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Station : Wabag

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1961/62.

WABAG SUB DISTRICT

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
WABAG 1 61/62	D.J. Hook P.O. Gr.1	MEMO (no report)
WABAG 2 61/62	W.H. Biscoe P.O.	Upper Lai & Lai Headwaters C.D.
WABAG 3 61/62	H.J. Greene	MEMO (no report)
WABAG 4 61/62	D.J. Hook P.O. Gr.2	Maramuni C.D. Headwaters of Arafundi River & Tributaries.
WABAG 5 61/62	R.S. Bell	MEMO (no report)
WABAG 6 61/62	D. Schupp P.O.	Ambun C.D.
WABAG 7 61/62	I.T. Spencer P.O.	Lai Headwaters & Ambun C.D.
WABAG 8 61/62	W.A. Cawthorn C.P.O.	Upper Lai C.D.
WABAG 9 61/62	I.T. Spencer P.O. & H. Mulder A.O.	Wabag and Upper Lai C.D.
WABAG 10 61/62	G.G. Hardy	MEMO (no report-)

DNA H.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. WABAG 2/61-62

Patrol Conducted by W.H. BISCOE P/O

Area Patrolled UPPER LAI AND LAI HEADMISTERS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 INTERP., 4 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 30/8/1961 to 12/10/1961

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPT/1960

Medical NOV/1960

Map Reference WABAG FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Administration; 2. Tax Census Revision; 3. Road maintenance; 4. Recruitment of Highland Labour.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for Wa. Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

31 100

Village Popul

Year 1961

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATION	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
POGORES																	
✓ TOSKALIN-TIDI- ISRAI (TIRAGOT)	2.10.61	6	4			1	1			1				1			3
✓ TOSKALIN-TIDI- ISRAI (APRENT)	2.10.61	2	7			1											2
✓ TOSKALIN-TIDI- ISRAI (PEGIAM)	2.10.61	6	2	1				1						1			
APANTA																	
✓ TOSKALIN- KARASAI (MANGAI)	2.10.61	3	1			2	1	1						1			
✓ TOSKALIN- KARASAI (MANGAI)	2.10.61	3	3					1						1			
KURBARAN																	
✓ LYEN-LIWE (KOR)	3.10.61	5	6		1	2		2	1		2		1	1			2
TAMBIRANAS																	
✓ HALIPIN- KORASAI (KORASAI)	4.10.61	4	4					1	1								1
✓ KUNALIN- (KUNALIN) (KUNALIN)	4.10.61	2	8			2							3	1			1
SIBIRIKI																	
✓ LYEN-LIWE (KUNALIN)	5.10.61	1				1							1				3
✓ LYEN- KIMBU	5.10.61	2				1											3
✓ LYEN-LIWE (LIDUP)	5.10.61	3	3	1	X	1	1						1				
✓ LYEN-MONE (LIRU)	5.10.61	5	1						1								2
✓ LYEN-MONE (LEWIN)	5.10.61	2															1
TUKISANDA																	
✓ TOSKALIN- KORASAI (KORASAI)	6.10.61	1	2		1												1
✓ TOSKALIN- KORASAI (KORASAI)	6.10.61	1	6		2	1											6
KATAP																	
✓ TOSKALIN- KORASAI (KORASAI)	6.10.61	1	1														1
KENAPULAN																	
✓ TOSKALIN-TIDI- ISRAI (APRENT)	7.10.61	7	3	1	1	1											
TOTALS		54	51	3	5	4	10	5	6	3			8	4		10	33

ation Register

Area Patrolled LAI HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION

ONS Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F	
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child- bearing Ages	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
	3	6		6			1	1	24	50	21	41	3	29	2.860	57	54	61	251		
	2	8					16	6	26	40	10	33	7	21	2.8	43	31	44	52	200	
	1	3		5			1		7	33	14	21	1	14	3.036	25	32	36		138	
	1			3					5	18	10	17	1	11	2.621	22	18	23		87	
	3			1					12	37	9	29	3	21	2.2	24	31	55	39	150	
	1			3			2		25	50	22	51	5	37	2.6	59	57	58	74	254	
		2		1			2		8	35	16	31	6	20	2.4	29	34	42	43	153	
	5	8		3			26	9	44	72	32	67	13	53	2.5	45	66	75	89	321	
	1	1		1			3		9	19	6	19	3	13	2.2	16	16	20	27	84	
	3			1			1	1	8	13	18	15	3	9	3.4	22	25	19	24	93	
	1			3			2	1	14	20	9	17	3	15	2.5	25	20	23	30	104	
	1	2		2		1	3	5	18	27	20	28	5	21	3.1	34	29	33	42	151	
		1		1					19	28	24	18	6	10	3.1	37	37	39	31	147	
	1	2		2			6		5	20	3	17	1	15	3.2	16	12	21	20	77	
		1		2			9		12	45	7	39	6	33	2.6	27	40	51	52	181	
	1	3					1		3	11	4	11	1	9	2.3	9	12	13	14	49	
	4	4		2			13	1	12	33	9	33	2	22	3.3	29	39	35	41	164	
	2	33	36		38		1		87	24	251	551	234	487	69	353	528	553	632	698	2604



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/14/6
40/1/14

10/12

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 40-1-9



Department of Native Affairs,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

9th April, 1962

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXTENSION - WABAG SUB-DISTRICT

Your 67-14-6 of 30.3.62 at paragraph 2 refers:

We are definitely interested in Local Government Extension in the Wabag Sub-District and have already planned preliminary surveys for certain areas, including the Upper Lai and its Headwaters.

At this stage the Middle and Lower Lai areas seem more promising for Council work.

As soon as the KUI Council at Mount Hagen is proclaimed and becomes operative the A.D.O.(L.G.) will proceed to the Wapenamanda and Wabag areas to conduct preliminary surveys. This does not seem possible for at least two months.

R.S. Bell
(R.S. Bell)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER


*Noted 4/17/62
Being dealt with on file 40-1-14 + 24-1-2*

people. My only real criticism of this present patrol is that it appears to have gone about its specified business in a hurried way, efficiently dealing with all its specified tasks, but not making time available to any great extent for listening to the people and gossiping with them on their home ground. You know the very great value obtainable from this, particularly in increasing mutual confidence, keeping abreast of trends in the people's thinking and opportunities for informally guiding them in desired ways. Despite the pressure of more mechanical duties, officers on patrol should be encouraged to make time available for this sort of thing.

7. Despite my remarks above, the report leaves no doubt that Mr. [Name] has carried out a good patrol which will have favourable results in the census divisions concerned.

8. Has the section concerning agriculture been passed to district Department of Agriculture officers? Please ensure that this is done and follow up the search for frost resistant crops and the development of cash cropping.

9. Any suggestions for appointment of Julius should be sent to me with your recommendation. You should establish the need for proposed new offices, give details in support of any proposed dismissals and indicate the suitability of people recommended for appointment.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

57-14-5

30th March, 1962.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT WABAG 2/61-62.

The situation in the Upper Lai and Lai Headwaters Census Divisions appears to be most satisfactory at present, with the people anxious for progress and generally receptive, though hampered by paucity of natural resources.

2. With reference to the local government matters raised, I shall be interested to know when the Assistant District Officer (Local Government) will visit the area as suggested by you in your WHD.284 of 19th December, 1961 to the Assistant District Officer, Wabag. We should not be restrictive or stilted in our thinking concerning councils. A body with a great deal of revenue can certainly undertake many capital works, but it seems likely we can and must devise a useful place in the Administration for councils with little immediate tax revenue.

3. Short training courses at Wabag would no doubt be very useful in improving the performance of village officials from this and other areas. We expect a very great deal from them considering their background.

4. With regard to economic potential, these areas are no doubt included in the intensive survey to be shortly conducted in certain areas of developing land shortage. This will give us a better idea of the present position and the possibilities. No doubt very careful explanations will be needed to ensure that the survey is not confused with land boundary settlements. The knowledge to be gained however, should aid us in planning so as to avoid unrest in the future as population outstrips resources.

5. The census shows a considerable population increase, even in the more primitive Lai Headwaters. Were the officer's comments in this connection passed to the District Health Department representatives? They should always be and the fact should be noted in the report.

6. It is good that the people have agreed to construct a number of rest houses in the area. This will make patrolling a little more comfortable, reduce portage demands and permit and encourage officers to spend more time among the

KGC/AL.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

67/14/6 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. WHD.287.

RECEIVED

19 MAR 1962

13th March, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

WABAG PATROL NO. 2 OF 1961/1962.

I refer to your memorandum 67-14-6 of 22nd
February, 1962.

I forward enclosed your copy of the Patrol
report in question, which had been filed at this office
in error.

A.S. Bell
(A.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

ENCL:

RSB/ML.

30/1-176

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highland District,
Wabag.

28th November, 1961.

Subject : Wabag Patrol Report No.2/1961-62.
Upper Lai and Lai Headwaters Census Divisions.
Mr. W.H. Miscoe, P.O.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned report.

Land disputes continue to be the main worry of officers in this Sub-District. With disputes over pigs and women a settlement can quite quickly be reached without very much fear of anything worse than perhaps a fist fight between a very few people. However with land disputes if the matter is not settled then large scale tribal fighting breakout, as for example between the Menai and the Napabaru recently when three were killed and twenty wounded. Despite the restriction on hearing cases of land ownership every endeavour is made to nip these disputes in the bud. Paramount Laluai Kurai, and previously Mr Kibunki, M.L.S., were used extensively in arbitration of these disputes. Now however Kurai has become less enthusiastic about his part for the reasons stated in the report plus the one given to me during CHA No.284. "I am only a black man and they won't listen to me. They want to hear it from the Kiap."

The period from August - November, the time during which gardens are being made, is the worst as this is when people feel the lack of good garden land most and endeavours are made to encroach upon their neighbour block. Recently a number of cases of usufructuary rights to land have been heard and as even, instead of reducing the number of known disputes, the number snowballed. Most of these of course were for outright ownership of land and could not be heard in the court of Native Affairs. Where possible they have been settled by arbitration by Laluai Kurai in conjunction with other Laluais.

The wish on the part of some groups to have Local Government Councils in a new one in this area. In the past deputations have stated that they do not consider that they are ready for Councils yet and besides they haven't the money with which to pay taxes. They appeared to have realised then that they could not have one without the other and they wanted no part of taxation.

The purchase of vehicles by native groups would be a most unwise one unless regular work could be promised them. In the past insufficient funds have been received to enable this office to hire tractors although any amount of work does exist for such vehicles. There is at present very little private work to be contracted for.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining Highland Labour Recruits has already been brought to your notice. Also, that many of those forwarded have deserted from Mt Hagen because of the slowness in their movement. That this is caused by the lack of applications for Wabag natives by plantation Managers because they have a bad name has been known for some time. However whether this bad name has been earned or is basically the fault of the Managers is open to doubt. Mr. Dopheide, the Agricultural Officer at Wabag, who previously worked on Itikinun Plantation, states that the Wabag labourers are the best of the Highland recruits.

(2)

Whether there has been an increase in the practice of gambling at cards recently is not known. Gambling has certainly been rife in this Sub-District for last two years to my knowledge. However there has certainly been a greater number of gamblers being brought before the court during the last two months than ever before.

The natural increase in these two Census Divisions is higher than in the other ones in the Kabag Administration area and it appears that they were not troubled severely by the epidemic of broncho - pneumonia which caused many infant deaths last year. Although there is a restriction on unnecessary movement of persons named listed in the Tax Census there is no restriction on the people themselves.

Funds in excess of the amount normally granted will be required for the replacement and strengthening of bridges to bring the road up to truck standard. I cannot see that the villagers between Kubalis and Apaxa should be so busily occupied keeping a road, which is practically all stone, in condition for a small truck which only averages 2 or 3 trips a week. Villagers are expected to do one days work a week maintaining the road but in practice, unless an officer is on the spot only about 50% appear these normally start about 9 am and finish at midday or when it rains, which ever comes first.

The Upper Lai was known to be a marginal area for coffee planting when the accelerated programme was commenced last year but it would have been impossible to have stopped the people planting coffee. They have a great fear of being left out of any plan which may increase their economic status. The Agricultural Officer intends to patrol the area after he completes the Ashun Valley.

Could we be informed of the future of Pyrethrum in this area. The three experimental plots at Wabag, Kubalis and Sirunki have all shown that the soil and the climate are very suitable for its growth. Also if suitable frost resistant crops have been discovered so that the large scale migrations do not have to take place every few years.

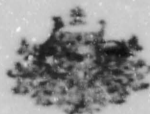
Village officials will be recommended in separate correspondence.

A good patrol by Mr. Discoe and a very comprehensive report.

Camping allowances contingencies for both Mr Discoe and Lagayer, Administration Servant, are forwarded for authorisation.

Extra copies of appendices are also attached.

.....
(R.S. BELL)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/1-62

Mr. W. H. Biscoe,
Patrol Officer,
Wabag.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highland District,
Wabag.

28th August, 1961.

Subject:


Patrol Instructions
Wabag Patrol No. 2 of 1961-62
Upper Lai and Lai Headwaters Census Division.

As advised please prepare for the abovementioned patrol which is to commence on the 30th August 1961.

The objects of the are:-

- (1) General Administration
- (2) Tax Census Revision. Collect tax from on grant exemptions to all foreign Natives in the area.
- (3) The Wabag-Surunki Secondary Road is to be repaired throughout its length. Bridges repaired and proper culverts made to bring the road to 5 ton truck standard. Investigate and if found necessary divert Sopas to protect the road.
- (4) Investigate the attached application for land at Iaramanda.
- (5) Advise the Western Highlands Agricultural Show and endeavour to obtain further private exhibits. Also endeavour to find artifacts etc. Suitable for the Wabag Exhibit.
- (6) ~~Investigate and settle the right of usufruct of the land South of Sopas in the Lai Headwaters Basin.~~
Investigate and settle the right of usufruct of the land South of Sopas in the Lai Headwaters Basin.
- (7) Endeavour to obtain recruits for the Highland Labour Scheme.

Four police under the control of Senior Constable Simangu are to accompany the patrol.


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

DIARY

1.

Wednesday, 30th August, 1961. Left WABAG 0830, arrived LIAMANDA 0840. Commenced census 0900, completed 1130. Later spoke on: roads maintenance; Western Highlands District Agricultural Society Show; coffee cultivation; cleanliness and hygiene. Similar talks were given at all places during the patrol, as well as attempts to recruit Highland Labour being made throughout. 1215 returned to WABAG. 1345 inspected area and coffee. 1615 returned to WABAG.

Thursday, 31st August, 1961. Left WABAG 0825, arrived LAKEIMANDA 0900. Commenced census 0915, completed 1115. Inspected area, spoke to people, heard disputes, three arrests for not appearing for census. Arrived WABAG 1415.

Thursday, 1st September, 1961. Left WABAG 0810, crossed LAI RIVER, arrived LUPAMANDA 0845. Commenced census 0900, completed 1115. Spoke with locals, inspected area. Arrived back at WABAG 1450.

Monday, 4th September, 1961. Left WABAG 0935, arrived TEREMANDA 1015. Commenced census 1030, completed 1815. Spoke with locals; requests for more lulais and tultuls to be appointed. Night at TEREMANDA.

Tuesday, 5th September, 1961. Inspected TEREMANDA area, investigated land 'WOINIAGOS'. Left TEREMANDA 1130, arrived TALUMBAIS 1245. Afternoon, worked on books and heard disputes. Night at TALUMBAIS.

Wednesday, 6th September, 1961. Left TALUMBAIS 0755, arrived KOPPEN 0810. Revised census, completed by 1230. One dispute heard, inspected area, arrived TALUMBAIS 1215. Commenced census 1300, completed 1600. Spoke to locals, obtained 18 H.L.S. recruits. Night at TALUMBAIS.

Thursday, 7th September, 1961. Left TALUMBAIS 0830, walked up to LAI RIVER breakthrough at SOPAS. Thence to FILIP, arriving 1030, census completed 1130. Inspected area, arrived SOPAS 1340. Commenced census 1420, completed 1800. Night at SOPAS.

Friday, 8th September, 1961. Heard disputes in morning, afternoon re-examined LAI RIVER Breakthrough. 1615 returned to Wabag.

Sunday, 10th September, 1961. Left WABAG 1600, arrived SOPAS 1800. Night at SOPAS.

Monday, 11th September, 1961. Supervised cutting of diversion ~~fixed~~ channel for LAI RIVER. Left SOPAS 1700, arrived WARUMANDA 1725. Night at WARUMANDA.

Tuesday, 12th September, 1961. Commenced census 0930, completed 1130. Examined area, completed books by 1500, thence to NANDI, arriving 1520. Night at NANDI.

DIARY (Cont.)

2/

Wednesday, 13th September, 1961. Commenced census 0850, completed 1130. Spoke to locals, inspected area. 1430 received telegram from Wabag, arrived Wabag 1530.

Friday, 15th September, 1961. Left Wabag 0930 per tractor. Arrived TORI 1030, walked to KAIAP, commenced census 1115M, completed 1330. Returned to KAIAP for lunch. Inspected area 1430. Heavy rain from 1500 onwards. Night at TORI.

Saturday, 16th September, 1961. At TORI: commenced census 0830, completed 1230. Heavy rain from 1145 onwards. Inspected area. Left TORI 1430, arrived WABAG 1610.

Monday, 18th September, 1961. Left WABAG 0830 per Laiagan vehicle. Deposited cargo at KUBALIS, thence to SIKUNKI. Thence walked back through KURBARAN, requesting food contributions for Hagen Show. Arrived KUBALIS 1440. Heard several disputes, discussed route to Show. Night at KUBALIS.

Tuesday, 19th September, 1961. Left KUBALIS 0930, walked to WARAG, getting in food for Show. Arrived 1300.

WEEK

Wednesday, 27th September, 1961. Left WARAG per vehicle 0800, arrived KUBALIS, camped. Most natives still on road from Show. Inspected area, heard one dispute. Heavy rain from 1130 onwards. Night at KUBALIS.

Thursday, 28th September, 1961. Commenced census 1000, completed 1430. Spoke with locals. No success in Highland Labour Recruiting. Night at KUBALIS.

Friday, 29th September, 1961. Left KUBALIS 0840, arrived PUPARARAMA 0920. Censused, inspected area. Arrived KUBALIS 1515. Night at KUBALIS.

Saturday, 30th September, 1961. Left KUBALIS 0830, arrived LAGARAM 0900. Censused, arbitrated in some disputes. Request for new luluai. Heavy rain all afternoon. Night at LAGARAM.

Sunday, 1st October, 1961. Left LAGARAM 0930, after settling two disputes, arrived APANTA 1030. Census ceased 1200 because of heavy rain. Night at APANTA.

Monday, 2nd October, 1961. Completed census at APANTA. Left APANTA 1140, arrived 1210. Police Barracks not built; built on the spot. Census completed 1530. Night at PORGERES.

Tuesday, 3rd October, 1961. Settled disputes at PORGERES. Left PORGERES 1030, reached vehicular road 1040,

DIARY (Cont.)

3/

arrived KUREBARAM 1100. Completed census 1250. Heard disputes in afternoon. Obtained 11 HLS Recruits.
Night at KUREBARAM.

LEKE

Wednesday, 4th October, 1961. Left KUREBARAM 0830, arrived TAMBIRANAS 0905. Census completed 1230. Spoke to locals, arbitrated in disputes.
Night at TAMBIRANAS.

Thursday, 5th October, 1961. Left TAMBIRANAS 0925, after settling dispute. Arrived RAK 0955, left RAK 1025, arrived SIRUNKI 1040. Census completed 1400. Spoke to locals. Heavy rain all afternoon.
Night at SIRUNKI.

Friday, 6th October, 1961. Left SIRUNKI 0830, arrived KENAPULAN 0945. Completed census 1045. Inspected area and new Aid Post. Arbitrated in one dispute. Left KENAPULAN 1220, arrived TUKISAKDA 1310. Census completed 1600. Rain from 1330 onwards. Heard disputes till 1830.
Night at TUKISAKDA.

Saturday, 7th October, 1961. Left TUKISAKDA 0730, arrived KENAPULAN 0820, arrived YUGONDA 0940, thence to land "Kendeliemba". Heard dispute between Clans TSAKAROWAN and EULIP over this land. Placed mark of division generally in favour of TSAKAROWAN. Left 1200, arrived SOPAS 1500, arrived SARI 1545, thence per vehicle to WABAG.

Tuesday, 10th October, 1961. Left WABAG 0840, to SARI by vehicle. Censused, inspected area. Instructed to build Resthouse and Police Barracks.
Returned to WABAG 1230.

Wednesday, 11th October, 1961. Left WABAG 0900 by vehicle, arrived TORI 0930. Commenced census at KAPUMANDA 0945, completed 1055. Inspected area. Left KAPUMANDA 1230, arrived TORI 1310. Heavy rain 1130 onwards.
Night at TORI.

Thursday, 12th October, 1961. Left TORI 0730, arrived AIBINIMANDA 0835. Census completed 1030. Area inspected. Left AIBINIMANDA 1150, arrived WABAG 1240.

END OF PATROL

WABAG PATROL NO. 2/60-61. 2/ 1/

INTRODUCTION.

This is a report of a routine patrol of the two Tax-Census Divisions, Upper Laix and Lai Headwaters. The patrol route generally followed the main vehicular road from Wabag to Sirunki and took a total of 30 days, commenced on 30th August, 1961, and completed 12th October, 1961. The main break in continuity was the week spent in District Headquarters for the Western Highlands District Agricultural Show.

According to Patrol Instructions, the objects of the patrol were:

1. Revision of the Tax-census;
2. General Administration;
3. Recruitment of Highland Labour;
4. Collection of Tax from foreign natives in the area;
5. Settlement of land-dispute at YAGONDA, behind SOPAS;
6. Publication of Western Highlands District Agricultural Show;
7. Diversion of Lai River at Sopas.

There were no unusual incidents during the patrol.

Four police and an interpreter accompanied throughout. Generally, carriers were obtained at each village and were paid in trade goods, except where they had to carry for more than an hour. Quite a lot of surplus food was obtained in the Upper Laix Division; this was either sent to Wabag station or sent to KAIAP Sawmill.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in both census divisions patrolled is good. In particular, the people of the Lai Headwaters Census Division seem to be very appreciative of the benefits of Administration protection and assistance. Those of the Upper Lai Division are by no means hostile to the Administration but, on the other hand, they are not nearly as enthusiastic as those of the Lai Headwaters. It seems that the latter people have far less everyday contact with officers of the Administration than those in the local area and thus the arrival of a patrol is a more important event.

This was exemplified by the fact that far more local disputes involving arbitration were brought to the patrol's attention in the Lai Headwaters area than in the Upper Lai. Most disputes followed the usual ENGA pattern of fights over land, pigs or women, in that order. Bitter experience has taught that most decisions in land cases are completely ineffectual, so, as far as possible, land disputes were avoided, except in cases where an outbreak of violence seemed imminent. The usual attitude in land cases is that, "You can jail me, beat me, or hang me, but I am not going to move off this land." - and that is the attitude of both litigants. Unfortunately, it is well-nigh impossible to explain that the Court of Native Affairs has power only to give a decision regarding the usage of the land, and that actual title to it will be given in the future by a Native Lands Commission. If they do comprehend that fact, they completely disregard any Court of Native Affairs decision, and revert back to fighting, either verbally or physically, over the land. In cases where C.N.A. decisions have been enforced by jailing of offending parties, the detainees, immediately on release, return to the land and the trouble starts all over again. Such important men in the area as KURAI, who have been requested to use their knowledge of local customs to arbitrate in land disputes, now refuse to do so, on the perfectly reasonable grounds that there is always one dissatisfied party and nobody ever abides by their decisions, in any case.

Other cases involving arbitration were more simply settled. Usually, they concerned disputes over unsettled bride-price or death-payments, divorce cases, stolen pigs and so on. In nearly all cases, means could be found to satisfy both parties, with appropriate payments to satisfy the injured parties.

There were few offences under the Native Administration Regulations brought to the notice of the patrol. Four minor cases of unlawful use of violence were sent to WABAG, along with quite a number of people, most of whom were women, who failed to appear for census, despite adequate warning.

The Western Highlands District Agricultural Society Show was enthusiastically received by the people. Full publicity was given it in the early part of the patrol, and a ~~large~~ large proportion of the young and healthy did the four or five days walk to Mount Hagen for the occasion. Also, donations of food to assist in feeding the travellers were given in fairly large quantities. It seems that many were rather over-awed by the number of people, both native and European, present, but they gained confidence

gained confidence in numbers and later conceded that it was worth the labour of walking over the range to get to the Show. For many, it was the first personal experience of a more sophisticated society, and thus a valuable experience.

Two groups spoke of their eagerness to initiate Local Government Councils. Among other reasons, the cause for this desire seems to be that they have heard of similar goings-on in other parts of the country from returning labourers and also from Mr. KIBUNKI, M.L.C., and simply want to emulate this. Regrettably, they seem to have no idea of the finance necessary for such a project. Several groups in the immediate Wabag area are saving hard to buy themselves a vehicle; they did not seem to comprehend that the cost of buying fuel would be prohibitive in the first place. It was explained to the agitators for Local Government that there were numerous other duties apart from buying vehicles that a Council has to carry out, and that most of them require more money than this area is able to provide at present.

Many of the officially-appointed Luluais and Tultuls in the area have not been long in office and those of no real worth are gradually falling by the wayside. There is continuous bickering over these offices, and may visited the patrol at night to whisper their nominations, which were usually themselves. At APANTA, discussions on the advisability of appointing Tultuls developed into a fist fight, the result being that the two main candidates were sent to Wabag for action by the Court of Native Affairs. Unfortunately, it is a fact that in many cases, the badges are sought only for prestige or even for the purposes of graft, while Luluais request Tultuls for the former reason; few seem to take the task of maintaining Administration policies very seriously. The few people who were considered worthy of recommendation, because of a necessity for them in the particular Clan or group, are set out in the Appendix on Village Officials.

As usual, there were frequent requests for work - i.e., "glamour" employment, particularly as drivers, mechanics, policemen, etc. The Highland Labour Scheme is fast losing its attractiveness, mainly for two reasons: firstly, the people have a natural fear of leaving what is familiar, their land, their pigs, their relations; secondly, there have been several accidental deaths, principally by drowning, of ENGA labourers on the Coast. It only requires the reported death of one person from a nearby area, and it is extremely difficult to obtain recruits for quite some time, at least until the memory fades a little. Some recruits were obtained, but only by dint of a lot of talking and cajoling.

For the bulk of the people, money only comes in in trickles through the sale of food, firewood and timber, mainly to the Administration, partially to the Missions. In the immediate vicinity of Wabag, a few persons are gaining comparatively large amounts of money through the growing and sale of coffee to the Agricultural Department. However, land is so short that few can afford to participate in this activity, and, in any case, it does not grow well above the Wabag altitude.

