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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PORT MORESBY

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

WABAG SUBDISTRICT

WAPENAMANDA PATROL POST

PATR L REPORTS:

1951/1952

1952/1953

PATROL REPORT 1 OF 51/52

WAPENAMANDA,

WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NO-1.

Patrol Post,
WAPENAMANDA.
Western Highlands District.

27th. November, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO.1. 51/52.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO ARUMANDA-KONIABUS AREA.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: E.J. Emanuel, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: RAIKAMA, ARUMANDA, PAUS, MALAGAMANDA,
YAPIMANDA, KONIABUS, YARAMANTA.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Investigate reports of tribal fighting
in the ARUMANDA-KONIABUS area.

Explain to inhabitants the advantages of
peaceful living, and the aims and objects
of the Administration.

Consolidate Administration influence.

DURATION: 15 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

No. 3380.	L/Cpl.	NANOPA.
6026PA.	Con.	KIAMA.
6863.	"	SOMARA.
7636.	"	KIWAGI.
Z105.	"	BANK.

Interpreter: LEMI.

Carriers: 12.

INTRODUCTION

It was considered best, throughout the patrol, to concentrate on the lessening and prevention of tribal fighting in this area, before more active administrative measures are undertaken. Tribal fighting was reported the day prior to leaving on patrol.

DIARY

22nd. October: Left WAPENAMANDA 5.45a.m. Arrived RAIKAMA 11.20 a.m. and made camp. Met Rev. O.C. HINTZE (American) of New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, who was visiting that mission's out-stations which are conducted by native teachers. Investigating reports of fighting. General talks with peoples.

23rd. October. Investigating reports of fighting in ARUMANDA area. Visited Catholic Mission Station at ARUMANDA. Rev. Fr. J. DONKERS, (Dutchman) of Mission of Society of Divine Word, is resident European at this mission station. General talks with peoples.

24th. October. Continued investigations into fighting. General talks with peoples.

- 25th. October. Continued inquiries into fighting. Visited PAUS. General talks with peoples.
- 26th. October. Left RAIKAMA 7.30 a.m. and visited native settlements along the TARI River near ARUMANDA and RAIKAMA. Arrived ARUMANDA ceremonial ground at 12.10 p.m. and made camp. General talks with peoples.
- 27th. October. Continued inquiries into fighting. General talks with peoples.
- 28th. October. Visited settlements in surrounding areas.
- 29th. October. Inquiries into fighting concluded. Court for Native Affairs held. General talks with peoples.
- 30th. October. Left ARUMANDA 8 a.m. Arrived MAIAGAMANDA 12.45 p.m. Made camp. Visited settlements close by. General talks with peoples.
- 31st. October. Left MAIAGAMANDA 9 a.m. Arrived YARIMANDA 1 p.m. Made camp. Visited settlements close by. General talks with peoples.
- 1st. November. Visited surrounding settlements. Left YARIMANDA 1 p.m. Arrived KONIABUS 5 p.m. Made camp.
- 2nd. November. General talks with peoples. No Court cases. Visited surrounding areas.
- 3rd. November. Left KONIABUS 8 a.m. Arrived Wapenamanda via MAGARE and YARAMANDA at 2 p.m.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Court cases held on patrol all defendants pleaded guilty to charges. Court proceedings, other than the pleas, were held as if a Not Guilty plea was entered. This was thought better in an endeavour to explain to the natives the manner in which the Court is held, and allow all concerned to express themselves more fully, and as much as they desired. Reasons for Courts and punishments were also explained.

Throughout the patrol inquiries were made concerning blind natives. One blind male native, apparently young adult, was brought forward. It was ascertained that this native was born blind, and from scars on his body, it appeared he had been injured on a number of occasions. From inquiries it was stated that the scars were mainly the result of assaults. Information was not available which could result in holding Court. The native was asked if he desired to come and live at Wapenamanda. It was explained that this was not an instruction. He declined to do so. This case afforded an excellent opportunity to explain to the peoples CARE OF AGED AND INFIRM PEOPLES (C.I. 12 - 47/48.) Relatives of this native said that they would protect him from injuries, and a check will be made. Native's name: NAHROOMA of RAUSOMANDA.

In general talks with the peoples CARE OF CHILDREN, BRIDE PRICE, and care of FAMILIES OF ABSENTEE NATIVES (C.I. 25 - 48/49.) were dealt with. Aims and objects of Administration dealt with. Advantages of peaceful living dealt with. Careless use of fire dealt with. Regulations under Native Administration Ordinance considered applicable were dealt with. (NATIVE ADMINISTRATION - C.I. 20 - 46/47.)

Threats of punishment were not stated. While it is our duty to encourage as well as to repress, emphasis was laid on the former rather than the latter.

Tribal fighting was not a dispute over ownership of land, but the unwillingness of some landowners to give the land to the Catholic Mission at ARUMANDA for an airstrip. All concerned were informed that disposal of land is a matter for them, and that they were free to keep their lands if they desired. The matter is subject of separate correspondence.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Crops grown consisted of :-

Native crops: Sugar-cane, kaukau, bananas, pitpit, tobacco.

European crops: Cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, peanuts, corn, bananas, onions.

A small yellow beetle attacks the cabbages, and a grub attacks the tomatoes. From inquiries there is an abundance of foods for the inhabitants.

Figs and fowls: There seems to be no unusual deaths among pigs and fowls.

FORESTRY

There is a heavy drain on timbers for:-

- (a) Natives for their own use for housing, fencing, and firewood;
- (b) Mission stations requirements for buildings, fencing, and firewood.

In talks with the natives, they realised the shortage of easily accessible timbers, and are already endeavouring to protect young trees from destruction.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

When an unusual amount of sickness occurs the natives were instructed to report this to Wapenamanda or Wabaga. A special report is attached concerning Medical and Health.

EDUCATION

<u>Place.</u>	<u>No. teachers.</u>	<u>No. girls.</u>	<u>No boys.</u>	<u>Denomination.</u>
RAIAKAMA	2 male natives	nil	35	Lutheran
MAGARE	1 male native	nil	8	Lutheran
YARAMANDA	3 male natives	nil	55	Lutheran
ARUMANDA	1 male native 1 female native	nil	7	Catholic
IMAGIBUS	1 male native	nil	5	Catholic

Advantages of education explained to natives, especially those in close proximity to a mission school, and that it was a matter for themselves to decide which denominational school they could attend.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Part of the area patrolled is broken and steep, and where roads were made, the rains had caused considerable damage. Instructions given for a number of bridges to be replaced, and roads to be repaired. A road from YARIMANMA to KONIABUS, thence to WALYA, will require careful investigation it is considered; the present track is through a swampy forest, and before any project is commenced, this area will be carefully surveyed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Recommendations for appointments as village officials is held in abeyance pending a more familiar knowledge of the inhabitants and the areas.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Near RAIKAMA there is a grove of trees approximately 100 yds. by 200 yds. which is considered by the local natives to be evil. It is claimed that any native who walks through this area will die soon afterwards. Natives state that it was once a ceremonial ground, and that every native who took part in ceremonies held there later died, death being caused by an evil spirit of a dead ancestor which resides there, and is disturbed by natives walking in this area, becomes angry and thereupon uses its power to kill those who disturb it.

It is also claimed that pigs and dogs who enter the area die soon afterwards.

MISSIONS

A Catholic Mission Station of the Society of the Divine Word is situated at ARUMANDA, where the Rev. Fr. J. DONKERS, a Dutch priest, is stationed. Fr. Donkers is assisted by a male and female native teacher. The area covered by this mission is mainly the ARUMANDA valley. An average attendance of 500 natives is reported for the Sunday Church Services. A Catholic Mission school, staffed by natives, is situated at IMAGIUS.

At RAIKAMA, about ten minutes walking time from the Catholic Mission at ARUMANDA, there is a Mission school, staffed by natives, which is conducted by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod. This Mission also has a school, staffed by natives, at MAGARE. The headquarters of the Lutheran Mission, in the Wapenamanda Patrol Post area, is at YARAMANDA, about one hour's walk from Wapenamanda. The Rev. O.C. HINTZE, his wife, and two young children, reside there. They are Americans. Rev. Hintze reports an average attendance of 700 natives at Sunday Services.

CEMETRIES

Inquiries regarding the disposal of the dead were made throughout the patrol. There are no regular burial grounds. The dead are buried in bush areas. The natives agreed to mark out areas as cemeteries, and in my presence did so. Instructions issued to keep these areas clean.

GENERAL REMARKS

Regular patrols to this area are being arranged in an endeavour to gain the confidence of the people, and consolidate influence.

Wapenamanda 21

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL

No. 3330. Lance/Corporal NAEOPA.

A reliable N.C.O., who has good control over junior members. Always smart and cleanly dressed, and his attitude to local natives is commendable.

No. 6025PA. Constable KIAMA.

A good Constable on patrol and at the station. quiet and reliable.

No. 6863. Constable SOMARA.

Performed duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

No. 2105. Constable BANK.

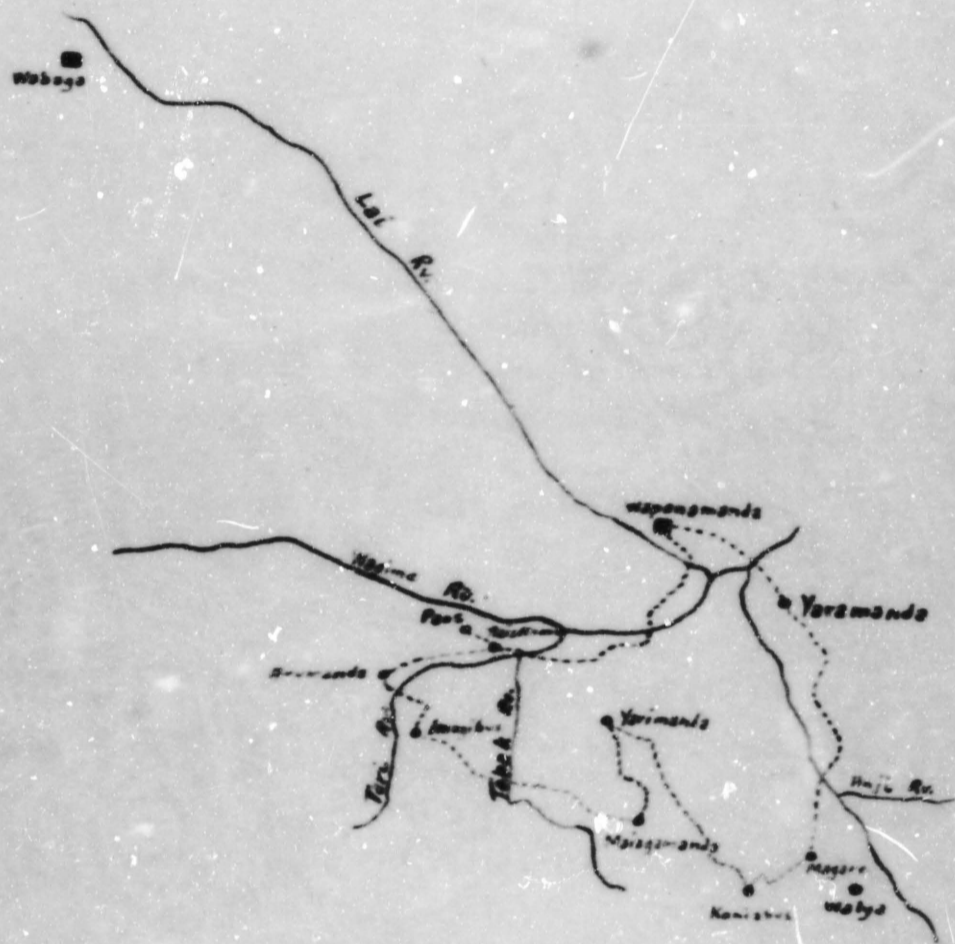
Has a good knowledge of local natives, and speaks their language. A considerable help to the patrol.

No. 7636. Constable KEWAGI.

Constable KEWAGI has only one year's service, is amenable to discipline, and performed his duties satisfactorily.

W. H. H. H.
WAPENAMANDA PATROL POST,
Western Highlands District.
27th. November, 1951.

WAPENAMANDA PATROL REPORT
NO. 1. 51/52.



N
----- Patrol Route
Scale: 2 miles = 1"

NEW GUINEA
PAPUA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1.

Patrol Post,
WAPENAMANDA.
Western Highlands District.

27th. November, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

SPECIAL REPORT - MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Patrol Report No.1, 51/52, of this Patrol Post, refers please.

The following appeared to be the illnesses amongst the native in the area patrolled :-

Colds and possibly pneumonia;

Hookworms;

Infected cuts and sores;

Boils, mainly on buttocks and legs;

Sore eyes, with matter accumulated around them, especially among infants.

A number of natives were instructed to proceed to WABAGA Native Hospital.

It is noticeable that the anti-hospitalisation attitude of the natives is decreasing.

Medical patrols arranged by Mr. J. Tommerup, E.M.A., Wabaga Sub-District, are of great help in this area.

COPY TO:

E.M.A.,
Wabaga Sub-district.
27/11/51.

Thurman
P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1.

Patrol Post,
WAPENAMANDA.
Western Highlands District.

27th. November, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

SPECIAL REPORT - LAND DISPUTE

Patrol Report No.1, 51/52, of this Patrol Post, refers please.

The following are the facts of a land dispute at ARUMANDA :-

Rev. Fr. J. Donkers, of the Catholic Mission, ARUMANDA, is desirous of building an airstrip close to the mission station. The proposed area for this strip is owned by two tribes - YAMBARAN and YANDAMOW - and the YAMBARAN tribe adheres mainly to the Catholic Mission, and the YANDAMOW tribe adheres mainly to the Lutheran Mission.

The YAMBARAN tribe agreed to the Catholic Mission having their land for the strip, but the YANDAMOW tribe did not agree to give up their land.

The YAMBARAN cleared their land, and commenced clearing the land owned by YANDAMOW tribe. This resulted in heavy fighting when the YANDAMOW tribe found their land was being cleared.

The building of an airstrip on the land would be of considerable benefit to the Mission, as goods have to be carried from Wapenamanda, but the natives concerned are unwilling to give up their land, and informed Father Donkers of this in my presence.

The matter appears to be settled.

Father Donkers has been requested to submit written applications for any lands desired.

W. J. ...
P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1/1.

Patrol Post,
WAFENAMANDA.
Western Highlands District.

27th. November, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO.1. 51/52.

The attached Patrol Report refers, please.

It was originally intended that this patrol would be the WALYA-ARUMANDA patrol, as listed in memorandum 30/3-2-30, of the 13th. September, 1951, from the Assistant District Officer, Wabaga Sub-district, which was forwarded to you.

As heavy fighting was reported in the ARUMANDA-KONIABUS area, it was thought better to attend to this matter as the object of this patrol.

The patrol programme listed in the above-named memorandum will be commenced in the near future.

Handwritten signature
P.O.

COPY TO:

A.D.O.,
Wabaga Sub-district,
27/11/51.

30.17.1

File No. 30/1-140
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen,
1/2/52

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D.D.S. & N.A.
Port Moresby,

Wapenamanda Patrol Report No.1/51-52

The attached report of a short patrol clearly shows the necessity of having officers available at short notice to attend to incidents of tribal fighting. Quick action in hearing differences usually provides a solution without bloodshed.

2. Mr. Emanuel exercised much patience in his discussions with the Yasbaran and Yandamow people and is to be commended on his efforts.

[Handwritten Signature]
Actg. District Commissioner.

A. Holliman
1/2/52
71.

30-17-1

9th January, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

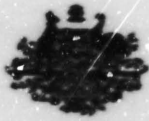
MAITWANANDA PATROL REPORT - No. 1/1951-52
BY MR. E.J. BRUNNEL, Patrol Officer

Reference is made to your memorandum
30/1-50 of the 1st January 1952. The receipt of
this Report by Mr. Patrol Officer Brunnel is acknow-
ledged with thanks.

It is evident that Mr. Brunnel is taking a
keen interest in his work and has carried out a useful
piece of work on this Patrol. Regular patrols of surround-
ing areas to endeavour to gain the confidence of the
people and consolidate influence is the right idea.
Progress can only be gradual with such people but the
establishment of friendly relations and confidence is
the first step.

Although Mr. Brunnel reports that the matter
of the land dispute appears to be settled, the position
should, however, be watched closely so that there is no
further disturbance between adherents of different
Missions over land for an airstrip or for any other
purpose.

J. de J. [Signature]
Director, D.D.S. & R.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 OF 51/52 WAFENAMANDA

Patrol Conducted by T. DWYER C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SAV RIVER VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 5/5/1952 to 19/5/1952

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. : 2 of 51/52 , WAPENAMANDA

REPORT OF PATROL TO. : SAU RIVER VALLEY AREA.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : T. DWYER, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : WAPENAMANDA, WABAG, SAU RIVER VALLEY, TIMUN RIVER VALLEY, MIDDLE LAI VALLEY.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (a) TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF FIGHTING IN THE SAU VALLEY IN THE VICINITY OF THE BAPTIST MISSION STATION.
(b) TO CONDUCT A HEAD COUNT OF EACH GROUP VISITED.
(c) CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION

DURATION. : 5/5/52 - 19/5/52 (15 days).

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : POLICE NO.2609 L/Cpl. TOVANGAGA.
NO.7636 Const. KEWAGI.
NO.7638 Const. FUGIM.
NO.7588 Const. POJARI.
N.M.O. RUAI.
INTER. MAIO.
CARRIERS TWENTY SEVEN.

APPENDIX "A" : REPORT ON POLICE.

APPENDIX "B" : PHOTOGRAPHS.

INTRODUCTION:-

The people of the SAU valley area speak the same dialect of the TCHAGA language as that spoken around WABAG government station.

After leaving LINGINAS (FG,21&22) there was a slight dialectical change and this continues so along the LAI valley upstream to LENKI(GH,17&18).

Native customs appear to be the same throughout the area visited and it is probable that many of the SAU valley inhabitants or their ancestors were driven away from the thickly populated LAI valley in bygone days.

The terrain is similar to that of the JIMMI valley to the east, that is, steep gully-ridden mountains with timbered slopes.

As a contrast, from LINGINAS one could see the ~~the~~ great, open BAIYER valley and a few miles to the north over the UGINI range of mountains was another large valley through which flowed the river LAI on its way to join the river JIMMI. The latter valley seems to be as large as the BAIYER valley but is covered with what look like tall pine trees.

At the time of the patrol's visit there was no fighting in progress in the SAU valley but further regular patrols will/essential for the maintenance of law and order. be

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO.2 of 51/52 (page 1)

DIARY.

Monday 5th May, 1952.

The patrol consisting of 27 carriers and four members of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary set out from WAPENAMANDA at 07-00 hrs. and travelling over the main road reached WABAG at 13-30 hrs.
SITUATION - On the right bank of the R.LAI and left bank of the KOPA creek

Tuesday 6th May, 1952.

The carriers and police were sent on ahead during the morning to IAMBU patrol post and the rest of the party left WABAG at 14-00 hrs. arriving at IAMBU at 15-30 hrs. where the patrol remained overnight.

SITUATION. - On the left bank of the R.AMBUN approx. 1 mile away.

Wednesday 7th May, 1952.

Remained at IAMBU taking a head count of the local groups and settling minor disputes. Plenty of food available.

Thursday 8th May, 1952.

The patrol left IAMBU at 06-15 hrs. and continued the journey in a north-easterly direction over a mountainous, forest terrain.

Various small streams and a number of ceremonial grounds were passed until the carriers were rested at a forest clearing near WABURIN.

The track branched off in two directions but as one of them was blocked by felled trees, for some unknown reason, the journey was continued to the north east through the forest until the ceremonial ground of SIRUNK was reached (12-00 hrs). From thence the patrol travelled over kunai grass ridges along the left bank of the ROIA creek eventually crossing the latter to reach SAU-ANDA at 14-00 hrs.

Sufficient food was purchased and a head count taken.

SITUATION. - On the right bank of the R.SAU underneath the ridge known as AIRUMANDA.

Friday 9th May, 1952.

Leaving SAU-ANDA at 06-00hrs the patrol was soon crossing the river SAU over a temporary bridge and then we ascended steeply to the ceremonial grounds of LIGIMANDA (08-40hrs.) and BIAKAMANDA (09-15) where headcounts were taken.

At 10-00 hrs. the KCBILE creek was crossed and then a dense forest was travelled through until the mining camp of Mr. L. Wilson was reached at 12-30 hrs. on the right bank of the TIMUN river.

The course of the latter was followed downstream until the main mining camp at AIURIMAI was attained at 13-45 hrs where Mr. M. Wilson was in residence.

Camp was made near the river TIMUN and sufficient food was purchased.

SITUATION. - On the right bank of the TIMUN river nearby.

Saturday 10th May, 1952.

Heavy rain delayed the patrol until 08-30 hrs when the TIMUN river was again crossed en route to the ceremonial ground at MAIRUMANDA where a head count was made.

Later the patrol passed through SAMBEAMANDA ceremonial ground and descended steeply to the ceremonial ground at WABUMANDA. Camp was made nearby and a head count made.

Barely sufficient food was purchased but two small pigs were bought. Heavy rain during night.

SITUATION. - On a ridge overlooking the junction of the rivers TIMUN and SAU.

Sunday 11th May, 1952.

The morning was spent resting the carriers and drawing a map

DIARY.

of the journey so far.

In response to an invitation the patrol set out for the proposed Mission Station at KOMPIAM (Baptist) at noon and after waiting an hour for the local natives to build a temporary bridge over the SAU river (the other being washed away the previous night) we eventually arrived at KOMPIAM at 17-00 hrs. A few head counts were made during the journey.

Mr. and Mrs. Kroenert and Sister P. O'Brien were in residence at the station. The patrol party remained overnight and sufficient food was purchased for the patrol personnel.

SITUATION.- Above the junction of the ARUPALE creek with the river SAU.

Monday 12th May, 1952.

Most of the patrol party were sent on ahead to POMANDA approximately 2 mile away from KOMPIAM whilst I measured and marked out a proposed addition to the Mission Lease now being applied for at KOMPIAM.

During the afternoon I walked to POMANDA (30 mins) after negotiating the steep descent to the ARUPALE creek.

A number of male natives had assembled and the recent fighting in the area was investigated.

Sufficient food was bought from the few women who were present. Guards were posted during the night in case of attack.

SITUATION.- On the left bank of the ARUPALE creek.

Tuesday 13th May, 1952.

Remained at POMANDA investigating the recent fighting and discussing affairs in general with the local natives.

Quite a few women arrived during the day with their children and it was possible to conduct a fairly accurate head count.

Wednesday 14th May, 1952.

