later in the report. Slept at KAREGARI.

Sunday, 15th June, 1958.

Departed KAREGARI at 7.30 a.m., crossed UPEBE Creek and climbed to 8500 ft. Descended and crossed TABUNAKA Creek and camped at 9.15 a.m. at TABUNAKA. Most of the route travelled to-day was over made roads. 219 names recorded to-day. Altitude of TABUNAKA - 8300 ft. More signs of the recent frosts as even cordyline plants showed evidence of frost burn. Slept at TABUNAKA. Walking time - 2 hrs.

Monday, 16th June, 1958.

Departed TABUNAKA at 7 a.m., crossed WAGE River and followed ridge to TUPAKOTE where camp was made. Altitude of TUPAKOTE - 8000 ft. 133 names recorded here. Slept TUPAKOTE. Walking time 2 hours.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1958.

Departed TUPAKOTE at 7 a.m. and arrived at IMAPYAK two hours later. Track was fairly good. Altitude of IMAPYAK Rest House - 7700 ft. A man called LIFE has established himself here and, as he speaks PIDGIN, is regarded as an interpreter - more of him later. 331 names recorded here. Slept at IMAPYAK. Walking time - 2 hrs.

DIARY (2)

- Wednesday, 18th June, 1958. At IMAPYAK. 131 names recorded to-day. C.N.A. heard in p.m. Signs of recent frost in this area also. Sweet potato plants have suffered. Parts of the population moving to relatives and friends in TARI, PORGERA and LAIAGAM areas. Apparently these frosts occur regularly. Slept.
- Thursday, 19th June, 1958. Departed IMAPYAK at 7.15 a.m. crossed LAKAINU Creek at 9.40 a.m. and arrived at PANDIWAKA 10.15 a.m. Altitude - 7800 ft. This place is known to patrol personnel who have been here before as 'A' BILONG KUANG' - kuang being a native name for a type of tree. 298 names recorded to-day. Rain interrupted work but cleared up after about 30 minutes. Slept here. Walking time - 3 hrs.
- Friday, 20th June, 1958. Departed PANDIWAKA at 7.15 a.m. and arrived at ARIAKA at 9.15 a.m. Altitude - 7600 ft. 252 names recorded in p.m. ARIAKA is situated just above the point where the WAGE valley begins to narrow down into a gorge. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.
- Saturday, 21st June, 1958. At ARIAKA. Another 71 names recorded to-day. They were mainly the remnants of those listed yesterday. Some WAPIMA men visited the camp. Slept.
- Sunday, 22nd June, 1958. Departed ARIAKA at 7.15 a.m. and crossed WAGE River. Followed up TAKE Creek and then crossed over to KINDULI arriving 10.30 a.m. Altitude - 8000ft. Camp pitched and 164 names recorded. Slept. Walking time - 3 1/4 hrs.
- Monday, 23rd June, 1958. At KINDULI. A further 488 names recorded to-day. Slept at KINDULI.
- Tuesday, 24th June, 1958. Departed KINDULI at 7 a.m. and arrived at LUMBIBA at 10 a.m. Altitude - 7800 ft. Route crossed timber ridge then over kunai hills. We are now on the edge of the LAI swamps. A MENDI-appointed V.C. visited us and wanted to have the census recorded of his group. He seemed disappointed that we did not, but after explanations all was well. 191 names recorded in p.m. Slept. Walking time - 3 hrs.
- Wednesday, 25th June, 1958. Departed LUMBIBA at 7 a.m. Route lay along the hills bordering the swampland - arrived TOMBELYE at 9 a.m. Pitched camp. 136 names recorded to-day. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs. EMA visited LAIAGAM Aid Post.
- Thursday, 26th June, 1958. Self and Mr. Mitchell retraced steps to TENDELIN to record 149 names whilst party with cargo moved on along the hills to KANYAK, about a hour's walk. Camp pitched - Altitude - 7800 ft. 139 names recorded at KANYAK. Slept. Walking time - 1 hr.
- Friday, 27th June, 1958. Departed KANYAK at 7 a.m. and arrived LAGALAP at 9 a.m. Route lay over ridge. Pitched camp. 166 names recorded to-day. These people have contact with the MENDI as many were away at a pig-feast in that area. Altitude - 7500 ft. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.

DIARY (3)

Saturday, 28th June, 1958.

To-day spent at LAGALAP in resting. Extracted census figures to date. Mr. Mitchell supervising scabies treatments. These people wear 'skin divai' around their waists instead of the usual rope - so scabies more prevalent. Slept at LAGALAP.

Sunday, 29th June, 1958.

Departed LAGALAP at 7 a.m. and crossed into the KAMBA basin and camped at AUGULYA at 8.15 a.m. Altitude - 6800 ft. 306 names recorded to-day. I feel we are encroaching on MENDI territory but only came over at the insistence of the local people who visited us yesterday. Slept. Walking time - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The KAMBA is a fairly large tributary of the LAI, flowing in from the west. The southern wall of the valley is a limestone escarpment called MARULAM which could be used as the border between LAIAGAM and MENDI. According to the E.M.A. this could be an Aid Post site to serve those to the south of the LAI swamps which are impassable in the 'wet'.

Monday, 30th June, 1958.

Departed AUGULYA and moved downstream for 30 minutes and pitched camp at WINJA. Altitude - 6800 ft. 115 names recorded to-day. Slept. Walking time - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Tuesday, 1st July, 1958.

Departed WINJA at 7 a.m. and crossed ridge back into the LAI. Crossed the LAI and pitched camp at TARABIS. Altitude - 7600 ft. 165 names recorded to-day. A number of absentees - until a man brought up a nursing baby and said his wife was away at MENDI! After a bit absentees began to appear from their neighbouring houses. Slept. Walking time - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 1958.

Departed TARABIS at 6.45 a.m. and crossed into the MARENDA. Arrived KAMBIA at 9 a.m. Altitude - 7700 ft. Many people away in the MENDI area. I explained to the few headmen remaining the reasons etc. for the census and informed them that court action would follow on the next census against all absentees. 158 names recorded to-day. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.

Thursday, 3rd July, 1958.

Departed KAMBIA at 6.50 a.m. and crossed MARENDA marsh to YURIPAKA where camp was pitched at 10.20 a.m. Altitude - 7700 ft. Last twenty minutes was over made road which these people have made on their own account. 315 names recorded to-day. YURIPAKA will be an ideal site for a rest house. Rain interrupted work so remainder will be censused tomorrow. We have been in the KANDEP for 6 days now and the contrast between the WAGE and the KANDEP people is becoming more apparent - the KANDEPs are by far the most co-operative. Slept. Walking time - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Friday, 4th July, 1958.

In morning 161 names recorded at YURIPAKA and then followed cargo to KAMA (near SUPI) - a walk of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Camp pitched and 398 names recorded. Arbitration work in evening. Slept. Walking time - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

DIARY (4)

Saturday, 5th July, 1958.

Departed KAMA at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at KALIMAKA at 9.30 a.m. - half the journey over made road. Altitude - 7900 ft. KALIMAKA is the home ground of NENKE - about whom more later. There is a rest house here, ample police and carriers dwellings and an AID POST. The whole population assembled to meet the patrol - the best reception to date. 540 names recorded to-day and the rest alerted for the morrow. To-day I saw my first pig with five toes on each foot. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.

Sunday, 6th July, 1958.

At KALIMAKA. 1238 names recorded to-day. This may seem an exorbitant number for one day but we started at 8 a.m. and went through to 5 p.m. with half an hour for lunch. NENKE's help enabled this to be done. Slept.

Monday, 7th July, 1958.

Departed KALIMAKA at 7 a.m. and arrived at LAIAGAM at 8.30 a.m. Another name will have to be found for this place to avoid confusion with Laiagam Patrol Post. The Aid Post here is on land called WOUN and perhaps this could be adopted - but WOUN is not at all euphonious. A man called WAIYENK is the guiding light here. He is from near WAEAG but is married locally. 589 names recorded here to-day. There is also a rest house and accommodation for patrol personnel. Slept. Walking time - 1½ hrs. Altitude - 7400 ft.

Tuesday, 8th July, 1958.

At LAIAGAM (WOUN). Census recorded of 320 to-day. In p.m. climbed adjoining limestone ridge to have a look at the country - airstrip sites. Slept.

Wednesday, 9th July, 1958.

At LAIAGAM (WOUN). In the morning went over to a ridge called KOKAS about two miles to the north but could only find a 2300 ft. strip site. In the p.m. Mitchell and self tried out LAIAGAM. We found a strip of 82 chains. Consts. SIGRUPCI and RAVAI together with some carriers cleared a strip on KOKAS - on a different bearing. Will pace it out tomorrow. Slept.

Thursday, 10th July, 1958.

Departed LAIAGAM (WOUN) at 7.30 a.m. Mitchell ahead with cargo to PUMBURI arriving at 9 a.m. Self measured new site at KOKAS - it was 3000 ft. in length. carried on to PUMBURI. Census recorded of 298. This site was apparently suggested by previous officers as a possible strip site. On measurement it was found that ample length was there - about a mile - but running across there was a depression which was not firm ground. When about ten men jumped up and down on it the ground for twenty feet around moved up and down in sympathy! PUMBURI is situated on a kunai plateau and is ideally situated with regard to timber and population for a station. It could be linked easily with the LAIAGAM (WOUN) strip site - about 5 to 6 miles of road. Slept. Walking time - 1½ hrs. Alt. - 7600ft.

Friday, 11th July, 1958.

Departed PUMBURI at 7 a.m. arriving RCPOREI at 8.15 am. Altitude - 7600 ft. Poor camping site - no wood or water nearby. 520 names recorded to-day. Slept. Walking time - 1½ hrs.

DIARY (5)

- Saturday, 12th July, 1958. Departed ROPOREI at 7 a.m. Mitchell and cargo direct to ANGAROLYE. Self to examine the ridges to the north for airstrip sites. No luck. Arrived in camp at noon. ROPOREI and ANGAROLYE are two hours' apart and on opposite sides of the LAI swamps. Map and figures brought up to date. Altitude - 7400 ft. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.
- Sunday, 13th July, 1958. At ANGAROLYE. 563 names recorded. We are getting quite a few more than previously counted. These people are again WAGES. Slept.
- Monday, 14th July, 1958. Departed ANGAROLYE at 6.45 am. for LONGAP arriving at 10.15 am. Altitude - 8300 ft. There is a rest house here and buildings for patrol personnel. It is much colder here. 515 names recorded to-day. Very cold night indeed. A man called PAKEN has been appointed, provisionally, as Lulual of this area. LONGAP is situated on the divide between the LAI and WAGE Rivers. Slept. Walking time - 3½ hrs.
- Tuesday, 15th July, 1958. At LONGAP. Another marathon effort which took us all day. 1007 names recorded. I think we have missed some between here and KINDULI to the south - this was an after-thought. Very cold night. Slept.
- Wednesday, 16th July, 1958. Departed LONGAP after hearing C.N.A. cases at 8.30 am. and arrived TELYATES at 10.30 am. Route lay over made road except for the last half-mile. 486 names recorded to-day. A very cold wind sprang up so had to discontinue. LIU reported some more frost near KAREGARI. There is a rest house and buildings here - also an Aid Post. Altitude - 7350. Slept. Walking time - 2 hrs.
- Thursday, 17th July, 1958. At TELYATES. Census recorded to-day of 246. In p.m. heard several C.N.A. cases involving assault. Slept.
- Friday, 18th July, 1958. Departed TELYATES at 7.15 am. arriving WARIBIM (near MUEN) at 9.15 am. Route lay up into the LAGAIP/LAI divide. Pitched camp and 884 names recorded. These people, like those at TELYATES, are half LAIAGAMs and half WAGES. Altitude - 8100 ft. Slept. 2 hrs on road.
- Saturday, 19th July, 1958. Mitchell and cargo ahead to KIAKOU. Self departed WARIBIM at 8.45 after hearing C.N.A. cases and arrived at KIAKOU at 12.30 pm. Camp pitched and food bought. Heavy thunderstorm in p.m. stopped work. The road from KEPILAM will come over the divided west of this place and it will prove the most difficult section of all. When it gets into the LAI it will be all plain sailing. Altitude - 8000 ft. Slept. Walking time - 3½ hrs.
- Sunday, 20th July, 1958. At KIAKOU. 771 names recorded to-day. KIAKOU is the last place in the KANDEP - although they have very strong ties with the LAIAGAM people. Slept.
- Monday, 21st July, 1958. Departed KIAKOU at 6.30 am arriving KEPILAM at 1.30 pm. Slept at KEPILAM Rest House. Walking time - 7 hrs.
- Tuesday, 22nd July, 1958. Self returned LAIAGAM Patrol Post - 2½ hrs. walk. Mitchell inspecting Aid Posts so did not return with me.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

