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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT : **WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE**

STATION : **POGERA** [Pogera]

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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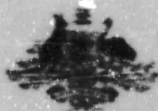
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~~Assistant District Officer,
Lagaip Sub-District
LAKAGAN~~



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. PORGERA NO. 1 - 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by J. R. Hicks Patrol Officer Gd. 1

Area Patrolled Pai'ela Valley of the Lagaip Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
6 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
Natives 1 Interpreter 35 Carriers
1 Aid Post Orderly

Duration—From 11/7/1964 to 31/8/1964

Number of Days 52

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March, 1964

Medical Nil

Map Reference Wabag Pourmil Strat. Series

Objects of Patrol Consolidation of Administration Influence

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

40

67-14-3

23rd February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
HOYI BARRI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1968/69 - HOYI BARRI

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

I agree that no useful purpose can be served by constructing an airfield in the valley at this stage. I hope that Mr. Hicks has not promised these people an airfield.

Mr. Hicks' report is informative, well written and indicative of an excellent patrol.

I congratulate Mr. Hicks.


(J.L. O'Leary)
DIRECTOR

SHP:JW

WD455

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

20th October, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT PUGHRA NO. 1-64/65
PAI'ELA VALLEY

Receipt of Mr. J.R. Hick's patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The report is a most comprehensive one and is the best account received yet of conditions in the Pai'ela Valley.

I have already discussed with you the question of an airstrip in the Pai'ela. To repeat:

1. There has been no funds applied for or allocated for a new airstrip project in the Pai'ela.
2. It is not the intention of this office to recommend that the Administration construct an airstrip in the Pai'ela.
3. Should the Lutheran Mission so desire, I will be happy to receive an application for a Special Lease (airstrip) over this area.
4. If the Mission are willing to proceed with the airstrip project, then your officers should give them every assistance.

The air drop was arranged to supply the patrol some weeks out from its base and to demonstrate to the people of the Pai'ela that the Administration had resources far beyond those seen with a foot patrol. It is in no sense to be construed as official sanction for the construction of the airstrip. If Mr. Hicks has proven that a landing strip is feasible at Korumbi then he has done a good job. Future construction is a matter for the interested Mission groups.

67 14 3

- 2 -

You will appreciate that 1,678 living in an isolated valley will receive only limited services from the Administration. We are fully committed to an intensive programme of economic development and local Government extension and I do not propose to spend a great deal of time and money developing the Pailala situation. The hard fact is that we can do little for them. Therefore, Mr. Hicks should view the Pailala in relation to his commitments in the Fongera and in the new country to the north of the lagoon. At this time, with present funds and staffing we can do little more than patrol the area at six monthly intervals.

You will receive comments from Agriculture and Health in due course.

My congratulations to Mr. Hicks on an excellent report.



S. M. Polley
(S.M. POLLEY)
District Officer

↙
S.O.
Department of Native Affairs,
Kororarua



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference **67-1**

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub District Office,
LAIAGAN,
LAGAIIP SUB DISTRICT,
Western Highlands.

22nd September 1964.

The District Officer,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

POHUNA PATROL REPORT No I-64/65.

Forwarded herewith is the above numbered Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. V.O. Hicks and covering his two month patrol of the PAI'ELA area of his administrative area.

Also submitted for your approval and signature is his claim for camping allowance.

With reference to the Patrol maps I took them to Landa, Hagen, for reprinting about a week ago. However they have been held up due to lack of developer. Could you obtain them from Landa please and include them with the Report and forward three copies of each to this Office for our and POHUNA files.

Mr. Hick's report is extremely full and shows that the patrol was carried out with a keen enthusiasm for the work required. His observations under Native Affairs contain much useful comment upon which to base a useful programme for progressive Administration consolidation in the area.

As pointed out by Mr. Hicks his is the first Patrol which has actually spent more than a week or two in the area. It is obvious that the long period of his stay in the valley has had a beneficial effect I consider that the most important aspect of this change from apathy to interest in development is the local enthusiasm for the breaking down of their isolation by their construction of an airstrip. I consider that we lose no time in taking advantage of this by immediately taking steps to construct a Commercial Standard airstrip on the site offered to Mr Hicks by the local people. When advised by Mr. Hicks of this course I instructed him by radio to carry out all work necessary for survey and investigation. This he has done. All necessary data is being held pending your and the Director's approval to go ahead. In view of the history of unrest and the until now formidable isolation of the PAI'ELA I strongly urge your support of the construction of an airstrip - to the extent of as a large a financial allocation as possible to enable its early completion. Some tools have already been supplied but at least £200 worth more would be needed and a cash allocation of £500 for payment of labour used on the scheme. I consider that the offer of the Lutheran Mission to act as caretakers of a public airstrip should be taken advantage of. Rev. Otetik has intimated to me that they would be interested in establishing a Mission Station, staffed by Europeans at any place in the PAI'ELA where an airstrip was located.

The construction of an airstrip is possibly the only positive step which we can take at this stage to really open up and settle down the MAL'ISA people. These areas are those people are, as you are aware, the most densely populated and neglected of all our unpopulated Districts. It would be a pity to see the good ground west of this patrol lost. Could you give your urgent consideration and support to having funds made available as soon as possible for an airstrip project in the MAL'ISA and the purchase of the land which the people have offered. Also if these two requests should be favourably considered by you I would urge the issue of an experimental patrol. This is to establish a base camp at MAL'ISA until the airstrip is completed and the Malayan Armed Forces established in the area - the base camp should be established continuously around from as early a date as possible. If a base camp is established here could the District also be made available full time to the Officer running the post - for both general communications and for use as patrol west into the MAL'ISA and KMA areas.

A very useful patrol efficiently carried out.

For your further action please, act advice re the matters raised above.

[Handwritten signature]

Patrol Post,
TUBBERA.

14th September, 1954.

Assistant District Officer,
Laguna Sub-District,
MALDEN.

PATROL REPORT FORMER NO. 1 - 1944/55.

Herewith four (4) copies of the above report.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. R. Hicks Patrol Officer Gr. 1
AREA PATROLLED: Tai'ala Valley of the Laguna Sub-District

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: 8630 Const. Amos
6272 Const. Jones
10543 Const. Joseph
9306 Const. White
9440 Const. Vincent
10747 Const. Clark
Interpreter - Jones
Aid Post Officer - Young
Carriers - 35

LAST PATROL TO AREA: March 1954 - Young P.O. and Aid A.P.O.

DURATION: 11-7-54 - 31-8-54 32 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Consolidation of Administration
Influence.

Claims for Camping Allowance are attached.

For your information.


J. R. Hicks
Officer-in-Charge.

PATROL REPORT MONGERIA No. 1 - 1954/55.

DESCRIPTION.

The Fai'ala Valley lies between the Patrol Posts of Fongora and Lake Kopings in the rugged limestone country characteristic of the terrain west of Irindaga through to the Boyik Plains. The Valley itself is some 20 miles wide and 20 miles long with a ten thousand foot range on all sides and the Fagutiali River flowing through its centre cutting the Valley into deep gorges.

The people have developed a reputation for fierce tribal fighting and this fact has to date dictated the extent and type of contact which has been done. This was the first patrol to spend any period of time in the area with consolidation as the sole purpose.

During the course of the patrol the feeling to have a Government controlled airstrip in the Valley abated itself. A strip, for reasons outlined throughout this report that I am in favor of.

Because of the limited contact this area has had, the traditional political and social systems still function in their entirety.

Facilities for Economic Development are limited.

Census sheets were compiled and it is estimated that 65% of the population was recorded, those still being groups who are reluctant to come forward to patrols. Village officials were appointed and village books issued.

An airstrip to the patrol was successfully carried out.

The patrol was not hurried and this proved advantageous in that it was only after the patrol had been in the area for a month was it felt that anything of value was being gained in its undertaking.

35

PATROL SERGEANT FORSBERG NO 1 - 1964/65

DIARY OF PATROL

JULY

Saturday 11th

Departed FORSBERG PATROL POST 1400 hours being commencement of patrol to FAHOLA VALLEY. Along western ridge of FORSBERG VALLEY over reasonable track to HUVAREP arriving 1600 hours. Campsite 7100' A.S.L. Remaining night.

2 hrs

Sunday 12th

Camp up at 0500 hours; departed HUVAREP 0630 hours; steep descent to FANUORANI and LAIYA Rivers at 6200' A.S.L.; steep ascent through some forest up HANUORANI RANGE (Jergum/Isola Divide) crossing 1130 hours at 7000' A.S.L.; lost 600' traversing going up shale landslide; descended to A.S.L. HANUORANI's old campsite at 6100' A.S.L.; steep descent to YUHARI arriving 1200 hours. Met by large number of Indians. Sufficient foodstuffs brought in for purchase. Campsite at 5000' A.S.L. Remaining night.

8 hrs 30 mins

Monday 13th

At YUHARI. Carriers from Jergum Valley dispatched on return to Jergum; informal talks; recruitment of carriers; some food purchased. Remaining night.

Tuesday 14th

At YUHARI. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow; informal talks. Remaining night.

Wednesday 15th

At YUHARI. Census conducted - 262 names recorded; census interrupted by large group prepared to fight over recent bride price; further recruitment of carriers. Remaining night.

Thursday 16th

At YUHARI. Informal talks; recruitment of carriers; agricultural appraisal. As word should have spread by now of my presence in the valley will move on tomorrow to potential airstrip site of PAIARUA. Some food purchased. Remaining night.

Friday 17th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed YUNANI 0630 hours over rough track through thick bush skirting eastern wall of valley in a generally northern direction; arrived WALANGA 0830 hours. Sufficient food brought in; inspection of light aircraft strip; carriers spent afternoon cutting line of centre. Campsite 5000' A.S.L. Remaining night

2 hrs

Saturday 18th

At WALANGA. Strip site measured and plan made; informal talks. Remaining night.

Sunday 19th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Three carriers deceased during night. Departed WALANGA 0630 hours descending through thick bush to YAKASAU RIVER at 5000' A.S.L.; steep ascent up landslide and bush to ridge at TOSABA arriving 0800 hours. Scanty population and most of those seen were censused at YUNANI. Sufficient food purchased; informal talks. Campsite at 5000' A.S.L. Remaining night.

1 hr 30 mins

Monday 20th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed TOSABA 0630 hours following reasonable track through thick bush to PARI RIVER at 5000' A.S.L.; followed river bed upstream thence ascended through bush to ASPIRINGA arriving 0830 hours. Genl. KIMU with badly cut leg. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow; work on Rest House improvement; headman given instruction in elementary drill; sufficient food brought in and purchased. Campsite at 5000' A.S.L. Remaining night.

2 hrs

Tuesday 21st

At ASPIRINGA. Census conducted - 202 names recorded; proceedings interrupted several times by rain. Remaining night.

Wednesday 22nd

At ASPIRINGA. Very few people seen today; carriers working on improvements to Rest House and environs; police continuing with drill instruction; some food purchased. Remaining night.

(4)

Thursday 23rd

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed ASPIRINGA 0630 hours. Steep descent through light timber over defined but rough track to PUGUNA RIVER at 5000' A.S.L. crossing river by fallen logs; ascended through bush to ridge at KOROMBI arriving 0815 hours. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Sufficient food purchased. Discussions with headmen; feeling strong to have an airstrip constructed here and this supported by headmen from surrounding areas. Afternoon spent with headmen inspecting surrounding area for a potential light aircraft strip site; heavy rain 1730 prevented further investigation. Campsite at 5500' A.S.L. Remaining night.

1 hr 45 mins

Friday 24th

At KOROMBI. Census conducted - 290 names recorded. Discussions as to strip indicate strong support for its construction; indications are that it would best be administration rather than mission inspired. Remaining night. Tonight witnessed my first courtship ceremony peculiar to the Highlands.

Saturday 25th

At KOROMBI. Further inspection of areas and cutting of centre lines. Further discussions with headmen tend me to think that all future development in this area will be connected with the construction of a strip at this site. Some food purchased. Remaining night.

Sunday 26th

At KOROMBI. Rev. H. HOLST, Lutheran Mission, arrived 1115 hours ex PORGERA. Discussions with headmen and Rev. Holst. Remaining night.

Monday 27th

At KOROMBI. Further investigation into possible suitable strip sites. Food purchased. Remaining night.