There is a rumour, unconfirmed save by hearsay, that there is much gambling in the area. According to reports, the habit was brought in by returning Highlanders Labourers

and aided by Government employees who indulge in the practice. There has certainly been an increase in the number of thefts in the area recently; persons charged with such offences often state that they have lost the money playing 'Lucky'. Local village leaders have warned that gambling is illegal, and of the reasons for that law, and that they should report any instances of it immediately.

TAX CENSUS REVISION.

10827 names were recorded in the Upper Laix Census Division, 523 more than those shown in the 1960 census, an increase of approximately 5%. 2604 names were recorded in the Lai Headwaters Census Division, 66 more than last year, an increase of about 2½%.

There were 492 births in the Upper Lai, of which 27 or 5% died. In all there were 164 ~~deaths~~, and thus a natural increase of 328 or about 3%. The remaining increase came from migrations in, mainly new marriages, and a few new names recorded. In the early stages of the census, many migrations in from other census divisions were allowed, until it was realised that many people had migrated back and forth quite a number of times in the last few years. Many people own land in several ~~XXXXXX~~ places and decide to have their names recorded in other census divisions purely on a whim. At this stage in the census, being the third time of tax census revisions and often the seventh time for pure census revision, the people should have decided where they wish to have their names recorded and they were told so.

533 people were absent at work in this census division, 2 of them being females, and 306 being outside the district. Most of those absent outside the District were Highland Labour Scheme recruits, apart from three police recruits and a few at the Seventh Day Adventist Training College at Goroka. Those at work within the District make up a comparatively large number, but this figure is drastically reduced if one deletes the number employed as Mission evangelists and similar employees who receive little or no pay, or who depend on Mission member subscription. 229 were absent at school in the area, 45 at Government school, the remainder at Mission school. The figures make it appear that the Government is lagging sadly in this field, but is not so bad when one considers that approximately 65% of those at Mission school are being taught by unsupervised native teachers, themselves with a low standard of education, so that the pupils receive no more than knowledge in the particular religion, and perhaps a rudimentary knowledge in counting and printing their names.

There were 105 births in the Lai Headwaters Census Division, of whom 8 or approximately 8% died at birth. There were 48 deaths in all, thus a natural increase of only 57 or about 2%. It is difficult to see just why there should be a lower rate of increase in this area than in the Lai Headwaters. It is not because of the severe frosts to which the area is subject and the shortage of food following on this. The figure of 2604 as actual occupants of the area is false, as even in the non-frost seasons, up to 30% of the people at any one centre regard this high mountain area (over 8,000 feet
~~xxxx~~

altitude) as the land of their fathers rather than land to be lived on all the time; and when frosts and famines do occur, those who live here semi-permanently merely move down and live with their friends and relations in the Lagaip or Ambum Valleys. The case a few years ago when the Administration supplied the people with loads of rice following on a severe frost was probably a gesture of goodwill rather than of necessity, because this year's frost was the severest within local memory and nobody was reported as dying of starvation. It would appear that the lower rate of increase is merely because of the higher infant death rate, which in turn is probably due to the harsher conditions under which the people live.

In the Lai Headwaters Census Division there were 74 people absent at work, 38 outside the District; of the latter, three were Native Medical Orderlies at TARI, one was at GOROKA S.D.A. School, the remainder were Highland Labour Scheme recruits. Here again, it is going to be difficult to obtain many more recruits, as several people have already been drowned or otherwise deceased on the Coast. There are 113 children at school, 1 at Administration school (Wapenamanda), the remainder with the Mission. The same remarks apply here as those on the Upper Lai Census Division.

MISSIONS.

There are three Missions in the two Census Divisions. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has its headquarters at TEREMANDA, where there is one European pastor and several Coastal teachers. This Mission is also building a hospital at SOPAS, and employing several local men as sawyers and labourers. In the immediate vicinity of these two places, this Mission is quite strong, as it also is at KUBALIS where there is a school and church which are visited regularly on Saturdays by the European pastors.

Probably the strongest Mission in the Upper Lai Census Division is the Roman Catholic Mission, based at SARI, where there is a priest and a school. Little or no medical work is carried out by this Mission, but there are numerous catechists and native teachers scattered around the area, some of them operating out of TSIKERU Mission in the Ambum Valley.

The New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) holds almost complete sway in the Lai Headwaters Census Division. Its headquarters are at RAK, the only European Missionaries in the area, where there is a European teacher and a European pastor; the wife of the latter is also a trained nurse who operates a First Aid clinic. This Mission has a high number of native teachers and evangelists throughout from SIRUNKI to KUBALIS. The absence of other Missions in the area certainly seems to help the locals to accept Christianity more easily and there is far less of the rather nasty hostility so prevalent among the Missions in the Upper Lai Census Division.

ROADS, TRACKS, BRIDGES & RESTHOUSES.

As per Patrol Instructions, the patrol spent some time

at SOPAS, investigating the undercutting of the LAI River ~~at~~ of the main Wabag-Laiagam road. There was no need to actually cut a new channel, as the river had already broken through by the time the patrol arrived. Some of ~~the~~ the locals favoured cutting a new channel which would have been more satisfactory and permanent, despite the extra work involved in cutting a ditch some two hundred yards long and up to twelve feet deep in parts. However, the owner of the land was not very happy with the proposal and the idea was dropped. The present channel has left a horse-shoe lake next to the road and when last seen was working well at its task of diverting the water. Being comparatively narrow, the water is rushing through very fast and widening the channel quickly. There is still a danger of it breaking its banks and flooding again, but this will probably not occur if the rains are not too heavy.

The remainder of the road as far as SIRUKI is in good condition for light traffic, but the process of widening and strengthening to heavy truck standard is still going on. Most of the road in the Upper Lai section is now wide enough, although the shoulders are still soft, but there is still a lot of work to be done on widening and strengthening bridges. However, road materials and labour are easily found in this area and the end can be seen.

The difficulties are far greater in the Lai Headwaters area. River gravel is not obtainable, labour is in short supply and the road itself is largely cut out of the side of steep ridges. The banks are largely composed of rock or at least large boulders which takes a very long time to break by hand. This is particularly applicable to the four or five miles section from KUBALIS to APANTA. The locals are so busily engaged in keeping the road in condition for the Laiagam 1 1/2 ton International that they have little time for anything else, particularly just now, when they are gardening to repair the damage done to their crops by the frosts.

Following the instructions given by Mr. Bell, A.D.C. during his last patrol to the area in 1960, inter-village tracks are generally in good condition. Not many are graded in any way (a waste of labour in this rough country, when there is so much vehicular road work to be done) but they are usually wide and well clear of over-growth. In only one area were they not satisfactory, i.e., in the swampy area around TUKISANDA and KENAPULAM, where the patrol was sometimes up to the waist in mud. Appropriate instructions were issued here.

Again according to Mr. Bell's previous instructions, Rest-Houses and Police Barracks have been built throughout the area. The following areas still did not have Police Barracks: TORI, APANTA, PORGERES, KENAPULAM. The people here were instructed to build them before the arrival of the next patrol. Similarly, it was thought that it would aid the continuity of the next patrol if there was a Rest-House at SARI, and appropriate instructions were given.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was probably most successful in the realm

of General Administration. In Patrol Report Wabag No. 1/59-60, Mr. Lyons remarked that patrols to these areas had been so infrequent that the people thought they were merely for the purpose of calling names. Since then, there have been three patrols including this one, and the locals receive the patrols with enthusiasm but no great surprise. Village leaders were quite prepared to bring disputes to the notice of the patrol after the completion of the census, and then showed sufficient confidence in the Administration by staying to chat about their problems afterwards, sometimes until well into the evening. This seems to be a good sign, and not merely politeness, and appears to point towards a greater harmony in the future between Administration and native.

W.H. Pierce

W.H. PIERCE
PATROL OFFICER

WABAG PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2/61-62.

APPENDIX A.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK & FISHERIES.

In the Upper Lai Census Division, D.A.S.F. is mainly concerned with the growth of coffee. There is no shortage of staple foods for the people's own use, although there is sometimes little to spare during the planting season. Coffee-growing, however, is becoming more and more popular as the people realize that it is one of the few sources of the money coveted in this area. The main difficulty lies in the shortage of suitable land. Big men in an area, such as KIBUNKI or KURAY, seem to have land to spare and they thus grow enough to earn a comparatively substantial amount off the crop. Another difficulty is that the coffee does not do well much above the Wabag altitude (ca 6,700 a.s.l.). People at CARI report that all their patches of coffee, both on the slopes and down towards the valley floor are not growing well and, in fact, dying in some parts. Similarly, at TALUMBAS, a few patches are doing well, while the majority are showing signs of stunted growth or abnormally slow development. Above TALUMBAS and COPAS, the people report that it is just too cold for effective growth.

Three groups of people in the Lai Headquarters Census Division made requests for frost-resistant crops. Just before the patrol's arrival there was a particularly heavy frost (SEE Rev. Stotik of the Lutheran Mission reported frozen taps and sheets of ice on his water-tanks - the heaviest he has known in his nine years at SIRONKI) and all vegetation in the area was blackened. Very little food was obtained in the area and rice had to be issued during the patrol. This matter has been raised several times in Laifagan Patrol Reports, but it is unknown whether anything concrete has been done to solve the problem.

Reverend Stotik also reported that the experimental plot of Pyrethrum survived the frost and is flowering well. Could the Agricultural Department now please advise what the next step is? Now that the plant has been proved to grow well at the Mission, is it worthwhile introducing the plant to the natives, or is there going to be any definite market for the product?

WABAG PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2/61-62.

APPENDIX B.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the Village Officials in the Lai Headwaters and Upper Lai Census Divisions have only been in office for two or less years. Over the past twelve months, some have not proved themselves, some have gone to jail for various crimes. In other cases, it has been found that a Luluai is unable to control a population of several hundred, when this population is split up into half a dozen Sub Clans. The WAGA is difficult enough to handle in this unit, let alone in any larger. For these reasons, the following recommendations for the appointment of Village Officials are made:

1. Luluais:

- a. Tultul KIAKASTA of the Clan AMAYN-SABIP, Ceremonial Ground LIAMANDI, to be promoted to Luluai. He will replace Luluai KIBUNKI, M.L.C., who is resigning at his own request, as he feels that his Council duties keep him away from his people too much.
- b. For various reasons, there is only one Luluai, LIPARAN, at TEREMANDA, controlling about 1300 people in 7 Sub Clans without even the assistance of a Tultul. Tultul WANGEO of Sub Clan YANGORFAN to be promoted to Luluai.
- c. At YALUBAIS, there is one Luluai controlling nearly 700 people in 5 Sub Clans. Tultul PORONDE to be promoted to Luluai to control Sub Clans PIANDA and DEALYA.
- d. At SOPAS, there is but one Luluai controlling 900 people in 4 Sub Clans. Tultul WENGE to be promoted to Luluai to control Sub Clan IUGAIP.
- e. At LAGARAN, Luluai MAIGRE is in jail for an offence under the Native Administration Regulations. PIAGAP recommended for Luluai to control the Sub Clan MANGIN, which he has been controlling since MAIGRE's confinement.
- f. The Luluai of the Sub Clan IUM at APANTA is in jail for murder. AMBONOGALI recommended as replacement.
- g. Tultul ERAPA is one of the most active men in the POBGERES-KENAPULAM area and commands a fair amount of respect. Recommend promotion to Luluai.

2. Tultuls.

- a. At LIAMANDA, LEMAIEN to replace Tultul KIAKASTA, recommended for Luluai above.
- b. At TEREMANDA, for the same reasons as above, LAMBU as Tultul to control Sub Clan ANDARI, ANJO to control LAGIP, FOGARI to control MAMILIN.
- c. At KOPEN, KANDAPAK to replace ex-Tultul MINAKE, at present in jail for murder.
- d. At SOPAS, NUBEN as Tultul to ~~xxxxx~~ control Sub Clan PASIALA.
- e. At KENAPULAM, WAGI/PAI'IERA to assist ERAPA, recommended for Luluai above, to be appointed Tultul.
- f. At AIBINIMANDA, the one Luluai has difficulty controlling the three Sub Clans, particularly as some live in the Ambun Valley and others in the Lai area. LAMBRIAN of the Sub Clan KEREBARA was originally appointed Tultul, but resigned when he went with the Highland Labour Scheme to the Coast. Recommend that he be reinstated now that he has returned. PAKE recommended as Tultul to control Sub Clan KOGORP.

WARAG PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2/61-62.

APPENDIX C

REPORT ON ALIENATED LANDS VISITED BY THE PATROL.

1. SARI Catholic Mission of the Divine Word Mission Lease.

- (a) Present Lessee. Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word.
- (b) Area. 5 acres.
- (c) Description of Property. Semi-triangular block, bounded by LAI River and KARAU Creek on two sides.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. One permanent material European quarters, one permanent material church, one permanent material school, various native material quarters for native staff and stores.
- (e) Use being made of Property at present. Mission station.
- (f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held Warag - File 34/21.
- (g) Are survey comments in existence. No.
- (h) Other relevant comments. Nil.

2. YO'WANDA S.D.A. Mission Lease.

- (a) Present Lessee. North-East N.G. Mission of Seventh Day Adventists.
- (b) Area. 0.52 acres.
- (c) Description of property. Square shaped block.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. One permanent material European house, one permanent material school.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. Mission station.
- (f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held Warag - File 34/2128.
- (g) Are survey comments in existence. No.
- (h) Other Relevant Comments. Nil

3. YO'WANDA S.D.A. Special Lease.

- (a) Present Lessee. Australasian Conference Association.
- (b) Area. 0.8 acres.
- (c) Description of Property. L-shaped block enclosing existing Mission lease.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. One permanent material school, one permanent material church, one permanent material native quarters, various native material buildings.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. Village Higher School.
- (f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held Warag - File 34/71
- (g) Are survey comments in existence. No.
- (h) Other Relevant Comments.

4. SOPAS Special Hospital Lease.

- (a) Present Lessee. Australasian Conference Association.
- (b) Area. 16.5 acres.
- (c) Description of property? Roughly T-shaped.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. 3 permanent material European residences, 2 partially-completed permanent material wards, 1 partially-completed permanent material theatre and laboratory building, several native material native quarters, stores, etc.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. First Aid clinic, until hospital is completed.
- (f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held

Warag - P
XXXXXXXXXX

WABAG PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2/61-62.

APPENDIX B - PAGE 2

REPORT ON ALIENATED LANDS VISITED BY THE PATROL.

File No. 34/85.

(h) Other Relevant Comments. At the time of the Patrol, the land applied for known as "SOPAS Water Race" had not been bought. It is intended to install a hydro-electric power unit on purchase.

5. RAK Lutheran Mission Lease.

(a) Present Lessee. New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod)

(b) Area. 5 acres.

(c) Description of property. Roughly ~~REKAK~~ rectangular block.

(d) Extent of improvements. 2 permanent material European houses, 1 partially permanent material school, native material church, school-buildings, native quarters, etc.

(e) Use being made of property at present. Village Higher School and Mission Station.

(f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held Wabag File 34/36.

(g) Are survey comments in existence. No.

(h) Other Relevant Comments. Nil.

6. RAK Lutheran Mission Agricultural Lease.

(a) Present Lessee. New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod).

(b) Area. 41 acres.

(c) Description of Property. Roughly triangular block.

(d) Extent of improvements. Two thirds of land under cultivation.

(e) Use being made of property at present. Food production.

(f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Held Wabag File 34/42.

(g) Are survey comments in existence. ~~Yes~~ No.

(h) Other relevant comments. Nil

WASAG PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2/61-62.

APPENDIX D.

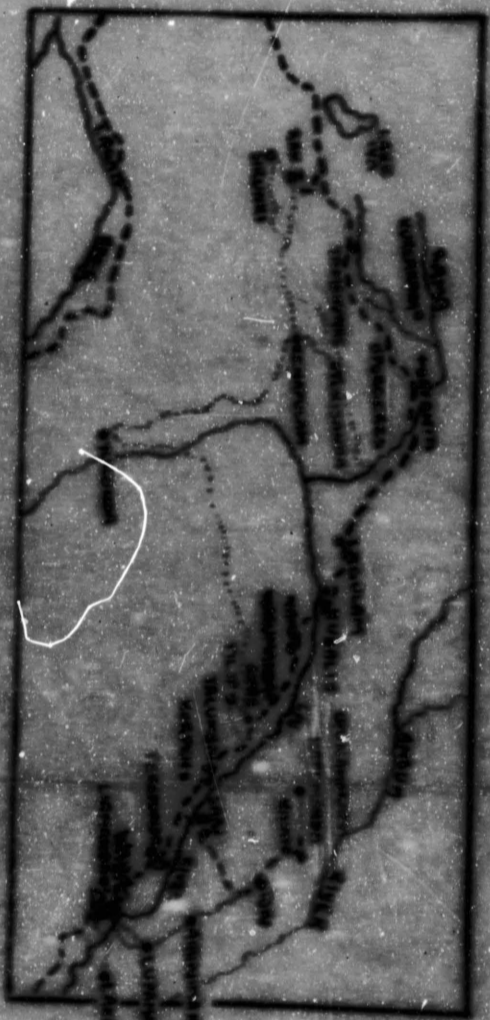
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

<u>R/S Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1816 Sr.Const	SIMANGU	Very good N.C.O., with a lot of experience. Getting a little old for anything except short walks.
8247 Const.	YANGORI	Good worker, experienced. Can be trusted on his own.
8256 Const	MUBAU	Efficient man, experienced. Can handle locals well.
6532 Const	SIMANGA	Quiet, does not impress, but seems to work reasonably well.
8799 Const	KAGARE	Not recommended for local patrols, as is inclined to get mixed up in local politics. Uses force unnecessarily.
9475 Const	BAIKISIA	Good worker, well experienced in local patrolling. Has common-sense.
10636 Const	NIRENGA	Willing worker, fast gaining experience. An asset to this type of patrol.

(NOTE: Only Sr.Constable SIMANGU and Const BAIKISIA accompanied throughout the patrol. Others became interchanged following the W.H.D. Show due to other duties or because of sickness.)

PATROL REPORT VANG
NUMBER 2/61-62.

MAP SHOWING PATROL
ROUTE AND CENSUS
CENTERS VISITED IN
THE UPPER LAI AND
LAI HEADWATERS CENSUS
DIVISIONS.
Based on Waage Fouren's
Map, with alterations.



SCALE - 4 MILES : 1 INCH

- KEY:
- RESIDENCES
 - CENSUS CENTERS
 - VEHICULAR ROAD
 - ... WALKING TRAILS
 - △ RISSIONS
 - AIRSTRIP

V. H. BISCOE P/O

67-23-6

22nd February, 1962.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
KI. 14022.

WAMA PARCEL NO. 2 of 2361/62.

I do not appear to have yet received the above report, commented on in your WHD.234 of the 19th December, 1961, copy of which was forwarded to me.

2. Please check and advise.

J. L. W.
(J. L. McCarthy)
DISTRICT

67.14.6

SDF/DL



WD. 254

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
HAGEN.

19th December, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
HAGEN

Patrol Report - No. 2-61/62, Wabag

The above-mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

There is little prospect of getting the services
of a Native Lands Commissioner. To do so, you would have
to make the preliminary enquiries, survey present boundaries
and in fact prepare a full case for the Commissioner's
consideration.

Despite Mr. Donohoe's experience, we are receiving
an increasing number of Highland Labour applications with a
specific endorsement "Wabag workers not required".

Councils may be premature in this sector and at this
time but after the A.D.O., Local Government, has completed his
JIGA-JAMA Survey at Hagen, I propose that he should spend a
couple of weeks in the Upper and Middle Lal and test the
potential for taxation and even Council formation without
revenue resources.

Maintenance funds to the value of £20 per mile for the
whole of the District have been requested - to date very little
has come to hand.

Mr. D. Schupp, Patrol Officer, should be available
this week to relieve Mr. Biscoe for Koupian Post.

[Signature]
(S. Foley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c. The Director of Native Affairs,
KORORORO

CO(4) Report not received here yet 12/25/61

ation Register

Area Patrolled LAI HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION

M	F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOR/POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F			
3	6		8			1	1	24	50	21	41	3	22	2.8	60	57	54	51	251		
2	8					16	6	26	40	10	33	7	21	2.8	43	31	44	52	200		
1	3		5			1		7	33	14	21	1	14	3.0	36	25	32	36	138		
1			3					5	18	10	17	1	11	2.6	21	22	18	23	87		
3			1					12	37	9	29	3	21	2.2	24	31	55	39	150		
1	1		3			2		25	50	22	51	5	37	2.6	59	57	58	74	274		
	2		1			2		8	35	16	31	6	20	2.4	29	34	42	43	153		
5	8		3			26	9	44	72	32	67	13	53	2.5	45	66	75	89	321		
1	1		1			3		9	19	6	19	3	13	2.2	16	16	20	27	84		
3			1			1	1	8	13	18	15	3	9	3.4	22	25	19	24	53		
1			3			2	1	14	20	9	17	3	15	2.5	25	20	23	30	104		
1	2		2		1	3	5	18	27	20	28	5	21	3.1	34	29	33	42	151		
	1		1			1		19	28	24	18	6	10	3.1	37	37	39	31	147		
1	2		2			6		5	20	3	17	1	15	3.2	16	12	21	20	77		
1			2			9		12	45	7	39	6	33	2.6	27	40	51	52	181		
1	1					1		3	11	4	11	1	9	2.3	9	12	13	14	49		
4	4		2			13	1	12	33	9	33	2	22	3.3	29	39	35	41	164		
2	33	36		38		1		87	24	251	55	123	48	7	69	353	528	553	632	698	2604



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands. Report No. Wabag No. 4 of 1951/62.

Patrol Conducted by D.J. Hook. Patrol Officer Grd. 2.

Area Patrolled Maramuni Census Division, headwaters of Arafundi River and tributaries.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans W.A. Cawthorn, C.P.O.

Natives 8 Police, 1 Interpreter.

Duration - From 3 / 10 / 1951 to 10 / 11 / 1951

Number of Days Thirty-nine.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 24 / 10 / 1960

Medical August / 1958.

Map Reference Fourmil Series, Wabag Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol 1. General Administration. 2. Tax/Census of Maramuni Area. 3. Exploration and initial contact with Nere and Penali people. 4. Survey and investigations of land applications by the Lutheran and Catholic Missions. 5. Investigate complaint by Liamba of Biaka. 6. Obtain vocabulary list for Summer School of Linguistics.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-9

27th June, 1962.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-61/62 - WABAG

... Receipt of the abovesmentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I am attaching hereto copies of the press statements which you might care to hand to Mr. Hook and Mr. Cuthorn.

2. There is a good account of some quite varied aspects of the life of the groups.

3. The description at page 4, Appendix B of marriage within the Ijangop sub-clan together with the arrangement to maintain a sort of ritualised appearance of sub-clan exogamy, is very interesting. With reference to first cousin marriages; I do not think any advice on this matter should be given at the present stage. First cousin marriage is a preferred form in some parts of the Territory - even in places where clan exogamy is strictly enforced. For example, in matrilineal communities a man cannot marry any woman of his own (i.e. his mother's) clan, but marriage with his father's sister's daughter is often a preferred form. And of course, first cousin marriage is not necessarily harmful.

4. I have already received your advice on the restlessness caused by mission activities and hope that there is no further difficulty. The District Officer, Wewak proposes to mount a patrol in October/November to further investigate the headwaters of the Arafundi River and I suggest that you might have an officer in the area at the time and settle boundary administrative problems - of course district boundaries do not preclude officers from one district intruding into another where it makes for easier administration.

5. I hope that anti-malarials were provided to and taken by the carriers. Tell your officers always to be careful that people are provided with the necessary drugs when dropping from high altitudes to low altitudes where they are likely to be infected with malaria.

6. I have no doubt the people are going through the stage of contact where they regard any European settled amongst them as their "poppa". It is not to be discouraged in cases where the European is an understanding and reputable person.

7. Be careful that the people are not used in the construction of roads and airstrips in such a manner as to upset their traditional subsistence gardening. You should also guard against telling them that extensive material benefits will come with such construction.

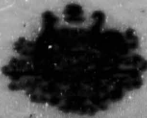
8. In view of the people's general attitude as reported, I feel that they should not be too much encouraged to seek employment outside their area at this time.

9. The carriers are certainly to be commended on their behavior and the assistance which they afforded the patrol.

10. The first contacts made appear to have been highly satisfactory and their reactions have been well recorded. The contents of the report under the heading "Native Affairs" are of historical value and will be preserved. A first class record of a very well conducted patrol.


(S.A. Dixon)
ASST. DIR.

MGC/AL.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-9a

Department of the Administrator,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.295.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROA.

Wabag Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961/1962.

I refer to my memorandum WHD.295 of 1st
March, 1962.

I have now been advised by the Assistant
District Officer, Wabag, that this Patrol Report was
incorrectly numbered as No. 4 of 1961/62. It is
actually Patrol Report No. 3 of 1961/62 having been
conducted by Mr. D. Hook to the Maramuni and Penali
areas in November, 1961.

Would you please amend your records accor-
dingly.

(S.M. FOLEY)
A/District Commissioner.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Statement
No. 39

Port Moresby,
April 19, 1962

PATROL NORTHWEST OF WABAG IN WESTERN HIGHLANDS

(Statement by the Native Affairs Director, Mr. J.K. McCarthy)

The wide variation in character and temperament of primitive communities is shown in the report of a Native Affairs patrol through country northwest of Wabag in the Western Highlands.

The patrol was led by Patrol Officer D. J. Hook, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer W. A. Cawthorn, a detachment of eight Native Police and a Medical Orderly. It lasted for thirty days and visited the people of the Maramuni Valley, and the Nere and Penali groups farther north.

The Maramuni Valley is about 45 miles northwest of Wabag, the Nere people live some 60 miles northwest of Wabag Station, and the Penali people are located about 60 miles almost due north of Wabag. Both the Nere and Penali areas are in the southern area of the Sepik District.

The patrol was made for general administration and census revision in the Maramuni Valley where the people have been under government influence for some time, and for initial contact with the small semi-nomadic population of the Nere and Penali areas.

The Maramuni Valley has a population of 2,638 and extends over an area of around 676 square miles. The people of this region are a happy co-operative type and have always maintained excellent relations with the Administration. They are almost completely free of internal strife. There are no land disputes in the area because there is ample land, no trouble over women, probably because the women there seem to be more respected than in many other primitive communities, and no discord occurs over pigs because usually the pigs are fenced in areas with natural boundaries such as streams and rivers. There is very little fighting among the people because perhaps there is nothing serious to fight about. And when recently a small clash occurred between two groups it was broken off because the men said they were ashamed to be fighting their clan brothers.

The patrol was given a most cordial welcome by the Maramuni people, and at all census points they were already assembled when the patrol arrived.

The villagers readily offered pigs for sale as rations for the patrol, and although it was between seasons for vegetables, they traded sufficient to meet the patrol's needs.

Quite a number of the men have been away to work under the Highland Employment Scheme but show little interest in seeking re-engagement, and unlike many Highland areas where the young men are keen to leave home, the Maramunis want to stay in their hamlets. Very few have been even to the Nere and Penali regions although there is some trading of native produce between the three groups.