This patrol is really the second that spent any time at all in the area. The previous one was that conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Worcester in the middle of 1956 when he was accompanied by Mr. Meggitt, M.A. of the University of Sydney. Previous to that patrol, the area had been sporadically visited by officers from LAIAGAM Patrol Post concerned, mainly, with stopping fights. Also since the war, officers have passed through parts of the area whilst travelling to and from the Western and Southern Highlands. Black and Taylor visited the area circa 1939 and some youths were taken out of the WAGE for familiarisation with Administration policies etc. One such still survives. I refer to LIU of KAREGARI. Mr. D.J. Leahy visited the area at the time of the big frosts - 1943? - to obtain carriers.

Perhaps it was a little premature to attempt an initial census of the area but in view of the fact that it appears to me that the sooner a census is conducted the better, it was attempted with a small measure of success. We recorded 13,932 names, and we saw just under 13,000 people. I would estimate that a subsequent census patrol will reach about 15,000 names. Previous estimates of the population in the area visited ranged from 10,000 in each valley (i.e. 20,000 total) to an estimated total of 10 - 12,000. During an Anti-yaws campaign patrol late last year, Mr. E.M.A. Tommerup counted 11,800-odd heads. It would appear to me that the final total will be somewhere between the two estimates. Only in one place did this patrol visit 'new' areas - namely at AUGULYA and WIIJA in the KAMBA valley. However only 421 names were recorded at these two places.

The area patrolled can be divided into two main areas - the WAGE and the KANDEP. The dividing line between the areas is, roughly, the right bank of the LAI River. Census figures show that a total of 7,149 names were recorded in the WAGE and 6,783 in the KANDEP. These Census Divisions are ideal in size.

Three main language groups are encountered. ENGA is the language of the upper WAGE and LAI Rivers - the KANDEPs also speak ENGA. HULI is that language spoken by those people visited further down the WAGE. Some MENDI speaking natives were encountered in the KAMBA and along the southern banks of the MARENDA. However in all fringe areas the people were bi-lingual. Some WAGE people also speak IPILI (PONGERA).

The reception of the patrol, particularly in the KANDEP, was good. The people from the lower portion of the WAGE are still a little shy but, no doubt, with the establishment of a post in the KANDEP, and more frequent patrols they will come to realise that the Administration means no harm. Since the last patrol, the people have become more docile, if that is the right word. No evidence of any recent fighting was seen or heard. However, to the south of the area visited, there have been rumours of the occasional killing. It was also rumoured that these have been settled in the usual financial manner with the payment of pigs. It would be a good thing if some decision could be arrived at regarding the 'mark' between LAIAGAM and MENDI. Some of the territory covered is definitely in Papua, but language boundaries do not follow the Territorial Boundary.

The most southern point reached on the WAGE River was ARIAKA. This is just above the place that the river valley narrows and would be as good a place as any to serve as the 'mark'. However it is thought that the Territorial Boundary passes through the WAGE in the vicinity of IMAFYAK. The LAI proves to be more of a problem. I was told by NENKE of KALIMAKA that the southernmost boundary of the KANDEP was the PEPILYA Creek which flows into the LAI from the west and the MURIMP hills which are approximately opposite to the east. I did not get as far south as these features. The other alternative seems to me to be the KAMBA basin and those hills to the south of the MARENDA. The Territorial Boundary appears to lie to the north of these natural boundaries.

On the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday (8th, 9th and 10th June) immediately preceding the patrol, certain areas, especially in the WAGE suffered frosts which damaged native gardens. The area around KAREGARI also suffered from a frost about the 16th of July. These frosts are not uncommon and occur every two years or so. They are expected by the people who usually move to live with relatives and friends in more temperate areas - LAIAGAM, the PONGERA and TARI. The recent ones are by no means as severe as those experienced in 1943 (?). They always return to the WAGE afterwards to rebuild their gardens

NATIVE AFFAIRS (2)

gardens/
within a month or two. The Medical Assistant, in view of the frosts, has deemed it prudent to close KAREGARI Aid Post until such time as the people return to their area. Patients from that post are now in LAIAGAM being treated at the Hospital here. During the patrol we experienced some very cold nights, and the dry weather convinced us that frosts are not unknown in the place. The KANDEP was not nearly so much affected, but traces of frosts were seen in the higher areas. Enough native food was purchased and the people assured the patrol that they were able to part with what was bought. The movement of population referred to earlier in this paragraph is contemplated by the WAGES and accounted for a big percentage of the absentee names recorded.

Throughout the whole area the people seemed enthusiastic over the prospects of having their own station and their own 'kiap'. In some areas roads have already been built - some as the instance of police who have been stationed in the area, and some entirely on the initiative of the people themselves. The area is really too far away to be effectively administered from LAIAGAM and the total of approximately 15,000 people is a large one. It is unfortunate that the station has not been established already. To come in on the enthusiasm of the people for public works, it has been decided to commence work on the construction of roads in the area. I anticipate posting suitable police to commence the construction of a motor road into the area and I do not anticipate having too much trouble in doing so.

This leads naturally to the possibilities of constructing an airstrip in the area by which to supply a post. A motor road is desirable as an access route but an airstrip is vital to the continued supplying of an established station. Several possible sites were measured and the best was found to be at LAIAGAM (WOUN). This would be a one-way strip on the land between the LAI marshes and the surrounding hills. The approach would be from the west over the broad marshy valley and the strip itself is on a slight incline. A distance of 5,400 feet was measured. Not very much work would have to be done on this site - practically not cutting or filling. All that appears necessary is levelling and putting in drains along the longitudinal sides. In subsequent conversations with a D.C.A. airstrip surveyor it was discovered that at the altitude of LAIAGAM (WOUN) - 7400 ft. - working on the basis of short wet grass and a slope of 1% - only 4500 ft. is necessary to ensure a maximum pay-load from a DC3. This length of strip should be easily possible. A second alternative is at KOKAS where a north/south strip of about 3000 ft. should be possible. Here, however, some cutting and filling would be necessary.

Unfortunately LAIAGAM does not have a very large supply of timber nearby but at PUMBURI, about six miles north, there is a grassy plateau which is uninhabited and which is set in the middle of extensive timber-covered hills. If it is decided that LAIAGAM be the airstrip and station site, perhaps a further area could be acquired at PUMBURI to serve as a garden area and a source of timber for the station. There are also, near PUMBURI, some promising looking gorges which could be the source of hydro-electric power - they were not explored.

The road-building potentialities of the whole area are good. It should be possible, eventually, to put in roads which could connect all major points in the area. From conversations with natives and police who know the area, it may be possible to link the KANDEP with Mt. Hagen by a road up the MARENDA to meet the HAGEN/MENDI road near TAMBUL. The MINYAMP valley may obstruct the way in this case but natives seem to be of the opinion that the route does not have any big valleys or rivers to cross. I do not vouch for this road, but it is an intriguing possibility.

The obvious route for the road into the KANDEP is by way of KEPILAM. The road would start at LAIAGAM Patrol Post and follow up the LAGAIP Valley to a point upstream from KEPILAM. Then it would take advantage of a gap in the range to go through and come out somewhere west of KIAKOU. From KIAKOU one branch could go to TELYATES and through to LONGAP and the WAGE, and the second branch follow down the LAI to LAIAGAM (WOUN) and into the MARENDA Valley. The second branch is the most important for a start as it would serve as an access to the area where it is most likely that a station be situated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (3)

There follows a few remarks on the personalities met whilst on this patrol.

LIU/HOMABU of KAREGARI

WAGE

This man was one of the youths taken out of the area by Taylor before the war. He has visited Rabaul and I think he was there during the Japanese occupation. He speaks PIDGIN, ENGA and HULLI. He was appointed, provisionally, as a Tultul some two years ago and has done excellent work in the WAGE. He is an important man in the area. He was very helpful on the patrol and manages to settle all minor disputes satisfactorily. He is a wealthy man by native standards, and is an important man in his own right. If it was still the practice to appoint Paramount Luluais I would recommend that he be appointed to that position in the WAGE.

LIPE/HOMABU of IMAPIYAK

WAGE

This man is LIU's brother and quite a different type. He has established himself near IMAPIYAK Rest House and attempts to take credit for any work carried out in the area. In fact, a police constable, TONGE, was responsible for what little work was done near IMAPIYAK. He appears to be jealous of his brother's position and claims to be an interpreter in the pay of the Administration. No record of his employment is known. He has been told that he need not bother to continue his 'work'. He is not a nice type. He also speaks PIDGIN, HULLI and ENGA. Perhaps some work could be found for him when the KANDEP post is established.

TSAIPA/TJUI of KINDULI

WAGE

This man belongs to the YAMAP/KELIA. He does not speak PIDGIN but speaks ENGA and HULLI. He proved very useful on the patrol, and it is believed that Mr. E.M.A. Tommerup also found him very helpful when he was in the area. He is a headman from the area.

PAKEN/WAI of LONGAP

WAGE

This man is a provisionally appointed luluai of about two years' standing. He is an important man in his own right and wields a certain amount of influence in the WAGE. He proved useful and helpful to the patrol.

NENJE/PAJURU of KALIMKA

KANDEP

This man is the son of a very important, by native standards, man. His father has 11 wives! He has been appointed, provisionally, Tultul. He is very progressive and can be accounted LIU's opposite number in the KANDEP. He is still a young man and is very energetic. It was mainly on his urging that that roads were constructed in the KANDEP. He is a relation of KIBUNKE of WABAG, I believe. On reaching KALIMAKA everyone was assembled to meet the patrol and the census work went like clock-work - all due to his authority and organisation.

WAIKEM/ ?

KANDEP

This man is not a KANDEP but is married to a KANDEP woman. He is elderly and comes from WABAG. He has lived for some time near LAIAGAM(WOUM) and is responsible for the work done on the Aid Post and Rest House and surrounding roads. He is very useful but does not have a great deal of direct authority - more like an 'elder statesman'. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

TOGAIYAGALE/LEMANKA of PUMBURI

KANDEP

This man is an aged headman and proved very helpful to the patrol. He has a fair amount of natural authority as he is a 'KAMONGO' or big man in his area. He does not speak PIDGIN, only ENGA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (4)

Apart from LIFE, whom I would definitely not recommend, and WAIYENK who is a foreign native, I consider these to be the most likely candidates for appointment to luluai. I think that it would be advisable to wait until the post is established in the KANDEP before these recommendations are made - it would be better if the appointments came from their own 'kiap'.