Set out at 06-30 hrs and arrived at KOMPIAM at 07-00hrs. Remained at the Mission Station for one hour explaining to Mr. Kroenert the results of my investigations and then the patrol continued the journey reaching PIDAPAUS (F 20-21) at 09-00 hrs. and KAIBARIS (F 20-21) at 10-30hrs. A head count was made at both places; my investigations were continued.

The track then descended steeply through a forest area until LINGINAS (F&G 21&22) was reached at 13-00hrs.

Camp was made on the ceremonial ground and plenty of food and two pigs were purchased.

A fairly accurate head count was made.

SITUATION.- On the left bank of the river LAI near the latter's junction with the river BAIYER.

Thursday 15th May, 1952.

A party consisting of two constables, ten carriers, an interpreter and myself set out in a north easterly direction whilst the rest of the patrol remained at LINGINAS.

At 07-30 the track descended steeply through a thick forest and two abruptly sloping ridges were crossed until the party arrived at MALYANDA (E&F 22) 12-00hrs.

The few natives who gathered were newly returned to the area but the party had brought sufficient food for its requirements.

Situation.- On the left bank of the river LAI near its junction with the SAU river.

Friday 16th May, 1952.

The party set out at 06-15 hrs. and descended steeply to

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO.2 of 51/52 (page 3)

DIARY.

THE RIVER SAU. The carriers were afraid to use the flimsy vine bridge and as they were carrying cargo they were sent back to MALYANDA and the rest of the party continued the journey northwards to reconnoitre.

Many leeches were encountered until some natives were seen at a place called KAINUA (E&F 21&22) at 10-4) hrs.

The local state of affairs was ascertained and an hour later the party returned over the river SAU to MALYANDA (17-00 hrs.)

Saturday 17th May, 1952.

Broke camp at 06-20 hrs. and returned to LINGINAS where the local natives were holding a ceremonial dance.

Brought the map up to date during the afternoon.

Sunday 18th May, 1952.

Set out at 06-30 hrs. and travelled steadily across the range bordering the LAI valley through WALUMANDALAM ceremonial ground(08-30) KAMANT C.G., INDIPMANA C.G., (12-00hrs.) at which places head counts were made.

Continuing the journey the patrol reached the river NINIM at the point where that river begins to flow underground before it joins the river LAI approximately 1/2 mile away.

After an hours rest there was a gradual climb until camp was made at KOMANDA (H 20&21).

Plenty of food was purchased and a further head count was made.

SITUATION.- On the left bank of the river LAI overlooking the latter's junction with the NINIM river.

Monday 19th May, 1952.

Left KOMANDA at 06-30 hrs. and travelled at the base of a limestone escarpment passing KALUA C.G. (09-30), KUNJAMANDA C.G.(10-15) and then descending steeply to the medical aid post at YALIS (H 20&21) reached at 12-15hrs. At each of these places a head count was made.

At 13-30 hrs. the patrol continued the journey over a good made road and after crossing the river TIMIN (H&I 19&20) arrived at WAPENAMANDA Patrol Post at 16-30 hrs.

Mr.D.Faithful,C.P.O., the relieving officer was already in residence and acquainting himself with local affairs.

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END OF DIARY

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T. Dwyer
.....
(T. DWYER)
Cadet Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO.2 of 51/52 (page 4)GENERAL.NATIVE SITUATION:-

Throughout the middle LAI valley, in the WAPENAMANDA area, the most vexed question is that of land ownership.

In a number of instances the land disputes had previously been settled by officers on patrol but because of the staff shortage it had not been possible to station an officer at WAPENAMANDA to police these decisions. Consequently, it is alleged, some of the N.C.O.'s formerly in charge of the patrol post sometimes reversed previous judgements and even settled some disputes themselves. This led the local natives to believe that no decision was final and as a result the losing party always tried to gain redress from every new officer or N.C.O. passing through the area.

Now, however, there will be one or more officers stationed at WAPENAMANDA Patrol Post and it is thought that if most of the land disputes could be brought before the Court for Native Affairs then effective action could be taken against any breach of the decisions.

The question of land ownership is and will be for some time a source of unrest in the WAPENAMANDA area and much could be done to prevent future outbreaks of fighting if a patrol officer with magisterial powers could conduct a patrol of the area specifically for the purpose of settling land disputes.

The police and local natives have been informed that all land disputes are in future to be settled by an officer of the Administration.

The fact that fighting has not broken out this year on a large scale for these or any other reasons is attributed to the successful policy of Mr. Assistant District Officer B. Corrigan in encouraging the natives of the area around WABAG and WAPENAMANDA to assemble every Monday morning for work on the two stations.

During the afternoon disputes are thrashed out whilst the various groups are in attendance. Previously it was usual for only the head man of a group to bring disputes before the officer in charge.

Furthermore, the fact that each group meets the other once a week tends to strengthen and renew ties of friendship. Already the local natives look upon the meeting as a social occasion.

The new gardens and buildings at WABAG and WAPENAMANDA and the enthusiasm of the natives in the area are ample proof of the success of the Monday "bung".

The prompt action in dealing with the recent disturbances in the MAUGEL valley has apparently greatly impressed the natives of the LAI valley.

As soon as the patrol entered the SAU valley one could sense a change in attitude of the natives.

Only at LINGINAS (FG, 21&22) did the natives assemble in large numbers and only then because they were holding a ceremonial dance on our camp site.

Most of the male natives of the Sau valley who greeted the patrol were very quiet and when the Administration's policy towards them was explained they merely nodded their heads thoughtfully. They were obviously uncertain of the patrol's intentions (probably because of the recent fighting in the area) and indeed this was only the fourth patrol into the area since 1945.

At POMANDA the local natives still remember the wounding of an officer during World War II when there was a wireless station at KCMPIAM (F20&21). Some of the POMANDA natives were allegedly killed as a retaliatory measure and the head man at POMANDA quietly dropped the hint to our interpreter that if any member of the patrol stepped out of line then the patrol would be attacked.

GENERAL.

NATIVE SITUATION (contd.)

Whilst camping at POMANDA, SAU-ANDA (FG, 19&20) and LINGINAS, ^{the} carriers lay awake at night talking amongst themselves.

All the main groups appeared to be enemies and few of the SAU natives seemed to travel far from their homes. Often at the place of camp the local natives implored the patrol not to continue the journey over the next ridge as the inhabitants further on were cannibals and would surely attack the patrol. However, as we went ahead it was found that the "cannibals" were always "over the next ridge". "Kewa" is the word used by most of the natives in the WABAG sub district to describe "cannibals" or "hostile strangers".

At POMANDA (FG, 20&21) reports of recent fighting were investigated. Apparently a woman belonging to the YASINAWIN sub group (head man ANGWA) several years ago married a certain LO of ALUGABIS. Two children were born of the marriage but both died a natural death later on. Soon after the second child had been buried LO quarrelled with his wife and struck her. Some time after this incident the injured woman died and her relatives through ANGWA the head man demanded compensation. This was continually refused until ANGWA's "patience was exhausted" and a fight ensued. It was allegedly a small scale affair and the two sides retreated after the first foray.

At about this time a prisoner escaped from the gaol at WABAG. He headed for the SAU valley which is a favourite haunt for absconders and came across the two enemy sub groups. Calmly he informed the local population that he was a police boy going on leave and head man ANGWA solicited his help. The impostor promptly called on the other party to pay compensation to the dead woman's relatives to the tune of four pigs and four steel axes. This was done and the mediator received some pork as payment.

It was not known for certain at the time of the investigation who the impostor was but subsequent enquiries yielded the necessary proof and appropriate action is being taken.

Some time was spent explaining to the SAU valley natives the functions of the police boy and it was considered necessary inform them that a police boy wore a particular uniform and always carried a rifle. Also that it was unlikely that a police boy would travel through this area unaccompanied by a European officer.

The readiness with which the two parties were agreeable to the settlement of the dispute shows that they are ready for further guidance from a patrol officer who can remain in the area for at least a few months. On the other hand the inability of these natives to distinguish between a police boy and any other native who wears a lap lap means that much work has yet to be done to combat their fear of strangers.

In the TIMUN valley (EF, 19, 20&21) the natives adopt a respectful attitude towards the miners but at KOMPIAM in the SAU valley they are merely tolerant towards the members of the BAPTIST mission. The fact that the proposed Mission and Agricultural leases have not yet been purchased by the Administration no doubt contributes to the local natives attitude. However, the applications have now been lodged and it is expected that the land will be investigated in the near future.

The LINGINAS (FG, 21&22) natives were most insistent that the patrol should not cross the river SAU and assured us that there was no bridge or track near the river. However, two young natives agreed to lead a party over the river and intimated that their elders were deceiving us. Therefore a small party carrying enough supplies for a few days walk set out from LINGINAS towards the SAU. After an hours walk

GENERAL.

NATIVE SITUATION (contd.)

the track went steeply into a dense forest. Although overgrown with bush there was a definite track and this was followed over two steep ridges until the party arrived at MALYANDA (EF, 21&22).

Camp was made near a few scattered dwellings and the local inhabitants informed us that they had just returned to the area. Apparently they had been driven away towards LINGINAS about six years ago by the SAULI group (EF, 20&21) and five of their young men had been slain. Recently the SAULI's had invited them to return to their former land and had already given them four pigs as compensation for the deceased. Later when the returned natives had settled down and planted their gardens the SAULI's promised to send them more pigs.

One youth told us that there was a good bridge over the river SAU nearby but the older men brought him before me later on and made him retract his statement. As usual we were asked to turn back as soon as possible.

Sufficient food had been carried by the party so there was no necessity for exhausting the meagre supply of the locals.

On the following day our party set out down the steep, forested slope to the river SAU. Two youths met us on the way and offered to act as our guides. There was certainly a bridge over the SAU but of a very frail vine type. The carriers being used to log bridges were afraid to cross. A few of them reached halfway only to turn back terrified of the roaring river below whose flying spray lashed at the flimsy vine structure. As the job of strengthening the bridge would take hours to accomplish it was decided to send the carriers back to MALYANDA and the few remaining members of our party pressed on. It was intended to continue until some natives were seen, the local state of affairs ascertained and then for the party to return to MALYANDA during the afternoon.

This was accomplished without incident and a number of natives were met at a place called KAINUA (EF, 21&22). They told us that they had come to meet us only when they saw how small the party was and that we were obviously not bent on attack. This is considered to be an important point when travelling from one group to another nearby who are enemies of the first group. At first the patrol should be accompanied by as few of the first group as possible and that those who do tag along should be kept reasonably quiet. For there have been many cases where in similar circumstances the group being approached by the patrol upon seeing their enemies amongst the newcomers are convinced that the patrol is out to attack them and there is a rush for arms.

The inhabitants of KAINUA were accompanied by some of the head men of the RURISAU (EF, 21&22) who asserted that since Mr. Assistant District Officer G. WEARNE conducted a patrol through the area (Patrol Report NO. 4 of 49/50) there had been no further outbreaks of fighting.

At about noon the return journey was commenced and our party returned to MALYANDA armed with the knowledge that the LINGINAS natives were in the habit of visiting the north side of the river SAU by way of another bridge further upstream.

On the following day we returned to LINGINAS and from a distance we could hear the sound of drum beating and chanting. This was the apparent reason for the local natives' reluctance to allow the patrol to remain in the area. Evidently they did not wish their ceremonies to be interrupted.

No recriminations were made except to point out to the revelers that none of our party had been eaten. The ceremonies then continued until dusk.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO. 2 of 51/52 (page 7)

GENERAL.

NATIVE SITUATION (contd.)

At PIRIBUS (H,20&21) a few hundred natives had assembled and they brought forward a dispute concerning the ownership of some land nearby.

However, the late Mr. Assistant District Officer K. EARLE had already settled the dispute and all that was required was to inform the natives that the previous decision would not be changed.

Various other land disputes were referred to the incoming officer in charge at WAPENAMANDA.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Except from YALIS to IAMBUR Patrol Post (HI,20&21) to (FG,17&18) where there is a good connecting made road, the patrol travelled over native tracks. Many of these could adequately be described as long streaks of mud overgrown with bush. The natives using these tracks were advised to clear an area on either side of the mud so that the sun could dry the ground. However, it would appear that these tortuous, muddy tracks serve as a means of defense because hostile parties would find the going tough. Consequently no requests were made for large scale work on road making and in any case without proper guidance the natives would inevitably follow their own tracks which are based on the fallacious theory that the shortest distance between two points is over the mountain tops.

The natives of the SAU and TIMUN valleys are of the opinion that it is dangerous for them to build good roads and lay down their arms until a patrol officer is stationed in the area to enforce law and order.

The IAMBUR-YALIS road is well maintained and with the strengthening of the bridges would be suitable for jeep traffic.

The three bridges used to cross the river SAU at various times were rough affairs. The two log structures near SAU-ANDA (FG,19&20) and WABUMANDA (EF,20&21) were temporary jobs and would obviously be washed away if the river was in flood. However, there were a few large boulders in mid-stream and it was easy to sling a few logs across the river whenever the need arose.

The bridge at MALYANDA (EF,21&22) over the SAU was an inverted-triangular shaped vine suspension affair. The supports were broken in a few places and the sagging centre hung dangerously close to the river.

As a general rule the SAU natives were most disinterested in strengthening the numerous smaller bridges again because the removal of same provided a means of defense.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:-

At present throughout the SAU and TIMUN valleys there is an apparent shortage of the staple diet - sweet potatoe. Just sufficient to feed the members of the patrol was brought at most places.

The miners in the TIMUN valley and the Baptist mission personnel at KOMPIAM in the SAU also reported a shortage of native food.

The most probable explanation is that the gift exchange ceremony is being prepared for and the natives' pigs are being fattened on any surplus food.

Sufficient sugar cane, edible pit pit and bananas were obtainable in the middle and lower SAU valley.

As a general rule sugar cane takes two years to mature, sweet potatoe 5-6 months, wild ginger ("Kumo") 2-3 months and the pandanus nut ripens every year about August - September.

The mountainous nature of the terrain does not lend itself to easy gardening and many gardens seemed to be balanced precariously on

GENERAL.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (contd.)

the steep slopes and in constant danger from heavy rains. However, the gardens were usually interspersed with dead trees which combatted rain erosion to a large extent. The dead trees are used for firewood as the need arises.

No European vegetables were procurable from the natives although a few vegetables of this type are grown with success by the miners at AIURIMAI (EF, 19&20) and by the mission at KOMPIAM.

At AIURIMAI the miners had grown passion fruit with considerable success.

An ingenious method used by many natives to prepare new gardens is to build a fence around the proposed garden area and then admit a few pigs to roam about at will. In a few weeks the animals have turned over all the top soil in their quest for food and have thus saved their owners a lot of "spade" work.

HEALTH:-

The measles epidemic is at the present moment confined to the population of the LAI valley near the government station at WABAG.

No cases of measles were reported by Sister P.O'Brien at the Baptist mission hospital at KOMPIAM.

A native medical orderly accompanied the patrol but as is the case at the mission hospital in the SAU the natives are not yet prepared to accept the curative powers of our medicine whilst there is still the chance of sacrificing a pig.

The natives who met the patrol in the SAU region were good physical specimens and this belied their assertions that there was a food shortage.

The few swampy areas around WABAG which account for the prevalence of malaria in the region are to be sprayed regularly in the future. A few cases of malaria were seen in the SAU valley.

The TIMUN and SAU natives are in the habit of defecating indiscriminately in the surrounding bush. This fact has been reported to the European Medical Assistant at WABAG, and Mr. J. TOMMERUP and he plans to visit the area in the near future. So far there have been no reported cases of dysentery in the SAU region.

There is a medical aid post at YALIS (H, 20&21) manned by a native medical assistant and with the coming of more trained natives within the next few months it is hoped to have a number of medical aid posts along the LAI valley from YALIS to SIRUNKI. The latter place is a days walk westward from WABAG.

At WAPENAMANDA a large hospital and accommodation for a native medical assistant has just been completed by the local natives.

MAPPING:-

A time and compass traverse was run throughout the journey and the map submitted is an overlay of the WABAG army strat series.

The additions to the latter are:-

The track from WABAG to SAU-ANDA (FG, 19&20).

The track from LINGINAS (FG, 21&22) to MALYANDA (EF, 21&22).

The track from LINGINAS " to YALIS (H, 20&21).

The distance of Mt. MUANGAMANDA (NOSE) from WABAG government station has been calculated by means of an abney level and aneroid barometer and is estimated to be 13,000 yds.

GENERAL.

MAPPING (contd.)

One or two places marked on the army strat series are written with the ending 'anda'. There are a few dialectical changes in the TCEAGA language which is spoken throughout most of the WABAG sub district but the ending 'anda' meaning 'mountain' is the same throughout. Therefore it is considered that 'anda' would be the correct ending.

Some place names end in 'anda'. The latter word means a 'dwelling'.

For FUMAN (FG, 20&21) on the army strat series POMANDA was heard. That the 'MANDA' ending is correct is proved by the steep ascent to that place (hence 'mountain').

For PIDO-ABUS (F, 20&21) on the army strat series PIDAPUS was heard. 'PAUS' is the TCHAGA word for 'a clear stretch of kunai grass'. This was certainly true of the area around PIDAPUS and that place commanded a wide view of the SAU valley.

An attempt was made to map the route by means of a home-made plane table. This method had to be abandoned because of inclement weather and the clouds and mist which obscured the checking points.

TRADE:-

Throughout the patrol only salt and face paint were used for the purchase of native food.

Axes and knives were eagerly sought after as payment for pigs.

MINING:-

At present Messrs. M. and L. Wilson occupy the camp at AIURIMAI (EF, 19&20) and Mr. B. Rowlands is away on leave.

Six local natives are employed on prospecting the TIMUN river

MISIONS:-

The Baptist Mission are represented at KOMPIAM (FG, 20&21) by Mr. and Mrs. Kroenert and Sister P. O'Brien.

The Lutheran Mission has a native representative at KOMANDA (GH, 20&21) and the Roman Catholic Mission has a native representative about one mile west of KOMANDA.

AIRSTRIPS:-

The plateau-shaped area of land known as KOMPIAM (FG, 20&21) was originally recommended as suitable place for a patrol post and a possible site for an airstrip.

KOMPIAM is ideal for the former but without an element ^{of risk} _{un-} suitable for the latter at present.

It is centrally situated in the SAU valley and besides being an old fighting ground, most of the main tracks intersect at this place. Bordered on three sides by the river SAU and two creeks respectively it has the appearance of a small island (like WABAG itself). The soil is poor but a number of European vegetables have been successfully grown by the Baptist Mission personnel.

The local natives recently cleared an area near the proposed mission lease and told the patrol that it was an airstrip. Apparently they have seen many aircraft flying overhead from MADANG en route to WABAG. They have been informed that these aircraft bring knives

GENERAL.

AIRSTRIPS (contd.)

and axes etc and they have formed the opinion that if they build an airstrip then these aircraft will bring to them the steel for which they crave.

Unless properly supervised this situation could develop into a cargo cult.

When the idea about building an airstrip first spread the local groups called a peace conference. At a subsequent ceremony on the proposed airstrip site (and former fighting ground) the natives broke and burned their spears etc and a feast of native grown beans followed.

The work began and when it completed the proposed airstrip was 700 yds long and 50 yds wide. It had a slope of approximately 1 in 25 and apparently a usually mild cross wind. The lowest approach had a slope of approximately 1 in 12 (from the east). With a lot more work the proposed airstrip might be suitable for light aircraft or for emergency landings.

However, the site is all too similar to that at YARAMANDA (2½ miles S.E. of WAPENAMANDA) in which vicinity the dragon aircraft U.R.V. crashed last December.

By changing the direction of the proposed airstrip it might possibly be extended to a distance of 1,000 yds but then the approaches would be steeper.

As yet no applications have been lodged for the proposed airstrip site and ostensibly only the natives are interested in the project.

The miners in the TIMUN valley obtain their supplies from WABAG by portage (2 days) and the Baptist mission obtain their supplies from Baiyer river airstrip by portage (2 days).

As a postscript it might be worth mentioning that as soon as the local natives had finished working on the airstrip site the inter-group fighting broke out afresh.

CENSUS:-

During the patrol a head count was made wherever possible. At many places the men only attended and then it was a case of asking each man how many wives and children he had. This considerably delayed the patrol but it is considered that most of the figures submitted are reasonably accurate.

The SAU valley area is not yet ready for a census patrol but when a census is completed there will probably be about 6,000 natives registered.

The AMBUN valley shortly will be censused and it is expected to reveal a population of about 5,000.