(over)

The Nere people do no work beyond the minimum essential to maintain life, appear to have no recreational interests, and although the small groups had assembled to meet the patrol, they showed no desire to learn anything about the purpose and work of the government. At first none of their men had any desire to accompany the patrol and visit Wabag, but their headman did volunteer to go with the patrol into the Penali area. None had had any previous contact with the Penali clans, and knew nothing of the tracks beyond their own boundaries.

PENALI GROUP

The first Penali settlement was reached four days after leaving the Nere country. Four hamlets with populations ranging from 15 to 85 were visited, and three others were marked on the patrol's map but not visited as it was known they were already under Administration influence from the nearest Sepik Patrol Post.

The Penali people, judging by their features, customs and initiation scars, are of Sepik origin but have a totally different language from that of the nearest Sepik population. Three groups were of good physique, being tall and lithe, but the fourth showed the adverse effect of in-breeding due to a clan custom of marrying within their group. This was probably due to the fact that at one time they were ringed by enemy tribes, and when fighting ended the custom was continued.

They live in well-built communal houses, oval shaped with a high sloping roof and end gable roofs sloping off at a lesser angle. The floor level is about three feet off the ground, and entrance is by a door at each end set high up under the roof and reached by a notched log ladder. This restricted means of entry appeared to be a defence measure. One half of the house is reserved for the men and the other for the women, but each family group has its own fireplace in the building.

Practically every Penali man seen by the patrol carried a bow and arrow of much larger size than any used by Highland Natives. These are their only weapons and they are used with great skill. They carry them wherever they go more for defence than hunting as all the groups appear to live in fear of inter-tribal attack. However, despite this internal tension the patrol was welcomed by the people and there was no trace of any antagonism towards the party. The patrol was expected as a man from a northern part of the Marakani area who knew the Penali people had been sent ahead to advise them that the patrol was coming into the area. Although shy and diffident at first, they soon became friendly, and were most co-operative. There was no difficulty in contacting the people as at all settlements they were already gathered waiting for the patrol, the first they had ever seen. However, they had heard of the government and its aims through the people of the Marakani and Sepik areas, and knew there was no reason to be apprehensive.

Although quite at ease with the patrol, they were obviously living in constant fear and watchfulness due to tribal enmities, and appeared to be most relieved and happy when the patrol told them they were to cease fighting and live together peacefully. There was evidence that they were eager to end the tribal conflict but none were confident enough to make the initial approach for a peaceful agreement. One clan had recently announced that they intended to kill the fight leader of their hereditary enemies as revenge for past killings. The patrol arranged and supervised a meeting of the two groups for peace talks and these were carried through according to tribal custom with each side expressing their desire to end hostilities.

(over)

The health of the people has improved considerably through the care provided by four Medical Aid Posts in the area, and with a marked fall in infant mortality the population has increased by 3.5% over the past year.

There are no villages in the Maramuni Valley, their practice being to live in family groups, building their houses on the ridge tops rather than in the valleys, each area being occupied exclusively by an extended family group.

There are separate houses for men and women, these being low and unventilated structures, the only opening being a small door at one end. Fires are kept burning inside each house for cooking and warmth, and there is a small porch where the owner can sit to avoid the smoke and stuffiness of his house. In the men's houses there are small wooden beds, and the people informed the patrol that it was a traditional practice to make and use them, and not something copied from European custom.

The Village Officials in the area have a lot of influence with their people and provide good leadership. The patrol report specially mentioned one official, Luluai Raiza of Tongori, who was described as being quiet and unassuming but commanding immediate obedience both among his own and other clans in the Maramuni. This leader accompanied the patrol throughout the Maramuni area and into the Nere and Pexali region, giving help in every possible way.

THE NERE PEOPLE

This small group of 28 people lives in heavy bush country about three days hard walking from the fringe of the Maramuni area. The track from the Maramuni Valley is through unhabited bush. The Nere country is on the foothills of the great Central Range, sloping to the Sepik Plains. There are three clans, one of 18 people, another of six, and the third with only four people. The patrol report states that they appear to be remnants of weaker tribes perhaps driven to seek refuge in the hills, or may have originated from individuals banished from their clans for breaches of tribal law. Although now they are a very peaceful people they said that in the past they had fought amongst themselves. Their numbers have now dwindled to such an extent that interest in fighting has ceased, and they are too isolated to fear any threat from neighbouring tribes.

They are a semi-nomadic people and do not appear to have any group or clan life, living in family groups, with the houses usually many miles apart. Their main diet is sago but they cultivate small food gardens and when they need new garden land often move many miles from their previous home site.

To a limited extent the Nere group has intermarried with the Sepik people, but seem to be an intermediary tribe, linked with the Highlander clans by blood and family loyalties, but tied to the Sepik people by trade contacts. This intermingling of the two cultures was evident at one of their small hamlets consisting of two communal houses. One dwelling was a house of definite Sepik design, built well above ground level on posts, and having high walls and a steeply sloping roof. The other was a Highland type house, a long low structure with no ventilation, but differing somewhat from the houses in the Maramuni Valley and at Wabag.

(over)

The Nere people do no work beyond the minimum essential to maintain life, appear to have no recreational interests, and although the small groups had assembled to meet the patrol, they showed no desire to learn anything about the purpose and work of the government. At first none of their men had any desire to accompany the patrol and visit Wabag, but their headman did volunteer to go with the patrol into the Penali area. None had had any previous contact with the Penali clans, and knew nothing of the tracks beyond their own boundaries.

PENALI GROUP

The first Penali settlement was reached four days after leaving the Nere country. Four hamlets with populations ranging from 15 to 85 were visited, and three others were marked on the patrol's map but not visited as it was known they were already under Administration influence from the nearest Sepik Patrol Post.

The Penali people, judging by their features, customs and initiation scars, are of Sepik origin but have a totally different language from that of the nearest Sepik population. Three groups were of good physique, being tall and lithe, but the fourth showed the adverse effect of in-breeding due to a clan custom of marrying within their group. This was probably due to the fact that at one time they were ringed by enemy tribes, and when fighting ended the custom was continued.

They live in well-built communal houses, oval shaped with a high sloping roof and end gable roofs sloping off at a lesser angle. The floor level is about three feet off the ground, and entrance is by a door at each end set high up under the roof and reached by a notched log ladder. This restricted means of entry appeared to be a defence measure. One half of the house is reserved for the men and the other for the women, but each family group has its own fireplace in the building.

Practically every Penali man seen by the patrol carried a bow and arrow of much larger size than any used by Highland Natives. These are their only weapons and they are used with great skill. They carry them wherever they go more for defence than hunting as all the groups appear to live in fear of inter-tribal attack. However, despite this internal tension the patrol was welcomed by the people and there was no trace of any antagonism towards the party. The patrol was expected as a man from a northern part of the Maramuni area who knew the Penali people had been sent ahead to advise them that the patrol was coming into the area. Although shy and diffident at first, they soon became friendly, and were most co-operative. There was no difficulty in contacting the people as at all settlements they were already gathered waiting for the patrol, the first they had ever seen. However, they had heard of the government and its aims through the people of the Maramuni and Sepik areas, and knew there was no reason to be apprehensive.

Although quite at ease with the patrol, they were obviously living in constant fear and watchfulness due to tribal enmities, and appeared to be most relieved and happy when the patrol told them they were to cease fighting and live together peacefully. There was evidence that they were eager to end the tribal conflict but none were confident enough to make the initial approach for a peaceful agreement. One clan had recently announced that they intended to kill the fight leader of their hereditary enemies as revenge for past killings. The patrol arranged and supervised a meeting of the two groups for peace talks and these were carried through according to tribal custom with each side expressing their desire to end hostilities.

(over)

The Penali people are an important link along a traditional trade route right through from the Marawuni to the Sepik. Salt, native tobacco, tree oil, cassowary plumes and black palm bows and spears are traded into the Sepik, which in return offers trade cloth, matches, axes and other European goods as well as ornamental shells.

Their main food is sago which grows abundantly throughout the Penali area, and this is supplemented by bananas, taro and a native green resembling spinach. Each family has very food gardens in the bush, some of them miles apart, and there is a rough shelter or temporary house at each one. Most of the people's time is spent at these garden sites and the main settlements are used chiefly as gathering centres for the respective clans.

A new Patrol Post has been established in the Sepik area north of Penali and in future the whole of the Penali area will be administered from the Sepik Post. Thus there will be a link between Sepik and Western Highlands administration, and to the east of Wabag Station the area patrolled by the Laiagar Patrol Post staff has a common boundary with the Tari country in the Southern Highlands.

As part of their exploratory work, Mr. Hook and Mr. Cawthorn mapped the Here and Penali country, and compiled the first section of a vocabulary of the Penali people. The physical difficulties of the patrol were increased because in the previously unexplored area it was necessary to cut long stretches of track through bush and jungle.

Mr. McLeod

This is a good account of some quite varied aspects of the life of these groups.

The description (at p. 4, Appendix E) of marriage within the IWANGOP sub-clan, together with the arrangement to maintain a sort of ritualized appearance of sub-clan exogamy, is very interesting.

With reference to first-cousin marriage, I do not think any advice on this matter should be given at the present stage. First cousin marriage is a preferred form in some parts of the Territory— even in places where clan exogamy is strictly enforced. For example, in matrilineal communities a man cannot marry any woman of his own (i.e. his mother's) clan, but marriage with his father's sister's daughter is often a preferred form. And, of course, first-cousin marriage is not necessarily harmful.


30/3.

c.c. ↓

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.



This patrol has added such needed information on a section of our common border with the Sepik District. At this time I am not concerned about the exact definition of the boundary, but rather that we should ensure that all people living between the Maramuni and the Karewari come under administrative control.

Could I have twelve (12) copies of the map please.

Sables
District Officer.

WHD.295.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

1st March, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MABAG.

Patrol Report No. 4 - 1961/62 - Maramuni
and Arafundi Rivers, Western Highlands
and Sepik Districts.

Receipt of Mr. Hook's report is acknowledged.
I regret the delay in commenting on this report, but
unfortunately it was received and filed during my visit
to the Jimi River and only seen by me in the last few
days.

The Mission and Special lease applications
and investigation reports have been passed to the Director,
Department of Lands Surveys and Mines. It seems that
the airstrip sites will have to remain under Administration
control for it is impracticable to allow either one of
the Mission Organisations the exclusive use of one of
the very few airstrip sites in the Maramuni Valley.

It is difficult to encourage any form of cash
cropping in the Maramuni. The population is small and
communications are difficult. However, this does lead
to one consideration. You might examine the tracks
between the Ambum and the Maramuni with the view to
encouraging migration from the crowded Lal and Ambum Valleys
into the Maramuni. By this I do not mean an expensive
re-settlement scheme, but rather a spontaneous movement
within the same language culture group from an area of
land pressure to one where good land is available. There
is, as you know, a cordial relationship existing based on
a common language, trading, inter marriage and cultural
interests.

The administrative boundary between Assistant
District Officer, Mabag, and Assistant District Officer,
Angoran, will have to be determined. I will send a copy
of the map to the District Officer, Wewak, for his comments.
I agree that NEPS and PENALI would be better visited from
the Patrol Post at Karawari.

Extracts have been passed to Departmental
representatives.

This is a very good report well illustrated by
an excellent sketch map.

[Handwritten Signature]
District Officer.

Get the map from the District Office, Wewak, for his comments. I agree that NEPS and PENALI would be better visited from the Patrol Post at Karawari.

Read the Maramuni sketch map. The return to the...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1
67-5-137

Sub District Office,
WARAG.

3rd January, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

WARAG PATROL REPORT No. 4/1961-62.
Maramuni Census Division & Arafundi Headwaters.
Messrs. B. Hook, P.O., and A. Garthorn, C.P.O.

Attached please find three copies of the abovementioned report.

This patrol has been an arduous one ably conducted by Mr. Hook with the assistance of Mr. Garthorn, for whom it was an initial patrol. Half of the time spent on the patrol was in the headwaters area of the Arafundi River, where, because it was the first patrol of the area, the patrol had to cut its way for the most part through unmapped jungle. Mr. Hook is to be congratulated on his leadership of this patrol.

Native Affairs.

Since the de-restriction of the Maramuni and the arrival of rival missions in the valley the custom of peaceful co-existence for which the people were renowned, has been broken. The land complaint at Diska and Amra tribal fight at Kalontok are the first of their kind in the Maramuni and have been brought about by the missions. The disruption of peaceful native life in the newly de-restricted areas of this Sub District has already been brought to your notice in previous correspondence. The Maramuni people have the right idea when they say that in future they will let the missionaries themselves settle their differences and that they will not fight over religious differences in the future. It is to be hoped that they can do this.

Roads and Bridges.

As stated previously, it is, because of the terrain and lack of population on the mountains, practically impossible to build roads into the valley either from Sirunki or the Ambua. Now with the advent of the missions and the projected airtrips these roads are no longer required. Within the valley it is considered that bridle paths will be the only means of communication required in the foreseeable future and each patrol has, as this one, improved these considerably.

Census.

The population of the Maramuni has continued to increase steadily since the initial census some four years ago. The natural increase of 2.7% is higher than most of the other census divisions in the Sub District.

Missions.

Although the Maramuni has been patrolled at least twice a year for the last three years it is apparent that now that the missions have entered the valley an attempt will have to be made to increase this to ensure that the Queen's peace is kept. Besides the high religious feeling between the different native factions in the valley there is the intense rivalry which exists between the European missionaries that is likely to cause trouble. At the present complaints and cross complaints by the Lutheran and Catholic missionaries are being investigated. The

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whole matter will be the subject of separate correspondence in the near future.

Medical.

The health of the people in the Maramuni is very good whilst that in the Nere and Penali will improve considerably simply by the general removal of the one disease, yaws.

The Medical Officer, Wabag, will be approached to see whether or not some improvement in the collection of supplies by the A.P.O's can be effected.

Agriculture.

With the construction of airstrips in the Maramuni there will be a possibility of the introduction of cash crops. These will be either European vegetables or coffee. The vegetables could be backloaded to the coast on mission planes bringing supplies into the area. The missions already have a purchasing agency for coffee. Now that there are two Agricultural Officers in the Sub District it may be possible to extend the coffee planting project to this area.

Another Maramuni native has been selected to attend the Famer Business Course at Koro Yara. Upon his return in a year's time he should be able to aid his fellows considerably in the introduction of cash crops.

Administration.

Both the populated areas of the Nere and Penali have been found to be well inside the boundaries of the Sepik District although this was not known when the patrol first set out. Because of this fact and the distance from the Maramuni start points it is not considered practicable that Wabag should have anything to do with the areas in the future. Besides it is understood that a Patrol Post on the Maramuni River is projected and this post would be the logical centre from which the area should be patrolled.

A copy of relevant sections of the report which concern the District Officer, Wewak are being forwarded for his information. Perhaps a copy of the excellent map could also be forwarded when printed.

This report by Mr. Carthorn is a very comprehensive one covering all facets of the work done by the patrol plus an amount of Anthropological data. It is an excellent piece of work for his first report.

Mr. Carthorn has gained a great deal of experience during the course of this one patrol, ranging from general administration and tax census, land investigations to the monotony and hardship of slogging through uninhabited jungles in completely new areas. He has been reported upon most favourably by Mr. Hook.

It is intended that a further patrol to the Maramuni will be mounted in February.

Could eight mm prints of the time and compass map made by the patrol be made please, for distribution to those concerned.

Three contingencies for camping allowance are enclosed for authorization and payment please.

R. S. Hill
.....
R. S. HILL.
Assistant District Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-85

Mr. D. Hook,
Patrol Officer,
Wabag.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highland District,
Wabag.

3rd October, 1961.

Subject : Patrol Instructions.

Wabag Patrol No. 4/1961-62

Maramuni and Arafundi Rivers.

As advised verbally please prepare for the abovementioned patrol. Dated of departure will be 4th October 1961 and commencement point will be Londol, Ambun Valley whence the patrol will be taken by vehicle.

The main objects of the patrol are:-

- (1) General Administration
- (2) Census
- (3) Exploration of the headwaters of the Arafundi River and contact of the known population in the area. These people, the ~~MS~~, have been visited patrols in the Maramuni in the past and once four visited Wabag. Patrol Report No. 4 of 1959-60 gives all known information of these people.
- (4) Survey and Investigation all applications for land by the Missions. By the time of your arrival in the Maramuni there will be two European Missionaries Catholic and Lutheran, both vying for the few suitable mission and airstrip sites in the area so it is essential that land matters are finalised in the first instance.
- (5) Investigate the complaint by LIAMBIA of BLAKA that a Catholic catechist has illegal taken possession of his land. Grant usufruct rights under Native Administration regulations to the true owner. This is a Mission inspired land complaint, the first of many it is expected.
- (6) Endeavour to satisfy the request of the Summer School of Linguistics re vocabulary of the Arafundi River peoples language.

Mr. A. Cawthorn, CPO, will accompany the patrol throughout. Please give him training in all aspects of patrol work. Upon completion of the patrol he will write the patrol report with a full appendix of anthropological data.

Mr. N. Davis, Medical Assistant, also will accompany the patrol through the Maramuni.

In the first instance four constables under the control of Sgt Inguba will accompany the patrol. Advise me of your date of entry into the Arafundi River and additional police will be forwarded to join the patrol.

R.S. Bell

(R.S. Bell)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Wabag No. 4 of 1961/62.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans. Mr. P.J. Hook. P.O.
Mr. T.A. Dawson C.P.O.

Natives. Sergeant INDEA.
Const. MORAY.
Const. KIPU.
Const. PERANG.
Const. GAPP.
Const. IMBA.
Const. SIMANGI.
Const/Sigling: DESENGAL.

Interpreter: PUNAPI.

Area Patrolled:

The Marau Valley Census Division and the headwaters of the Arafundi River and tributaries.

Duration of Patrol:

39 days, from 3/10/61 to 10/11/61.

Last Patrol to Area:

Department of Native Affairs :
Oct./Nov. 1959
Department of Health :
August 1959.

Map Reference:

Journal Series, Wabag Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. General Administration.
2. Tax/Customs of Marau Area.
3. Exploration and initial contact with NENE and PUNAPI people.
4. Survey and investigation of at least 10 applications by the Lutheran and Catholic Missions.
5. Investigate complaint by KAMBA of NAKA.
6. Obtain vocabulary list for Summer School of Linguistics.

DIARY.

Tuesday, 3rd. October, 1961.

At Wabag, sent main body of patrol, with Sgt. INGUBA in charge, by tractor to SIMBEK, where they stayed the night.

Wednesday, 4th. October, 1961.

WABAG - TUGISANDA.

Actual Walking Time, (Sirunki to Tugisanda) : 1 1/2 hrs.

Police and carriers moved on to TUGISANDA.

Morning spent hearing some court cases at WABAG and packing personal belongings. Left WABAG at 2.15 by car for SIMBEK, arrived 3.35. Walked to TUGISANDA arriving there at 5.0. Took names of all carriers, about 80 in all.

TUGISANDA - 8,550 ft. above sea level.

Thursday, 5th. October, 1961.

TUGISANDA - IPINES.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 10 mins.

Left TUGISANDA 7.0. Track wide and well cleared, except for that part ascending the ridge from the TIRINIP Ok., here it is steep and muddy. Crossed TIRINIP Ok. at 8.45, about 25 ft. wide but there is a substantial log bridge over it. Arrived IPINES near resthouse site at 9.10. Decided to camp here as rain was approaching and there was no reliable food source ahead. Mapping plotted and bearings taken, heavy rain all afternoon and night.

IPINES - 7,500 ft. above sea level.

Friday, 6th. October, 1961.

IPINES - PONES.

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 10 mins.

Left for PONES at 7.0 a.m. Left the IAGAIP Valley at 7.50 a.m. and walked N.E.W. up the MUK Valley. Crossed MUK Ok. at 8.10 a.m., walked up YAMBIN Ridge and entered the timber line. Followed up the MUK Valley climbing steadily, good track but muddy in parts. 9.40 a.m. track became much steeper as it wound to the top of POKIMANDA Ridge, but was well graded and many logs were laid across it making walking easier. Reached at the top of the ridge, height 9,500 ft. Followed ridge down with SUI River on the right, crossed SUI at 11.45 a.m. Arrived PONES in heavy rain at 12.30 p.m. Only two inhabitants so not much food available, issued stores to carriers. Resthouse here made from bark, not particularly good. Compiled map and took bearings in afternoon.

PONES - 9,100 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 7th. October, 1961.

PONES - WOLLEP.

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 50 mins.

Left for WOLLEP at 6.55 a.m., cold morning and heavy mist. First 15 mins. of track is rough and boggy, but then newly cut track is reached, it is very good. Crossed SUI River at 8.25 a.m., had bridge. 9.0 a.m. came on SUI again but did not cross. Followed it for some time. Then left it and crossed GORNI Ok. From there the track climbs steeply up to the YAMA Ridge. From the top of the ridge the HARMONI Area can be seen clearly. Arrived

WUIEP 10.45 a.m. as rain commenced. Compiled map and surveyed Roman Catholic Mission block.

WUIEP - 5,000 ft. above sea level.

Sunday, 8th. October, 1961.

AT WUIEP

Revised census and continued with census of Mission block. Investigation reports compiled and census statistics attended to. Coffee workers asked for exemption from road work, disallowed. Rev. Father Shalley arrived late afternoon to discuss the Roman Catholic land applications in the area. Anthropological data collected in the evening.

Monday, 9th. October, 1961.

WUIEP - TONGKI.

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 10 mins.

Left for TONGKI at 7.10 a.m. At 7.35 a.m. crossed PURUMAI Cr., 8.5. a.m. crossed KIRAI Cr., arrived TONGKI 9.50 a.m. 36 carriers sent on to HAKA with stores for latter part of the patrol in the ARAPUNU. Excess carriers paid off. Census revised and survey of Roman Catholic Mission block carried out. Map compiled and bearings taken.

TONGKI - 5,400 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 10th. October, 1961.

AT TONGKI.

Survey and investigation of Mission block completed, report typed and diagram of block types plotted. Nearby native houses inspected thoroughly as they are a different type to the usual HUI houses. Surrounding gardens inspected also. Heavy rain from 2.0 p.m., all paper work brought up to date.

Wednesday, 11th. October, 1961.

TONGKI - PASALAGUS.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 25 mins.

Left TONGKI at 7.25 a.m. Crossed KIMAP Cr. at 7.55 a.m., then climbed steadily to NAWANU Ridge. Reached NEEK NAIYAK 8.45 a.m., here another Roman Catholic Mission block was surveyed and investigation carried out. Completed survey 11.50 a.m., went on to PASALAGUS. 11.50 a.m. crossed YUNITS Cr., arrived PASALAGUS 12.45 p.m. Census revised and investigation report typed for NAIYAK block. Map compiled. Mr. Larson of the Lutheran Mission at PASALAGUS, discussed Lutheran Mission land applications in the area.

PASALAGUS - 5000 ft. above sea level.

Thursday, 12th. October, 1961.

AT PASALAGUS.

Lutheran Mission block surveyed and investigation report typed. Roman Catholic Mission block surveyed and proposed airstrip site, investigations done. Interview with some men who had contact with the HUI people, north of HAKA. Offered to go ahead to repair truck, offer accepted and told to gather the HUI in one place and to wait for our arrival.

Friday, 15th. October, 1961.

AT PASALAGUS.

Compiled and typed all land reports to date. Other outstanding paper work attended to. Aid post and surrounding native gardens inspected. Obtained word list of local language for Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Saturday, 14th. October, 1961.

PASALAGUS - NEIZANU.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Left at 7.40 a.m. Good track but very steep down to SUI River which was crossed at 8.15 a.m. Height 2,850 ft. Then walked steadily up till NEIZANU was reached at 9.40 a.m. Census revised and Roman Catholic Mission block surveyed and investigation report made out. Spoke with men who had contact with the PENAI people and planned proposed exploratory route. Inspected nearby gardens, all of which are on stony ground, and advised the natives to continue clearing the track to PASALAGUS which is still very narrow in parts.

NEIZANU - 4,200 ft. above sea level.

Sunday, 15th. October, 1961.

NEIZANU - KAINTEK.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 10 mins.

Left at 7.30 a.m. Crossed HANCO River at 8.15 a.m. by a fairly good bridge. Arrived KAINTEK at 10.0 a.m. First part of the track in fair condition, but the latter half in very bad condition. Census revised but was stopped for two hours from 12.0 a.m. by rain. 12.30 p.m. walked to TETAKIS for survey of Roman Catholic Mission block, arrived 12.50 p.m., returned in afternoon. Finished census at KAINTEK in afternoon. Late afternoon did all paper work collected with the census. In the evening talked with some men who had contact with the PENAI. Arranged for one to go ahead and warn them of our coming.

KAINTEK - 4,750 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 16th. October, 1961.

AT KAINTEK.

Surveyed the Lutheran Mission and Roman Catholic Mission blocks, completed investigation report on one. Inspected native houses and gardens. Made enquiries into the hazard reported at KAINTEK some weeks before.

Tuesday, 17th. October, 1961.

AT KAINTEK.

Finished investigation reports on both Mission blocks. Surveyed proposed airstrip site and wrote report on same. Rained most of afternoon, filled in Village Books and heard recommendations for new Inland for KAINTEK.

Wednesday, 18th. October, 1961.

KAINTEK - PASALAGUS.

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 45 mins.

Left 7.30 a.m. by another track which goes straight to PASALAGUS and does not go

through NEMANU, on the whole it is a better track. Reached the top of IBALIA Ridge at 8.55 a.m. Height 6,300 ft. The ridge separates the SHI and LIANGO Valleys. Stopped at 10.5 a.m. to take bearings and inspect native houses. Moved on at 10.25 a.m. going down towards the SHI River which was reached at 11.40 a.m. From the river a very steep, hard climb up to PASALAGUS where the patrol arrived at 12.55 p.m. Track generally good. Re-surveyed the Roman Catholic Mission block as previous survey was too small although the original marks followed were put in by the Roman Catholic missionary.

Thursday, 19th, October, 1961.

PASALAGUS - FOGARE.

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 30 mins.

Left 7.50 a.m., taking bearings on the way, generally good track. Arrived FOGARE 9.25 a.m. Census revised and all book work completed. Talked with some men who had contact with the NEM.

FOGARE - 5,000 ft. above sea level.

Friday, 20th, October, 1961.

FOGARE - NIARA.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs.

Left 8.10 a.m. Crossed VINDOK Cr. at 8.55 a.m., from there walked steadily up till the top of the WAZANANDA Ridge was reached at 9.10 a.m. Then straight down to the NIARA River which was crossed at 9.50 a.m. Rested here and went, set off at 10.15 a.m. climbing up to NIARA which was reached at 11.0 a.m. Revised census then surveyed Lutheran Mission block. Recruited carriers for the NEM and NEMAN half of the patrol. Local natives not keen to go but managed to get enough volunteers, including five of the original carriers from NIARA. Heard two petty disputes and one C.N.A. case and Mission land dispute, the first and only courts heard on the patrol.