On the whole, the native situation in the areas visited was good, and all seemed to be genuinely keen that they have their own officer and station. The only unfortunate aspect of the WAGE and KANDEP, especially the former, is the tendency to frosts. Sweet potato, their staple, is particularly vulnerable. Internecine fighting has almost disappeared from the area and the influential, pro-Administration natives all agree that it was a bad thing. With the establishment of a post in the area, progress should be steady.

With regard to the weather encountered on this patrol, I can only say that we were very lucky as rain played a very small part in the discomforts experienced - cold was the major one. Rain fell very occasionally and usually at night - only three times were we inconvenienced by rain during the day. This lack of rain enabled the patrol to cross swampy patches with the least discomfort possible. I do not think we could have timed the patrol better. Before the construction of vehicular or reasonable walking tracks, parts of the KANDEP would be virtually isolated in the 'wet' season. To cross, say from LAGALAP to LAIAGAM in the wet, one would need to travel up the MARENDA valley, cross it where it is narrow and then come down its northern bank and then cross the ridge from KALIMAKA and into the LAI valley. One can clearly see LAIAGAM from LAGALAP - they cannot be more than 4 or 5 miles apart. Needless to say, natives do not make this trip in the wet.

It is my opinion that this patrol could be more easily done in two separate patrols - one to the WAGE and one to the KANDEP. However if one is operating from LAIAGAM Patrol Post, the effort needed to get over the ranges south of the LAGALAP argues in favour of the one patrol to cover the lot.

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CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The area patrolled has been tentatively divided into two Census Divisions - WAGE and KANDEP - with the border between them the right bank of the LAL River. This gives a break-up of population of 7149 and 6783 names respectively. This gives a total of 13,932 names for the whole patrol. A figure somewhere between the extremes of previous estimates. I estimate that the total population would be somewhere around the 15,000 mark, with the WAGE just shading the KANDEP.

A total of just over a thousand of these names were from people who were absent at the time of census. Some of them turned up later for medical inspection but I have still deemed them as absentees. No court action was taken against the absentees but it was clearly made known at each camp that ~~the~~ subsequent absentees - i.e. in subsequent censuses - would be dealt with according to law. Legitimate absentees - scholars and employees - were negligible, there being very few away at schools and at work. 192 pregnant women were seen in the WAGE and 206 in the KANDEP. Average size of the family varied greatly and these vital statistics will appear in Mr. E.M.A. Mitchell's report of his survey.

Where the headman of a group was sufficiently influential and had a sufficient grasp of the workings of a census, the actual task of recording names was very much easier. Language difficulties, and the reticence of the people at times were obstructions, but eventually the information required was elicited. I do not claim that this census is at all accurate, but should merely serve as a basis for future work.

Names were recorded on sheets of plain foolscap paper and stapled together. At each census point the separate groups and sub-groups were kept separate and a title page containing the name of the census point, the name of the group and sub-group and a break up of the statistics were fastened to the front of each section. Village books did not arrive until the patrol was completed. This may be an advantage as the next census should clear up a big majority of the errors and omissions which must be in this initial census.

A feature of the distribution of groups in the KANDEP was noted. At LAGALAP, YURIPAKA, ROPORE and KIAKOU, four very widely separate places, sections of the TSIAMBE people appeared for census. Their main concentration is on the south slopes of the Upper LAGAIP River. However the groups in the KANDEP appear to be more regular and contained than those in the WAGE, which are widely scattered, by comparison.

In the Appendix to this report appears a complete break-up of the census taken on this patrol. Village Population Registers also appear with the groups and sub-groups consolidated. They are written by hand as there is not a typewriter on the station able to take the foolscap sheets length-wise.

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Frost is the main hazard in the food-producing life of the people visited. These occur regularly every one or two years. Food crops grown in the area are by no means frost resistant and even 'kurai' grass and pandanus palms are affected. Therefore a seasonable food shortage is a regular thing. In such cases the people migrate for periods to the more temperate climates of the FORGERA, TARI and LAIAGAM areas. This would also tend to cause a food shortage in these areas too. LAIAGAM is feeling the pinch (the Patrol Post) as frosts were also experienced at SIRUNKI. I do not think that laziness or failure to build sufficient gardens is a contributing factor at all.

Food crops in this order of importance are grown : first and mainly is the sweet-potato; then comes the various types of native ~~raggs~~ cabbage and some taro in the more swampy parts. Some potatoes and European-type cabbage is also grown - the latter being the most frost resistant. If an officer of D.A.S.F were to perfect a frost-resistant type of sweet potato I feel sure he would be canonised by the people of the WAGE and KANDEP!

Gardens extend from the valley floors to well over 8000 feet and the soil is at least as good as that found in other parts of the sub-district. Some large-scale draining has been carried out on the edge of the swamp-lands in the valleys and food is produced on these drained areas.

Pandanus palms are ubiquitous and appear to grow well throughout the whole area. They are regarded highly, as a delicacy, to the people. Theft of the nuts and damage to the trees were the main causes of fights in the area.

Pigs are about the only domesticated source of meat in the area. An attempt was made to compile a 'pig-census' but with little success - owing to the obvious mendacity of the owners and the reason that this was an initial census and therefore much more difficult than a mere checking of the census. Dogs are kept for hunting purposes and are eaten occasionally. They are small in stature and look remarkably like foxes - bushy tails. They appear in a variety of colours.

Wild cassowaries are plentiful, as are various types of possum and wildfowl - the latter on the marshy extents of the valley floors. They are hunted for food - especially at the time of some important occasion.

I would like to get a quantity of seed for D.A.S.F. to introduce into the area patrolled and will make this the subject of a separate memorandum.

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TIMBER

There is a sufficiency of natural-growth timber in the area so no noticeable plantings of casuarinas were seen.

In the swampy ground north of PUMBURI, extensive stands of pine were noted. I do not know the correct name for the type but the leaves were the normal pine-type and were short - about one quarter inch long. Some Cypress Pine was encountered in the upper reaches of the LANGAIP River. They should be the source of income to the native pit-sawyers in the area.

There is sufficient timber in the area to enable a station to be built entirely from sawn timber.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH

As a Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol and a complete Disease Pattern and Infant Mortality Survey was made of the area, this section will not be detailed. I will confine myself to general remarks regarding the health of the people visited and the medical services available to them.

The general health of the people seen was good. A propensity towards eye infections was noted. The incidence of boils and septic sores was, due, so I am informed, to the lack of green vegetables owing to the recent frosts. It was a feature that the general health of people living near to established Aid Posts was noticeably better than those not so fortunately placed. Aid Posts appear to be reasonably well attended. However, there still remains the innate reluctance to carry sick women to the Aid Posts for treatment. This is due, I feel, to the natural repugnance of the native male for anything appertaining to the female. The one blatant case of this attitude was found near PANDIWAKA in the WAGE. The nearest aid post to PANDIWAKA is KAREGARI - a fair distance away - approximately 10 hours walk.

There are only four Aid Posts situated in the area - 2 in the WAGE, at KAREGARI and TEVIATES, and 2 in the KANDEP, at LAIAGAM and KALIMAKA. This is a peculiar distribution. Any more Aid Posts are needed to serve a population of approximately 15,000 than only four. Of course, as there are no schools in the area, the difficulty lies in the fact that suitable candidates are hard to find. One of the Orderlies appointed to a post in the area did not impress me very much at all. I refer to KALIMAKA Aid Post. No doubt this will form a part of the Medical Assistant's report. If one works on an average of an aid post per thousand persons, another 11 would be eventually needed in the area. The distance away from the Hospital here of the Aid Posts is also an undesirable feature. The Orderly from KALIMAKA is at least three days away - this would mean an absence of at least a week a month from his post.

This naturally leads to the subject dealt with here in this paragraph. If and when a Patrol Post is established in the KANDEP, I consider it essential that an officer from P.H.D. should also be posted to the KANDEP to operate a native hospital there. With the eventual construction of roads, all Aid Posts will be able to be visited by vehicle. Surely a population of approximately 15,000 is entitled to a hospital.

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ADDENDA

Another feature of the area which was most apparent was the prevalence of old spear and arrow wounds. There appears enough surgical work in the area, repairing and removing broken spear points, to last a surgical team for some time. One case was seen of a middle-aged man whose spear-wound in the right chest had healed to form an orifice leading into his thoracic cavity. His right lung was completely destroyed and whenever he bent forward, fluid drained out of his chest. He appeared to be not unduly alarmed at his condition. It amazes me that he is still alive.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A certain amount of work must have been carried out on the improving of tracks in the area, as, in contrast with the last patrol report, I did not consider the tracks to be poor - except in the two or three places where stretches of swamp had to be crossed. Bridges over the main rivers were still the rickety edifices of saplings.

The people showed a gratifying enthusiasm for the construction of vehicular roads throughout the area. Some work has been done on stretches of road around KALIMAKA and LAIAGAM, LONGAP and TELYATES and in the vicinity of KAREGARI. I think that a very good road system could be put into the KANDEP and the WAGE with link-ups through LONGAP and the TADE Creek.

The road into the KANDEP will pass through KEPILAM and commence at LAIAGAM Post. About six mile of this road is passable already and plans are in hand to push the road into the KANDEP. It will drop into the LAI valley somewhere to the west of KIAKOU, and from there the road could be taken on to LAIAGAM (WOUN) without much trouble. The few swampy patches could be by-passed by routing the road along the foothills. There appears to be only one major bridge between the two LAIAGAMS, and that is this side of KEPILAM over the LAGAIP River - this is a fairly long span. A separate memorandum will be submitted regarding suggestions for the construction of this bridge. Timber stands in close proximity to the probable route of the KANDEP road ensure a good supply of bridge timbers.

Limestone abounds along the route so surfacing should not be a problem. I feel sure that gravel pits could also be located.

The people in the headwaters of the LAGAIP, who will have the hardest job to cut through stretches of forest, appear to be enthusiastic about the whole project and vowed that four weeks would see their section through. This is a very liberal estimate and is undoubtedly clouded by 'enthusiasm'. I do not plan to hurry the job too much, but rather to ensure that a reasonable grade and surface is obtained.

I consider that the first task is to put the road into the KANDEP to the area around LAIAGAM (WOUN) where it is most probable that the station be situated. Then can come the task of expanding the sysetem to cover the population.

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MISSIONS

No Missions operate in the area patrolled. This is due to the fact that the patrol was entirely conducted in Restricted AREA.

There are several good sites for Mission Stations in the area near suitable strip sites for light planes. Several half-mile sites were seen.

I do not think that there will be any antagonism from the majority of natives to the eventual establishment of these bodies in the area.

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EDUCATION

Being Restricted Area, no schools of any kind are found. It would be very desirable to establish an Administration school in the area when the Patrol Post is established, even it is in the nature of a Villager Higher School with one or two native teachers. I think that such a school will be well patronised.

At present there are only one or two youths from the area attending schools - mainly mission schools. One or two are undergoing medical training preparatory to being appointed to Aid Posts in the area. This lack of schools makes it difficult to select candidates for medical training.

It is intended to take the possible establishment of a school at the Patrol Post into consideration when the site is surveyed.