The result of the head counts was as follows:-

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RECORDS OF PAPER AND NEW GUINEA
GENERAL
(PAGE 3)

HEAD NAME	PLACE	GROUP	SUB GROUP	DATE	ADULTS		CHILDREN		REFERENCE	MAP
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
TEULLA	LAGOBOS	YAGAN	MOTTO	7/10	29	29	9	11	GH, 17419	
TANSIAN	PAIARA	YAGAN	GAMBIUK & DEPAU	7/10	56	56	12	15	GH, 17419	
BAMBU	LAMBO	YAGAN	TAGIOTIN (1)	7/10	40	40	16	18	FO, 17418	
ABERAN	TIBJ	YAGAN	TAGIOTIN (2)	7/10	15	15	8	12	"	
NANTO	WAMBUP	YAGAN	AIYITL	7/10	37	37	21	15	"	
KEIGI	KAIRIDA	YAGAN	WANGERE	7/10	25	20	9	7	"	
PEINU & NIMBO	YANDAU	KORBAN	PIURU	7/10	44	20	2	17	"	
PERPOTYUON	AVARAMANDA	KORBAN	WAG	7/10	47	30	32	17	"	
RUI	VARIMANDA	KORBAN	HBI & MAIUM	7/10	50	49	14	28	"	
DUDU	SAU-ANDA	KORBAN	BALAOAN	7/10	49	34	22	17	"	
YANDAN	SAU-ANDA	KORBAN	IMAPER	7/10	17	21	5	4	"	
PORAI & ARUBIN	SIRUK	TIRAI	KEIP	7/10	25	23	7	4	"	
PAKBERI	SIRUK	TIRAI	TIM	7/10	44	30	16	20	"	
PALO	KEI BAGANDA	POTOIN	KAOTGIN & KAMBU	7/10	51	34	13	23	FO, 19420	
MALYO	AIYOGOS	LIDIBIN	WAOJOP	7/10	33	24	7	13	EP, 19420	
"	LIGIMANDA	PORIELIN	MAOAI	7/10	33	28	9	12	"	
KAGAMP	BIAKMANDA	PORIELIN	WAIAP	7/10	42	24	6	10	"	
BAU	MATRIMANDA	KALYIMP	SUMAL	7/10	12	29	10	37	"	
KUBAYI	KUMANDA	BAGARON	AIBLUAN	7/10	12	12	10	8	"	
SUPAOL	YIMBELIK	WAOINAGULLI	PIWAI	7/10	22	19	31	30	"	
FORAIE	KUNDANE	PORIELIN	KHBERE	7/10	40	24	18	11	"	
BIKI	POMANDA	YAUAN	LINANGUGIN	7/10	18	10	4	11	"	
ANDWA	POMANDA	YAUAN	YASINAGIN	7/10	27	12	4	15	"	
HAIVALINK	KIBILIMANDA	PIWAI	PAIAU	7/10	9	13	1	4	FO, 20421	
"	KADMARIS	KUMARIN	WANGILO	7/10	18	14	1	13	"	
"	ATULIDIS	KAIMBACIN	KOROMT	7/10	20	10	14	20	"	
"	YOALIMANDA	ANGALLETAN	BAGARON	7/10	31	22	20	20	"	
"	NAGAS	TANGALIP	BOGAIDA & MAMP	7/10	21	30	42	29	"	
"	KAI BARIS	KIRABAN	MAYAK	7/10	32	30	41	22	FO, 21422	
"	KAI BARIS	KIRABAN	PRINI	7/10	37	20	8	22	"	
"	LINGINAS	SAULI	WALYU	7/10	16	10	4	6	"	
"	LAGUA	SAULI	YAGADIOK	7/10	14	14	4	5	"	
"	KAI BIRIHANDA	KAWANGASIN	HABERI	7/10	21	20	4	8	"	
"	KAI BIRIHANDA	KAWANGASIN	WOTIM	7/10	21	22	4	5	"	
"	MALYANDA	ABANYI	WAIYU	7/10	12	6	1	5	EP, 21422	
"	RURISAU	KUGERIN	PRIBALU	7/10	31	30	1	10	"	
"	RURISAU	KUGURIN	INANJERI	7/10	31	32	1	7	"	
"	KURISAU	KODURIN	KATMAN	7/10	4	8	1	3	"	
"	IRISUMANDA	YANGOREIP	YANUM	7/10	4	3	1	2	"	


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO. 2 of 51/52 (page 13)

APPENDIX "A"

Report on individual members of the

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

- NO. 2609 L/Cpl. TOVANGAGA: A veteran of several patrols into restricted areas this H.C.O. is an asset to any patrol. He has a good command and his dealings with primitive natives set a good example to the other three constables accompanying the patrol.
- NO. 7636 Const. KEWAGI RECENTLY arrived from GOROKA depot this constable carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner.
- NO. 7638 Const. PUGIM Also a comparatively new arrival who carried out his duties in an energetic and efficient manner.
- NO. 7588 Const. POJARI A new Papuan recruit recently arrived from the depot. His work was satisfactory despite a limited knowledge of Pidgin English.

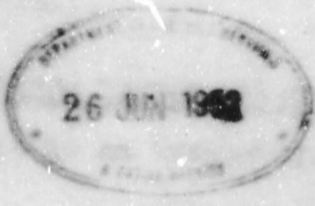

(T. DWYER)
Cadet Patrol Officer

30/17/8 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/I..1035
District Office
Western Highlands
MOUNT HAGEN
20th June 1952

Memorandum for,



The Director
N. D. C. & N. A.
PORT MORSBY

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1951/52

WAPENAMUNDA.

File

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the above report conducted by Mr. T. Dwyer, C. P. O.

This was the first solo patrol conducted by Mr. Dwyer and he is to be congratulated on a most interesting report of his observations.

The report is embellished by a very fine set of photographs.

1 NATIVE SITUATION.

This area has had few patrols through it postwar, and disturbances may be expected until this is remedied. Mr. Dwyer advises that where fighting does occur it is not with any marked degree of ferocity.

The "C.O." referred to as settling land disputes was the Sgt. who was left in charge of the Wapenamunda Patrol Post, until 1947-1948 when there was but one Officer in the Sub. District. The Director may rest assured that this practice of police interfering in such aspects of Native Administration is no longer tolerated, nor has it been for many years.

Mr. Murdoch Patrol Officer and Mr. Faithful C. P. O. are now stationed at Wapenamunda and instructions have been given for an extensive patrol programme and this should reduce the disturbances and greatly assist in settling the land disputes. I hope to see a great improvement in this area over the next six months.

The prisoner referred to in the general summary was KANGA who caused considerable trouble at Wabag and has now been transferred to H.M. (Vide Hagen memo. file no. 31/4-963 of 7th. May 1952)

Airstrip.

The Assistant District Officer has been instructed to further investigate the circumstances concerning the building of the KOMPIAM "Airstrip" and to report from time to time on the native position.

W. G. G.

Asst. District Commissioner

On leave from 26/6/52

27th June, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

MAKEMAMANDA PATROL REPORT No. 2

This is an interesting report of an interesting area.

2. Part of the route was that used by one of the parties of the Hagen-Sepik patrol of 1939. The notorious Schmitt Schultz and King were driven out of the Sau area after atrocities in 1935. The difficulty of moving from one area to another is very well understood, but by now the patrolling of this area should result in the natives clearly understanding that the Administration is NEUTRAL. The "roads" should become neutral areas as soon as possible.
3. The attention of junior Officers is drawn to Circular Instruction No. 147.
4. The use of Police in Administration work invariably has the unfortunate results described in this report and I am glad to see this is being corrected in accordance with instructions.
5. It must be realised that premature intervention in tribal fighting and group disputes must not be attempted unless you can guarantee consolidation with existing staff. Nothing in the way of real and complete control can be expected in this area for at least another 5 to 6 years.
6. The KOMPAM airstrip affair is not "cargo cult". It bears no relation to the frustration of a disillusioned or disappointed people seeking either a mystical outlet or a revolution in tribal systems. This is a case of a bewildered backward people trying to do the right thing and suffering from basic ignorance. It looks as though some sort of guide to Western material culture and economics will have to be put into a simplified talk. They need advice and it is suggested that you call a conference of your junior Officers with object of particularly briefing them on the type of information and general help that the people need to fit them for the future of government control and influence, with particular reference to the addresses given through able interpreters.
7. The close help of the Medical services should be enlisted for joint patrols and both Missionaries and miners should be brought into a consistent scheme of "public relations" with these people.
8. This Headquarters does not expect overnight results. Unless the foundations of utter trust in our field staff is laid there will be no sound basis for the future.
9. Obviously the approach in some areas under reference by this report can be more advanced than in others. Land disputes are dangerous and there must be a "point of no return" to avoid going back too far into past ownership.

District Commissioner,
NE. HAGEN.

Ownership frequently fluctuates with fighting. This fluctuation should cease in certain areas to remove land acquisition or re-acquisition as a motive for fighting.

10. Considerable thought must be given to an overall plan of bringing the various areas under control and haphazard or disconnected work must be avoided. The task is certainly not easy and calls for a high degree of intelligence as well as energy. Limited objectives gained are better than wide horizons explored. It is agreed that you are already compromised by the spread of Missions and miners. This dispersal of points of responsibility increases your problems but you should resist their extension and keep this Headquarters fully posted regarding your problems.

11. We have every confidence in you and your Officers but considerable thought is necessary. There is an old adage that "all footballers have brains but few of them use their brains while playing football". Without implying the slightest slur on the approach being employed it is desired to relate this merely as a sign-post to remind Officers, particularly Junior Officers, that every gesture, every action and every utterance by a patrol in backward areas can be used, developed and integrated towards an end. This is what makes the difference between the very good patrol and the patrol that has merely been satisfactory. Patrol Reports rarely convey whether this very narrow and difficult margin has been crossed. I would like to believe that this patrol and all others in this area will gradually and very firmly create the right relationship of the Administration to these people.

12. Rowlands should be grateful to the Administration as the Hagen-Sepik patrol party under my leadership officially reported the gold-bearing area now being worked. It is noted that there is little reference to geological information. Officers should realize that the great expense of patrolling can sometimes be indirectly offset by the discovery of mineral wealth which will aid in the development and prosperity of the Territory.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones) (J.D.)
Director, D.D.S. & H.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. C.A. 16/6/12

Memorandum for—

Department of the Government Secretary,
Port Moresby.

1st July, 1952

→ Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

MAPENAMANDA PATROL REPORT NO. 2

I refer to your memorandum DS. 30-17-8 of the
28th June, 1952, and return herewith the abovementioned patrol
report which has been read with interest by His Honour
the Acting Administrator who has endorsed the papers
"good work".


GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

*Mr. G. J. ...
2/1/52*

PIA

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

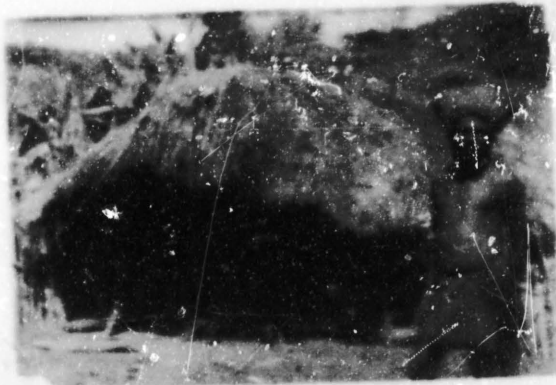
APPENDIX "B"

PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA NO. 2 of 51/52.



NO. 1
Natives of the AMBUN valley assembled
at IAMBU Patrol Post for head count.

NO. 2
Natives of the AMBUN valley wearing the
traditional wigs.



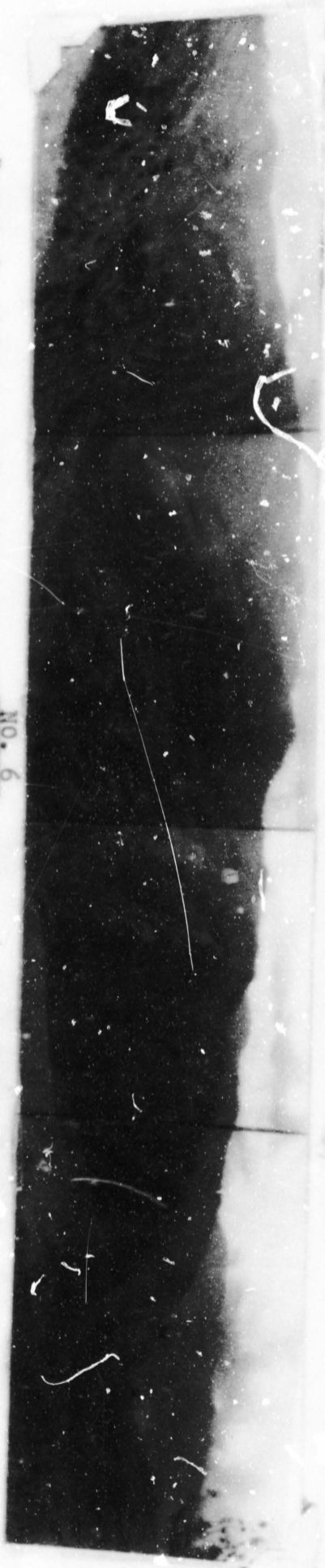
NO. 3
Temporary bridge over the river SAU
near WABUMANDA (EF, 20&21).

NO. 4
Typical SAU valley native beside his
dwelling (vicinity EF, 20&21)



NO. 5
Panoramic view of KOMPIAM (F, 20&21) in the SAU valley (centre
of photograph). River SAU flows alongside to the right. Photo.
taken from point on true right bank
of River SAU.

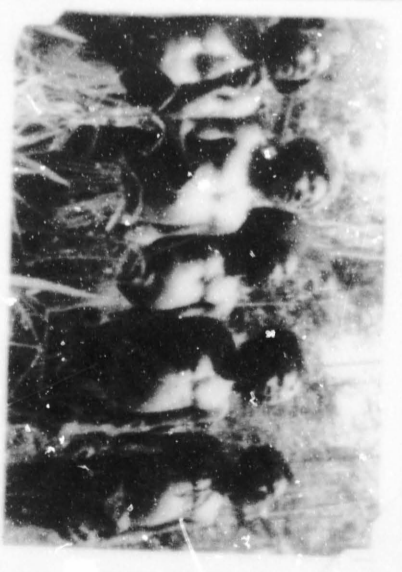
Point X is approx. position
of POMANDA.



Panoramic view of middle SAU valley (SF, 20821). Point X is the approximate position of WABUMANDA. The river SAU flows to the right and the terrain on the opposite bank is typically fully-ridgen.



View of the vine structure used to bridge the R. SAU nr. MALYANDA (SF, 21822).



Some natives from KAINUA (SF, 21822)

View of KOMPIAM (F, 20821) from a point at POWANDA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "B".
PATROL REPORT WAPENAMANDA No. 2 of 51/52 (p.3)



NO. 10

Typical dwelling near LINGINAS (FG, 21&22)
In background is the main house ; in
foreground is the house used by the
women during menstruation.



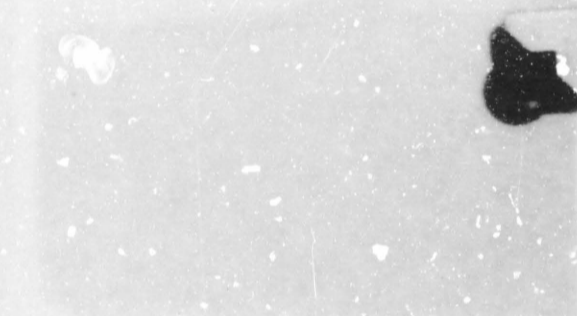
NO. 11

Ceremonial dance at LINGINAS.



NO. 12

Head men from the LINGINAS-KAMANT
area



NO. 13

Ceremonial dance at LINGINAS



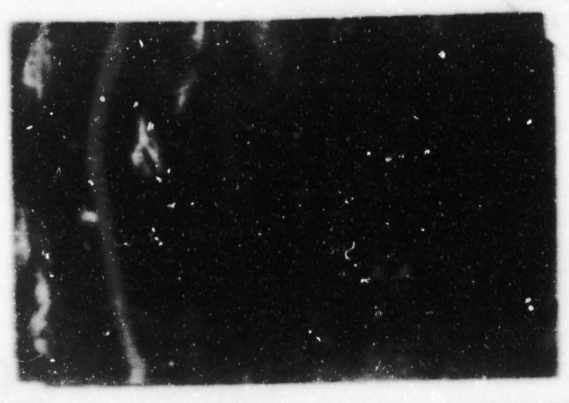
NO. 15

Ceremonial dance at LINGINAS

NO. 14

Ceremonial dance at LINGINAS

APPENDIX "B"



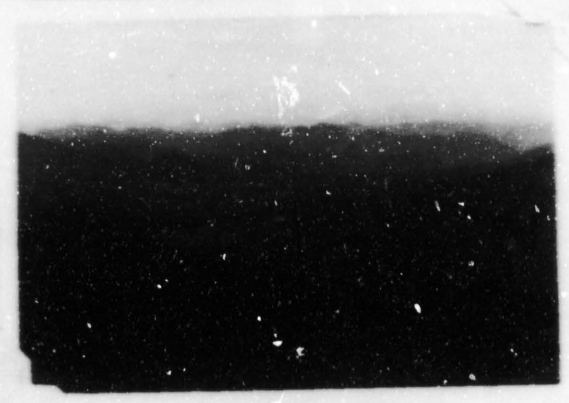
NO. 16

Point where R. NINIM flows underground(X)
(GH.20&21)



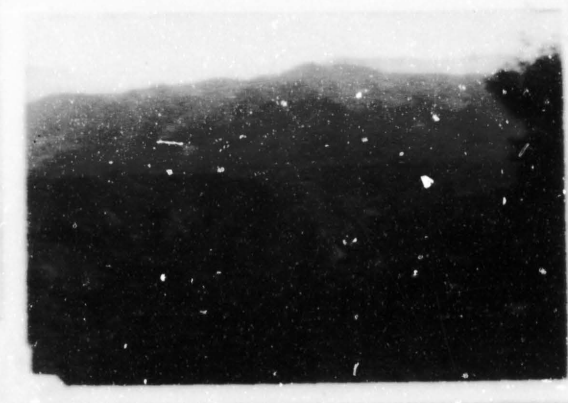
NO. 17

View of former bed of the R. NINIM



NO. 18

View from KOMANDA (GH.20&21) in a north-
erly direction. Far range appears to be
the WAGAG sub district boundary.



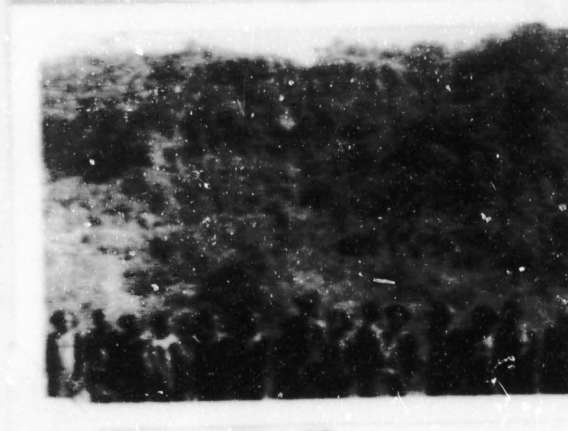
NO. 19

View of R. LAI taken from KALUA (GH20-



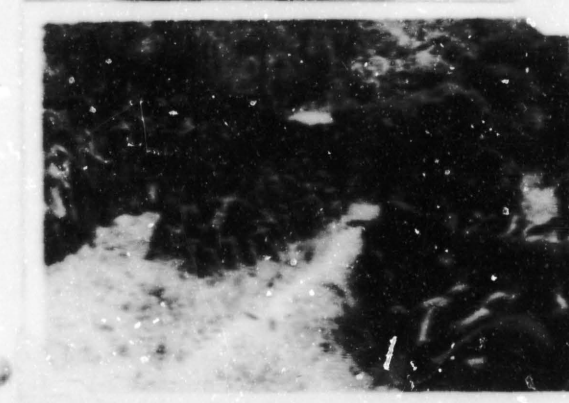
NO. 20

Natives assembled for head count at
KALUA (GH.20&21)



NO. 21

Natives assembled for head count at
KUNJAMANDA (H.20&21)



NO. 22

at Kunjamanda



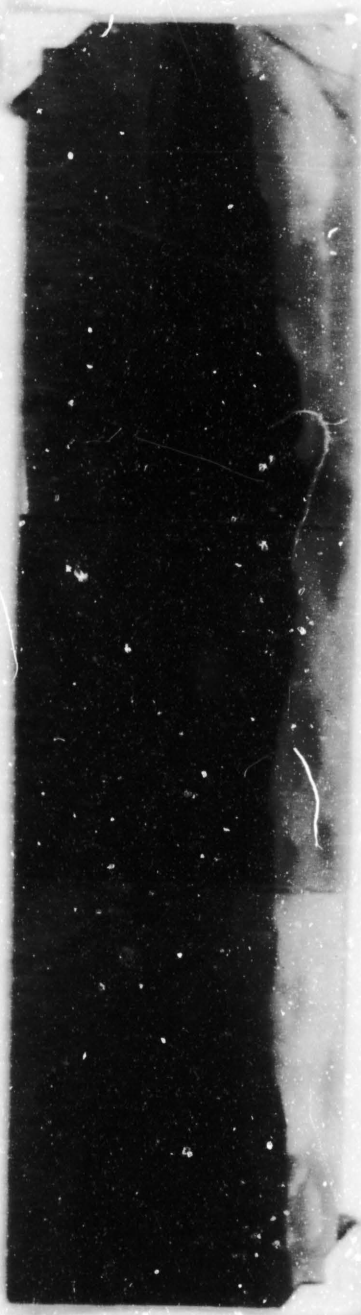
NO. 23

View of Kunjamanda (H.20&21) and post

APPENDIX "B"



VIEW overlooking the R. ^{NO. 24} NINE (left). KOMANDA is to the right.



VIEW from same point as above; ^{NO. 25} the camera having been turned 180 degrees.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AUSTRALIA

Patrol Report PAPUA NEW GUINEA No. 1-5253

District **WESTERN HIGHLANDS**
Report of Patrol by **S.G. BIRDSONG P.O.**
Lower LAI and SAU valleys and upper
MIMIK and TIAFI valleys
Patrol accompanied by **M.D.E. FAITHFUL P.O.**
1 Lt. and 1 Const. R.A. & W.G.C.
25 carriers 2 Interpreters
Duration **30/6/52 to 12/7/52**
Number of days patrolling **13**
Last Patrol District Services **May 1952**
Medical **November 1949**
M.R. Reference **WAPASX 4 Miles to 1 Inch**

Introduction:

This patrol was for the purpose of familiarising the writer with the topography of the area visited to facilitate the planning of future patrols.

A compass traverse of the WAPASX LAKE track was made, and, as the patrol was interrupted by rain a visit could be made to MT. BAKEN, the opportunity was taken to extend the traverse to OCHLENG.

In the SAU Valley the circumstances surrounding the construction of an air-strip at KOMPAL were also investigated.

DIARY.

Day 1 Monday 30th June 1952: FAITHFUL
Mr. KIMMICK departed with carriers at 1000 hrs.

After finalising routine matters left at 11:4 hrs. Trace of compass traverse made of the track. Reached camp at ALABANT at 1745 hrs in light rain. Rain ceased about 2000 hrs.

Day 2 Tues. 1st July:
Left ALABANT at 0745, Mr. FAITHFUL going ahead with carriers. Track traverse continued. Crossed LAI and KU Rivers, TIBINA River and URIA Creek.
Arrived at LUMIS at 1335 hrs.
A few minor disputes brought forward.

Day 3 Wed. 2nd July:
Departed LUMIS at 0822 hrs for WAPASX. Crossed RANDELA River 1000 hrs. Arrived LUMERIS 1200 departed 1315. Called at RAYNE River Livestock Station 1500-1600. Arrived WAPASX R.R. 1530 hrs.

Day 4 Thurs. 3rd July:
Left for MT. BAKEN at 0745. Arrived OCHLENG 1430. Traverse finished at OCHLENG.
Departed for MT. BAKEN at 1600 arriving at 1700.

Friday 4th July to Sunday 6th July:
Spent at MT. BAKEN.

Day 5 Sunday 7th July:

Departed

7

Day 5 Monday 7th July: Departed M.B. ROAD per jeep 1830 hrs. Left jeep at top of BARNECANDA River pass and walked to S.M.L.S. arriving at 1940 hrs.

Day 6 Tues. 8th July: Proceeded to SARUNDA P.P. there gear repacked, then on to MURRIS. Left MURRIS at 1830 hrs and proceeded along the LUMIS road. San Valley turn-off reached at 1945. Resumed traverse. Arrived at SIMUNDI camping ground at 1845.

Day 7 Wed. 9th July: Left SIMUNDI for LINGINAS at 0750 hrs. Crossed LAI River where the traverse was concluded and arrived LINGINAS 1340.

Day 8 Thurs. 10th July: Left LINGINAS 0745 hrs and arrived MURRIAN 1835 hrs. Inspected air-strip and held C.M.A.