NIARA - 5,500 ft. above sea level.

*Finished
morning
D.C.*

Saturday, 21st, October, 1961.

AT NIARA.

Paid off all carriers from NIARA. Finished typing investigation report on Lutheran Mission block. Surveyed Roman Catholic Mission block and wrote report on same. Completed Anthropology assignment and compiled map to date.

Sunday, 22nd, October, 1961.

AT NIARA.

Completed all census statistics, book work and all land investigation reports. Inspected aid post and all houses and gardens in area surrounding NIARA and covered with natives. Three more police arrived in late afternoon, including a Const. Bagler, reinforcements for the next part of the patrol. Harauai Census Patrol now completed.

Monday, 23rd, October, 1961.

NIARA - ASIARU. (Bush Camp).

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 30 mins.

NEHE and PENAIK part of patrol commenced. Left 7.35 a.m. Const. NEPI remained and next day went to KAIRYOK with remainder of stores etc., he remained here for rest of patrol. 9.0 a.m. crossed KURAP Cr., and at 10.15 a.m. rested for 10 mins. at isolated native house. Arrived camp site at 1.15 p.m. Cleared bush and pitched tents. Compiled map. Track fair but not nearly up to standard of Marani tracks, it is very narrow and steep in parts. Stores issued.

ASHAN - 7,500 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 24th. October, 1961.

ASHAN - YANISAN. (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 6 hrs. 30 mins.

Left 6.45 a.m. Crossed ASHAN Cr. at 7.0 a.m. Walked steadily up till we reached a height of 8,850 ft. at 8.30 a.m. It would be the top of the ridge dividing the MARANI from the NEHE and would also be the approximate border of the SEPIK and WESTERN HIGHLANDS Districts. The track went very steeply down from the top till the USNO River was reached at 10.35 a.m. Height 5,850 ft. A fairly wide, fast flowing river, the main river of the NEHE area. Followed along this river, still going down, in a general northerly direction. It was a very steep valley with precipitous sides. At 1.25 p.m. left the river and walked in a general N.-E. direction. Track here much better as it had been cleared by the men from HAKI who had gone ahead. Arrived camp site 2.0 p.m., cleared bush and pitched tents. Compiled map. Stores issued.

YANISAN - 5,150 ft. above sea level.

Wednesday, 25th. October, 1961.

YANISAN - KOMAGURI.

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Left at 7.30 a.m., still followed along the USNO River. 7.50 a.m. passed fairly large native gardens. Arrived native house at 8.10 a.m., a different style to normal MARANI type house, place called HONGONG. Here men were gathered five men of HAKI, whom we had sent ahead, with some sago for the carriers. Decided not to camp here as originally intended but to try and reach the NEHE that day. Moved on again at 9.0 a.m. Crossed USNO Cr. at 10.0 a.m. Typical tropical rain forest vegetation, interspersed with grassy patches evidently old gardens, also passed many sago palms. Crossed ANDEK Cr. at 10.40 a.m. Arrived KOMAGURI at 12.25 p.m., very hot and humid. All NEHE people gathered and waiting for us. Two houses in clearing, one typically SEPIK type, one more akin to the Highland type. Pitched tents. Spoke to gathered natives, including one boy from ONE nearer, to the SEPIK River, who spoke good pidgin. Evening parade at 6.0 p.m. Apple food bought, but very little sweet potato. Guards posted.

KOMAGURI - 1,450 ft. above sea level.

*Anti malarial
for carriers?*

Thursday, 26th. October, 1961.

AT KOMAGURI.

Day spent talking with local inhabitants, 38 men, women and children in all. At time of patrol six men had gone to HIRIBAGA area. Rifle shoot held in afternoon at nearby USNO River, purpose of training police and to demonstrate firearms to local inhabitants. Collected Anthropological data and completed map to date. Collected word list from ONE boy for Summer Institute. Four carriers paid off. Very hot day. Evening parade at 6.0 p.m. Guards posted.

Friday, 27th. October, 1961.

KOMAGURI - PUNAGO. (Bush Camp).

Actual Walking Time : 6 hrs.

Left 6.30 a.m. and at 7.45 a.m. crossed ONONO River. At 11.25 a.m. crossed ONONO River again and rested. Was about 50 yards wide here and flowed much more slowly. Height 500 ft. At 12.30 p.m. set off again leaving the ONONO River which runs into the KAI River further down. Arrived FUMAGO 1.55 p.m., an old house site, pitched tents. Walked to the KAI River, about 1 mile N.-W. of the camp. It is the main river in the area and flows down towards YMAS Lake. Compiled exp. Stores issued.

FUMAGO - 600 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 28th, October, 1961.

FUMAGO → HRAHUI. (Bush Camp).

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.10 a.m. following down the FUMAGO Ck. till 7.40 a.m. At 8.30 a.m. reached the KRAGO Ck. and followed it along for 5 mins. Height here was 150 ft. the lowest recorded by the patrol. Crossed YAKAN Ck. at 9.30 a.m. and at 9.45 a.m. rested at an old house for 15 mins. At 10.30 crossed FUMAN Ck., 11.10 crossed MANDAMANT Ck. Arrived HRAHUI, on banks of IEMP River, at 11.15 a.m., cleared bush and pitched tents. Two HERS guides returned to KONGURI as they did not know the country on the other side of the IEMP River. However two men from KARAH, at the head of the IEMP River, had been sent for and when they arrived at HRAHUI they said they would be able to guide us to the first FENAIH settlements. They reported a population at the head of the IEMP River, about two days walk away, and as yet uncontacted. They were of the sub-tribe of these two men and they reported only about 9 of them, they are nearer to PASALAFUS. In the afternoon carriers and police made rough bridge over the IEMP River and cleared a path up the far side of the river. Stores issued.

HRAHUI - 450 ft. above sea level.

Sunday, 29th, October, 1961.

HRAHUI - INGIHIN. (Bush Camp).

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.30 a.m. following IEMP River, 8.35 a.m. left IEMP, 9.30 joined ABE Ck. and followed it for 5 mins. At 9.50 a.m. crossed ANAHIN River. Followed generally along its bank till 10.55 a.m. when track left it. Height here 150 ft. At 11.35 a.m. reached this river again at its junction with FENAIH Ck. Rested here for 30 mins. At 1.0 p.m. arrived at fairly extensive FENAIH garden situated at edge of ANAHIN River. Cleared bush and pitched tents. Guides expected to find owner of garden at this place but he evidently had left. They had not been any further past this garden where they had visited its FENAIH owner. Heavy rain late afternoon and night. Stores issued.

INGIHIN - 550 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 30th, October, 1961.

INGIHIN - YABORN.

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.0 a.m. crossing the ANAHIN River. Guides offered to try and guide us further although they did not know the track. Rested 10 mins at KARAH River at 8.15 a.m. At 10.5 a.m. rested at point on ridge where good view of surrounding countryside could be obtained, took bearings. Reached top of ridge at 11.0 a.m., height 3,500 ft. Arrived YABORN 12.0 a.m. It is FENAIH settlement and has one house perched on top of sharp ridge. Total population is 30 men, women and children. Talked with headman and obtained language list for Summer Institute. H.M.G. inspected and injected all natives. 15 men, women and children not contacted as they were away gathering sago in their gardens. Some food bought, stores issued. Heavy rain at 1.0 p.m., parade not held. Guards posted.

YABORN - 2,000ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 5th, October, 1961.

YAPORON - WALAI.

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.15 a.m. aft 7.35 a.m. crossed the TEAU River. At 9.30 a.m. reached KENA River where patrol rested for 30 mins. Arrived WALAI at 10.45 a.m., last part of track very good as local inhabitants had cleared it when informed of our coming. WALAI is one of the largest and best situated PENAIK settlement. Population is 47 men, women and children, all of whom were gathered waiting for us. From here could see nearly to YIMAS and across to the HAI Valley. N.M.C. inspected them all and bandaged all sores and conducted anti-yaws campaign. Spoke with the men, and compiled map and took bearings. Evening parade at 6.00 p.m., well attended by local natives. Posted guards.

WALAI - 1,750 ft. above sea level.

Wednesday, 1st, November, 1961.

AT KEMERU, WALAI.

Spoke with local natives about their customs and general way of life. Purchased a large pig with a "kina", they seemed eager to obtain these but had never seen them used before. Inspected their large communal house which is of a typical SEPIK style. The natives became noticeably more friendly as they became more used to patrol, apple food brought for carriers, but mainly sago.

Thursday, 2nd, November, 1961.

WALAI - ANDAMERA.

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.30 a.m., bought another pig for a "kina" in the morning. At 7.55 a.m. crossed AIP River. At 8.10 a.m. reached the top of SANGAIH Ridge, then, at 8.50 a.m., crossed MUKHAK CK. At 9.15 a.m. reached the top of a ridge where AVINER is situated, rested. This place is marked on maps and was a PENAIK settlement, now, however, it has been abandoned owing to sickness in the area. Moved on at 9.35 a.m. arrived ANDAMERA 10.0 a.m., population waiting for us, 35 in all. N.M.C. attended to all sickness, two bad cases of facial yaws seen on young boys. Full anti-yaws treatment given to all inhabitants. Spoke to men, their main settlement is evidently not here but at a place about 2 hrs. walk from the track, WALAI. Evening parade at 6.0 p.m., well attended. Guards posted.

ANDAMERA - 1,100 ft. above sea level.

check out on arrival and this kind of house

Friday, 3rd, November, 1961.

ANDAMERA - AMUNAU.

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Left at 7.0 a.m. At 8.15 a.m. reached the AIP River, wide and fast flowing. Carriers and police proceeded to build bridge across it, completed at 9.20 a.m. At 10.55 a.m. reached IKHAK CK. where patrol rested for 20 mins. At 11.55 a.m. crossed IKHAK CK. Reached AMUNAU at 12.25 p.m. Population gathered and waiting, 65 in all, the largest of the PENAIK settlements. N.M.C. examined all and gave anti-yaws injections, slight yaws evident. Compiled map, spoke to local natives. Requested by them to stay another day, but food situation low and carriers were becoming discontented, so declined. 5 men from here had gone to YIMAS. Evening parade at 6.0 p.m., good attendance as always. Bad thunder storm at 6.15 p.m., lasted into the night. Guards posted.

AMUNAU - 900 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 4th, November, 1961.

AMUNGAU - YI'AI.

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 30 mins.

Left at 7.35 a.m. by a different track which followed the ranges rather than the river valley. Crossed IYONK Ck. just above a waterfall at 8.29 a.m. Arrived AIP River at 10.10 a.m. there another bridge had to be built. Bridge completed and set off at 10.55 a.m. At 11.30 a.m. reached the track used the day before. Arrived ANAUSERA at 11.45 a.m., rested and K.M.G. inspected those natives gathered, two cases of facial yaws already greatly improved. Moved on at 12.55 p.m. Arrived AIP River at 2.0 p.m., rested and camp, went on at 2.55 p.m. Arrived WAIAT 3.25 p.m. Compiled map and took bearings. Evening parade 6.0 p.m. Guards posted.

Sunday, 5th, November, 1961.

WAIAT - WHIT. (Bush Camp).

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs.

Started off at 6.50 a.m. along track to YABOROL. 7.5 a.m. left it heading S.S.E. At 7.50 a.m. reached KRAMU Ck., climbing steadily from there. At 9.15 a.m. reached head of MUKONG-TAPA Ridge. Reached NIHI Ck. 10.50 a.m., followed it downstream, 10.55 rested. Moved on 11.40 a.m. still following creek. 12.5 p.m. reached junction with ANIAN Ck. Left ANIAN Ck. 12.55 p.m. and crossed small ridge. Arrived WHIT River at 12.50 p.m. Cleared bush and pitched tents. Issued rations and compiled map.

WHIT - 1,150 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 6th, November, 1961.

WHIT - IUYANK.

Actual Walking Time : 7 hrs. 40 mins.

Left at 6.45 a.m. walking steeply up the YAMA Ridge. Reached the top at 8.0 a.m., 2,700 ft. From there following along top of ridge. 9.0 a.m. crossed HONGAP Ck. Reached MARAMNI River at 10.0 a.m., rested. 10.45 a.m. went on following down the MARAMNI Valley. 1.10 p.m. crossed TORANA R. Track throughout FINAIE area had not been at all good, this track was especially bad, dangerous in parts. 2.50 p.m. crossed IGLJON Ck. Arrived IUYANK 3.40 p.m. Some houses were here, lived in by MARAMNI people who had been consued at KAIYOTOK. A little food bought here, more rations issued. Rain in afternoon.

IUYANK - 1,850 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 7th, November, 1961.

IUYANK - KAIYOTOK.

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 15 mins.

In early morning sent carriers off with police 8 to the nearby MARAMNI River to re-make the old cane suspension bridge. The MARAMNI River is approximately 25 yds. wide here, and very fast flowing and deep. Bridge completed and all personal across by 10.40 a.m. Crossed PAUHERDACA Ck. at 10.45 a.m. Reached top of ridge by 11.45 a.m. and rested for 15 mins. Then walked down into the LIANDU Valley. Reached the KAIYOTOK - NEIYAKU track at 1.0 p.m. The track had been re-routed, graded and widened, as instructed earlier in the patrol, a great improvement, but it was not finished. Heavy rain at 1.30. Arrived KAIYOTOK 2.15 p.m. Compiled map.

Wednesday, 8th. November, 1961.

KALEBTOK - POROMANDA.

Actual Walking Time : 4 hrs.

Paid off all carriers from HIAKA and recruited new carriers from KALEBTOK who were sent ahead with police. Inspected aid post. Set off with rest of carriers and police at 9.55 a.m. Intermittent rain, cold day. Rested 11.30 a.m. for 20 mins. Arrived POROMANDA 2.15 p.m. Almost a continual climb to here from KALEBTOK, in some places almost vertical, track climbs about 4,400 ft. in that time. Not a very good rest house here but adequate. Stores issued. Very cold night.

POROMANDA - 9,150 ft. above sea level.

Thursday, 9th. November, 1961.

POROMANDA - LONDOL.

Actual Walking Time : 8 hrs.

Left at 6.5 a.m. Crossed TOGUMURI Ck. at 6.30 a.m. Crossed AIYELIO River at 8.35 a.m. and rested 5 mins later to enable lagging carriers to catch up. Moved on at 9.5 a.m. Arrived YAGINURUM Camp site at 11.45 a.m., rested till 12.15 p.m. Track very bad and extremely muddy here. But began to improve about 1.0 p.m. and from there was very good all the way to LONDOL. At 3.0 p.m. rested at end of ridge for 10 mins. 9,400 ft., then went down to LONDOL. Arrived there 3.30 p.m. A little food bought. Cold, rainy night.

LONDOL - 7,800 ft. above sea level.

Friday, 10th. November, 1961.

LONDOL - WABAG.

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs.

Paid off all carriers except four from IPIKES who carried the personal belongings. All stores left at LONDOL in charge of two police, were picked up later by our. Left, with rest of police, at 8.15 a.m., walking along vehicular road. Arrived MENCAM 9.30 a.m. rested for 10 mins. Left road at 10.10 a.m. and walked up steep track to top of ridge. Reached top at 11.5 a.m., rested. Moved on at 12.0 a.m., following along old vehicular road. At 12.40 p.m. reached sawmill road. Left this road at 1.0 p.m. and walked along native track to SAHI Roman Catholic Mission where we arrived at 1.40 p.m., rested. Moved on again at 2.5 p.m. walking along main WABAG - LAIAGAM road. Arrived WABAG at 2.40 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

Introduction:

In the MARAMUNI Area the patrol consisted of census and general administration as well as the conducting of land investigations. In the PENALI and NERE area the purpose of the patrol was exploration and initial contact of the known population in that area. The progress of the patrol throughout both areas was without incident and everywhere the patrol was welcomed by the local inhabitants.

The MARAMUNI Valley lies approximately N.W.W. of WABAG Government Station and is on the border of this District with the SAPIK District. Though the area is known as the MARAMUNI Valley most of the settlements are in the valleys of its two main tributaries, the LIANDO and SUI Rivers. It is encircled by towering mountains, but there is an outlet to the N.W. along the actual valley of the MARAMUNI River. The average height of the area is approximately 5,200 ft. above sea level. Flat or even gently sloping ground is virtually non-existent.

The population of the area is 2,538 people. These people are generally a happy, helpful type, making the native situation in the Valley very good. Indeed previous patrols have given such good reports on them, that they have just lately been de-restricted. However slight ill-feeling is now noticeable among these natives, and can generally be put down to the advent of Christian Missions in the area.

Throughout the patrol a total distance of approximately 250 miles was walked, of this approximately 140 miles were walked in the PENALI and NERE Areas. The greater portion walked in the MARAMUNI Area was on very good tracks, wide well graded and usually dry due to the exceptionally good weather encountered.

On the whole an enjoyable patrol, made all the more so by the apparent welcome given by all the people encountered.

Native Affairs:

The native situation, as indicated by all previous patrols, is very good. During the whole patrol only two legal actions were taken, both for non-attendance of census. There are no land disputes, because of the ample land in the area. No women trouble, due perhaps to the fact noticed ~~in~~ that women seem to be more respected in this community. No trouble with pigs due to the ample grazing land and the fact that the pigs are usually fenced with natural barriers, e.g. rivers. There is very little fighting, due perhaps to the lack of other trouble. At all census points the people were gathered waiting for the patrol, and all census was carried out with a minimum of fuss and bother and a full attendance.

At the time of patrol the natives were still planting their gardens and so there was not a great deal of food available. However enough was bought to feed all carriers. The normal time for planting is July-August, however much time was lost due to discussions throughout the area, activated by the arrival of the Missions into the area with de-restriction, and planting had only just begun in October.

Native Affairs

They are keen to have Europeans in the area and so will co-operate with them fully. They are extremely eager to improve themselves and obtain more money. It was noticed on this patrol that all natives would only accept money in payment for pigs etc., where before trade goods were welcomed. They are extremely money conscious, though, at present, there are no stores nearby where they can spend their money, although the Missions intend opening trade stores on their leases once they are finalised.

The question of cash crops then arises. The natives are extremely eager for them, but there are difficulties for their introduction into the Valley. Mainly the inaccessibility of the area; roads are a practically impossible task to complete, and though two airstrip sites were surveyed by the patrol they are not good and would only be suitable for small planes. Hence the transport of crops etc. to the market areas would be a great great problem for them. There are some coffee plots at PASALAGUS, POGARE and NEL-LAKU. They were planted by the local natives using seeds obtained from WABAG.

Some ~~more~~ local natives have done a 6 months course in coffee at KORN FARM near HAGEN. It could be a suitable cash crop for the future, there is ample land for it.

The Missions intend to build some permanent buildings on their leases and have offered to buy pit-sawn timber from the natives, however this would only be a temporary source of moneyed income to them, although there are unlimited supplies of timber in the area.

Their eagerness for money leads them to sell many pigs, quite happily, to patrols, missionaries etc. Though the lack of the Moga, gift exchange ceremony, in the area probably causes them to attach less importance to pigs. Here they are actually only used for bride and death payments. Actually the lack in this area of the Moga, with its numerous complications and disputes, could be a reason for their happier life.

Although they are keen for money there is no eagerness among them to join the Highland Labour Scheme. In the past many have joined and many have returned after doing their term of work on the coast. However no one approached the patrol in this connection, and though some were asked they refused unreservedly.

The only unrest encountered during the patrol was due to the Christian Missions in the area. They entered in July, after de-restriction, and since then there has been a small fight at KAIEMTOK, within the one sub-tribe's land disputes at MAMA; and smaller signs of ill-feeling between ~~tribes~~ regionally friendly natives. Though now on a small scale there is the chance of this ill-feeling growing into something bigger. The natives have always been keen to have the Missions, probably since they can obtain, through them, the "advantages of civilization", and they attend their daily services fairly regularly. However after the fight at KAIEMTOK the natives said that they that would be the last time they would fight, in the future "the missionaries can fight". This attitude, of traditional ties before mission ties, holds hope for the future peace of the Valley, if the natives hold to it.

Roads and Bridges:

There are no vehicular roads in the area, and there is no indication that there ever will be, due to the rugged, mountainous terrain.

The best access to the area would be the track from SIRUNSI to WOILEP which has been greatly improved lately. However there is still some work to be done on it and instructions were given for it to be completed before the next patrol.

In the actual MARAMUNI Area there is an excellent system of tracks, most of bridle-path standard. They are well graded and cleared, in the steep and muddy parts logs have been laid across the paths to form steps or "stepping stones". The only really bad stretch encountered was from HELIARU to KAIEMTOK, however this section was completely re-routed and remade while the patrol was in the area. The result was well up to the standard of the area.

The exit route, used by this patrol, from KAIEMTOK to LONDOL, was not in good order but for 3-4 miles at the LONDOL end of the track. However the fact that there is no population in this area, due to the great height, makes upkeep extremely difficult.

At the moment the natives are much more eager to construct airstrips than to work on the tracks. When the time comes to make these airstrips no difficulty should be encountered as regards labour, except that the labour potential will be halved, as these will be Mission strips and feeling at present amongst the natives over Missions will make it certain that only followers of the Mission granted the lease will work on the airstrip.

No major roadwork was organized by the patrol, apart from the re-routing and construction of the HELYAKU-KAIEMTOK walking track of 6 miles, but all natives were instructed to carry out general road maintenance.

Some of the natives are friendly. Some are not.

Bridges, as such, are not existent in the area, except for rough log bridges. On the larger rivers temporary bridges only are made as the rivers are too wide for permanent bridges and flash floods regularly wash them away. All such bridges encountered were found to be reliable enough. The only bridge the patrol encountered which could be called a bridge was one across the MARAMUNI River at IUYANK. It was a cane suspension bridge, approximately 25 yds. wide. Although at the time in a state of disrepair a new one was built by the patrol which proved strong enough.

Census:

*Taken in
Maramuni
District
by
Patrol*

*which influence
did not appear
in official
household
check.*

At all points the census was taken without trouble. The natives were always gathered and waiting for the patrol, enabling the census to be completed quickly. Only two cases of wilful absenteeism were noted. At KALIBOK some children did not appear for census, though their parents did. They were from places along the MARAMUNI River, all a days walk from KALIBOK, but their absence was overlooked as it was considered they were too young to walk the distance to KALIBOK. Apart from these cases attendance was perfect. At all places the census was carried out smoothly.

The total population was 2,635 as against 2,546 the previous year. This is an actual increase of 90 people, and a percentage increase of 3.5%. The increase is accounted for by a higher birth rate and a slightly lower death rate than the previous year, the increase of births over deaths being 8. Also the amount of migrations in greatly exceeded migrations out. Many of these migrations in were new names of people from the more distant areas of the MARAMUNI who had previously not been recorded in the census.

*Deaths
decreased
from 28
to 26*

The deaths have only decreased by 2, to a total of 26 in the year. The greatest number of deaths, as in last year, is in the over 13 age bracket. However there has been a noticeable decrease in infant mortality, from 8 dead in the under 1 year age bracket last year to only 2 dead in the same group this year. It could only be put down to improved health facilities through the four local Aid Posts situated strategically throughout the valley.

The number of able-bodied males has only increased slightly, from 521 to 536. Of these 536 males only 100 are gainfully employed, 95 of them outside the District. The local natives are showing a great reluctance to seek employment at the moment, probably because they do not want to leave the MARAMUNI on the eve of what could be an important change in their way of life, i.e. the advent of "civilization", and its advantages, through the Missions. They probably think, too, that in the future they will be able to obtain money without leaving the District. These natives are certainly not notable for an adventurous, wandering spirit, an example being the difficulty experienced by the patrol in recruiting 35 carriers to take it to the PENALI and NEME areas, in spite of the fact that very little is known of this area by the MARAMUNI people.

The number of school children has only increased by one in the last year, and still remains very low, only 12. However a change from last year is that there are now 2 females at school, and also 3 males at the Government school at WABAG. Probably the reason for this small number at schools is that the parents are waiting till the Missions start up schools in their areas. (They are teaching at the moment but mainly Christian doctrine.)

Villages:

There are no villages as such in the MARAMUNI Valley. Family groups build their houses in one area, usually on top of ridges rather than in river valleys, with their blood relations usually having houses and gardens in the same area.

The men's and women's houses are very similar in shape, but the houses of the latter are generally smaller. The men's houses consist of one large room inside, but the women have a section in the middle for pigs. An interesting feature in the men's houses are the small wooden beds which they make. They say the practice is traditional and has not been introduced with Europeans. A main difference between these houses and WABAG houses

would be the materials used. Pandanus leaves instead of kumai, which is practically non-existent in the valley, and bark or pandanus leaf walls.

As with most Highland houses, they are low and unventilated, the only opening being the small door at one end. Fires constantly burn inside for cooking and warmth, the fire is the central part of the house. They also build a small 'porch' where the owner can sit, on fine days, to escape from the smoke and stuffiness of his house.

Village Officials:

Refer letter 14/9 - 136 for recommendations for Tul-tuls, four have been recommended.

The Village Officials in the MARAMUNI are, on the whole, very good. They carry a lot of weight with their people and are generally listened to and obeyed. As far as could be seen all the real leaders in the area either already were officials or have now been recommended.

A mention must be given here to Lulugi RAIMA of TONGORI who is the most outstanding official the writer has encountered. Though quiet and unassuming he commands immediate obedience, both with his own clan and other clans in the MARAMUNI. He went with the patrol throughout the MARAMUNI as well as into the PENALI and NERE areas, and at all times was extremely helpful. He is a forceful and fine character.

*Some un-...
... ..*

Missions:

Three missions have entered the area since de-restriction in July. They are; the Roman Catholic Mission, the Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod), and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. The latter is only established in a small way at WOLLEP with a native evangelist. The other two Missions are spread throughout the MARAMUNI. In the course of the patrol 14 land investigations were carried out for these two Missions, two for airstrip sites, at KAIBETOK and PASALAGUS. The reports on these investigations have now been submitted to the A.D.O., WABAG for processing.

See...

As mentioned previously there is ill-feeling among the Catholics and the Lutherans in the area, mainly over the ownership of the two airstrip sites. This feeling has spread to their native followers and was shown by the fight at KAIBETOK just before the patrol entered the area. The fight was between members of the one sub-clan, whom had never fought one another before. It was stopped by the Catholic missionary who was present at the time, before any harm was done. No action was taken by the patrol, firstly because it wasn't a full scale fight, and no harm had been done to anyone, and secondly because it was wholly over the Missions and not due to any native unrest. The natives themselves were very ashamed over it all, as they had, in effect, fought their clan brothers, and they told the patrol that in the future the missionaries themselves could fight over their own arguments, and they would have nothing to do with it.

At BIAKA the only land trouble brought before the patrol throughout the time spent in the area was evidently mission-inspired. A Lutheran joint-owner of some land refused to agree to its use as a Catholic Mission site.

However, apart from these small signs of unrest, the Missions seemed to be settling into the area fairly well, and at all places the missionaries were well received. It is expected that even these small signs of unrest will die down once the land claims are finalised.