Tuesday 28th

At KOROMBI. Site decided upon being along second ridgetop from camp area being 1550' in length with two-way approach. Further clearing. Remaining night.

Wednesday 29th

At KOROMBI. Clearing continued; definitely a strip here. Radio contact 1730 hours with A.D.C. LAJAGAR giving my impressions as to desirability of strip and enthusiasm for it; to continue as I ~~think~~ deem fit under the circumstances. Will leave supplies here with two police to continue supervision of clearing and tomorrow depart for other side of valley. Remaining night.

Thursday 30th

Camp up at 0500. Organisation of carriers and giving of instructions to police. Rev. R. Holst departed camp 0845 hours on return journey to Porgera. Departed KOROMBI 0900 hours following well-defined track along Korombi Ridge thence steep descent through rain forest to PAGUBIALI RIVER at 3500' A.S.L. arriving 1030 hours; 45 mins for patrol to cross river by frail suspension bridge; across several gullies to YAPIBALI RIVER; followed riverbed upstream to 5200' A.S.L. thence over reasonable track to ANUMANGA at 5300' A.S.L. arriving 1530 hours. Departed 1545 hours over well defined but rough track to WAIMERAM arriving 1700 hours. Food purchased. Numerous people in camp; informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Camp site at 5700' A.S.L. Remaining night.

Friday 31st

At WAIMERAM. Thick mist and cloud through camp till 0900 hours. Census conducted - 364 names recorded. Headmen advised that many people from this area still refused to come forward to patrols. Heavy rain at completion of census at 1730 hours; strong winds. Remaining night.

AUGUSTSaturday 1st

At WAIMERAM. Thick mist and strong winds prevented carriers commencing work on Resthouse and environs till midday. None of the as yet contacted group came forward. Agricultural survey. Investigations as to possible light Aircraft strip sites. Informal talks. Runner arrived informing patrol that G.F.O. Reid had arrived KOROMBI. Remaining night.

Sunday 2nd

Camp up at 0700 hours. Departed WAIMERAM 0800 hours retracing route to ANUMANGA. Thence over defined rough track south along valley wall to ANUMANGA, arriving 1100 hours; thence steep descent along narrow ridge to cane bridge across PAGUBIALI River described in diary on Thursday 30th; River higher today; half hour taken for patrol to cross. Arduous ascent up gorge to KOROMBI arriving 1600 hours to link with G.F.O. Reid. Discussions with G.F.O. Reid, remaining night.

Monday 3rd

At KOROMBI. accompanied by G.F.O. Reid investigated area cleared in past four days; assessment of work necessary to fully construct strip. Remaining night.

Tuesday 4th

At KOROMBI. Placement of centre line markers. Remaining night.

(6)

Wednesday 5th

At KOROMBI. Heavy rain all day. Remaining night.

Thursday 6th

At KOROMBI. Fall 1590' marked out and although substantial fill will be required in places is a reasonable site with excellent approaches. Unsuccessful attempt to contact LAIASAN at 1730 hours; batteries dead. Remaining night.

Friday 7th

G.P.O. Reade and patrol departed 1100 hours for return to PORGERA. Departed KOROMBI 1100 hours descending into gorge over route described in diary on Sunday 2nd to KOMANGA arriving 1545 hours. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Informal discussions with headmen indicate this group still unsettled concerning pay back killings. Remaining night. At 1910 hours strange object seen crossing the sky over the valley (refer appendix).

Saturday 8th

At KOMANGA. Census conducted; 195 names recorded. Heavy rain carriers working on Resthouse and environs. Food purchased. Remaining night.

Sunday 9th

At KOMANGA. Investigation into pay back killings still current. Inspection of potential light aircraft strip site. Agricultural survey. Informal talks. Remaining night.

Monday 10th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed KOMANGA 0630 hours along western wall of valley in southerly direction over defined but rough track; one land slide negotiated. Arrived TARONGA 0930 hours; large group of people present; informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Informal talks with headmen interrupted by heavy rain. Sufficient food purchased. Camp site at 5700' A.S.L. Remaining night.

Tuesday 11th

At TARONGA. Census conducted; 123 names recorded. Carriers working on Rest house and environs. Remaining night.

Wednesday 12th

At TARONGA. Carriers working on Resthouse and environs. Informal talks. Agricultural survey. Remaining night.

(7)

Thursday 13th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed TARONGA 0630 hours in a southerly direction in light rain along defined track but through deep mud to PAOUBIALI River; River at this point flows through channel and crossed by fallen logs; ascended to PIPIRANGA arriving 0930 hours. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Informal talks, heavy rain radio contact with Laiagam 1730 hours. Camp at 5500' A.S.L. Food purchased. Remaining night.

Friday 14th

At PIPIRANGA. Census conducted; 84 names recorded, intermittent rain. Informed of large number of people to the South-West who have not come forward. Remaining night.

Saturday 15th

At PIPIRANGA. Informal talks. Agricultural survey. Remaining night.

Sunday 16th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed PIPIRANGA in light rain at 0630 hours descending through thick bush with no tracks to KONGBI River at 5000 A.S.L.; crossed by fallen logs; steep ascent away from River over defined but rough track; along ridge tops through thick bush in a generally Northern direction for four hours then breaking out into garden areas of KONGBI; through garden to KONGBI arriving 1330 hours. Heavy rain. Food purchased. Remaining night.

Monday 17th

At KONGBI. Inspection of work done on strip site during absence to western side of valley all trees now felled and burning off has commenced. Radio contact with Laiagam 1700 hours; informed by A.D.O. of airstrip for tomorrow. Remaining night.

Tuesday 18th

At KONGBI. Carriers and police given orders as to procedure during airstrip; plane circled drop site 1000 hours; six runs made then departed for Forgera returning to make another six runs; 100% recovery. Heavy rain during afternoon. Radio contact with Labo Kopage 1700 hours. Remaining night.

Wednesday 19th

At KONGBI. With tools dropped yesterday work commenced on removing stumps. Estimates as to amount of cut and fill which will be necessary; results favourable. Large group of people from ANPIRANGA area noticed and informal talks held. Remaining night.

Thursday 20th

At KONGBI. Rev. A. Holst arrived 1200 hours work continued on strip site. Remaining night.

(8)

Friday 21st

At KICHUHI. Work continued on strip site with Rev. Halst investigated areas suitable for Mission Leases. Remaining night.

Saturday 22nd

At KICHUHI. Work continued on strip site Rev. Halst departed 1000 hours on return to Ferguson. Commenced marking of strip boundaries. Remaining night.

Sunday 23rd

At KICHUHI. Mapping and paper work. Remaining night.

Monday 24th

At KICHUHI. Completed marking of strip boundaries. Remaining night.

Tuesday 25th

At KICHUHI. Continued with removal of stumps on strip site. Remaining night.

Wednesday 26th

At KICHUHI. Continued with removal of stumps on strip site. Large groups from other areas noticed observing activities. Remaining night.

Thursday 27th

At KICHUHI. Continued with removing of stumps. Delegation of headmen requested specific statement of intention of Administration to fully complete strips; again indications are that the people prefer development inspired by Administration rather than Mission. Remaining night.

Friday 28th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed KICHUHI 0630 in a southerly direction along eastern ridges of valley over poor tracks and patrid mud; descended to YAMANI River thence through River bed upstream to MUNDUAKARI arriving 1130 hours. People informed of intention to conduct census tomorrow. Remaining night.

7 hrs

Saturday 29th

At MUNDUAKARI. Census commenced. Remaining night.

Sunday 30th

At MUNDUAKARI. Census completed; 454 names recorded. Agricultural survey. People indicated that co-operation with Administration and overall development of Pis'ela Valley would be dependent upon continuation of work at KICHUHI. Remaining night.

26

Monday 11th

Camp up at 0500 hours. Departed HINDUWAKANI 0630 hours over rough track steep ascent up eastern wall of valley by the side of impressive YAWBANI falls crossing ridge at 19000' A.S.L. through thick bush over poor track across western ridge of Fungua valley to ARAPIT Mining Camp on YAWBANI River arriving 1345 hours over good track easterly to Fungua Patrol Post arriving 0730 hours.

11 hrs

END OF DIARY.

The topography of the valley was not too surprising... the ridge was not too high... the valley was not too wide...

The ridge was not too high... the valley was not too wide... the topography of the valley was not too surprising...

The ridge was not too high... the valley was not too wide... the topography of the valley was not too surprising...

The ridge was not too high... the valley was not too wide... the topography of the valley was not too surprising...

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The People

Groups and Leaders

Political Development

Economic Development

Social Development

Roads and Bridges

Census and Statistics

Trade Items

Wireless A510

NATIVE AFFAIRS - The People.

The inhabitants of the Fai'ala Valley have not had sufficient contact with the white man and his ways to cause any noticeable change in the traditional mode of life.

The fully grown Fai'ala male is somewhat shorter and less sturdy than the majority of Highlanders. The average stands at 5' 6" with his corresponding build tending to muscular wiriness rather than muscular perfection. The extremes of height noticed were 5' 3" and 5' 10", with the female three inches shorter in both average and extreme respects. Facial features are varied and there does not appear to be a set of characteristics which could be categorized as "typical", but it was noticed that overall the features were more finely chiselled than those of the Melanesian coastal dweller.

Attire is typical Highlander and differs only in the finer points of what is accepted decoration. Several whorls of finger thick vine are worn around the waist at hip level and this is used to suspend (a) from the front a double length of woven net which covers the male organs and extends to knee level or slightly below and (b) from the back the broad leaves of the taro plant serving as a covering of the buttocks. Such an arrangement thus leaves the thighs exposed. Fitting loosely around the waist and independent of the whorls of vine are several strands of cane whose sole function is the support of the inevitable axe which is affixed to the right side of the body with the head forward and the handle protruding from the rear across the buttocks.

Wigs of varying degrees of ostentation form an integral part of the attire. On the adolescent youths these are no more than a saucer shaped covering of the brow, ears and nape of the neck. From this form and size range through the more elaborate of some of the older men which may be horn shaped with up to 2' 6" between the tips. The wigs are made of cut hair threaded into shape around twigs and further decoration is often obtained by implanting in the structure colourful flowers or trinkets. During the course of the patrol the carriers made the most of what any urbanite would classify as refuse and the flowers gave way to empty tins, labels and cigarette packets; indeed, the most popular item was the "Australia made" labels off the shovel heads which were airdropped

to the patrol.

Upon death the wig is placed with the man on his burial bed.

Minor forms of decoration include bones through the nose ranging from a pigs tusk to a bone from the wing of a cassowary shredded with red berries; a lunate portion of gold lip shell at the base of the throat suspended by a thin vine around the neck; and patterns in ochre around the eyes.

Armbands of plaited vine are optional.

The young male about to be married is easily distinguished from his fellows by decorating himself in the most ostentatious manner he can devise which inevitably includes covering the bottom half of his face with charcoal and bordering it in ochre.

The female wears only a single vine around her hips and dipping in the front to alight above her pubic region and skirt from which suspended front and back are strands of reed which are grown especially for this purpose in swampy portions of ground in the vicinity of houses and gardens. Again such an arrangement leaves the thighs bare, the upper part of the body is left exposed.

The female is allowed less elaborate forms of decoration than the male and appears to confine her supposedly beauty aids to lines of ochre radiating from the eyes across the face. Beads around the neck acquired by trading with previous patrols were not uncommon on the women but it appears that these are more often used by the children.

The older women wear a small net covering over the head and pregnant women a net covering from around the neck over their breasts into the vine supporting the grass skirt. A woman who is still in mourning for a deceased relative is completely covered in grey mud.

A very noticeable feature was the marked breast development of young girls, those of ten to twelve years having development normally associated with older adolescents. Attempts to ascertain whether this was natural or induced met with limited success and the topic was not pursued.

When sitting around in groups the men will produce tubes of bamboo up to 15" in length and place a cone of bush tobacco in a hole in the upper surface at one end. These "Pipes" have no tapering at the mouth end to facilitate the intake of smoke and a smoking session is always accompanied by much loud sucking of air and clouds of smoke.