Day 9 Fri. 11th July: Broke camp at 0745 and headed for the head of the NIBIN Valley. This was reached and camp made at BAHABANJA at 1640 hrs at the Lutheran Mission Station.

Day 10 Sat. 12th July: Left BAHABANJA at 0820 and crossed to the head of the TIBIN Valley. Visited the pitewyars camp on the ridge dividing the TIBIN and LAI Valleys, then followed the ridge back to WARRABANDA.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

Generally quiet.

At LUMIS where a constable is in charge of the Post House and grounds there was no report of any troubles. Several complaints were settled by consent out of Court.

In the SAN Valley the patrol was well received, a crowd of about 150 gathered at LINGINAS and about the same number at MURRIAN.

A C.M.A. was held at MURRIAN when a complaint was made that certain members of the PULANIA group had raided the house of a man belonging to another group. The cause was that the victim used the raiders' pig but the offenders also took valuables and household effects. The debt had been contracted many years ago, in fact so long ago that there was only one elderly man who said that he remembered it. The offenders were sentenced to a short term of imprisonment to impress upon them that never the, to them, new order such actions are frowned upon. The leader in the escapade was the headman who intimated to members of Patrol BARNECANDA 2 - 57/52 that they had better behave whilst in the area. Three pigs were offered the patrol as compensation/ransom but the writer followed his usual practice in such cases and refused to allow the pigs to be brought down near the camp. Next morning the victim of the raid received portion of his possessions at least, before the patrol departed.

The circumstances surrounding the construction of the air-strip at MURRIAN do not in any way suggest "cargo cult" or of any other kind of confused thinking. It was commenced at the instigation of the local pastor of the New Guinea Baptist Mission. Further remarks appear later.

As usual land is the main question raised when "any courts?" is asked.

Land cases in the areas which have been in effective contact with Government influence for some time are dealt with in the following manner: If the complaint is not brought forward on the ground in question then the litigants are told to wait until a patrol visits the area. Meanwhile the status quo is to be maintained with no new activity on either side within the disputed area, i.e. no new gardens or houses to be built.

When the disputed ground can be visited then both sides are heard and an interim decision given. THIS DECISION IS RECORDED in triplicate each party receiving a copy, one copy remaining in a book kept for this purpose. At a later date when the writer is more familiar with local custom the matter will be re-heard in the C.N.A. and a permanent record made.

This course is followed because

1 Several times litigants have claimed that no less than three previous officers have decided the matter - yet there are no records available for all except three disputes.

2 The writer has been in this area only a short time and as yet is not fully conversant with local custom.

3 Without a C.N.A. decision then decisions on these disputes cannot be enforced.

4 Whether the writer is transferred to another posting within the near or distant future then SOME record will be available to the next officer.

Factors taken into consideration when reaching a decision are:

- 1 Who is in effective occupation of the ground
- 2 What was the position when the area came under effective Administration influence.

(See ANTHROPOLOGICAL)

HEALTH:-

Health throughout the area visited is good. The epidemic at KALBOS has not spread.

At all camping places the people were warned of the possible spread of this outbreak of measles and dysentery and were told to improve the standard of hygiene near their houses and to avoid, as far as possible, contact with the area.

Lavrines where WASH dug seem to be fairly well used but not as much as is possible.

At LIMBIEAS over two hours was spent dressing sores. The majority were T.N.s on the lower leg. Two cases of yaws were advised to go to KOMPILAN for injections. Noticeable was the fact that an injury on the upper arm of a boy was healing cleanly although there was no doubt that he had had it for quite a long time.

The Baptist New Guinea Mission maintain Aid Posts and Baby Clinics at LIMBIEAS and KOMPILAN. As the staff of these two places were at NURENIS no "on the spot" report of their activities can be made but from odd remarks of the Mission staff and the local Natives it seems that the LIMBIEAS Post is quite successful while that at KOMPILAN is tolerated to a slight degree.

One of the areas passed through has been depopulated by scrub typhus. Local informants said the group who used to live there moved away after "a big sick" affected many of the people. The nursing staff of the Baptist Mission report several cases from this area. No traces of old gardens or houses were seen so the move must have been made a long time ago.

Apart from odd scratches and abrasions members of the patrol party required no medical treatment.

ROADS:-

No real roads exist in the area patrolled. A graded track has been cut from WAPENAWANDA to LUMIS and although this is wide enough for a jeep in some places, it is impassable due to (a) no trafficable bridges (b) steep gradients

This road could be improved for traffic to where it crosses the LAI River but that water course itself presents a problem in that the only type of bridge which would withstand sudden rises would be one of the suspension type. The span is such that wire rope would be required for the suspension.

- Other obstacles are:
- 1 The Eastern side of the LAI Valley
 - 2 TATUBA/UELA Valley
 - 3 The RANINUA Valley

On the sides of these valleys the soil is at a very precarious "angle of repose" and the extensive bench cutting which would be necessary to get the road across these valleys would cause extensive earth-falls during the digging and afterwards at every substantial shower of rain.

Comparing initial effort of establishing the road and the heavy maintenance with the worth of the road it is the opinion of the writer that at the present time effort should be concentrated on maintenance of the existing track as a foot track.

All other tracks followed were the traditional Native tracks. The track from LINGIAS to ROMPIAN could be improved with a bit of bench cutting and part of it offers possibilities as a route for a road from ALABANT into the SAV Valley. (ALABANT being on the WAPENAWANDA - LUMIS track)

Future patrols into the SAV Valley will be routed so as to explore the terrain with the idea of finding the most suitable route for a road.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES:-

After a fight when one of the sides has been chased from their territory, it is customary for the victors to allow the vanquished to return to a portion of their old territory upon payment of some pigs. The most important feature of this payment is that the pigs are killed before handing over. In the MOGA exchange the pigs are handed over alive.

In the land disputes it is often claimed by one side that they had paid over a certain number of pigs so that they might re-occupy the land, the other side claiming on their part that the pigs had been handed over for MOGA purposes. By asking if the pigs were alive or dead then some clue as to the purpose of the handing over can be obtained.

Compensation, in pigs, is also made for men killed in battle. This seems to be done when one side wishes to make peaceful overtures to their opponents.

Ceremonial grounds in the area are very poor compared to those of the WAGI Valley. The groves of casuarina are absent and the ground is very rough and small in extent.

A grave marker seen was composed of "TANU" sticks stuck in the ground in a circle about three feet in diameter, the sticks leaning outward at an angle of 60 degrees. Pieces of cane had been tied around the outside to make a rigid fence. At the time the patrol passed several of the sticks had sprouted and there were several "TANU" growing inside. Pieces of dead fern were hanging from the tops of the stakes. The grave was alongside a main track about 100 yards from a ceremonial ground.

MAPS AND MAPPING:-

The tracing accompanying this report is taken from the DUBLINS of the tracing accompanying PR WAPPANANDA 2-51/52. No corrections are submitted, the writer preferring to wait until he has assembled a plane-table with equipment of sufficient quality to make corrections of sufficient accuracy to be worth while. A makeshift plane-table was carried on the patrol but as not even a surveyors hand is held at this station to enable an accurate base to be laid down, then the results can only be regarded as misleading.

FORESTRY:-

Until a census and an accurate survey can be made (see above) ~~xxxx~~ the figures given in relation to population distribution with reference to the timberline are only approximations.

SAU VALLEY; There is a vague timberline here at an altitude of approximately 6000 feet. Particularly in the lower portions of the valley there are large stands of timber on the lower slopes.

Encroachment on the primary forest is slow. Many of the new gardens are being made by clearing old secondary growth even when primary forest is near.

No swampy areas were seen. Approximately 33% of the population live in the vicinity of the timberline and occupy about 25% of the area not under primary forest.

YINIM VALLEY; The same remarks apply.

YINIM VALLEY; The timberline is well defined in this valley at about 6500 feet.

Encroachment is very slow. There is no swamp on the valley floor. There is a distinct "band" of settlement just below the edge of the forest. Approximately 1/5 of the people live on 1/10 of the ground.

RE-AFFORESTATION; This is being carried out more by example than by precept.

At WAPPANANDA seedlings of a cedrella sp. have been planted around the station. To-date several headmen have asked for seedlings and have been given three each.

At LUMIS P.P. and R.H. the Constable in charge has been instructed to plant casuarinas around the buildings.

At various places it has been suggested to the various headmen that by planting trees near the tracks and bridge sites, they will save themselves much hard work in later years.

AGRICULTURE:-

This is the dry season in this area but sufficient food was offered for sale to the patrol to leave a slight surplus in several camps. Sugar-cane, sweet potatoes and bananas were offered in about equal quantities.

The edible pit-pit in this area differs from that in the HAGEN area in that the inflorescence is about 1/4 the size of the HAGEN variety and the enclosing leaves form a greater proportion of the whole "cob".

MISSIONS:-

The Australian Baptist New Guinea Mission has stations at LUMIS and KOMPAM. Normally there is one married couple and one nursing sister at each post. When the patrol was in the area the staff of the Mission were at WRENIE for the annual conference of the Mission.

The missionary at KOMPAM has influenced the local natives so that they ceased fighting long enough to clear a landing strip near the Mission. The object of having a strip here is to give some means of quick contact between the SAU Valley and the "outside" in cases of emergency.

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PATROL REPORT WAFEMARUA 1 of 1/53 (cont).

MISSIONS (cont.):

No reports of fighting in this area have been received recently.

The Lutheran Mission has stations in the NINIM and TIMIN Valleys staffed by Natives. There is a similar post near YALIS for the Catholic Mission and one in the TIMIN Valley for the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

AIRFIELD:-

The airfield at KOMPAM is about 1500 feet long (paved) and runs in a NE/SW direction. Width - 180 feet. The strip slopes downward from the SW end at a gradient of approximately 1 in 25. The surface is at present very rough and is soft and erodes easily. The angle of approach to the lower (NE) end is approximately 1 in 8. When the patrol visited the area there was a wind blowing from the NORTH.

By swinging the axis of the strip about 15 degrees in an anticlockwise direction and carrying out excavation at the top end then the strip could be lengthened by about another 600 feet and at the same time made to conform more with the direction of the wind.

The extra work involved was pointed out to ~~the~~ the

The site of the strip is the only suitable ~~flat~~ ground seen in the portion of the valley visited by the patrol. Investigation MAY disclose a more suitable site but any such site would not be as central as this one.

The site does not favour the use of large aircraft due to rugged nature of the terrain. To obtain a better than 1 in 8 approach any aircraft would have to turn inside a ~~x~~ spur 300 yards from the NE end. To make things more difficult the SAU River flows in a small gorge along the NW side of the site. At present the best approach is from the SW end but this would mean landing DOWNHILL.

MR. FAITHFUL, who is a licensed pilot, has given his opinions of this strip in a separate report.

At the present time there has been no application submitted by anyone for this site.

GEOLOGY:-

Two rocks seen in the bed of a stream flowing into the LAI were seen to be composed of masses of shells embedded in what was probably at one time silt.

The stream beds in the SAU and NINIM Valleys were full of granite boulders. Dirt was washed in the NINIM with no result.

The ridges were for the most part composed of the various alluvial soils, sand, clay and conglomerate which although firm had not hardened in-to rock.

FLORA:-

Sago was seen between the LAI gorge and LINGIRAS and is reported to be growing in the LAI gorge itself. Several of the palms had been harvested.

Orchids in profusion were seen 40 minutes before reaching LINGIRAS but apparently ~~some~~ blooming had ceased several weeks ago as seed pods were well developed. Most plants belonged to the genus *DENDROCHILUM*.

Large quantities of sphagnum moss was seen at the higher altitudes.

Three pine trees species as yet not known were seen on the Northern side of the TIMIS Valley.

CONCLUSION:-

Information gathered on such a short patrol is at best sketchy. More knowledge of the SAI Valley will be gathered in the near future when it is hoped to make several trips into this area, particularly when the prisoners sentenced at KOMBIAK return home.

If circumstances allow, it is hoped that every portion of the valley will be visited before the end of the year after which a base camp will be installed in the most central portion.

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PATROL REPORT WAREHAMANDA 1 of 258 (cont)

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REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F. & M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL:-

3171 Cpl. TOTORI

An old hand but not an "old soldier".
If care is taken that instructions are given clearly
this M.C.O. can be relied on to carry them out. He
maintained firm control of those placed under his at all
times.

2 28 Constable YOKIA

Joined the patrol after supervising
health measures at YALCOS. He is quiet and carried out
his duties in an unspectacular manner.

2 105 Constable BARK

This man is in charge of the R.H.
and patrol base at LUTIS. His post was a credit to him
and he seems popular in the surrounding area.

It is planned to relieve him soon.

LONG

*Warrant
No. 1*

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30/17/12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No.. 30/L..184
District Office
Western Highlands
MOUNT HAGEN
1st. Aug. 1952



Memorandum for:

The Director
D. D. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Wapenamunda No. I
OF 1952-1953.

Forwarded herewith are original and two copies of a Patrol conducted by Mr. W. G. Murdoch to investigate the circumstances surrounding the construction of an Air-Strip at KOMPIAM in the SAU Valley (Vide P/R Wapenamunda no. 2 of 1952-53)

2 The litigation over land is a very fruitful source of dispute in the Wapenamunda area particularly, and Mr. Murdoch was directed to record all hearings. Very wisely he has refrained from making decisions in the court until he becomes familiar with local customs and his actions are endorsed. It has been pointed out that the "interim decision" must be carefully explained to be so, and not to be confused with a court decision.

3 The KOMPIAM "air-strip" construction is now explained and reveals insufficient investigation by the previous Patrol.

Details of this partially completed field will be forwarded to the Department of Civil Aviation, Madang, for their information. Mr. Faithful is of the opinion that it would not present any real difficulty to Auster aircraft provided it is used with caution, an emergency field in the Sau Valley would be a boon.

4 Although only a short Patrol Mr. Murdoch has collected valuable information of the area and is becoming familiar with local conditions to assist him in future Patrolling.

Robt. ...

Robt. ...
App. Dist. Commissioner.

*Mr. Williams
12/8/52*

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30-17-12.

7th August, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: WAPNHAMANDA Patrol Report No.1/52-53.

The report of Mr. Patrol Officer W.J. Murdoch, who accompanied by Mr. D.E. Faithfull, Cadet Patrol Officer, visited the lower Lai and Sau Valleys and also the Upper Minia and Pixia Valleys, is acknowledged.

2. These officers appear to have carried out a useful piece of work which will be valuable in view of the future patrols intended over this area, and have used their powers of observation well.

3. It is agreed that it was the right course not to make binding decisions on such important questions as land matters until the officer concerned is fully experienced in the customs peculiar to that locality.

4. Paragraphs of interest to other Departments will be extracted and sent to the ~~representative~~ Heads of those Departments.
Respective

J. H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)

Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

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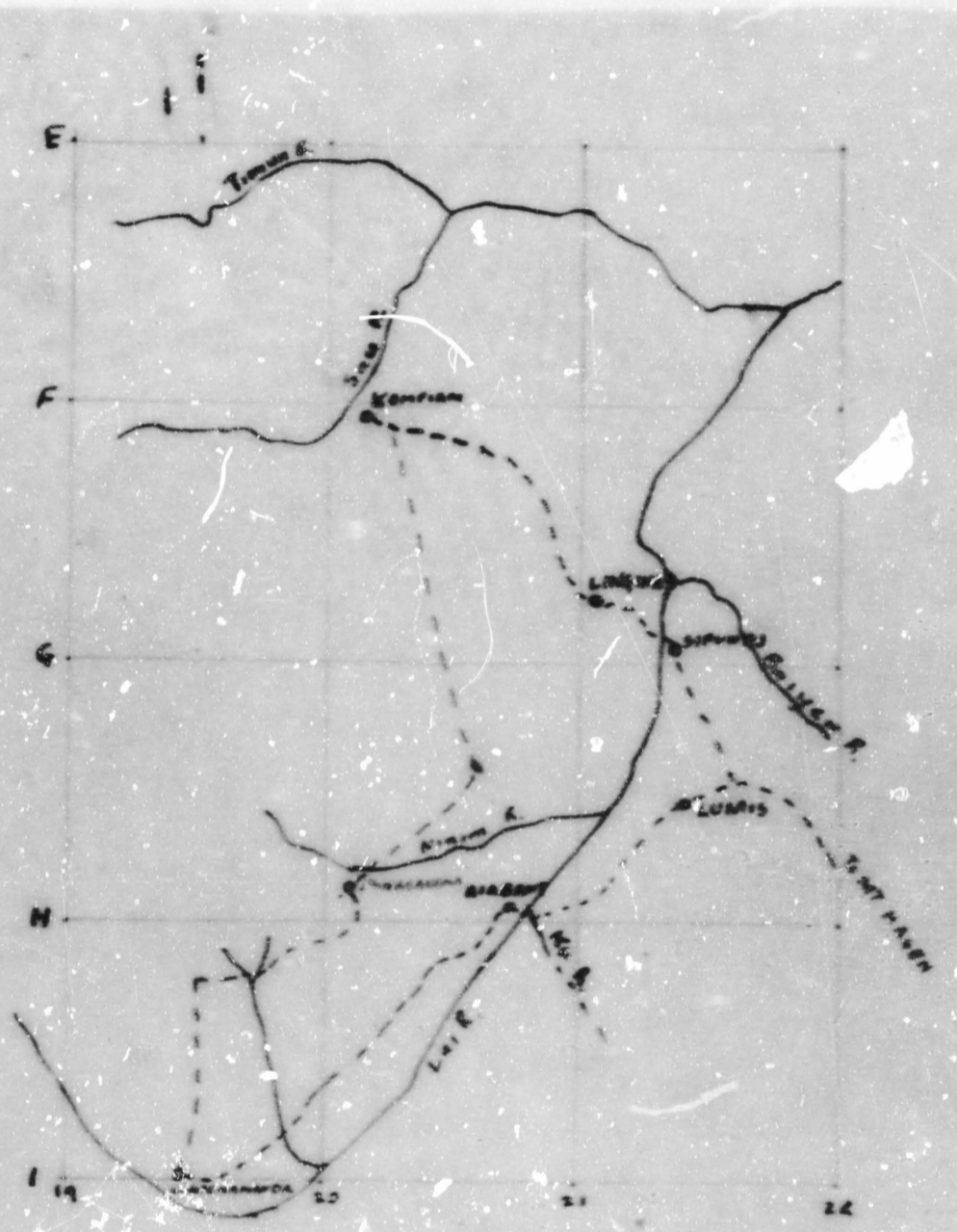
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Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles
 Based on WABAC Strat. + Mile Series.
 O Camp
 --- Proposed Route
 To accompany P.R. WAPENAMANDA 3-61/62.
NO connections.
W. J. ...
 3/4/62



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. WAPENAMANDA 2 - 52/53

Patrol Conducted by W.G. MURDOCH P.O.

Area Patrolled TSAX, MIDDLE LAI Valley, MINIAMP Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 to 6

Duration -- From 19 / 8 / 1952 to 10 / 11 / 1952

Number of Days 47

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by District Services 11 / 1951

Medical ... Unknown

Map Reference WABAG 4 Miles to 1 Inch

Objects of Patrol 1 Census 2 Hear land disputes in C.N.A.

3 Examine roads 4 General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30 / 11 / 1952

[Handwritten Signature]
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 £

.....

.....

Two covers

Village Population

Year 1952

TRIBE: - PHAATRY VILLAGE (Clan)	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATION	AT			
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				In	Out	Inside District
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
KAMENDEI:																				
- PINDAGIN	7-10-52	19	13			1	1							2	2	7	19	11		
- SANSOBAGIN	10-10-52	9	10			1	1							4	4			2		
- TUMBEAGIN	7-10-52	2	6			2	1							1	2	8	2	6		
RUNGIBINI	4-11-52	33	35			9	7			1		1		2	6	2		2	2	
TSEIM:	13-10-52	44	59			2	6			1				3	15					
TSIGIN:						6	3			2				4	14			2		
- IUNAI	4-10-52	17	17			6	3			2	1				5					
- IUP	24-9-52	20	16							2	1				5					
- KOP														1	1	3				
- KALIN	1-11-52	10	13			3	2							2	1					
- MAMAGIN	26-9-52	10	20				1							2	1					
- MUDAP	3-11-52	4	9			6	1							3	3					
- UABAI	3-11-52	16	9			4	3				1			4	5			1		
- UAIMBO	23-9-52	13	7			1				1				4						
- PARINAV	23-9-52	11	4			1	1				1			6	3	1			1	
- WAP	1-10-52	3	3			2	2				1			2	2					
UAIMIN:															2					
- IMPABAGIN	20-9-52	4	6																	
- KOMBAGIN						3					1	1			2					
- LANTAD	20-9-52	12	12																	
- IPAGIN														4	5			6	5	
- KUNARAGIN	27-11-52	41	25				3												2	
- KUBAGIN														3					1	
- ILUGINORAGIN	2-10-52	27	16																	
UAIMURAGIN:														1	1					
- KOP (Iayuninay)	15-9-52	2	9				1												1	
- KOP (Kombok)	10-11-52	7	9				1							1	1	2		2	2	
- MAIDIP	10-11-52	13	16			5	1				1			2	3					
- PIZEP	10-11-52	17	21			5	2			1				2	3					
VALUP:	6-10-52	13	17			2	3							3	1			6	3	
UAMBUN:	26-9-52	5	2			1					1									
UAMIN:															2					
- ISAN	13-10-52	6	4																	
- KRIDANI	13-10-52	15	18			2	1							1	4				2	
- KUMBIE	12-10-52	20	11			4	2							1	2					
- PIABIN	10-10-52	7	10				1							3						
UAIMSAN:	26-9-52	9	11			1								3	3					
		207					123			19		8		7	12	36	70		1	
		207				80				10		3		152	12	9	22			

Population Register

Area Patrolled MIDDLE LAI

MIGRATION				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
7	14		11									23	71	8	71	7	65	2.37	55	43	97	92	297
			2									11	61	4	34	6	28	1.97	30	24	79	48	141
8	2		6									11	54	3	33	4	27	1.77	32	20	70	45	157
			2									27	163	17	149	4	108	1.65	109	45	217	147	548
										6		39	256	29	218	13	175	1.69	129	133	325	278	871
										7		21	108	12	101	7	86	1.30	67	60	158	132	414
												32	128	18	97	7	102	2.18	84	49	206	132	451
										1		3	60	8	50	3	49	1.88	34	20	70	67	202
										3		7	50	4	38	5	33	2.00	31	19	55	45	153
										2		9	37	6	29	7	28	2.08	23	29	45	40	139
										3		9	48	4	65	4	60	1.80	49	33	101	77	263
												9	64	9	52	1	57	2.21	49	26	76	62	213
										2		28	110	10	79	6	68	1.94	45	48	144	92	332
										2		2	28	1	23	2	33	1.86	4	14	27	27	78
										1		19	64	8	30	6	31	2.38	29	18	100	62	210
												12	73	7	67	9	54	1.62	37	34	99	90	260
		6	5	2		1		1		6		41	121	33	118	9	136	1.86	154	111	212	147	674
										1		5	59	5	63	7	56	2.44	50	42	90	79	268
										3		15	37	4	38	6	35	1.97	30	29	49	51	163
												12	33	3	38	1	27	2.07	35	24	47	45	152
												4	72	6	67	1	64	1.81	35	29	83	76	225
										1		18	88	16	87	10	78	2.04	58	50	109	113	335
												16	76	5	71	7	63	1.94	56	54	98	87	295
												4	40	4	34	2	23	1.82	22	12	55	35	124
												5	22	5	17	-	15	2.45	14	12	35	25	86
										1		17	73	19	75	6	60	1.91	47	40	106	102	302
												31	30	27	80	2	67	2.24	67	48	130	113	348
												8	32	5	29	2	24	2.10	14	31	46	41	137
												9	42	17	58	5	57	1.93	29	40	114	83	284
		36	70		1	0		0		0		486	4106		3610		2782		6165				17,162
12	29		22		6		5		54		927	621		368		-		2509		5378			

PATROL REPORT

WAPENAMANDA

2 - 52/53

Report of Patrol by	W.G. MURDOCH P.O.	
To	TSAK area Middle LAI Valley MINIAMP Valley	
Patrol Accompanied by	Europeans	NIL
	Natives:	R.P. & N.G.C 1 to 4
	Interpreters	2
Duration	From	19/8/52
	To	10/11/52
	Days Patrolling	47
Last Patrol	D.S.	Nov. 1951
	Medical	Unknown
MAP Reference	WABAG Strat. Series	

Objects of Patrol

- 1 Check the Census
- 2 Hear land disputes in the C.N.A.
- 3 Examine possible road routes

with the purpose of eventually bringing the WABAGA -
MT. HAGEN track up to vehicular standard.

- 4 General administration.

INTRODUCTION:

1 There are a total of 17,162 names recorded to date in the WAPENAMANDA area of the WABAGA Sub - District.

Due to changes in the administrative set-up within the district since the Initial Census, it has been necessary to re-group the tribal entries on the Village Population Register. Complete copies of the re-grouping are included with the Report.

2 Copies of the depositions in of these cases are submitted separately.

3 The Last route follows for the most part the present main track

Mr. D.E. FAITHFUL C.P.O. conducted part of the Census, doing that area with/reach of in WAPENAMANDA Patrol Post.

DIARY:

Tuesday 19th August 1952:

Left WAPENAMANDA 1247 with 17 carriers. 3/4 hour crossing LAI River gorge. Arrived ARUMANDA Patrol Post (Const YOGOIFA in charge) 1537 hrs.

Held market and sent for all KAWJONGKS (headmen) to report in the morning.

Wed 20th:

Listed headmen of the TRAK Valley and their TARA ANDAKI (tribe) and TARA KOKI (phratry). Explained object of the patrol.

Male child about 7 years brought in with dysentery.

Thurs 21st:

To RAIAGAM Ceremonial Ground to commence census of IAMBARAN tribe. UINO phratries completed. Mail from WAPENAMANDA.

Visited Catholic Mission POUS, FR. DONKERS in residence.

Fri 22nd:

To RAIAGAM to continue census. Phratries IANA, IANNAKOU, KANIPIANT completed.

Sat 23rd:

To IUGARIS C.G. 1 hour 10 mins. Censused UAMBUJIN, GJEI, URINDAN finishing in late afternoon. Held market.

Sun 24th:

Viewed land concerned in disputes and measured some garden areas for Agricultural Census.

Mon 25th:

Land dispute heard in E.N.A. Measured more gardens and shifted camp to TUPIGAMANDA and continued census. RANDIAGANIN and IUP.

Tues 26th:

Completed census of IUP and moved to POMBOROK 2 hr. Censused PARINAU and UAIMBO. Census interrupted by rain.

Wed 27th:

Completed census of these two phratries then left for BIRIP 3 1/2 hrs and WABAGA further 3 hours for sub-district conference. Gear returned to WAPENAMANDA.

1

Intervening period spent in general administration from WAPENAMANDA and patrol, WAP' 3 - 52/52, to SAU Valley.

22nd

Monday 22nd September:

Left WAPENAMANDA at 0952 with 19 carriers. Arrived POMBOROK C.G. 1425.

Camp made in temporary houses erect for patrol.

Headmen told to assemble people in the morning for census check.

Tues 23rd:

Checked PARINAU and UAIMBO and left at 1430

Tuesday 23rd September 1952 (continued);

for TUPISAMANDA arriving 1510.

Checked RANDIADARIN.

Wed 24th;

Checked IUP and shifted to UAMBUS at 1335,
4 hr walk.

Held market and heard complaints.

Fr. DONKERS, C.M., called.

Rain commenced 1405 and showers all afternoon.

Thurs 25th;

To ANCIAMANDA to census KEP and check IANDAMOU.
Visited pitsaw team then to IUMAGOS to
check UINO.

Fri 26th;

Checked URINDAN, GIBIN, MAMAGIN, MAMA, UAMBUGIN.

Sat 27th;

To ARUMANDA P.P.
Const KENAGI to erect trig. beacons on
prominent features.

Checked KANAPIANT

Sun 28th;

2½ hours spent dressing sores and ulcers.

Mon 29th;

Checked IAMA and UINO.

Tues 30th;

To RONDO C.G. to check KUNGGU and SAKA.

Wednesday 1st October;

C.N.A. boundary dispute between
IAMBARAN / IAMA and /UIRO. Agreement between /UINO
and /URINDAN.

~~XXXXXXXX~~; FRI 3rd;

To PIADIOMANDA. C.N.A. land dispute between
IANGKA and INDABARAGIN.

Erected trig. beacons.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

Thurs 2nd;

To SANGURAPA to check IAP and IANGAPUS to
check RAMINDEI.

Sat 4th;

To MAIOGAMANDA C.G. 40 minutes.
Checked PAUAKAK.

Sun 5th;

Dressings for 4½ hours.

Mon 6th;

Checked UALAP.
C.N.A. land dispute between TADIAGIN and POUAKAK.
Boundary marked.

Tues 7th;

Checked RAMINDEI at LIAGORE C.G.
C.N.A. various.

Wed 8th;

To WELYA 5 hrs 40 mins. Discussed land boundaries
on the way.

Called on Fr. BUS of C.M. who was visiting

ANDSIA.

Thursday 9th October 1952;

Checked IOPORNDI at WELYA.
Mail despatched to HAGEN.
Sundry prisoners digging

drains at Post.

Made official presentation
to KITINIUNGK of Lutheran Mission.

Fri 10th;

Checked NINEIN at AN' BIA where N.M.O. NANAU
had established a temporary Aid Post at the C.G.

Checked UOUIN/PIABIN and RAMANDEI at WELYA
they having insisted on coming to the Post despite
heavy rain.

Prisoners to forest to collect tree seedlings
and later planted same around Post.

Sat 11th;

Prisoners to Hagen Range to collect seedlings.
To upper/of the MINIASP River to trace
possible road route out of the valley towards HAGEN.
After discussion with headmen allotted clearing tasks.

Sunday 12th;

To PAMANDA C.G. 1 1/2 hours.
C.N.A. at KONIABUS over land dispute.
Treated some sores.

Mon 13th;

Erected trig. beacon.
Checked TSEIN at PAMANDA and then to YARAMANDA
1/2 hour and checked UOUIN.

Tues 14th;

Gear to WAPENAMANDA.
C.N.A. Land dispute between UOUIN, MAI'IN and
PIABIN.
Called at Lutheran Mission YARAMANDA.
Returned to WAPENAMANDA.

3

Following 10 days spent on routine administration at
WAPENAMANDA.

Fri 24th;

Left WAPENAMANDA at 0915 and after calling
at C.M. POMPOBOS and L.M. YAIPOS arrived RAUANDA C.G.
1350.

Listed headmen, tribes and phratries.

Sat 25th;

Checked census and took agricultural census
of DXP/KIORAN.
Finalised agricultural census returns.
C.N.A.

Sun 25th;

To WABAGA 3 1/2 hours.

Thurs 30th;

Returned from WABAGA.

Fri 31st;

Checked ILIGNAI.
Paid for Rest House buildings.

Saturday 1st November 1952;

To ILOGOMAS C.G. 55 mins. to
check TSIAGAUIN then to MABIMANDA C.G. 35 mins. to
check KUDIP, KARIF and WAP.

Returned to RAUANDA 35 mins.

Sun 2nd;

As such.

Mon 3rd;

To MILIARIS doing check of MOIDAP and UAPAI.
To MABIMANDA where camp made.
C.N.A.

Tues 4th;

TO KAMBARAMA where RUMBILIN checked, also
checked AMBULIN.

Wed 5th;

C.N.A. AMBULIN V RUMBILIN land YAIBOS.
Lunched at L.M. YAIBOS then made traverse of
land applied for as special and agricultural leases
by Mission.

Examined WABAGA - WAPENAMANDA road and after
discussion with headmen allotted tribal tasks.

Const. DIKIN to WAPENAMANDA to get rations for
month.

Thurs 6th;

Chain and compass traverse of proposed water
race site for L.M.

Went to IPIAMANDA and erected trig. beacon.

Fri 7th;

Earth tremor 0549 about 15 seconds.

Moved to MAIOGAMANDA, Const. DIKIN remaining to
supervise road work.

Checked ANDIO, MAIAK, MUPAPALU.

Earth tremor 1549 about 10-15 seconds.

Sat 8th;

To RAMANDEIMANDA, checked IDAGOIN/MUPABARU then
C.N.A. ANDIO V MUPABARU over land.

To POMPOBOS and checked IOGIENDA.

To TILIABOUS, 2 hr, and checked NINBI and RUNDUP.

Sun 9th;

Shifted camp to TALIOKOS 20 minutes.

Mon 10th;

Checked portion of UAIMUNAGIN and then went
to SAMPBUKAMANDA, 1 hour 5 minutes, to complete check.

C.N.A. UAIMUNAGIN V ARVIN over land
KOBIABOUS.

Returned to WAPENAMANDA 1800 hrs.

Remainder of Census check carried out from WAPENAMANDA
by Mr. FAITHFUL C.P.O.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:Census:

It is just three years since the last Census of this area was made, that census being the initial census.

From oral reports, the writer knew that the Lai Valley had been done, but it was not until work had commenced at RAIAGAM C.G. that it was known that any other area of the sub-district had been censused. The census was continued as an initial census and when a sub-district conference was held at WABAGA, a search was made of the office and the census records were found. Comparison of the two records revealed discrepancies, so the TSAK area was checked and the discrepancies accounted for.

Apart from the first few groups checked at TSAK attendance was good throughout. Only one man was gaoled for evading census while another was charged with assaulting a headman when told to come for census.

For census purposes the people are grouped as tribes and phratries and where necessary as clans. (see ANTHROPOLOGICAL).

Three tribes had been missed in the initial census and these have been included for the first time.

Due to the space of three years between the initial and check censuses, the births and the deaths of young children will only be approximations. Possibly some of the adult females died in child-birth although not shown. The Natives here do not regard a woman as having died in child-birth unless there was obvious mechanical difficulty at parturition and the woman died then. Three set of twins were noted, one set deceased. The four surviving are females.

Migration to and from the TSAK area is between that area and the KAUGEL Valley and the area known here as the KANDEP. The tribes at the head of the MINIAUP Valley migrate to and from the KAUGEL and the HAGEN areas while residents of the middle LAI Valley exchange with the upper and lower portions of the Valley and with the SAU and TIMON Valleys. Migration is made in the course of marriage, but sometimes families will go to live with "the wife's people".

Most of the workers are employed in the Western Highlands, either with the Administration or with the Missions. The only ones employed outside the District are in the Southern Highlands with the Administration. The only female employee is said to be a Medical Orderly at WABAGA. Students at a Government School are all attending the N.M.T.S. at HAGEN. One Mission Student is with the C.M. on the coast.

The surplus of males over females is aggravated by the fact that polygyny is general.

"Average size of family" is computed

$$\frac{\text{number of children with both parents}}{\text{number of mothers with husbands}}$$

this excludes children of widows and widowers, married females, and adopted children. A family group is considered as "children" if any of the offspring are under 13 years or the mother is still of child-bearing age. Each mother of a polygynous family is counted as a separate family.

The "book" increase of population is accounted for by the recording of names missed in the initial census.

When the initial census was taken the only Administration post in the sub-district was at WABAGA. The original census sub-districts were based on this fact. With the establishment of WAPENAMANDA and the allocation of an area of responsibility to the latter Post it has become necessary to reorganise the census sub-districts along the course of the lower LAI River. The suggested alterations are shown on the overlay "A" together with the suggested names for the sub-districts. Suggested patrol routes are also shown. The modifications are suggested in the light of local knowledge, the writer having walked over all the unrestricted portion of the WAPENAMANDA area, and are based on geographical boundaries. Each sub-district can be patrolled on a round trip: each has the minimum of links with adjoining areas.

Land Disputes:

During the course of the patrol outstanding land disputes were decided in the C.N.A.

A particularly annoying feature of these cases is that apparently other officers have heard these cases, four were mentioned by name in at least one instance, yet only two appear to have left any record. The result is that "MASTA THIS" having ~~having~~ given one decision, the next officer along is appealed to and either hears the case again or says "Follow THIS's orders" whereupon a near riot breaks out, one side contending that THIS said one thing, the other side, another.

The land disputes are the underlying cause of most disturbances in the area. Land changes hands in battle and either all or portion remains with the victors. The vanquished, by paying compensation are sometimes able to regain portion of their land but mostly less than what they lost. With the advent of the Administration and the imposition of peace, however uneasy, the losers see in the C.N.A. a chance to regain what they could not hope to regain by other methods. While the losers still retain the memory of the loss of the land, that memory rankles and any small dispute between victor and vanquished is always magnified. Few disputes are brought up where all the participants in the original fighting are dead. The feeling is so strong that when three police were sent to plant trees along a boundary within sight of the Post, the "losers" promptly pulled out the seedlings which had been planted and assaulted the "winners". Following this particular incident, orders to plant trees along boundaries decided in Court were countermanded and boundary marking has been forbidden, except in the presence of an officer. One dispute which was settled comparatively/quietly was over the ownership of a traditional battle ground. In this case "Solomon's judgement" had to be passed, the ground being divided equally among the parties.

Other cases dealt with were mainly Civil, being disputes over payment for service by hours of sows, there seem to be quite a lot of these (standard fee is one piglet from the litter), and disputes over the return of "bride-price" for deserting wives.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

Gardening methods have been treated in a thorough manner by previous officers

The traditional method of planting sweet potato was for particular areas to be reserved solely for that crop. Now, in some places, corn and cabbages are sown with the sweet potatoes; a place for the new having been ~~land~~ found with the old.

Do you

Advantage is taken of every opportunity offered to beg or steal the remnants of WABAGA's quarterly allocation of vegetable seed for distribution on patrol. There is no allocation for WAPENAMANDA. Unfortunately the remnants consist in the main of squash, marrow and rhubarb, items for which there is no great demand. The pigeon peas and soya beans at the Post have given a good crop and small quantities have been distributed on patrol.

KIKUYU grass will probably be a future pest in the area. At several places it has formed a thick mat and is choking out other vegetation.

Food supplies offered for sale just met the requirements of the patrol. The period during which the patrol was out is said to be the dry season; at any rate there was great activity in the preparation of gardens.

HEALTH:

Health on the whole was good. A number of Hansenides were seen and several were reported as being too sick to appear. One dysentery was treated. The medical kit was opened on Sundays and on one occasion 41 hours was spent giving attention. Tropical ulcers, sores, U.R.T.I and scabies were treated. As well as the obvious cases above-mentioned, suspect hookworm cases were seen in youngsters and many male adults were lacking in eyebrows but without other manifestations, superficial at least, of Hansen disease. Many persons were blind in one eye the cornea being a milky white. This condition did not appear to be present at any particular age.

Very few physically deformed people were seen. No obvious hermaphrodites were seen (P.R. WABAGA 3/49-50).

ROADS and BRIDGES:

TSAK area; A well made foot track runs through this area along the N.W.-S.E. axis and with little trouble can be converted into a jeep track. A branch of this track runs toward WAPENAMANDA and is graded as far as the LAI Valley/TSAK divide. This can be extended as far as the Southern side of the LAI gorge. In due course exit from the TSKA valley can be made to the N.W. to KRAUANDA. The route out follows the old HAGEN - WABAGA L. of C. but the latter is ~~not~~ suitable for foot traffic only.

LAI Valley; From the N.W. boundary of WAPENAMANDA responsibility to WAPENAMANDA Post the road is in good condition for foot traffic. Re-grading is being carried out at present and as soon as that is finished and the bridges have been put in, the road will be open for vehicular traffic. The re-grading is ~~not~~ necessary at some of the creek crossings.

MINIAMP Valley; This is the hard nut which must be cracked before the WABAGA-HAGEN road becomes a reality. At the proposed crossing ~~the~~ of the LAI Ya River just to the E.S.E. of WAPENAMANDA the river is 105 feet wide at flood level. (Rise is about six feet at this point judging by the flood marks). No timbers suitable for bridging grow near the spot. With the facilities available for ~~work~~ construction and maintenance, labour and hand tools, the place chosen has the ~~best~~ approaches to the river near WAPENAMANDA. Up the actual MINIAMP Valley the MINIAMP River is crossed several times but offers no difficulty to bridging. Clearing along proposed sites for re-grading has been carried out and the trace for the road will be marked on the next patrol to this area. At the head of the valley, the problem was to get out onto a spur leading onto the HAGEN Range. Const BANK who was stationed at WELYA some time ago explored the head of the valley and found what is probably the only way out. With a few minor changes his route was adopted and has been cleared pending final marking of the road.

DPH
+ Comm.

FS

best

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

To date the place of the regular village officials has been taken by "bosbois". These stopgaps are ostensibly Native headmen who have received official recognition. Investigation has shown that this is not always the case. In one tribe two of the recognised headmen turned out to be an ex-labourer and an ex-pitseywer.

Neither had any real standing in the tribe but were tolerated because they had been "recognised" and could speak PIGIN. The real headmen of the tribes are now being investigated and those considered worthy of appointment to official positions are being encouraged to exert what traditional authority they possess.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The basic sub-divisions of the local society are 3 Tribes, Phratries and Clans. In the initial census the term moiety was wrongly applied to the phratries. The officer conducting that census admitted that the term was used "for want of a tag".

Following fighting in the past, many phratries or clans left or were driven from their own land. These displaced groups went to live with friendly groups and depending on circumstances transferred en-mass or split up and went to different groups. In the course of time these displaced groups tend to identify themselves with their adopted tribes and consider themselves as one with ~~that~~ tribes. Those

Some of the tribes are so big that the phratries have ceased to observe the tribal ties and fight and even marry among themselves.

Another division is geographical. UAIMIN used to be divided in two, one half SAKA living on one side of the TARE River, the other half, KUNGU, living on the other.

Now the terms SAKA and KUNGU are rarely used, the phratries now using their own names coupled with that of UAIMIN.

K

The "in-law" link seems to be strong in this area. Tribes which fight also intermarry. It has often been found that when a stronger tribe has defeated a weaker, then those members of the weaker tribe who have marriage ties with the stronger tribe have been allowed to retain possession of their land or else have been taken into the stronger tribe. It was often noticed that men were living with their wife's people in spite of the general patrilocal tendencies of the district. Land for the children is often provided in these cases by adoption of either the husband, or on his death, the children by some childless relative of the wife.

The TSAK area is a meeting place for three trade routes. Stone axes from the HAGEN area came into the district via the KAUGEL Valley. The cosmetic oil reputed to come from near MENDI came from the KANDEP. Salt came down the LAI Valley from the salt "factories" at the head of the valley and over the dividing ridge near WAUANDA.

The stone axe trade has ended to all practical purposes. The oil is still in demand and the salt trade is gradually falling off due to the introduction of salt by Europeans.

Prices of stone axes varied from a pig for a large well made "bride-price" axe to a bundle of salt or some small item, eg. shell ornament or woven arm bands, for a stone for a work axe. The oil costs 5 pigs for a long bamboo full or a pig for one gourd full. Salt was the equivalent of five bundles for a PAK pig. Salt was never exchanged for oil there being another trade route SOUTH of WABAGA for that exchange.

FORESTRY:

MIDDLE LAI Valley;

The timberline is at about 6000 feet and extends along the tops of the dividing ridges on either side. Near YAIBOS the forest line is about half way down the slope of the divide.

Encroachment is slow.

There are some small swamps totalling in all about ~~xxx~~ 1/25 of the valley floor.

The bulk of the population lives on the valley floor or on the alluvial fans formed by tributary streams or rivers.

TSAX valley;

the same remarks apply but the timber line in relation to the valley floor is much nearer. At the heads of the TOBAK and TARE Rivers the forest extends to the waterline.

MINIAMP Valley;

The forest line in places extends to about 7000'.

Encroachment is slow.

Swamp is negligible.

The population is fairly evenly distributed. There is tendency to congregate on level ground regardless of altitude. The valley has no extensive floor.

Lectures on the advisability of re-forestation were given. The advantages of having forest products, including hunting, near at hand is the main theme. In addition, regular purchases of seedlings are made at WAPENAMANDA for station improvement and a vigorous planting scheme at each R.H. is underway.

MAPS: MAPPING:

Triangulation stations were erected during the course of the patrol. These will be used later in conjunction with a base established on WAPENAMANDA air-strip for a plane-table survey of the area. As soon as the equipment has been assembled by the writer the task will be undertaken. Comparison of the only map available (4 miles to 1 inch) with the ground has shown that a lot of work will have to be done to relate the actual features with the map. The ultimate aim being to produce a map of permanent value, the writer is eschewing the "two pins in a ruler" type of equipment.

No news has been received at this office of the fate of the district request for surveying equipment made earlier this year.

Tracings are taken from the WABAG 4 Miles to the Inch map.

MISSIONS:

There are three Missions in the area.

The New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod has European manned stations at YARAMANDA and YAIBOS.

The Catholic Mission S.V.D. has Europeans stationed at POMPOBOS and ARUMANDA.

These two missions together with the Mission of Seventh Day Adventists have Native teachers scattered throughout the area. The main S.D.A. centre is at RAUANDA. A five day working week is observed by patrols visiting this place.

The only schools operating are run by the Missions.

Talks were given on the advantages of schooling but the choice of school was left to the individual.

1 to 20
204
Korowai

1 to
GS

GEOLOGICAL:

The rocks encountered were all of alluvial derivation.

Limestone outcrops show along the MINIAMP Valley and between the TOBAX and TARE Rivers.