Both Lutherans and Catholics have established schools in most centres in the MARAMUNI, under native evangelists. However now they are more religious than educational establishments.

Handwritten notes at bottom of page, including names and dates.

Resthouses:

There are now sufficient resthouses in the MARAMUNI, and along both routes into the area, to enable succeeding patrols to do without tentage. However if intending to patrol the PENALI and NERE areas tentage would have to be used at all stops. The patrol gave no instructions for resthouse building in this area, due to the fact that future policy here is not known as yet.

All resthouses in and into the MARAMUNI Area were in good order and sufficient for the needs of the patrol. The resthouses at PORES and POROMANDA, on the routes into the Valley, were below standard, however this is due to the complete lack of population for maintenance, and lack of good building materials in these areas. All resthouses are marked on the accompanying map. The natives were not instructed to rebuild existing resthouses or build new ones.

Carriers:

Originally all carriers were recruited from IPIKES, in the MURIRAGA Census Division of the LAGAIP Sub-District, with a few from SIRUNKI and TUGISANDA, making a total of approximately 50. At TONGORI some of these were paid off, and some sent on to BLAKA with the stores for the latter part of the patrol. Some more carriers from TONGORI were then recruited. At PASALAGUS they were paid off and some more recruited from there. The carriers sent on to BLAKA returned to here, some were paid off and some kept on. From PASALAGUS the rest of the MARAMUNI part of the patrol was done with some IPIKES and some PASALAGUS carriers, totalling about 30 to 40 carriers in all. At BLAKA they were all paid off, except for 5 carriers from IPIKES, and 36 carriers from BLAKA recruited. They carried throughout the NERE and PENALI part of the patrol and were paid off at KAIBENO. There approximately 50 new carriers were recruited, they went as far as LONDOL.

The carriers from IPIKES were of average quality. But those from the MARAMUNI were a much better type, grumbling less and carrying more than those around WABAG, say. The carriers from BLAKA, who carried in the NERE and PENALI, were outstanding in the face of great hardships and were never heard to grumble.

typical of new natives.

Ample food was purchased for the carriers at all times, except in the NERE and PENALI areas. There rations were carried, these also had to be used at POROMANDA, near LONDOL, where there is no population.

Conclusion:

The situation in the MARAMUNI has not changed greatly from that reported by most previous patrols, ~~namely~~ ~~namely~~ ~~namely~~ namely, a content, happy and peaceful atmosphere prevails. However whether it will prevail in the future is a point for conjecture. It seems certain that content will go when European goods and advantages come into the Valley through trade stores and missionaries, indeed already it is going. However there seems no reason for their happiness and peacefulness to go also, though there is that chance. The Missions have not been in the area long enough for one to be able to see how the natives will eventually react to them. It is true at the moment they are happy the Missions are in the area, but it is not certain how they will react in the future, whether they will begin to take the Missions for granted, or whether there will be Mission unrest, leading to bad feeling among the natives.

Keeping this in mind, it is therefore still necessary to keep patrolling this area at frequent intervals, at least until the Missions have settled well in and the natives reactions can be gauged. It would be a great pity for these peaceful and happy people to gain unrest through European contact; but this is unlikely, as the present unrest is normal in the transitory period of European settlement in an area.

with them, sometimes moving many miles away. They are a nomadic type of people.

They seem to be a very peaceful people. Although in the past they did fight, their numbers have now dwindled to such an extent that there is no real reason for fighting now. Neighbouring tribes of any size are non-existent, so they have nothing to fear from this quarter. They seem to have no wish to improve their lot or to leave the area. They have an appalling lack of initiative which does not bode good for their future. Work for them is practically non-existent and so are pastimes, they seem content to retain their anonymity in this dense area of bush. They are either a very lazy people, or in the past have been badly frightened by powerful enemies.

They are not as powerfully built as the MARAMUNI people. On some of them could be noticed a more SEPIK caste of feature, due to the inbreeding of the few GNE women bought by the NERE in marriage. They are an intermediary tribe between the SEPIK and ENGA groups, tied more to the ENGA by blood and family loyalties, but tied to the SEPIK through trade and close contact. This intermingling of the two cultures in the one tribe was shown by the only two houses at YABOROM. One was a house of definite SEPIK design, raised from the ground on posts and having high walls and a steeply sloping roof. The other was a house of highland design, being long, low, flat on the ground and with no ventilation, though differing from those seen in the MARAMUNI and at WABAG.

They did not appear to have any group, or clan, life but to keep more to their immediate family groups. Usually many miles separate their houses from each other. They seem to be a collection of the refuse of other clans; probably remnants of weaker tribes which have been driven to seek refuge in the hills, or people driven from their clans for misdemeanours.

They were not particularly interested in the work of the Government and showed no eagerness to accompanying the patrol back to WABAG and see it at first hand, however their headman did accompany the patrol as far as KAIENOK. Indeed the only interest shown was in the work of the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol and a request was made by them for a boy to accompany the patrol back to WABAG with the idea of his eventually returning to them as an A.P.O. However they were told of the difficulty of supplying medicine, especially for such a small population, and it was suggested they continue to be treated from BIANA for the time being. It may be found easier to supply them from the SEPIK District through GNE.

The patrol stayed at YABOROM for $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, then set off for the PENALI with two NERE guides. They took the patrol as far as the LIMP River, evidently the boundary of the NERE. Contrary to earlier reports there is no contact whatsoever between the NERE and PENALI, consequently the two guides had no idea of the tracks on the far side of the River. However the patrol had been informed of a group of MARAMUNI people living at the head of the LIMP River and these had been sent for earlier. Two men arrived who had contact with one PENALI man about a days walk from the LIMP River. However the patrol did not contact him that day as it was only a garden of his which the two men knew about and he was not there. From there the patrol followed tracks and finally came on the first PENALI settlement 4 days after leaving the NERE.

(b) Penak.

The PENALI Area is due North of KAIENOK, on the far side of the MARAMUNI River and in the foothills of the BURGERS Mts. Its boundaries are as follows: From the NONGORO River down to the AWARIN River; down the AWARIN River to the NAI River and along that to AWIM, near YIMAS. From AWIM to the MARAMUNI River and down it to the SEPIK-WESTERN HIGHLANDS District border. It is very rugged and has swift rivers with deep, steep gorges, but it is closer to the SEPIK plains than the NERE Area.

Unlike the NERE it consists of six main, permanent settlements,

which are the gathering centres of the respective clans. They are - YABOROM, WALAI, WAGAU, AMUNGAU, IUBHAIN and AWIM. At these centres there are generally one or two houses, of typical SEPIK style, usually large and well built, and a spirit house. They are communal houses for the various family units in each clan. In addition to these houses each family unit has many gardens scattered around in the bush, and at each one a house, which is little more than a shelter. Their garden houses are lived in for anything up to 10 months and more in the year. The gardens are small with a small variety of food, but they have many of them usually miles apart. It must be noted that these facts are true of the settlements South of AMUNGAU, however there is reason to believe that the settlements North of AMUNGAU tend to work only one or two large gardens and build more substantial houses at them. The PENALI South of AMUNGAU are more of a nomadic and wandering people, returning to their main settlements only occasionally, and hunting pigs and birds in the bush when not working on their scattered gardens.

The PENALI are of SEPIK origin, judging from both their features and customs and also their initiation scars. They have a language common only to themselves which is evidently totally different to that spoken at YIMAS, the Northern boundary of their area. They are a tall, lithe people, the ones at YABOROM and WALAI having very good physiques. They shave their hair back from their foreheads to the middle of their heads, the young men then smear it with tree oil which hangs in dry globules from the long hair at the back of their necks. They wear nasal plugs of cut and shaped bamboo and arm and leg bands, plaited from cane, from which they hang lengths of grass fibres. The men wear the net loin coverings of the BUGAS, but the boys wear a stringy grass as a pubic covering, they are not allowed to wear the "bilum" until after initiation. All the women wear the rope skirts common to the SEPIK, but they are made shorter.

The main clans are the TAGAMPA and NAMAGAI. Inside the TAGAMPA Clan there are three Sub Clans - the TASIAM at YABOROM, the KAMINGO at WALAI, the KUNDAS at WAGAU. These three clans do not fight each other but are mutual enemies of the NAMAGAI Clan. In the NAMAGAI there are also three Sub Clans - the LJANGOP at AMUNGAU, the ANDAMBUL at AWIM, and another at IUBHAIN, all of whom are friendly to each other. Both AWIM and IUBHAIN were not visited by patrols this patrol as they have both been visited by patrols from the SEPIK. AWIM is the furthest North of the PENALI settlements.

The TAGAMPA and NAMAGAI Clans are hereditary enemies and fought quite often killing men. The TAGAMPA are connected more with the MARAMUNI, the NAMAGAI more with the SEPIK. At the time of the patrol they had not fought for some years, but were still bitter enemies and refused to visit one another through fear. Indeed the NAMAGAI Clan had only recently, according to the TAGAMPAS, marked the fight leader of the TAGAMPAS, MUNDI, down to die, as he had killed two of their men. When the patrol visited the NAMAGAIS at AMUNGAU it took the leaders of the TAGAMPA with it and they formerly made peace between themselves. Later the leader of the NAMAGAI returned with the patrol to WALAI, to return this gesture. It is hoped that they will now retain this friendly attitude, this seems likely judging from their oft repeated hopes, and like, for peace.

The TAGAMPA PENALI trade mainly with the MARAMUNI, while the NAMAGAI PENALI trade mainly with the SEPIK. However as a group they act as intermediaries in trading ventures from the SEPIK to the MARAMUNI and back. Such things as shells, the larger ones to hang from their waists and the smaller to make the shell head bands, and buttons are traded from the SEPIK to MARAMUNI. Salt and tobacco is traded back to the SEPIK. In addition to this "long-range" trade, the NAMAGAI trade cloth, matches, axes and other European goods from the SEPIK, while the TAGAMPA trade identical goods, as well as pearlshell from the MARAMUNI. In return for these items the PENALIS trade out tree oil, evidently greatly sought after, cassowary plumes and black palm bows and spears. This kind of trading is more common than the "long-range" SEPIK-MARAMUNI trading, mainly due to the antagonism between the TAGAMPA and NAMAGAI hindering extensive internal trade between them.

Their main food is sago, this palm is prolific throughout the PENALI area. Bananas, a native green, something like ~~spinach~~ spinach, and taro supplement their diet. There is practically nothing else, except occasional pig meat and fish. Near ANUNGAU they grow coconuts. Their diet is very poor and uninteresting but it did not seem to have any great detrimental effect on them. The sickness noted everywhere could be attributed to lack of proper medicines and information on sanitary living.

The houses at their main centres were on the whole well made, solid constructions, all being very large. They are oval shaped and have a high sloping roof, at either end another roof slopes off at a lesser angle. They are raised approximately 3 ft. off the ground and have a door at each end approximately 3 x 2 ft. These doors are set up high under the roof and one has to climb up a log to enter, they are evidently made this way for defence. Inside each person has his own area, women at one end and men at the other, each family group has its own little fireplace. The men and women have separate doors, the men may use the women's door or sit in the women's part of the house, but only if there are no women in the vicinity, the women may never enter the man's half. The patrol was not allowed to enter their spirit houses, but from the outside they seemed similar to their living houses, the only difference being a curtain of grass which is hung from the roof around the doorway, making a kind of entry porch under the overhanging roof.

Practically every PENALI man seen by the patrol held a bow and arrows, of a much larger size than any used by Highland natives, they have a great skill in the use of these, their only weapons. They carry their bows and arrows wherever they go, more for defence than hunting, a testimony of the still real fear they live in, of sudden attacks from their enemies. However, in spite of this warlike atmosphere prevalent among the PENALI, at all times the patrol was met peacefully and, apparently, gladly. At no time was difficulty met with in contacting them, and at no time did they become afraid and hide. This is probably mainly due to a man from KALIMTOA who had contact with them and whom was sent ahead by the patrol to warn them of our coming. Though frightened and diffident at first they soon became quite friendly towards the patrol, and were co-operative in all ways. They all evinced what seemed to be a genuine desire for peace and promised the patrol not to fight again, to forget their past differences and to report any trouble either to WABAS or TIMAS.

Below is listed all the PENALI settlements and a short description of each, to give a more concise picture of the area.

YABORON -

The most southerly of the settlements and affiliated with WALAI. The headman here, MUNDI is the fight leader of the TAGAMPA and perhaps the most influential of the PENALI. His Sub Clan was sent to this place by the main Clan to protect his person from a sudden attack by the KAMAGAI. The population is only 15 people comprising most of MUNDI'S immediate family. There is only one house here, they use the spirit house at WALAI. They belong to the PASIAN Sub Clan of the TAGAMPA Clan. They obtain wives from the other two Sub Clans of the TAGAMPA Clan and some from the MARAMUNI. Their gardens stretch to as far as the LUP River, about 2 days walk away, and there are very many of them.

WALAI -

The most ideally situated of all the places, it has a population of 47 people. There are two large houses here and a spirit house. The Sub Clan is KAMTUSO of the TAGAMPA Clan. They, too, obtain wives from within the Clan and from the MARAMUNI. They are a nomadic people spending only some weeks in a year at WALAI. They have perhaps the best physical appearance of all the PENALI people. Before the arrival of this patrol they had absolutely no contact with the lower PENALI people at ANUNGAU, except at times of war. They did not even know the track to ANUNGAU, though it was only a days walk from WALAI.

WAGAU -

As stated previously the patrol did not visit WAGAU, which is

some miles off the track, but went to ANDAMBERA, one of their gardens. There the KUNDAS Sub Clan of the TAGAMPA Clan assembled, 23 people in all. They had originally lived at AVIEME but an epidemic, probably malaria, had seriously cut their numbers, so they had moved about 7 miles further North to WAGAU. They are not a very healthy looking people, some bad cases of facial jaws were noted here. They also obtain wives from within the Clan, but, unlike the other two Sub Clans, they also obtain wives from the NAMAGAI Clan. Consequently they are almost a neutral clan, due also to their small numbers, 4 men, and their own dislike of fighting. Both the TAGAMPA and the NAMAGAI visit them and trade with them. They do not have as an extensive a garden system as at WALAI and YANOROM. Their only foods are sage and banana, with a little pig, and a occasionally fish, to supplement this diet.

AMUNGAU -

The largest PENALI settlement, and the main one of the NAMAGAI Clan. There are large houses here and a spirit house, with some large houses close by in the bush. Has a population of 85 people, very poor physical specimens and a fair amount of disease evident. The Sub Clan is named IJANGOP, they are enemies of the upper PENALI Sub Clans. Though they do have scattered gardens, they do not seem to lead as a nomadic life as the upper PENALI people. An interesting fact about these people is that they obtain their wives only from within their own Sub Clan, due to the fact that they were ringed by enemies at one stage, and they have never lost this habit. This fact could well account for their poor physiques and somewhat idiotic manners.

IUMBAIN -

Though this is a PENALI settlement the patrol did not visit them as a Government Officer from the SEPIK District had already contacted them. They are evidently a fairly small population and are allies of the IJANGOP being of the same Clan, NAMAGAI. They are a short days walk from AMUNGAU and are evidently at the end of that part of the AIP River navigable by canoe.

AWIM -

Here, too, the patrol did not visit because they had already been contacted from the SEPIK, evidently there is a Government Rest House here. However they, too, are definitely PENALI people and are of the NAMAGAI Clan, they being the ANDAMBUL Sub Clan. They are evidently a fairly large group and are situated a day away from IUMBAIN, by canoe. In the other direction it is evidently about a day to YIMAS by canoe.

While at WALAI the patrol was told of a group of natives living due East of the PENALI, some days walk away, on the other side of the MARANUNI River. They have no contact with the PENALI who have only heard reports of them. They are known as the MUNGORO by the PENALI and the KUROMP by the WAPI, evidently they have not been contacted as yet. O.I.C. KOMPIAN has been informed of them.

Mapping:

An American and Australian Secret Army Map of the SEPIK Area, a sketch map of a route taken by Lieutenant Ryan during the war, and a Fournal of ANGORAN were maps referred to during the patrol. However they were found not to be particularly accurate especially in the plotting of the large rivers, notably the ARAFUNDI (AIP) and the KARAWARI (NAI). The patrol map accompanying this report was compiled almost wholly from compass directions and bearings taken during the patrol, no reference was made to previously compiled maps (even in the MARANUNI) except for that portion of the map, North of AMUNGAU, not visited by the patrol. All names of places and rivers entered in the map were obtained from the local natives and at no point from original maps, hence the discrepancy in names with this map and any more previous ones. The two rivers, AIP and NAI are only thought to be the same as the ARAFUNDI and KARAWARI.

Mapping took up a deal of the time of this patrol, but unfortunately conditions were not favourable for it, mainly due to the dense

nature of the undergrowth. At practically no time was the patrol able to see more than 1/2 mile in any direction and then only bush could be seen. Only at the PENALI settlements were bearings able to be taken, a negligible amount, because only there was the ground cleared and the altitude high enough to enable a fair area of country to be observed. For most of the way the map was plotted with only compass directions.

A point which must be noted is the desertion of AVIEME by the PENALI. This place is marked on many maps, but now it is no longer a settlement, the inhabitants having moved some 7 miles to the N.N.E. (WAGAU). There is a house still standing at AVIEME but it is not a permanent residence, it is used only by people who find they must spend the night in the bush while walking from or to WALAI. Also the ABAPUNDI (AIP) River does not flow due East then North to YIMAS, it rises above YIMAS and flows almost due North to YIMAS. It is evidently another river system which has been mistaken for the headwaters of the ABAPUNDI.

For any more information refer to accompanying map.

Conclusion:

Although this was the first patrol to enter the WERE and PENALI Area remarkably little trouble was met with. At no point did the patrol have trouble with contacting the natives as at all settlements the inhabitants were waiting for the patrol. Of course they had heard about the Government, through the MARAMUNI and SEPIK, for some years and so knew they had nothing to fear from it. Though the PENALI were in an almost continual state of fear and watchfulness, due to their enemies, before the patrol arrived, their antagonism does not seem to be on anything like the scale of other primitive peoples, this is probably due to their lack of numbers and their realization of the suicidal results of a fierce war. They seemed most relieved and happy when the patrol told them they were not to fight anymore but to live peacefully together. It is not anticipated that any great trouble should be encountered during the initial period of contact with the PENALI or WERE.

The question will undoubtedly come up as to whom should administer these people, the SEPIK District or the WESTERN HIGHLANDS District. With the PENALI it seems no question but that the SEPIK will. Apart from the fact that they are a SEPIK people and that half at least of them have close ties with the SEPIK, patrolling would be done much easier from YIMAS than from the MARAMUNI. From YIMAS one takes a canoe to AWIM, their first settlement, and then on to IUMBAIN, in two days. From there it is only 4 days easy walk to YABOROM, their furthest settlement North; every day of this 4 days would be spent at one of their settlements. Whereas from KAIEROK, the nearest settlement in the MARAMUNI, it is 3 days hard walk through uninhabited bush to their nearest settlement.

As for the WERE, it seems more suitable for them to be administered from the MARAMUNI, but even this presents difficulties. They are 3 days walk, if through uninhabited bush, from BIAKA, the nearest settlement in the MARAMUNI. Apart from the trouble of this hard walk through bush for administering a population of 20, they often move their settlements and the next patrol may have trouble finding them, if following information of a previous patrol. As far as the patrol could discover there are no settlements for some days towards the SEPIK River and, though the WERE are in the SEPIK District, it would be better for them to be attached to the WESTERN HIGHLANDS District for administrative purposes. There seems no way to overcome this long walk from BIAKA for such a small population, unless they are visited every few years or they are told to assemble at BIAKA each time a patrol is in the MARAMUNI Area. These suggestions are not compatible with Administration policy, however it does not seem possible to give the WERE adequate coverage without a waste of time and a waste of manpower.

Looks as if now there is a number of people as previously stated, coming from...

*M. A. Cawthorn
for
L. A. Cawthorn
D. C.*

Cawthorn
(M. A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B".

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT.

No. 5432B Sgt 3rd Class INGUBA.

Discipline: Very Good

Appearance: Smart but quiet.

General Ability : Did not excel as an N.C.O. on a difficult patrol. Was inclined to let things slide rather than keep Police and carriers up to the mark. He improved somewhat after he was reprimanded over this matter.

No. 7402 Const. MORAN.

Discipline: Average.

Appearance: Lethargic.

General Ability: Not only is he sadly lacking in intelligence but also proved to be lethargic in his work.

No. 8078 Const BIPI.

Discipline: Very Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A sound patrol man but suffers from knee trouble when walking in mountainous country.

No. 8482 Const. PERANO.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: An energetic, conscientious, and reliable Constable. An asset to any patrol.

No. 10634 Const. GAEP.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart and Alert.

General Ability: Above average intelligence, but still very young and inclined to be frivolous. Should greatly improve with experience.

No. 8538 Const IMARA.

Discipline: Very Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A stolid reliable man with a very quiet bearing. Only accompanied latter part of patrol.

No. 9343 Const/Bugler DRETLOMPAI.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart and alert.

General Ability: Keen, but rather young and inexperienced in patrol work. Only accompanied latter part of patrol.

No. 8532 Const SIMANGI.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: An average type of Constable who worked well.

D.J. Hook
(D.J. Hook)

Officer of R.P.&N.G.C.

APPENDIX "B".

Medical and Health:

It was intended for a European Medical Assistant, Mr. N. Davis, to accompany the patrol, however, due to a scarcity of funds, he was unable to.

The MARAMUNI Area has as good a health coverage as anywhere in the WABAG Sub District. There are four Aid Posts, spread throughout the Valley at - WOILEP, PASALAGUS, KAIRETOK and BIAKA, to cope with the ill of 2,500 people. All these Aid Posts were inspected by the patrol, and all, except the one at KAIRETOK, found to be in very good order. This Aid Post is in need of new buildings. It has been neglected by the people, who have concentrating on building the Mission houses and clearing the ground for the airstrip. The people were told of the importance of clean and well repaired Aid Posts and it is hoped that the next patrol will see an improvement in this Aid Post.

All Aid Posts inspected were very clean inside and the surrounds well cared for. The A.P.O.'s all seemed capable men and knew their work well. A.P.O. MARINK at BIAKA is perhaps the most competent and confident of the A.P.O.'s. He accompanied the patrol throughout the NERE and PENALI areas.

N.M.O. KAPI accompanied the patrol throughout and impressed with his efficiency and intelligence. He had very little work in the MARAMUNI, but inspected all the natives during census. At BIAKA a case of goitre was sent to WABAG for treatment and two cases of leprosy, one from WOILEP and one from PASALAGUS, were also sent into WABAG. The birth of two sets of twins was noted, refer letter 16/1-137, to the Medical Officer, WABAG, application for Multiple Birth Allowances. Some cases of cataract were seen in the MARAMUNI and seems to be a fairly widespread eye complaint there. It is most likely due to a lack of Vitamin A in their diet and it is suggested that the introduction of carrots, or the yellow Suva sweet potato, into their diet may help to overcome this lack. A difficulty, of course will be to encourage them to eat them regularly.

In the PENALI and NERE Areas many treatments were given for cuts, tropical ulcers, malaria, yaws, scabies and other diseases. Some months previously A.P.O. MARINK had visited the NERE and had given them all anti-yaws injections, but this was the only time they had received medical treatment. The PENALI people had never received medical treatment. Anti-yaws injections were given to everybody in the two areas; some had cases of facial yaws were noted at ANDAIGNERA and some cases at AMUNGAU. Both groups realize the advantages of medical treatment and they were all eager to get treated. They are also eager to obtain permanent A.P.O.'s for themselves.

Sickness to patrol personnel was negligible. Some cases of dysentery occurred among the carriers in the PENALI area, but it disappeared quickly. It was put down to the effect of a diet consisting almost wholly of sago and rice. No malaria occurred among the patrol, the only other treatments were for minor accidents.

One point raised by all the A.P.O.'s in the MARAMUNI concerned the collecting of medical supplies. At present the supplies are collected every month from WABAG hospital, although the A.P.O.'s themselves only go into WABAG to report every two months. Of this month approximately two weeks are spent walking into WABAG and back, and along most of the road they are without friends to shelter and feed them. All the A.P.O.'s and natives at WOILEP, BIAKA and PASALAGUS asked if they may collect their medical supplies from LAIASAM, it is nearer and they can be sure of shelter and food along the way as most of their blood ties are towards LAIASAM. Either that or collect supplies from WABAG every month or three months. The people at KAIRETOK are content to collect supplies from WABAG, as their ties are towards there, but they too would prefer a three monthly system. All A.P.O.'s complained of the reluctance of the natives to go into WABAG to collect

supplies, mainly because they have to do it so often. It will be remembered that trouble in the MARAMUNI over ex-Lulua KUPA and A.P.O. III arose over this matter of collection of medical supplies. In this case it would be as well to give a deal of consideration to this matter.

Quoth
(J.A. Carthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report No. 4 1961-62 Wabag.

APPENDIX "C".

Education:

There are no schools as such in the MARAWUNI Area. Since the Missions came into the area in July they have set up buildings at most centres, and posted a native evangelist at each. During the day they cater to the local children, but their teaching has a great emphasis on religion, and only a little on education. However once the Missions become well established in this area it is expected that this will change. *Why*

The natives do not seem eager to send anymore of their children to school out of the area. They would rather have them in the inferior, but closer, Mission "schools" in the MARAWUNI. However this attitude is not to be deplored, if, as seems certain, the standard of schooling there rises in time.

At the time of census 12 children were out of the area at school, including 2 females. Only 3 of these, all males, were at the Government school at WABAG.

Of course schools and education are non-existent in the NEEB and PENALI areas.

W.A. Cawthorn

(W.A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "D".

Food and Agriculture:

Although there is very little flat or even gently sloping land in the MARAMUNI, and although most of the soil is fairly stony, an abundance of food is grown here. This is probably due to their practice of taking only one or two crops from an area and then leaving it fallow for at least 5 years until the secondary growth is well established. They are able to do this because of the ample amount of land in the area, indeed many gardens lie fallow for over 15 years.


The main subsistence crop is sweet potato and it grows very well here with a high yield. Bananas of the cooking variety are grown extensively and there are also corn, beans, onions and tomatoes. A fair amount of taro is grown and also a little sago below PASALAGUS, near the SUI River, and also a little near the mouth of the LIANDU River. Pandanus palms are prolifically in the MARAMUNI, but not much yams. Potatoes are almost non-existent, but a few were obtained at KAIBETOK and PASALAGUS. There are not a great deal of European introduced vegetables in the Valley.

Coffee is the only cash crop grown, but it is not in marketable quantities.

The only livestock are pigs which are easily obtainable, as the natives seem eager to sell them for money. There are no fowls in the Valley as yet, but it is almost certain that the Missions will introduce them as well as European type vegetables.