Concerning the ethos of the Pai'ela people I gradually came to the conclusion that he regards himself as a superior being to the European, in fact as being superior to any other race of people. I cannot help but feel that he deceives himself into believing that he tolerates the European as a novelty and an object of curiosity and not because of the fact that contact with the white man is inevitable. This then poses a question as to what will be the result when he reaches the stage whereby the white man is no longer a novelty but an irritant. His answer that as he has not reached this stage he will worry about it when the time comes and not before, but again I feel psychological deception will not allow him the lucidity of reasoning to determine where novelty ends and irritation begins and he will be forever telling himself that the white man is a tolerated intruder not an inevitable one, until such time as the new generation, imbued by Administration processes, will create a new situation with new problems.

The superior material possessions and po ere of the European are nonchalantly passed away as being essential to the white man for him to survive, whereas he, the Pai'ala, needs only a garden of sweet potatoes, his axe and bow to exist.

He appears to have a somewhat warped sense of humour. It is considered a great joke to walk up behind a friend and with great force hit him over the head with a length of wood. The victim invariably retaliates by picking up a large rock and hurling it with equal force at the instigator of the "fun". I have seen both action and counteraction draw blood. However, as people they are more prepared to jest in informal discussions than their Fergana cousins whom I have found to be a sorry lot devoid of a sense of humour.

The people do not live in villages as conceived by the white man's meaning of the word but adhere to the dispersed settlement mode of hamster culture. The division is into a number of separate houses for males and females, regardless of marital status. These houses are approximately 5' high, 8' wide and 25' in length being made of pandanus leaf, devoid of windows and with only the one small entrance and exit. Most even were accompanied by a palisade comprising three rows of pointed planks 15' high with spaces between the planks through which arrows could be fired.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Groups and Leaders.

The notes in this section are designed to assist future patrols. It is to be remembered that the places listed below represent broad areas for regions of dispersed settlement and not villages in the popular sense.

ASPIKINGA.

Recorded Population : 202

Elevation : 5800 A.S.L.

Situated between the Central Ridge within the Pai'ala Valley and the Fergara/Pai'ala Divide. Immediately after the census the people disappeared into the bush and did not come forward during the remainder of the patrol stay despite their knowledge of my desire to have discussions with them as a group. However, a large group of males from here came forward to the patrol while it was camped at KOROEMI and actually worked for a week on the strip site.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. YAMARAI: The only person who I could ascertain to be a person of authority; appears to be pro Administration and trying hard to settle his people; provisional appointment as Luluai.

KOMANGA.

Recorded Population ; 195

Elevation 5900 A.S.L.

Situated high up the Western wall of the Valley where it forms the junction of the Pagubiali and Ugu Rivers, and includes the houses of Arumaga; this group the most unsettled in the valley and the majority of the killing within the past two years can be connected with its members; whatever claims are brought before future patrols for compensation in respect of murdered persons will most probably be directed against this group as the uneven balance between persons killed and compensation paid is definitely in their favour. Because of their settlement distribution there appears to be little point in dividing these people into two separate groups but I will review the situation next year after a trial period of the Luluai controlling one sector and the Tul Tul the other.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. VAITALI: Traditional fight leader and although approaching senility still exerts considerable influence.

KREKRAI: Appears to be the successor of the above named ; appears a good type; provisional appointment as Luluai and should settle in this capacity satisfactorily.

ARAPAE: The leading influence in the Arumaga region; provisional appointment as Tul Tul.

KOROEMI.

Recorded Population: 210

Elevation : 5500 A.S.L.

Situated on the predominant ridge in the centre of the valley where it formed the junction of the Pagubiali and Pagana Rivers; the most central point in the view point of population distribution; a strong fighting group; strong support for an airstrip in this area and site located and marked out during this patrol; the Korombi gorge (the Pagubiali River) appears to be the point of demarcation as to free movement, the people east of Korombi regarding it as the eastern most extremity and vice versa.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be, PAKERA: Very powerful traditional fight leader; has not committed himself to being pro or anti Administration and to date has been understandably reserved and cautious; believe that whichever way his feeling ultimately lie that this will be the attitude of the

people also; provisional appointment as Ialwai.

LEIWAHO: Provisional appointment Pal Pal; reasonably impressive and far more the personality type than the above named and as such they should prove good foils to each other.

IAMS: A good type.

BOIYO: A good type; suggest he be made village official if either of the provisional appointments on this patrol prove unsatisfactory.

KAHUKAKANI

Recorded population : 142

Elevation 5100 A.S.L.

Situated in the southern extremity of the Valley along the foothills to the Kofichal Range; this group have been the most co-operative to date towards Administration patrols; reports of groups who have not as yet come forward to patrols; communications and marriage with the Hani people.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. PAKHAI: At the moment the most influential person in the Pal'ela who I feel by his own ability as a traditional fight leader in association with an accurate calculation as to the advisability of co-operation with the Administration as opposed to resistance or indifference; provisional appointment as Ialwai.

KIRIKANI

Recorded population : 80

Elevation 5500 A.S.L.

Situated in the South West portion of the Valley; a large proportion of these people declined to come forward to the patrol on what I ascertain to be the grounds of resentment of Administration influence; it is my intention on my next patrol to this area to determine a new census point further to the South West in the region of the head waters of the KIRIKANI River and attempt more lasting contact work; people intermarried with both the Hani and Hani tribal groups.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. AKAIYA: Probably the most powerful and feared fight leader throughout the Peggara and the Pal'ela; induced to accept the position as provisional Ialwai as it is hoped that his attitude of indifference towards the Administration will change to one of support. NEA: Appears to have been trying hard to persuade his people to accept the inevitability of Administration control and with sufficient Government support should prove a good man.

YANUAI

Recorded Population: 123

Elevation 5700 A.S.L.

Situated midway along western wall of Valley; appear to be more settled now than what previous reports indicate but still involved in the more recent killings.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. YANU: Provisional appointment as Ialwai; appears to be trying hard. ARO: Provisional appointment as Pal Pal; appears to be trying hard.

YAIHURANI

Recorded Population : 260

Elevation 5700 A.S.L.

Situated at the western extremity of the valley in the head water regions of the Ugu River. To the North West of the camp site on the slopes of the low dividing range separating the Pal'ela Valley

from the Paggia, there is a large group who have yet to come forward to a patrol. I made my intention known to go to this region and spend time camped there but the late afternoon following my announcement to this, scanning the area with binoculars revealed a complete absence of smoke from cooking fires and I was reliably informed that the people had decamped over the range. These people are bi-lingual speaking both Buna and Epili; tracks radiate from here to Koroba, Lake Kopingo and the Hema region.

The only person I deem to be a leader is one YARA and he not because he has any traditional authority for this position, but merely because of his long association with Laiagan where he spent many years with his foster father who is still employed there, thus giving him comprehension as to the ways of Administration and his people have naturally turned to him upon his return. Yara is young and appears to be an excellent type who in five years should be one of the strongest leaders of the Pri'ela; Provisional appointment as Tui Tui.

YARASU

Recorded Population : 262

Elevation 5800 A.S.L.

Situated in the foothills at the base of the Ferguson Pri'ela divide which is crossed at 9000ft A.S.L. directly above the camp site going to and from Pongana; the outlying area of WIANJA and KOGAIA included with this group, the latter being the old camp site of previous patrols; both hamlets were camped at during the course of this patrol and no one was noticed who had not appeared at the census; the Tugaha area is virtually devoid of population at present and consists merely of old garden sites; the Wianja site appears to be a more practical central point; carriers recruited from here for the duration of the patrol.

Traditional leaders and persons of authority appear to be. PAIYIKI: A traditional fight leader who because of his age is incapable of taking an active part in affairs but his word still appears to carry weight; ascertain him to be a shrewd type beneath his act of the dettage.

ANGAIYUNI: Appears a good type with considerable traditional influence; provisional appointment as Ialua.

PAHYERA: Young with ample drive and appears to have the respect of the people; should prove to be the most powerful leaders in the Pri'ela in a few years. Provisional appointment as Tui Tui.

AKO: A taciturn type who appears to comprehend the effect of Administration more than most; accompanied me on a patrol to Laiagan earlier this year and proved quite capable; speaks limited pidgin.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Political Development.

Because of the negligible change in the traditional, comment in this section is of necessity confined to my impressions of prevailing attitudes, the functioning of traditional political control and recommendations.

Background to Area.

The most outstanding feature that has arisen out of the history of the Pai'ela since the time of initial contact has been the unregulated and fierce tribal fighting in which the people participate. The extent of all the contact work of which I can find record reveals a direct correlation with the need for suppression of this fighting. This has been the first patrol which has stayed in the area for any length of time with consolidation as the sole purpose diverged from investigation into specific killings. However, even this patrol was motivated by the signs of unrest appearing in the area over the previous eight months and the desire to be in the valley in the hope that the immediate presence of a patrol would prevent fresh killings.

The first European into the Valley was A.D.C. J. Taylor in 1938, passing through on his famous Sabag Telefemin Patrol. There appears to be a void thereafter for some 16 years when Patrol Officer D. Faithful, now A.D.C. for the area visited the Valley in 1954 as part of a patrol from Laigam to the TOGAIYU and URMI areas. Concerning fighting in the Pai'ela, in his report Laigam No. 1 of 1954/55 Mr. Faithful states:-

"Fighting takes a regular part in the lives of the Native people from KIRIKINI west, as it does in most of the areas surrounding the Legaip Administrative area. It is only of the more serious outbreaks of fighting that the Administration hears of from these areas. Many investigating trips have been made to examine such reports. Such patrols serve no useful purpose whatsoever in preventing further outbreaks."

Because of the shortage of field staff, between this 1954 patrol and Mr. Faithful's return to the Forgera Valley in 1961 as Assistant District Officer to establish the Forgera Base Camp, only one patrol visited the area, and this for only eight days, being a patrol from Laigam to Koroba by Patrol Officer G. Popel. In his report, Laigam No. 2 1959/60 Mr. Popel emphasizes the extent of tribal fighting in the Pai'ela.

From 1961 to 1963, due to swift action emanating from the Forgera Base Camp upon killings being brought to the attention of the Officer there reports reveal the first feelings of respect for the power and efficiency of the Patrol Officer. These patrols were done by A.D.C's Faithful, Bettrill and Mc Bride and Patrol Officers Schapp and Vase. Although respect had been implanted, all reports express exasperation at the fact that the patrol no sooner moves out of the valley than fighting re-commences, thus indicating that respect was still confined to the common sense state of not being so foolish as to start anything while a patrol was in the immediate vicinity. However, it is also noticed that during this period wholesale raiding ceased and killings became retaliatory in nature over unsettled accounts. This was the situation twelve months ago.

In the past year when the Forgera Base Camp became a Patrol Post the pressure of work in other parts of the area administered by the Post and more particularly the furthering of the Native Mining industry in the Forgera, meant that the Pai'ela could not have the continual attention it enjoyed during 1961 and 1962 and since the latter part of last year the signs of unrest once more have emerged. From this time to my arrival at Forgera in March of this year P.O.

Vass and C.P.O. Reid had to undertake three murder investigation patrols.

Patrol Officer Vass in a memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Lagap, commented on these signs of unrest. Two points he made that the Government should take more of an interest in the people and supply them with something constructive to keep them otherwise occupied than fighting. Both these ends were largely met in my having a large group of Pai'ala on the Station from May until the week before this patrol commenced and during this period not reports of violence came to my notice. The patrol was in the area two months so it can be said that since May a majority of the fighting strength has been under direct scrutiny.

Attitudes.

The patrol was well tolerated by the people. I prefer to state the feeling this way than to use the word "Received", as I believe it more accurately expresses the prevailing current attitude.

The patrol was in the area for a month before I felt in my own mind that something positive and of value had been gained in its undertaking. For the first month it was as if there was a barrier between myself and the people and that all I was gaining was a set of census figures. There had been ample advanced propaganda of my coming and at Yumaru, the first camp site actually within the Valley the patrol was met by a large group of head men. My announcement that I would be spending more than one day with each group appeared to have the upsetting effect of there being required to think about the patrol and you, that this was contrary to what I was expected to do. Co-operation and assistance during this first month was merely enough to ensure that I did not become irritated to excess; the people would turn up for the census but within half an hour of its completion the camp would be deserted; informal discussions held whenever possible but limited in numbers, would proceed smoothly until tentative questions as to feuds still current were asked; and the carrier situation was perilous during this period, each man fully expected to find I was stranded.