Alluvial fans have been formed by the streams entering the S.W. sides of the TBAK and LAI Valleys and the N. side of the LAI Valley.

The MINIAMP Valley has few flat places and has steep sides. Landslides are still occurring in some places.

POLICE:

For several months young men of the district have been volunteering for enrolment in the Police Force. Most were good types. Each applicant has been told to wait until word has been received as to whether there are any vacancies.

Most of the time the patrol was accompanied by only one Constable. For special tasks Police were taken from other duties and then returned as quickly as possible on the completion of the task. Mail escort duty had to be delegated to the Post labourers.

W. J. Woodhouse P.O.

*X to
S.P. Woods*

3171 Cpl TOTORI;
Conduct and performance satisfactory.

2 77 Const YOCUFA;
At present in charge ARUMANDA
Rest house and Patrol Post. Needs constant supervision
for best results as left to himself he is liable
to do things in his own way, sometimes with awkward
results.

2 105 Const BANK;
The best Constable in the detachment
and an outstanding worker. He has shown intelligence
above average and should be seriously considered for
promotion. He commands the respect of the Natives and
all who have anything to do with him. Conduct is
good.

I
7636 Const KEMAGE;
A fairly reliable type. Conduct good.

7638 Const FOSIA;
A steady and keen man who should
be a good member of the Force after more experience.

7648 Const TORF;
A lazy type fond of sneaking off for
a sleep. Needs constant supervision and is inclined
to be insolent to his N.C.O. and senior Constables.

7675 Const DIKIN;
A keen type but a bit callow. More
inclined to neglect matters not directly connected
with the job in hand.

7691 Const MIERI;
A steady worker under supervision
and can be trusted to carry out simple tasks on his own.

*K. S.
Com of Police*

20-27-20

Col. J. M. ...

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
1922-23.

Subject: WILKINSON'S Survey Report No. 1 of
1922/23.

The report by an officer in connection with the plotting of boundary lines, would be well worth study, especially if some survey could be organized at the same time.

Mr. Burdock has made a good report and the work on general and the use of public lands, are particularly appreciated. This sort of work will be of great value and should be distinguished in the report. It will be made a feature of all survey reports. It brings home, very cogently, the difficulties attending the administration of such a country.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ...
District Commissioner, W. H. D.

710

30/17/20 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. File: 30-1-12

Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
Division of Agricultural
Extension,
PORT Moresby.

16 JAN 1953

15th January, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Acting Director,
D.D.S. & N.I.,
PORT MORESBY.

AGRICULTURE - WAPENAMENDA
Re: D.S. 30-17-20.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of a receipt of report by Mr. P/O Hardech, concerning Agriculture in the Wapenamenda District.

I wish to advise that the above District has now been placed on our list for a Quarterly Allocation of Vegetable Seeds.

(Signature)
(W.L. CONROY)
Acting Chief of Division.

2 photos DC 2/2/53
Wap. High...
3/1/53
PIH
2 photos DC 2/2/53
Wap. High...
3/1/53
PIH

3/17/52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1...464
District Office.
Western Highlands.
Mount Hagen.
30th Dec. 1952.

Memorandum for,

The Director.
D. D. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

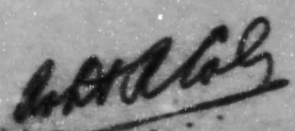
Patrol Report..

Wapenamanda No. 2 of 52/53

Forwarded herewith is a report in triplicate by
Mr. H. G. Murdoch, Patrol Officer.

Accompanying the Report is:-

- a. Patrol Map and Tribal Areas Map.
 - b. Census Sub/District Map
 - c. Village ~~Statistics~~ Population Register, cover and
2 copies with a revised initial census taken in 1949.
- 2 The Patrol was interrupted between 27/8/52 and
22/9/52 to enable a Patrol to be made into the San Valley,
this being a priority.
- 3 Census.
Outstanding effort has been put into the compilation
of figures submitted and a comparison of the 1949 figures.
- 4 Land Disputes.
These cases are gradually being settled and each
Office has been instructed to record decisions in a Land
Disputes Register which is to be filed in the Office and will
provide a reference and overcome the difficulties at present
being experienced.
- 5 Agriculture.
A regular share of seeds consigned to Wabag will
henceforth be despatched to Wapenamanda.
- 6 Roads and Bridges.
Every effort is being made to extend the road from
Mt. Hagen to Wabag but as explained by Mr. Murdoch the MINIAMP
Valley presents very formidable difficulties.- Work is progressing.
- 7 Mr. Murdoch has certainly put a deal of effort into this
Patrol and the information gathered and recorded will be invaluable
in the future.


Robt. Gold.
Act. Dist. Commissioner



TRAILING FROM WAGNER 4 Miles To Link

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TRIGONAL AREAS:

Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Area 13	Area 14	Area 15	Area 16	Area 17	Area 18	Area 19	Area 20	Area 21	Area 22	Area 23	Area 24	Area 25	Area 26	Area 27	Area 28	Area 29	Area 30	Area 31	Area 32	Area 33	Area 34	Area 35	Area 36	Area 37	Area 38	Area 39	Area 40	Area 41	Area 42	Area 43	Area 44	Area 45	Area 46	Area 47	Area 48	Area 49	Area 50	Area 51	Area 52	Area 53	Area 54	Area 55	Area 56	Area 57	Area 58	Area 59	Area 60	Area 61	Area 62	Area 63	Area 64	Area 65	Area 66	Area 67	Area 68	Area 69	Area 70	Area 71	Area 72	Area 73	Area 74	Area 75	Area 76	Area 77	Area 78	Area 79	Area 80	Area 81	Area 82	Area 83	Area 84	Area 85	Area 86	Area 87	Area 88	Area 89	Area 90	Area 91	Area 92	Area 93	Area 94	Area 95	Area 96	Area 97	Area 98	Area 99	Area 100
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No WAPENAMANDA 52/53

Patrol Conducted by W. H. MURDOCH PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SAU VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 3 Carriers 19

Duration—From 8 / 9 / 19 52 to 13 / 9 / 19 52

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? EC

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10 / 7 / 19 52

Medical ... 14 / 11 / 19 49

Map Reference WABAG Strat. Series

Objects of Patrol 1 Return time expired prisoners 2 Investigate road routes 3 Investigate illegal possession and use of handcuffs by Natives

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/11/1952

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ...	£	<u>NIL</u>
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ...	£	<u>NIL</u>
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...	£	<u>NIL</u>

ula

PATROL REPORT

WAPENAMANDA - 52/53

Report of Patrol by W.G. MURDOCH P.O.
 To SAU VALLEY
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives R.P. & N.G.S. 3
 Carriers 19
 Duration; From 8/9/52
 To 13/9/52
 Days: 6
 Last Patrol D.S. July 1952
 Medical November 1949
 Map Reference WABAG Strat. Series

Objects of Patrol

- 1 Return time expired prisoners.
- 2 Investigate possible road routes.
- 3 Investigate report of illegal possession and use of handcuffs by Natives.

INTRODUCTION:

A leading headman of the SAU Valley had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment at WAPENAMANDA and the writer decided to escort him back to his own area in order to ensure that he DID reach "home". The necessity for such action may be a moot point, but the headman, together with several of his men are now safe home and when last seen ~~was~~ on friendly terms with the Administration.

was
 A report had been received that a Native woman in the area had been handcuffed by one of the headmen. Investigations showed that the woman had herself accidentally applied the handcuffs. A separate report on the incident has been submitted to the A.D.O. WABAGA.

DIARY.

Mon. 8/9/52:

Left WAPENAMANDA with 19 carriers and Consts. BANK, DIKIN and TORP at 0900 hours. Arrived YALIS 1130 hrs where several complaints heard. Left YALIS 1200 hrs.

1400, camp made under the stone face "IANAIRIBUS", tribe ANDAMAN. Bought food and distributed vegetable seed.

Tues 9/9/52:

Broke camp 0722 hrs. Crossed LAI - NINIM divide 0850 and bed of the NINIM River 1145 hrs. Camp made at KEAGAP on the NINIM - SAU divide, tribe UANGIN, at 1615 hrs.

Wed 10/9/52:

Departed KEAGAP at 0715 hrs arriving KOMPIAM, tribe BUAN, at 1115 hrs. Camped at the lower end of the "landing strip". Called at the Baptist New Guinea station where Rev. N. DRAPER and Sisters M. SHAW and P. O'BRIEN in residence.

Bought food and distributed seed.

Held C.N.A. - stealing - two convicted.

Thurs 11/9/52:

Measured and marked base on "landing strip" and took photographic panorama for mapping purposes.

Conference with headmen, names recorded together with their groups and the group enemies.

Distributed seed.

Fri 12/9/52:

Broke camp at 0730 hrs, passing through Mission at 0750. Headed generally SW up spurs towards the main range. Bought food then entered the forest line at 1100 hrs. Rain commenced 1130. Followed ridge to SOUTH until 1500 then descended into valley to WEST to make camp at 1800 at a small clearing in the bush where four men from BIRIP had made a temporary settlement.

Sat 13/9/52:

Left the clearing at 0750 and headed SOUTH into the rain forest. 1000 hrs reached the crest of the LAI - SAU divide at a point overlooking WABAGA, IRELYA and the junction of the LAI and AMBUN Rivers.

Followed the ridge to the SE and then proceeded down a side spur to BIRIP.

Returned to WAPENAMANDA along the WABAGA - WAPENAMANDA road calling at the Lutheran Mission YAIWOS and the Catholic Mission POMPOBOS.

Arrived WAPENAMANDA 1815 hrs.

NATIVE SITUATION:

At the time of the patrol conditions were quiet.

Since the return of the patrol a report has been received from the Baptist Mission Station at KOMPIAM (SAU Valley) that tribal fighting had taken place to the WEST of the Station. Only one name mentioned in the letter was recognised, that being the ground of the alleged aggressor. This lies to the NW of the SAU River and is just over a mile from the Mission the letter being on the SE side of the river. None of these people visited the Patrol while it was in the area. The alleged victims are unknown to the writer and two natives from the SAU valley now at WAPENAMANDA deny any knowledge of the victims or their dwelling area. From the map it appears that the victims are in the Restricted Area and the aggressors are on the borderline.

At all times the patrol was received in a friendly manner and plenty of food was always forthcoming for the market.

An elderly Native from the SAU had come to WAPENAMANDA some weeks earlier with a pig stealing complaint.

this was heard in the C.H.A. at KOMPIAM two young "bucks" being convicted of stealing. The pigs were returned in the presence of the Court.

The Natives convicted of stealing when Patrol WAPENAKANDA 1 - 52/53 visited the area in July were returned to their tribe without incident and were most helpful when any information was sought. The tribe, EUAN, living at POMANDA, also supplied the greater proportion of the food offered for sale at KOMPIAM.

No land disputes were dealt with during the course of the Patrol.

HEALTH:

Health throughout the area visited seems good.

Latrines were seen near all houses and the tracks to them were well used.

Sisters SHAW and O'BRIEN of the Baptist New Guinea Mission who maintain an Aid Post and Clinic at KOMPIAM report that increasing numbers of Natives are coming to the Post for treatment. They report that the local Natives abhor anyone with yaws and that one man who came in for treatment had to build himself a small hut near the Mission and remain in concealment so that other Natives would not shun the place.

ROADS:

The graded track was followed to YALIS. Re-grading of this track will be done in the course of the forthcoming Census Patrol.

In all other cases Native tracks were followed. The only one worth improving is that from KOMPIAM leading in the general direction of WABAGA. This was followed for about two hours. This appears to be a main track and could be re-graded with advantage.

No suitable route for a road into the SAU Valley has been found to date.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Coming of age as far as the boys and young men are concerned takes place in three stages in this sub-district.

The first stage takes place at puberty when the boy dons a very short woven apron or IAMBARE NU. Questioning has not revealed any ceremony attached to the donning of this apron.

The second stage consists of donning an apron extending to the knees, the sole qualification seems to be that advancing maturity makes the small apron too small.

The third stage is the most important. The young man retires to the forest with his fellows and there "look at the ginger". Four days are spent in the bush the fourth day being spent in dressing the hair. On the fifth day the young men proceed to their ceremonial ground and "celebrate" for a period of about 10 days, when they emerge from the seclusion they are wearing the ankle length "BILLUMS" or aprons of the western Highlands. Local name IAMBARE RONDE.

The ginger plant is said to be planted by three men who volunteer for the task. One makes the hole and the other two plant the ginger.

Avoidance of the opposite sex is practiced with respect to the food eaten. In the case of the initiates this consists of a taboo on all food cooked by women. The period of the taboo extending over the whole ten days occupied in the ceremony. For those who dress the hair of the initiates, (initiated but unmarried men) the taboo exists for 2 or three days but during that time these latter may receive food from small female children or aged females, i.e. those who do not menstruate.

The house where the young men are secluded is generally built in the forest on or near some traditional site and in outward appearance resembles a "woman's house". Tracks leading to the house are closed by barricades, three being counted on a road leading to one house. Inside the second gate a shelter was noticed but was explained as being for firewood. The track leading to the ceremonial ground was "improved" to the extent of having crude steps made at the worst parts.

MAPS AND MAPPING:

The tracing accompanying this report is based on NABAS four miles to the inch. No corrections are submitted.

Whilst at KOMPAN a base of 520 yards was laid out with the surveyors' board borrowed from SARABA. From each end of the base photographic panoramas were made of the SAU Valley. A panoramic sketch for identification purposes was made at the same time. From these it is hoped to produce a fairly accurate map of the area surrounding KOMPAN.

FORESTRY:

Three pine trees resembling KLINIKI were seen near the main road in the "Upper TIMUB Valley and another four were seen in the SAU Valley. The writer is not prepared to make positive identification as these areas are said to be too high for KLINIKI.

AGRICULTURE:

Many new gardens were seen planted with the usual Highland crops. Vegetable seed was distributed at each camp.

MISSIONS:

The Baptist New Guinea Mission station at KOMPAN was staffed by Rev. H. DRAPER and Sisters B. SHAW and P. O'GRIBB at the time of the patrol. Mr. DRAPER has since been relieved by a lay member of the Mission staff.

The members of the Mission visit villages near the Mission in connection with the medical phase of their activities. They were warned that NW banks of the SAU River were probably in the Restricted Area.

The Lutheran Mission has Native manned Stations in the Lower LAI and in the NININ Valleys.

GEOLOGY:

At IANAIRIBUS, the first camp, looking Northwards what appear to be a series of faults can be seen. The line of the faulting, if such it is, is roughly NE.

The rocks seen in stream beds all seem to be metamorphic sedimentary types. Stone and rock on the ridges is all sedimentary rock of the sandstone type, in many cases hardly warranting the description "stone" being very soft.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION SAG VALLEY:

OF	HEADMAN	TRIBE	PHRATRY	DWELLING AREA	ENEMIES
	KAMBEK	TARA KEE	TARA	OR IN	
		ANDAKI	KOKI	IMBANIZ	
	ANGUA	EJAN	LIANGUGIN	POMANDA	MARIBIN
	TSIK	"	"	"	"
	AJUAN	"	LIADINIGIN	TSIABEN	"
		"	POMPOAGIN	"	"
	FRAN	TINARABIN	IAREYEP	KONDOABOIS	PINAI
	IK	"	IDADSI	PINDOABOIS	"
		"	PAIBABU	SIUARIS	"
	portion of	2	also living at YAIBOS in the LAI Valley		
	PUNDARI	WATINAGUCH	SIRE	IMBIRIK	MARIBIN
		"	NDIP	"	"
	KYE	PUMARIN	BERAGIN	POGERAMANDA	PUSIAGIN
		portion of this tribe also at SIREP, S-LAI Valley			
	KAGABANDA	PINAI	PRIDA	IBIRIMANDA	TINARABIN & STAMP
	KIKURAM	"	TOMBEA	LEOMARH	"
		"	PULUH	KUMAIAMANDA	"
	KAGARUT	SANGAIPU	MAMPU	NAGARS	GIRAPAN
	IONIA	"	BOGATA	"	"
	IONO	STAMP	WARANDOA	ARUGUBOS	PINAI
	KAP	WARURIN	TARU	KAY	GIRAPAN
	KINIK	"	PAGIN	"	"
	KO'UNA	GIRAPAN	YENA	TAIPURIS	WARURIN
	TARIBOA	"	"	"	"
	TAKA	"	MAIAK	PAGAO	"
	PIALIANDA	WANDIN	TUBIRIN	LAGUIS	"
		portion of this tribe also lives in the NININ Valley			

Several place names end in -MANDA. The writer considers that this is much nearer the correct phonetic rendition -a-nia than is-MANDA as appears on the map used.

CONCLUSION:

The time expired prisoners were returned to their tribe without any trouble.
 No route for a road to the SAG Valley was found, rather some unknown ground is now known as being unsuitable for roads.
 The handcuffs were recovered and investigations show no improper use by any of the Natives concerned. A separate report has been submitted on this matter.

W. J. ...
 P.O.
 S. I. C. WAPERAMANDA

REPORT ON R.P. & H.G.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING PATROL
WAPENAMANDA 2-52/53.

105 Const. BANK:

A constable of considerable initiative. Carries out his duties satisfactorily and most thoroughly. Should be considered when vacancies occur for H.C.O. training.

7675 Const. DIXIE:

A young and keen constable who carries out his duties in a satisfactory manner.

7646 Const. TUREP:

This Constable has to be kept firmly under control. Inclined to go his own sweet way if not watched.

30/11/52

25th November, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
HOHE HADU.

Subject: YABERAMANDA Patrol Report
No. 3 of 1952/1953.

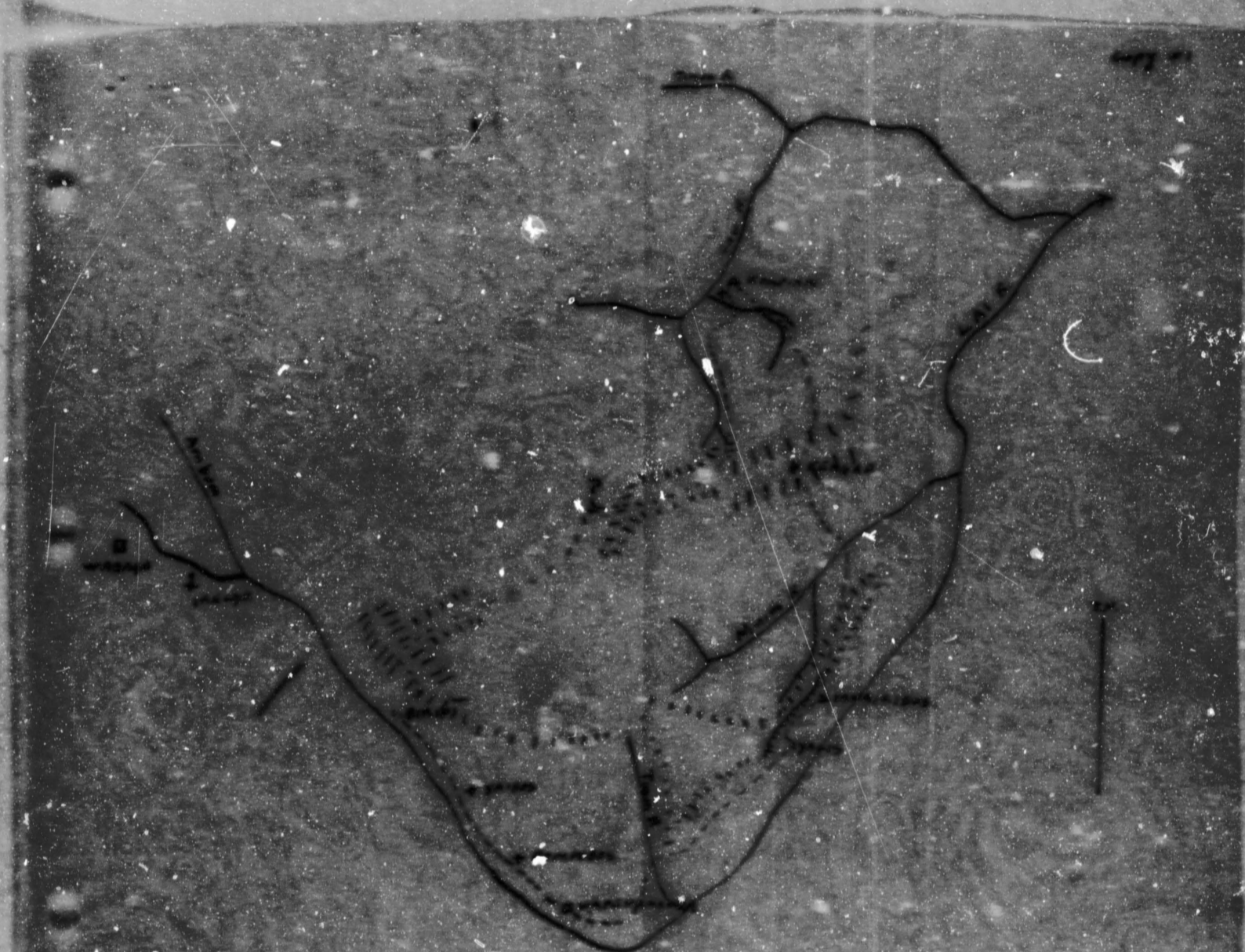
Reference: Your 30/1-271 of 18th November.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. The report calls for little comment. Items of interest have been extracted for the information of those concerned.

PIW

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Acting Director, DDB & SA.



To accompany the manuscript 2-4110 Sept 1924
 By Mr. [illegible]
 Sent to [illegible] [illegible]
 a [illegible] [illegible]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30

WAPENAMANDA
V.H.D.

The A.D.O.
W.H.D.

REPORT WAPENAMANDA 2-52/53

Delay in submitting this report has been occasioned by the fact that the patrolling officer has been engaged on Census work since he returned from the patrol.

[Handwritten Signature]
P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 10/L...271
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen,
10th. Nov. 1952.

18 NOV 1952

Memorandum for,

The Director,
D. D. S. & N. A.
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Naramunda 3.

Forwarded herewith are 3 copies of a report
of a short patrol into the Sau Valley.

2 Mr. Harloch has been instructed to complete his
reports before commencing others and to submit them within
fourteen days.

3 The handcuffs mentioned were taken by an escaped
prisoner some time ago and have been recovered.


Robt. R. Golic,
Act. Dist. Commissioner.

M. A. G. 10/11/52

PATROL REPORT

WAPENAMANDA

4- 52/53

Report of Patrol by

W.O. MURDOCH P.O.

To

Lower LAI Census
Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied Europeans
Natives

G. W. WHITEOAK C.P.O.
Police 6
Others 39

Duration

From
To
Days

5/1/53
25/1/53
18

Last Patrol

D.S.
Medical

July 1952
Not known

Map Reference

WABAG Strat Series

Object of the Patrol

Compile initial Census.

INTRODUCTION:

A total of 7,055 names were recorded on the patrol.

While at PINIABOUS it was learnt that the officer conducting the patrol had been transferred to another District. This resulted in the patrol being speeded up where possible. It has since been found that the speed up was not necessary.

The original intention of the writer was to pay a visit to the SAU Valley after completing the census of the NINIM Valley (Southern side) to investigate rumours of Native unrest. This will have to be made the object of another patrol.

DIARY:Tuesday January 6th, 1952:

Left WAPENAMANDA at 1105 hrs with Mr. G.W. WHITEOAK C.P.O., 6 Police, 3 Interpreters and 36 carriers for POUS. Delayed by weak bridge over LAI River. Arrived POUS 1320.

Paid for construction of B.H. and barracks. Investigated and recorded clans and phratries of MAIIN.

Wed 7th:

Camp shifted to IPARAIMANDA where Mr WHITEOAK recorded KUMBI.

Checked MAIIN and recorded IOKAIMANDA a phratry of MAIIN who had been living with UQUIN.

Thurs 8th:

To IANIMARIP where TOKOPURAN and ILIAKAN recorded. Carriers 3 1/2 hrs.

Fri 9th:

TO PINIABOUS 6 1/2 hrs carriers, 5 hrs self; via RAIAGAMA where MINIARAGUIN, PIAIN, UAPURIN/PERARI and TSINGA/KOMEN recorded.

Sat 10th:

Investigated and recorded local social grouping.

Sun 11th:

As such.

Mon 12th:

Recorded KITAN/RAI. Showers all day.

Tues 13th:

To TSITSABAIS 20 mins and recorded KITAN/KAIONGON, RAMBE and MAMA; also portion of TSINGA/UAPARE. Returned to PINIABOUS.

Wed 14th:

Recorded TSINGA/KARE, IAMS and UARARE at KAGIMARI 25 mins from PINIABOUS.

Thurs 15th:

Carriers direct to PAGINARIS.

Recorded KALPARI at KANABIS then to PAGINARIS along main track calling at Baptist New Guinea Mission LUMIS en-route. C.N.A.

Fri 16th:

Completed census of TSINGA and shifted camp to LUMIS R.H. 14 hrs.

Sat 17th:

Recorded ARONA. C.N.A.

Sun 18th:

To NEGERAP 3 1/2 hrs.

Mon 19th:

Censused KORO and ANDARUIN.

Tues 20th:

To RAMANDA 4 hrs where Mr WHITEOAK left to census IAMBARAGIN and KANA. Continued to UAINAPAKAMA 6 1/2 hrs mostly through heavy rain. Camp made at L.M. station.

Wed 21st:

Recorded ANDIN at ILAMBABUS. C.N.A.

Recorded TAIAGIN at UAINAPAKAMA then left for YALIS at 1230. Arrived YALIS 2115.

Thurs 22nd:

Thurs 22nd:

Censused TSINI, C.N.A., returned to WAPENAMANDA.
Mr WHITEOAK censused IANDAMAIN.

Fri 23rd:

Mr WHITEOAK censused IRAGGIN then proceeded to
WABAGA via WAPENAMANDA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Census: The tribe MAIN was censused three years ago when the original census of the Middle and Upper portions of the LAI Valley was made. Apart from this tribe it was an initial census throughout the patrol.

Attendance seems to have been good throughout only a few names of absentees being submitted. The first check census next year should show the true state of affairs.

In the files at WAPENAMANDA were two maps showing the tribal locations SOUTH of the KU and MINIM Rivers. These were of considerable help in deciding the routing of the patrol. It is not known who compiled the maps.

For census purposes the people were grouped as tribes and phratries or clans. In spite of intensive cross-examination it seems that in some tribes there is no grouping of clans into phratries. This is probably due to the small size of the tribes concerned.

The surplus of males over females is aggravated by the almost universal practice of polygyny.

Migration takes place mainly as a result of marriage. Tribes along the borders of the Census Sub-district exchange with their neighbours. Internal exchanges are not recorded.

Four males are attending school at L.M. WAPENAMANDA one is attending school at LUMIS.

When computing the "average size of family" only the offspring living with both parents are counted. This excludes from the calculation - children of widows and widowers, adopted children and married female offspring. The offspring of a couple are considered as "children" if any one of the offspring is under the age of 15 years. Each mother of a polygynous family is counted as a separate "family".

C.N.A.:

Two land disputes were decided in the C.N.A. Records of these cases are submitted separately. Two copies of the depositions are sent to WABAGA for forwarding and in addition other copies are made for the files at WABAGA and WAPENAMANDA.

One case of assault and one of stealing were also tried in the Court.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The usual Highland crops are grown in the area patrolled.

NORTH of the KU River peanuts were seen in most garden areas, small quantities being offered for sale. Cucumbers and corn were two introduced items which were growing freely. They were offered in large quantities to the patrol.

The sweet potato gardens near LUMIS are not made into "mountains" as they are near WAPENAMANDA. The ground is just dug and the shoots planted. Burial of grass and rubbish is not practiced.

Taro grows along the tops of the ridges

and in small re-entrants where there are small areas of swampy ground. Most of the re-entrant gardens seen had been harvested recently. It would appear that for the dry season, now finished, the taro is planted in the swamps, and for more normal times a fairly well drained location is needed. A slight measure of erosion control is practiced in the re-entrant gardens by the laying of sticks along the contour. This also helps in the distribution of the water.

Since returning from patrol advice has been received from the Division of Agricultural Extension D.A.S.F. that WAPENAMANDA will now receive a quarterly allocation of vegetable seeds. This will relieve the load on WABAGA which until now has had to provide seed for two Patrol Posts as well as the needs of the area immediately around that station.

A small quantity of seed was distributed on the patrol, some vegetable seed from WABAGA together with soya bean, cow pea and pigeon pea seed grown at WAPENAMANDA. (The pigeon and cow peas at the Post are now bearing, small quantities of the seed are being distributed and the remainder is being planted to increase the crop.)

HEALTH:

Health among the Natives was fair.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NORTH of the KU River was the worst place for all complaints seen with the exception of Hansen's disease. Out of a total seen population of 3111 there were only two cases of Hansen's disease. In this area malnutrition was common and teeth were bad, some children aged about five years had only stumps of teeth left.

In the MAIIN tribe and in the upper reaches of the NINIK River several cases of Hansen's disease were seen, mostly the only indication being the missing eyebrows.

Generally skin complaints, boils, scabies and infected wounds, and colds were the most common complaints.

Two cases of goitre were noticed.

Near LUMIS Dr. BESCROFT of the Baptist Mission KUMPERIS conducted a health survey. The two parties were able to assist each other, Dr. BESCROFT being supplied with the family groupings, Dr B. CROFT in turn attending to medical treatments and supplying various information of a specialist nature.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

For the greater part the route followed was along Native tracks.

POUS to PINIABOUS: The track cut across the "grain" of the country. The Eastern tributaries of the LAI River flow in deep gorges which penetrate far into the foothills of the HAGEN Range. Some gorges took two hours to cross from lip to lip, the sides being so steep that pegs had been forced into the ground to give foot and hand-holds.

LUMIS to PAGINARIS: Track follows the ridge for most of the way and then crosses a small valley to the PAGINARIS ridge. Time, 1 1/2 hours.

LUMIS to NEGERAP; Route follows the main track back to a point near MAGINARI then follows the ridge to the NORTH.

NEGERAP to KAMANDA: A fair track across the LAI valley. The LAI itself flows in the bottom of a steep gorge and is crossed by a Native bridge. Ladders and pegs are necessary to effect descent into and ascent out of the gorge. Time 4 hours.

ROADS (Cont):

KAMANDA to UAIRANPAKAMA: There are two tracks to the head of the NINIK Valley. The lower one which crosses the deeper parts of the gullies on the Southern side of the NINIK Valley takes 6½ hours to traverse. The higher track which crosses the heads of the gullies takes approximately 4½ hours. The latter track branches off the LUKIS-KAMANDA track about ¾ of an hour before KAMANDA.

WAPERAMANDA-to YALIS track: There is no comment additional to that in P.R. WAPERAMANDA 1-52/53.

LAI bridge on WAPERAMANDA to YARAMANDA track:

This bridge is a constant headache. It is of the suspension cum arch type common in this area. The suspension is effected by means of vines gathered in the forest areas about two miles away. The quality of these vines is such that they have to be replaced every two months to maintain the bridge in a safe condition. The track is part of the HAGEN-ELBAGA "road" and is in constant use by runners, natives of the NINIAMP Valley visiting WAPERAMANDA, the Lutheran Mission staff of YARAMANDA and the usual itinerants found used a main route.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are no village officials in the area patrolled. "bosbois" take their place. Some of these are genuine headmen and investigation is being made to pick these out so that they may be recommended for appointment as officials.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The remarks re the social sub-divisions which were made in P.R. WAPERAMANDA 3-52/53 apply to the area patrolled.

In several places dry moats were seen. These are quite common in the sub-district and indicate battle-grounds. In the SAU area these moats are crossed by a couple of sticks laid on the ground, nearer WAPERAMANDA substantial logs are laid across the moats or else ground has been dug away to make passage easier. In nearly every case the moats have been dug where a main track runs along a spur.

At various places can be seen groves of trees. To the casual glance these appear to be small patches of primary forest for which there is no need to cut down, but, these groves always stand on good ground suitable for gardens. The names of these groves such a grove is a "EINANT". The "EINANT" is the sacred place of the phratry. It is here that the pigs are sacrificed in times of trouble to placate the ancestral spirits. In times of drought the old men kill and cook pigs inside the grove.

The whole operation takes place as follows; At periods of up to five years it seems that the local people have a period of famine. When the people realize that a famine is in progress some of the men go to the forest and kill opossums. Those who remain at home hunt and kill the local quail who dwell in the grass flats. The third day after the hunting commences everyone assembles near the EINANT. Pigs have been killed and divided. Certain portions are set aside to be taken inside the EINANT and cooked by the old men and men with two or three children. The birds and opossums are cooked outside the grove by the remainder of the males. The portions of the pigs which are not cooked inside the grove are given to the women and visitors.

One EINANT stood on the ground bought by the Administration ~~property~~ for the site of the WAPERAMANDA P.P. The grove was cut down, presumably for building timber and firewood. The original owners of the ground dug up the cooking stones which are also buried after use and carried them to

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Cont):

a new site where a new grove is in the process of formation.

Death, by supernatural means, is the penalty for any member of the phratry who cuts anything growing in the BINANT. Outsiders are insane being "different".

Several cases of virtual slavery have been noticed, scattered throughout the area. The usual story is that a man through some reason or other becomes impoverished and attaches himself to a headman. In return for working in the headman's garden and caring for his pigs the man is given shelter and food. In some cases the headman will assist his servant to acquire a wife or will give him pigs.

FORESTRY:

Two tribes, KITAN and ARONA have no forest areas at their disposal. It was noticed that the lands occupied by these tribes was covered by extensive secondary growth thus providing timber and bark for housing.

MISSIONS:

The Baptist New Guinea Mission maintains a European manned station at LUMIS. This Mission concentrates on medical work especially child welfare. A resident nursing sister at LUMIS conducts baby clinics with two hours walking of LUMIS visiting each place in turn. This Mission does not maintain Native manned stations. Rev H. DRAPER is working on language studies and is encouraging the development of new props.

The Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission both maintain stations with Native Pastors in this area.

MISC:

Of two coconuts planted in the LAIKAM Gorge in June 1952 by the writer, one is reported to have been dug up and eaten and one is flourishing.

When recording clan names informants often give the name of their great-great-grandfathers indicating the recognition of lineages.

The allocation of six more police to the P.P. has allowed the formation of a patrol of reasonable strength without depriving the Post or the Patrol Bases of their staff.

The total enumerated population of the WAPENAMANDA area of the WABAGA Sub-District now ~~xxxx~~ is 24,227. A possible 6,000 more remain in the Unrestricted area on the Northern side of the NINIM Valley and in the SAU Valley.

W. J. ... P.O.

POLICE:

2105 Const BANK:

Acted as patrol N.C.O. This Constable maintained his usual high standard throughout. He is a consistent hard worker and his intimate knowledge of the country makes him very useful.

7638 Const PUGIN:

A willing man. Is single and has had quite a bit of "woman" trouble. Now in charge LUMIS Patrol Base and Rest House.

7648 Const TORP:

A FAQ type not very active.

7691 Const MIORI:

Nothing spectacular but carries out his work satisfactorily.

7735 Const GAYI:

New to the detachment but seems to be efficient.

8248 Const LUMBIA:

A new man, appears satisfactory.

8258 Const KORIPMA:

One of the new men, appears satisfactory.

12th March 1951

The Director, Government
Meteorological Office,
Brackley

Subject: MEMORANDUM ON THE REPORT OF THE
Sub-committee on the 20th February

1. The report of the sub-committee on the 20th February is
acknowledged.
2. It is proposed that the committee be invited to
consider the report of the sub-committee on the 20th February
and to report thereon to the committee on the 20th February.

210

A. H. ...
(A. H. ...)
Acting Director, M.O. & S.

30/1/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No.. 30/1...705.
District Office.
Western Highlands.
Mount Hagen.
23rd February 1953.

Memorandum for -
The Director,
D. E. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

2- MAR 1953

Patrol Report Wapenamunda no. h-52/53

Original and two copies of this report are forwarded herewith and an extra copy of the census statistics for the Department of Public Health.

2 The Patrol was conducted by Mr. N. Murdoch, Patrol Officer, and he was on the patrol when advice was received of his transfer to Moresby. Unfortunately his work was speeded up for the transfer was later cancelled. However the work is a valuable contribution to the statistics being compiled in the District and leaves only one portion of the Wapenamunda Unrestricted Administrative area to be censused.

3 Mr. Murdoch passed lightly over the fact that his Patrol "cut across the grain of the country". This particular area between Wapenamunda and Baiyer River Valley is most inhospitable, no great heights are encountered but there is a definite grain in the country which is tiring and distressing when such short distances are registered on the map.

4 Mr. G. W. Whitecok, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol and gained experience in compiling initial census.

*Noted on personal file
F. 23/3*

Robert Cole

Robert Cole.
Act. Dist. Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. WAPENAMANDA 5-52/53

Patrol Conducted by W.G. MURDOCH P.O.

Area Patrolled Upper NINIM Valley and SAU Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Police 6 Carriers 24

Duration—From 10/2/1953 to 20/2/1953

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /9/1952

Medical ... /11/1949

Map Reference WABAG Strat. Series 4 Miles to 1 Inch

Objects of Patrol 1. Investigate fighting in upper NINIM Valley 2. Initiate construction of houthouses and a Patrol Base in the SAU Valley

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/3/1953.

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 ... £

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WAPENAMANDA 5 - 52/53

Report of Patrol by W.G. MURDOCK P.O.
To Upper NINIM Valley
and SAU VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Natives Police 6
Carriers 24

Duration From 10/2/53
To 20/2/53
Days 11

Last Patrol D.S. September 1952
Medical November 1949

Map Reference WABAG Strat. Series
4 Miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol

- 1 Investigate fighting in Upper NINIM Valley
- 2 Initiate construction of Resthouses and a Patrol Base in the SAU Valley
- 3 General administration

INTRODUCTION:

1 On Monday the 9th February word was received at WAPENAMANDA that fighting had taken place between two Tribes living in the Upper NINIM Valley. Several men had been reported as being injured in the fight and rumour had it that fighting was still in progress. An immediate on the spot investigation was thought desirable.

2 There are no Resthouses or Patrol Bases in the SAU Valley and patrols visiting the area use tentage and much time is lost making and breaking camp. (At UAINAPAKAMA there is a Resthouse at the Lutheran Mission Station, another Resthouse should be built at KEAGAP to enable patrols to visit the SAU Valley without having to pitch tents.)

3 Reports had been received from the Baptist Mission SAU Valley that several incidents of an unsettling nature had taken place among the Tribes. Investigation showed nothing abnormal in what may be regarded as a rather turbulent area.

The patrol had been prepared to remain out up to three weeks but word was received that the weight of the writer's stores and effects was required preparatory to transfer, so the patrol was concluded to enable the necessary packing and weighing to be done.

DIARY:

Tuesday 10th February 1953: Left WAPENAMANDA at 0930 with six Police and 24 carriers. Reached KINGUGIN C.G. 1200, crest of range 1510, UAINAPAKAMA 1810 where camp made. Heavy shower on arrival but otherwise dry though overcast.

Wed 11th: Attended to wounded and investigated fighting. C.F.A. 31 convictions. Various complaints. Distributed seed. Showers off and on all day.

Thurs 12th: To KEAGAP 6 hours. Intermittent showers, fine night.

Fri 13th: TO LINGINAS 6 hours. Heavy walking. Dry but overcast.

Sat 14th: Selected and cleared site for R.H. and barracks. Erected timbers for building. Mr. KROENERT of B.N.G.M. stayed night; on way through from KUMPERIS to KOMPIAM. Occasional showers throughout day and night.

Sunday 15th: As such.

Mon 16th: To KOMPIAM. Carriers by road 4 hrs 40 mins; along the lower slopes of the Southern side of the SAU Valley, 7 hrs 40 mins. Heavy afternoon showers. Called at Baptist New Guinea Mission Station KOMPIAM.

Tues 17th: C.F.A. stealing by carriers, 4 convictions. Cleared R.H. and barracks site. Intermittent showers throughout day.

Wed 18th: Erected framework of several buildings, many interrupting showers.

Thurs 19th: To TSIRUNGK on the headwaters of the SAU River - 7 1/2 hrs. One shower in mid afternoon.

Fri 20th: To WABAGA. TSIRUNGK to IAMBU P.P. 5 1/2 hrs. IAMBU P.P. to WABAGA 1 hr 35 mins. Reported to A.D.O.

Mon 21st: Returned to WAPENAMANDA by road. 6 hours.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The fight at the headwaters of the NINIM River took place between the Tribes ANDIN and KINGUGIN.

These two Tribes dispute the ownership of the land ILIAMBOS and on Patrol WAPENAMANDA 4-52/53 the ownership was decided in the C.N.A. (Case WAPENAMANDA 160-52/53), the Tribe ANDIN being given the decision. Out of Court the Tribe KINGUGIN were told to remove what houses they had on the land within one month.

About three weeks after the case was heard two men of ANDIN stole a portion of pig which was on the food platform outside a KINGUGIN house; about the same time ANDIN commenced to build a house on an abandoned garden on ILIAMBOS. KINGUGIN as a reprisal for the combined insult and injury wrecked the house and fighting commenced. The account of what took place then becomes rather confused, but the end result was that three men were brought to the patrol for treatment. These were; 1 wound on the side of the head, 1 badly beaten, 1 bitten finger. All responded to treatment. In the C.N.A. 27 men were convicted of riotous behaviour and two of stealing.

Other cases dealt with in the C.N.A. were two youths convicted of assault when they tried to forcibly retrieve a "bride price" repayment, and four carriers convicted for stealing, the items stolen in the latter case being returned to the owner with a small present as compensation.

The Natives at LINGINAS were suspicious when they were told that it was proposed to build R.H. and barracks there. At first they averred that there was no land available but after much discussion reluctantly allowed a small patch of abandoned ground to be used. They gave as their reason for not wishing a R.H. to be built on their land that they feared that a caretaker Constable would be installed and that they would have to surrender land for gardens. It was pointed out to them that as Police would be living at the R.H. at KOMPIAM, about five hours away, there was no intention of putting a caretaker at LINGINAS. This only partly satisfied them and up until the time of the patrol's departure they refused to accept any payment for use of the land or for the erection of buildings.

A different attitude was found at KOMPIAM. There the establishment of a Patrol Post had been discussed with local headmen on a previous visit and the owners of the land had expressed their willingness to allow some ground for a Post. When the Patrol arrived the headmen were again interviewed and they were found to be of the same mind. A grass covered flat with a slight slope was marked out and the erection of buildings commenced. The Post will consist of European R.H. and kitchen, Caretakers quarters, one large barracks building for patrol Police and carriers. An area for a garden was included in the Post area. For the present the Post will be manned by two Constables and an Interpreter, all carried.

The staff of the Post have been told to concentrate on building and road making and to maintain a "listening watch" on local affairs but on no account to interfere in disputes or attempt to make any arrests. Such action to be left to patrols. The SAU Valley Natives still seem to be suspicious of the good intentions of visiting Europeans, the early history of their contact is unhappy enough, and it would be best if the Police posted to this area, and even visiting Officers, should make judicious use of a "blind eye". A well timed arrest can be very effective also in securing the co-operation of these people. The most helpful, and cheerfully helpful, tribe is the one whose headman was gaoled by the writer some time ago for a rather blatant bit of "standover" robbery.

ula

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Except in the vicinity of IAMBUN Patrol Post the Patrol moved along Native paths.

WAPENAMANDA-DAINAPAKAMA 8 hrs 40 mins. Opposite direction through YAIBOS 8 hrs 5 mins (Patrol 3-50/51). The route followed is the quickest from WAPENAMANDA to the head of the NINIM Valley. At the ~~middle~~ top of the divide between the LAI and NINIM Valleys another track leads to YAIBOS, both routes between the valleys being well used.

DAINAPAKAMA-KEAGAP 6 hours. This track is the main route between the head of the NINIM Valley and the SAU Valley. It crosses a succession of ridges and streams until it reaches the dividing ridge and then follows the ridge to the N.E.

KEAGAP-LINGINAS 6 hours. Follows the SAU-LAI divide for an hour and then descends into the LAI Valley and crosses a number of creeks and ridges to LINGINAS. An easier route would be to follow the ridge for the first hour and then to go towards KOMPIAM along a main track until the main KOMPIAM-LINGINAS track is reached.

KOMPIAM-TSIRUNGK 7 1/2 hours. Ascends a ridge on the Southern side of the SAU Valley until near the timberline and then follows up the side of the valley over ridges and creeks to the ROIA Creek the latter being followed for a short distance where a steep climb and a short walk along a ridge ends at TSIRUNGK.

TSIRUNGK-IAMBUN 5 1/2 hours. At first track follows a forested ridge and then leads through undulating forest. Near the SAU / AMBUN divide the track comes out into grass country and after the divide is crossed follows the graded track to IAMBUN.

The KOMPIAM-TSIRUNGK-IAMBUN track is a "main road" between the Middle SAU Valley and MAREGA.

Except for TSIRUNGK - IAMBUN times are for carriers.

AGRICULTURE:

NATIVE: The usual Native foodstuffs were offered for sale, bananas, sugar cane and sweet potato being offered in about equal quantities. Nowhere were the supplies more than the patrol needed and in two places DAINAPAKAMA and KEAGAP barely sufficient was offered. Introduced vegetables offered in small quantities were: tomatoes, onions, groundnuts and cucumbers. Corn was plentiful. In the lower SAU, Mon 16th, large breadfruit were seen. The pandanus nut harvesting season was in full swing many of the Natives met on the road having the whole "fruit" on their shoulders or bundles of cocked nuts in their string bags.

PAC

GENERAL: Several times Native cured tobacco was offered for sale. Tobacco grows freely in the WAPENAMANDA area, a favourite place for planting being under the eaves of houses.

Seeds distributed were: millet, cow peas, pigeon peas, groundnuts and soya beans. These were all grown at WAPENAMANDA AND IN THE CASE OF THE FIRST THREE items were introduced from MT. HAGEN eight months ago. A little crotalaria seed was also given out, this shrub not being common in the SAU Valley.

Near LINGINAS a nest of termites was seen and broken open for confirmation.

Willowhops and cassowary were reported in the Lower SAU Valley.

HEALTH:

Nothing untoward was seen on the Patrol.

One of the men injured in the fight had been badly beaten. He had been "treated" by having incisions made in the skin at all bruised areas, the explanation being that it was "to let the bad blood out". Some times this bloodletting results in the death of the patient especially when ~~the~~ the incisions are made into the chest wall. This patient recovered.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Whilst in the SAU Valley a new house was seen in the course of erection. Nearby was a platform laden with food and several women were seen holding pigs on leashes.

House building takes place in three stages, each stage being on a successive day.

First day; The house site is prepared, levelling if a new site is being used, removing of remains of old ~~house~~ house if the site of a former house is to be used. The wall posts are put in and the bark for the walls is put in place.

Second day; Roof timbers and partitions are ~~put~~ put in.

Third day; Thatching.

Notes: The ridge-pole is cut well before the new house is to be built and allowed to dry out.

Sweet potato is cooked for the builders; provided by the house owner and his relatives, the owner providing two bags of potato, his relatives one bag each. Those unable to help with potato bring edible pitpit.

The owner and most of the able bodied males work at the building of the house; females and elderly men cook the food. Young females, un-married and married without children assist by carrying the grass cut for thatching.

The first fire is kindled by the house owner if married with children. If unmarried or without children the fire is kindled by an elder relative. Pig bones and casuarina leaves are burnt on the first fire, the former to ensure that the house owner will not lack for pig flesh (mostly as gifts), the latter to "smoke the house and make it dry quickly".

Where many helpers assist in the building the last two stages may be carried out on one day.

The pigs were not for eating but were tied near the house so that they would not "run away to another house"???

Inside the houses there is always a place where the women may not walk. In a woman's house this is near the door and is marked off by sticks on the floor. In a man's house the section which the women are allowed into is near the door. In the latter instance only the wife/ves of the owner are allowed to enter the house. There are no restrictions on the movements of the men or of female children who are not thought capable of understanding. (No man will enter the menstruation house).

The Te or Moga is said to be due to start in about ten months time. The culminating ceremonies will commence at POMANDA in the SAU Valley and work their way, complete with pigs, into the LAI Valley and the TSAN area. Some optimists between WAPENAMANDA and WABAGA have started to plant the stakes in the ceremonial grounds ready to tie up the pigs.

When asked if they cut klinkii pine for firewood or house timber, a group of Natives in the SAU Valley became uneasy and finally admitted that they would not touch the trees as it was thought that death would result from anyone cutting the trees.

Wapenamanda

Wapenamanda

WAPENAMANDA 5-25/53
6

REPORT ON POLICE:

Const. 277 YOGOIFA Carried out his duties satisfactorily. Is stubborn and inclined to answer back.

7691 Const MIORI Capable enough if kept on the mark.

7735 Const GAWI A cheerful and willing type.

8247 Const YANGORI Inexperienced but will probably improve.

8252 IRAMA Const., Inclined to be reckless, with firm control should develop into a good Constable.

8280 Const TOPISO Not outstanding, needs strict supervision.

Recd.

at

RAIROC

M

11-20-48

1st March, 1953

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
PORT MABEL.

Subject: PAUL ROBERT HAYES
Reference: 100-111-1-1000

Receipt of the above-quoted Federal Report
is acknowledged.

Your covering comments adequately cover any matter
raised in the Report. In doubt you are ensuring that frequent
contact is maintained with Posts such as that at KUMBI which are
concerned with police only.

910

A. H. Roberts
(S.A. 111111)
Assistant

30/17/28

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

27 MAR 1953

File No.. 30/1...833
District Office.
Western Highlands.
Mount Hagen.
23rd March 1953.

The Director.
D. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Wapenamunda - no. 5-52/53

Three copies of the report are forwarded.

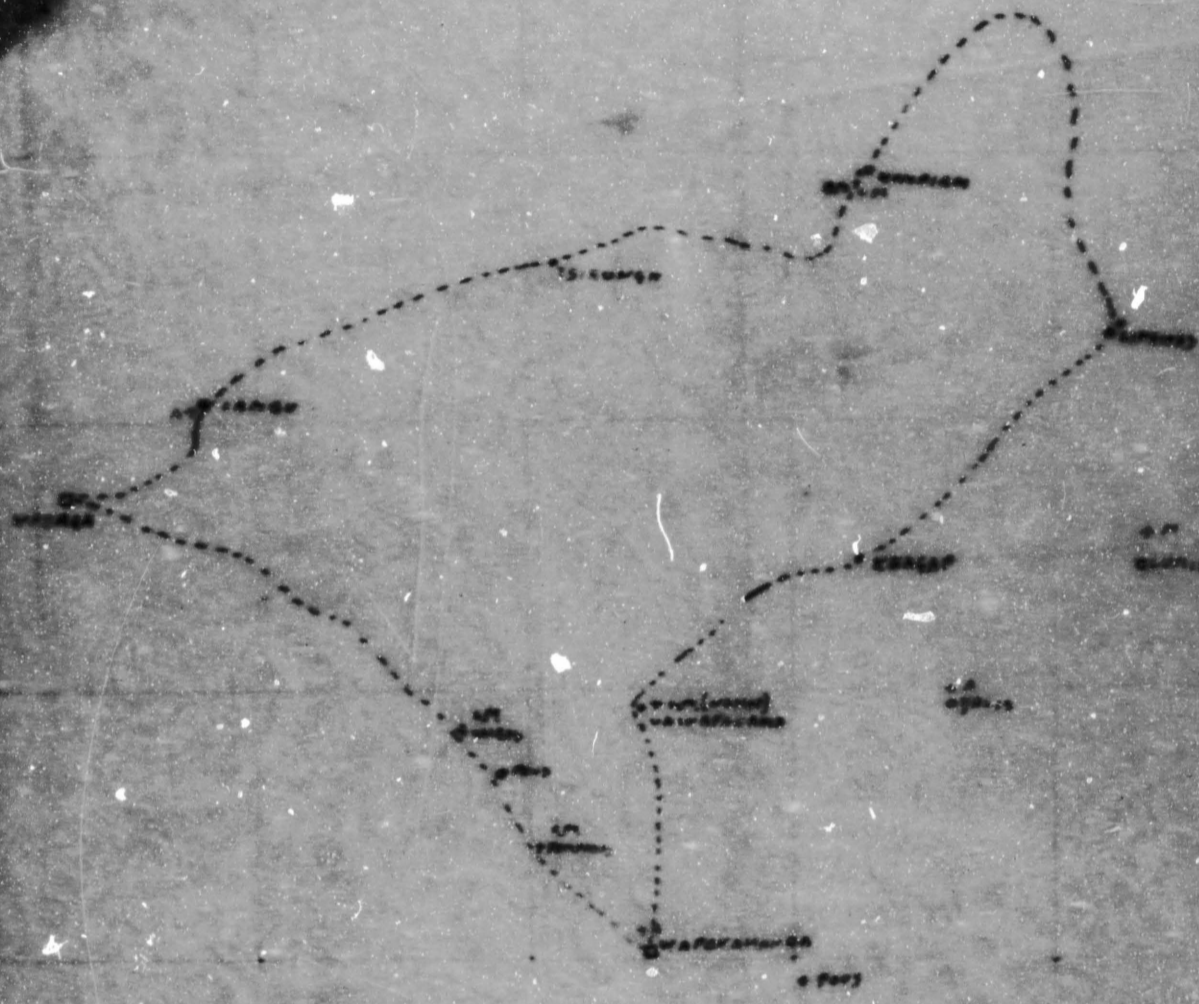
2 Natives of the area patrolled are of the aggressive type and frequent visits have been necessary to stop tribal fighting. The area is not considered to be unsettled in the normal sense but it does require constant attention and sympathetic administration.

Mr. Murdoch's influence in the NINIM and SAU has greatly assisted the natives in settling but a careless Officer could very easily undo all his good work.

3 It is hoped to ultimately settle either a Patrol Post or Base Camp in the SAU area and penetrate the East Maramuni country as well as settling those people in the immediate vicinity.

4 In common with all Mr. Murdoch's work this has been a valuable administrative patrol. I am sorry to see this officer transferred from the Western Highlands.

Robert R. Cole.
Act. Dist. Commissioner.



everyday wages under 1/2 bush

----- to the 2 waterholes in the
 100 100 100 100 100

- Camps
- Station
- Waterhole
- Route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 6 of 52/53 WAPENAMANDA

Patrol Conducted by I. N. THISTLETHWAITE Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled UPPER NINIM, SAU and LOWER LAI VALLEYS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives (5) R.P. & N.G.C. - 4 Int. - 1
24 Carriers.

Duration - From 12 / 3 / 19 53 to 20 / 3 / 19 53

Number of Days nine

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 12 / 19 53

Medical ... Unknown / 19

Map Reference Army Strat Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Investigate alleged disturbance amongst Sau valley natives and general inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/5/1953

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 ... £

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.....
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No.6 of 52/53 WAPENAMANDA

Area patrolled: Upper Ninia Valley, Sau Valley, Lower Lai Valley.
Patrol Conducted by: I.W. Thistlethwaite W/O.
Duration: 12/3/53 to 20/3/53 (9 days)
Patrol accompanied by:
R.P. & M.G.C 4
Inf. 1
Carriers 24.

Introduction

The purpose of this patrol was to investigate an alleged disturbance amongst the natives of the KOMPIAM area, Sau Valley and to carry out a general inspection of the area north of Wapenamanda Patrol Post.

DIARY

Thursday 12th. March 1953

Departed Wapenamanda with 4 members of the R.P. & M.G.C and 24 carriers at 0845 and proceeded to WAINABAGAM. Arrived at 1645. Made camp.

Friday 13th.

Broke camp and departed Wainabagam for KEAGAP at 0840. Arrived at 1450 in heavy rain. Made camp.

Saturday 14th.

Departed Keagap at 0845 and proceeded to KOMPIAM. Arrived at 1310. Made camp after calling on the Baptist Mission.

Sunday 15th.

At Kompiam. Investigated alleged trouble. Talks with people.

Monday 16th.

At Kompiam. Talks with assembled people on Administration aims etc. Supervising clearing of Rest house and ~~base~~ site. C.N.A. held.
BASE CAMP

Tuesday 17th.

Departed Kompiam for LINGINAS at 0815 and arrived at 1215. Made camp. Talks with people. Rain in afternoon.

Wednesday 18th.

From Linginas proceeded at 0830 for AGAIMANDA and arrived at 1500. Made camp in light rain.

Thursday 19th.

Broke camp. Departed AGAIMANDA at 0820. Arrived at YALIS at 1610. and camped in Rest House.

Friday 20th.

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DIANA Contd.

Departed YALIS for Wapenamanda at 0830 and arrived at 1130. Paid and dismissed Carriers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Word was received from the Police Constable stationed at the Patrol Post in the SAU Valley (Vide Patrol Report No 5 of 52/53) that the YAWAN group of natives were threatening to drive him away from the area. The investigation however, showed that this was not really the case but was merely a matter of faulty interpretation. The people had said that they were experiencing a food shortage at the present time and would not be able to feed the Constable, but should he come back again when their gardens were producing fully they would be more than willing to have him. However, the above mentioned group are still a little suspicious of the Administration and their intentions and are not as friendly as the other groups in the Sau area. In the past the YAWANS held undisputed sway over the whole of the eastern side of the Sau River and now, with the advent of the Administration into the area, they are realizing that their power is diminishing and they do not like it very much. The position is quite the reverse as regards all these other groups in that area. Representations made to the writer make it clear that they are most emphatically in favour of the Administration keeping a Post at KOMPAN, as they realize the benefits to be obtained - possibly the greatest being a freedom of movement which they have previously not had. There is still very little movement or travelling about done in this area, although the urge to go further afield is slowly awakening amongst many of the natives. The position of the Police Constable and the general aims of the Administration were explained to the natives concerned and the matter appeared to be settled satisfactorily when the writer departed. (The head man of the Yawan people has since walked in to the post at Wapenamanda and remained for a week and seemed to be on very friendly terms with the Government when he returned to the Sau Valley.)

The Native situation elsewhere in those areas visited appears to be quite normal, although very few natives were contacted during the patrol. The reason for this is that the initiation ceremonies for the young men have recently been completed or are being carried out at present and most of the people were preparing for the feasting and dancing that normally follows these occasions.

Roads and Bridges.

The area covered by the patrol is entirely mountainous and makes for difficult walking - especially since the tracks make long detours amongst the ridges and peaks and in many places there is barely enough room to place one foot. Also at this time of the year they are inches deep in mud and water and the steeper parts are now small running streams. There is little possibility of making a passable road over any of the route traversed, but lower down on the plateau above the Lai River gorge the area is reasonably flat and kunai covered and it may be that a road could be made here, provided some means are found to span the gorges of the Lai tributaries. It would certainly cut down the distance between Wapenamanda and the Sau Valley and make the latter place much more accessible if the road was routed through this flat country.

The only bridges seen were logs placed across some of the wider streams. All others are easily fordable except after very heavy rains.

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AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

After leaving the NINIM Valley and crossing over into the Sau, the system of agriculture changes. In the former area the usual staple sweet potato is grown in composted mounds, as it is in the middle Lai Valley, but in the latter area the gardens are made in a similar pattern to that of the coastal peoples, in that the plants are not planted in order, but are grown haphazardly over the garden beds, which again are not mounded or terraced but follow the natural slope of the land.

Yams are found here in fair quantities although the sweet potato is the main staple in the peoples diet. However the latter tubers are small and stringy and do not grow particularly well. This fact is partly caused by the inability of the people to look ahead and to plant larger areas of crops. They find that they are short of matured foodstuffs and have to harvest potatoes from gardens that are not nearly ready and so the process goes on until they are eating the small and undeveloped crops the whole time. Also they are not particularly industrious as far as working in the gardens is concerned, for, if a person dies, all work ceases for a period of about two months and naturally the food supplies suffer as well. The necessity of planning for the future and for making larger gardens was impressed upon all the natives of this area.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

Although only a small percentage of the population was seen during the patrol, their general health appears to be quite good. There is an Aid Post at YALIS, about three hours walk north of Wagenamanda, and the Baptist Mission have a qualified nurse at their Station at KOMPIAN in the Sau, where regular clinics are held in the surrounding area. However, most of the population lives a long way from medical aid and they are not fully aware of the benefits to be derived from our medicines. Time and the establishment of more aid posts throughout the area visited should bring a realisation ~~that~~ that it is foolish to neglect illnesses when they could invariably be cured in a short time by the proper treatment.

REST HOUSES and ~~Buildings~~ ^{Base Camps}

Work on the new Rest House and ~~Buildings~~ ^{Base Camp} at KOMPIAN is in progress at present as it is also at LINGINAS. Both are entirely walled and thatched with Kunai, as the natives of those places are not familiar with the art of plaiting pit pit. There is also a Rest House at YALIS but tenting was used at all other camps where the patrol remained overnight.

FORESTRY

The greater part of the route taken by the patrol lies over heavily forested ranges. On the outward journey, in the foothills of the Lai Valley divide, the area is grass and garden lands and the main timbers are large casuarinas in planted groves. Higher up, crossing the main range into the TIMIN Valley, the country is entirely rain and moss forest and this pattern carries on into the adjoining NINIM Valley - except for scattered gardens cleared on some of the lower spurs. Few signs of erosion were seen on the valley walls even ~~where~~ they are extremely steep and the recession of the timberline is practically negligible.

From the head of the Ninim Valley into the Sau, the terrain is

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Forestry Contd.

covered by heavy forest growth, with a few kunai and garden areas on the crest of the range before descending into the Sau Valley proper. Here the forest is light and mostly confined to the watercourses.

Moving east along the Sau Valley to Linginas the heavy rain forest again predominates on the main range, becoming lighter and more scattered on the lower foothills. This pattern continues south again to Waperamanda, except that the plateau above the Lai River is devoid of trees and consists of undulating kunai grasslands.

MAPPING

From observations taken of the Sau and Baiyer rivers from Linginas, it would appear that the latter place is about four miles further north than shown on existing maps and that the Sau River is south of its present marked position. These amendments have been included in the patrol map. Below are the map references for place names mentioned in the report.

WAPERAMANDA. I 20, WAINABAGAM H 20, KEACAP G 21, KOMPILAK G 21,
LINGINAS G 21, AGAIMANDA H 21, YALIS I 21.

J. H. ... P/O

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WAPENAMANDA Patrol Report No 6 of 52/53 P.4.

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J. H. ... 19/0

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IGRATION

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REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C.

Reg.No 7735 Const. GAWI

Performed all his duties in an efficient manner. A good patrol Constable.

Reg.No:8252 Const. IRAMA

quiet type but worked well.

Reg.No. 8266 Const. KIDNOU

Inclined to flashness but as he is a very young constable he should improve with training.

Reg.No. 8276 Const. HANEHAVU

Also a quiet constable, who carried out all his duties conscientiously and well

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IGLAD

F M

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100-20,000

The United States (10)
Federal Reserve Bank
1917-1918

RESERVE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Series of the United States Federal Reserve
Notes
The United States Federal Reserve Bank
Washington, D. C. The first issue of the
series of the United States Federal Reserve
Notes was issued in 1913.

100-20,000

100-20,000
100-20,000

100-20,000

30/17/51

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



File No.. 30/1...1007
District Office.
Western Highlands.
Mount Hagen.
8th May 1953.

Memorandum for -

The Director.
D. D. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Wapenamunda no. 6 of 52/53.

Forwarded herewith is the original and two copies of the report.

2 The patrol was primarily intended to investigate reports of native unrest but it found the area quiet and resulted in Mr. Thistlethwaite familiarising himself with the area. This was his first visit to the area which was previously under the supervision of Mr. G. J. Murdoch who has been transferred to Tari.

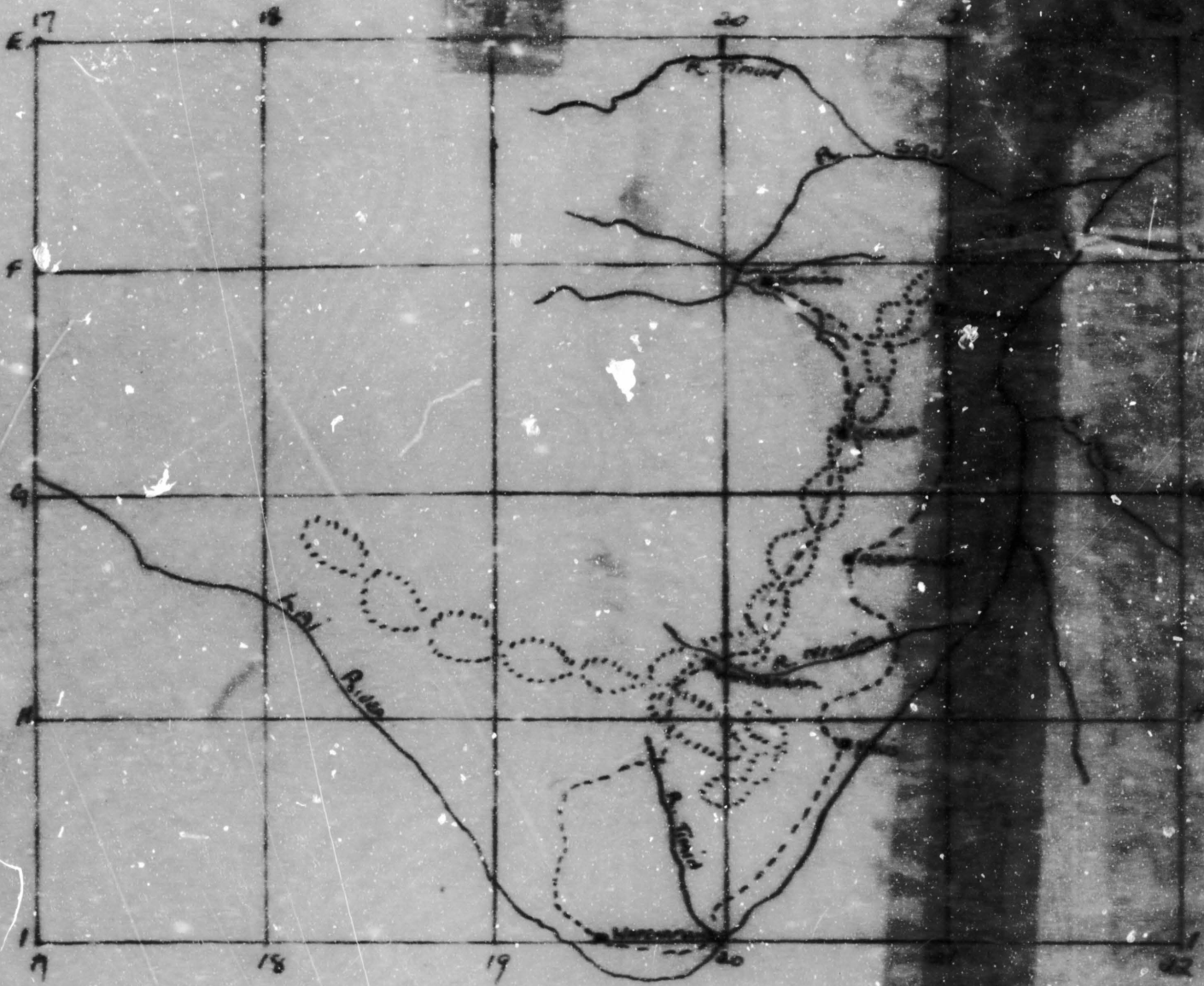
3 The Sau Valley has four miners and the Baptist mission operating in it and the Base Camp now being established at Kompian will at least give the Administration a representative and provide the people with a link with Wapenamunda. There is much work needed in this valley and it is hoped that sooner or later the staff position will permit posting an officer part time to the area.

4 The report does not call for very much comment but does demonstrate the interest being taken by our officers in the state of affairs in their respective areas.

Robt. R. Cole
Robt. R. Cole.
Act. Dist. Commissioner.

*M. Robertson
21/5/53*

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Map to accompany Haden's ... Patrol Report

SCALE: 1 inch = 1 mile

Patrol Route Shaded Area - - - -