The staple food of the NERE and PENALI people is sago. The NERE have a little sweet potato and also sugar cane, cooking bananas and taro to supplement this diet. Some small pineapples were noticed, the seeds originally coming from towards the SEPIK area. They have pigs, which were bought originally from BIAKA, but not a great deal. The PENALI, apart from their sago, have bananas of the cooking variety, a native green similar to spinach, and a fair amount of taro. Coconuts were noticed, but only in the furthest north village which was visited. They have pigs which grow quite large but they are not particularly fat.

It is interesting to note that the PENALI trade through tobacco from the MARAMUNI and salt from the AEBUN Valley (through the MARAMUNI). This tobacco is evidently greatly sought after even in the WABAG area, and it is traded down as far as the SEPIK by the PENALI. If a good market could be organised it may be grown as a cash crop. The PENALI usually trade treecoil for the tobacco and this too is evidently in demand throughout the District.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "E".

Anthropology:

(a) Maramuni.

Apart from an extensive investigation into house types and methods of building, local and introduced artefacts and division of labour, in connection with an A.S.O.P.A. assignment (which has been forwarded to A.S.O.P.A.), not a great deal of Anthropological data on the MARAMUNI Area was obtained. However some items of local folk lore and custom are set out below.

Between PORBS and WOLLEP is the SRORI Creek, see accompanying map. This creek has a distinction which no other creek in the Sub District enjoys. It is held to be able to ~~xxx~~ inform a native how many wives he will have and also what type of woman she will be. This ~~xi~~ is the story that the MARAMUNI natives tell about the place.

Many years ago a woman used to live on the banks of this river. One day an evil spirit killed her and dragged her body to a hole in the ground, but some of her blood fell in the creek so giving it magical qualities.

Now if a MARAMUNI native is walking along this track and he crosses the creek, he shuts his eyes and plunges his hand into the water, clutching for the stones on the bed of the creek. The number of stones he holds when he brings his hand to the surface will determine the number of wives he will eventually have. If the stone, or stones, are large the wife will be, if small so too will be the wife. If smooth and rounded their future wife will be a good type of woman, if rough and uneven it will mean an inferior type of wife. If the stone has a reddish tinge so, too, will his future wife's skin, if black her skin will be black.

Once he has picked his stone, or stones, he will take it and place it in the side of the track, on the same side of the creek as that he is travelling towards. He then marks beside it the amount of bride price he is able to pay for the woman, or women. He does this by putting a stick in the ground, beside the stone, for every pig, axe or shell ornament he is able to give for his bride. If there are leaves placed beside the stone they indicate the amount of possum fur he is able to give.

The MARAMUNI natives still believe that their future wife will be of the same type as that the creek has indicated to them. Actually they are not the only ones as the fame of the creek has spread, natives come from everywhere to find what types of wives they will eventually obtain. An interesting postscript to this is the additional belief that if a native takes a stone from the side of the road, belonging to another man, and marks his own bride price on it, so in the future will he steal that man's wife.

A habit of the natives which was noticed was the way they throw leaves into a river as they cross over it. It is evidently not reserved to the MARAMUNI natives but is fairly general throughout the E Sub-District. Their reason for doing this, so they say, is to preserve their good luck, or ideas, (usually produced through dreams) on pig exchange, trading etc. in their heads. Otherwise the river will take these ideas and in the future they will lose a lot of money and goods because they will not have the ideas, or inspiration to trade them fortuously. The women, too, do this, if they are carrying a baby across the river. Their reason is that if they forget, or refrain, from throwing the leaves into the river it will take the "spirit" of their child. The leaves are evidently meant to distract the attention of the river.

They do not practice the Moga in the MARAMUNI. However they do exchange pigs when a man, woman or child dies. The clan, or sub-clan, will give a pig to the immediate relatives of the dead person, and they one to the clan, or sub-clan. They then all gather, cook the pigs and eat them together. A clan would give a pig to another clan if they killed a pig belonging to that clan in a fight.

The MARAMUNI people have practically no traditional trading ties with other ENGA peoples. Most of their trading seems to have been done

Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961-62 Wabag.

NERE and FENALI.

Introduction:

Three previous patrols to the MARAMUNI, in the last three years, had all reported actual contact with, or rumours of, some people who lived North of the MARAMUNI Area. These people were called NERE, North of BIAKA, and FENALI, North of KALEMPOK, by the MARAMUNI natives. The patrols reported that both these peoples had been uncontacted by patrols and that they were still following comparatively primitive ways, even fighting amongst them had been reported. However, as to contact these people was beyond the scope of all these patrols, the people were left uncontacted. This patrol was given, as one of its main objects, the task of contacting these people and exploring the general area North of the MARAMUNI.

In preparing for this patrol, Wabag Patrol Report No. 4 of 1959-60 was consulted as it held all known information on these people; though some of this subsequently was found to be inaccurate.

Enough stores were carried into the MARAMUNI to supply the whole patrol with food for two weeks, expecting that no food would be obtained for the patrol in those areas. These stores were sent straight to BIAKA where they were held until the patrol was ready to set off on the second part of the patrol.

The patrol set off from BIAKA on October 23rd. and arrived back at KALEMPOK on November 7th., a total of 16 days. Of these, 9 days were spent walking through uninhabited bush.

At all times the patrol was able to obtain guides, most of whom had been organised ~~while~~ while still in the MARAMUNI. Actually the only place where difficulty was met with was on the walk from INGIRI to ~~YABORON~~ YABORON, here our expected guide did not arrive, however native tracks were followed and our destination was arrived at without any ~~unnecessary~~ unnecessary backtracking.

Native Affairs:

(a) Nere.

The NERE area is 3 hard days walk from BIAKA, mainly through uninhabited bush. It is on the North side of the BURGERS Mts. at the foothills of the great GENERAL RANGE. It is the last mountainous region before the SEPIK plains.

The population here is only 23 people, all but 6 of whom were gathered waiting for the patrol at YABORON, on the banks of the ONONO River. These 6 had gone some days before to YELM, in the MURIRAGA Area, because a NERE woman, who had married a man from YELM, had died. This was, according to the people themselves, the first time the NERE had been so far afield.

They are a MARAMUNI type, in dress and speak the same as the MARAMUNI; indeed some of them had migrated only one or two generations earlier from BIAKA in the MARAMUNI. Though their ties with the MARAMUNI people are close, they are also close with some SEPIK people, the GUE, from the MOGAS River. The NERE understand their language and trade from them beads, buttons and pearlshell up from the coast. A GUE boy was at YABORON, visiting the NERE, at the time of the patrol's arrival; he spoke pidgin well and, with his knowledge of the area, helped the patrol considerably in its enquiries.

Of the 23 people in comprising the NERE, 18 belong to the WAMBIN Clan, 6 belong to the WASAKIN lineage of the WAMBIN Clan, and 4 belong to the KALEMPOK Sub Clan of the DIWARIN Clan, from TONGORI in the MARAMUNI.

They do not have a great amount of food, sago is their staple. They change their gardens every few years, and their ~~houses~~ houses

with the PENALI and NERE people. From them they obtain tree oil, black palm bows and spears, cassowary headresses, steel axes, buttons, shells etc., these last three items being traded up from the SEPIK coast. In return they give them tobacco, pearlshell, women's net bags, men's net loin coverings and salt, this last being traded in from the ANBUM Valley.

Much of the information noted below will allready have been noted in the section in this report under NERE and PENALI. However to enable all departments to obtain all information on these people it is proposed to repeat here those facts, on the NERE and PENALI people, which should be of interest to the Government Anthropologist.

(b) Nere.

Though some of these people were the original inhabitants of this area, most have migrated in over the preceding generations. Many have come from BIAKA and some have come from due West of the NERE, probably originally from the PORGERA area. They are of ENGA type but of poorer stature, due most likely to a poorer diet and the humid climate. Their dress is the same as that of the MARAMUNI people and their language is ENGA.

They have a great deal of contact with the MARAMUNI, through BIAKA, mainly over trade and the buying of wives, many of them are blood relations to people of BIAKA. They also have contact with a SEPIK lineage, the GNE, of the EWA Clan, from the MUGAS River, a tributary of the HARAWATI River. They trade goods from these people through to the MARAMUNI, they also understand the language of these people and one or two of their wives had been obtained from here.

Their main staple is sago, supplemented with bananas, taro and a little sweet potato and sugar. They do not stay for any length of time in the one place. Once they have used all the sago trees in one area they move to the next clump, probably many miles away, and will not return for years until the trees have grown again. They do not live in one group but in isolated groups comprised of the immediate family, they seem to have no great group loyalty. It is interesting to note that 4 of them belong to the MAIBIN Sub Clan of the BIWARIN Clan of RONGOMI, situated well in the MARAMUNI. Of the rest 18 belong to the WAMBIN Clan and 6 to the WASAKIN Lineage of the WAMBIN Clan.

At KOKAGURI, where the patrol contacted the NERE, were two houses. One, a typical SEPIK type house, was square shaped with a V-shaped roof; it was raised off the ground on stilts, had a small door, comparatively high walls. The other, nearby, was a typically highland type house, but not like the MARAMUNI houses. The men and women slept in the one house, at either end, (two doors), and the pigs in the middle. It was long, low, curved roof, flat on the ground and had no ventilation, but seemed better built than the average highland type house.

The NERE are a mixture of SEPIK and ENGA type. ENGA by inheritance and loyalties, SEPIK by contact and acceptance. However they are predominately ENGA.

(c) Penali.

There were a total of 170 PENALI contacted by this patrol. There are two more groups, at ANIM and YUMBAIN, who have been contacted by SEPIK officers, but it is not intended to mention them here as they were not contacted by this patrol. They are a SEPIK type of people in both features and customs, though a completely separate group. They have their own particular language, not understood outside of PENALI, and have customs peculiar to themselves only.

These 170 people were spread between four main settlements- YASOPOK (15), WALAI (47), WASAU (73), and AMUNGAU (85). The first three make up the TAGAMPA Clan, of the TASIAN, BUEBICO and KUMAS Sub Clans (in order). The last one makes up the KAMAGAI Clan (IJANGOP Sub Clan), with ANIM and YUMBAIN. These two clans are hereditary enemies and have slight cultural

differences too, so it is intended to discuss them separately.

(i) TAGAMPA Clan-

The two sub-clans, TASIAM and KAMUUGO, are the main enemies of the NAMAGAI. The KUNDAS is a small group, depleted by disease and fighting, and consequently is loth to join in any fighting. The two clans recognize this and treat the KUNDAS as neutrals, indeed the KUNDAS have bought wives from the NAMAGAI, their hereditary enemies. However if the need became great the KUNDAS would join with their clan, the TAGAMPA, and fight the NAMAGAI.

~~XXXX~~ TASIAM and KAMUUGO are almost the same Sub Clan in that they share the same spirit house. They would live in the one settlement if it was not for the fact that the headman of the TASIAM is also the fight leader of the TAGAMPA, his Sub Clan were sent off into the bush (YABORUM) to live to protect him from a surprise attack from the NAMAGAI.

The TAGAMPA are definitely of SEPIK type, judging by their features and their customs observed by the patrol. However they have practically no ties with the SEPIK people. This is due to the fact that the "road" to the SEPIK is blocked by their enemies. So they turned southwards for ties and found them with the MARAMUNI F people. They are mainly trading ties but they buy some of their wives from the MARAMUNI. Their bride price is axes, small sea shells, pearlshell or pigs. They trade almost wholly with the MARAMUNI, though shells are traded up through the SEPIK, for MARAMUNI salt and tobacco, with the KUNDAS Sub Clan acting as intermediaries between them and the NAMAGAI. Their trade consists of shells (from SEPIK), tree oil, cassowary plumes, black palm bows in return for pearlshell, salt, tobacco, "bilus", beads and cloth from the MARAMUNI.

They have, on the whole, very good physiques, being tall and lithe. The KUNDAS Sub Clan and NAMAGAI Clan, on the other hand, are very poor physical specimens. All the PEWALI dress alike. The men wear the "bilus" of the highland native, fastened with a rope belt from which are hung numerous large shells; the uninitiated boys wear a grass covering at front and back, they are not allowed to wear the "bilus". The women wear the typical grass rope dress of the SEPIK women, but it is shorter. In addition the men shave their hair back from their foreheads to the middle of their heads, at the back they let it grow long and daub the ends of it with tree oil which dries hard and hangs down in great globules from their hair. They wear five-pointed bands of sea shells ("iz" rop-tambu) high on their foreheads. They use a nose plug of cut and shaped bamboo and wear pearl shells around their neck, but they turn them back to front with the dull side showing. They also wear plaited cane arm bands and leg bands from which they hang lengths of tree fibre, so also do the women. They do not seem to decorate themselves with bird feathers; at times of singing and dancing their only decorations is a fairly large, red leaf which they attach all over themselves. Some of them were noticed to have pig tusks stuck into their hair, evidently these denote how many people they have killed. They always have their bows and arrows close by and will walk no great distance without them. The bows are made from the black palm and are very long, as are the arrows. They seem to have obtained a fairly high degree of efficiency with them. They are all very avid betel nut eaters and are never without their gourd full of lime, the teeth of practically all the men are discoloured and decayed through this habit. The above description of dress is true for both clans of the PEWALI, however the NAMAGAI have a great amount of European clothes in evidence, traded up from YIMAS.

Their main staple is sago, supplemented by bananas, hard variety, taro and a native green, like spinach. Each family group could have anything from 20 to 30 gardens, varying in size and scattered over a great area of bush. Perhaps 10 months in the year is spent cultivating these gardens, or hunting pigs etc. in the bush. Most of their gardens are made simply by cutting down a tree and planting a garden in the area cleared by it's fall. However one or two of their gardens, the large ones, are made larger. At each garden they build houses, which are little more than shelters, and at the main settlements they build one or two larger houses

where the walls are

settlements are very large with a steep V-shaped roof, at each end the roof slopes out at a gentler slope. They are built on the ground and have walls of about 5 ft. The height is about 10 to 12 ft. They have a small door at each end, one for men and one for women, which are set high up in the wall and are entered by climbing up a wall, evidently for defence. Inside there is a large fireplace in the middle of the house for cooking, on one side the men live on the other the women. Men may sit in the women's side, or enter their door, when the women are not in the vicinity, but women may never enter the men's section of the house. The patrol was not allowed to enter their spirit house, however from the outside it is much the same as their living quarters. The only difference is a curtain, made from strands of grass, around the door of the spirit house; it hangs down from the roof overhang around the doorway and makes a porch of sorts under the overhang.

The KUNDAS Sub Clan do not have many, or large, gardens and live wholly on sago and bananas, supplemented with a little pig and fish, when caught. This Sub Clan originally lived about 7 miles South of their present position, at AVIEME, but due to a sickness, probably malaria, which killed off all but four of their men, they moved to WAGAU. They seem a very poor and pathetic group, probably due to this tragedy.

(ii) NAMAGAI Clan-

As regards dress, houses, etc. they are identical with the TAGAMPA FEMALI. However they do differ in other things, probably because of their different ties.

Firstly they seem to have fewer gardens and better houses at their gardens, they are not as a nomadic a people as the TAGAMPA. They grow coconuts at AMUNGAU which have been introduced from towards YINAS. They are not nearly as fine physical specimens as the TAGAMPA, indeed, apart from being almost scrawny, they had a vacant look to them which impressed one as being almost idiotic. This is probably due to a custom of theirs which they related to the patrol.

Evidently some generations ago they had been surrounded by enemies and could not obtain wives, so they were forced to obtain them inside their own Sub Clan, the IJANGOP. However they made a rule which seems really to be a poor way of pretending that a man comes from another place, and so a different blood line. That is if a man wants a wife he must first go into the bush, crossing at least five rivers, build a house and live there for a month. At the end of that time he returns to AMUNGAU and takes the woman whom he wanted as his wife. They do not pay bride price, probably because they realize that as the woman and man are of the same group the parents of the woman are not really losing her and so do not need to be compensated. Although the IJANGOP are no longer surrounded by enemies they still hold to this custom; when asked why, they said it was because their fathers had told them to and they did not want to disobey the wishes of their forefathers. Brothers and sisters do not marry but first cousins commonly do. The patrol encouraged them to lose this habit, but it is not expected that they will until at least better contact is made with them.

Scars were noticed on the backs of all the FEMALI men, sometimes only a few small ones and sometimes great scars practically covering their backs. They are their initiation scars and though the patrol enquired about them the people were loth to tell too much. However what little information was gleaned is presented here for what it is worth.

When a boy reaches about 12 years of age he is regarded as being ready for initiation. He is decorated and told that he must spend the night in the spirit house, some of the elder men stay with him also. What actually happens in the house over night was not divulged, but the

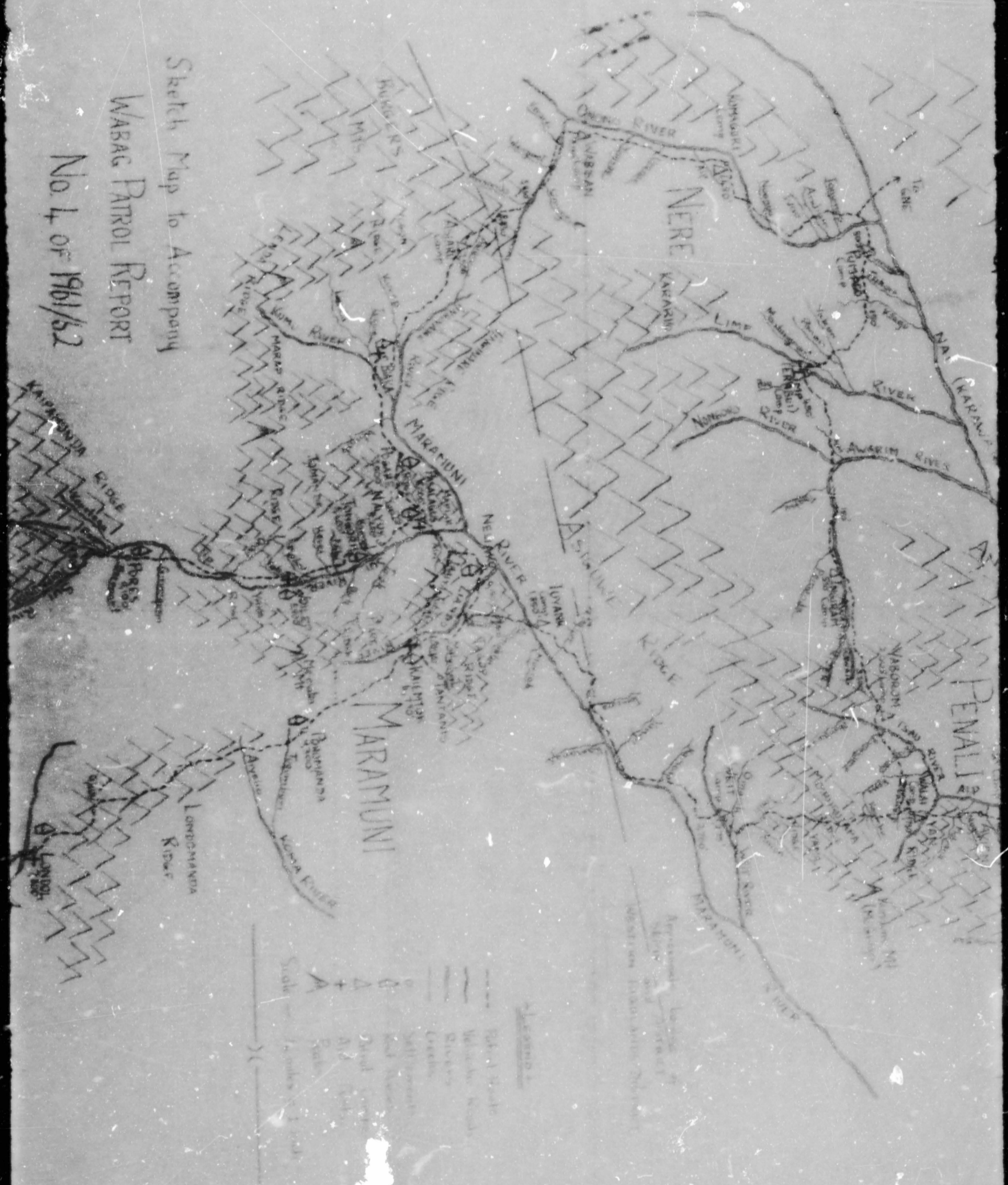
patrol was told that a large beetle, the spirit of the house, marks the
whether the initiates ever. The truth about how they come to be
marked is not known. The look of the scars it seems likely that
they are beaten with burning sticks. The next morning the boy is taken
into the bush, without the rest of the clan, and oil is put onto his
back. He is then brought back to the village. Then for the
next three or four nights he sleeps in the spirit house with men of his
clan. They said that no instruction was given to the boys, but it seems
likely that there was, probably while spending the nights in the spirit
house. When now being used for initiations the house is out of bounds,
except for the elderly men of the clan.

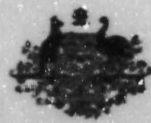
W. A. Cawthorn
(W. A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



Approximate bearing of
STRIKE and DISTANCE
between points marked

Sketch Map to Accompany
 WABAG PATROL REPORT
 No. 4 of 1961/52





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. K6 / 1961 -62

Patrol Conducted by D. Schupp Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled AMBUW Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5 R.P.A.N.G.C.

Duration—From 5 / 1 / 1962 to 19 / 1 / 1962

Number of Days 14 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Lat. Patrol to Area by—District Services / 11 / 1962

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Strat. Series WABAG Sheet

- (1) General Administration
(2) Completion of repair and widening of the road system and the strengthening and rebuilding of bridges.
(3) building of new resthouses.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-12 ✓



67-14-12

9th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
DUNDEE

PARCEL REPORT NO. 2-1962/62 - WRM

Receipt of the Occupational Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks. The contents of the
Report are adequately covered by your comments.

[Signature]
(S. J. ...)
Director

in view of
Dept of Retail Affairs.
Kenneth

67-14-12

9th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
KORORUA.

CONFIDENTIAL. 4-1951/62 - 1962

Receipt of the above mentioned Federal Report
is acknowledged with thanks. The contents of the
Report are adequately covered by your comments.


(Sd/-)
District Officer

67.14.12. ✓

WHD.308.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

2nd April, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WABAG.

Wabag Patrol No. 4/1961-62 - Abun Census
Division - Mr. D. Schupp, P.O.

Your memorandum 6/1-3 dated 17th March, 1962
refers.

I think perhaps Mr. Schupp has been a trifle
rash in some of his statements re Missions. I will
welcome any concrete instances of interference that
he may be able to bring to mind.

All Missions insist on monogamy when baptising
married couples. If the persons concerned are not
willing to agree to this and put away any additional
wives they may have, then they are not forced to do so,
they are simply not accepted into the Church. There
are many resultant side effects which are not good but
they must be accepted.

The Abun Valley Road has had many more
beneficial results than bringing the furthestmost point
within easy reach of Wabag.

One of the patrol instructions, re the con-
struction of two resthouses, appears to have been
disregarded completely. The groups concerned agreed
to build the resthouses some months previously, but as
usual require some leadership to get them started. Mr.
Schupp was to provide this and at the same time ensure
that a well planned and constructed building was
erected. For good administration these resthouses are
essential, and a further effort must be made to have
them built before the Land Pressure Survey commences.

Please bring to Mr. Schupp's notice
Native Affairs instructions regarding the spelling of
place names.

Camping Allowance claims have been passed
for payment. The certification used is not as laid
down.

(Signature)
(H.S. BELL)
District Officer.

Director
Dept of Native Affairs
Head Office

Sub-District Office,
WABAG W.H.D.

4 th. January 1962,

MR. D.R. Schupp
Patrol Officer,
WABAG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WABAG PATROL No. 4/1961/62
AMBUM CENSUS DIVISION

Please prepare for a patrol to the Ambum Census Division.

Transport will be available to take the patrol to Meriyanda, your point of commencement on Friday 5th January 1962.

The patrol is a follow up to No 3 /61-62 and the main objects are :-

- (1) General Administration.
- (2) Completion of the repair and widening of the road system and the strengthening or rebuilding of bridges.
- (3) Supervision of construction of the new houses the villagers agreed to build some time ago.

Five police , in charge of Senior Constable SIMANCU, have been selected for your patrol

PATROL DIARY

JANUARY

- Friday 5th:- Departed Wabag Station for Meriamanda Resthouse, arriving at 2.15 pm. Inspected the Camp and the extent of road work done. All groups advised through village officials of the work for the following day.
- Saturday 6th:- All groups working on the road. The work being done was supervised by the patrol. In the afternoon several arbitrations settled after the completion of the day's work.
- Sunday 7th:- Discussed matters of road work, courts etc. with the local officials. During the afternoon walked along the road advising the officials of the sections that required work for the next two weeks.
- Monday 8th:- Departed MERIAMANDA (7.45am), Arrived TIALIBUS (9.30am). Inspected the station discussed matters of Administration with the village officials and inspected prepared coffee plots. During the afternoon Courts and disputes were heard. The Aid post was inspected, and orders given for the rebuilding of new ward rooms.
- Tuesday 9th:- Departed TIALIBUS (8.10am) and arrived at SIGERO 11.00am. Inspected the AMBUM road during the movement and took a census of coffee trees and nurseries. Inspected the resthouse and Aid Post. Police quarters inspected and orders given for its demolition and the reconstruction of a new one.
- Wednesday 10th:- At SIGERO. During the morning all groups at work on the road. Late afternoon courts and disputes heard. Several Land disputes brought up but satisfactory decision could be made as to the use of the disputed grounds.
- Thursday 11th:- Departed SIGERO (7.30am) and arrived at MONOGAM (9.40am), having inspected the road and directed various jobs to be done especially on the widening of the road. All groups at work on the road. The resthouse, police quarters and Aid Post were inspected.
- Friday 12th:- All groups at work on the road. Patrol supervising various sections of the work.
- Saturday 13th:- All groups working on the road in an effort to clear loose gravel which constantly slips down onto the road. During the afternoon courts and disputes heard and settled. Several land disputes brought up and settled. Other disputes over land were no satisfactory conclusion could be reached were dispensed with and the disputers were told to leave the dispute for the time being until a satisfactory settlement could be made.
- Sunday 14th:- Corporal Simangu, and Constables Baikise and Karaira to SIGERO. Interpreter EN to WABAG with several prisoners. Discussions held with officials

PATROL DIARY

or Administration work.

- Monday 15th:- Departed MONOGAM (8.30) and arrived at LONDOL 10.40am. Inspected the road on the way and instructions issued pertaining to bridge and road repairing. Inspected the Aid Post at LONDOL and also the Catholic Mission station. One land dispute was brought up but due to the circumstances it was postponed until the road check was made the following and all parties present.
- Tuesday 16th:- At LONDOL. All the groups pulling in a bridge bearer for the ANBUM bridge at LONDOL. In the late afternoon discussions with officials and several courts and arbitrations settled.
- Wednesday 17th:- Departed LONDOL 8.30 am arrived MALLIANDA 12.30am. Carriers were changed along the road. One court was heard on the road concerning a pig that had destroyed a few gardens. Discussions held with village officials over road work and the hearing of Courts. The resthouse and surroundings were inspected. Courts heard and disputes settled. Main court was overuse of garden land by two bhokkers.
- Thursday 18th:- Departed MALLIANDA 10.30am and arrived RAGAMANDA 11.10am. Resthouse inspected. No courts held at RAGAMANDA. Discussions were held with the officials on court work roads gardens and coffee. One complaint by an official not coming up for road with his group. This was soon settled by viewing the road and ordering various sections to be completed.
- Friday 19th:- Departed RAGAMANDA 7.15am for MARI station. Arrived MARI 11.20am.