For the first month the only sector with whom I saw progress were the aged or partly incapacitated men. Because of the fact that most of the able bodied males and all women disappeared after the census, this group comprised the majority of the participants in informal discussions. They would sit for hours contemplating the mysteries of my radio, alarm clock and a large mirror or would be prepared to talk freely and at length about anything for as long as I cared to listen. Some satisfaction was gained by their giving to me of small presents, be they only a bundle of soiled feathers, and not expecting anything in exchange. However, by virtue of the system of reciprocal rights and not wanting to be embarrassed at a later date, token gifts were given in exchange.

It is pleasing to record that during the final month there was a relaxation of the detachmentness hitherto noted above and a far greater degree of co-operation was extended to the patrol. Traditional leaders obviated their position, the carrier group acquired solidarity; and I venture to suggest, a sense of unity, and discussions became more to the point.

The carrier story illustrates the above most effectively. I realized I was being optimistic in returning the Pongera Valley carriers after arrival within the Pai'ala, but felt that if I was to succeed in my statements as expressed to the group who were on the Station concerning the permanent influence of the Officer at Pongera over the Pai'ala, then this would represent a progressive step towards those intentions. A sufficient number for the patrol to continue were recruited at Yumaru but only after it had been emphatically pointed out to me that because of evil spirits and sorcerers they would run away if I intended they should accompany me west of the KOKOMBI gorge or on the final stage over the range

back to Forgera. Korombi was used as a central point to cover the other parts of the valley and in contrast to the attitude outlined in the previous sentence, it was found after three weeks that I was able to select who would carry and who would remain at Korombi to clear the strip site. For the final stretch to the Station, desiring 40, 130 turned up.

Thus it is felt that the association between the carrier group and the patrol personnel definitely strengthened the bond of contact between the people and the Administration.

There is very strong feeling throughout the valley to have an airstrip constructed to both aid development and facilitate the movement of the Officer at Forgera. My impression as the Officer actually dealing with this feeling is that the issue is almost an ultimatum in that if the strip is gone ahead with the people will settle down and extend co-operation but if not relationships will stagnate.

After discussing the matter with the Assistant District Officer over the ASIC it was decided that as I was actually there to at least ascertain the potential and desirability of a strip within the valley. This was done and there is definitely a strip site available.

It was also expressed to me that the people were not particularly interested in Mission activity and that they preferred to have the Administration construct and control the strip, this will be able to be done as the Lutheran Mission are interested in establishing a Station in the Korombi area adjacent to the strip site and once the Administration constructs the strip the Mission personnel will be able to give the daily weather report to D.C.A. while the strip will still be open to all aircraft.

As the Officer in Charge at Forgera I am very much in favour of going ahead and fully completing the strip at Korombi. Under present conditions when a murder or unrest is reported it requires three days of arduous walking to be at the scene of the trouble. If a strip in a central location such as Korombi were available this would put the Patrol Officer within a few hours of all the Valley. Realization of this by the people will have a large effect on their settling down.

Concept of Administration.

To the people of the Pai'ela the Administration in its entirety is personified in the Patrol Officer. The only Administration personnel the majority of them have seen have been those Officers mentioned previously. Even those that have seen more have only done so through these Officers, such as the trouble maker A.D.O. Faithful brought out in 1961. To the people the "rest of the world" is anything outside the Valley and the "known world" is the valley.

Concerning the Administration, it thus follows that respect with trust and acceptance, or its antithesis, is directly related to the estimation which each individual Officer enjoys. Because of their lack of comprehension as to life outside the Valley, the possibility of a reified organisation nullifying their own kin-ship system for complexity, is not considered.

Thus the Patrol Officer with his handful of Police represents so much more than the physical means of law enforcement and is the sum total of all concepts concerning a world unknown. To those who have been intimately connected with this mode of extension of influence, I feel sure that many, as I did this patrol must experience feelings of sentimentality in the realization that no longer in these areas will the colourful uniforms of the Constabulary sparsely dispersed along a line of carriers behind a Patrol Officer be a symbol of the concept above and of the proud traditions of those who have won so much respect for this system.

The presence of a bugler with the patrol created an excellent impression. Full ceremony was adhered to and the nightly lowering of the flag became a highlight, increased in effect by the headmen actively participating and displaying the elementary drill which the Police had instructed them in.

The air-drop was most successful and was well received by the people.

Traditional Leaders and men of influence.

It was strongly felt that at this stage of contact it would be highly desirable to take cognisance of traditional leaders and endeavour to have these accept the positions of village officials before more positive development resulted in only stooges being put forward for appointment.

The ascertainment of true leaders only came after much observation and experiment but in the latter stages of the patrol those who had emerged entered into relationships with patrol personnel without any restraint and could be relied upon to function in their capacity as leaders.

As indicated in Native Affairs, groups and leaders I have made provisional appointments of Laluai and Tul Tul where I feel that the badge of office is being given to real leaders. The significance, obligations, and expectations of the position were fully explained by myself and this was informally elaborated on at length by the Police. Elementary drill was given together with procedure at the lowering of the flag and this rudimentary militarisation was very favourably accepted by the headmen. I feel it served the twofold purpose of proving that the Government recognized their position and that to the people there was a direct link through their leader to the Government Officer.

With the position with these leaders being what it is in that although they appreciate the utility of opposing the Administration the balance between acceptance and indifference is still precarious. To stress the extent of the Administration and to illustrate how progressive development takes place, I strongly suggest the sending to Mount Hagen of a selected group of leaders for a tour and propaganda programme. Of those listed in the section Native Affairs groups and leaders only two have been further afield than the Station at Porgera, and this only to Laligam. The only other group to leave the area were the trouble makers brought out by A.D.O. Faithful in 1961. I feel at this stage such a visual education would be a definite aid to consolidating the area. The return back to Porgera could be along the Hagen Laligam Road and the seeing of other Stations would assist their concept of the expanding nature of development in various stages. I go so far as to suggest that it would be even better to have the group go to the coast.

It will be some years before the murderers taken out of the area since the establishment of the Porgera Base Camp and currently serving sentences will be back in the area and able to be used to channel Administration intention.

Law and Order.

The impression was gained that the people are greatly dissatisfied with how the alien system of European justice functions. This has arisen from the fate of those brought before the Supreme Court over the past two years. Technicalities of British justice or more particularly, how it is applied within the Territory, mean absolutely nothing to these people, the end result being the only thing worth considering in their eyes.

Discontent

Discontent was expressed at the lenient treatment of murderers and it was obvious that there was a complete lack of comprehension as to why prisoners were kept so long before they were tried. The on-the-spot justice meted out by the Patrol Officer appear practical to them and can be understood.

During one informal discussion in which I was delving into the concepts of law and justice the opinion was put forward illustrating their view that justice consisted of putting a murderer in a large pit with the body of his victim and leaving him without food until such time as starvation forced the offender to eat the dead body after which he would still starve to death.

As people they respect strength, consistency and swiftness of action and at the moment they do not regard European justice as being characterized by these qualities.

Their view of justice is based on a sense of retribution and a desire for immediate action. They believe that the punishment should be commensurate with the crime and that the offender should be made to suffer as the victim suffered. This view is rooted in a sense of fairness and a desire for balance. They do not understand the concept of rehabilitation or the idea of giving the offender a chance to reform. They believe that the only way to deter crime is through swift and certain punishment.

They also believe that the justice system should be simple and direct. They do not understand the complexity of the legal system in Europe, with its many appeals and procedures. They believe that the justice system should be able to resolve cases quickly and efficiently.

They are also concerned about the cost of the justice system. They believe that the justice system should be affordable for everyone. They do not understand the concept of a public defender or the idea of legal aid. They believe that everyone should be able to afford a lawyer and that the justice system should be able to provide for those who cannot afford one.

They are also concerned about the safety of the justice system. They believe that the justice system should be able to protect the public from crime. They do not understand the concept of a parole board or the idea of conditional release. They believe that once a person is convicted of a crime, they should be kept in prison until they are dead.

They are also concerned about the reputation of the justice system. They believe that the justice system should be able to maintain the respect and trust of the community. They do not understand the concept of a judicial council or the idea of judicial independence. They believe that the justice system should be able to hold judges accountable for their actions.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : Economic Development.

This is virtually a nil report. There is no development in this field at present in existence nor am I able to put forth many practical suggestions as to avenues which could be considered.

As regards cash cropping, the only crops which I venture to suggest may find an outlet are Pyrethrum and European vegetables.

Concerning Pyrethrum, my personal knowledge of the Agricultural techniques of the crop are too limited to enable me to prophesy whether it could grow and produce satisfactorily in the area. Apart from this, other factors such as world demand in relation to future Highland production, the Department of Agriculture staff position, lack of communications and the inaccessibility of the region must inevitably affect the decision as to whether Pyrethrum is to be encouraged as a means of economic development or not.

Concerning European vegetables, this appears to be a more feasible means of instigating economic development with some form of return to show result for labour in a comparatively short time. The markets would be to Hagen and the Vase organization at Wapenamunda which supplies vegetables to coastal settlements. This would make the construction of a strip within the area a prime necessity as the only means at present of moving produce is off Porgera and it would be impossible to maintain vegetables in saleable condition because of the distance they would have to travel and the time involved.

The distribution of vegetable seeds is a task which could effectively be done by patrols as it does not require any extensive education programme.

Recruiting for purposes of coastal Plantation labour represents a means of obtaining cash and has the added advantage that it would greatly increase the comprehension of those who participated. However, as the demand for Highland labour is not equal to the supply available from the more established areas of recruitment, it is unlikely that the Poi'ela could successfully break into this field, but even working on Highland Plantations, although it would not have the same education value, would nevertheless be an experience and an avenue of employment.

Before any scheme for economic development could successfully be implemented, there is the need to create within the people a real desire to obtain material possessions whereby a want for money becomes manifest. A start to creating this situation will be made if my suggestion to have a group of headmen visit Mount Hagen is adopted in that the desire to want things should follow plus the realization that these things are achieved only by hard work and not as Administration hand outs. (Refer Native Affairs - Political Development - Groups and Leaders).

There was some demand for money in exchange for food stuffs whereas previous reports indicate only trade goods were requested so I feel the present demand can be directly correlated to the opening of the three trade stores on the Porgera Station.

Trade exists between these people and those of the Porgera Valley in that the former barter pigs in exchange for other material effects. Enquiry reveals that the enterprise has given over in part to monetary payments.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The traditional social system with its qualifications exist in its entirety and there is little in this field in which to comment.

The status for the female is the same as in most unevolved traditional societies in that she is but a means of procreation and a vessel of burden. She exemplifies no tradition of authority or influence in the functioning of the group and her whole life is devoted for her by those of the functioning of the traditional system, and she accepts whatever life has to offer as being her lot.

In spite of development and modification of the traditional life takes place there will emerge new social orders and changes but this will not happen for some years or until a new generation has grown completely in the environment of the new way of life and has learned to change with its characteristic feeling of preferring individual independence to conformity with the traditional system.

The school radio was continually set up in a position where each night those who wished to listen could. Although the English and Hindi programmes especially prepared for indigenous peoples had no effect upon the Jai'ala due to their lack of understanding of these languages, it was obvious that considerable enjoyment was had in listening to musical concerts and in this context it was noticed that the lyrics and words of modern popular numbers were the most enjoyed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : Roads and Bridges.

Roads in the area are confined to very rough walking tracks which vary from being poorly defined to practically non-existent. This in association with the rugged nature of the terrain makes walking an extremely arduous process made worse by many stretches of mud. Even along the crossings over the range constituting the recognized entrance to the valley one can easily get a tray without the services of a reliable guide.

Concerning the existing tracks there is invariably a complete lack of logic in the route they follow and one often finds oneself clambering hand over foot across rocky outcrops or knee deep in mud when there is no apparent reason for it. Some work was done during the course of the patrol in attempting to make rough sections easier and to modify the grades of some stretches.

If the strip at Korombi is gone ahead with, the next step in extending communications and facilitating movement will be the marking out of graded walking tracks radiating from this point. The Korombi gorge will always represent five hours of grind and apart from improving the track surface little can be done to make the ascent or descent any easier.

Well constructed and maintained tracks should greatly improve inter-group intercourse and thus assist in the break down of traditional confinement and enmity between groups.

