

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT : WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE

STATION : Laigam

VOLUME : 5

ISBN NO :

ACCESSION NO : 496

PERIOD : 1957 -1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby 1996

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...Western Highlands..... Report No....LAIAGOM No. 1 of 1957/58.....

Patrol Conducted by...C. G. Day - Patrol Officer (O. I. C. Laigagan).....

Area Patrolled...SIRUNKI uplands east to TIPIPI Creek; LAGAIP Valley between PAPAYUK and PIBIRAGA; All SIAMBE people upstream from PAPAYUK.....

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

Natives...5 members R.P.N.G.C. and 1 interpreter.....

Duration—From...10/2/1958...to...16/4/1958...

Number of Days...twenty-four days on patrol only.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...June/Sept 1957...

Medical ... Sept/Oct 1957...

Map Reference...Tracing of overlay WABAG Strat. Series 4 miles to 1 inch.....

Objects of Patrol...Initial Census of area; Routine Administration; cursory medical check.....

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.....

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

30-17-45

20th October, 1958.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

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

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

It is gratifying to note that the initial census was satisfactory under the conditions prevailing.

Supplies of new village books are expected at this Headquarters during the middle of November. Please let me have your requirements.

I agree with the officer's remarks under the heading "Taxation".

I am particularly gratified to note the enthusiasm of the people in assisting in aerodrome construction.

The matter of frosts was discussed with the Department of Agriculture and the only solution we can offer at present is a suggestion that fires be used in the crop areas when frosts are expected. However, with the shortage of fuel in the Highland areas generally, this may be impracticable.

I am gratified to note that all disputes were settled by arbitration.

Will you please expand on your remarks to the Assistant District Officer, Wabag :

"The right to defy their fathers, husbands, brothers and elders has resulted in the wilful murder of many of these women."

A very good patrol report.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30/1-1161

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:JMB

30th September, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
WABAG,
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report: Laigam No.1 1957/58.
Mr. C.W. Day, Patrol Officer Gr. 2.
Sikundi Area, Lualaba Area, Siango
Area, Panayak Area.
10th February - 15th April, 1958.

Receipt of the above report, together with your comments (30/1-70A dated 13th June, 1958), is acknowledged.

Diary.

Although broken the diary, read in conjunction with the patrol map, enables the "patrol's" movements to be followed.

Census and Taxation.

Mr. Day sets out in an understandable manner the difficulties of census recording in areas such as this. The recent cessation of supply of village books was premature and inconvenient. Numbers received from other "civilised" Districts do not nearly meet our needs. I hope Mr. Day will be able to complete his plans for census recording in his area. It will be some years yet before the taxation of these people can be considered.

Supplies due Nov. 1958.

Order for 6 more
AD

Native Affairs.

The co-operation shown by the Laigam people in aerodrome and hospital construction has been pleasing. Although certain officers lost heart the local people happily kept on with this aerodrome work - with the result that the aerodrome is now open to Category "D" aircraft with category "B" approval anticipated. The hospital was built for practically nothing due to their efforts, as you know.

Quite a task lies ahead in grouping these people for census and other purposes. Patrols earlier conducted from Wabag have to be taken into consideration as well as the migratory habits of some groups. Officer-in-Charge Laigam will need all the help you can provide.

It is unfortunate that the early stages of emancipation usually cause the women concerned much trouble. I suppose that ultimately they benefit although in Hagen Sub-District this "emancipation", i.e. the right to defy their fathers, husbands, brothers and elders has resulted in the wilful murder of many of these women.

Officer-in-Charge Laigam should endeavour to discover whether any considerable number of the people want mission settlement or if only a vocal mission-sponsored minority raised the matter. Your recommendation regarding derestriction of any area should be submitted whenever you think the time is ripe.

And you will definitely need to give considerable attention to stabilisation of census divisions and migratory movements although the answer may not be found in the early future.

Roads, Tracks and Bridges.

The extension of the road to Kepilan is desirable as is the extension of the road to the Forgera. I will await the result of Mr. Day's efforts to find a better crossing of the Kera River and alternate route around or over the Yagenda Ridge. Wire suspension bridges also require suitable banks and require far more funds than log bridges. The latter can be built from our own resources - wire bridges require funds and a certain degree of skill necessitating further funds - not always available. The Lagaip bridge will need some consideration as to type and location.

Officer-in-Charge, Laiagam should be requested to advise, in respect of any possible sites found:-

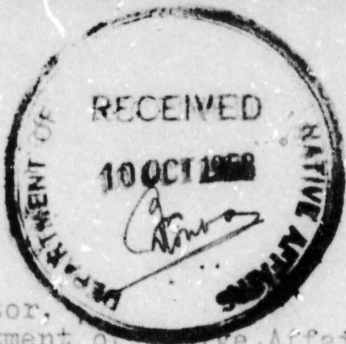
- (a) width - water's edge to water's edge.
- (b) width - solid ground to solid ground,
- (c) depth of water - maximum,
- (d) Height banks each side above water level,
- (e) type of soil etc. constituting bank,
- (f) proximity of suitable timber and
- (g) provide a plan and profile sketch.

Education.

It appears that the opening of the station school was delayed by the fact that the District Education Officer was upset because the land he wanted was allocated to the Native Hospital. Was this the case?

Conclusion.


Mr. Day has conducted the tasks attended to on patrol and in his day to day visits with painstaking care and in due course should be able to gather and collate basic information applicable to his area.



(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

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

Forwarded please. A new Landrover has now been allocated to Laiagam and provided our efforts are not relaxed, Laiagam aerodrome should ultimately be open to Norseman, Beaver and other aircraft. Its opening to Cessna aircraft has alleviated the supply problem considerably.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No 30/1-704

Sub-District Office,
Wabag,
Western Highlands District
13th June 1958

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
Mount Hagen.

PATROL REPORT

LAIAGAM No.1 of 1957/58.

Please find herewith the requisite copies of the above mentioned patrol report by Patrol Officer Mr C.G.Day. This report should be read in conjunction with Patrol Report Laiagam No.4 of 1956/57 by Patrol Officer Mr G.G.Hardy. Which patrol recorded 2809 names. While Patrol Officer Mr G.F.Cooke was at Laiagam he recorded a further 1148 names before being transferred to Kompam - see Appendix "E". These added to Mr Day's recordings total 12,165 names. When the people around Kepilam and between Pipiraga and the Porgera are censused the lot can be split into 2 census sub-Divisions.

The census should be completed as suggested before there is relaxation of entry into the restricted areas. With attendant problems of land acquisition one officer would be insufficient at Laiagam unless Kandep Patrol Post was opened.

Far too few village officials have been appointed in the Laiagam area. Such appointments would tend to solve the problem of persons dodging about.

The Wabag/Laiagam duplication of name recordings was brought about by early patrols originating from Wabag and the time taken on reaching a decision about the most satisfactory boundary. The problem will solve itself and care will be taken against actual recording of names in both areas.

The proposed sawmill for Ugonda mentioned, refers to that at Sari near Wabag and is a mistaken conception of location.

Mr Day has taken time and done his work carefully. There is little glamour in such a patrol but much useful work has been accomplished.

The activities outlined in the report did not seem suitable to be attended to under the new system of patrol reports.

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

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

19th April, 1958.

PATROL REPORT

: LAIAGAN No. 1 of 1957/58

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : C.G. Day, Patrol Officer.

AREAS PATROLLED : SIRUNKI uplands east to TIPITIFI Creek;
LAGAIP Valley between PAPAYUK and
FIBIRAGA;
All SIAMBE people living upstream from
PAPAYUK on the left bank of the LAGAIP.

DURATION OF PATROL : A total of twenty-four days (24)

10.2.58 - 15.2.58	-- 6 days and 5 nights
25.2.58 - 27.2.58	-- day trips only
3.3.58 - 6.3.58	-- " " "
11.3.58 - 15.3.58	-- 5 days and four
17.3.58 - 18.3.58	-- day trips only
11.4.58 - 12.4.58	-- " " "
15.4.58 - 16.4.58	-- " " "

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Europeans ; NIL
Natives : 1 NCO and an average of 4
Constables of the HPNGC;
1 interpreter;
Carriers - group to group.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : D.N.A. - Part June 1957
Part Sept 1957
P.H.D. - Sept - Oct 1957

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Initial Census of the area;
Routine Administration;
Cursory Medical check.

MAP REFERENCE : Tracing of overlay Strat. Series WABAG
4 miles to 1 inch.

INTRODUCTION

The prime reason for this patrol was the conducting of an Initial Census of the areas visited and to prepare the way for the eventual compilation of Tax Sheets for Laiagam. It is not envisaged that the introduction of taxation into this area will be for some time to come and perhaps the compilation of the tax sheets could be deferred for a while, at least until a follow-up census is conducted to eliminate errors and omissions which will, no doubt, be disclosed in the initial census. K

With the advent of the 'dry' season the writer intends patrolling the WAGA and KANDEP areas and on the completion of that patrol the whole of the Laiagam area will be censused with the exception of that section between PIBIRAGA and the PORGERA. Previous officers have already completed the initial census of the SIRUNKI, YUGONA and PORGERA areas.

Later on this year a patrol will be visiting the PORGERA and neighbouring areas and the remaining section alluded to in the foregoing paragraph will be censused. The YEIM and KENA areas have only been visited by patrols and it is considered that it might be too early to attempt to conduct an initial census yet. The NERIT area reported in Patrol Report Laiagam No. 3 of 1956/57 has not yet been visited.

It is regretted that the patrol was not a continuous one but it was broken for various reasons including the visit of various officers to the station, and also an urgent land purchase. It was considered expedient that, in view of projected patrols, the census conducted to date by the writer be incorporated into one report.

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 10th February, 1958. Walking time : 4½ hours

Departed Lalagam Patrol Post at 11 a.m. after finalising station affairs. Route led along the main Lalagam-Wabag Road for approximately three hours when the road was left and the route followed a native track going westwards along the slopes to the south of Lake IVI. Arrived POREI ceremonial ground at 3.30 p.m. where camp was made. Slept.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1958. Walking time : 1 hour Altitude 8,400 ft.

Departed POREI at 7 a.m. for MAMARES ceremonial ground arriving at 8 a.m. Route followed a native track westwards along the slopes to the south of Lake IVI. Initial census of the AIPIAM and PARELYA Sections of the TIA/IORO Group. It is noted that some IORO live in the Wabag area and have had their names recorded by officers from that station. Slept.

Wednesday, 12th February, 1958. Walking time : 1½ hours Altitude 8,000 ft.

Departed MAMARES at 7.15 a.m. for TUGISENDA ceremonial ground arriving 8.30 a.m. Route crossed SIRUNKI depression and was very muddy. Initial census of the PENARE S/Group of the MURABIN Group. Native name for the area is PURIYOK. Slept.

Thursday, 13th February, 1958. Walking time : 1 hour Altitude 8,150 ft.

Completed census of MURABIN/PENARE and departed TUGISENDA at 10.45 a.m. for PIPIGUNGUS ceremonial ground arriving 11.45 a.m. Initial census of the MURABIN/AIYAGAN and some MANGO people. Slept. Track led along the old SIRUNKI/MURIRAGA section of the original PORGERA track. This is in reasonably fair condition.

Friday, 14th February, 1958. Walking time : 1½ hours Altitude 7,800 ft.

Completed census of MANGO people in the area and departed PIPIGUNGUS at noon for KOREMAN ceremonial ground arriving 1.45 p.m. Track led along spur then across Creek and up to KOREMAN. As rain appeared imminent people advised to seek their houses and that a census would be conducted in the morning. Afternoon spent in converse with local headmen and in compiling totals. Information received from A.P.O. Wabag re purchase of land known as PAPAYUK. As this was urgent it was decided to return to Lalagam on the morrow and complete the purchase. Slept.

Saturday, 15th February, 1958. Walking time: 5 hours

Census conducted of PAILH/GENARI, PAILH/YENAIRIN and MONINI/PIUI and SAGARE/IPAN which are four small groups resident in the vicinity of KOREMAN. This was completed without much difficulty and the patrol left at 12.30 p.m. for Lalagam arriving 5.30 p.m. The track lead steeply down a spur and crossed the LAGAIP River by native track and bridge and then linked up with the main Lalagam/Muriraga track.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1958.

Departed Laiagam Station for LIOP ceremonial ground which is 20 minutes' walk distant arriving 8.45 a/m. Initial census recorded of the BRAGAP, and KIOWA Sections of the WARIN/WAP Group and the LAKINI Section of the MONINI Group who live in the vicinity of LIOP. People addressed on various administrative points, including the recently commenced Native Hospital at Laiagam. As LIOP is so close to the station all trips were day trips and the writer returned to the station each night.

Wednesday, 26th February, 1958.

To LIOP again and initial census recorded of the KEILYAN and NAIEP Sections of the WARIN/WAP Group. Rain interrupted proceedings. People addressed as yesterday. Returned to Laiagam.

Thursday, 27th February, 1958.

To LIOP again and initial census recorded of the LYUMBAIN Section of the WARIN/WAP Group. People addressed as yesterday. This day completes the people living in the vicinity of LIOP. Returned to Laiagam.

Monday, 3rd March, 1958.

Departed Laiagam Station for IPAI ceremonial ground which is approximately 1 hour's walk ~~from~~ distant arriving at 8.30 a/m. Initial census recorded of the IAGUEN and IARAP Sub-groups of the WARIN Group and also of 35 of the MURABIN/AIYAGAN who live with the IARAP. People addressed on various administrative points including the recently commenced Native Hospital at Laiagam. As IPAI is close to Laiagam returned to the station.

4th
Tuesday, 4th March, 1958.

To IPAI again and recorded initial census of the IPAIYEN Sub-group of the WARIN. This completes those people living in the vicinity of IPAI. People addressed as yesterday. Returned to Laiagam.

Wednesday, 5th March, 1958.

Departed Laiagam for LYAINKI ceremonial ground which is 35 minutes' walk distant arriving 8.30 a/m. Initial census recorded of the PIYEIN/LAIA and the IPAGAN Section of the PIYEI/KAINU. Rain cancelled and further recording and the patrol returned to Laiagam.

Thursday, 6th March, 1958.

To LYAINKI again and initial census recorded of the TUMBIPIYEIN, BAKEARA, KILYANDA and the KARAGA Sub-groups of the PIYEIN Group, also the PERAIYE Section of the PIYEIN/KAINU and the MERAIN Sub-Group of the WARIN Group. People addressed as yesterday. This completed those people living in the vicinity of LYAINKI. Returned to Laiagam.

Tuesday, 11th March, 1958. Walking time : 1½ hours Altitude 8,100 ft.

Departed Laiagam after lunch at 12.30 p/m. for KUMBILYAN ceremonial ground arriving 3 p/m. in a rainstorm. People alerted for census in the morning. Slept.

Wednesday, 12th March, 1958.

Spent at KUMBILYAN. Initial census recorded of the WEIPO and SIAGARE sections of the SIAMBE/MARITEIN and the MARIP and TANDAPIA sections of the SIAMBE/TIANGAN. Slept.

Thursday, 13th March, 1958. Walking time : 1 hour Altitude 8,200 ft.

Departed KUMBILYAN for YANKO ceremonial ground arriving 8 a/m. Initial census recorded of the MANDIRA, PAKO, KAGARE and YAPINKJ sections of the SIAMBE/MARITEIN. Heavy rain and thunder in p/m. Slept.

Friday, 14th March, 1958. Walking time : 1½ hours Altitude 8150 ft.

Departed YANKO for KENDELYAM ceremonial ground arriving 8.30 a/m. A.P.O. KANDAKASI of KEPILYAM reported to patrol. Initial census recorded of the KEP, IPAN and KAIRI sections of the SIAMBE/LORE. Slept.

Saturday, 15th March, 1958. Walking time : 2 hours

Departed KENDELYAM for KANAMANDA ceremonial ground (45 minutes) arriving 8 a/m. Initial census recorded of the LAGA and YANKA sections of the MARAWAN group. Continued on to KUMBARES ceremonial ground (20 minutes) and pitched camp. Rain in the offing so natives alerted for census on Monday morning - it being deemed politic not to attempt recording of census in the vicinity of a mission station. ^{on Sunday} KUMBARES is approximately 10 minutes from the Lutheran station at PAPAYUK. The writer made the 55 minute walk into Laiagam for the week-end.

Monday, 17th March, 1958.

To KUMBARES and initial census recorded of the MARIWAN, LAIMAS and TEMANGA sections of the SIAMBE/TIANGAN. Returned to Laiagam.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1958.

To KUMBARES again and initial census recorded of the PUPU section of the SIAMBE/TIANGAN.

Friday, 11th April, 1958.

Departed Laiagam Station for KANAKI Ceremonial Ground about 20 minutes walking time away. Initial census of the PIAPIRA and WAILYANGE sections of the SIAMBE/KAIMULI. Returned to station.

Saturday, 12th April, 1958.

Again to KANAKI and initial census of the KURIP and AMBAI sections of the SIAMBE/KAIMULI conducted. Returned to station.

Tuesday, 15th April, 1958.

Departed Laiagam Station for WANAFOS Ceremonial Ground which is about 1 hour's walking time from the station. Initial census of the TIA/LAGAIP, MURABIN/ANDAMAN and the WARIN/PIPOP groups. Returned to the station.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1958.

To LAIAGAM Ceremonial Ground which is just off the limits of the Station and conducted the Initial Census of the MENKE and PIANGA sections of the LYEIN/WAPAN, the LYEIN/PAPE, the LYEIN/ARO and the MURABIN/AYAGAN. Returned to the station.

End of the Diary.

NB. It is noted that the diary is not continuous. Breaks in the patrol were due to other duties.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

As Census is closely allied to Taxation, these two subjects will be treated in the one section of the report.

Census:

The census of the LAIAGAM area was commenced at YUGONDA and previous officers had moved westwards to SIRUNKI. This patrol carried on from where previous officers had got to and completed the SIRUNKI uplands to TIPITIPI Creek. Then in a series of day trips the census of those people living to the south of the LAGAIP River downstream from LAIAGAM was conducted. From there the patrol moved along the hill slopes to the south of the LAGAIP River upstream from LAIAGAM and conducted the census of the SIAMBE people living there. In another series of day trips all those living in the hills to the north of the station were censused.

Some problems met on the patrol, regarding census, are enumerated below.

- (a) On occasion members of the same clan assembled in widely differing places to have their names recorded. However, in clan totals given, this has been accounted for and totals include all members no matter where they assembled.
- (b) As the people living in the LAIAGAM area have no central village or focal point, the census was conducted on a clan basis.
- (c) These people are homesteaders and the census was conducted in central Ceremonial grounds acceptable to the people themselves.
- (d) At the time of the patrol there was a small percentage of absentees who had been away for some time gathering and eating pandanus nuts which had ripened. This delicacy grows for the most part in uninhabited bushland and remote from the inhabited garden areas. In all possible instances word was sent out to the absentee to come into LAIAGAM to enable the writer to see him or her in person. No prosecutions arose from this failure to attend at a census but it was emphasized that in future recordings of the census the absentee might be prosecuted under the Native Administration Regulations.
- (e) As far as possible families were recorded in the clan of the father. However, as it is not uncommon for a man to reside with his wife's relatives, the family has been recorded with the woman's clan, especially if he has lived there for some time.
- (f) There were instances where some members of a clan have had their names recorded by officers from WABAG. Where this was so, only those who had not had their names recorded were recorded on this patrol. Those, whose names had been recorded in the WABAG area, and who wished to transfer their names to LAIAGAM, were informed by the writer first to have their names struck off the WABAG rolls and then, on a future patrol they could have their names recorded in the LAIAGAM area.

As Village Books are in short supply and unobtainable, the census was recorded on lined foolscap paper ruled up as a Village Book. These pages have been retained in the office at LAIAGAM until such time as the requisite books are available when they will form the basis of the follow-up census. It is considered, by the writer, to be imperative that Village Books be made available as they are invaluable to patrolling officers, not only those from this department.

CENSUS AND TAXATION (Contd.)

Census (Contd.):

A total of 8,203 names were recorded in 64 different clans. This shows that an average of 342 names were recorded per day of patrol. On previous census patrols officers have recorded 4,175 names in the YUGONDA/SIRUNKI area and 1,897 in the PORGERA. This brings the total number of names recorded in the LAIAGAM area to 14,280.

In Appendix 'A' to this report will be found an analysis of those people whose names have been recorded on this patrol, according to groups. Columns show Adults, male and female; Children, male and female; Pregnant women and a total. No attempt has been made to show numbers of men absent at work or children absent at schools as they are only very few. Out of a total of 2,231 adult females 103 were seen to be pregnant. Figures relating to migrations, births and deaths are not given as this was only an initial census and these figures are not obtainable.

Areas whose populations have not been censused are as follows:-

- (1) The WAGA River valley and the KANDEP - projected for May/June 1958.
- (2) The area around KEPILAM - projected for return of above patrol.
- (3) PIBIRAGA to the PORGERA - projected for PORGERA patrol later this year.

This will complete the initial census of those natives already contacted in this area.

With the completion of the above, there will be only these known areas to census:

YEIM and KEWA - only just visited by a patrol, and
NERIT - only reported by a patrol.

CENSUS AND TAXATION (Contd.)

Taxation:

In the Introduction to this report the writer passed the opinion that it would be some time before taxation is introduced into this area. The reasons for this opinion are as follows:

- (a) There is insufficient money in circulation in the area.
- (b) There are not many ways by which the local people could raise money.
 - (1) A Few pit-saw teams operate in the area.
 - (2) The Administration, and the Missions who operate in this area, can only purchase so much native products and employ only a limited number of persons.
 - (3) Only recently have young men begun to go away to work under the Highland Labour Scheme.
- (c) Most of the area patrolled was well over the 7,000' mark and subject to frosts. This, it is presumed, would limit the choice of crop for introduction as a source of income. Frosts can be expected in the 'dry' (May/October) period and, have, in the past, caused not a little damage to the sweet-potato staple crop. The recent introduction of the potato has somewhat alleviated this position.

Before taxation in cash can be introduced, some means must be devised whereby those taxed may raise the wherewithal to cover their taxes. Some form of taxation, either in kind or in labour, would help the people to realise their part in the general picture of Administration.

Large Tax Sheets recently printed have been received by this office but have not yet been filled in. As this was an Initial Census, errors and omissions will be disclosed in any subsequent census check. If the Tax Sheets are completed now, without a doubt they would have to re-compiled before they could operate satisfactorily.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the areas visited was reasonably good and with the introduction of the census it should improve. It appears that with the actual recording of a name, the owner of that name is imbued with a certain amount of respect for the Administration and its policies. From being merely a 'bush kanaka' he begins to feel himself part of the cosmos. This is undoubtedly a purely psychological matter and with subsequent censuses this sympathy will increase.

The people in this area tend towards being individualists, and this, coupled with the fact that they divide their time between two or three areas in which they have usufructory rights, makes it difficult to assign certain groups to certain areas. The TIA/IORO which were censused at MAMARES have land also in the AMBUM Valley in the Wabag area. Sections of the MURABIN live in the SIRUNKI uplands, the MURIRAGA area and in the vicinity of LAIAGAM station. Sections of the SIAMBE have land rights in the KANDEP, and, during the frost-induced famine of about 1940, some even went as far afield as the vicinity of the present Wabag station to cultivate gardens. The PIYBIN and WARIN groups also move over to the WAGE and KANDEP areas to build gardens and gather pandanus nuts. This 'migratory' tendency has, in part, as its basis the ever-present possibility of frost ruining gardens. During the drier period of the year (May to September) gardens are prepared in areas that are less exposed to this phenomenon. Another reason for this movement is the ripening and gathering of pandanus nuts which grow, for the main part, in remote sections of the bush. It appears that there is no set 'season' for pandanus as it ripens in various areas at various times.

Co-operation with the Administration on projects has been adequate. These people have been working for some years on the construction of the, as yet uncompleted, airstrip here at Laiagam. The hold-up has been caused by technical difficulties and not by any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the native people. The Native Hospital at Laiagam has recently been completed by purely voluntary labour, the people themselves supplying free of charge native building materials, erecting the buildings and putting in roads. These two examples are quoted to show the extent of co-operation.

The Laiagam area has not, as yet, been broken up into Census Divisions. It would appear to be more practical to wait until the initial census has been completed and see how the population is spread. There are two alternative approaches to this problem. Either the divisions are made on the basis of entire groups, or they are made according to ceremonial grounds. It would appear that the second alternative would be the more simple method. However, this would mean that in certain groups sections would appear in different Census Divisions. The fact that these people do not live in defined village areas adds to the problems of census. The accompanying sketch map to the report shows totals censused at each ceremonial ground, and a comprehensive list appears in the Appendix.

Whilst on patrol not many disputes were brought to the notice of the writer, and all of them were settled by arbitration. Cases settled included settlement of debts, payment for pig-damage to gardens and payment of blood debts. With the advent of the Administration and the concomitant pacification of the area has led to an improvement in the status of the woman. They enjoy a certain amount more of freedom than they previously did. They are beginning to come forward to have their marriages dissolved. In the majority of cases the only reason for wanting the dissolution of marriage is purely the whim or caprice of the female concerned. In previous times the errant or lazy wife could expect short shrift from her husband, at the worst an arrow and at the best, mutilation. Now they feel that the Administration has, more or less, effectively stopped those practices, and therefore they feel more at liberty to voice their disapproval of a marriage. In cases where native custom sanctions a dissolution they usually terminate the marriage without reference to an officer. However when a wife, for some obscure reason, such as the decline in material wealth of her spouse, wishes to terminate her marriage, and the husband is equally adamant that he does not wish to divorce his wife, a deadlock ensues. It is difficult to bring such cases to a satisfactory conclusion. It appears that there is no effective way to enforce a wife to return to the companionship of her husband.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

Apart from KOREMAN and perhaps PIPIGUNGUS, the patrol was at all times within the limits of controlled territory, i.e. not in restricted territory. Whilst on an unconnected visit to MURIRAGA in company with Dr. Wilson, M.O. Wabag, and Dr. Russell, Leprologist, certain natives approached the writer saying in approximately these words: 'We want the mission to come here but they are not allowed to.' Although MURIRAGA has had nearly as much attention paid to it by the Administration as other non-restricted areas, it would perhaps be better to defer the reviewing of Restricted area boundaries until after the census is completed in the area. This should be completed by the end of the year. With regard to the quotation it is noted that only one or two natives were involved and the writer explained the position regarding Restricted Areas. The natives seemed satisfied with the explanation.

There are no legally appointed village officials in the area patrolled and routine administration is carried out by provisionally appointed luluais and 'boss-boys' or headmen. Applications for the appointment of luluais and tultuls will be taken up in separate memoranda. The present position regarding provisional appointments is thus: Luluais have been appointed for areas, and only 8 or 9 have been so appointed. It is suggested that a larger number be appointed so that adequate coverage may be given to the native population. Perhaps appointment by groups would be more satisfactory. Some of the provisionally appointed officials have not come up to expectations and these will be replaced as per separate memoranda. One luluai per major group and tultuls for every major sub-group would perhaps be the better alternative.

Another feature of the area is this: In certain areas a part of a group has been censused by officers from Wabag, leaving some who have been recorded by officers from Laiagam. This tends to cause confusion amongst various lines in respect to their allegiance. This would be for the Sub-district to overcome. The constant movement of natives from one area to another is another cause of the above mentioned confusion. It appears that the practice has been for the individual to remove himself to the Wabag area when any effort is needed on roadwork or some similar project in the Laiagam area. The converse is also true. Where applicable, land in the KANDEP and WAGE is substituted for Wabag. This should be controlled at the completion of the census. It is pointed out that this is not an everyday occurrence, but neither is it uncommon. Sufficient numbers usually turn up to complete the job in hand. Also, when luluais and tultuls are appointed covering the whole area more control would be obtained in this matter too.

At present there is no scope for the introduction of any form of local government. A prerequisite of local government is the ability to raise by taxation sufficient funds for the operation of such government. No such ability is at present extant in the area. The only source of such cash in the area is the sale of pit-sawn timber and native produce to the Administration and Missions in the area, and only so much can be purchased. Most of the settlements are above the seven thousand foot level and therefore the range of crops for introduction would be curtailed. There appears to be quite a good selection of millable timbers in the areas visited but extraction would be difficult in any quantity.

The attitude of the people to illness and disease has improved considerably over the last two months. This is undoubtedly due to the recent posting of an E.M.A. to Laiagam and the subsequent completion of the native hospital here. Also the fact that a sister has come to the Apostolic Church Mission to look after infant and maternal welfare has its effect. In all cases where the writer addressed the native people on Administration matters, stress was laid upon the advantages of obtaining prompt attention in cases of illness. The position relating to the responsibilities of parents of small children was made clear. Response has been very satisfactory and it is possible that the number of patients attending the hospital at Laiagam may increase as more people are seeking medical attention - the necessity for the long trek into Wabag was a deterrent before.

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES

Except on established motor roads the route of the patrol lay over prepared walking tracks and native pads. Discussion of each category follows.

(a) Main LAIAGAM-WABAG motor road.

The section of this route which the patrol covered was in reasonable condition. One bridge which was dangerous has been replaced. Except for minor irregularities the surface is good. One or two short stretches have yet to be stoned and in most places stone has been made ready. For the higher sections stone and river gravel has to be carried long distances to the road site. Wet weather should not hold up vehicles.

(b) LAIAGAM/KEPILAM motor road.

The section between LAIAGAM and PAPAYUK is satisfactory for light motor transport. The road does not connect with KEPILAM as yet. Bridges are only fair and the bridge connecting PAPAYUK Mission Station with the main road is unsatisfactory for anything over a motor-cycle.

(c) LAIAGAM/PORGERA motor road.

This road has been formed for the main part. However sections over the YAGENDA ridge will have to be re-located as they are too steep in grade. Bridges are unsatisfactory and a vehicle can only proceed along it for about 4 miles. When bridges are replaced another 4 or 5 miles will be open to traffic. The KERA River presents a problem - the present bridge site, where a native sapling bridge crosses the river, is considered too wide for log bearers and the banks are unsuitable. A possibility that a better site will be found upstream exists. If this is so, the road may be re-routed to by-pass the YAGENDA ridge and keep higher up the slope all the way the MURIRAGA. The only part of the road traversed on this patrol was the section from the station to YAGENDA. Work is being carried out to improve the surface east of the KERA.

(d) SIRUNKI/MURIRAGA walking track.

This is the old route into the PORGERA. It is a made walking track and considering the fact that not much has been done to it, it is in fair state. On sections traversed on this patrol grades appeared too steep for vehicles. However, this track could be the basis for an eventual road from SIRUNKI to link up with the LAIAGAM/PORGERA road near MURIRAGA.

(e) LAIAGAM/KENDELYAM walkin track.

This is a formed walking track built under police supervision. It is in only fair condition. With improvements to grades and bridges it could be used for motor-cycles. Eventually, with improvements to grades and surface it could be a motor road up the southern side of the LAGAI to connect with KEPILAM.

(d) Native Pads.

These were not good and were only used on short stretches. They consisted of the usual string of muddy patches and pools connected by lengths of uneven and narrow pads.

ROADS, TRACKS AND BRIDGES (Contd.)

Only two bridges need special mention in this section as apart from these specific two they are all satisfactory and comfortably spanned by log bearers. The bridges on the main motor road that are in use are in satisfactory condition for the present. Bridges on walking tracks are often just one log hurriedly thrown across the gully concerned.

The KERA Bridge: The present bridge site on the KERA River is not really satisfactory for the installation of the normal log-span motor bridge. The river is fairly wide at this part and the banks are not ideal. In a future patrol to complete the census of the area from PIBIRAGA to the PORGERA, a new site further upstream will be looked for. This relocation of the KERA bridge site could very easily obviate the necessity of extensive cutting to by-pass the MACHENLA ridge. If no suitable site is found higher upstream, perhaps the construction of a wire-rope suspension bridge will be feasible. This could be constructed after the style of those which the writer has seen on the WAU/LABU road in the vicinity of BULOLO. The wire could be anchored to logs sunk in the ground on each bank of the stream and decking fastened to the wire by U-bolts.

The LAGAIP Bridge: At present there is a log-span bridge across the LAGAIP River on the boundary of the station. This bridge is still serviceable but it is considered that this will have to be replaced in the future. It is a fairly long span and the timbers would have to be brought from some distance. This too, could be bridged by the method discussed in the KERA bridge. It would be a much more satisfactory erection than the present log bridge which is beginning to subside.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

No N.M.O. was taken on this patrol for two reasons. The first, because all personnel have been needed in the construction of the native hospital here and therefore could not be spared. Secondly, use was made, where possible, of Aid Post Orderlies in the areas visited. Where these were not available, use was made of a police constable who has had seven years experience as a medical orderly. In all cases a cursory medical inspection was made of all those who presented themselves for census. Nothing of any import was found and where it was deemed necessary all those found suffering from ailments were sent in to the hospital at Laiagam for treatment.

The establishment of a native hospital, by voluntary labour, at Laiagam will prove a boon to the area. The E.M.A. here is a long over-due acquisition. Previously all those who needed hospitalisation were forced to ~~make the long trek into Wabag~~ make the long trek into Wabag, with, on occasion, fatal results.

Disease patterns have been taken in this area by officers from P.H.D. Wabag, as recently as September, 1957 so no comment is offered here regarding it. With the completion of the hospital here the E.M.A. will be freer to undertake medical patrols and should cover the whole area again by the end of the year.

On certain occasions deaths have been reported of children who have not had many days sickness - in some cases it has been averred that the child in question has died very suddenly. The writer was inclined to disbelieve this but on other evidence it appears that internal parasites have caused these deaths. The E.M.A. has informed the writer that ascariasis has been the cause of death. A report has been sent by the E.M.A. to the requisite authority regarding this. In one case recently a child of seven or eight was admitted to the hospital and died suddenly. The round worm was found to be the culprit. Also natives have reported deaths in identical circumstances. A.P.O's. have also given information regarding same. It appears that the child is quite well in the morning and then suffers attacks of vomiting and dies in the afternoon.

A recent visit by the M.O., Wabag and Dr. Russell, Leprologist, has been made to the area in connection with a survey of the population to ascertain the amount of leprosy in the area. The writer accompanied the doctors on their inspections. Several early cases were discovered and the M.O. Wabag has said that a copy of his report will be sent to this office for reference. The writer has been shown what to look for. This may prove useful on future patrols. It appears from these doctors' remarks that those cases found were not of the really infectious variety - this could mean that sufferers were not all present.

Generally speaking the health of the people visited may be classed as reasonably good. However pneumonia and infected wounds are prevalent.

Sanitation, in the form of latrines are non-existent. As the people do not live in settlements but in scattered hamlets this fact should not cause very much inconvenience. It has always been the writer's conviction that people such as these are very careful where they drink and where they deposit fecal matter. In an area where much rain is experienced fecal matter does not last over-long on the ground. The same remarks apply to drinking water - certain streams are used for this purpose and others are regarded as unfit for drinking.

Previous patrols have reported on the diet of these people so not much will be stated here. They are the usual highland type whose main staple is sweet potato and native vegetables. Meat in the form of pig and small game is their only source of meat - the eating of which is infrequent. The introduction of the potato has helped to tide them over in times of frost.

MISSIONS

There are three denominations of Christian Missions which have stations staffed by Europeans in the area, and a fourth is run by Native staff.

The Lutheran Mission

This mission has stations staffed by European missionaries at RAK (SIRUNKI) and at PAPAYUK. On each station there is a married couple and one bachelor is stationed at RAK as well. They run the usual Mission school where local natives attend on a daily basis. Very few children were absent from the census because of school. It appears that only neighbouring children attend these schools. The Mission also has Native evangelists at various centres throughout the area. These usually run a sort of literacy school for all who care to attend and also they act as the focal point for mission activity in the area. They conduct services, morning and evening, and keep the spark of the faith alive in the area.

The Apostolic Church Mission

This mission has only one station at MAMARE, about a mile from Laigam Station. Their European staff consists of two married couples and a trained nursing sister. They conduct a school of sorts at their station. They also conduct an Infant and Maternal Welfare Centre at MAMARE. They also have a few 'out-stations' in the area where a native evangelist conducts services and keeps his eye on members of the faith.

The Roman Catholic Church

This mission has its headquarters at WANIPOP. A priest alternates between WANIPOP and SARI (Wabag) spending about two weeks at a time in each place. They run a mission school at WANIPOP and have others, run by catechists, at various points in the area.

The A.D.A. Cor. Sea Union Mission

This mission has one native pastor very close to the station, and he runs a school and conducts Saturday services for adherents of this faith.

It is considered that the order the various missions are presented in, mirrors their individual position in the area, and also the order given is roughly in order regarding the numbers of adherents. At two mission stations European style buildings house the European staff and at a third a European style house is under construction.

They serve the useful administrative purpose of being a 'civilising' influence on the local population as well as propagating the faith.

EDUCATION

All native education carried on in the Laiagam area is conducted by the Missions. Each one operating in the area runs a school on the mission station for children of the neighbouring people. Pupils range from 40 to about 65.

Apart from these more advanced schools actually on the station, the missions also run 'out-station' schools of a very elementary nature which teach the children the rudiments of writing and religion. They are run by native missionaries.

It is believed that the Lutheran Mission is running, or contemplates running, adult literacy centres in areas which come under their influence.

A school run by the Department of Education is projected for Laiagam. It is to be staffed by a native teacher and commence with thirty pupils. The D.E.O. has indicated that Laiagam will eventually have a European teacher stationed here and that Laiagam will eventually become an Area school. A site is available actually on the station for such a school, and if this is unsatisfactory, attempts are being made to obtain about thirty acres in the vicinity. It is considered that the establishment of an Administration schools will be welcomed by the local people and it will certainly be an asset to the area.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

The Laiagam people are typical of the whole Sabag Sub-District as far as their methods of agriculture and crops planted are concerned. Laiagam is perhaps higher in altitude than the rest of the Sub-District and therefore bananas and paw-paws do not feature in their diet. They practice shifting agriculture and leave gardens fallow for several years after the crop has been gathered.

In the past few years potatoes and other European vegetables have been introduced with a certain measure of success. The European potato, especially, has found favour with the local people. As it is comparatively frost-resistant it has been used to tide the people over in times of frost. They have become used to it and eat a fair bit of it. The cabbage, too, has become popular, and is used extensively in cooking in hot stews.

As the greater part of the Laiagam area is above the 7000' level and is subject to frosts, the range of choice of crops to introduce as cash crops would be curtailed.

There is a certain amount of reasonable timber in the area, but it seems to be confined to the upper slopes. Some dozen pit-saw teams operate and are able to supply a fair bit of the timber used in station maintenance. It is believed that a saw mill is to operate in the YUGONDA area.

Pigs form the backbone of livestock kept. The introduction of fowls has helped. The people also include fowls in their ritualistic payments for wives and deaths. The P.H.E., Laiagam, report cases of anthrax amongst the people and possibly this could come from diseased pigs, as the native has no compunction in eating a pig, no matter how it dies. Dogs are not very common.

CONCLUSION

This patrol has gone a long way to complete the initial census of the areas around Laiagam. It is regretted that it was not a continuous patrol but circumstances did not permit of this. It was unfortunate that the patrol did not eventually reach the MURIRAGA area and work back towards the station. This too was unavoidable. The next patrol will record the census of the KANDEP and WAGE areas and on its completion a patrol is projected to clear up the downstream census. Thus by the end of this year, i.e. 1958, the whole area will have been censused.

This area needs frequent patrolling and with the eventual establishment of a Patrol Post in the KANDEP, it should be quite easy to cover the whole area twice a year.

The recent completion of the native hospital at Laiagam has added greatly to the efficacy of the Patrol Post here and with the establishment of an Administration school at Laiagam the general improvement of the lot of the local people will increase.

At present there are transport difficulties as all supplies have either to be carried in or sent by Landrover from Wabag. However with the imminent opening of the Laiagam strip by D.C.A. for Category 'D' aircraft and subsequent improvement of the strip to take Beaver and perhaps Otter craft, these difficulties will be overcome.

With improvement and expansion of m/t roads in the area, and the arrival of a promised Land Rover, it should be simple to cover the whole area more frequently than heretofore.

C.G. Day P/O
(C.G. Day)
O.I.C. Laiagam.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS FIGURES ACCORDING TO GROUPS

LAIAGAN, W.H.D. - 1958

GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F		
MONINI/LAKINI	21	23	22	26	2	92
MONINI/PIUI	17	19	11	16	1	63
WARIN/WAP/KIOWA	39	26	20	26	3	111
WARIN/WAP/ARAGAP	65	60	47	44	1	216
WARIN/WAP/KEILYAN	20	24	25	17	2	86
WARIN/WAP/NAIEP	12	12	13	16	1	53
WARIN/WAP/LYUMBAIN	82	74	79	66	4	301
WARIN/WAP/YURUPEN	10	11	7	11	1	39
WARIN/TANGUEN	55	59	55	33	4	202
WARIN/IARAP	42	56	58	43	-	199
WARIN/IPATYEN	77	85	68	71	5	301
WARIN/PIPOP	17	27	21	24	-	89
MURABIN/ATYAGAN	62	60	51	48	2	221
MURABIN/PENARE	39	43	34	33	2	149
MURABIN/YAMUNGAN	13	8	15	8	-	44
MURABIN/KAPIN	17	12	9	12	-	50
MURABIN/RAPELYO	24	18	19	18	-	79
MURABIN/NI	3	4	7	3	-	17
MURABIN/KULYABAN	40	32	28	32	2	132
MURABIN/ANDAMAN	75	65	58	45	1	243
PIYEIN/LAIA	24	33	26	22	2	105
PIYEIN/KAINU/IPAGAN	62	64	56	59	3	241
PIYEIN/KAINU/PERALYE	9	15	10	12	2	46
PIYEIN/TUMBIPIYEIN	23	28	29	22	1	102
PIYEIN/BAKEARA	27	21	22	21	2	91
PIYEIN/KILYANDA	28	27	17	26	2	98
PIYEIN/KARAGO	27	22	20	15	-	84
TOTALS :-	930	928	827	769	43	3454

APPENDIX - 'A'.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS FIGURES ACCORDING TO GROUPS

LAIAGAN, W.H.D. - 1958

GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PRDG	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F		
MONINI/LAKINI	21	23	22	26	2	92
MONINI/PIUI	17	19	11	16	1	63
WARIN/WAP/KIOMA	39	26	20	26	3	111
WARIN/WAP/ARADAP	65	60	47	44	1	216
WARIN/WAP/KELLYAN	20	24	25	17	2	88
WARIN/WAP/HADEP	12	12	13	15	1	53
WARIN/WAP/KONSAIN	68	74	79	66	4	301
WARIN/WAP/LURUPAI	10	11	7	11	1	39
WARIN/IANGUEN	55	39	55	33	4	202
WARIN/LARUP	42	51	58	43	-	199
WARIN/PAIYEN	77	35	68	71	5	302
WARIN/PIPOP	17	27	21	24	-	89
MURABIN/ALYAGAN	62	61	51	48	2	221
MURABIN/PEHARE	39	43	34	33	2	149
MURABIN/YAMISGAN	13	8	15	8	-	44
MURABIN/TAFIN	17	12	9	12	-	50
MURABIN/RAPELLO	24	18	19	18	-	79
MURABIN/MI	3	4	7	3	-	17
MURABIN/KULYAGAN	40	32	28	32	2	132
MURABIN/ANDAMAN	75	65	58	45	1	243
PIYEN/LAJA	24	33	26	22	2	105
PIYEN/KABU/EPAGAN	62	64	56	59	3	241
PIYEN/KABU/PERAYE	9	15	10	12	2	46
PIYEN/TUMBIPIYEN	23	28	29	22	1	102
PIYEN/BABARA	27	21	22	21	2	91
PIYEN/KILYANDA	26	27	17	26	2	98
PIYEN/KARAO	27	22	26	15	-	84
TOTALS:-	939	928	827	769	43	3454

GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F		
CARRIED FORWARD FROM P.1.	930	928	827	769	43	3454
TIA/IORO/AIPIAM	31	37	27	22	2	117
TIA/IORO/PANGELYA	42	40	41	30	3	153
TIA/LAGAIP	56	71	58	60	3	245
MANGO/PEPELAKA	50	30	31	26	1	117
MANGO/AUGERA	21	20	10	14	1	65
MANGO/KAIMBOP	78	83	77	80	2	318
PAILH/GENARI	12	18	12	12	2	54
PAILH/YENAIRIN	23	28	18	20	2	89
SAGARE/IPAN	33	24	18	29	-	104
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARIP-KENDADARI	34	30	26	24	-	114
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARIP-KURINKI	20	19	14	23	-	76
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TANDAPIA-PUMBURI	45	37	35	36	-	153
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TANDAPIA-KON	41	41	43	34	4	159
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/TEMANGA	43	41	27	43	3	154
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/LAZMAS	79	66	65	44	4	254
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/MARIWAN	15	17	19	15	2	66
SIAMBE/TIANGAN/PUPU	65	78	66	48	3	257
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/WEIPO	6	10	6	6	-	28
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/SIAGARE	29	37	26	33	-	125
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/PAKO	41	35	27	28	3	131
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/KAGARE	20	18	24	14	3	76
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/YAPINKI	24	27	16	24	1	91
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/ANDIRA	45	44	48	37	3	174
SIAMBE/MARITEIN/KAMAP	17	16	14	17	2	64
SIAMBE/LORE/KEP	12	15	11	13	-	51
SIAMBE/LORE/IPAN	18	18	19	11	1	66
SIAMBE/LORE/KAIRI	23	24	25	17	2	89
TOTALS :-	1833	1852	1630	1529	90	6844

GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F		
GARRIED FORWARD FROM P.11	1833	1852	1630	1529	90	6844
SIAMBE/KAIMULI/PIAPIRA	33	38	31	26	2	128
SIAMBE/KAIMULI/WAILYANGE	44	48	37	46	1	175
SIAMBE/KAIMULI/KURIP	40	36	37	31	2	144
SIAMBE/KAIMULI/AMBAI	57	58	38	44	1	197
MARAWAN/YANKA	77	68	51	40	5	236
MARAWAN/LAGA	12	11	5	10	1	38
LYEIN/WAPAN/MENKE	28	29	30	25	-	112
LYEIN/WAPAN/PIANGA	41	32	26	33	-	132
LYEIN/PAPE	19	25	21	18	-	83
LYEIN/ARO	33	34	29	23	1	119
TOTAL :-	2217	2231	1935	1825	103	8208

NOTE : Totals carried forward each page.

LIST OF CEREMONIAL GROUNDS WHERE CENSUS WAS RECORDED TOGETHER
WITH POPULATION FIGURES

CEREMONIAL GROUND	TOTAL CENSUSED
MAMARES (in Sirunki area)	270
TUGISENDA (")	484
PIPIGUNGUS (near TIPITUPI Creek)	590
KOREMAN (" - near IPAGALS)	310
LIOP ($\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lalagam)	871
IPAI ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ")	737
LYAINKI (Behind A.C.M. station - MAMARE)	808
KUMBILYAN (On slopes south of LAGAIP R. above LYAINKI-)	655
YANKO (Upstream from KUMBILYAN)	298
KENDELYAM (Upstream from YANKO)	444
KANAMANDA ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour upstream from PAPAYUK)	274
KUMBARES (Just off PAPAYUK Mission Station)	721
KANAKI (20 minutes along Lalagam-KEPILAM road)	644
WANAPOS (About three miles downstream from Lalagam on right bank of LAGAIP R.)	564
LAIAGAM (On native owned land between station and P.H.D.)	538
	8208

APPENDIX - 'C'

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- 3380 Corporal NAEOPA - An excellent man. Great experience in handling 'new' natives. Conduct good.
- 6131PA Constable AGORANTA - A very experienced man -- worked well on patrol. Excellent conduct and deportment.
- 8277 Constable TAJQJO - Useful man and worked well. Conduct good.
- 8872 Constable NIBORUM - Untidy person. Work satisfactory and conduct satisfactory.
- 9535 Constable SAIA - Energetic man and inclined to ebullience. Worked well and conduct satisfactory. Has experience as medical orderly.

The following men accompanied the patrol for short periods - mainly day trips:

- 2538 Constable SIGRUPOI - Experienced and trustworthy. Conduct good.
- 8264 Constable OPAVE - Inclined to laziness - needs watching. Only satisfactory.

Generally speaking the police worked well on the patrol and Cpl NAEOPA handled the contingent well. No complaints.

P/O
(C.G. Day)
O.I.C. Lelagam.

REPORT ON ALIENATED LANDS VISITED DURING THE PATROL

- (1) Lutheran Mission (New Guinea) Missouri Synod :

PAPAYUK

Mission Lease of 5 acres
Special Lease of 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres

Buildings mainly native materials except 1 European Residence of European materials and 1 clinic built of European materials.

- (2) Apostolic Church Mission :

MAMARE

Mission Lease of 5.7 acres

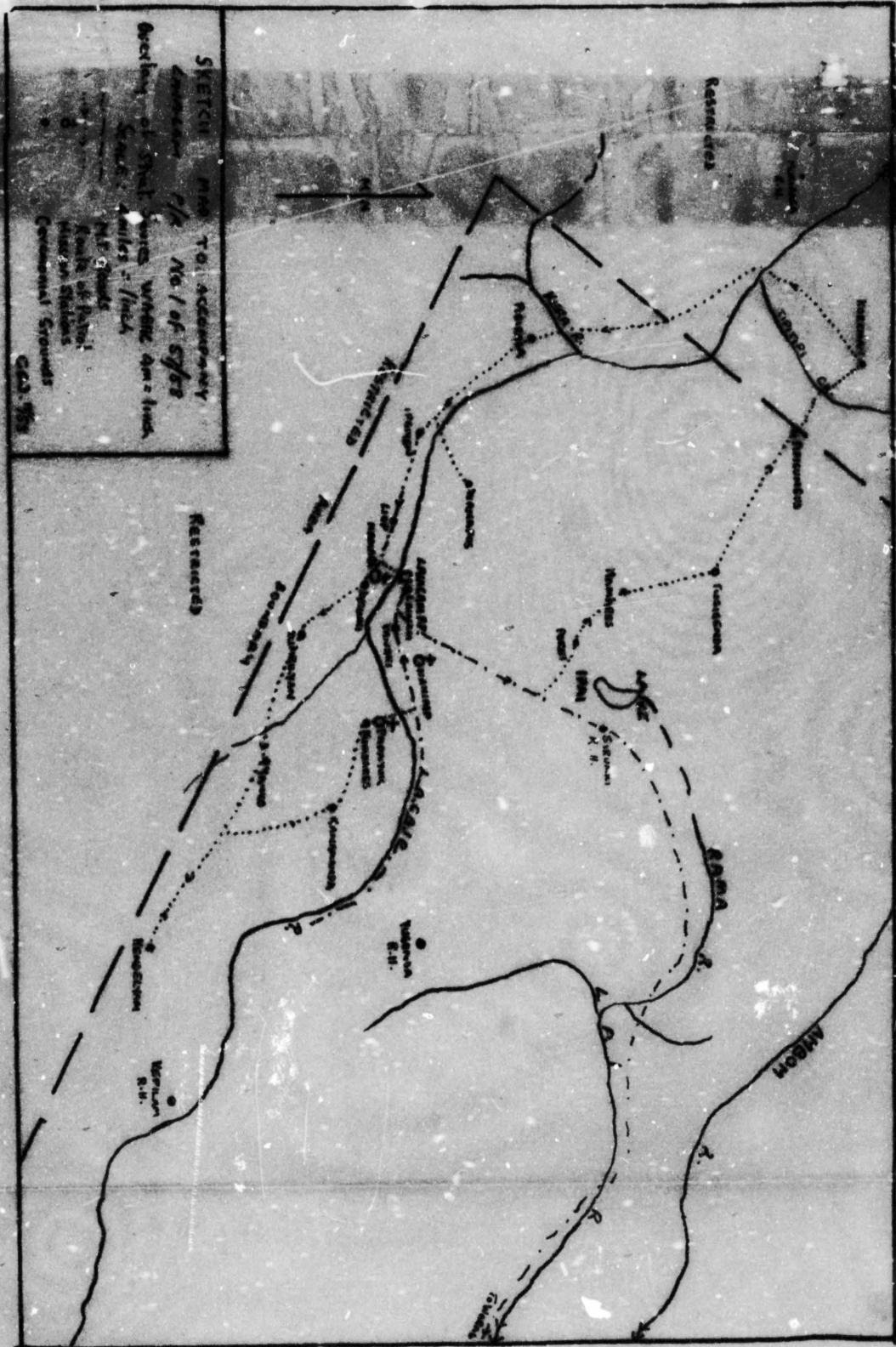
Buildings all native materials - 1 European type residence under construction.

NB : Only these two portions of alienated land were visited in the area.

APPENDIX 9 E

These figures are additional to those taken on this patrol. They were taken on a previous patrol for which no report was compiled. There follows an analysis of the figures comparable to those seen in Appendix 'A'.

GROUP, SUB-GROUP, ETC.	ADULTS		CHILDREN		PREG.	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F		
SIAMBE/TANGIGAN	36	39	35	19		129
SIAMBE/TANGIAN	26	23	26	8		83
SIAMBE/MICK	34	31	20	23		108
WARIN/KIENTA	65	63	48	49	3	225
TIA/KAK, IRANK, PAPETU	118	95	79	71	3	363
TIA/LIBINYO	31	35	28	36	3	130
YEIN/UMBILUM	31	30	23	26		110
TOTAL :-	341	316	259	232	9	1148



SKETCH FOR TOILET ACCOMMODATION
 No. 1 of spots
 No. 2 of spots
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