END OF DIARY-----

Introduction:-

The object of the patrol was to carry out general Administration in the census area, the completion of repairs and the widening of the AMEUN road, and also the strengthening and rebuilding of bridges. The patrol was also to supervise the construction of two new resthouses that the villagers had agreed upon during the previous patrol.

The major portion of the general administration was concerned with numerous disputes over pigs, women, and land. Many of the minor disputes were arbitrated by the officials themselves, their jurisdiction in such matters made easier by the presence of the patrol.

As the resthouses are close together in this area, a couple of the them were not visited. Any matters that the groups from these resthouses had, were heard at a neighboring resthouse. The groups themselves were seen on the road where the majority were working.

The major work of the patrol was the work on the road, involving the widening of the road and the completion of the road surface, and the census groups appeared daily to carry out this work.

At all resthouses the villagers carried out all orders to the satisfaction of the patrol, considering that I was an unknown officer to these groups..

Movement between resthouses was easily executed due to the sufficient number of carriers and the extraordinary fine weather.

Native Affairs:-

The village officials collected at their respective resthouses, to meet the patrol, did not involve census taking the majority of natives were not assembled at the resthouses but they were seen on the road where they were working.

Following the days work on the road many of the natives came up to the resthouse for courts or to listen to the various settlements and arbitrations being harangued on the resthouse site.

The patrol, considering the nature of it, and the presence of an unknown officer was generally welcomed by the majority of the census groups.

Despite the time of the year, the patrol was always readily supplied with foodstuffs. The only exception was at MERIAMANDA where a very great shortage of food amongst themselves meant that food supplies at this resthouse were low compared with the usual amounts.

The village officials in the area are in the main inefficient. The groups which they represent generally ignore any lawful orders given to the members of their group. Many of the officials are getting old and the younger more enterprising and vigorous natives, who could be made officials, have very little desire to become so when the older officials retire.

Another possible influence are the numerous missions who have by appearances in this area more control over the natives than the village officials, and many of the latter have come under the influence of the missions to such a degree that they neglect to carry out their respective

jobs. When a patrol is in the area they carry out their work with great gusto, but their previously neglected work is obvious.

As there are an increasing number of Local Government Councils throughout the Territory and thereby doing away with the old system of village officials, there could be some consideration as to making an annual payment of possibly one (£1) pound to Luluais and ten(10/-) shillings to Tul Tuls. This payment could be made at the end of each financial year, where satisfactory work by the officials had been carried out. This could possibly result in better and more efficient officials being chosen as there would be no reason to be lax and inefficient. Naturally there is a likelihood of bribery but it would be negligible.

Where any interest is shown in procuring cash, which is at present through the growing of coffee many land disputes have arisen. Where natives have changed garden areas and have migrated to other areas through kinship ties, and have settled down for numerous years, most of the trouble is arising. Some of these migrants have decided to plant coffee and because they have been using the ground for many years they have come to assume that the ground is now owned by them. While the ground is being used for the producing of food stuffs, there is no dispute but when a permanent crop such as coffee is planted then there is much disputing of ownership and often minor fights result.

It has become apparent during the patrol that the land disputes brought up have been incited by various officials. These officials have been using members of these groups as 'fronts' and organising them to bring up the dispute. The officials have been warned that any further actions of this nature will result in dismissal and a gaol sentence.

Throughout the patrol several land disputes were brought up for settlement. Many of these were old and had been previously settled. The complainants were those persons who were unsuccessful in the last settlement. Where previous settlements were made these settlements were maintained. The natives were told that they had a right of appeal to a higher court if they thought that they were not properly heard in the previous court. It was found that they had no intention to do so as they realised they would be worse off than they were at that time.

Those disputes not previously heard were concerned with the use of gardens and usually concerned two or three members only and not a group as a whole. These disputes were settled arbitrarily with the persons concerned.

Apart from the land disputes the other courts were over ownership of pigs, debts and marriages. Several marriages were brought up to the patrol for divorce settlement. Where ever possible the marriages were maintained and the wife sent back to her husband. Some of the reasons for wishing divorces were arguments between the husband and the wife, the wife always being the complainant. Usually it was detected that there were other reasons for desiring a divorce especially where there two women married to the same man. In most cases it was impossible to find the underlying reason. Here again the mission influence can be termed a resultant cause of such cases. The women are greater adherents to the missions than the menfolk, and the mission in their policy that more than one wife per husband is bad has given the women an excuse to seek a divorce for their own purposes.

Although the Administration policy is to support two partnered marriages, but where polygamy exists and has existed in some marriages for many years, there is need to disarrange the existing conditions. Even so, the divorce disputes are mostly of marriages that have

are usually of marriages that have been in existence for many years.

A satisfactory policy could be resolved if the missions were willing to co-operate in such a solution, but at present the missions have no desire to co-operate with the Administration outside their own immediate interests.

At TIALIBUS it was found that some young children were not being brought into the Aid Post for treatment. The officials were given a briefing as to their positions and what their positions involved. Discussions were held on the subject of bringing sick children to the Aid Posts for treatment. The officials were informed that part of their job was to make sure that parents brought their sick children to the Aid Posts. Discussions were also held on such subjects as health and Aid Posts, road work, rest houses, arbitrations and reporting offences to the Sub-District Office, WABAG.

Although the officials realised these jobs when reminded they soon forget them and it is therefore necessary to reiterate such discussions and point out their various jobs.

With the new police post established at YAMFU it is to be hoped that more interest will be shown by the officials, as to their positions as officials.

Resthouses:-

The patrol visited six (6) resthouses and camped in tents at MERIANANDA.

At the latter, the local natives were told to commence construction of the resthouse as soon as official work on the road had been completed. The officials were instructed on the previous patrol of November 1961 to commence work on the buildings, but there had been no move towards this end at the beginning of this patrol. Considering the amount of work to be done on the road it will be at least two months before any move is made in that direction.

The majority of resthouses had had last minute cleaning and only at MONOGAM, where the Aid Post orderly had been supervising the maintenance of the resthouses, was there any semblance of regular maintenance and cleaning.

The police quarters at SIGERO were pulled down and the officials given instructions to construct a new one. It appeared from the conditions of the quarters that the local groups had been sleeping and defecating in the house. It was so bad that it was necessary to ~~demolish~~ it by demolishing it and building a new one. *disinfected*

The local officials were reprimanded and told that regular maintenance and inspection of resthouses was part of their official duties. The resthouse itself was in reasonable condition and relatively clean considering that the patrol arrived unexpectedly at SIGERO.

At LONDOL, the resthouse site was found to be in a fair condition. The officials were instructed to level off the ground around the resthouse as soon as possible as rain water was undermining the resthouse and rotting the bearings.

On the previous patrol, several groups who usually gather at LONDOL for census purposes requested permission to build a new resthouse, between MONOGAM and LONDOL, as it was too far to walk. Permission was granted but no effort

had been made to build the resthouse at KONDEMANDA. The officials were told to undertake immediately the construction of the resthouse if they proposed to have one in their area, if not, they were to continue to gather at LONDOL.

Roads and Bridges:-

The major work of the patrol was the completion of repairs and the widening of the AMEUN Road and the condition of the road considering that the road is relatively new and hasn't settled properly, is good.

The greater part of the road is surfaced and only a few small sections remain to be surfaced in the next few weeks.

The nature of the valley and the course of the river has meant that in many places the road has been cut out of the spurs that run down to the river. Consequently there are numerous land slides at present and there will continue to be so in the future until such times as the land settles down.

A good portion of the patrol time was spent supervising the clearing of large landslides and the digging of drainage ditches.

Much of the trouble with roads in this area is due to the lack of suitable drainage ditches, the water either finding its way across or down the road and eventually forming a riverlet and removing the surface of the road as it widens, or else it cuts into the cliff sections resulting in land slides. The officials were therefore told to spend more time on the maintenance of drainage ditches.

On the previous patrol the officials were shown and told, the various sections of the road that were to be widened. At the time of this patrol there had been some semblance of work done, but without constant inspection by officers the work is soon left and nothing further done until they are ordered by an officer to continue. The KUNALIN Group, TIMITIMP Sub-Group had refused to appear for work on the authorized days and the official of the sub group requested that they be punished. The Sub-Group were duly instructed at SIGERO to report for work four (4) days a week for a period of two months and complete the widening of the section previously marked by the former patrol.

The worst section of the road was found to be the section just after the YAMPU Mission hospital and on either side of the SIGERO resthouse. It is believed that these groups spend most of the allocated day for road work at the mission leaving only a few to do all the work on the road.

The officials in this area tend to ignore the fact that the major portion of their groups fail to appear on Tuesdays for road work and the officials have done nothing such as reporting the matter to the Sub-District Office, WABAG.

The other bad section of road is between MONOGAM and LONDOL. Here the groups are cutting away as best as possible huge boulders and they have been making very slow progress.

These three sections of road were under repair during the patrol and the work on this repairing has been inspected every week from WABAG.

The majority of bridges on the AMEUN road need

need new decking, and this work is being held up by the lack of planks available and the very slow cutting by the natives themselves. Although a source of cash the natives in this area are not readily interested in it and a lot of effort is required to get them to cut planks. For the past two months, there was absolutely no effort made to cut any planks. Those groups with planks have been told to start cutting as soon as possible and as many planks as possible for the time being.

Several bridges between MONOGAM and LONDOL required new bearers. The bearers have been cut and hauled to the bridge sites and are now awaiting decking planks to complete the job.

Permission has been given for the groups to carry planks from the Administration sawmill to the bridges as soon as the mill is in full operation again. At present it is out of action because of part which is being repaired outside the District and has not been returned as yet.

The larger bridges have been instructed to be housed. The posts and roofing materials have been collected and positioned at the bridge sites.

Since the patrol, routine inspections of bridges and roads and also general administration has been carried out once a week from Sub-District Office. If this is maintained for several weeks the work on the road will continue and possibly will be completed within those weeks.

Generally the road is in a good condition. There are various sections requiring regular work. The bridges need re-decking and in some cases, complete removal and replacing with new bearers and decking planks.

R. P. & N. G. C.

Five police under the supervision of corporal SIMANNGU, were appointed to accompany the patrol and to assist with the work of the patrol.

Corporal SIMANNGU No. 1816

SIMANNGU's age makes it hard for him to walk great distances or cope with hard climbing. Apart from his slowness in movement between resthouses he was very efficient and supervised the other members of the patrol to the satisfaction of the patrol. He carried out his orders with reasonable efficiency.

Constable 5th. PERANO No. 8482

PERANO is well known in this area from previous patrols and his presence as a second interpreter was very useful. He was on most occasions efficient and carried out his duties successfully, although he tended to be lax at times. Perano is an asset to any patrol.

Constable NERINGA No. 10636

NERINGA is also well known in this area. He is efficient and very enthusiastic, although has a tendency to become excited too easily. He is a good member for any patrol.

Constable KARAIRA No. 10628

A young constable with little experience in patrolling. He learnt well and his experience should be improved to some extent by this patrol. He was always a cheerful and co-operative member to the patrol.

Constable BAIKISA No. 9475

A very quiet and efficient member. He tends to be shy at times. His experience in this area makes him also an asset for any patrol.

(D. Schuy)

O.R.P.&N.G.C.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The general health of the natives in the AMBUN Census Division was found to be very good. There were no cases brought before the patrol and the aid posts were relatively free of patients.

Four Aid Posts were inspected during the course of the patrol. These were at TIALIBUS, SIGERO, MONOGAM and LONDOL.

The supply of medicines was quite high but there was a great lack of bandages and cotton wool. This can be accounted for by the shortage at Wabag Hospital and the over generous usage of bandages by the Aid Post orderlies, on wounds that ordinarily would not require a bandage.

The orderlies at the Aid Posts inspected were carrying out their positions conscientiously and efficiently.

At TIALIBUS, the aid post ward room was in need of repair and a new ward room was agreed upon by the officials. Those living on the flat to supply the kumai and pitpit and those higher up the slopes to supply the timber.

The Aid Post at SIGERO was in a deplorable condition as regards upkeep. All groups in the area were told that they were to clean it up and maintain its cleanliness each week.

MONOGAM and LONDOL Aid Posts were well looked after. The orderly at LONDOL requested that the aid post be transferred to a new site. The medical authority at Wabag supported this request and the officials at LONDOL are willing to alter the site to a new place.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

At MERIAMANDA, the natives were very short of staple food. They were having difficulty finding enough food to supply themselves, without going without of food. The gardens in this area were being planted during the time the patrol was at MERIAMANDA. The shortage of food is expected to be over in the next two months.

Generally, the lower end of the valley was suffering from a shortage of food. The natives were in the process of constructing new gardens. Many gardens were already planted and growing successfully.

Pigs were seen in great numbers throughout the patrol. The majority of these were of poor condition and of inferior breeding. The system of husbandary amongst the natives is one of the direct causes of the condition of the pigs. Where the pigs were well looked after and given regular food there was a noticeable difference to the ordinarily tended pigs.

Coffee is a budding interest amongst the natives of the Census Division and the interest is increasing. The majority of coffee plots and nurseries were inspected throughout the patrol. In some cases the coffee was well shaded and regular weeding undertaken, and in others there was less shading and no apparent enthusiasm for caring for their coffee.

Some of the coffee had already reached the bearing stage and was from all appearances doing relatively well.

The interest in having the Agricultural Officer visit the area was expressed at all resthouses, as many were anxious to learn the correct procedures.

The Agricultural officer will be conducting a patrol from MONOGAM to YAMPU early in February, and will be attending to the needs of the natives in the area. It will be interesting to see if their requests were genuine or not.

The extent of coffee in the Census area is shown by the following statistics gathered whilst on patrol. These figures are close approximations to the actual amount of coffee in the area.

Owner	No. of trees	Shade	fencing	weeding.
nursery	28'x 8'	good	good	requires work
Pagio of Tialibus	126	good	fair	overgrown.
Govt. Nursery	508x50'	wellshaded	—	relatively clean
Kagl of Sigero	17 bearing.	good	fair	requires work
L.L. Lai	108 bearing	V. Good	good	good
UNGUN -Sigero	15(6) "	good	fair	shade good
Angou " "	50 "	good	—	Poor
Govt. Nursery	40'x30'	good	good	good
Pisof Sigero	100	needs thinning	—	good
Kangala	53	No shade	—	good

owner	No. of trees	shade	fencing	weeding
L.L.Sabun	80	good	fair	average
L.L.Kongolie	70	good	-	good
Poralagi	Nursery	Non	-	-
Kurei	100 bearing	good	-	fair
Yambasbo	58 "	average	-	poor
Usinballi	120	good	-	good
Kalalu	nursery	No shade	-	-
Punari Group	"	good	good	good.

Missions.-

The major mission in the area is the Roman Catholic Mission. The Lutheran Mission is represented at Kuntas, and the Seven Day Adventists have native pastors in the area.

The Catholic mission are in the process of constructing a native material church approximately 40 yards from the MONGAM resthouse.

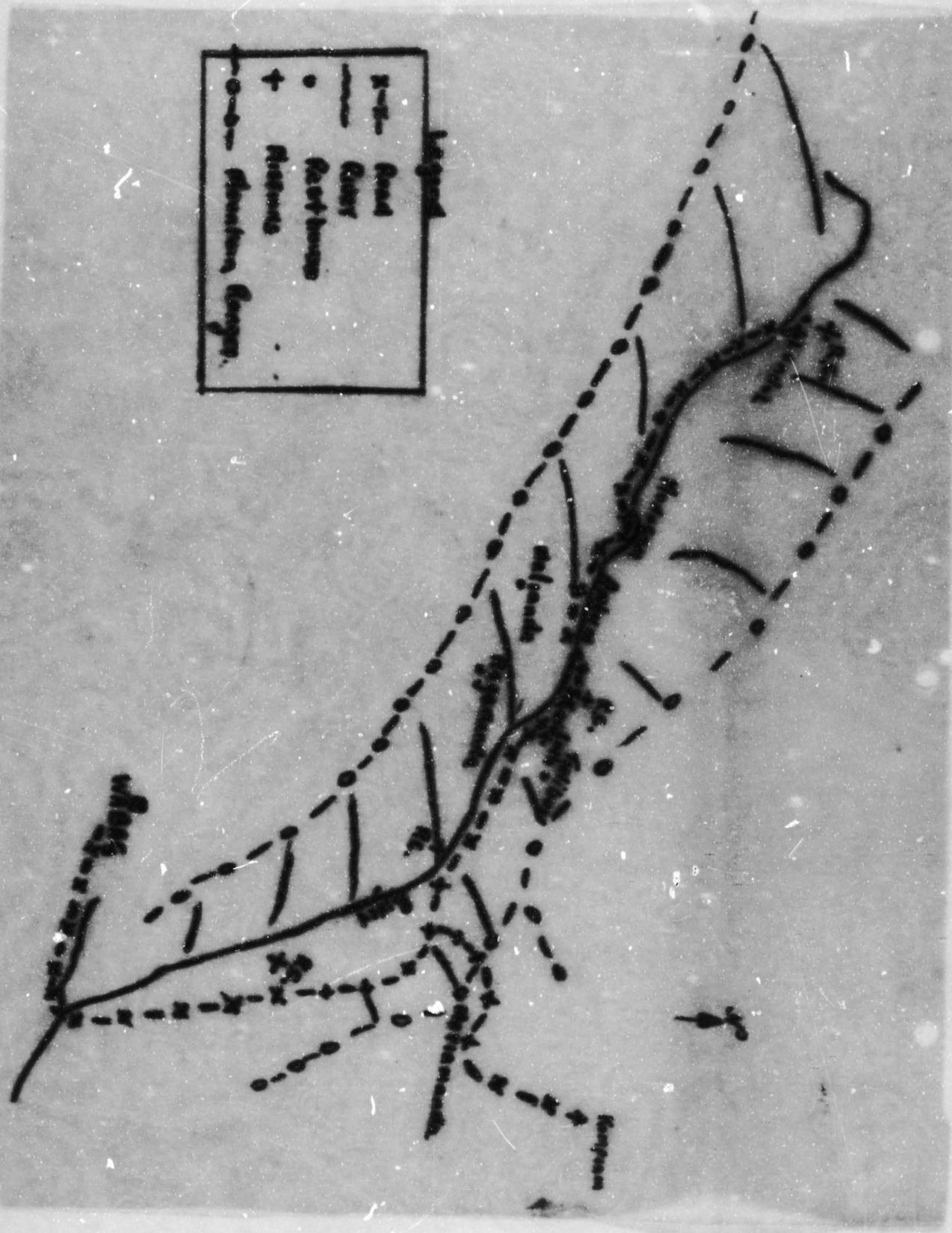
The missions in the area have a large degree of influence on the natives. There appears to be a lack of co-operation between the missions and the Administration and the natives realising this, have been using the missions against the Administration and vice versa.

With the influence of the missions the Luluais and the other native officials have on many occasions had difficulty in organising the natives and carrying out their duties, as the natives rely on the protection of the missions and refuse in many cases to follow the officials orders which may in some cases be beyond their powers, but in other cases they are well within their powers.

It also appears from reports and the general attitude of certain missionaries in the area that they are interfering in the work of the Native Affairs Department under the pretext of protecting their adherents.

Legend

—	Road
—	Canal
•	Postboxes
+	Stations
---	Division Lines



V

DRP

BOUND FACSIM.

Patrol Report No. 48-22 Hereby extract of for your period and comment
Please.

Special Agent in Charge

(S.A. ROLK)
SUPERVISOR OFFICER.

W. C. ...

DISTRICT OFFICE,
ALBERT HAGEN

2/13/62

D40

ACCOUNT HAGAN.

Patrol Report No. _____ Herewith extract of 11/6/62 11/11/62
Please. _____ for your personal and company use.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
ACCOUNT HAGAN

36/3/62

(B. H. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

W. H. ...

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67 -3.

Sub-District Office,
W A B A G,
Western Highlands District.
March 17th. 1962.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: Wabag Patrol No. 4/61-62 - D.Schupp, P.O.Gr.I.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol to the Ambum Census Division by Mr.D.Schupp, Patrol Officer.

Native Affairs: The lack of enthusiasm on the part of Village Officials in this Division is not a new phenomenon. The lack of level arable land and the relatively dense population is responsible for a large amount of litigation over land use and land ownership. These disputes occasionally flare into violence. However, the situation there appears normal, if not entirely satisfactory. Most of the Division is a poor area, with little prospect of great economic development, unless the terrain proves suitable for the cultivation of pyrethrum. This could assist materially.

Should the establishment of subsidised Village Councils elsewhere prove successful, the Ambum would perhaps be a suitable area for the establishment of such a council.

In his remarks on Missions and native marriage, Mr.Schupp appears to have lost sight of the fact that the present Administration policy of recognising polygamy is a temporary one, until such time as the Native people are educated to accept the Christian idea of monogamy. The various Missions in the area, by their strict insistence upon monogamy, are the main influence in this direction.

Roads & Bridges: The completion and further improvement of the road to LONDOL has brought a considerable area of the Sub-District within easy reach of Wabag.

Missions: Mr.Schupp was asked to enlarge on his statement that "certain missionaries in the areaare interfering in the work of the Native Affairs Department under the pretext of protecting their adherents." He stated that this was a general impression he gained while on the patrol but could not point to any specific cases.

No doubt some natives regard missionaries as "courts of appeal" from orders given by Village Officials. Perhaps to a lesser extent this happens in the case of orders emanating from Native Affairs Officers. A watch will be kept on such matters, and should an obvious incident be noted, the matter will be taken up.

Mr.Schupp appears to have carried out a useful patrol. I feel he should try to improve the composition of his reports, as some passages make difficult reading.

2.

Camping Allowance claim for this patrol has been returned to Mr. Schupp for correction and re-submission. This will be forwarded to District H.Q. as soon as it comes to hand.


G.G. Hardy
A/Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Schupp
Patrol Officer
111111



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wabag, 7 of 61/62

Patrol Conducted by I. T. Spencer Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Iai Headwaters and Aulim valley.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 2 members RP&NGC

Duration—From 11 / 4 / 1962 to 18 / 4 / 1962

Number of Days Seven

Did Medical Assistance Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30 / 7 / 1962

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference Wabag patrol Report No. 9 of 60/61

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Road inspection.

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

ul

MIGRA

F

JML:LAK

67-14-25

19th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
Mt. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT WADAG No. 7/1961-62

These follow-up patrols afford the best chance of amicable personal contact and should supply the occasion for general discussion regarding all aspects of Administration, answering questions, discussing local and overall problems. It is not necessary that the complete population of any group be present. Mr. Spencer seems to have placed a little too much importance on his agency functions, for instance Public Works etc.

Land disputes in these kinds of areas are certainly a problem. About all that can be done is to record these disputes and make tentative enquiries, later to be registered at Sub District Headquarters in order to assist towards a firm decision when a competent officer is available. The question of land tenure in the Territory is the most important aspect of the whole problem of native administration.

(W. H. Disher)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

ul
RSE/AL.

67.14.25 ✓

WHD.329.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT BAGO.

16th July, 1962.

Assistant District Officer
Sub-District Office,
MABAG.



Patrol Report Mabag No. 77/1961-62 - Lai Headwaters
and Ambua Census Division - Mr. I.I. Spencer, P.O.

Your memorandum 67-1 dated 1st June, 1962
refers.

W.S.
The situation throughout the region appears quite normal. These follow up patrols to the main census one do not require the presence of all the people at the resthouse, so I cannot see how it can be said that there were many absentees.

I do not agree with the statement that the "people complained of frequent frosts over the last few months". Frosts do not occur in this area in the wet season, but are a result of the dry. The frosts occurred in October and, as the gardens have had six months to recover, "there was no shortage of food". Nothing constructive appears to have been done re the frost problem, by the Agriculture Department over the past year. This will again be brought to their notice.

The land problem seems to be growing in intensity throughout your Sub-District but I cannot see any settlement of it. Even the posting of a Lands Commissioner to the area would be of little use as they are not interested in settling disputes but in the division of land into individual title. The ill feeling between clans caused by the so called individuals greed is because all land is clan land and although the person who has, or intends to use, the particular land may be far more intense over the situation the whole clan have a very decided interest in the dispute.

Camping allowance contingencies have been passed for payment.

c.c.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONIGORU.

(R.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

The frost problem is a very real one in this area above 7,000' ASL. It occurs yearly with monotonous regularity and effects, on an average, 40,000 of this district's inhabitants. Agriculture Department apparently look upon it

as a minor problem because they do nothing about it year after year. Luckily the frost line has remained constant for the past 20 years or so and the people affected have been able to see their way through by temporary migration and a distinct tightening of their belts. (The Officer in Charge, Zambal School, states that his school children are only just now having a nightly meal in their homes). If an extraordinary season occurs, such as 1943, when the frost struck right through the old Wabag Sub-District burning out most of the gardens, there will be another epidemic of deaths or a massive rationing campaign required by the Administration.

[Signature]
(A.S. 1211)
District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 67 - 1.

Sub-District Office,
LABAG.
Western Highlands District.

June 1st. 1962.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
ROBERT PAGEE.


Wabag Patrol No. 7/61-62 - Labag Sub-District.

Forwarded herewith please find a report of a patrol to the "ai Headquarters Census Division, conducted by Mr. I. Spencer, Patrol Officer. The purpose of the patrol was routine administration and road inspection, being the follow-up patrol for the 1961/62 year.

Mr. Spencer was also instructed to return via the ALBUH Valley to inspect the road there. At the time of the patrol continual wet weather had caused serious damage to the road, and the minimum of maintenance only was possible. Since then the weather has improved with the approach of the dry season and it is now possible to improve maintenance and bring the road up to its normal condition.

It is noted that the question of Councils was again raised by people in the area patrolled. During this month it is hoped to carry out a preliminary investigation in the four census divisions around Wabag, preparatory to a Local Government Survey.

Camping Allowance claims are attached.


G.S. Hardy
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 67 - 1.

Sub-District Office,
WABAG,
Western Highlands District.

April 10th. 1952.

M. I. Spencer,
Patrol Officer,
WABAG.

Dear Mr. Spencer,

^{HEAD OFFICE} As discussed, please prepare for a patrol to the
Upper Lai, Census Division.


During this patrol, you will:

1. Carry out routine administration, convening Courts for Native Affairs where necessary.
2. Check that previous instructions have been carried out regarding resthouses and barracks in the area.
3. Inspect the road between KIBALIS and SIMUNGI and organise maintenance where necessary.

Senior Constable SIMANBU and two other police will accompany the patrol.

Read Wabag Patrol Report No. 2/51-52 before commencing patrol, to acquaint yourself with the area, and to note any instructions given.