Most rivers are presently crossed by wading or where the current is too swift by fallen logs. At the bottom of the Korombi gorge across the Pagubiali River there is a crude cane bridge. The existence of this bridge has been a most precarious one as it is often chopped down by roding parties and it has only been since Officers operated out of the Forgera base Camp that it remained in service for any length of time. Caution has to be exercised in using it and I feel that it has only another six months before it will collapse. Depending on the nature of the next patrol to the area it would be advisable if time permitted to construct a new more permanent bridge at the same site. A bridge here is essential if regular contact between the east and west side of the valley is desired.

It is also highly desirable to construct a permanent, safer bridge across the Pagubiali River between Faronga and Pipirunga than the cily logs which now serve this purpose. At this point the river is a roaring chasm and the crossing a perilous one; a fall would be fatal as there would be no chance of survival if one slipped off into the torrent.

Concerning the rivers that are waded, the only practical use of bridges would be to avoid the discomfort of the coldness of the water at these altitudes.

It was found that there were numerous landslides to be negotiated. The one on the eastern side of the Forgera Pal'ala divide requires the exercise of caution as the footing is treacherous.

NATIVE AFFAIRS & Trade Items.

The following notes may be useful to future patrols or as a gauge by which later Officers can assess the growth of a cash economy.

Money.

The demand for small silver denominations appears to have greatly increased in the past year and I feel will continue to do so.

Salt.

Very large demand; no natural rock salt in the area and people do not make mineral salt as some regions do.

Beads.

In demand.

Feather Duffel.

Large demand.

Carved Beads.

In demand.

Sold 1/2 Shell.

In demand.

Leather Goods.

No demand.

Knives.

In demand.

Tobacco.

Small demand, although most prefer their own local bush variety.

Handkerchiefs.

No demand.

Mirrors.

Small demand.

Leaves.

In demand.

AFR.

In demand, and suitable as payment for pigs; the head only of importance, they preferring to shape their own handle.

Leather Blades.

Small demand.

Beads.

Small demand; these used by older women to form border around the net coverings over their hair.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : Census and Statistics.

Refer Village Population Register Appendix 3.

During the patrol the tax/census sheets for the registering of population were compiled. Although Assistant District Officer Mr. Mc Bride conducted the Initial Census for this valley in 1962 there is no trace of the books he issued thus the Census during this patrol was conducted in the manner as if it was the initial. However, I had the advantage of the comments of Mr. Mc Bride as to estimates of population and their distribution.

Mr. Mc Bride records 1915 people as opposed to my 1678 but in his comments the Assistant District Officer makes mention that he recorded people absent on trading and marriage expeditions into the Muri and Duna areas whereas my figures were confined to those actually before the patrol on the grounds that I will have later opportunities to view these people.

There is still a considerable number who have yet to present themselves to patrols, more particularly in the Pipiranga and Waimaran regions. The next patrol would be well advised to do exploratory work in the areas made mention of under these two names in Native Affairs, groups and leaders, well off the accepted routes of previous patrols.

From the figures obtained a break up of population is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Aged	2.6%	3.8%	6.4%
16-45	22.5%	20.5%	43.0%
10-16	3.9%	3.5%	7.4%
Child	22.5%	20.7%	43.2%
Totals	51.5%	48.5%	100.0%

The eleven males marked on the register as absent in employment are on the "old Fields in the Pongera Valley.

An estimation as to the Nett Reproductive Rate is 1.4 so it can be assumed that in the future when improved health facilities and the complete removal of such population checks as fighting become effective that the total population will rapidly increase.

My estimation is that 85% of the population were recorded.

Village Books were issued to each group and comments made in them accordingly.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : Wireless A510.

This unit was used effectively during the patrol. However, again was supported the fact I formulated as a result of previous experience with this unit in that it is both pointless and frustrating to take the set out to isolated areas without a more than adequate supply of batteries. It may be because of the nature of the N.S. terrain, but I have found that effective transmission is only for 2/3rds of the time given in the manual and reception for considerably longer than what is theoretically expected.

Successful contact with Pongera Patrol Post from the Pai'ela Valley appears to be directly connected with the amount of Precipitation over the high range separating the two areas. However, this does not appear to influence contact with other Stations. I also feel that in the S.S. situation the horizontal di-pole aerial is far more effective than the inclined.

PATROL REPORT FORGERA NO. 1 - 1964/65.AIRSTRIPS.

During the course of the patrol the situation as regards potential airfields was gone into fully. Only four areas were considered plausible and the following notes give an outline as to their potential and my impressions.

KONGHIL.

LOCATION: On the prominent ridge in the centre of the Valley where it forms the junction of the Pagabiali and Pagana Rivers.

DIRECTION: 18° - 190°.

APPROACHES: Two way; both excellent.

SLOPE: Level.

LENGTH: 1950 ft.

WIDTH: 200; could be increased to whatever desired with little effort.

COMMENT: This site was marked out and cleared during the duration of the patrol; feeling very high to have this site developed; most centrally located geographically and as regards population; although Administration controlled, with the establishment of a Mission Station adjacent the Missionaries are prepared to do the daily strip report required by D.C.A. strongly recommend this site is gone ahead with; refer appendix 4.

KLANNA.

LOCATION: On the northern wall of the valley above the Yaktaba River.

DIRECTION: 20°

APPROACH: One way; no room to overshoot due to mountain wall at Northern end; cloud along ridge on other side of gorge would present a hazard.

SLOPE: One in ten.

LENGTH: 1750 ft.

WIDTH: 200 ft.

COMMENT: Against this site on the grounds of the approach and that from the viewpoint of Administration it serves no purpose because of its locality, being no closer to the other end of the Valley than the Forgera Station.

(27)

KOMANGA.

LOCATION: High up the western wall of the valley where it forms the junction with the Pagubiali and Ugu Rivers.

DIRECTION: 215°.

APPROACHES: One way because of ridge on far side of gully at north western end.

SLOPE: Level.

LENGTH: 1900 ft.

WIDTH: 200 ft.

COMMENT: Although it is relatively centrally located, it still is not as ideal as Karambi for this purpose; approach position not as good as Karambi.

MEKURAKARI.

LOCATION: In the southern extremity of the valley in the foothills of the McMichael ranges.

DIRECTION: 175°

APPROACH: One way.

SLOPE: One in fifteen.

LENGTH: 1500 ft.

WIDTH: 200 ft.

COMMENT: Too isolated from the other regions of the valley to give effective Administration.

PATROL REPORT FORGERA NO. 1 - 1964/65.MISSIONS.

There is currently no direct Mission activity within the area. As mentioned at various times during this report, the Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) are anxious to establish a Station within the Valley and staff it with a European Missionary and foster education and health schemes.

The Apostolic Mission at Forgera has not expressed a specific intention to commence activities within the Pai'ola, contending that it has sufficient work in the Forgera Valley to occupy its staff.

The Catholic Mission at Lalagan originally expressed interest in the area but since then they have been indifferent, although since my return from the patrol I believe that more interest has been shown.

From an Administrative view point divorced from the aspect of conversion to Christianity I feel the Lutheran organisation will prove to be the most beneficial to the people and as such should be assisted within reason. They have the staff to commence education schemes and the money to establish a complete Station at Korombi as opposed to what I believe would be the intention of the Apostolics and Catholics to operate from outside the area. By virtue of their large business organisation at Wapenamanda they could be capable of buying on the spot all produce in terms of European vegetables for sale to their Waco organisation - refer Native Affairs - Economic Development.

As Mission expansion into this area is inevitable, I would prefer to see it confined to the activities of one denomination and not open to all whereby the possibility of conflicting personalities between Missionaries would result in confusion in the minds of the people.

Regardless of what Mission ultimately gains the majority control in the Pai'ola, I feel that Administration activity should at least parallel that of the Mission, rather than have the Itumun people turn gradually to the Mission as the means of advancement. The feeling has been expressed by the people that they prefer to have the Government construct the strip at Korombi.

EDUCATION.

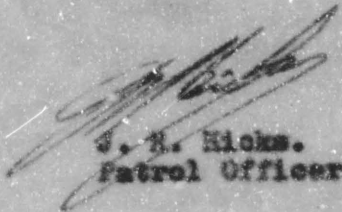
A nil report. To my knowledge there is no intention to open a school at Forgera let alone suggestions for anything feasible in the foreseeable future concerning the Pai'ola.

As mentioned under Missions it is the intention of the Lutheran Mission to open a school upon the establishment of their station at Korombi which will constitute the first step in the giving of a rudimentary education to the young generation until such times as the Administration's Educational position throughout the Territory allows consideration to be given to the Forgera region.

PATROL REPORT BONGERA NO. 1 - 1964/65.

CONCLUSION.

1. The history of the Pai'ela since Administration contact has been one of unrest and excessive tribal fighting.
2. Against this background this has been the only patrol to spend any length of time in the area doing purely consolidation work as opposed to investigations into specific killings.
3. There was a notable change in the attitudes of the people towards the patrol during the time spent in the area.
4. There is a strong feeling to have an airstrip constructed in the Valley. It is considered that this will greatly facilitate development and aid in the settling down of the people.
5. Village Officials were appointed and this represents the first step of Political Development.
6. Possibilities for Economic Development are limited.
7. A practical test of the success of the patrol and the impression created will be whether or not any killings occur within the next six months.


J. B. Hicks.
Patrol Officer.

(32)

PATROL REPORT FORGUNA NO. 1 - 1964/65.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

1. Report on members Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.
2. Village Population Register.
3. Plan Korombi Strip Site.
4. Patrol Map.

PATROL REPORT LONGER, NO. 1 - 1964/65.

Appendix 1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

8610 CONSTABLE AMUSA.

N.S.O. Material; one of the finest members of the Constabulary with whom I have had the privilege to work with.

6272 CONSTABLE FAME.

Reliable and capable at routine work with which he is familiar only; conduct good.

10543 CONSTABLE SUPAKA.

A young, impetuous member who settles down to a most capable type when on patrol; conduct good.

9166 CONSTABLE VALAK.

Reliable and capable at routine work with which he is familiar only; a plodder, but does his job; conduct good.

9440 CONSTABLE VANDEAL.

A young loud mouth who cannot be relied upon unless under supervision; conduct good.

10747 CONSTABLE DEGRE.

Bagler; performs his duties satisfactorily but is not the bushman; conduct satisfactory.

Records of service for the above have been noted accordingly.


J. R. Hicks
Officer - R.P. & N.G.C.

19

67-14-5

8th December, 1964.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
Mt. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65 - FORSBERG

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

2. Please send a copy of the correct map.
3. Walking tracks only should be established at this stage.
4. Officers will find that if they visit the hamlets and take an interest in the people's doings where they live a satisfactory response will be made to such visits.
5. Do you conduct classes for village officials? If not, they should be instituted immediately.
6. Is much sickness brought about by the people's visits to lower altitudes?
7. The patrol report is of interest and neatly presented.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

SMP:JV

67. 14. 5

VHD488



Department of District
Administration,
Western Highlands District,
KORORUA.

10th November, 1964.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LALORUA.

PONGERA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1964/1965
PONGERA RIVER AREA

Mr. Reid's report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Pongera have a long history of truculence. This has not been unusual in the Highlands for both the Kainantu and Wabag people went through a similar stage. As communications improve, they give away the unequal struggle and settle down.

Communications are the vital issue and for the reason I have been pressing for graded walking tracks in the Pongera for some time. The track can be the location for the future road, but at this stage, we want nothing more than a graded track around the valley. It is disappointing to read the comments on the walking conditions. The country is difficult, so is the Upper Jini, but by perseverance, a system of graded tracks was built there.

It is possible to visit any point in the Jini in comfortable walking conditions even in the wet season. As a result, there is a constant flow of traffic between the station and even the remote areas. Forget the motor road. You have the resources to build the tracks.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
Deputy District Commissioner

c.c.
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)

67-1

Patrol Post

PORGERA

24th October 1964

Assistant District Officer,
Lagaip Sub-district,
LAIAGAN

PORGERA PATROL REPORT No 2-64/65

Herewith four copies of the above report.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.M.Reid. Cadet Patrol Officer.
AREA PATROLLED: PORGERA VALLEY Census Division.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
35 Carriers
1 Aid Post Orderly.
DURATION OF PATROL: 25/9/64 - 14/10/64
20 days
LAST PATROL TO AREA: MARCH 1964
MAP REFERENCE: Fourrail series WAPAG (Army)
OBJECT OF PATROL: 1. To complete the census revision
for 1964.
2. Routine administration.

Claims for camping out allowance are attached.

For your information.

D.M. Reid
D.M.Reid.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled was the Porgera Valley in the Lagaip Sub-district, with the main object of the patrol to complete the Tax Census revision for 1964.

Villages do not exist as such, since the natives still live in widely dispersed settlements throughout the Valley. Only the main centre of each respective place would be visited by the patrol and the Census conducted.

The order of Census was to be - TIBIWINI, PANDAN, YUYAN, MUNGAREP, and return to Porgera Patrol Post to complete the clan PAIAM.

Porgera Patrol Post is situated at the most Southern extremity of the Porgera Valley and all places Censused are in a general Northerly direction from the station as can be seen from the accompanying patrol map.

Some degree of mapping was to be done at the request of the Officer-in-Charge Porgera, in order to provide a more comprehensive patrol map than that at present available.

Assessments were to be made with regard to native agriculture, health, labour potential, present employment, and a general analysis of the native situation, these topics being later dealt with under their respective headings.

A labour line of 100 natives was to be recruited to resume work on lengthening the Porgera Airstrip.

(1)

DIARY:

Friday 25th September 1964

0700 hrs general preparations for departure of patrol. Patrol departed at 1100 hrs accompanied by three members R.P. & N.G.C., one interpreter, an aid post orderly, and 35 carriers.

Walking track in poor condition, and in many places knee deep mud negotiated. Bridges not in a safe condition and patrol diverted many times upstream to find safer crossing. Continual rain from departure at Porgera to arrival at TIBININI the destination at 1530 hrs.

As the rest house had collapsed two weeks previously, a tent was erected. Much work was necessary before other houses to accommodate patrol personnel were in a satisfactory condition. Poor response to requests for food.

Patrol remained overnight.

Time 4½ hrs

Saturday 26th September 1964

At TIBININI. 0700 hrs general mapping of surrounding area. 0800 hrs preparing to conduct census. 1000 hrs census postponed till Monday due lack of the main proportion of the population. Several young children treated for infected sores on the arms as a result of injections given approximately two months previously. General work clearing debris from old rest house site and marking new area on which to construct houses for carriers, police, and a new rest house. Work on environs. Headmen have now been advised twice of my intention to conduct census. Sufficient food obtained and purchased with salt. Patrol remained overnight.

Sunday 27th September 1964

Observed at TIBININI.

Patrol remained overnight.

(2)

Monday 28th September 1964

0800 hrs preparing to conduct census at TIBININI. Little improvement on the numbers which attended on Saturday. Insufficient to conduct census. All advised to attend tomorrow for the last time. Continued to organize work on rest house surrounds. Afternoon worked on patrol report. Myself at this stage with severe stomach pains. Patrol remained overnight.

Tuesday 29th September 1964

0800 hrs preparations to conduct census of TIBININI group. Sufficient numbers attended and census commenced at 0900 hrs. Census completed at 1715 hrs. Patrol remained overnight.

Wednesday 30th September 1964

Camp up at 0600 hrs. General preparations to depart to Porgera Patrol Post. Departed TIBININI at 0730 hrs myself with suspected Dysentery. Heavy rain falling at 1100 hrs - very slow going. Patrol returned to Porgera along the same track that it had negotiated on Friday 25th September. Patrol arrived at Porgera Patrol Post 1510 hrs. Remained overnight.

Time Thrs 40 min.

Thursday 1st October 1964

At Porgera.

Friday 2nd October 1964

At Porgera.

Saturday 3rd October 1964

At Porgera.

Sunday 4th October 1964

At Porgera.

Monday 5th October 1964

At Porgera.

(3)

Tuesday 6th October 1964

0800 final preparations for departure on patrol to PANDAM. Patrol departed Porgera Patrol Post at 1145 hrs and proceeded to walk to PANDAM. Only two watercourses with reasonable bridges were crossed. Walking track generally in good condition on the PANDAM section. Patrol arrived at PANDAM 1515 hrs and set up camp. Large quantity of food purchased with salt. Natives here had been advised on Saturday 3rd of my intention to conduct census tomorrow.

Patrol remained overnight.

Time 3½ hrs.

Wednesday 7th October 1964

0800 hrs general preparations to conduct census. 0900 hrs commenced census. Census completed at 1330 hrs. Natives of YUYAN informed yesterday of my intention to walk to YUYAN tomorrow and conduct census on Friday 9th. General work of compiling figures and writing patrol report. Patrol Remained overnight.

Thursday 8th October 1964

Camp up at 0600 hrs preparing to depart for YUYAN. Departed PANDAM at 0700 hrs and proceeded to walk to YUYAN. 0800 patrol descended approximately 1,500 feet down a steep gorge to the Porgera River. Patrol safely crossed a rope bridge and proceeded to climb the other side of the gorge to YUYAN rest house on the Western side of the Valley. Patrol arrived at YUYAN at 0945 hrs. Set up camp and purchased food with salt. Two pigs brought to the patrol and these purchased with money. Patrol remained overnight.

Time 2½ hrs.

Friday 9th October 1964

0800 hrs preparing to conduct census of YUYAN natives. 0830 hrs commenced census. Completed census of YUYAN at 1830 hrs. Mungarep natives advised of my intention to walk to MUNGAREP tomorrow and conduct census on Monday 12th October. Patrol remained overnight.

(4)

Saturday 10th October 1964

Camp up at 0600 hrs preparing to depart for MUNGAREP. Patrol departed YUYAN at 0730 hrs and proceeded to the Porgera River below MUNGAREP. Crossed a rope bridge and spelled carriers for 15 mins prior to the steep ascent to the MUNGAREP rest house. Ascended the 1,800 feet arriving MUNGAREP 1030 hrs. Used the new rest house recently completed. Purchase of foods with salt and three pigs with money. Talks with natives gathered. All aware of the census on Monday.

Afternoon continued work on patrol report and compiling census figures.

Patrol remained overnight.

Time 3 hrs.

Sunday 11th October 1964

Observed at MUNGAREP.

Monday 12th October 1964

0800 hrs preparing to conduct census at MUNGAREP. 0830 commenced conducting census. Completed census at 1515 hrs. Heavy thunderstorm. Rain falling. Patrol remained overnight.

Tuesday 13th October 1964

0800 hrs preparations for departure to Porgera Patrol Post. Patrol departed MUNGAREP 1015 hrs and walked along poor track to Porgera. Rain continually falling. Arrived Porgera Patrol Post 1125 hrs. Natives of PAIAM had been informed yesterday of my intention to conduct Census at the central place Porgera Govt. station on Wednesday. Afternoon work on patrol report and figures. Patrol remained overnight.

Time 1 hr 10 min

Wednesday 14th October 1964

0800 hrs preparing for census of clan PAIAM on Porgera Govt. Station. Commenced census 0900 hrs and completed census 1400 hrs. Afternoon general work on compiling census figures, patrol report, and correlating mapping data obtained during patrol.

PATROL TERMINATED

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Over the duration, the patrol was met with mixed feelings by the people of the Porgera Valley.

The natives in the Porgera Valley are all within a matter of nine hours walk from the Patrol Post and frequently come to the station selling fresh foods or finding employment on various projects. Their attitude whilst on the station both to the Administration and towards each other differs somewhat to that observed during the patrol.

Within the confines of the station boundaries, it is found that with those natives that frequent the station regularly, one is able to get reasonable co-operation and understanding and there is a complete lack of apparent friction between groups. However in the field in the traditional environment devoid of the immediate presence of an alien system of control, it is found that enthusiasm for a patrol walking through their area is limited to that which is barely sufficient to symbolise respect and acceptance.

The overall ethos, is I feel one of acceptance of an imposed Administration in that it is realised the futility of resistance coupled with a lack of appreciation that the imposed Administration is beneficial.

The population, being sparsely scattered over rugged terrain means that this acceptance can successfully be limited to only minimal direct contact with Officers at Porgera. This thus results in these Officers working in direct contact and reliance upon a willing few, while the majority retain their traditional apathy.

It is also found that traditional hostilities which in a large part governed existence prior to the establishment of the Porgera Base Camp in 1961 no longer become manifest by open warfare, but these hostilities are still present under a subdued appearance and must be taken into consideration in any task involving inter group contact.

Village Officials have been appointed by previous patrols passing through the area, and in the main these men are making a sincere attempt to carry out their duties of office.

(6)

Their influence however is directly restricted to the extent of what traditional authority they enjoy. Attempts to exercise jurisdiction outside these limits meets only with limited success, an example although perhaps extreme being the fact that the Luluai of TIBININI bears a large scar on his abdomen, inflicted in a knife fight assault whilst in pursuit of his duties.

Following my own experiences at TIBININI during this patrol, I add support to previous statements of Officers concerning the rebellious and openly defiant nature of the inhabitants of this sector of the Valley.

Despite ample advance notification of my intention to remain for a specified period in the area, on arrival of the patrol only four people presented themselves. Three attempts were ~~made~~ necessary before even the rudimentary procedures associated with Census taking could be commenced.

Even then it became exasperatingly obvious that facts and names previously recorded had little correlation with the truth. The most blatant example was of people marked out as deceased on the previous census presenting themselves before this patrol, and when questioned concerning this stated that they had been either sick or at some other place and for some reason beyond their comprehension, had been marked out as deceased by their ~~viii~~ lineage leaders.

In view of the large number of "sick " people during this patrol, I tend to feel that they simply cannot be bothered attending, and it also has the underlying advantage of confusing the Patrol Officer. It was however in these cases pleasing to be able to correlate a name with a person which is more than can be said for many other names in the book.

IN accordance with patrol instructions those natives who avoided the census with no reasonable grounds for so doing, were arrested and escorted to Porgera there to stand trial before the Court of Native Affairs.

I strongly recommend that future patrols take stern action against Census offenders until such time as the people are on the way to settling down, since positive forceful action is the one and only thing that these people understand, appreciate, and respect. Kid glove methods are only regarded with contempt.

(7)

It is to be noted that TIBININI was the only group with which such action had to be taken.

At the request of the Officer-in-Charge Porgera, some period of time was spent in compiling data for a relatively more comprehensive patrol map than the one at present in use.

The natives showed much interest in the apparatus being used, particularly the binoculars, and some were given the opportunity to try them. There appeared to be some semblance of a prestige symbol to the fortunate few, and they were willing to assist by providing information.

Upon request sufficient foodstuffs were brought for the consumption of the patrol personnel, and these purchased with salt for which there is a demand.

So far 92 natives have been recruited for employment to continue work on the Porgera airstrip.

(8)

HEALTH:

During the patrol I was somewhat surprised to note that the Aid Post Orderly KAKURAKU, accompanying the patrol, was continually kept busy treating a large variety of illnesses.

As there are two Aid Posts in operation in the Porgera Valley - one at Porgera Patrol Post and the other operated by the Lutheran Mission at Yuyan, both within easy walking distance from any place in the Valley, I fail to understand why so many natives refrain from presenting themselves and their children to receive treatment for their various ailments.

It was noticed that many of the ailments which we would designate "more serious", were considered by the natives not to warrant medical attention. Conversely minor things were regarded as important and necessitating treatment. An example of this was a six year old child with an index finger which had been cut by an axe at the second joint, and was at right angles to the other fingers. A week since the accident had occurred, infection had set in. The child was immediately sent to Porgera where an aircraft took her to a hospital to receive treatment. Her father believed that the child was alright, and that nothing should be done medically.

Several settlements were inspected and it was found that any form of hygiene is lacking. Despite repeated attempts by previous Officers to discourage the practise of housing pigs in the same house as the women and children, there has been no apparent change. Pig faeces was seen both inside and outside many of the houses inspected. Since a mans wealth in this area is largely determined on the number of pigs he owns, it is only natural that he will care for the pigs as best he can, consequently it is reasonable to assume that the present practise for housing pigs will remain so for a considerable period of time.

The natives still relieve themselves in the bush surrounds of their houses and I could not find any concept of a latrine. They have a high regard for drinking water and one can be reasonably certain that streams used for drinking are clean.

(9)

Among many other sicknesses treated were six bad cases of yaws. Two of these cases accompanied the patrol back to Porgera to receive further treatment. Two Lepers were also found, and it was seen that they were not as yet cured. They too accompanied the patrol back to Porgera for further treatment.

One point which I consider deserves mention is the present concept among the Porgera Valley natives that a "shoot" or injection will cure any sickness or ailment which they may have. Aspirin is not sufficient to cure a slight cold, whereas a 5c.c. injection of Procain Penicillen will satisfy the patient that he is once more healthy. Within a week another injection is warranted for a slight scratch. I feel that it should be impressed on Aid Post Orderlies to administer the appropriate medicinal treatment for the patients sickness. They should rely on their own discretion and not be persuaded by the demands of a patient for a "shoot".

(10)

AGRICULTURE:

The mode of agriculture in the Porgera Valley is that common throughout the Western Highlands being subsistence agriculture with sweet potatoe as the basic crop cultivated

Other foods grown in the Valley are:- corn, onions, bananas, sugar cane, some cabbage and Taro. English potatoes, although plentiful in Lalagam, are so rare here that the amounts grown can be considered as negligible.

There is little difference in sweet potatoe throughout the Valley, and it is usually small and of inferior quality due largely to heavily leached soils of a low fertility. Drainage is a big problem, and the majority of sweet potatoe mounds are basically of shale and a small amount of black topsoil.

Sugar cane is grown in the lower altitude areas of the Valley. It was seen at TIBININI, the lower eastern slopes near YUYAN, and beside the Porgera River below MUNGANEP. The average thickness of the mature cane is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and has a height of 6 ft to 8 ft. Some bananas are also grown in these lower areas however I have not as yet seen any mature fruit. Only a small yeild and of poor quality could be expected under the conditions of altitude and climate.

Whilst in the lower altitude areas below YUYAN on the western side of the valley, I noticed a garden containing 6 young pineapples. This is the first time they have been introduced to Porgera and it will be interesting to see the mature fruit. The soil here was poor and the climate not even verging on suitable for pineapples however they appeared reasonably healthy.

English potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes and carrots are being experimentally grown on the Patrol Post garden plot, and these if the results are successful, will later be issued to any interested natives in the valley.

A scheme has been suggested for the purchase of a boar from Hagen as a means of improving the quality of native pig stock.

(11)

WALKING TRACKS AND BRIDGES:

The walking tracks traversed by the patrol were in a poor condition, due possibly to the wet season at this time of year. It is not unusual when walking along the Eastern side of the Valley from the Patrol Post to as far as TIBININI to have to wade through several long stretches of knee deep mud. Along the eastern side of the Valley despite the many large watercourses there are only two walking bridges in a reasonably good state of upkeep. These are across the PONGELA River, approximately half an hour from the Patrol Post, and the PAGIALI River situated just below PORO, a native operated mission station.

The other large watercourses are bridged with one or two logs which the natives appear to consider satisfactory. Due to the slippery and decayed condition of these logs, it was necessary to divert the patrol upstream in many instances to cross these rivers on stones or by wading through shallow water.

The natives of TIBININI were informed to erect new bridges which would be safer for themselves and passing patrols to negotiate.

The walking track from Porgera to PANDAM is in a comparatively good condition, although more attention should be given to bridges.

From PANDAM proceeding to YUYAN there is a steep descent of approximately 1,500 feet to the PORGERA River which divides the Valley. At the Porgera River is a rope bridge suspended approximately 30 feet above the water. It is an estimated 40 feet in length, and is of a design that I have not witnessed previously. A sketch of this bridge accompanies the report. From the Porgera River is a steep ascent of approximately 1,000 feet to YUYAN along a firm track. The condition of this track is due largely to the better drainage on steep slopes.

The walking track from YUYAN to MUNGAREP is comparatively well graded although a little swampy in places. At the Porgera River below MUNGAREP is a rope bridge which was used by the patrol in crossing. It is suspended above the water approx. 15 ft. and is approx. 35 ft. in length. At present it is in a reasonable state of upkeep however within a period of six months a new bridge should be built.

(12)

From this bridge to MUNGAREP rest house necessitates a climb of 1,800 feet up a steep slope. The track here is well drained and fairly firm.

The walking track from MUNGAREP to Forgera Patrol Post is in a very poor state considering the amount of use it gets. There are few sections that do not constitute ankle deep mud and slippery logs, whilst in many places it is deeper. The natives of MUNGAREP have been advised to improve their walking track as soon as possible.

REST HOUSES:

During the patrol four rest houses were visited. These were at FIBININI, PANDAM, YUYAN, and MUNGAREP.

The rest house at Fibinini had collapsed as a result of a strong wind some two weeks prior to the arrival of the patrol. Although ample notice had been given to the Fibinini natives of the intention of a patrol to visit their settlement, no new rest house had been constructed and no materials had been gathered. A tent was used for the duration of the patrol's stay at Fibinini. The two houses to accommodate police and carriers were in a very poor condition. New areas have been marked out for construction of three houses.

The rest house at Pandam is in good condition as are the houses for police and carriers. It has a double layer of woven pitpit for walls and floor, and pitpit grass roofing. The floor is raised approx. 2 ft above the ground level.

The Yuyan rest house is also in a good condition although the Kunai roofing was leaking in two places. It is strongly constructed and has a raised floor of woven pitpit with an inbuilt clay fireplace. Other housing accommodation for patrol personnel was also good.

At Mungarep the natives had only recently completed a new rest house, and this was used in preference to the old which is still standing. Both are in reasonably good condition although the newer is more sturdily constructed. It has a pitpit grass roof, and woven pitpit floor and walls. Other houses to accommodate patrol personnel are in a reasonable state of upkeep although a tent fly had to be placed above the police house due to a leaking roof.

(14)

CONCLUSION:

The area patrolled was the Porgera Valley and the main object of the patrol to complete the Tax Census revision for 1964.

The Tax Census was completed for all settlements in the Valley, and the sheets are at present on file in the Porgera Patrol Post office, in their respective clan groups.

The order of census was as follows:-
Tibinini, Pandan, Yuyan, Mungarep, and return to Porgera to complete clan Paian on the station. The reason for clan Paian being censused on the Patrol Post is due to the fact that the people of this clan are dispersed on all sides of the patrol post, and the station is itself on Paian land.

My estimation as regards the census for the Porgera Valley as a whole was that 95% of the population has been recorded. There are still many people continually avoiding each census for reasons best known to themselves. Population figures have been recorded and are submitted on the Village Population Register form appendix 3 to this report.

Some degree of mapping was done at the request of the Officer-in-Charge Porgera and the map is submitted in this report as appendix 2.

Assessments were made with reference to a general analysis of the native situation, native agriculture, health. These topics are dealt with under their respective headings.

With regard to present employment, names, ages, and salaries of all persons employed by local miners together with the name of each miner, have been compiled and are submitted with this report.

A native labour line of 92 persons has so far been recruited to continue work on the Porgera Airstrip.

D. M. Reid

D.M.Reid.

Cadet Patrol Officer

Appendix 1.

E.P. & N.G.C. REPORT

Three members of the E.P. & N.G.C. Porgera detachment accompanied the patrol through the Porgera Valley.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Rank:</u>	<u>Name:</u>	<u>Comments:</u>
7793	Con.5th	TOGAE	During the patrol was given duties of an N.C.O. and carried them out in a very satisfactory manner typical of such a member. Long in the Constabulary, he is well experienced and is a good man to have in the bush.
9399	Con.5th	KURUN	Throughout the patrol worked well, and was at all times diplomatic with the natives contacted. Has a cheerful attitude and a good conduct.
8861	Con.5th	IEURI	Tries hard but lacks initiative. Is satisfactory with routine work only. In my opinion this member not suited to a place such as Porgera. Good conduct.

Don Pat Reid

D.M.Reid.

Officer, Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary.

INDIVIDUAL VILLAGE GROUPS

LAGAIP R.

ARUMA R.

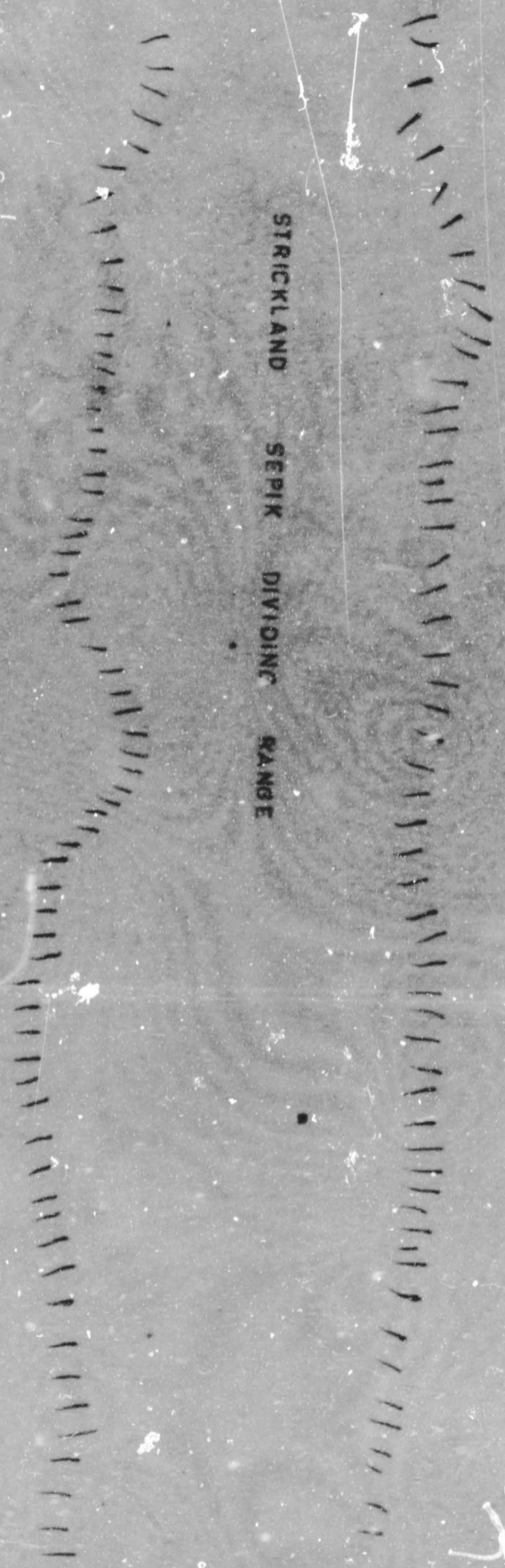
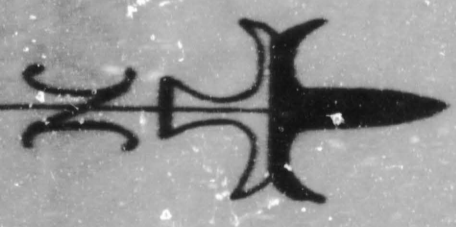
WAO R.

MAIRO R.

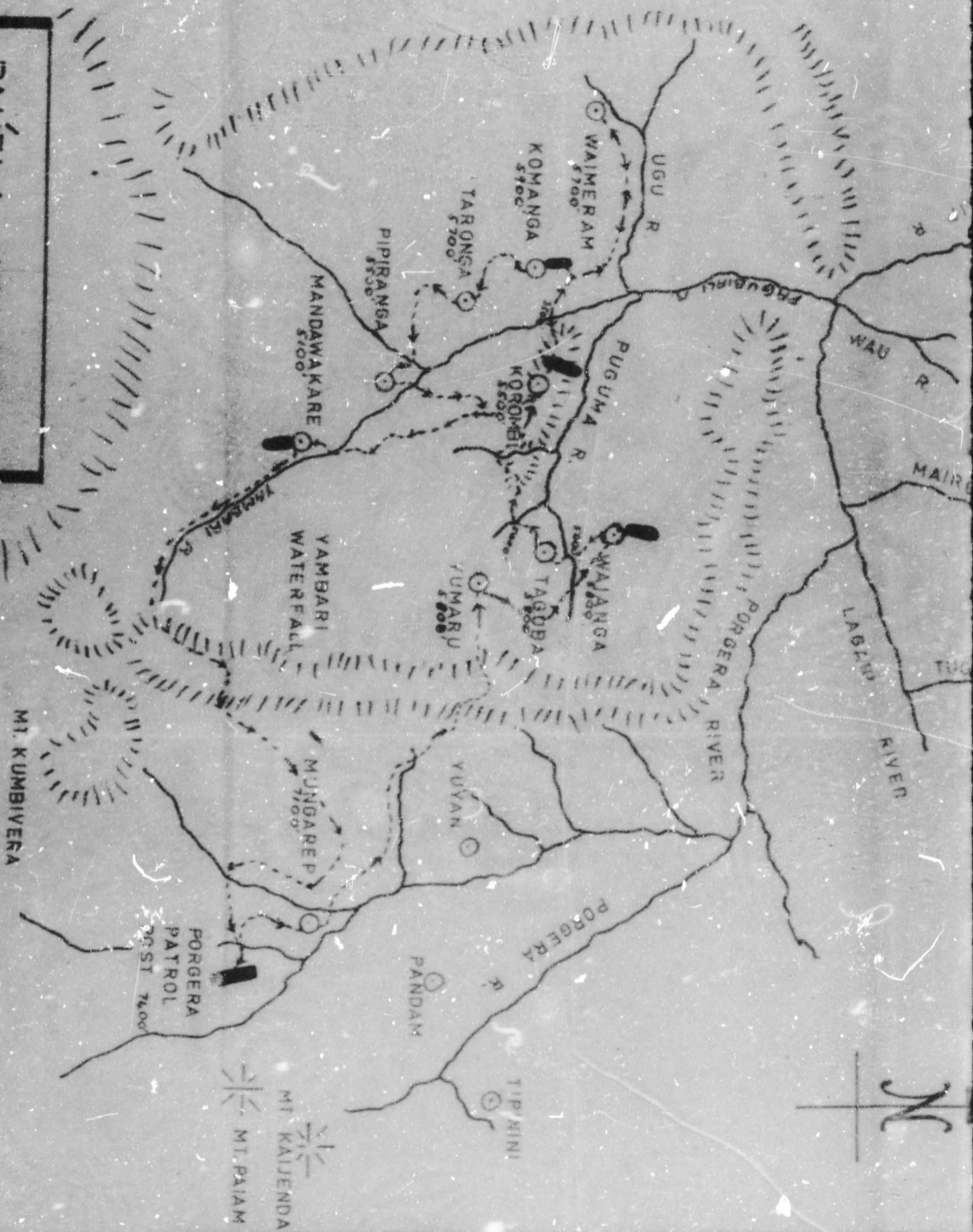
TUGUMA R.

LAGAIP RIVER

STRICKLAND
SEPIK
DIVIDING
RANGE



PAI'ELA VALLEY
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY
 J. R. HICKS, PO



PAI'ELA VALLEY

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

J. R. HICKS PO

SCALE 2 MILES 1 INCH

TO ACCOMPANY PORGERA

PATROL REPORT No 1 - 1964 / 65

→ PATROL ROUTE

▬ POTENTIAL STRIP SITES

MACNICOLL

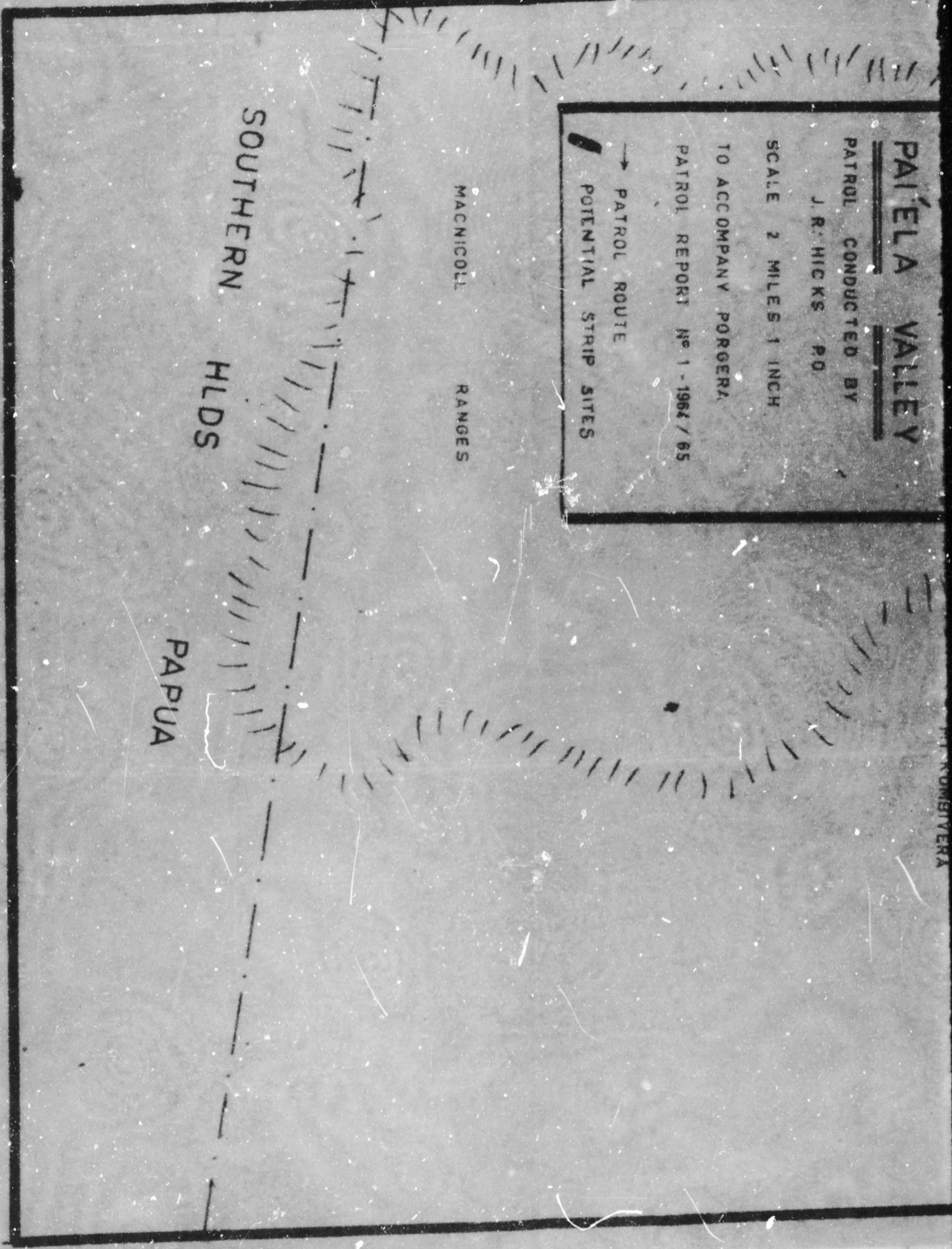
RANGES

SOUTHERN

HLDS

PAPUA

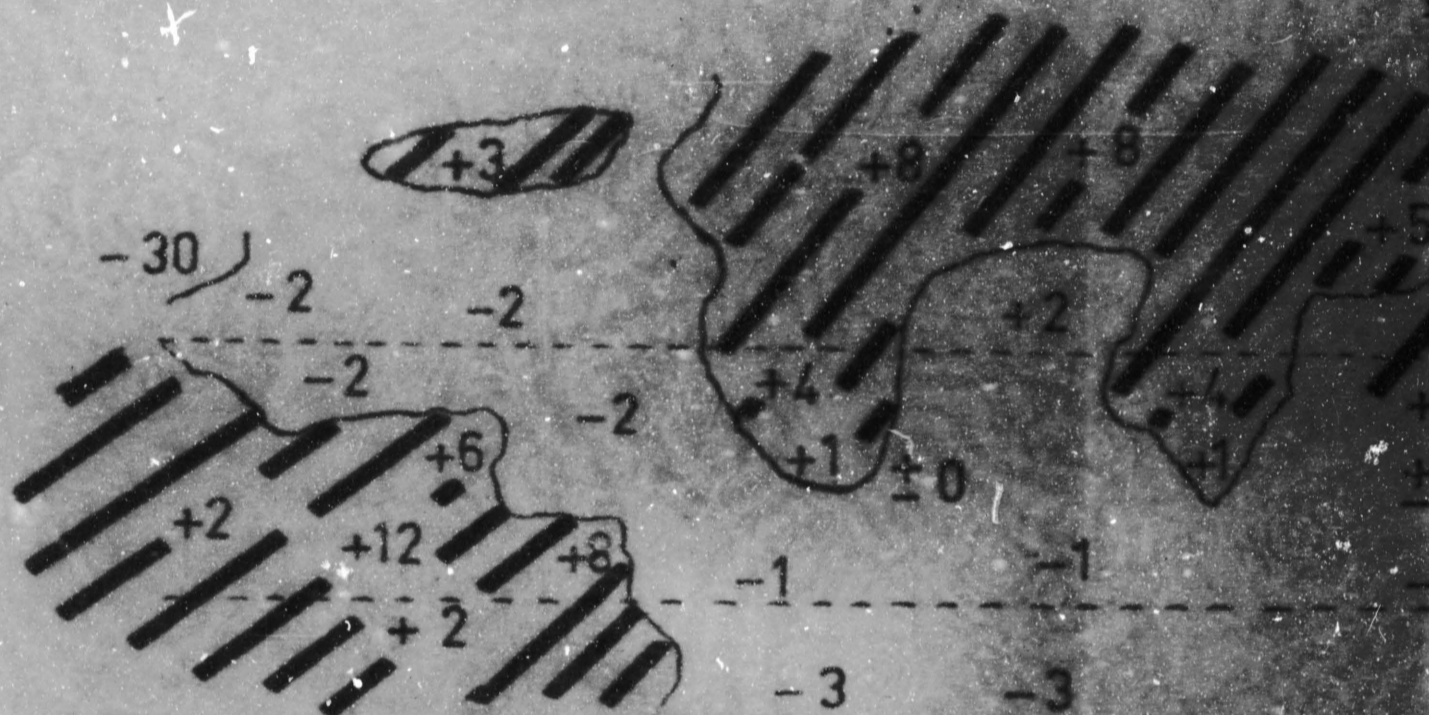
PT. KONIGSBERG



POTENTIAL LIGHT AIRCRAFT

KOROMBI

← 198° - 18° →

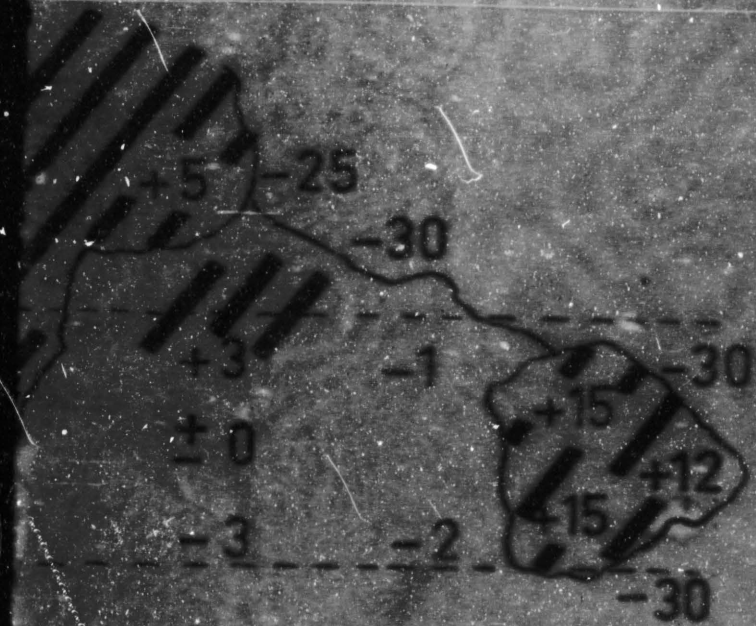
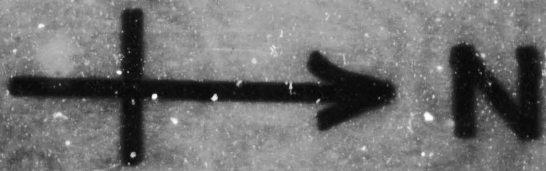


500 FT

500 FT

FIGURES INDICATE FEET ABOVE OR BELOW STRIP LEVEL. SHADED AREAS INDICATE UNSHADED AREAS INDICATE FILL REQUIRED TO ACCOMPANY PORGERA PATROL RE PATROL CONDUCTED BY J. R. HICKS ALL FIGURES IN FEET ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF SITE

AFT STRIP



500 FT

OR BELOW MEAN
AREAS INDICATE CUT ROAD
ROAD.

CONTROL REPORT No 1-64/65
HICKS P.O.

OF SITE 5,500 FT.



DISTRICT



LOCALITY MAP



Wabag

N

LAIAGAM

MAP