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PROPOSED KANDEP PATROL POST

As the site at LAIAGAM (WOUM) for an airstrip will allow a DC3 to land with maximum pay-load, it seems to be the obvious choice for a station site, 4500 feet or runway are needed and about 5400 feet are available. The draw-backs to this site for the station are as follows:

Lack of a lot of timber in the close vicinity; and
The encroachment of the strip onto native gardens.

If, however, only 4500 feet are needed, the encroachment will be negligible. A sufficient area for a station is available in the foothills and a good creek of water flows through the area.

About one and one half hours' walk to the north of LAIAGAM (WOUM) is FUMBURI. I think that this site was once mooted as a station site. Unfortunately a good strip site was found to be cut in the middle by a belt of very un-firm ground. This site, apart from the strip possibilities, is ideal for a station site. It is on ground not used by natives and close to wood and water - there are also some promising-looking gorges to the east of FUMBURI, which although not explored, look as if they have a hydro-electric potential.

Other sites tested, apart from KOKAS which has a 3000 ft. possible strip, were disappointing - several half-mile sites were seen.

I would respectfully suggest that sites at LAIAGAM (WOUM) and at FUMBURI be acquired by the Administration. The former as a station and strip site, and the latter as an auxiliary area to serve as a gathering point for timber, a garden area and possible sites for a school and hospital. Owing to the lack of trade-stores in the area, land purchase would, of a necessity, be mainly in trade - preferably M.O.P., Bailer and axes.

The whole area lends itself to road construction and with vehicles the area could be patrolled frequently.

If the western part of the WABAG Sub-District is ever formed into a separate sub-district, perhaps the KANDEP could be the sub-district centre as it will have the best strip.

It is unfortunate that the KANDEP site is also called LAIAGAM but alternative names would be WOUM (not a very euphonious name), KANDEP or KALIBANGAM (which is the name of a limestone ridge just behind the station site).

As has been mentioned earlier in this report, it does seem a pity that no post has been yet established in the KANDEP. The people appear to be genuinely keen to have their own station and 'kiap', and they are undoubtedly enthusiastic about constructing roads and the airstrip. They also are keen to have their own hospital.

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CONCLUSION

The objects of the patrol as stated on the title page were achieved. An Initial Census of the KANDEP and WAGE was carried out and this plus estimates of people missed shows that the total population of the two Census Divisions would be in the vicinity of 15,000. A reasonably good strip site was located, together with two alternative sites for a station. Opportunity was taken to address the people on Administration policy and some Court of Native Affairs cases were heard - mainly involving Section 83 of the Regulations. An European Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol and conducted a complete Disease Pattern and Infant Mortality Survey which should prove on use to P.H.D. and also give the native people a bit more confidence in that Department - they could actually see an E.M.A. in action and realise that no harm can come from medical work. One or two severe cases were sent in to Wabag Hospital and the return, cured, of these patients will no doubt raise P.H.D.'s, and the Administration's, prestige in the area. The only disadvantage, I can see, of combined D.N.A./P.H.D. patrols is the different tempo at which a P/O and an E.M.A. works - it is difficult to synchronise.

No Anthropological notes were taken or observations made as Mr. M. Meggitt, M.A., of the University of Sydney, has already made a survey of the area whilst accompanying a patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Worcester. His notes, of which a rough copy is held at Laigam, proved most helpful.

The contrast between the WAGE and KANDEP people was apparent. The KANDEPs were much more co-operative and the WAGES still seemed shy. Good work has been done by IJU in the WAGE and by NENKE in the KANDEP.

The climate of both areas is comparable. Both are subject to frosts and are of approximately equal altitude. Mists persisted nearly every morning till about 9 a.m. We were lucky as regards rain. As the altitude of the two valleys appears to be too great for the commercial crops most usual in the Territory, I'm afraid I cannot give any suggestions as to ~~it's possibilities~~ the possibilities of the area. Perhaps timebr will be the answer - but transport will be the problem.

Police personnel worked well on the patrol with one notable exception. The interpreters gave of their best - FILMI, who is a new man, needs more practice in PINGIN and more experience. He acted as the HULI interpreter. Apparently P.H.D. personnel also proved to be satisfactory.

The patrol took six weeks, which is a fairly long time to be away from the station with no other officer to carry on with station duties. I think that the patrol could have been done in two separate trips, one to the WAGE and one to the KANDEP. To date about 28,000 names have been recorded in the country controlled by this station. The remaining areas, with the exception of those not yet contacted will all be censused by the end of this year.

.....

ANALYSIS OF WAGE CENSUS DIVISION FIGURES

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN			TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	PREG.	
KINDAREP	WARIN/IPAIYEN	36	35	29	33	1	133
"	WARIN/KAK	9	10	7	8	-	34
"	BIPI/KUNGURIN	21	16	15	16	-	68
KAREGARI	BIPI/KAPI	69	89	87	71	3	316
"	BIPI/ANGARAIN	14	13	9	8	-	44
"	BIPI/MEIOK	17	21	18	24	1	80
"	MAIPIA/ALIEP	18	17	14	19	-	68
"	MAIPIA/YUMUNDAGA	62	69	70	69	5	270
"	WARIN/	40	40	39	29	-	148
TABUNAKA	LIULIU/	12	16	9	11	2	48
"	MAIPIA/KOWARE - POGARE	41	32	34	29	5	136
"	MAIPIA/KOWARE - TSIRIK	10	8	11	6	1	35
TUPAKOTE	MAIPIA/DEKE	2	3	2	3	1	10
"	MAIPIA/TIMANI	18	15	15	17	-	65
"	BIPI/MURURI	14	12	16	16	1	58
IMAFYAK	HUBERUBE/PILIPA	3	3	4	4	-	14
"	HUBERUBE/PATMA	5	6	4	2	-	17
"	HUBERUBE/PIANGAI	3	6	6	6	-	21
"	HUBERUBE/AGAPU	23	23	14	19	-	79
"	HUBERUBE/HAPINI	8	7	5	4	-	24
"	BIPI/APERAU	11	9	5	13	2	38
"	BIPI/MURURI	3	4	2	2	-	11
"	KUNARIN/KUPAI	4	3	3	5	-	16
"	MAIPIA/TIMANI	6	5	7	8	-	26
"	MAIPIA/ALIEP	13	11	11	7	1	42
CARRIED FORWARD:		462	473	436	430	23	1801

ANALYSIS OF WAGE CENSUS DIVISION FIGURES

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PRG.	TOTAL
		M	F	M	F		
KINDAREP	WARIN/IPAIYEN	36	35	29	33	1	133
"	WARIN/KAK	9	10	7	8	-	34
"	BIPI/KUNGURIN	21	16	15	16	-	68
KAREGARI	BIPI/KAPI	69	89	87	71	3	316
"	BIPI/ANGARAIN	14	13	9	8	-	44
"	BIPI/MEIOK	17	21	18	24	1	80
"	MAPIA/ALIEP	18	17	14	19	-	68
"	MEI /YUMUNDAGA	62	69	70	69	5	270
"	WARIN/	40	40	39	29	-	148
TABUNAKA	LIULIU/	12	16	9	11	2	48
"	MAPIA/KOWARE - POGARE	41	32	34	29	5	136
"	MAPIA/KOWARE - TSIRIK	10	8	11	6	1	35
TUPAKOTE	MAPIA/DEKL	2	3	2	3	1	10
"	MAPIA/TIMANI	18	15	15	17	-	65
"	BIPI/MURURI	14	12	16	16	1	58
IMAPYAK	HUBERUBE/PILIPA	3	3	4	4	-	14
"	HUBERUBE/PALMA	5	6	4	2	-	17
"	HUBERUBE/PIANGAI	3	6	6	6	-	21
"	HUBERUBE/AGAPU	23	23	14	19	-	79
"	HUBERUBE/HAPINI	8	7	5	4	-	24
"	BIPI/APERAU	11	9	5	13	2	38
"	BSIPI/MURURI	3	4	2	2	-	11
"	KUNARIN/KUPAI	4	3	3	6	-	16
"	MAPIA/TIMANI	6	5	7	8	-	26
"	MAPIA/ALIEP	13	11	11	7	1	42
CARRIED FORWARD:		462	473	436	430	23	1801

APPENDIX "A" (2)

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN			TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	PREG.	
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	462	473	436	430	23	1801
IMAPYAK	YENANI/LETSAI	11	11	4	7	-	33
"	YENANI/TAMUI	11	13	19	8	1	51
"	YENANI/YOPAI	10	10	9	13	-	42
"	LIULIU/TINDI	21	12	14	15	-	62
PANDIWAKA	HUBERUBE/PILIPA	1	1	1	2	-	5
"	HUBERUBE/TAKAPILA	9	6	4	2	1	21
"	HUBERUBE/PIANGAI	20	23	21	16	1	80
"	LIULIU/WILIMBI	9	12	11	12	2	44
"	LIULIU/TINDI	2	4	2	4	1	12
"	LIULIU/YORA	4	5	4	3	1	16
"	MAIPIA/TAIYENKE	5	5	2	4	-	16
"	MAIPIA/HAPINI	1	2	1	1	-	5
"	MAIPIA/ALIEP	11	9	10	12	-	42
"	HUBERUBE/NEILA	16	13	19	14	2	62
ARIAKA	LIULIU/HARO	19	16	11	16	2	62
"	HUBERUBE/TAKAPILA	6	7	9	3	-	25
"	HUBERUBE/TAKAPILA	24	24	20	12	1	80
"	MAIPIA/DEKE	12	7	7	5	1	31
"	MAIPIA/DEKE	29	31	31	16	3	117
"	HUBERUBE/NEILA	2	2	3	1	1	8
KINDULI	YAMAP/KOGARE	79	75	91	72	9	287
"	YAMAP/WAIMBA	52	36	41	35	3	164
"	YAMAP/KELYA	50	35	39	37	-	161
LUMBISA	YAMAP/KUNIMANI	11	8	14	10	2	43
"	YAMAP/TSIKA	29	22	9	14	6	74
"	YAMAP/KAPIN	25	18	11	20	-	74
	CARRIED FORWARD :	941	880	843	784	60	3448

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
		M	F	M	F		
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	941	880	843	784	60	3448
ANGAROLYE	YANGO/TAMUI	28	27	24	38	2	117
"	PAKAIRA/TAI	45	42	45	32	5	164
"	PAKAIRA/PAMU	38	34	31	35	7	138
"	PAKAIRA/WAU	39	34	37	34	6	144
LONGAP	YAMAP/NANENKE	91	92	92	107	12	382
"	HUBERUBE/PAIMA	29	29	27	21	4	106
"	HUBERUBE/PIANGAI	7	7	7	6	1	27
"	YANGO/TARALI	3	3	2	5	1	13
"	KAMANI/KAIA	11	9	11	6	3	37
"	KAMANI/KAIA	19	16	8	14	2	57
"	LIULIU/YORA	14	11	10	17	2	52
"	KAMANI/KIMURAI	13	15	14	16	-	58
"	KAMANI/NANDAP	8	12	16	13	1	49
"	KAMANI/KUNITS	14	8	9	9	1	40
"	KAMANI/EPELYA	34	40	46	35	7	155
"	KAMANI/KOP	34	28	30	29	3	121
"	WARIN/IPAIYEN	8	12	22	17	1	59
"	KUNARIN/KURA	23	22	28	26	3	101
"	KUNARIN/KUPAI	48	57	73	70	8	248
"	BIPI/YOREM	4	4	7	2	1	17
TELYATES	BIPI/PONAP	32	31	26	31	1	120
"	BIPI/YOWEI	39	32	45	36	3	152
"	BIPI/DIENDA	6	12	8	5	2	21
"	BIPI/EPEA	16	17	14	13	1	60
"	KUNARIN/ARUAM	5	5	8	3	2	21
"	YANGO/KAN	4	7	11	7	2	29
	CARRIED FORWARD:	1552	1486	1494	1413	141	5946

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
		M	F	M	F		
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	1553	1486	1494	1413	141	5946
TELYATES	WARIN/IPAIYEN	15	21	19	18	2	73
"	WARIN/ANGARA	11	14	12	9	2	46
"	WARIN/YANGARA	27	36	34	34	3	131
"	TUPIN	18	17	15	19	1	69
WARIBIM	KUNARIN/KUPAI	24	34	37	31	3	126
"	KUNARIN/YENANI	44	50	53	58	5	205
"	KUNARIN/LOWEI	54	57	49	55	7	215
"	KUNARIN/NONO	63	57	62	58	7	240
"	MURABIN/SLIGARE	19	21	18	19	-	77
"	WARIN/PAKIARA	6	5	3	7	1	21
	WAGE GRAND TOTAL :	1834	1798	1796	1721	192	<u>7149</u>

ANALYSIS OF KANDEP CENSUS DIVISION FIGURES

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
TOMBELYE	TIMIROP/HURUM	33	38	29	29	3	129
TENDELEN	WARIN/IPAIYEN	40	42	42	25	5	149
KANYAK	MORE/WAU	39	34	33	33	5	139
LAGALAP	TSIAMBE/MARTEIN	42	25	29	31	-	127
"	KAMBIRIP/AMANI	20	23	19	14	1	76
"	KAMBIRIP/LAKA	68	72	69	60	9	269
AUGULYA	MAJURU	19	16	22	20	4	77
"	MAURU/LANGAPU & SIEI	32	30	35	24	3	121
"	MAURU/ARERELYA	20	20	26	15	2	81
"	KOREREP/	7	3	4	8	2	27
WINJA	MONEREP/MAPIYA & IPAPALYE	35	28	29	23	7	115
TARABIS	KAMBIRIP/LAKA	30	30	31	21	2	112
"	KAMBIRIP/AMANI	10	9	10	9	1	38
"	KAMBIRIP/MUAP	3	4	4	4	-	15
KAMBIA	KAMBIA/WAI	26	35	36	27	5	124
"	KKAMBIA/TUROMO	9	5	12	8	2	34
YURIPAKA	AIMBAREP/APAI	29	29	29	33	3	120
"	AIMBAREP/SIKI	41	34	28	31	11	134
"	AIMBAREP/LAUMBAN	20	20	24	13	1	77
"	AIMBAREP/LAUMBAN	10	14	12	9	1	45
"	TSIAMBE/PIAPIRA	20	18	20	15	2	73
"	AGULYA/TEIALYE	8	8	7	4	-	27
KAMA	AGULYA/KANDOROP	21	18	12	11	4	62
"	AGULYA/WALYARIP	24	20	17	14	3	75
"	AGULYA/BINYO	29	25	17	20	3	91
"	AGULYA/WASANTA	22	15	6	12	5	55
"	AGULYA/IPAI	33	32	18	32	2	115
CARRIED FORWARD :		690	652	620	545	86	2507

APPENDIX "B"

(2)

PLACE	GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN			TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	PREG.	
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	690	652	620	545	86	2507
KALIMAKA	AIMBAREP/LAUMBAN	28	20	21	14	1	83
"	AIMBAREP/APAI	18	12	17	14	1	61
"	AIMBAREP/KON - PAU	41	36	48	34	2	159
"	AIMBAREP/KON - KIGILI	47	57	60	51	8	215
"	AIMBAREP/POMBORE - KOLYOM	13	18	16	17	2	64
"	AIMBAREP/POMBORE - LEWAP	25	26	29	35	3	115
"	AIMBAREP/POMBORE - WAPENAKI	19	18	12	18	2	67
"	AIMBAREP/POMBORE - TAUNDI	46	38	42	45	5	171
"	AIMBAREP/POMBORE - PIPEIYE	59	70	79	79	4	287
"	KAMBIRIP/PEIAM	38	36	52	31	8	157
"	KAMBIRIP/MUAP	5	3	1	3	1	12
"	KAMBIRIP/AMANI	4	5	7	1	-	17
"	MAMBO/YAMAP	8	6	8	12	1	34
"	MAMBO/KORAP	14	7	11	7	1	39
"	MAMBO/LYO	39	33	37	38	4	137
"	KOREREP/KUMURORO	34	23	22	18	2	97
"	KOREREP/PUMBUGIN	14	20	20	9	-	63
LAIAGAM (WOUM)	ARIRIP/MAMBO	23	28	35	30	1	116
"	ARIRIP/TEK	25	16	14	16	2	71
"	ARIRIP/KEWAM	23	20	17	23	3	83
"	ARIRIP/KANTA	11	11	13	8	-	43
"	ARIRIP/KAPUS	45	47	50	47	5	189
"	ARIRIP/APAI	24	23	21	19	3	87
"	AIMBAREP/APAI	3	1	-	-	-	4
"	IMA/MAMAKU	46	35	36	24	8	141
"	IMA/KANDA	54	50	34	37	6	175
	CARRIED FORWARD :	1396	1311	1322	1165	159	5194

PLACE	. GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
		M	F	M	F		
	BROUGHT FORWARD :	1396	1311	1322	1165	159	5194
PUMBURI	LYUMBI/ANGARAIN & MAIRANK	54	47	38	33	8	172
"	LYUMBI/KONEAM	14	11	16	12	1	53
"	LYUMBI/IRAPURIN	21	23	14	15	1	73
ROPERE	KAMAN/LANGAP	18	24	27	22	2	91
"	KAMAN/PAMBO	9	8	14	8	-	39
"	KAMAN/SAP	14	16	12	12	4	54
"	TSIAMBE/MALIWAN	4	3	2	2	-	11
"	TSIAMBE/TANTABIA	16	18	14	14	3	62
"	LYUMBI/MAIRANK	9	9	10	19	2	37
"	LYUMBI/KONEAM	20	21	21	18	2	80
"	TARALI/PERE	39	36	42	29	3	146
KIAKOU	TSIAMBE/TANDABIA - KON	7	8	5	8	-	28
"	TSIAMBE/TANDABIA - PUMBURI	22	23	27	30	1	102
"	TSIAMBE/TIANGAIN - KAINGOP	6	6	5	6	-	23
"	KAMANI/LEMELIN	7	7	11	9	3	34
"	KAMANI/OLYE	19	29	38	29	3	115
"	TARALI/MARAJP	35	32	39	33	5	139
"	TARALI/TSEI	69	71	82	71	7	293
"	TARALI/MANDE	12	11	9	5	2	37
KANDEP GRAND TOTAL :		1791	1714	1748	1530	206	6783

APPENDIX "C"

REPORT ON ALIENATED LANDS VISITED OIL PATROL

This is a NTL RETURN. The whole of the patrol was in
RESTRICTED AREA.

.....

APPENDIX "D"

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- 3380 Corporal NAEOPA : A very experienced man. One of the best N.C.Os. I have ever met, in new country. A loyal and hardworking policeman - popular with the people without any suspicion of ingratiating ways or getting involved with local intrigues. A WARIA.
- 2538 Constable SIGRUFUI : A good solid man with many years of service. He is quiet and retiring until responsibility is placed upon him when he proves to be efficient and intelligent. I am going to submit his name for promotion - he deserves it, much more than reasonably new men.
- 6131PA Constable AGORANTA : A very steady and loyal man. An asset to any detachment.
- 8254 Constable DAIPO : Performed satisfactorily. Not especially impressive.
- 8271 Constable KOMORIA : Performed satisfactorily. Not especially impressive.
- 8872 Constable NIBORUM : This man improved greatly on patrol. I had always considered him to be rather untidy physically and mentally. He worked well.
- 9420 Constable RAVAI : A good type of young policeman. Impressed me favourably. Helpful and hardworking.
- 9496 Constable KASIA : A lazy and useless man. Cannot obey a simple order. No intelligence and is inclined to be loud-mouthed. He is due to re-sign after only three years service in October and I do not consider him worth re-signing. The notable exception to the patrol detachment.
- 9535 Constable SAIJA : An energetic man - inclined to ebullience. He is reliable and worked well.

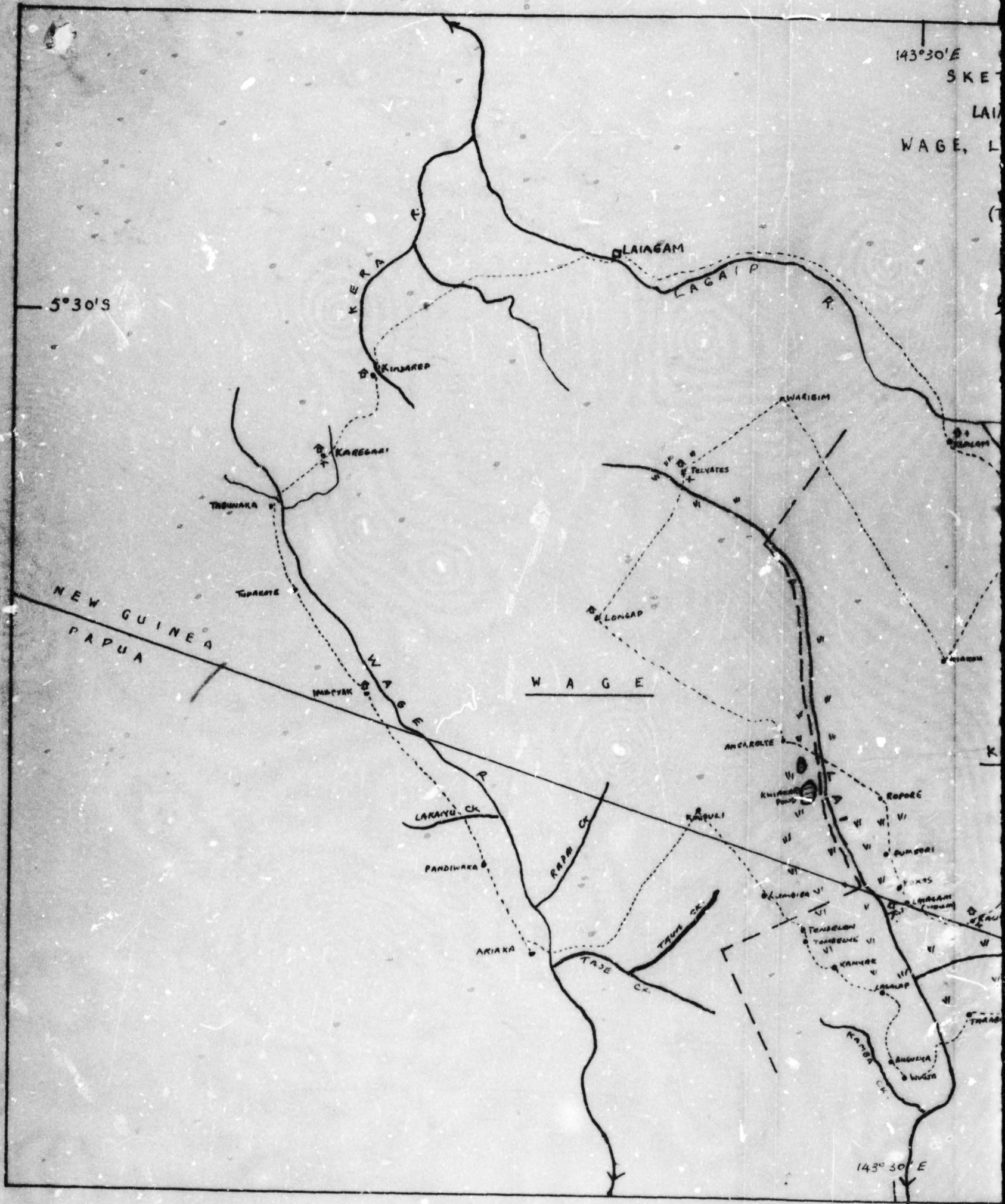
G.G. Day

(G.G. Day)

Patrol Officer Lalagam.

143°30'E
SKET
LAI
WAGE, L

5°30'S



143° 30' E

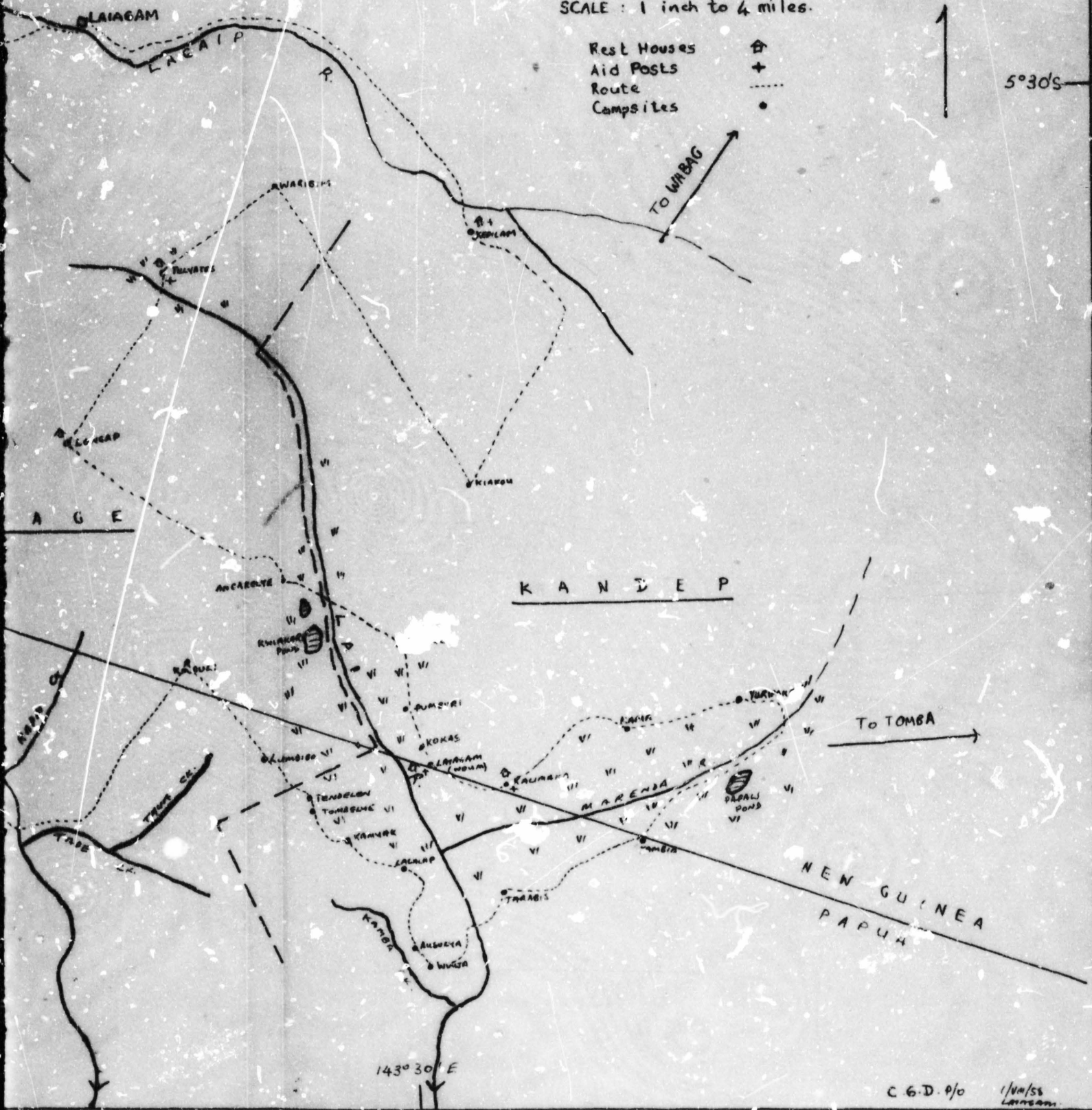
143°30'E

SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY
 LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1958/59
 WAGE, LAI (PURARI) AND MARENDA
 RIVER VALLEYS
 (TRACING FROM PREVIOUS PATROL MAPS)

SCALE : 1 inch to 4 miles.

- Rest Houses ⚡
- Aid Posts +
- Route - - - - -
- Campsites •

5°30'S



C.G.D. p/o 1/11/58 LAIAGAM

DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of the Western Highlands..... Report No. 2 of 1958/1959 - LAIAGAM

Patrol Conducted by G. G. Day, Patrol Officer Grade 2.....

Area Patrolled PORGERA River Valley - PORGERA Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. Thomas Souness, E.M.A. Wabag.

Natives..... 7 Police, 5 N.M.Os., 2 Interpreters.

Duration—From 2./1./1959 to 26./1./1959...

Number of Days..... Twenty-two (22).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/Nov/1957..

Medical Not Known.....

Map Reference Tracing of previous patrol maps based on Strat Series WABAG.

Objects of Patrol (1) Revision of Initial Census; (2) General Administration;

(3) Escorting P.H.D. Anti Yaws patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

NA 30/17/63

XXXXXXXXXX
Lonedobu

27th August, 1959

District Officer,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen

LAIAGAN Patrol Report No. 2 of 1958/59

Your explanation for the delay of the Report
is accepted.

The situation in The FARGERA Area is under-
stood and regretted but we must cut our coats to suit
the cloth. The views of the Patrol Officer are sound in
regard to the de-restriction of the area at this stage.

Mr. Day, is to be complimented on a well
presented and very well written report.

A. Roberts
(A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/17/63 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/1/3078
WHD 201



Department of Native Affairs,
MT. HAGEN.

26 May 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1958/1959.
PORGERA AREA - WABAG SUB DISTRICT.

Please find enclosed

- i. Two copies of a report by Mr C.G. Day, acting Assistant District Officer, Wabag, on a patrol to the Porgera area of that Sub District,
- ii. Small sketch map with report,
- iii. A.D.O.'s comments on report.

The report has been delayed for the reasons mentioned by Mr Day in the first paragraph of his covering memo. As soon as Mr Day took over the Sub District he was immersed in preparations for the United Nations Visiting Mission and since that visit he has been kept very busy. I hope that the Director will accept his explanation.

I will not delay the report further for the Director may anticipate another more recent report from Mr G.G. Hardy, Patrol Officer, who accompanied the Mining Warden, Wau, and party to the Porgera earlier this month. The Warden's report should be ready soon and you would, no doubt, want to have our latest information on the area at that time.

When the Kandep Post is opened the Patrol Officer at Laigam will be able to direct much more attention to the Lower Bagaip and the Porgera. In this way it is hoped to resolve the difficulty of maintaining closer contact with the mining area. The Mines Department party were enthusiastic about the prospects of the gold field and we may anticipate much more interest in this region than has been shown to this date.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. Foley)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEWGUINEA

3041



File: 30/1-573

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

19th May, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO. 22 of 1958/59.


The irregularity of submitting a patrol report about 3½ months after the completion of the patrol is regretted. I was on the patrol when I was informed that I had the opportunity to come into WABAG to relieve Mr. A.D.O. Macilwain in early February. I returned to Laiagam on 26th January and packed my effects and came in to Wabag on 3rd February. Mr. Macilwain departed on leave on 11th February. I had to compile this report during odd moments.

My views and observations set down in the report cover the ground as fully as possible. I would add that the FORGERA, although an important area because of its mineral wealth, does not really, in my opinion, warrant a permanent post at the expense of other more populous areas in this Sub-District.

An extra copy of the population figures is included for P.H.D.

Since the writing of the report a party from the Warden's Office has visited the area and this should prove to be beneficial to the area in general.

Forwarded for your information and advice, please.


(C.G. Day)
a/ A.D.O.

Copy to:

OIC Laiagam for information and records, please.

GINEA

INTRODUCTION

lies about 3 d
fairly steep
flows swift
LAIAGAM Patrol Number 2 of 1958 / 1959.

A Report of a Patrol into the PORGERA River Valley conducted by C.G. Day, Patrol Officer in charge of LAIAGAM Patrol Post. The objects of the patrol were to revise the original census of the area carried out in October/November 1957, to carry out a general administrative patrol of the area, and to escort Mr. E.M.A. Souness on an Anti-Yaas Patrol of the area. The patrol took twenty - two days from 5th January, 1959, to 26th January, 1959.

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INTRODUCTION

The FORGERA River flows into the LAGAIP from the south and it lies about 3 days west of LAJAGAM Patrol Post. The valley of the FORGERA is a fairly steep, precipitous valley, at the bottom of which the FORGERA river flows swiftly over a rocky bed. It is fed from limestone mountains and much of the country it flows through appears to be of a shaly nature.

The FORGERA is peopled by over two thousand inhabitants who refer to themselves as the 'IPILI' - they are known as the 'IPI' by the ENGA people of this sub-district. They appear to be a cross between the ENGA people of Wabag and the HURI people of Tari. They could be considered a true median between the two afore mentioned groups. The IPILI have considerable intercourse with the HURI people of Tari, the HURI people of the WAGE River, and the ENGA people of Wabag. They also have dealings with the PAHARA people of the PAGUMBIARI River further west. They live similarly to the ENGA people but on a rougher, less advanced scale - their houses, gardens etc., being less pretentious.

The area had been initially censused in October of 1957 and this patrol had as one of its objects the consolidation of that census and the compilation of Village Books. As the FORGERA achieved some notoriety when gold was found and worked about 1948, it is rather surprising that the people have not 'advanced' as much as they have in more recently contacted areas.

Agriculturally the FORGERA appears poor. 'Kaukau' gardens are not very extensive and one sees kaukau leaves planted in very shaly ground. The only source of 'income' the area has are the few alluvial gold workings. These have dwindled over the years and now only one European still retains interests in the area, although two Natives of the Forgera have started up operations.

Although the Forgera has been known and patrolled for twelve years or so, the people still retain their old ways. Fighting and murder, although perhaps less frequent than before, appears to be still a feature of their lives.

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DIARY

Monday, 5th January, 1959.

: Departed Lalagam Patrol Post for MURIRAGA Rest House, arriving at 1.30 p.m. Track over formed walking track but in poor condition. Most of the people absent due to the present Pandanus season. Very little food bought so rice issued to personnel. Slept MURIRAGA. Walking time : 7 1/2 hours. Alt. 7000'.

Tuesday, 6th January, 1959.

:: Departed MURIRAGA at 7 a.m. and walked over formed walking track to TUMUNDAN Rest House arriving at 10.30 a.m. Pandanus 'fever' has also attacked these people. Slept at TUMUNDAN as tomorrow's walk is approx. 9 hours. Walking time : 3 1/2 hours. Alt. 7500'.

Wednesday, 7th January, 1959.

: Departed TUMUNDAN at 6 a.m., crossed the MIJO River and ascended the divide between the MIJO and PONGERA Rivers arriving at the top (9000') at 11 a.m. Rested. Descended to TIBININI Rest House arriving at 3.15 p.m. The divide is known as MAIPAHANDAGA or 'Taylor's Camp'. A.P.O. absent at a 'sing-sing'. Some food bought. PONGEMA Creek on the MIJO fall is dry. Not a pleasant walk to-day as track is poor and unformed. Slept TIBININI. Walking time : 9 1/2 hours. Alt. 6000'.

Thursday, 8th January, 1959.

: Expected to remain at TIBININI to organise cargo and send back excess carriers. But at 9.30 a.m. received word of an incident at MUNGUREP so left TIBININI at 10.30 a.m. to try and apprehend the aggressors. Arrived at a ceremonial ground called PILINDALE between MUNGUREP and the aggressor's home ground, at PAIRAM at 3.15 p.m. KAIYENDE, a man who was wanted for two murders was alleged to have caused the incident at MUNGUREP. He gave himself up to the patrol at PILINDALE. Evidence of recent raid apparent. It appeared that KAIYENDE's brother was assaulted at MUNGUREP yesterday. Slept at PILINDALE Camp. Walking time : 4 1/2 hours. Alt. 6600'.

Friday, 9th January, 1959.

: Sent Constable NIBORUM and two IPILI men on to take word to the PAIRAMs that I was in the offing. The patrol followed at 10 a.m. and made camp at PAIRAM Ceremonial Ground at 10.40 a.m. Statements taken and spent day in camp. A night guard was set. Slept. Walking time : 40 mins. Alt. 6600'.

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DIARY - 2

- Saturday, 10th January, 1959. : Departed PAIYAM at 7 a.m. and arrived at MUNGUREP Rest House at 10.40 a.m. This used to be a base camp for this area while the 'gold rush' was on. MUNGUREP has a really commanding view of the whole PORGERA. Police sent out after a man called TUYEP who is alleged to have assaulted a man at a 'singsing' here. Food purchased. Slept. Walking time : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Alt. 7000'
- Sunday, 11th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Carriers sent back to pick up cargo at TIBININI. Men out looking for TUYEP who was brought in during the evening. Awaiting and E.M.A. from Wabag so that the patrol can continue. Slept.
- Monday, 12th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Viewed two mining sites operated by J.L.Taylor, Esq. - one on the KAKA Creek and one at NEKIANGA. Rest of the stores arrived from TIBININI. Slept.
- Tuesday, 13th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Carriers engaged on trying to improve Rest House and purlieus. This would be an ideal place for a permanent camp. Slept.
- Wednesday, 14th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Putting finishing touches to campsite. Talks with clan headmen re clan structure and disposal. Slept.
- Thursday, 14th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Expecting Mr. Souness, EMA, to arrive to-day. Day spent in mapping work. Slept.
- Friday, 16th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Mr. Souness arrived at 3 p.m. Word sent out for the people to gather in the morning for census and anti-yaws treatment. Slept.
- Saturday, 17th January, 1959. : At MUNGUREP. Census of people living in the vicinity. Slept.
- Sunday, 17th January, 1959. : Departed MUNGUREP at 7 a.m. for PAIYAM. Camped at 11 a.m. No people in evidence. Informed that they are all in the bush eating pandanus. This 'pandanus' excuse may be a convenient one. Police and interpreters sent out to bring them in. Slept. Walking time : 4 hours.
- Monday, 19th January, 1959. : At PAIYAM. After a miserable start, quite a few people turned up for census and medical treatment. Some time spent on arbitration regarding death payments. Slept.

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DIARY - 3

Tuesday, 20th January, 1959.

: Departed PAIYAM at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at NEKIANGA at 9.45 a.m. Census etc., recorded in p.m. This is a ceremonial ground where J.L.Taylor, Esq., has a mining show in operation. Walking time : 3 hours. Alt. 5900'.

Wednesday, 21st January, 1959.

: Departed NEKIANGA at 6.50 a.m. and arrived at YUYAN at 7.50 a.m. Very fine view of Mt. KASIENDA and PAIYAM Bluff. Quite a few of the people who lived here have moved further down-stream to LUWEI where FURUK has his gold show. Census done in p.m. KUERA, an ex-interpreter, is here berided in. Walking time : 1 hour. Alt. 6600'.

Thursday, 22nd January, 1959.

: Departed YUYAN at 6.50 a.m. and arrived at LUWEI at 9 a.m. Camp was made at FURUK's camp. There is not much room here for a camp and future patrols are advised to try and locate camp elsewhere. Census recorded in p.m. Very warm here. Walking time : 2 1/2 hours. Alt. 4800'.

Friday, 23rd January, 1959.

: Departed LUWEI at 7 a.m. and arrived at TIBININI over an easy track at 10.15 a.m. Census records, etc., of some people. The rest will be done to-morrow. Walking time : 3 1/4 hours.

Saturday, 24th January, 1959.

: At TIBININI. Census of remaining people recorded. Slept.

Sunday, 25th January, 1959.

: Departed TIBININI at about 6.30 a.m. and arrived TUMUNDAN at about 2 p.m., carried on to MURIRAGA, arriving at about 6 p.m. An eleven hours' walk, at least. All personnel exhausted - the carriers themselves elected to carry on to here to-day.

Monday, 26th January, 1959.
(Australia Day)

: Final stage from MURIRAGA to Lalagam Patrol Post. A 4 hour walk only.

End of the Patrol

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This section of the patrol report is, of a necessity, the most important. To commence with I would state that the Native Situation in the PORGERA area is not satisfactory. This is brought about by various factors.

Firstly, the PORGERA is an awkward area to get to, it is very rough and rugged and compared to the rest of the sub-district, not a very rewarding area in which to patrol. This, in itself, has not really been the cause of the present situation.

Secondly, the Patrol Officer stationed at Lalagam has his hands full with administering those ENGA people living near to, or in the JAGAI valley. There have been various other jobs for him to do also. The airstrip has proved difficult to construct and roadwork is going on all the time. This coupled with normal Native Administration and office work gives the officer not very much time to spend in areas such as the PORGERA.

Thirdly, the only visible entity the IPILI have with them all the time relating to the outside world is gold. This is embodied by the various European miners who have visited the area, and their Native foreman who supervise the actual mining operations in the absence of the principals. Two of these foremen are local natives and one from Tari. It would be natural for the populace to come to consider the 'company' as omnipotent as they obtain from the company material goods in exchange for labour. The company is with them always.

I would add that there is no actual cause for alarm. However, if staff position permits, the PORGERA should be awarded a bit more patrolling time than they have at present.

Generally speaking the people appeared shy and security conscious. It usually took some hours after the patrol had arrived before they would assemble for census. On every occasion it was made plain to them that the patrol had no ulterior motive and all that was desired was that the people assemble for census and received anti-yaws prophylaxis. When the people had been assured thus they proved more cooperative, and willingly submitted to the injection of penicillin provided by P.H.D. I do not consider that the people were apprehensive of the patrol, but rather they were apprehensive of their neighbours. A fact indicative of this would be the poor state of paths leading from one ceremonial ground to another. The impression I got was that as soon as a path became well known and sufficiently well-used to be reasonably clear of obstructions, it was abandoned and another one commenced.

It is very unfortunate that the only place in the area administered by Lalagam Patrol Post where outside interests have got a foothold should be the uninviting Porgera. Nowhere else is there any outside interest apart from the Missions and the Administration.

The Porgera lies well within Restricted Area and until it has received much more concentrated patrolling I do not think that it could be de-restricted. I do not think that any physical danger would threaten any European interloper, but I think that the people need a closer contact with the Administration before de-restriction is considered.

Of course I made a mistake in visiting the Porgera during the pandanus season. This, I feel, was a contributing cause to the fact that the people did not assemble immediately for census etc. It seems to be a feature in the lives of these people to eat as much of the pandanus fruit belonging to another person as they can before detection. This pandanus season was a good one and there was plenty for all. During this time relations come from the WAGE River and from the Lalagam area to partake of this harvest. The Porgera also acts as a back-stop for those people from frost prone areas who have relations in the Porgera.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd. - 2)

What has gone before in this section of the patrol report appears, on re-reading, to be a destructively critical passage. I do not mean this to be so. The position is not alarming at all in the Forgera. However I do feel that some more experienced staff should be made available to the area to permit the area we have already contacted to be patrolled much more fully. The optimum as regards the Forgera would of course be a Patrol Post. However the paucity of population in the vicinity would argue against this - although there are other posts in the Territory administering the same number, or few more, people.

If possible, I recommend that an officer of reasonable experience be posted to the Forgera for three or four months out of every year. I feel confident in guaranteeing that if this were done, in three years a really vast improvement of the area would follow. These people only seem to need a more definite manifestation of the Administration.

With the posting of an officer to the Forgera for three months in the year, tracks could be improved, resthouses built, and the area generally opened up and settled. A base camp site already exists at MUNGUREP and the first task of the officer would be to improve this site. MUNGUREP is the obvious choice as it lies on a ridge at the upper end of the valley and overlooks the whole area. Reports of a possible airstrip site some distance from MUNGUREP have been made. This could be so, but from a cursory inspection of the timbered ridges in the area, the construction of a strip would be difficult. Mr. Frank Smith of Madang Air Services, after he had returned from a charter flight over the area concerned expressed the opinion that he did not consider if possible, from an aerial survey, to put in a strip in the area.

MUNGUREP would be four hard days walk from Belagan, and the post would have to be supplied from the air - by air drop. Airdrops have already been made onto MUNGUREP when an officer was camped there for some months in about 1949. MUNGUREP would also be an ideal site for a base-camp for operations further west.

No Administration appointed officials have been made in the area and the patrol always worked through the accepted natural leader of the clan visited. It will be a long time before village officials become a fact in the FORGERA. However all clan leaders etc. were as helpful as they knew how, and at all times, when the objects of the patrol had been made clear, the people assembled willingly and food was brought in for sale, including great quantities of pandanus fruit. This pleased the patrol carriers no end as the pandanus is a rare delicacy and is eaten whenever possible.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

This is only the second attempt at a census of the FORGERA people. The initial census was carried out in October of 1957. Originally the census was recorded on loose sheets of foolscap and was intended as a base for this census which recorded names in Village Books. Unfortunately the original census was not as useful as it could have been. Although this census was recorded in Village Books, I feel that they will all have to be re-written as I still feel that clan break-ups are not as accurate as they could be. This will only right itself when the IPILI have been censused several more times and they themselves come to realise the form a census takes.

Records of the initial census give the total censused population of the FORGERA as 2020. On this patrol 2126 names were taken down. Of this total, about one in fifteen was not seen. The reasons for the absenteeism I consider were these:

The Pandanus season - many people were away eating the fruit with relations and friends in other areas;

An independent spirit that refuses them to let anything deter them from doing what they want when they want. Cases where a man had left for a visit to friends in other areas after the patrol was in the FORGERA were not uncommon. He usually took his wife and children with him. Perhaps a guilty conscience had something to do with these departures; and

The shyness of these people referred to in the section on Native Affairs.

It would be impossible to give birth and death rates and other vital statistics for the FORGERA after only two attempts at a census. It appears that the average number of living children to each woman capable of bearing children would be approximately two. Forty-six pregnant women were seen.

Some of the names recorded in the original census were absolutely meaningless to the people and most probably were names of itinerant visitors who were censused because they were in the vicinity when the patrol was there. On other occasions it proved quite a source of quiet amusement to me when the people showed obvious surprise at the fact that people were named from the 'book' and that the 'kiap' remembered names of their family.

On all occasions I recorded the father's name with the personal name. I consider it to be important for this to be done as it gives a double check on the identity of the individual - so necessary until the people become used to the form and need for census.

Taxation

This sub-section has been included for obvious reasons. Perhaps the FORGERA could be the first area taxable in this whole Sub-District. This would be ~~mainly~~ so because of native gold mining.

MINING :

The importance of alluvial gold mining in the PORGERA warrants a special section to itself in this report.

After the last World War the presence of alluvial gold in the PORGERA was established and the area received some notoriety in the 'gold rush' of 1948. There have been up to seven or eight European Miners in the PORGERA, but now there is only Mr. J.L. Taylor who still retains an interest in the valley. R. J. Searson transferred his claim to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Brough has ceased working.

There are two Natives of the area who are engaged upon mining ventures. They are FURUK and PAUWI - the latter is the Aid Post Orderly at TIBIENI and the former an ex N.M.O. For some years now these two men have won quantities of gold which have passed through the Sub-District office and have received money for their finds. It appears to be in each case, a sort of co-operative venture with the principals getting a major share of the returns. A visit of the Warden would be a decided advantage to the field as it would bring some form of stability to the ventures.

During the course of the patrol, instructions were received to inspect any pegs placed by any of the miners. Only one peg was found, that placed by PAUWI at the junction of the KAGAI and KAIYE Creeks. This has been dealt with in Confidential memorandum to the District Commissioner, W.H.D.

To date, in the whole of the area administered by LAIAGAM Patrol Post, the PORGERA is the only area with any commercial advantage. The PORGERA could be the first area eligible to pay tax in the whole Sub-District. This is the only reason for the importance of the PORGERA.

I am not in the position to quote figures but it did appear to me that the field will be an ideal one for Native miners. It appears that the returns do not warrant any European miner with his comparatively large overhead working the field. Also the PORGERA being isolated and rugged does not encourage visitors.

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EDUCATION

This section does not apply to the PONGERA which is in Restricted Territory and no school exists there. Perhaps with the establishment of the proposed Administration school at Laiagam Patrol Post, one or two youths from the PONGERA could be enrolled as a start. It would appear that the one Native teacher allocated to Laiagam could not possibly satisfy the area's need for secular education.

MISSIONS

As the PONGERA is still Restricted, no Missions operate officially in the area.

However, it appears to be the practice of certain Christian Missions to get around the provisions of the regulating ordinance. These bodies give instruction to Natives from the Restricted Areas and then send these people back to their home country to spread their own particular brand of Christian doctrine. The unfortunate Mission who does not do this is at a decided disadvantage in the propagating of its particular brand of faith.

These Native 'missionaries' could be a 'good thing'. However, an unsupervised Native 'missionary' could cause trouble in such areas. The only time they could be supervised is on their infrequent visits to the parent station.

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AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

The PORGERA is typical of the western part of this Sub-District. The soil is perhaps poorer than elsewhere, and 'kaukau' gardens are not very extensive - one sees tufts of 'kaukau' leave sticking out of shaly soil. They do not seem to make such big or extensive mounds as the ENGAs.

Sweet potato, native greens, corn and cabbag are the crops most grown. A few ~~black~~ potatoes and lots of sugar cane also appear. European type vegetables are not grown as extensively as further east.

Bandanus palms are ubiquitous and grow well. When the season is in full swing, less fortunate neighbours, relatives and friends descend upon the PORGERA to assist in the consumption of this Native delicacy.

Pigs are kept, and play the usual ceremonial role. They are husbanded in the usual native fashion - a wife is responsible for the well-being of a certain number of her husband's pigs. There do not appear to be as many pigs in the PORGERA as in other areas. No attempt at a 'pig census' was attempted as I consider it would have been inadvisable at this stage - also one would have got an erroneous total.

The PORGERA would be too rugged for any agricultural development. Extension officers would only be able to help the people improve their subsistence level by introducing better agricultural methods etc.

FORESTS

On the mountains surrounding the PORGERA valley ^{are} thick forests. Commercial production of timber appears out of the question because of isolation, transport and accessibility of the stands.

Types of trees seen approximate the rest of the Sub-District. No significant stands of pine were seen.

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ROADS, TRACKS & BRIDGES

The PORGERA people are perhaps the least 'road-conscious' of any native people I have met! Whenever a track between two 'ceremonial grounds' gets too well-known or cleared, I am sure that they abandon it and start a new route. They are very security-conscious.

It has always been an aim of the Field Staff of this Sub-District to eventually drive a vehicle from Laigam to the PORGERA. Some work has been done on a connecting motor road but a vehicle cannot get very far, as yet, along the road.

A formed road exists between Laigam and the KERA River, but apart from the first two miles or so, bridges are insufficient for M/T passage. The KERA presents a problem. At present, the crossing of the KERA is by Native sapling bridge. The actual span would be too long for a satisfactory log bridge and the actual banks at that point would also be unsatisfactory. There are reports of a possible bridge site further up-stream. West of the KERA is YAGIENDA Ridge. This also presents a challenge. However, by working back from MURIRAGA, a road is being commenced which will climb the southern side of the LAGAIP valley and come out up-stream from the present crossing on the KERA.

From MURIRAGA to TUMUNDAN no trouble can be expected. TUMUNDAN is the limit of the formed walking track. The crossing of the MIJO River would present no hazard.

The next feature is the MIJO/TILIA divide which rises to 9,000 ft. on the walking track. There are no people living on this stretch and it would be quite a task to construct this section of road. TUMUNDAN to TIBININI is a 9 hour walk and one climbs from 7,000 ft at TUMUNDAN to the head of the divide in about 5 to 6 hours, then drops to TIBININI at 6,000 ft. in 3 or four. It is this drop which would be the most difficult section.

Once at TIBININI one would have to follow the river valleys and rely a lot on hairpins and circuitous routes to cover the whole valley. This would be hard with a total population of just over two thousand people!

A motor road ending at TUMUNDAN is a possibility and a probability. This should be a great help in reaching the PORGERA. Any road further west would be a major undertaking - unless a route higher up in the mountains is found.

Walking tracks in the PORGERA itself are very poor, precipitous and muddy. A system of reasonable walking tracks is possible only with extensive police supervision from a Post actually in the PORGERA.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. T. Souness of the Department of Public Health, Wabag, a Medical Assistant who carried out the Anti-Yaws treatment of the people visited.

One Aid Post at TIBININI serves those people who want to avail themselves of free treatment. There seemed to be a lot more children in the vicinity of the Aid Post. A further two more Aid Posts could easily be situated at YUYAN and at MUNGUREP.

Generally speaking, general health was better than expected. The P.H.D. Patrol Report gives full information so it will not be duplicated here.

The conduction of an Anti-Yaws patrol, where all people receive an injection of penicillin is a wonderful idea - as well as curing yaws it would be doubt help with other infections. In a well settled area that has been patrolled regularly, and censused for some years this would all be possible. Unfortunately in the FORGERA these conditions are not fulfilled. The FORGERA is a shy area, and although patrolled more or less frequently since the war, they are still un-controlled. Many inhabitants of the FORGERA have not yet had their names recorded in the two censuses to date. Just next door to the FORGERA is the PAIYELA (PAI'ELA). They have not yet been censused. They are of the same language group as the FORGERA. They have not yet been injected with penicillin. they could be all riddled with yaws. They could easily re-infect the FORGERA with yaws. This would nullify any advantage gained by penicillin in the FORGERA. The same thing happened in the KANDEP and WAGE and the MARAMUNI. Much energy and wealth was expended to achieve the end of one penicillin injection per person. Will this really check yaws infection? We have neither the resources nor the staff to carry out, what to my mind would be an effective Anti-Yaws campaign.

A self contained team comprising of medical personnel as well as Native Affairs personnel should work through the country on planned lines, tying up with other teams. They should not stop at a Census Division boundary, nor district boundary. They should be kept in the field until their area is completely covered and be supplied by air-drop if necessary. Haphazard Anti-Yaws campaigns would eventually defeat their own ends.

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CONCLUSION

This patrol has convinced me that much more attention should be given to the two thousand-odd people in the PORGERA than has been up to date. The people are less advanced, as far as law and order are concerned, than say the KANDEP, which has had less attention, or attracted less attention. Let me reiterate that at no time was the patrol greeted with hostility - only a certain amount of restraint, which restraint was not caused by the patrol's presence, but rather the presence of the clan from up or down the valley.

I do not think that the two thousand people warrant a full time patrol post in the area. Other areas with bigger populations have no patrol post of their own. The only thing the PORGERA has is gold. I think, that if a post was manned in the PORGERA for three or four months every year this would be sufficient to bring the area under control without too much trouble. A good permanent camp could be built at MUNGUKEP, with subsidiary ones at PAIYAM, YUYAN and TIBININI where competent Native police could sit down as a reminder to the populace of the presence of the Government. The rest of the year the officer assigned to this duty could do good work patrolling in the general Lalagam area. This of course hinges on the question of adequate and experienced staff. The four months spent by an officer in the PORGERA could be spent in supervising the construction of adequate walking tracks as well as by patrolling to the west and south of the area.

Supply of such a post would be a problem. As the PORGERA is so rough, the location of a suitable light air-craft strip would be difficult. Supply would have to rely on portage or air-drops until such time as a strip is located. To supply a Patrol post adequately by portage and air-drop is possible but expensive, both in money and the good-will of those people called upon to carry stores. To supply a post for four months would be less so.

Except for LUWEI and PAIYAM the patrol slept in Rest Houses - the one at YUYAN was under construction.

All times given in the diary - walkin times - are elapsed times and not actual walking times. In other words they include rests.

I do not think that a patrol could rely on 'village to village' carriers in the PORGERA as yet. It would be advisable to recruit carriers for the round trip at Lalagam or Wabag.

Food was not in really plentiful supply, due to the Pandanus season when gardens etc. are neglected. However the carriers performed well and cheerfully. When the patrol was not actually moving carriers were used to improve camp-sites etc.

If the Kandep post is put in, this would mean that officers stationed at Lalagam would be able to devote more time to patrolling in areas to the west.


No untoward incidents were experienced on the patrol. Everything went off with the least amount of trouble.

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APPENDIX " A "

- 2538 Constable SIGRUPOI
(Sepik District) : Acted as I/C police detachment on on this patrol. An experienced man and has been recommended for non-commissioned rank several times. We have not yet heard re this. Deserves promotion. Was effective.
- 8996 Constable WARIMA
(E.H.D.) : A young man. Worked well and tirelessly. An asset to a detachment.
- 8342 Constable KOPEN
(W.H.D.) : A man from this Sub-District. Is an indefatigable worker and very useful. Worked well.
- 8872 Constable NIBORUM
(Markham) : A young ex-bugler. Improved. Satisfactory.
- 8247 Constable YANGORI
(E.H.D.) : Just another policeman. No complaints.
- 9167 Constable SAMU
(Markham) : A young man and worked well.
- 8264 Constable OPAVE
(E.H.D.) : Just another policeman. Satisfactory.

Detachment worked well under control of Constable SIGRUPOI. LAIAGAM's senior N.C.O. was on leave at the time of the patrol and the 2 i/c was left in charge of the station.



(C.G. Day)

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APPENDIX " B "

REPORT ON ALIENATED LAND VISITED ON THIS PATROL

As this patrol was conducted in the Restricted Areas west of Laiagam Patrol Post, this return is NOT APPLICABLE.

(C.G.Day)

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