Transport will be available to take your party to SIMUNGI.


G. S. Hardy
Assistant District Officer.

*These follow up reports of the best of
available police at contact and should include
the occasion for general discussions,
regarding all parts of Administration, arising from
All other objectives of the patrol should be considered secondary.
Discussion local - small problems. It is not
necessary that ^{the} complete ~~and~~ ^{of} the population
of any group be present.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WARAG PATROL REPORT No. 7 OF 6I/62

DIARY

Wednesday 11th April

Departed Warag per Land Rover at 1.40 P.M. for KUBALIS.
Arrived at KUBALIS 2.15. Heavy rain all afternoon.
Established camp and advised people of reason for patrol.
No one turned up today. Camped at KUBALIS.

Thursday 12th April

Inspected Aid Post. A.P.O. advised that he had no in-patients for the month. Aid Post clean and tidy. Inspected Police Barracks and found them to be poor state of repair. Luluai advised to repair house and renew pituit. Sundry land disputes settled by arbitration.
Departed KUBALIS at 11.15 for LAGOLAN arrived at 12 noon. Courts and disputes over land settled. Police barracks and rest house in good condition. Road between KUBALIS and LAGOLAN very wet and sticky, and a good many places covered by landslides. The locals were advised to make the roads passable to vehicles. Camped at LAGOLAN.

Friday 13th April

Departed LAGOLAN at 9 p.m. for APANTA, arrived at 11 a.m. Again road in poor state due to land slides. All APANTA people to move large stone endangering road near IAI bridge, on Monday, 16th. Courts held at APANTA, theft and land disputes. Rest house and police barracks and environs very clean and tidy. The Luluai was commended for this.

Departed APANTA at 12.30 for new rest house site at TANDANIS, arrived at 1.45 p.m. Visited POGORES on way. Rest house in good condition, no complaints. Road from Apanta in good condition. Advised people of reason for patrol. Few turned up. Heavy rain in afternoon. Camped.

DIARY CONT.

Saturday 14th April

Departed TAMANIS for a disputed garden site on
Laiagan border, at 9 a.m. Returned TAMANIS via
SIBURKI at 2 p.m. Departed TAMANIS 2.10 for KUHILAM.
Arrived KUHILAM at 3 p.m. Some land disputes settled
on arrival. Heavy rain in afternoon. Late in the
after noon word reached the patrol that a fight
had broken out over the land disputed this morning.
The news was investigated and found to be a rumor.
Camped at KUHILAM.

Sunday 15th April

Sabbath observed at KUHILAM.
Heavy rain all day.

Monday 16th April

Departed KUHILAM for LONDOL at 6.30 a.m. Followed
native foot path across range. Very hard going. Light
rain encountered on way. Arrived LONDOL at 12.20 -
paid off carriers, and new ones called for. Two
members of the R.P. & N.G.C. met at LONDOL and
accompanied patrol to Wabag. Patrol departed
Londol at one in the afternoon for MONOGAN. Road
to MONOGAN measured, and distance of road per day
ascertained. Arrived MONOGAN at 2.50 p.m. Road between
LONDOL and MONOGAN nearly completely eroded by
AMEN river. The MONOGAN people were assembled and
asked to join forces with the LONDOL people and
divert the river at this point. Land slides have
also caused much damage to the road along this
section. A.P.O.'s house at MONOGAN to be removed
as soon as most immediate work on the road is com-
pleted. Light rain all day.
Camped at MONOGAN.

DIARY CONT.

Tuesday 17th April

Departed HONDIAH for Par at 7.30 a.m. Road measured and each change section ascertained. Road to PAR in a very bad condition due to heavy and constant rain. Arrived PAR at 2.30 p.m. Rest house in very poor condition. This rest house was to be repaired, under Mr ADC Bell's orders. Bellini was advised to start work on a new dwelling immediately. Heavy rain throughout the day. All people along the road to PAR were advised to clear the debris on the road to enable a vehicle to pass. Further work was inadvisable.

Camped at PAR.

Wednesday 18th April

Departed PAR at 8 a.m. for Wabag. Road to the Lai Jaba junction measured and each clan's section ascertained. Patrol then moved off to Wabag.

End of Patrol

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

WABAG PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1961/62

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out a routine Administration through the Lai Headwaters Census Division and organize work parties on the KUBALIS-SIRUMKI section of the Laiagan road. The patrol then crossed the dividing range into the Ambum valley, and returned to Wabag along the Ambum vehicular road. During the last few days, in the Ambum, the road was measured and divided into clan sections, and the length of road for which each clan was responsible ascertained.

The patrol followed the Laiagan road to SIRUMKI and then crossed to the Ambum valley at LONDOL, from there the patrol returned to Wabag along the Ambum road.

Response to the patrol was not the best but most absenteees could be excused by the inclement weather encountered during the whole period of the patrol. The people of both valleys used the patrol to air their complaints. Many of these complaints had been settled by previous officers, and dissatisfied parties were attempting to obtain a more favourable decision from this patrol. In such cases claimants were told to abide by the previous decision.

NATIVE SITUATION

Apart from the large amounts of disputed land in the area and the ill feeling between some clans arising from these disputes, the situation remains static. No courts other than those arising from disputed land ownership were encountered during the patrol. Whether this is because of the greater importance being placed on obtaining a land settlement at the expense of other problems or not, it is hard to tell. However, it seems doubtful that there would be no complaints on other matters.

The natives of the Upper Lai and the Ambum valleys have solved their own food problems to a certain degree. In the SIRUMKI area where frosts are sometimes experienced, the people have negotiated and obtained land in the Ambum valley, in exchange for parcels of their own land in the Lai valley. This enables the people of the Lai and the Ambum to cultivate soil for food gardens in both valleys. This method of live and let live, while being an excellent arrangement for the people, causes major complications when endeavouring to settle land disputes. The benefits of this system were noticed during this patrol. The Lai people complained of frequent frosts over the last few months, yet there was no shortage of food.

Wabag Patrol Report No. 7 of 61/62 Cont.

Native Situation

Land ownership is the main cause of ill feeling among these people, and unless steps can be taken to settle these disputes to the satisfaction of both parties, open hostilities are likely to break out. The matter had been further aggravated at the time of the patrol by the bearing of the Pandanus palms, and this has been responsible for reviving old disputes long forgotten.

Land disputes in these kinds of areas are entirely a problem. Don't all that can be done is record the disputes & make suitable arrangements to be registered before the village officials.

Village Officials

Most of the Officials seen during this patrol were both co-operative and energetic. The Luluai YONGAPEN of SIRUKI proved to be an exception to this case. The Luluai of PAR had failed to carry out his instructions to renew the rest house at that Census point, and also the Police barracks. He was advised to begin work promptly on both dwellings.

It was noticed in some places that the Luluais had, under their own initiative, organized clearing and maintenance on the roads where landslides and washouts had made it necessary. although the job seems endless under the present weather conditions they had succeeded in keeping the road passable to vehicles.

The village Officials at LONDOL and MONOGAM were asked to join forces and divert the Ambun river, and to repair the damage done to the road by the same. This they agreed to and work was under way next day.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Owing to heavy rains in the past few months the vehicular roads in both valleys were in a deplorable state. Landslides had forced a large section of the community to be continuously clearing debris away to allow vehicles to pass. The people pointed out that it was futile to remove all earth brought down by the landslides as this would tend to leave the banks above unsupported, and cause further falls. The soil is of a very soupy nature along most parts of the valley roads during the wet season, and the people were advised

WABAG PATROL REPORT No 7 of 61/62

ROADS AND BRIDGES CONT.

to continue clearing a path sufficient to enable a vehicle to pass and to remove the remainder of the soil when there was less danger of causing more slides.

On the Ambum road between LONDOL and MONOGAM the road had been partly eroded by the river. The river at this point had been diverted under Mr. A.D.O. Bell's instructions last year to save the road, but it has now returned to its original course.

The writer suggested that the mouth of the diversion channel be widened and the debris cleared out of it to allow the river to move away from the road.

All bridges along both roads are sound, but a good many could be improved with new decking. Instructions to this effect were given by the patrol.

Rest Houses and Census Points

All rest houses except the one at PIR were in a good and tidy condition. The Luluai was reminded that Mr Bell had requested that it be renewed, and was told to begin work on the new dwelling, and police barracks immediately. The police barracks at KUBALIS too, were in a poor condition and the Luluai was asked to execute repairs.

The Luluais whose rest houses were in a good condition were commended and requested to maintain their good standard.

CONCLUSION

have
This could have been a most satisfying patrol had not so many disputes over land shown an undercurrent of ill feeling among the people. A large percentage of the previous officer's instructions had been carried out and the desired results achieved, showing that the inhabitants could appreciate that the Administration was present for their benefit. Many people made use of the patrol as a source of information on matters such as Tax, Introduction of Councils and Sections under the Native Administration Regulations.

The ill feeling between clans, mainly caused by the greed for land, of individual clan members, is regrettable, but unfortunately the unity of clans, and the support they give to clan members, right or wrong, cannot be broken down in a few years. Settlement of land disputes would be simplified if only the wronged parties were to

CONCLUSION

participate, but the clan feels its their responsibility to argue in favour of their member, and even to fight for his claim. The longer these people wait for a concrete judgement on their claims the more difficult it will become to ascertain the rightful owner of the disputed land. Members of the Court of Native Affairs, with their limited claim power of deciding right of usufruct only, can never keep the land situation at a safe level. If the people cannot gain satisfaction on these matters from the Administration, they are certain to return to the only method they understand in settling their differences. The writer feels that the question of land in this area calls for the utmost consideration.

Question of land title in the building is probably the most important aspect of the whole process of native administration.

END OF REPORT

TERRITORIES OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office

WABAG

11 / 5 / 62

The Commissioner of Police
Police Headquarters
KORORUA

REPORT ON POLICE Patrol Report
No. 2 of 1961/62

Senior Constable SIMANGU No. 1816

Conduct Excellent
Dress and Bearing Very Good

Constable YANGURI No. 8247

Conduct Very Good
Dress and Bearing Very good

For your information

Spencer
I. T. Spencer

Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wabag No. 8 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by W.A. Cawthorn C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Upper Iai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 Police, 4 Interpreter.

Duration—From 7/5/1962 to 11/5/1962

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April 1962

Medical May 1958

Map Reference Fourmil Series Wabag Sheet.

Objects of Patrol 1. To inspect the WABAG - LAIAGAN road in the area of KUBILIS. 2. To organise the repair of this road. 3. General administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 67-14-26

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters,
KORORUA.

14th August 1962.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL NO 8/1961-62 - WABAG

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :-

- * ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
- * Patrol Report No. 8/1961-62

covering patrol by... W.A. Gauthorn . C.P.C.

(J.K. McCarthy)
~~Director~~ Director.

* Delete as necessary.

17.14. 

WHD.335

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

16th July, 1962.



Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WA AG.

Patrol Report No. 8/1961-62 - Upper Lai Area - Mr. W.A. Cawthorn, C.P.O.

Your memorandum 67-1 dated 25th June, 1962 refers.

This breakdown of the Wabag-Laiagan road between APANTA and KUBALIS, during the wet season, is a yearly occurrence. To make matters worse there is not a large population, 750 persons for six miles, to take care of it. In the past when the people have worked constantly on the road keeping it in a reasonable state of repair, payments were made to them. These payments were made in addition to the regular quarterly Road Maintenance Allowance.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been passed for payment.

(P.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOMOGON.

For your information, please.


(P.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

Handwritten notes:
What is the name of the road?
- Laiagan

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 67 - 1.

Sub-District Office,
WABAG,
Western Highlands District.

June 25th. 1962.


District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report Wabag No. 8/1961-62.

Forwarded herewith a report of a patrol to the
Upper IAA Census Division by Mr. C. F. O. Cawthorn.

The main purpose of the patrol was road maintenance and
repair of damage done during the wet season. With the commencement of
the dry, the call upon local natives should not be so great, to keep the
road open.

Camping Allowance Claims are attached.



G. S. Hardy
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report Wabag No.8 of 1961/62

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans. Mr.W.A.Cawthorn C.P.O.

Natives. Senr.Const.SIMANGU
Const. IHAUHE

Interpreter LAGAYRR

Area Patroled:

Upper Lai Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

5 days from 7/5/62 to 11/5/62.

Last Patrol to Area: ,

Department of Native Affairs:
July, 1960

Department of Health:
May, 1958.

Map Reference:

Fourmil Series, Wabag Sheet.

Objects of Patrol:

1. To inspect the WABAG - LAIAGAN road in the area of KUBILIS.
2. To organize the repair of this road.
3. General administration.

DIARY.

Monday, 7th. May, 1962.

Departed WABAG by car for KUBILIS at 11.30 A.M. During afternoon assembled all local village officials and explained purpose of patrol. Instructed all natives to appear the next day for roadwork.

Tuesday, 8th. May, 1962.

Walked along road as far as APANTA rest house, inspecting the damage. Gave instructions for its repair. All lines as far as this rest house appeared for work on the road. Returned to KUBILIS in the afternoon and supervised work in the vicinity of the rest house.

Wednesday, 9th. May, 1962.

Inspected road as far as TSOPAS, in the direction of WABAG. In better repair than the road on the other side of KUBILIS. All natives appeared for work, gave instructions to all re repairing and improving the road.

Thursday, 10th. May, 1962.

Inspected road again in the direction of APANTA rest house, but only as far as the IAI River bridge. Again the attendance for work was large, in most places the road was now repaired.

Returned to KUBILIS and paid all lines on the WABAG side for their road maintenance in the last financial year.

Friday, 11th. May, 1962.

Inspected the road in the vicinity of KUBILIS where the greatest damage had been done. Most was repaired by now. Completed the paying of all lines for road maintenance.

Returned to WABAG late afternoon. Patrol ended.

END OF DIARY.

Introduction:

After some weeks of heavy rain it was reported that the WARAG - LAIAGAN road, in the vicinity of KUBILIS, was in a bad state of disrepair, almost impassable in places. Evidently the local natives were not doing a good job as regards maintenance in the area. Consequently this short patrol was launched, mainly to get the natives to repair the road and make it easily passable, and to try and encourage them to keep the road in a good state.

This was the main purpose of the patrol, however any general administration seen necessary, such as the hearing of petty disputes etc., was to be carried out. Also the paying of road maintenance money for the last financial year, to the natives concerned in the upkeep of the road, was to be done.

Of course, due to the short duration of the patrol, and the time spent supervising roadwork, other duties associated with administration patrols were not carried out.

Native Affairs:

On all days the attendance for road work was good. However the fact that they were being supervised would account for this. Unfortunately the same good attendance is not met with when it is left to them to repair the roads.

No trouble was met with and they obeyed all instructions given to them. When the patrol was finished most of the bad road had been repaired. No petty disputes were brought forward, however a man was brought up who had had his head split open in a dispute over the ownership of a wild pandanus tree. This is the pandanus nut season and consequently these disputes often occur and sometimes they turn into brawls. This particular man seemed to be fairly badly hurt and he was sent into WARAG with his attackers.

The native situation on the whole in this area would seem to be as stable as it has ever been. The usual brawls, mainly over land, continue to crop up, but rarely do they assume serious proportions. Not much trouble is experienced with these people, that is, no more than with other ENGAS.

Roads and Bridges:

The road from WARAG, as far as KUBILIS, is in fairly good order, however near KUBILIS it tends to break up frequently. In one patch in particular, about three miles from ISOPAS, a small trickle of water runs across the road then down into the LAI River. This trickle softened the road and about half the road collapsed, leaving just enough room for a car to pass. The local natives were instructed to fill in the road, strengthen the sides of it with logs, and to make a good drain for the water. This had not been finished by the time the patrol left the area. The only other trouble on this section of the road was with landslides, however they were all cleared away.

The road from KUBILIS as far as the LAI bridge, near APANTA rest house, is in a much worse state. This is mainly due to the soft nature of the ground, in places it is almost swampy, and in parts just soft shale. The swampy areas continue to encroach on the road; no sooner do the natives clear the roads than the land slides onto them again. Where the ground has a lot of shale in it, the rain and water eats it away, and consequently half the road falls away.

This part of the road is not very wide, on one side it falls into the LAI River, on the other it rises up above the LAI River. Consequently it is extremely hard to widen the roads and so minimise the inconvenience caused by landslides and the road breaking away. The excessive rain at this time of year softened a great deal of the ground and made it unstable, consequently the natives were fully employed clearing the road. No sooner would they clear it one section when it would break up in another. At one particular spot the road was cleared three times in the five days that the patrol spent in the area. Under this state of affairs the natives can hardly be blamed if they are lax in their road repairs. Often they work four or five days a week to keep the road open. Consequently, at the moment, they are quite browned off with the 'government's road'. However, with a drier season now approaching, it is to be hoped that the road work in this

area will not be so great as it was.

The road maintenance money for the last financial year was paid to all clans concerned in road maintenance. They all appreciated receiving money for this work, however the problem of distributing the money fairly among all the natives proved too much for the village official officials. Indeed one or two asked if they could return the money to the government as each native would only receive a fraction of the total, and this would probably make them more dissatisfied than not receiving any money at all. It was suggested that they buy something for the whole clan with the money, or perhaps bank it in a joint account. However at their present stage of development it is unlikely that they would forego some money, however small, 'in the hand' for the collective good of the clan. Perhaps some scheme could be devised whereby this money could be put to better use for each clan. It is really being wasted when it is handed to the natives for distribution among themselves.

Conclusion:

The natives on this road are doing a good job considering their difficulties. Admittedly the road is not in good order, however the amount of work which must be done to keep it in good order would be beyond the capabilities of the number of natives in this area with only spades to work with. From KUBILIS as far as APANTA the road needs major repairs, under supervision, even re-routing in parts. It cannot possibly be kept up to par with only the efforts of the local natives in their weekly maintenance.

The road from APANTA as far as SIMUKI was not inspected on this patrol, however for the main it is over low kunai slopes, and landslides etc. do not occur regularly.

The length of the patrol was too short to form any concrete opinions on anything other than roadwork in the area.



(W. A. Cartoorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".


ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT.

No. 1816 Sear. Const. SIMANGU.

<u>Discipline:</u>	Very Good.
<u>Appearance:</u>	Smart.
<u>General Ability:</u>	A policeman of experience, a great help on this patrol. Efficient.

No. 8255 Const. INAUHE.

<u>Discipline:</u>	Very Good.
<u>Appearance:</u>	Fair.
<u>General Ability:</u>	Quiet and a slow worker, but reliable.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Officer of R.N. & N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 9 of Wabag

Patrol Conducted by I. P. Spencer PO and H. Mulder A.O.

Area Patrolled Wabag and Upper Lai census division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. A. Cawthorne CPC.

Natives 1 number REMI 1 Interpreter

Duration--From 12/5/1962 to 24/5/1962
11/6/62 to 19/6/62

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol To plot the external boundaries of the Demographic survey area

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.F. Trust Fund

pula

MEMORANDUM

In

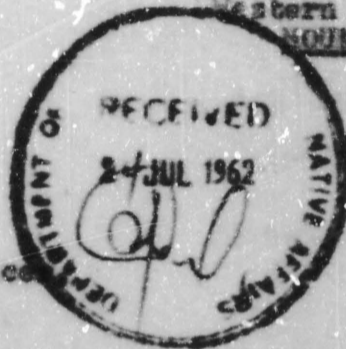
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RSB/AL.

67.10.21.

WHD.337.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.



7th July, 1962.

Assistant District Officer
Sub-District Office,
WABAG.

Wabag Patrol Report No. 9/61-62 - Upper Lai
and Wabag Census Division - I.T. Spencer, P.O.
and W.A. Cawthorn, C.P.O.

Your memorandum 14-4-0 dated 23rd June,
1962 and the abovementioned report refers.

No comment is required at this stage.

Headquarters have advised that the Com-
wealth Statistician in charge of this Demographic Survey
will be visiting Wabag on 10th July, 1962 to discuss
Stage 2.

Camping Allowance contingencies passed for
payment.

(R.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

c.c.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROBU.

For your information, please.

RSB
R.S. BELL
A/District Officer.

14.4.0

Sub District Office
WABAG

23.6.62

The Assistant District Officer,
WABAG

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY REPORT. PART ONE

Herewith please find four copies of Diary and notes on the first part of the above mentioned Survey. A diary of Mr. Cawthorne's movements is also included.

Copies of contingencies are also included.

For your information and forwarding, please.

I. T. Spencer
I. T. Spencer
Patrol Officer

D. O.

Hagen

Report and contingencies
forwarded herewith

C. J. D. D. D.
C. J. D. D. D.
1/10/62

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXTENSIVE LAND SURVEY WABAG.

Wabag Patrol Report No. 9 of 61/62.

DIARY

- 17th May, 1962 To KUBALIS per Landrover in afternoon. Established camp, and advised local people of reason for the patrol. Remainder of the afternoon spent discussing land boundaries.
- 18th May, 1962 Determined the boundaries from SOPES to KUBALIS along the Lai valley, thence up to the KALAP range to tie in with boundaries already established from the AMBUM. Boundaries above KUBALIS determined approximately 2 miles up the REINA valley.
- 19th May, 1962 The patrol moved to LAGOLAM, about two miles further along the Laiagam road, and established camp. Locals indicated directions of boundaries yet to be done. Mr. C.P.O. Caythorne to WABAG for Supreme Court sittings.
- 20th May, 1962 Observed at LAGOLAM.
- 21st May, 1962 Boundaries along REINA river followed for another two miles, then moved south to lake INIM. Returned to LAGOLAM.
- 22nd May, 1962 Camp moved to KANAPALAM and continued survey from lake INIM to the Lai headwaters. Continued some distance along Lai valley. Some sections of this boundary disputed. 1.
- 23rd May, 1962 Camp moved to SOPES. Patrol ascertained boundary further up Lai valley. Discovered that about six miles of uninhabited land between the headwaters of the Lai and the AIYELI rivers was impossible to reach. Prepared to reach AIYELI headwaters via Wabag. Mr Caythorne rejoined Patrol.
- 24th May, 1962 Returned Wabag in afternoon.

WABAG PATROL REPORT No. 9. of 61/62

DIARY CONTINUED.

11th June, 1962

Patrol moved to ROWUNDA in the afternoon by Landrover and established camp. Discussed boundaries with locals, and advised them that we would visit AIYELI headwaters next morning.

12th June 1962

To AIYELI headwaters in the morning. Plotted boundary to ROWUNDA rest house and from Lai headwaters to AIYELI headwaters.

13th June 1962

Boundary from ROWUNDA to LAI-AIYELI junction determined. Fragmented land located in the Wapenamanda side of the boundary plotted. Returned to ROWUNDA. Camped.

14th June, 1962

Patrol moved to YAIKOS. Camp established. Discussions on boundaries held with the local people.

15th June, 1962

Boundary from the Lai-Aiyeli junction to the Nose Mt. range plotted. Patrol moved to WOKUMARI in the afternoon. Camp established. Mr. Cawthorne to Wabag.

16th June, 1962

Patrol moved to Yambu. Discussions with officials on boundaries in the Nose Mt. range. Advised that this land is not claimed by clans but is used by all for hunting purposes only.

17th June, 1962

At Yambu. Observed.

18th June, 1962

Boundary from the Ambun river to the Nose Mt. range established, and the boundary closed. This completed the external boundaries of the Wabag and Upper Lai Census divisions.

19th June, 1962

Patrol completed, returned to Wabag.

END OF PATROL

ila

IGRAT

Wabag Patrol Report No. 9 of 6/62

This patrol was intended to determine and plot the tribal land boundaries of the clans of the Wabag and Upper Lai census divisions, and also six clans of the Ambus division. This was done.

The boundaries plotted do not coincide with the census division boundaries shown on the map, but include all people of the abovementioned divisions, as indicated by the D.N.A. Village Directory, 1960. The population of the area surveyed is 18,384, and is divided into 77 census groups.

Aerial photographs were used for plotting the boundary.

Land disputes presented some difficulty in determining the correct boundaries, but in such cases, both versions of the boundary were recorded and the most likely one plotted. The patrol endeavoured to explain the purpose of the survey to the people and requested that they should not attempt to give false boundaries. After some days of doubt, the people began to see that the patrol was not intending to map these boundaries for future administrative reasons, and became more co-operative.

A good many members of each clan appeared anxious to assist the patrol and no difficulty was ^{encountered} faced with carrying and native foods.

Spencer

DIARY.

Thursday, 17th. May, 1962.

Departed WABAG for KUBILIS by landrover in afternoon. Set up camp and spoke with local village officials advising them of the reason of this patrol. Made arrangements for plotting the boundaries tomorrow.

Friday, 18th. May, 1962.

During the morning mapped the outer tribal boundaries in the vicinity of LAGALAM. In the afternoon mapped the boundary further down towards TSOPAS. This, with the work done previously near KAIAP, completed the whole boundary from WABAG, along the KAIAP road, to above KUBILIS.

Saturday, 19th. May, 1962.

Went into WABAG early morning to ~~appear~~ appear at the Supreme Court sittings. Patrol moved on to LAGALAM rest house, above KUBILIS.

Sunday, 20th. May, 1962.

Observed at WABAG.

Monday, 21st. May, 1962.

Supreme Court sittings.

Tuesday, 22nd. May, 1962.

Supreme Court sittings.

Wednesday, 23rd. May, 1962.

Returned to LAGALAM by landrover at 11.0 a.m. Found that the patrol had moved on to KENAPALAM rest house, which is some miles off the main road. Found sufficient carriers eventually and walked to KENAPALAM, leaving at 12.30 p.m. Arrived KENAPALAM about 3.0 p.m. to find the patrol had moved on to TSOPAS. Decided it was too late to move on so spent the night at KENAPALAM.

Thursday, 24th. May, 1962.

Departed KENAPALAM 8.0 a.m. for TSOPAS. Arrived TSOPAS 12.30 p.m. Found patrol waiting there having finished mapping in this area. Paid carriers. Land rover arrived at 4.30 p.m. at TSOPAS, departed for WABAG. First part of patrol ended.

Monday, 11th. June, 1962.

Departed WABAG by landrover for RAUANDA at 1.0 p.m. Set up camp and held discussion with village officials.

Tuesday, 12th. June, 1962.

Walked towards AIYELI headwaters above RAUANDA and ascertained water boundaries in this direction. Also WAPENAMANDA - WABAG boundary.

Wednesday, 13th June, 1962.

Walked down ~~xxxx~~ the AIYELI River in the direction of the LAI River, following along the WAPENAMANDA - WABAG border. Also mapped fragmented land within the WABAG area.

Thursday, 14th June, 1962.

Departed RANANDA for YAIBOS at 11.0 a.m., arrived YAIBOS midday. During afternoon discussed the work of the patrol in the area with the local village officials.

Friday, 15th June, 1962.

Ascertained the outer boundaries of various clans in this area and mapped same. Went into WABAG to look after station while A.D.O. and P.O. were away. Patrol continued. Finally finished on Tuesday, 19th June, with all the outer boundary mapped.

END OF DIARY.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer,