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## PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT : WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE

STATION : Laigam

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

LAIAGAM, KANDEP, PORGERA

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>LAIAGAM</u>		
1-69-70	M.J. Brereton	N.W. Lagaip C.D.
2-69-70	M.J. Brereton	N.E. & S.E. Lagaip C.D.
2A-69-70	M.J. Brereton	" " "
3-69-70	J.R. Hughes	S.W. Lagaip C.D.
5-69-70	J.R. Hughes	West Lagaip C.D.
6-69-70	K.A. Winchcombe	Tumundan- Mt Maip
7-69-70	N.A. van Ruth	Lagaip L.G. C.
8-69-70	L.J. Scott	Tumundan- Tibinini
9-69-70	K.C. Forster	Part South West C.D.
10-69-70	N.A. van Ruth	Net Hewa C.D.
<u>KANDEP</u>		
1-69-70	A. Siaoa	Wage C.D.
2-69-70	L.B. Warr	Kandep Council area
<u>PORGERA</u>		
1-69-70	K.A. Winchcombe	Porgera C.D.
2-69-70	K.C. Forster	Porgera & Paiela C.D.
4-69-70	M.J. Brereton	Paiela C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 1 69/70

Patrol Conducted by M. J. BRERETON P.O.

Area Patrolled N.W. LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Const. 1/c BOMAL Const. 1/c MORI Const. MAELA

Duration—From 7/7/1969 to 31/7/1969

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/10/1967

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

Map Reference Fourmil WABAG

Objects of Patrol Census revision, General Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

*Mrs. Mary J. Lee*

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 ....

*Indiant 27/9/69*

67-14-3

10th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL NO. LAGAIP 1/69-70.

Your reference WHD 771 of 30th September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual  
Census and Area Study by Mr. M.J. Brereton, Patrol Officer  
to NORTH WEST LAGAIP Census Division.

A well written, informative report of a good patrol.

Your detailed comments, and those of the Assistant  
District Commissioner, LAIAGAM, effectively cover the matters  
raised by Mr. Brereton.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. M.J. Brereton,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAM. Western Highlands District.

Please note that political education must be a  
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the  
advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.143.

(23)

Telephone DEF.bb  
Telegrams  
Our Reference WHD 771  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



Department of the Administrator,  
Department of District Administration,  
DIVISION  
District Headquarters,  
MT. HAGEN, W.H.D.  
30th September, 1969.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

LAIAGAM  
LAGAIP PATROL NO. 1-69/70 N.W. LAGAIP

Mr. Brereton has carried out a good Patrol and prepared a most comprehensive and informative report.

The most important socio-economic consideration for the area at this stage is the completion of the Lutheran Mission Airstrip at Kalam. The N.W. Lagaip has been defeated in development by isolation. This airstrip at YALAM is the ONLY worthwhile endeavour to date to attempt to get communications into this Census division. To build a road into the area (even as far as YALAM) would take at least three years. To have the people from this area walking two days to work on the PORGERA road and two days home, is pointless and unfair. As from now, all the people of the North West should be encouraged to complete this airstrip as soon as possible, and to the highest D.C.A. standard possible. Once this strip is completed, Mission and Administration personnel will move more often into and through the area. Sick people can be moved more readily.

An Administration Base Camp can be established at this airstrip. The airstrip is central to all population groups of this Census Division which are all within a day's walk of it.

Use of this airstrip will save a two day walk in from MURIRAGA on the LAIAGAM-PORGERA road. If, in the event of a suitable road route being found, a road is to be built. The airstrip and base camp will provide a supervisory centre from which the road can be built back towards a roadhead moving out from the present LAIAGAM-PORGERA road, and also west from the airstrip towards YEIM.

It is recommended that the early completion of this airstrip be given a top priority. All other developmental matters will follow on much sooner and more easily when the airstrip is complete and a base camp established.

Mr. Brereton's Report and Area Study are useful documents on which to base a comprehensive development programme for this too-long isolated area.

Census figures and a map are enclosed.

*S. M. Foley*  
S. M. FOLEY.  
District Commissioner.



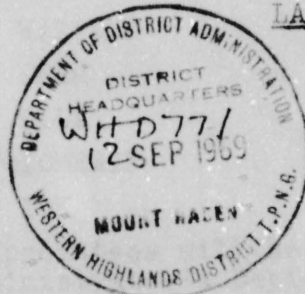
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telephone  
Telegrams.....  
Our Reference... 14-3-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM, W.H.D.  
LAGAIP SUB DISTRICT

2nd September, 1969



The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MT. HAGEN

LAGAIP Patrol No.1 - 69/70 N.W. LAGAIP Census Division

Attached herewith above report please. It is a pleasure to receive a well written report within reasonable time and of current news value.

Some comments:

Political: There appears to be an awareness throughout the Census Division that Council Administration is a good thing and one which will eventually take over completely. An encouraging picture is presented by their willingness to contribute towards Council Tax at MURITAKA, and as soon as Motor cycle tracks are finalised throughout the area, their amalgamation with the LAGAIP L.G. Council would be a logical step.

Planning:- Posting of C.P.O. Mr. Webster to the area when Patrolling programme is completed, a) to further construction work LAIAGAM/PORGERA road and b) commence work on Motor cycle tracks.

Action:- Mr. K. Winchcombe, A.D.O. to finish road survey over Mt. MAIP prior to 6.10.69 when his patrol programme commences.

Economic: The only reason for our assistance in the construction of the Airstrip at YALAM, as explained by Mr. D. Faithful, D.D.C., was to provide access to the area for the Lutherak Mission. However, if in fact, the local Missionaries have doubts regarding its worth to the Mission, I see no reason why we should continue with our efforts and I agree that the people would be better employed on the PORGERA road. The matter will certainly be discussed with the Mission authorities at a Sub District conference and it will be a matter for the Mission to determine whether or not they wish to go ahead with their project.

No emphasis will be placed on Coffee planting near TILI and YALAM, The Agric. Officer, Mr. V. Burley, and I would much prefer to see an all out effort in getting the overall Pyrethrum acreage extended in combination with Cattle and Pig projects.

Pig breeding fits in with the routine indigenous way of life and would boost the economy of the area considerably if the owners could be shown the results of proper pen and hand feeding techniques. The income earned in the Hagen Council area, for instance, during the financial year, reached a total of \$101,500.

Planning:- Construction of two or more pens at Assembly points RUMBAPES and TUMORDAN, surrounded by Kaukau blocks for hand feeding purposes. Attention to be focussed on these assembly points first, to set an example and to get their pens established.

Action:- Names of interested Pig owners from the above two Assembly points recorded at Sub District Office, and 11 boars and 11 Gilts varying in age from 9-14 weeks, of European stock, were flown in from the Animal Industry Centre at Goroka to commence this programme.

Social:- Health - the report does not state what final measures were taken to conclude the matter of abscondee Leper patients. I would like to see the matter pursued further, as I understand that some of these patients are infectious Lepers. A letter prepared by the Patrolling Officer, to the C.I.C. Leprosy Control P.H.D., Mt. Hagen, with perhaps a copy to the A.D.C. WABAG with recommendations and the findings in respect of each patient would be appropriate.



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Village Officials: Replacements will be appointed on a probationary basis, to replace absentee and vacant positions as listed hereunder:-

- No.3 and 4 of TUMUNDAN
- No.1 of WALIA
- No.2 of WAI'ILI
- No.2 of YEIM
- No.2 of TILI
- No.4 of TOMPAIP

and Vacancies of IOK

A list of suitable probationary appointees will be prepared by Mr. Brereton and submitted to the Administrator's Dept. Headquarters for confirmation and approval. In the meantime it would be appreciated if you could forward one dozen Luluai and one dozen Tultul badges to this Office to rectify the situation as soon as possible.

Cargo Cults: Cargo Cults, as they are usually understood in Coastal regions, do not exist anywhere in this District. Since the dominant theme in this story was the "Snakes from the Tree" the whole thing appears to me to be one of the many confusions brought about by a limited understanding of Western religion and a rationalisation of the baptismal ceremony by reference to religious and magical symbols derived from Christianity and Indigenous belief. The fact that the Pastor H. Schaan and WANBILIP are now of "one belief" however, is reassuring and will I hope, prove to be a rewarding factor for the area.

Social Groupings - Leadership and Land Tenure: Accurate assessments.

Standard of Living and Roads: The recent allocation of \$6,000 for the LAIAGAM/PORGERA road should prove to be a boost to the area.

Attitude towards Local Government: It is intended at some time to include the N.W. LAGAIP Census District in the Lagaip Council area, despite the fact that at present the people are not very happy about the idea. Their dislike of being included with a more urbanised community is understandable but is not a valid reason for an objection. A point to remember is that the people closer to LAIAGAM Station will be paying a higher Tax rate than the N.W. LAGAIP people and so in actual fact, the people close to LAIAGAM will be subsidising the N.W. LAGAIP people. I am quite convinced that these people will be far better off under Local Government administration and that propaganda applied correctly will change their present state of mind.

Mr. Brereton has written an interesting and detailed report which indicates thoroughness and great interest in his work.

The Appendices are valuable and it would be appreciated if Sunprint copies of the attached map could be returned to this Office.

For your perusal and attention please.

*N. A. Van Ruth*

N.A. Van Ruth  
Asst. District Commissioner



PATROL DIARY (ctd)

18.7.69 0830-1515 Census of YEIM  
 1520-1630 Local Court convened to hear two cases of adultery. Both defendants found guilty, sentenced 2 mths. I.H.L.  
 1900-2130 Conversation with WANBILIP, ex (?) Cargo cult leader. Overnight TUKUM.

19.7.69 0730 Departed TUKUM arriving WAI'ILI 1105 hrs.  
 1300-1400 Patrol to YALAM.  
 1400-1445 Inspection of strip with Const. I/c MORI  
 1445-1600 To TILI Rest house. Overnight TILI.

20.7.69 SUNDAY - Observed TILI.

21.7.69 0745 Ready for census, delayed by rain.  
 0950-1800 Completion of census of TILI.  
 1800-1930 Discussions with Village Officials, part heard adultery complaint. Overnight TILI.

22.7.69 0730 Departed TILI, arriving TOMBAIP 1130 hrs, people not assembled for census. Bought food and firewood for carriers, discussions with Village Officials. Adultery case dismissed as no competent complainant available to lay complaint. Overnight TOMBAIP.

23.7.69 0745 Ready for census.  
 0840 Census begun, completed all of TOMBAIP clans by 1600 hrs. Bought food and firewood for carriers. Overnight TOMBAIP.

24.7.69 0730 Prepared for departure for YORK departing 0800 hrs. Arrived 0930 hrs after leisurely walk. Repairs to rest house while waiting for people to arrive.  
 1100-1200 Census at YORK.  
 p.m. Word sent to all village officials in area to attend meeting tomorrow. Began work on Census figures. Overnight YORK.

25.7.69 a.m. Talks with Village Officials and other interested persons on work YALAM airstrip and PORGERA road. Elicited information for reports.  
 p.m. Departed YORK 1330 arriving MURIRAKA 1530 hrs. Heard two minor complaints. Local Court not convened. Food issued, firewood bought. Overnight MURIRAKA.

26.7.69 a.m. At work on extraction of Census statistics. Extra advance arrived from LAIAGAM, carrier line paid off. Overnight MURIRAKA.

27.7.69 SUNDAY - Observed MURIRAKA.

28.7.69 All day on Census figures and preparation of Patrol Report. Overnight MURIRAKA.

29.7.69 At work on patrol report. Having trouble reconciling with last census figures. Overnight MURIRAKA.

30.7.69 Extraction of Census statistics and work on patrol report. Police sent to TUMUNDAN and TILI. Overnight MURIRAKA.

31.7.69 a.m. At MURIRAKA awaiting transport to LAIAGAM, work on census figures.  
 p.m. Vehicle arrived approximately 1400 hrs, departed MURIRAKA arriving LAIAGAM 1515. Discussion of patrol and future work with A.D.C. Mr. Van Ruth.

--- End of Patrol ---

(19)

PATROL DIARY

- 7.7.69 a.m. Preparations for Patrol  
Staff Conference with A.D.C.
- p.m. Loaded equipment and departed for RUMBAPES,  
arrived 1550, set up camp, discussions with  
Village Officials re Roadwork and Census  
until 2000 hrs. Overnight RUMBAPES.
- 8.7.69 0745 Ready for Census, people arriving slowly.  
0945 Census begun, worked through until 1730 hrs  
completing first three clans.  
1730 Heard dispute over pig. Overnight RUMBAPES.
- 9.7.69 0745 Ready for Census.  
0900 Census begun, finished 1200 hrs.  
1200-1230 Local Court convened to hear case against  
census absentee. Cargo being prepared to  
walk to TUMUNDAN at same time.  
1300-1400 Walking to TUMUNDAN along road.  
1430 Began Census, two clans almost completed by  
1730.  
1730-1800 Local Court convened to hear case against gaol  
abscondee. Evening talks with Village  
Officials and Aid Post Orderly. Overnight  
TUMUNDAN.
- 10.7.69 0745 Ready for Census  
0850-1200 Census  
1230-1645 Census completed.  
Evening talks with Village Officials.  
Overnight TUMUNDAN.
- 11.7.69 0700 Preparations for departure.  
0730 Departed for WALIA rest house along reasonable  
walking track, arriving 1145 hrs.  
1200-1230 Paid off carriers and recruited 25 permanent  
carriers.  
1230 Census started, approximately half completed  
by 1635 hrs. Overnight WALIA
- 12.7.69 0830 Began census, completed by 1245.  
p.m. Issue of food to carriers and preparation of  
papers for census. Overnight WALIA.
- 13.7.69 SUNDAY - Observed.
- 14.7.69 0700 Preparation for departure.  
0730-1015 Walking to LABAIP river, approximately one  
hour, poor walking track, muddy and overgrown.  
1015-1100 Minor repairs to suspension bridge while  
waiting for carriers.  
1100-1350 Walked to WAI'ILI, quite a strenuous walk due  
to rain and poor track conditions.  
1430 Talks with Village Officials and population re  
airstrip work TILI. Bought food and firewood  
heard marriage complaint, Local Court not convened.  
Overnight WAI'ILI.
- 15.7.69 0745 Ready for Census.  
0830-1500 Census of WAI'ILI completed.  
1600-1700 To YALAM airstrip site.  
1700-1830 Inspection of Strip, talks with Lutheran Pastor  
re work to be done.  
1830-1930 Returned to WAI'ILI. Overnight WAI'ILI.
- 16.7.69 Patrol rested WAI'ILI, self with infected foot.  
Prepared Census papers for next census points.  
Overnight WAI'ILI.
- 17.7.69 1730 Departed WAI'ILI with half carrier line, arriving  
TUKUM rest house 1210 hrs. al  
1315-1345 Census started at TUKUM but postponed due to heavy  
rain. Discussions with Village Officials re  
work on YALAM airstrip. Overnight TUKUM.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)

Telegrams—  
Telephone—  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM W.H.D.

7th August, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM W.H.D.

LAIAGAM Patrol Report No.1 of 69/70

N.W. LAGAIP

Introduction:

Apart from the 1968 Election patrol, this was the first patrol into the area since the last Census carried out in OCT/Nov. 1967.

The patrol was well received in all villages, most Rest houses were in a reasonable state, and in fact, people expressed concern as to the irregularity of Administration patrols to the area.

Although still in the "dry season" walking tracks were in poor condition, muddy and overgrown, but walks between Rest houses are short and only arduous in a few places. A permanent carrier line was recruited from the TUMANDAN group to overcome a shortage of able-bodied and willing carriers in the other villages. Food for carriers can readily be purchased at the Rest house sites for, in many cases, trade items or salt, but money is preferred in the villages close to the Council area.

Situation Report:

1. Political: The area patrolled is a non-Council area enjoying a "blanket" tax exemption. I am not familiar with the reasons why this area is not included in the Council. However, several members of the population, especially those from WAI'ILI, TUMUNDAN, RUMBAPES, TILI, IOK and TOMBAIP do voluntarily pay Council tax. There are affiliations between people of those villages and the MURITAKA area. Originally, a large number of the inhabitants of the N.W. LAGAIP were members of clans in the MURITAKA region.

There are Luluais or Tultuls in all villages with the exception of IOK. Actually there are no villages as geographical units, merely a concentration of garden areas. For list of village officials see Appendix "B". Several village officials have either lost their badges of office or had them confiscated for various reasons. Several are seeking replacement of same. All appear to be carrying out their functions effectively as officials and co-operated well with the patrol in ensuring good, if somewhat slow, attendance at Census, and supplying needs - (firewood, food and accommodation) for patrol personnel.

Most of these officials are hereditary clan leaders, and, apart from an old man, WANBILIP, of YEIM, who personally claims to exercise a certain amount of influence, I met no other influential leaders.

Although I have been informed by the elected Member himself that he has not made any visits to the N.W. LAGAIP since his election, there were no claims of dissatisfaction from the people. On his previous visits, the people were mainly concerned with extremely localised problems such as their lack of roads, health services and an Airstrip. Comment will be made on each of these projects under their relevant headings.

Whenever possible, discussions were held with various people and talks included mention of the House of Assembly, Government etc. but these only emphasised the lack of awareness of political and Administrative machinery.

(16)

They do not understand that their representative in the House can make requests for various things they wish done, but believe that every activity begins at LAIAGAM with no other assistance from outside.

There are only one or two radios in the area, owned by teachers or Aid Post orderlies. Although there are not a lot of Pidgin speakers, a number of Luluais, Tultuls and a few other members of the community can understand and showed keen interest in listening.

No signs of harmful cults were seen, nor were there any other signs of unrest in the community. There appears to be good relations between the various clans. Close ties are quite evident in their group participation in large projects such as fencing or gardening and migrations through marriage with particular groups.

There is a trend in the TILI, YORK, RUMBAPES and TUMUNDAN areas towards migration to the MURITAKA Council area. The reason given for this was so that they could contribute towards Council tax and share in the benefits available to Council members. I saw no evidence of antagonism between Council and non-Council people.

The situation as far as political education is concerned can probably only be improved with more frequent patrols having the time available for discussion. Perhaps the Council may even consider the gift of one or two radios to their adherents in the villages close to the road and Council area. This may help in dissemination of worthwhile information to stimulate more interest in other than purely local or village level problems.

2. Economic: At present there is little or no economic development in the N.W. LAGAIP. There may be a small amount of pyrethrum sold from around IOK and TUMUNDAN but this is not evident in D.A.S.F. buying figures, as they buy approximately three miles away from the nearest populated area in the N.W. LAGAIP Census district. The problem is one of inaccessibility. There are no roads or Airstrips to facilitate marketing, nor is there any likelihood of the situation improving in the near future.

The Lutheran Mission is working at an Airstrip at YALAM near TILI (see Patrol map) in co-operation with the locals. However, the strip will be limited to light aircraft and would not provide an economic outlet for the present type of cash crops grown in the surrounding area (laiagam area). There are no commercial crops or cattle projects etc. in the N.W. LAGAIP. No doubt it has potential should there be outlets. A possible cash crop in the lower areas around the Airstrip would be coffee, which could perhaps be marketed economically, using Aircraft as transport. The possibility of coffee as a cash crop could be investigated by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Basically, the land appears fertile, indigenous gardens are thriving and European type vegetables grow quite well. The small population covers a large area and there will be no land shortage problems for some time. Some parts are ragged, but there is still a large amount of unoccupied arable land. No people are suffering from food shortage.

The only livestock seen were pigs and dogs. All appeared healthy.

Until such time as a road or Airstrip provides easier access to the area, little can be expected in so far as improving the economic position is concerned. I believe that several prospecting teams have been into the area and found quantities of copper. The extent of these findings is not known but once again little can be done without access.

The people of the area realize the importance of access, this being one of the problems mentioned to their Member. However, they are at present committed to work on the TUMUNDAN PORGERA road and the YALAM Airstrip. The Lutheran Pastor who was living on the Airstrip site expressed doubts as to its worth as far as the Mission is concerned. The people are quite willing to work on it, but would be better employed on the road if this is, in fact, the case. Having completed their section of road they could then give thought to their own access problems. The road past TUMUNDAN should provide

boost to economic development in the vicinity of RUMBAPES, TUMUNDAN, IOK and TOMBAIP.

3. Social:

As can be seen from the Census figures, the people enjoy a reasonably healthy existence for such a relatively remote area. The average natural increase over the 2-year period is nearly 4%. Most deaths recorded were due to senility and the high death rate at YEIM was attributed to a spate of dysentery which only lasted for about a month. As has been pointed out previously, leprosy incidence is high. Of the leprosy cases which the patrol was to locate, one is now in WABAG and the three others could not be located. Efforts are still being made to find these people.

Census revealed that there were no new trends of any particular note. Education is sorely lacking and that which is available is of particularly low standard. The majority of the 231 male students and 21 females are attending village literacy classes, Lutheran or Apostolic Mission classes being taught in the vernacular with an emphasis on religious instruction. Indications are that on the whole, the Lutheran classes provide a better service. Classes are managed by indigenous staff with occasional visits from a European Pastor. The Lutheran Mission at YALAM recently completed an instruction course for adult mission workers in the village. The Pastor, Mr. Herb SCHAAN, of the MURITAKA Mission informed me that the purpose of this instruction was mainly religious but also an effort to teach these men how to use their religious knowledge in village life, including arbitration or mediation in village problems. Of the people employed within the district approximately 80% are engaged in Mission work. 90% of those employed outside the district are working under the Highlands Labour Scheme. All people temporarily absent from the village area were recorded as being in the village at the time of the Census.

No serious charges were brought before the Local Court which was convened on three occasions. Three cases of adultery were heard, one dismissed through lack of a competent complainant. The people do consider adultery a serious offence and those convicted received gaol sentences of two months each. Attendance at Census was quite good but it was found necessary to charge one man under Section 113 of the N.A.R.'s for blatant disregard of instructions to appear. Generally speaking, law and order is quite good in the area but due to distance from LAIAGAM, village officials have been settling minor disputes with no complaints brought to the attention of the patrol.

The four Missions with influence in the area, Lutheran, Apostolic, S.D.A. and Catholic, confine their activities mainly to education and religious instruction. No unrest or antagonism between different demoninations were evident although the Apostolic Mission's policy towards polygamy does give rise to some marriage problems.

Government services include three Aid Posts, one each situated at TOMUNDAN, TILI and YEIM. The orderlies were in attendance but complained at the lack of drugs and dressings. They make no effort to avail themselves of the supplies at LAIAGAM according to the Doctor in charge there.

There is no evidence of any drastic changes in their way of life. Housing remains the same, money is a rare commodity and their subsistence methods are obviously providing them with a reasonably healthy existence. There is plenty of food and no signs of unrest.

4. Miscellaneous:

With regard to the road and Airstrip work, all expressed willingness to work on these projects but had two queries:-

1. The group assigned to Airstrip work requested that the WALIA people also be asked to assist them. The reason being that they have very strong clan ties with WALIA and that the WALIA group are

..... 4

- 4. Miscellaneous (ctd)  
to the Airstrip than the road. However, with the limitations to the worth of the Strip they may be better employed on the road.
- 2. People assigned to the road work wish to know if they can expect payment for their work and also if the Council group from MURITAKA will assist.

Conclusion:

All objectives of the patrol were realised with the exception of the apprehension of three leprosy patients. The people are inclined to be friendly and assisted the patrol whenever possible.

Attachments and Appendices.

- Appendix "A" List of Visible and Definite Pregnancies
- "B" List of Village Officials

- 1. Report on Patrol Police
- 2. Original F.O.J. folios 2-10
- 3. Claim for Camping Allowance
- 4. Patrol Map
- 5. Village Population Registers.

There was no correspondence arising from the patrol.

For your information.

*M.J. Brereton*

M.J. Brereton  
Patrol Officer



## Appendix "A"

## LAIAGAM PATROL NO.1 69/70

## LIST OF VISIBLE AND DEFINITE PREGNANCIES

Village	Census book folio No.	Book No.	Name of Woman	Live Birth	Still Birth	Died within one month
RUMBAPES	1.		LIT KAPO			
	2.	22	552	TAU'UR KALI		
	3.	23	577	IEP YAKAWAN		
	4.	30	756	PARAM RUIE		
	5.	47	277	ALEKA WAKA		
	6.	55	477	YUALIM WALA		
	7.	63	677	KONE KIRU		
	8.	119	252	PAMBUKIN YONGALI		
	9.	120	277	SIUAN IRUWA		
	10.	122	327	KUKI KANDAR		
	11.	123	352	PEPAKAN PEI'AKAP		
	12.	134	627	TULI PIAGAP		
	13.	141	102	SUM AMBO		
	14.	145	202	NANDI SANAIP		
TUMUNDAN	15.	1	2	LEPAREN ANKJPA		
	16.	58	802	INJO LUGUBA		
	17.	64	956	KIAGOAWAN KANDARA		
	18.	69	1077	AWA WARENI		
	19.	73	1181	NENA ULATA		
	20.	80	52	PAMON WAPEN		
	21.	84	152	RORE TAIYO		
	22.	87	227	ENAME TIS		
	23.	93	5	KINDI KUNDAK		
	24.	97	102	PAPULI TARAK		
	25.	129	377	YAPUN TON		
	26.	184	1227	LUMBIM ANDA		
	27.	187	1308	MARIA UNDAPEM		
WALIA	28.	2	27	WUNAIP TAROAN		
	29.	56	177	KEBON IMUGAN		
WALIALI	30.	70	202	AIABON AGIP		
	31.	70	203	PASON TIBA		
	32.	76	2	MEGUM ALUA		
YBIM	33.	5	118	AIPAM YOK		
	34.	7	166	PAUGUI FISAP		
	35.	25	602	PIAGWI NEPE		
	36.	43	127	EWAN EPORA		
	37.	47	41	APAME SUMAKE		
	38.	51	127	ARET NEIAP		
	39.	51	141	LEBULIM PAGENA		
	40.	56	267	PABAK TENDALIP		

(12)

Village	Census book folio No.	Book No.	Name of Woman	Live Birth	Still Birth	Died within one month
YEIM	41.	68	552	KURALAM BOR		
	42.	68	561	KEON KIPAGO		
TILI	43.	2	37	EBESAM PUNDAM		
	44.	3	62	LIAIP YAMAF		
	45.	10	228	TAREIVAN YEMOP		
	46.	27	278	IKIM KENDAP		
	47.	27	291	EMA YANDARI		
	48.	32	417	SERA TABI		
	49.	36	52	KAIMARAN TALIEH		
	50.	39	127	NAPIM NEIABO		
	51.	45	277	LINGAM TANTAUDA		
	52.	69	15	ANDAMIM WURAN		
	53.	75	152	PARAM KUE		
	54.	76	184	KAIMAN PARI		
TOMBAIP	55.	2	30	KURARI LUTTA		
	56.	4	91	YARAN PINDUBI		
	57.	5	113	ENOMI TIBIN		
	58.	7	152	LEME PIT		
	59.	29	29	LEME POBOBI		
	60.	62	227	BOGO WAMBU		
	61.	63	252	NALE AIA		
	62.	65	312	LUNGUM LIANGA		
IOK	63.	2	41	MAIBAM KIBIN		
	64.	11	262	PIANK KININK		

## LALAGAM PATROL REPORT NO.1 69/70

## LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	NAME & OFFICE HELD		BADGES	
RUMBAPES	1.	PORE TOMBALIE	LULUAI	Badge held
	2.	MONGOLE AMBO	LULUAI	Badge lost
	3.	KELIA LINGIA	TULTUL	" "
	4.	YAPAIPA LEIO	TULTUL	Badge held
TUMUNDAN	1.	IMBU TUGUBA	LULUAI	Badge held
	2.	PENDE ANGARAM	LULUAI	" "
	3.	AIPA KEMBE	TULTUL	Badge said to have been confiscated AS ABOVE
	4.	EDAPAN PONORO	TULTUL	Badge held
	5.	AI'APA PIAKAN	TULTUL	Badge held
WALIA	1.	KUNIS WEMBILE	LULUAI	Badge confiscated KUNIS previously involved in fight
	2.	WALENT PIABE	TULTUL	Badge held
WAI'ILI	1.	KANAP PAMUN	LULUAI	Badge held
	2.	PEIAGUL MAI	LULUAI	At work-Coast. Whereabouts badge unknown
YEIM	1.	LYI YAMAKALI	LULUAI	Badge held
	2.	KAM PUNDAP	LULUAI	At work-Coast. Whereabouts badge unknown
	3.	KWEIK MANGITALE	LULUAI	As above
	4.	TIPA WABIAM	TULTUL	Badge lost
	5.	KURE PAK	TULTUL	Badge held
TILI	1.	ALA TUMUGUP	LULUAI	Badge lost
	2.	KONDAP LIU	LULUAI	At work Coast. Said to have left badge at S.D.O.
	3.	WARETA TILIU	LULUAI	Claims to have rec'd above badge at S.D.O.
TOMBAIP	1.	YAMBAIM NAKOP	(FEMALE) LULUAI	Badge held
	2.	AIYU KAINK	LULUAI	Badge held
	3.	AMBON LUOIPA	TULTUL	Badge held
	4.	IMBIN YANDARI	TULTUL	Badge said to have been confiscated.
IOK	LULUAIS AND TULTULS = NIL			

COPY ONLY

14-3-5

(10)  
LAIAGAM

Western Highlands District

1st July, 1969

Mr. M.J. Brereton,  
Patrol Officer,  
LAIAGAM

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - LAIAGAM PATROL NO.1/69-70

NORTH WEST LAGAIP

Please make preparation to leave Laiagam on Friday, 4th July, 1969 by road. Constables MORI, BOMAL and MAELA, Interpreter MINJIKURI will accompany you.

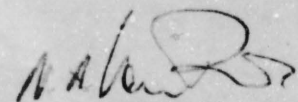
1. During the patrol it will be necessary for you to compile the new Tax Census and Electoral Rolls, using the new Tax/Census-Electoral Roll sheets.

To do this it will be necessary to extract the names and family groups from the old Census Register.

It is important to allow sufficient spacing between names on the new sheets to allow for family expansion, future marriages and migrations.

2. The North West Lagaip has a blanket Tax exemption.
3. Advise all Village Officials of YEIM, WEI'ILI, TILI and COMBAIP assembly points that they will be exempted from work on the PORGERA road, providing they combine in organised labour groups to complete the TILI Airstrip. Please take the necessary steps to organise these groups and post Police Constable MORI in the area after your patrol.
4. All people of YOK, WEILYA, TUMUNDAN, RUMBAPES are to be reorganised in labour groups for resuming work on the PORGERA road. Constable BOMAL will be posted at the TUMUNDAN Police Camp at the completion of your patrol.
5. Please obtain abscondee Leprosy patients as per attached memorandum.
6. At the completion of your patrol, please prepare me a full "New Look" patrol report as required by the Director's recent instructions.

Please remember that the people of this area are still fairly timid, due to lack of any continuous contact, and conduct the patrol accordingly.

  
N.A. Van Ruth

Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

Telegrams—  
Telephone—  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM W.H.D.

7th August, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM W.H.D.

AREA STUDY - Census Patrol No.1-69/70  
N.W. LAIAGAM

A. Introduction:

(a) As implied by the name, this Census Division takes in the N.W. corner of the Sub District, from the MURITAKA area to the Sepik border. The area is rugged and mostly covered with thick primary growth. The bulk of the population lives on the fringes of a lower lying valley either side of the LAGAIP river. Altitudes range from approx. 4,500 to 10,000 ft., with some small areas of natural grassland in the low country. Judging by the size and extent of various landslides and prevailing conditions at the time of the patrol - dry season - rainfall would be fairly high.

(b) The furthest village from LAIAGAM would be YEIM at a distance of approximately 40 miles from the station. District Headquarters are an approximate further 100 miles from LAIAGAM by road. There is road access to RUMBAPES and TUMUNDAN from LAIAGAM, but from these points access to the rest of the Division is by foot-track. The nearest Airstrips are at LAIAGAM and PORGERA.

(c) The earliest patrol report available dates back to 1956/57 when YEIM was first visited. However, this report makes reference to previous patrols to the other villages in the area. Contact with people of the TUMUNDAN and RUMBAPES groups was made before the rest, by patrols through to PORGERA and LAKE KOPIAGO.

The 56/57 patrol was mounted after several murders had been committed in the area, but since that time continuous contact has led to a reasonably high level of Administration influence as far as cessation of tribal or clan warfare is concerned. Limited access has made widening of this influence, as in the remainder of the Sub District, difficult. The present situation indicates a closely knit society living peacefully under a Luluai and Tultul system with, as yet, little economic or political change. Socially, of course, they have progressed with health and education services, mission influence and through their proximity to roads and a Council.

There was a time I believe, shortly after the war, when these people were in the throes of a Cargo cult. The leader of this cult, is still in the area but the cult has long since finished. The man, WANBILIP, was considered a mental case by the people after the cult, but is now accepted back in the society due to rather curious circumstances. WANBILIP has now been baptised by the Lutheran Pastor working at MURITAKA, Mr. Herb SCHAAN. At the very moment of his baptism, two snakes appeared out of the leaves of a Pandanus tree, fought, and then disappeared into the bush.

A. Introduction (ctd)

The people had the belief that this was a manifestation of WANBILIP's conversion to the Christian faith and his renouncement of his earlier beliefs. Mr. SCHAAN claims to have actually witnessed the incident. There were no signs of any other unrests or movements. All appear pro-Administration and co-operate well.

B. Population - Distribution and Trends:

(a) Attached are copies of the latest Village population Registers. Neo-Mortality rate has not been calculated as previous records of pregnancies have not been drawn up. A list has been attached to the Situation Report as Appendix "A", which has been drawn up to provide for recording of a Neo-Mortality rate at the next Census.

There were no alarming trends, health appears good and the average natural increase was 4% for the 20 month period. Figures reveal only 13 deaths in the "Under 1 Year" group, and according to my information only one was stillborn and three under one month. Of the total work force available only 198 were actually employed at the time of the Census. Of the adult deaths, most were due to senility, but dysentery took its toll of the younger population, especially in YEIM, which recorded the highest death rate for the area.

(b) TUMUNDAN and RUMBAPES villages are the only two with road access. IOK is close to the road but all other villages are linked by poor walking tracks (see patrol map)

(c) No particularly noteworthy trends.

C. Social Groupings:

(a) All inhabitants of the N.W. LAGAIP were originally of the same lineage but over the years have become fragmented mainly through arguments within the lineage itself. Informants say that they are of the lines TEKITOP and YORİYUP originating from MURITAKA. The TEKITOP line at present live in the MURITAKA area and are council adherents under their hereditary leader, Councillor ANGALI.

The YORİYUP people had two leaders YOR and YUP and moved into the N.W. LAGAIP, N.W. of the river KORENAGALI, near MURITAKA. This was due to food and land shortage and some friction with the TERITOP line. This was the origin of the YOLIOP (YORİYUP) line at RUMBAPES. This has fragmented further with land shortage and clan fights so that the majority of the population are of the same social group with strong ties between the people of separate Census groups. The only other distinction is by adherence or non-adherence to the Council, or by religious groupings, but so far these have not been the cause of friction.

(b) With the advent of European influence, major projects such as roads and airstrips are undertaken by lineages. However, in their day to day existence, the extended family is the operational unit. This is in relation to work on gardens (new) garden fencing, housing, marriage payment of bride-price etc. The simple family cares for its own individual garden after establishment.

(c) The language of the Census division is a dialect of the ENGA language called ANDIP. Other dialects spoken in the surrounding areas are AIPALYE and INDUP. Dialectic changes are practically negligible, more changes of intonation than anything else and ENGA speakers have no trouble conversing with people having a different dialect. A number of people in the RUMBAPES, TUMUNDAN and WABIA groups can converse with PORGERA people in the IPI language.

C. Social Groupings (ctd)

(d) As mentioned in (a) above, people of the area are a cohesive group as a result of their origins. There are, however, stronger ties between certain groups which are quite noticeable in migrations in and out of certain Census areas. Informants gave the following groupings as those of places having strong affiliations:

1. a. RUMBAPES  
b. WALIA
2. a. TOMBAIP  
b. TUMUNDAN
3. a. TILI  
b. WAI'ILI  
c. YEIM
4. a. IOK  
b. WALIA  
c. TOMBAIP  
d. YEIM

Previously groups 1 and 2 were closely related as one group but split up after several clan fights.

(e) The population have most contact with PORGERA, WABAG and NETI areas. Contact with PORGERA people is limited to a few marriages and migrations, these people being of a different language group. Their contact is mainly with the TUMUNDAN and RUMBAPES lines which are on the route from LAIAGAM to PORGERA.

The NETI and WABAG areas are both ENGA speaking peoples and there is quite a trade association between them with the N.W. LAGAIP people, especially those of YEIM who are the "middle men".

The N.W. LAGAIP produces little of trade value but through their association with the WABAG people obtain:

1. Stone axes
2. Knives
3. Beads
4. Shell
5. Mirrors
6. Money
7. Clothing

which they pay for with:

1. Drums
2. Oil (for body)
3. Bird plumage
4. Pigs

They in turn trade items from WABAG with the people of the NETI area in exchange for:

1. Bird plumage (Kumul and Parrot)
2. A type of shell known to them as KANGAM
3. Nose pieces (made of shell and called KANWAPE.

They claim to be on good terms with all of these people.

D. Leadership:

(a) The patrol met no one of any particular influence. The hereditary clan leaders hold offices of Luluai and Tultul but none appeared over influential. I talked to several members of the community but no one could name any particular man known for his leadership in village affairs, land or any other matter.

(b) N/A

(c) N/A

E. Land Tenure and Use:

(a) These people are members of a patrilineal society and as such land is passed down from father to son. The area in which most of the people are now living was originally passed on to the sons of YOR and YUP and has been extended with the formation of various other clans and sub clans. Little could be learned of their original acquisition of the land but it appears that YOR and YUP stood on a hill near MURITAKA and marked with a wave of the hand an area taking in the present villages of TUMUNDAN, RUMBAPES and WALIA down to the LAGAIP river. The rest of the census division has been taken over as a result of clan expansion and fragmentation. When land is passed from father to son, the son or sons must share with their sisters, even after marriage when the son-in-law can become eligible to work on his wife's land. Should a man die childless, his land passes to a brother or brother's son. In the case of a man with daughters and no sons, the daughters' eventual husbands can work on the land or if he does not wish to do so, that land goes to the father's closest clan connection.

A male always retains control of any land.

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

F. Literacy:

(a) There are no schools as such in the N.W. LAGAIP. The Missions employ lay preachers who give literacy classes to numbers of children but they are not divided into grades or standards, nor is there any requirement for regular attendance. The Apostolic and Lutheran Missions workers give these classes in the vernacular but in the Lutheran Mission classes, children are taught literacy in Pidgin after the vernacular. The Apostolic Mission has seven such classes in the area, at WALIA, between WALIA and TUMUNDAN, WAI'ILI, TILI, TOMBAIP, IOK and MURITAKA. The Lutherans have four, scattered within the Census division, between the rest house centres. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a literacy class near WALIA. Teachers are not qualified by the Dept. of Education standards and have only received a small amount of training from the Missions. Also, there are no attendance figures available.

(b) Approximately 4% of people within the Census division would be literate or semi-literate in the vernacular and approximately half of those in the lingua franca - Pidgin.

(c) Nil. There are only approximately ten children from the N.W. LAGAIP attending the Lutheran Mission grade school at MURITAKA.

(d) Nil.

(e) Newspapers or any other kind of printed material are very rare in the area surveyed and no particular interest was shown. People were interested in listening to a radio but few could understand. There were only two radios seen both belonging to Aid Post staff.

G. Standard of Living:

(a) Although men and women sleep in separate houses, the basic design of both houses is identical. Houses are constructed of plank inner and outer walls with grass stuffing between them to provide insulation. Roofs are of spear grass (kunai). The houses are low, sloping from the one, front, door to a higher wall level at the rear. Womens houses are divided into three rooms - a communal eating room into which men can enter, a room divided into stalls for pigs and a small sleeping room for the women at the rear. The fire is located in the eating room.



G. Standard of Living (ctd)

In the mens houses the design is the same except that there are no pig stalls, and the occupants sleep in either of the two rooms. The houses are far from comfortable, but are functional as far as warmth is concerned in a cool area. Each has a pit latrine, but as usual, not used to any great extent. Numerous small streams supply ample water. No European artifacts were seen in use, even food is cooked directly in the fire or "mu mu" style, covered in leaves and cooked in hot stones.

(b) The staple diet is "kaukau" (sweet potato). Kaukau is known locally as AINA which is also the word for food in general. This is supplemented with Taro, fruit of the Pandanus in season, and a green leaf plant. Several villages have European type vegetables growing, but apart from corn and pumpkin, the locals eat very little of this type of vegetable. Pig meat is only eaten occasionally at ceremonial times. Canned or bought meat or other food-stuffs do not feature at all in their diet, due to lack of money and unavailability.

(c) Church buildings or school classrooms would provide the only community centres, but even church services are usually held in a small grass hut or in the open. No other organisations in the area, and the only sport seen was crude games of soccer played near the rest house areas with balls provided by the Lutheran Mission.

H. Missions:

(a) The Missions operative in the area are, in what I consider to be the order of their influence:-

1. Lutheran
2. Apostolic Church Mission
3. Seventh Day Adventist
4. Catholic

There are adherents of the Lutheran and Apostolic Missions in every village and clan. However, the S.D.A. has only a small following, mainly at WALIA. There are also very few Catholics in the area. Friction between denominations was not evident but mixed marriages between members of the Apostolic Church and people of no professed faith have led to many marriage complaints over polygamous marriages.

(b) The only services provided by the Missions at present are their literacy classes and religious instruction. In all, the Lutheran Mission have five mission trained evangelists running their literacy classes, the Apostolics six, and the S.D.A. two. Teachers are paid a nominal amount each month but not regular wages. They are generally fed and housed by the local populace or given land to grow their own gardens.

(c) Approximately 20% of the population are baptised in the Christian faith and consider the presence of the Missions an asset, even though their services are not all that extensive. I consider the Lutheran Mission to be the most influential. A European Pastor and his wife visit the area regularly and help organise the literacy classes and carry out baptisms. A new semi-permanent building has just been erected at YALAM by the Lutherans and a Pastor was living there at the time of the patrol.

I. Non Indigenes:

- (a) Nil
- (b) N/A
- (c) N/A
- (d) Nil

J. Communications:

(a) Roads - At present the only road in the area is that which passes through TUMUNDAN and RUMBAPES finishing about one mile past TUMUNDAN Rest house. This is the main LAIAGAM road eventually linking at LAIAGAM with roads to MT. HAGEN and KANDEP. Work is now in progress to extend this road from TUMUNDAN to link up with the new road under construction from BORGERA. The road is capable of carrying conventional vehicles for practically all of its length all year round. Due to a few clay patches the road is only open to 4-wheel drive vehicles, trucks or tractors in extremely wet weather. There is no road access into the rest of the Census division and although there is no need at present, and the country extremely rugged in part, consideration must be given to extending roads into the division before there can be any worthwhile economic development.

Apart from the two rest houses accessible by road, all other population centres are joined by walking tracks. See map for further detail.

(b) N/A

(c) Nil. At present work is in progress to build a light Aircraft strip at VALAM near TILI. No new airstrip sites were seen. The new strip appears feasible as a single approach light aircraft strip. Width and length requirements are suitable and there is room for extensions to one end if necessary. This Airstrip is being built on a Lutheran Mission lease mainly for Mission purposes. Present indications are that the strip will not provide any great boost to the area as it does not appear economical to ship present types of economic produce by air. For further comment see Situation Report - Economic section.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills:

Nil

L. The Stage of Political Development:

Political development appears to be in its infancy in the area being surveyed. Leadership patterns have not changed drastically, hereditary clan leaders now holding positions of Luluai and Tultul, and apart from the extra authority and assistance from the Administration, merely maintain the "status quo". The people have little contact with their Member, POIO URI, and do not have the benefit of radios or proximity to the Station for added contact or education in methods or machinery of Administration. However, they appear law abiding, have experienced two House of Assembly elections and are not too far away from areas of Council influence to be completely without knowledge. People of the areas near the road appear interested in contributing towards Council tax and in fact, some already have done so. No persons have participated in Council, Co-operative, Legco or any other conferences. At present there are no causes of unrest, all are satisfied with the work of Missions and are pro-Administration, although they all express a desire to see more development in their area. Clan relations are good and the people appear to work side by side on any projects without fear or resentment. Relations with people from other areas also appear good.

M. The Economy of the Area:

(a) Nil

(b) N/A

(c) N/A

(d) Nil

(e) The only wage earning is done outside the District by persons employed under the Highlands Labour Scheme. Mission workers are only given a low nominal wage each month for a few personal requirements but generally subsist as do the rest of the population.

3

M. The Economy of the Area: (ctd)

- (f) N/A
- (g) Nil
- (h) None known, possibly a few of the returned H.L.S. labourers have small amounts in savings accounts opened in other districts.
- (i) N/A Area under "blanket" tax exemption.
- (j) N/A
- (k) N/A

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy:

- (a) There is a tremendous amount of arable land available for cash crop plantings but due to the size of the area involved an estimate of acreage would be extremely inaccurate.
- (b) Market gardening could be increased, but at the present stage of development and lack of access and egress, impractical.
- (c) Wage earnings can only be increased by working outside the area. Those people close to the road could increase pyrethrum plantings but most people show little interest with the buying point so far away and the small return involved.
- (d) Access once again, is the limiting factor. The possibility of coffee introduction should be investigated in the area near the new airstrip site, should it be considered that aircraft could supply economical transport for such produce.
- (e) On present indications the people appear enthusiastic about increasing wage earnings (if they do in fact, earn wages at present) but the problems involved are legion. Their main requirement is access, and their small population would have quite a task in building roads or airstrips in their own area without assistance.

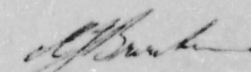
O. Attitude Towards Local Government:

As discussed in other sections of the report, some members of the community are already contributing Council tax. Others have begun migrating to the Council area. I saw no evidence of anti-Council feeling but believe that the majority of the people in the area are opposed to joining the LAGAIP Council. With their present economic position they would have problems with meeting Council tax commitments. There were no signs of antagonism between people of the N.W. LAGAIP and their Council neighbours.

Conclusion:

To my knowledge this is the first Area Study to be completed covering this area. It was also the writers' first patrol into the area which I believe will present some interesting problems in development.

For your information please.

  
M.J. Brereton  
Patrol Officer

68-2

Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM W.H.D.

7th August, 1969

The Commissioner of Police,  
Police Headquarters,  
KONEDOBU  
PAPUA

Report on Patrol Police LAIAGAM Patrol No.1 69/70

The three members listed below accompanied Laiagam Patrol No.1 69/70 to the N.W. LAGAIP Census Division for Census and general administration purposes. They were required to camp out for a period of 24 nights from 7.7.69 to 30.7.69 inclusive. Camping allowance claims have been submitted.

1. Const./l/c BOMAL No.7679 - A good patrol policeman steady, reliable and conscientious.
2. Const./l/c MORI No.0805 - Inclined to do no more than his share, and even that in a half-hearted manner. Claims to be too old for patrol.
3. Const/Bugler NABLA 2691 - Young and inexperienced, carries out orders cheerfully enough. Appearance and conduct good.

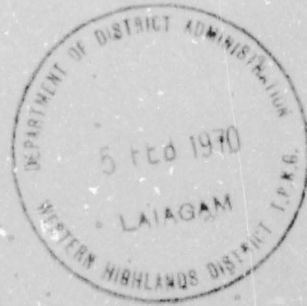
For your information please.

M.J. Brereton  
Patrol Officer





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of... WESTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. .... 2 of 69/70 .....

Patrol Conducted by... M.J.A. BRERETON ..... Patrol Officer .....

Area Patrolled... N.E. & S.E. LAGAIP Census Divisions .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... A.P.O. Mr. T.R. Webster 8/9/69 to 24/9/69

Const. 1/c 1549 DARI

Natives... Cost/Bugler 2691 MAELA .....

Const. 0852 KALYO

Duration—From... 8./...9./19.69 to 19./...11./19.69 Broken Period

Number of Days..... 32 Patrol Days .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... 1. Hospital Orderly Phillip Yei

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... ? / ? / 19.67 .....

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

Map Reference... Fourmil WABAG .....

Objects of Patrol... Census Revision and General Administration .....

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

*John Andrew Dales*

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 .....

GFB:HC

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MIGRATION

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M

67-14-48

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
MONTROSE, Papua.

15th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL LAIAGAM NO. 2/69-70

Your reference is WHD 830 of 6th March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. H.J. Brereton, Patrol Officer, to NORTH EAST LAIAGIP and SOUTH EAST LAIAGIP Census Divisions.

The lengthy delay in submission has reduced the value of this well written report.

Please ensure that Mr. Brereton is fully aware of the need to submit his reports promptly. Delays of two/three months are to be avoided in future.

Deerving comments on this report are noted with interest.

(T.W. HILLIS)

Secretary  
Department of the Administrator

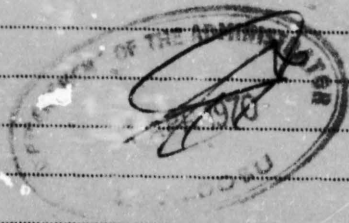
C.C.  
Mr. H.J. Brereton,  
Sub District Office,  
LAIAGAM,  
Western Highlands District

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

67-14-48

To: Adsec. Konekora From: Suscom  
Subject: Laringam P.R. No. 2-69/70 (WHD 820.) Date: 26/3/70

6/2/70 Here with my Ref WHD 820 dte  
map for Laringam Patrol Report No. 2-69/70



*[Handwritten signature]*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 14 48.

(FS)

DF:MIG

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference..... WHD820

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.  
6th March, 1970

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 69/70

The above numbered report, map, Annendums and various  
appendices are forwarded to you herewith.

This extremely well prepared report of a useful patrol  
enhances the reputation for efficiency with which Mr. Brereton  
came to this District.

Arising from the Report the two Census Divisions most  
important consideration is the immediate stepping up of the  
economic development potential in the area. Land alienation  
for resettlement should be proceeded with immediately and  
the Assistant District Commissioner should immediately liaise  
with the Department of Agriculture to considerably speed up the  
spread of the cattle industry. Every available opportunity must  
be taken advantage of to place as many head of cattle in supervised  
schemes within the area. A feasibility scheme should be prepared  
and targets set for distribution within a set time period. There  
is not enough organised pressure being brought to bear on this only  
really important aspect of development for this area.

*S. M. Foley*

S. M. FOLEY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

44

Social Groupings: (See also Para.C. Area Studies)

Mr. Brereton has really studied the area he has patrolled and has a good insight into the social and anthropological background of these Census Divisions. An interesting and informative account of the social groupings.

Leadership: An accurate assessment.

Land Tenure and Use: The Naga's habit of working and developing land belonging to their wife's clan is the greatest source of friction in the Sub District. There is no doubt that more attention must be paid to settlement of these disputes as there is ample land for everyone away from the more developed assembly point centres and further away from the road network.

Literacy & Missions: Mr. Brereton has done a great deal of extra curricular research to compile his report. All round, the report and the neatly compiled Map. Census figures and reconciliation are a credit to him.

For your perusal and attention please.

H.A. Van Ruth

Asst. District Commissioner

14-3-4  
14-3-3

LAGAIP Sub District,  
LALAGAM W.H.D.

6th February, 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN

Patrol No. 2-69/70 N.E. and S.E. LAGAIP Census Divisions

There is no doubt that once Mr. Brereton sits down to do some work he comes up with something worthwhile reading. The problem is to get him to sit down and start and complete the job. This patrol was completed on the 19/11/69, the report was not submitted until 5/2/70. This is, as I pointed out to him, much too long a period to let go by. He has one valid excuse, however, he was married in the interim.

Some comments:-

Situation Report & Area Studies:

Political: An informative assessment. Migrations should be discouraged as much as possible during Census taking as it tends to undermine the authority of Council Officials. We all realise what a problem it is, to make clear to the people of these remote areas what Political and Council development can mean to the area. But these people are realists and on the whole, are quick to take advantage of what the Administration is offering in the field of any type of development. All we have to do, is take the time to explain it to them, whilst on patrol. I am pleased to note that the Officer has recorded the astuteness of the Ega people and that most people are progressive-thinking and receptive to new concepts. (See Area Studies Para.L.)

Economy of the Areas: (See also Paras. M & N of Area Studies)

The people of the Legaip are growing pyrethrum on a larger scale than anywhere else in the Territory and it is increasing all the time. A large scale Cattle scheme is commencing in the Sub District and two sawmills, producing 140,000 s/ ft. of commercial timber during the year, are now selling their products as far away as Wapenamanda, Wabag and Kandep. It is currently the only successfully operating sawmill in the Engal area.

Banking: I would have liked to have seen a more accurate total of savings for this area. The Agent for the Bank of N.G.W. who is situated in the WASC Store at Lalagam was not consulted for figures regarding Savings Accounts held there. It would appear from the estimates of the Cash Wage earnings \$8,000 p.a. that the income recorded under the headings Store and Driver wages has been duplicated.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy: I agree that very little land development has taken place so far and there is certainly not the land shortage that the Wabag/Wapenamanda people have in their area. (e.g. Lalagam population density is approx. .33 persons per square mile). Market facilities will improve considerably now that we have a Waso representative living in the area. The Agriculture Department must do a lot more in this sphere to boost the area economy in this aspect. Cattle projects will be based on the same principles as the PANGIA L.G. Council Cattle Scheme and the BENA BENA project in the Eastern Highlands District. Councillors, who recently visited the Bena Bena area, have offered a lot of land for sale, which is currently being investigated and surveyed.

..... 2/

14-3-3

14-3-4

Sub District Office,

LAIAGAM. W.H.D.

4th September, 1969

Mr. M.J. Brereton,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
LAIAGAM. W.H.D.

Patrol Programme Sept/Dec 1969 LAGAIP Sub District

Please prepare to leave LAIAGAM on 8th September 1969 by road for the N.E. & S.E. Census Divisions.

The following personnel will accompany you on Patrol No.2 69/70.

Mr. T. Webster C.P.O. will be accompanying Mr. Brereton until one Census Division has been completed, he will then join the patrol conducted by Mr. Hughes to get as much experience as possible from different officers.

Constable No. 1549 DARI  
Constable No. 2691 MEALA  
Interpreter KIAGAIN

You will be able to obtain Aid Post Orderlies from the respective Aid Posts throughout the area. Please ensure that they check all local toilets facilities and supply outpatient treatment to all who require it. Two Hospital Orderlies will be accompanying your patrol for the Triple Antigen Immunisation campaign. Please give these people your full co-operation and see that the campaign is a success.

1. Please compile the Census/Tax Roll/Roll of electors, using the new forms 1 - 2 and ensure that two copies of each form are made out - original for Sub District Office and a copy for Council records. Consult D.D.A. Circular Inst.14-1-0 of 18-3-68 for further information.
2. Upon arrival at each assembly point the Ensign will be raised with a simple ceremony in view of the assembled people. A brief talk will then be given to the people upon the significance of the Ensign. Keep this talk simple and convincing. Repeat at 6p.m. with the lowering of the flag ceremony.
3. When this has been done and before commencing any revision of Census, a talk will be given to the assembled people on the disadvantages of taking the law into their own hands, by killing each other, using other ways of violence, and the importance of reporting any major disputes or fights immediately to the Office. Murders are to be discouraged, with the assurance that those who commit them will serve their time in hot coastal prisons while their gardens, pigs and women will be neglected or stolen by other men. Stress the importance of persistence with Cass cropping, planting of fresh vegetables and Pyrethrum, the advantages of a Council Administration and the reason why road maintenance is important to them.

It is advisable that all talks relating to these matters be given before routine work is started as this is the time when the people are most receptive and responsive.

4. Internal village matters awaiting arbitration or Court procedure will then be listed and such litigants concerned be either dealt with or told to wait until routine matters have been finalised. This gives the people time to chew over their grievances and problems and then to approach you after giving thought to such matters. The procedure of walking into a population group, taking a census, and then hurrying off to the next assembly point before people have time to decide whether or not to bring up a matter is not to be followed in this Sub District. Keep in touch with the people, be aware of what is going on. Any and all matters brought to you must be given a hearing. This does not mean we sit in the Rest House all day listening to interminable wrangles and stories. Many problems, particularly those related to bride-price, pigs and domestic relationships can be settled through negotiation and mediation by influential local leaders.
5. Charge anyone immediately for use of violence, threatening behaviour, Tax defaulting and failure to maintain their section of the road system. Check if maintenance markers have been set out correctly. Don't procrastinate. Deal with a problem on the spot. Work systematically through each Court and dispute, don't become bogged down with a lot of half finished arguments. No doubt you practice these principles already, however, a reminder can do no harm, and will be to Mr. Webster's benefit.
6. All necessary entries are to be made in the new Census/Tax Roll/ Roll of Electors before writing your Patrol Report so that data recorded in the newly compiled Register should be the same as recorded on your village population sheets attached to your report.
7. All Assembly Points are to be visited and Field Officers are to ensure that a Census Revision of each group is conducted at the Assembly Point of that group concerned.
8. Patrol Reports - i.e. "Situation" Reports and "Area Study" Reports are to be finalised in draft form during the patrol and submitted no later than two weeks after the completion of a patrol, otherwise the patrol has lost its "current news" value. Statistic forms will be submitted in triplicate and showing a total summary for the whole Census Division.
9. Upon completion of a patrol, Police will be stood down in front of the office, after an Arms inspection by the Officer in charge of the patrol. Patrol equipment and surplus rations are to be returned to the Laiagam Store.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. General area administration.
2. Census Revision and compilation of a new Census/Tax/ Electoral Roll in duplicate.
3. Assess race relations and peoples attitudes towards Europeans, Missions, Field Officers of other Departments and Local Government in general.
4. Deal firmly with law offenders, in particular with Tax defaulters, people committing violence, committing assault or threatening behaviour and those who consistently fail to maintain roads and bridges. Ensure that you obtain current Council rules pertaining to the above offences and take out the necessary Court forms.
5. Politically and economically educate the people and set working tasks at each Assembly Point.
6. Compile a "Situation" and an "Area Study" report for each Census Division accompanied by a set of statistics in accordance with the Directors Circular 67-1-0 of 21.6.68
7. Supervise and guide Mr. Webster's work during his first patrol.

N.A. Van Ruth  
Asst. District Commissioner.

67-2

LAGAIP Sub District,  
KILAGAN, W.H.D.

January 28, 1970

PATROL REPORT

LAGAIP patrol No. 2 of 1969/70

LAGAIP Sub District.

Western Highlands District.

Council area - (LAGAIP Council)

Conducted by W. J. BRERSTON

Patrol Officer.

N.E. & S.E. LAGAIP Census Divisions

Mr. I. Webster, A.P.O. & 6/9/69 to 24/9/69

3 members A.P.O. & N.E.C.

1. Const. 1/e 1949 DARI
2. Const. 2671 MARLA (Magler)
3. Const. 0892 KALYO

1 Interpreter, KILAGAN

1 Hospital Orderly, YEL

6/9/69 to 19/11/69. Patrol time interrupted by some general

duties requiring the conducting officer to break the patrol.

Actual patrol days - 2.

Patrol No. 7 completed 1967. Most recent patrol report held

this office - No. 9 of 1967/68.

1. Census Division and completion of new IAL/CHASSA/BUKUTUAI

ROLL forms

2. General Administration including -

1. Law enforcement
2. Political education
3. Investigation of land available for lease/purchase
4. Influenza and immunisation campaign in conjunction with P.H.D.

Population N.E. Lagaip - 6202

S.E. Lagaip - 4291

Fourvil WABAS. Milinch -

Village population registers enclosed.

  
W. J. BRERSTON  
Patrol Officer.

(5)

STATE OF ALASKA

- 8.3.69 A.M. Staff conference and preparations for patrol.  
 P.M. Final preparations. Departed ALASKA 1700 hrs.  
 for PIAKIAK. Set up camp and discussed work programs  
 with village officials and Mr. Webster. Self returned  
 and slept ALASKA.
- 9.3.69 No office visited for information on SIVILAK fire.  
 With A.S.P. discussed investigation into fatal fire  
 and land purchase at PIAKIAK.  
 1930 departed ALASKA arriving SIVILAK 1100, inspected  
 fire wreckage and proceeded to PIAKIAK.  
 1940 returned SIVILAK to begin investigation.  
 Interviewed several people then returned PIAKIAK.  
 1950 flag lowered.  
 1900 - 2000 prepared for tomorrow's work.  
 SLEPT PIAKIAK
- 10.3.69 0800 census of line 1895  
 1200-1300 lunch break  
 1300-1700 completion of census line 1895 then began  
 interviewing fire witnesses.  
 1700-2045 extraction and balancing of census figures.  
 SLEPT PIAKIAK
- 11.3.69 0800 census of line 1885 completed 1930 hrs.  
 local court convened until 1900, for defendant.  
 1900, flag lowered  
 1900-2000 census figures.  
 SLEPT PIAKIAK
- 12.3.69 0745 prepared to move patrol.  
 local court convened, for defendant.  
 1030 departed PIAKIAK arriving LAKHILAK 1130 hrs.  
 Set up camp gave talks to assembled villagers.  
 Census of line 1885 others at work on rest house.  
 Census completed, flag lowered, figures extracted and  
 balanced.  
 SLEPT LAKHILAK
- 13.3.69 0800-1900 census of line 1875.  
 returned to LAKHILAK with visiting students.  
 SLEPT LAKHILAK
- 14.3.69 Sunday - observed LAKHILAK
- 15.3.69 A.M. Mechanics with A.S.P. re fire investigation,  
 returned LAKHILAK 1130 hrs.  
 P.M. Interviewing witnesses and parents of children  
 burnt to death in the fire.  
 1900 flag lowered.  
 1900-2130 compiled report for Coroner  
 SLEPT LAKHILAK
- 16.3.69 0745 ready for census  
 0800-1530, census of line 1870  
 1530-1730 further statements re SIVILAK fire  
 1900 flag lowered  
 1900-2100 extraction and balancing of census figures  
 SLEPT LAKHILAK
- 17.3.69 0745 ready for census, began at 0830.  
 0900 vehicle collected self and Mr. Webster and witnesses  
 for Coroner.  
 1115 arrived LAKHILAK and discussed fire with Police Officer  
 1130 returned to SIVILAK to inspect site of fire and  
 collect exhibits. Took exhibits back to LAKHILAK and  
 returned LAKHILAK.  
 SLEPT LAKHILAK





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SECRET

January 22, 1950

Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Summary

As can be seen from the attached map, the various points mentioned in the two annexes are all situated along the border. These points are reported by the local people for the reason, the border is not to be completely patrolled. This situation report is intended to cover both points, while separate area studies will be submitted as required.

Background

People of the two annexes are members of the local level government council and electors in the local level council. In fact, they have organized several local committees and the issue of security is being raised, as a comparative basis to other areas which have not longer existed, could be considered fairly well informed politically. Conditions are similar in the area, in the sense, influential as an aid to the people by their committees. However, it is reported that the people are sufficiently aware of their voting power to elect local level committees and committees where there is a general feeling of solidarity towards "organizing" a village or area. There are, in fact, clear-cut instances of this type committee, as has been reported, were taken as matter of, yet the people are reluctant to agree to the appointment of a possibly more effective official.

These instances to suggest that there are the number of people organizing or requesting, significant from those under the control of the existing local government officials, where there has been a general request for such organization, e.g. local government etc. In addition, these people request permission to organize in other areas, where the committees are known to be active, or in a line or far extended from any work projects as to be held in check or restricted or not the people are requesting their organization. This practice is not common in other area organizations.

Part from this, the council and local committees are recognized by the community as an extension of their authority. Leadership pattern and people, generally use their representative office in the current manner. It is evident from reports that at several meetings that various points by the villagers are being brought before the council and, conversely, information is being brought to the people by their elected officials.

There is the usual lack of awareness of the functions of the issue of security with regard to formulation of policy and law. The idea is that there is "nothing to be done"

as well as their own, and people living outside their borders, particularly in other independent countries, have a hand in providing and implementing the laws of the territory.

Their knowledge of matters other than those of purely local importance is limited. Although real cooperation is gradually being developed for an area such as this, the people rarely think beyond their own boundaries. While some within the area are limited to the other essential elements such as health, education and other social and cultural services. Dissemination of information through the medium of radio is, therefore, also limited. Most people are only concerned in the immediate area to provide a job.

Nevertheless, the people of the area display enthusiasm in view of their feelings and regard with well informed enthusiasm their stage of development. There are no indications of any substantial trends or activities. Knowledge of the world and past, only derived by the usual slow process of visiting for news.

**Summary**

The above conditions are well suited for the type of work. In a wide field, of course, is required with some further work, but with the people of this area already limited in the construction of a market made to them, this is important at this stage.

- 1. Health
- 2. Education
- 3. Agriculture, with transport and intelligence
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...

Provision is also made for the sale of goods per unit for use of various facilities.

It is not intended to supply figures in the situation report, as this will be better covered by the area studies. There is at present only through I.C.I.C., with all other private cooperation with a regular supply of supplies and through by most departments of intelligence. The only article are with intelligence people or elsewhere, including all a necessary article or "hot items" and national supplies.

I.C.I.C. continues to encourage production of products through their own means. Several articles were recently distributed to intelligence centers and will be with some financial view of improved position are explained. The various studies at I.C.I.C. are also continuing to all in that program, and have brought about for this purpose, a result of intelligence people. They originally intended participating with their own resources to have others for use of equipment. I.C.I.C. are aware of the Director's efforts and have been assisted by the Director that they will not be distributed before giving subjects and I.C.I.C. requirements.

Locally grown village also has a considerable use for some people. The two particular areas with a view are locally produced for their own use and quality. Finding to not depend at all for there are a few fields, trees and

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Other services include various fitness literary classes throughout the divisions which provide very basic education in the vernacular and algebra. In addition, there is a women's club at Linnell with weekly meetings teaching sewing and sport.

All posts are supplied with medical necessities from the Linnell Hospital and are staffed by P.M.S. All post infirmaries. Regular infant welfare clinics are held weekly at all census points. The purpose of these clinics are for treatment of children and expectant mothers, triple-vaccine immunization and ante-natal care.

People of the divisions can consider themselves lucky to have such good services. Health in particular is well catered for as can be seen by the relatively low number of deaths incurred during the recent influenza epidemic. The patrol recorded only 27 deaths which could be attributed to influenza or pneumonia. In influenza deaths were recorded at Pinnell, Linnell and Pinnell. The Medical Officer has attributed this to -

- 1. Their remoteness to the Station and hence limited contact with people just returning from the St. Louis Show, and being likely carriers;
- 2. The epidemic was slow to spread to these places and medical staff were alerted in time to provide adequate treatment.

The Hospital entirely was accompanied the patrol, in company with all post staff in the area, examined 4,000 males and 4,000 females and gave on the spot treatment for some and issued vaccinations for various other illnesses. Triple-vaccine injections were brought up to date and new born babies were given their first injections. Intra all injections for prevention of gonorrhoea were also given to all persons until the supply ran out.

Infirmary and all posts were examined and found satisfactory, but even with the good health services available, people reported more ill posts. As it is fact in the process of being created at Linnell but the usual problem of no staff has yet to be overcome with any other new all posts.

With regard to law and order, both criminal and civil complaints were heard on the spot as they arose. In fact, usually at least one Mag at each point was devoted to court matters. There was not an unusual amount of complaints laid, but several civil matters (trifle price complaints) were brought to the notice of the patrol. These matters are usually settled by Conciliators and their committees, the local court having no direct powers apart from issuing of local court warrants, but the tendency is still to "try" the Mag obviously hoping for a more favourable decision. In most cases, I found that equitable decisions according to prevailing native customs had been made, and where possible, these decisions were merely confirmed by the local court. Law and order appears quite good, on the whole, and I feel that prompt action will be the best way to let trouble remain the matter of offences.

Although there were a number of land disputes being discussed at the time of the patrol, it is obvious that there is no shortage of arable land, more a lack of access. Consequently, there is a "struggle" for well situated land, already cleared and well established with crops, gardens and trees.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Census statistics show a healthy natural increase of approximately 1.3% per annum in the I.I. Legals and 1.6% per annum in the I.S. Legals. School children at both administration and district establishments totaled -

1. I.I. Legals; 8,291 7.96
2. I.S. Legals; 8,247 7.24

although a number of these would have been attending Mission literary classes only. Adult workers for both divisions inside the district totaled 230 adult males and 79 adult females with approximately 25% of each engaged in Mission employment.

Of the total of 79 adult males and 79 adult females absent at work outside the district, approximately 25% were employed under the Highlands labour scheme.

Census records will now have to be amended to incorporate a new line in the I.S. Legals census division. This line known as Island National and listed as National on the new Village Population Register was previously part of the National line at P.O. Box 1 on the relevant V.P.A. This migration had been effected well before the period came into the area and the reasons given were -

- a) people of this line originally resided in the I.I. Legals.
- b) their traditional land extends into the I.S. Legals.
- c) ill feeling, which was the cause of their joining with the National line has long since been overcome.

Administrations	I.I. Legals	I	7
Last census figures		2399	279
Plus births		239	239
Minus deaths		239	239
Plus migration in		239	239
Minus migration out		239	239
<b>THIS YEAR'S TOTAL -</b>		<b>2399</b>	<b>279</b>

Administrations	I.S. Legals	I	7
Last census figures		2047	177
Plus births		239	239
Minus deaths		239	239
Plus migration in		239	239
Minus migration out		239	239
<b>THIS YEAR'S TOTAL -</b>		<b>2047</b>	<b>177</b>

There were no unusual trends.



MISCELLANEOUS

Rest houses at all points were in a poor state of repair which was attributed both to lack of patrols to the area, and abuse by those who had previously used them. However, repairs were requested and the people responded well by building new rest houses at LABANJAN, POKKIAN, KIPON, PAPAYIA and KASAK, with two other small buildings at LALAGAN and MANAK. Where possible, timber, hinges, nails and staples were supplied so that the new houses could be locked and keys held by Councillors or committeemen. All have been advised what any abuse or ill-treatment of these houses should be reported to this office so that action may be taken.

Little was mentioned about the recent St. Regen Show. Most people were pleased that their Sub District featured well and all agreed that it was a huge spectacle but their feelings went no deeper than that.

Impact of the Army Civic Action Patrol was also limited to appreciation of the number of free files that were shown. Although the patrol carried out many helpful projects on the Station, it was for this reason that little benefit could be actually seen by people at these divisions. The Army patrol attempted to assist in the building of a basket-ball court at KASAK but met with little response.

ASSESSMENT

The patrol was successful in carrying out its objectives, but it is unfortunate in a patrol endeavouring to complete worthwhile area studies, that other matters took up so much of its time. Mr. A. J. G. Webster accompanied the patrol for a period of 15 days and from the quality of his report, appears to have gained a reasonable and accurate assessment of the area for such a short time in the field. His conduct and application to his tasks was good.

Attachments and Appendices

Appendix "A" - List of visible and definite pregnancies.  
 "B" - List of village officials.

1. Report on patrol police.
2. Submission on village population registers.
3. Record of new line "KASAK" - S.S. Laganip.
4. Patrol map.
5. Village Population Registers.
6. List of road workers.

There was no other correspondence arising from the patrol.

For your information please.

*[Signature]*  
 Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

List of visible and definite pregnancies, LAJAN Patrol No. 2 65/70

R.A. & U.S. MARINE Corps Divisions

Census Point & Clan Name	Patrol No.	Line No.	Name of Woman	Live Birth	Still Birth	Med. Status
MIAKAI Lode	27	85	ROSEMARY YAGLINE			
	27	87	IRPIN LARAI			
	27	110	RAIMANDUAS AUPH			
	27	150	SAPUDAS WALP			
	27	178	IRAPANDUAS KIPALAI			
	27	192	IRIPUDAS LAKARAI			
	27	193	YARIDON URUWAI			
	27	269	LELA APADALI			
	27	282	SAIEM HAKH			
	27	288	AKIK BOKO			
MIAKAI Mogosa	27	288	PIPERA HAKHIS			
	27	298	LAIK TIT			
	27	311	YORAI HOKKI			
	27	313	LENDAS KASALA			
	27	313	ROSEMARY YAGLINE			
	27	313				
	27	313				
	27	313				
MIAKAI Mogosa	27	313				
	27	313				
	27	313				
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Contract Point & Class Name	Pol. No.	Line No.	Name of Goods	Qty	Unit	Value in Rs.
ITEM This cont.			REAPTOR 1000 LIGNUM 1000 ANALYTIC 1000			
Lign			PAPER 1000 THERMAL 1000			
Lignature			1000 PAPER PAPER 1000 LIGNATURE 1000 THERMAL 1000 THERMAL 1000 1000 THERM THERMAL 1000			
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STATE OF  
List of Village Officials.

(2)

Village Name	Official Name	Position	Address
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Administrative Office,  
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Administrative Office,  
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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

On 1-2-5 at 1111 Street, 1960, in the presence, Dept.  
of the Administration, etc.

That reasons for suggesting a amendment to the present  
form of organization of Village Population Register have been  
submitted by Mr. J.A. Brown, District Officer, in the case No. 1111,  
1111, Section 11.

Further to the above, I suggest that another change  
of this order will be that V.P.R.'s for each census point are  
to be written, completed and returned during the course of the year,  
with only a summary of figures remaining to be done at the completion.  
After the present order, the totals can only be compiled after the  
completion of the whole census.

All census points are recognized as main units for completion  
and there is no problem involved in having people present  
themselves for census of these points and it is recommended that  
these census sheets. This of course will assist in having persons  
who dealing with enquiries from other districts if people are able  
to complete themselves with a census point rather than a line.  
This system can be quite complex and also more complicated,  
throughout the sub-district and in fact in other sub-districts.  
But census points are centrally located, and with the building of  
new sub-districts and the concentration of other services at these  
points, e.g. all posts, infant welfare clinics, and primary  
schools, this is probably to be encouraged.

See 1111, 1111, census figures for completion of V.P.R.'s  
for your consideration, etc.

  
J. A. BROWN  
District Officer

Sub-District Office,  
JAMES EARL RAY  
S.I.P.

Sub-District Director,  
Sub-District Office,  
JAMES EARL RAY

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR**

During course period, No. 2 of 1970, a number of people approached me about information in the course book for the following meeting period. These people were particularly concerned at [unclear] in the U.S. [unclear] course division, and have now moved to [unclear] area for reasons as outlined in the [unclear] report, serial [unclear].

This item was reported as No. 15 on the U.S. [unclear] change registration register.

For your information, please

*[Signature]*  
S.I.P.

Director, National Agricultural Experiment Station,  
Beltsville, Maryland

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE  
RESEARCH WORK DURING THE YEAR 1934

The following report covers the progress of the work of the National Agricultural Experiment Station during the year 1934. The work was carried out under the direction of the Director, National Agricultural Experiment Station, and the assistance of the various departments and divisions of the Station. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which covers the work of the various departments and divisions, and the second of which covers the work of the various projects and experiments.

All the work of the Station is carried out in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Board of Directors of the United States Department of Agriculture. The plan of work for the year 1934 was approved by the Board of Directors on December 15, 1933, and is contained in the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1933.

The progress of the work of the various departments and divisions of the Station during the year 1934 is reported in the following paragraphs. The work of the various departments and divisions is reported in the order in which they appear in the plan of work for the year 1934.

The work of the various departments and divisions of the Station during the year 1934 has been carried out in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Board of Directors of the United States Department of Agriculture. The progress of the work of the various departments and divisions is reported in the following paragraphs.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The work of the Department of Plant Industry during the year 1934 has been carried out in accordance with the plan of work approved by the Board of Directors of the United States Department of Agriculture. The progress of the work of the various projects and experiments is reported in the following paragraphs.



All work done under this contract shall be subject to the supervision of the Government and the contractor shall be responsible for the completion of work in accordance with the specifications of the contract. The contractor shall be responsible for the completion of work in accordance with the specifications of the contract.

It is particularly understood that:

**1. GENERAL CONDITIONS**

The contractor shall be a resident of the United States of America and shall be a citizen of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I	ARTICLE II	ARTICLE III
GENERAL	CONTRACT	TERMS

ARTICLE IV	ARTICLE V	ARTICLE VI
TERMS	TERMS	TERMS

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1954

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1954

As can be seen from the above table, there are two large items. According to the contract the contractor shall be responsible for the completion of work in accordance with the specifications of the contract. The contractor shall be responsible for the completion of work in accordance with the specifications of the contract.

The P... line is supposed to have originated in the ... area, apparently populated from the south of ... and separated from ... by a high range. P... was believed to be the son of the union between a female ... and a male ... of ... P... was born to ... and married a ... by the name of ... Hence the close relations between the people of the ... and P... lines, and the P... lines strong desire to land ownership in the ... area.

According to my informant, the ... lines will not ... out of the ... tribe at all. I give the story of the origin of the ... and ... lines as I feel it gives significant information on land and other matters in the area.

The women, one old and one young went from ... village ( ... ) to collect rope for their weaving near ... They were caught in a heavy ... and took shelter under a large ... known as ... Then he came from ... while there, they were visited by a wild ... known as ... who told them a story. ... told the old woman that he expected payment and was offered the young girl whose name was ... He accepted and also took another wife, ... and the women have two children each, ... and ... later left the area but ... and ... found that is now known as the ... line.

A man called ... from the ... area visited ... in the ... and there took a wife ... They produced a son ... who later formed a line which moved from the ... area to land near ... and ... People of this area have previously been mentioned at ..., ... or ... but part of the ... line have now migrated to ... (under ... ) and the reason for this migration is partially explained by their beliefs.

As can be seen from the above stories the origin of the ... and ... lines is completely different from that of the ... line and the people are not of a common stock.

This has left the people of ... and ... in an unstable position regarding land. Their traditional land is completely surrounded by ... and ... land, and according to informants they have only two recognized avenues and appear to be through ... land, to land necessary for hunting and land essential collection. This is another reason for their attempts to foster good relations with the ... with members of ... and their desire to be included in the ... group. People of these lines will no doubt be some of the first to ... through land pressure being an opportunity to ...

The extended family would be the operational unit in most aspects of their life to my informant. ... major projects, and building etc. but this is an effect of ... influence only. In previous times there was the most ... as a result of ... between groups. ... influence has also offered participation in ... price, both ... and ... up to a lifting of these restrictions as a result. Before, ... price was usually undertaken only by ... family but now almost anybody, ... as a result of ... an ... price. This is in fact ... the increased ... price now paid. The simple family still cares for its own garden after establishment, establishment requiring participation by an extended family for clearing ... and fencing.



Councillor ~~one~~ of PAPAHE would be the most influential man of the three mentioned to be as being potential leaders. His leadership status is hereditary, his father and grandfather having highly regarded for their hunting and fighting prowess, and material wealth.

Councillor ~~one~~ also has hereditary leadership status passed down from influential ancestors, as is the case with PUK of PIAHAI.

- 1) 1. ANU father LARA, Age 40 yrs. (approx)  
PIAHAI PAPAHE, line LARA.  
PIAHAI, III  
PIAHAI, Councillor, Legato Council since 1965.  
PIAHAI, None known.

Councillor ANU was previously a PUPU at PAPAHE speaks a little PIAHAI and is popular throughout the Division, with most influence over YAKU and PAPAHE. Appears Pro-administration, and is usually found to be helpful.

- 2. ANU father KAKI, Age 30 yrs. (approx)  
PIAHAI PIAHAI, line LARA.  
PIAHAI, III

PIAHAI, Councillor, Legato Council since 1965.  
PIAHAI - 3 yrs. jail, dispute over land, probably convicted of assault or riotous behavior

Councillor ANU speaks PIAHAI reasonably well and his main influence is over people of LARA and KAKU lines at PIAHAI with limited influence over some of the YAKU lines. At present is losing popularity over his failure to provide good representation at Council meetings, and his failure to pass information back to his electors. This lack of communication, has been blamed for recent provocations over failure to comply with the Council Road Sale.

- 3. PUK father LAKA, Age 30 yrs. (approx)  
PIAHAI PIAHAI, line LARA.

PIAHAI - 2 or 3 yrs. Apostolic Mission, PIAHAI literacy classes. Able to write in PIAHAI and vernacular, simple arithmetic, etc.

PIAHAI, half employed stone-cutter running reasonable business. Retained Elder, Apostolic Church Mission, preaches to people of various nearby groups.

PIAHAI, None known.

It is thought that Councillor ANU will probably be defeated at the next Council elections, and that PUK will be nominated in his place. PUK is a quiet, conscientious man and assisted the patrol particularly in connection with the ANPILAS fire incident. Appears Pro-administration, and would probably make a good Council representative.

1) Land tenure patterns have definitely changed with European influence. As can be seen from the above list, those considered as actual or potential leaders are young men. Leadership and authority used to be vested in the older members of the society, but these men have stepped down to allow better informed men who have had administration or Mission contact, to take their place. The old men however, retain their status as advisers on custom etc. These young leaders have all had influential and locally powerful ancestors. Attention is not the criterion at present, and the people usually display astuteness in their choice of leaders.

2. LAND TENURE AND USE.

- a) The true origin of the people of the area, remains an enigma of the Territory. There was a large population

32 cont. In the Lalai valley some time ago, but as a result of severe frosts, food crops were destroyed and most people were starved out. When people started returning, I have been told some two years later, land was resumed by a peaceful occupation of unused land. Gardens had to be replanted from scratch.

The people are members of a patrilineal society and as such, clan allocated land is passed from father to son. The son or sons must share land with their sisters, even after marriage when the son-in-law can become eligible to work on his wife's land. (Refer section C. e). A number of young men do go to work on their wives' land and inherited land may be left even for as long as two generations. This is leading to friction now that the Demarcation Committee is functioning. Persons who have been occupying this unused clan land, are now laying claims to the land on the grounds of "permissive occupancy" over a long period of time.

In other areas, this has been recognized to be valid grounds for claim, with undesirable repercussions. According to local beliefs, it is contrary to native custom, and could therefore lead to similar problems as land pressures increase.

Should a man die childless, his land passes to a brother or brother's son, or back to the clan land, controlling and distributing group. In the case of a man with daughters and no sons, the daughters' eventual husbands can work on the land, or if they choose not to do so, that land goes to the fathers close to clan connection, or back to the distributing group as above.

Absolute ownership of land is retained by the clan, with proprietary rights to male individuals of that clan, or usufructory rights on a wife's land, by male persons married into that clan. A male always retains control of any land.

b) III.

c) Plantings on the whole are individual efforts, and there were no instances of communal effort being applied on communal or individual land. Apparently communal effort was applied some years ago by the PIAKAI groups in relation to Pyrethrum plantings. Individual land was used but the experiment was a failure as one man, Councillor AKU was given the right to hold the proceeds until enough money had been saved to buy a truck, store, or other community business. It is said that he frittered the money away.

#### EDUCATION

a) Schools.

##### Administrative

1. SEVILAN Primary "T"
2. LAIABAN Primary "T"

##### Mission

1. PAPAISE Primary "T"  
Lutheran Mission
2. KAWARE Primary "T"  
Apostolic Mission. School now defunct and in the new school year, students will be absorbed into the LAIABAN Primary "T" school.

Other Mission literacy classes are held at KAWARE (Apostolic Mission), PAPAISE, 3 classes and one each at LABALAN, TAKAPERE, and WAKAN, (Lutheran Mission). Literacy classes give very basic education in the vernacular and pidgin. Teachers are not qualified and have received limited training from the Missions concerned.

a) Cont. In the other primary "T" schools, teaching is in English and the following are the grades taught.

- 1. KAGAN, Prep., standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- 2. KAGAN, standards 1, 3, and 5.
- 3. KAGAN, standards 1, 5, and 6.
- 4. KAGAN, Prep. only.

The following table gives the break-up of students at the various schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL	GOVT. or MISS.	GRADES	PUPILS		TOTAL
			M	F	
KAGAN	Apostolic Mission	Std. 1	20	10	30
		Std. 2	20	10	30
		Std. 3	17	10	27
KAGAN	Administration	Prep	20	11	31
		Std 1	20	11	31
		Std 2	20	11	31
		Std 3	20	11	31
		Std 4	20	11	31
KAGAN	Lutheran Mission	Std 1	50	2	52
		Std 2	50	7	57
		Std 3	50	2	52
KAGAN	Administration	Prep	30	13	43
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>441</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>466</b>

This year, the Lutheran Mission at KAGAN intend enrolling students for Prep., standards 2, 4, and 6, with enrollment figures of 50, 35, 35, and 35 pupils each, respectively.

These figures do not give an accurate picture of how many students at school are actually from this Division as all of these schools enrol students from various divisions throughout the Sub-District as well as including children of station staff. There is no real truancy problem in the area, were a lack facilities to allow a higher intake.

Approximately 6.5% of people within this Division would be literate or semi-literate in the vernacular and the lingua franca and of that 6.5%, approximately 4.5% would be literate in English.

There were no persons residing in the area who have received higher education, but there are at present 11 students studying at high school outside the District and 4 attending high school at Mt. Hagen as well as 1 trainee Council clerk at USABERIA, East New Britain.

NAME	FATHERS NAME	AGE	VILLAGE	SCHOOL LOCATION
PAPU	APU	21	KAGAN	Misc/High Koro
KURUWA FIE		18	"	Misc/High Koro
PUPUNAGALI	IPU	20	"	Misc/High Koro
IMINJIMA	IPU	14	"	Govt/High Hagen
YAMBI	PIKON	16	"	Misc/High Koro
KUMBIDAT	ROAF	22	"	Misc/High Koro
SULI	TAPU	17	"	Misc/High Koro
KALYUWON (F)	KIRAGAP	20	PAPUWA	Misc/High Koro
KALAGALI	KIRAGAP	21	"	Misc/High Koro
KAPA	KEA	17	KAGAN	Govt/High Hagen

2) Diet.

NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	RELIGION	EDUCATION
...	...	17	...	High School
...	...	18	"	High School
...	...	17	"	High School
...	...	19	...	High School
...	...	19	"	Local Government Centre
...	...	16	...	High School

3) No signs of interest in newspapers or bulletins but there is a lack of access to such items. There were few public recreation in the area and very little interest about apart from in medical programmes.

4. HOUSING AND UTILITIES.

a) Most houses are of traditional design as described in Area Study, P.W. Dept., report No. 1 of 1970. Sanitation is by open pit latrine although these are rarely used. All water requirements are met by numerous small streams. Traditional dress of cane belt (usually substituted by leather) folded lap-lap or "kanga" in front with "kanga" leaves behind for men, women wear belts, usually of leather, with grass "kanga" in front and back with thighs and most of buttocks exposed. Some European type clothing is worn, mostly coats for women, but a number of men wear shirts, and women, blouses. Clothing is usually neglected and dirty. Very few European are to be seen, the occasional one only.

b) Staple diet is Kenyan, supplemented by fish, fruit of the Piliwili in season, and various green leafy plants. There has been a change to the European potato in some areas around Piliwili where malaria is affected by frosts. Practically all places have European type vegetables available, but these do not feature much in the diet as they are mostly for sale. Corn, pumpkin and Cabbage are used quite often in "kanga" cooked meals. Pig meat is usually only eaten on ceremonial occasions and bought foodstuffs, e.g. biscuits, meat and fish, are available but not extensively used.

c) Community Centres only include schools, churches, and a recently completed women club at Piliwili, where a European (Mrs. A. ... ) runs a weekly meeting. Sewing and sport are the main training items at present. Slight interest is shown in sport by the population as a whole, but some of the younger people obviously enjoy basketball.

5. RELIGION.

a) The religions in the area include, in order of influence, 1. Lutheran Mission, Piliwili. 2. Apostolic Mission, Piliwili.

The Seventh Day Adventists and Catholics, each have missions close to the area surveyed and have influence over a proportion of the population.

Each group has members in each of the above-mentioned denominations but as yet there have been no signs of tension or conflict between adherents of different denominations. There is still some marital strife caused by the Apostolic's endeavours to encourage marriages. The Lutheran mission have so far brought no pressure to bear in this situation as they believe that polygamous marriages will eventually fall out with increase of bride-prices and the attitude of the local females, which is apparently quite strongly against the practice. It is also found that in recent times, these polygamous marriages have not been successful and that with all the trouble involved in pay-back

of information, etc., it is just as large as the service.

Services of the libraries which are now, in the case of the American Library, confined to current services at BOSTON, PHOENIX, and ALBANY, and literary classes at BOSTON. The American Library has had to withdraw attention and health services, due to lack of finance. The American Library's services include an excellent Primary School at PHOENIX, five LIBRARY sections of and also 6 literary classes with an average of 15 pupils each, including simple reading and writing work. They also have courses of literary training courses as well as at PHOENIX, at present they provide no health services. Staff employed at these libraries include,

Library Name	Number of Staff	Number of Pupils
American Library	1	10
Phoenix	1	10

Libraries are accepted by most people as a great help to their country. Their educational services, especially those of the American Library, are extremely good and well appreciated by the people. Unfortunately they do not seem overly affected at present the opportunity of class meetings as a good time for discussion and little enough when to pay for the services they give. In fact, however, their staff is not very great.

There is a little report of health over the American Library situation, not so much over their withdrawal of services, which have been taken over by the Administration, but more concerning the fact that under lease by the American Library, those employed by the American Library are said to have expected that as the American Library left, they would have been the second lease and last. The fact remains is more concerned over the fact that private individuals have registered for the lease and this has been considered as a great loss. Their idea is that the fact should go back to them or be used for Administration purposes since the Administration originally purchased the land. The situation regarding lease has been explained to the people and I feel they had the understanding today as similar ordinary arrangement as of knowledge.

The American Library would probably be reported as being the most substantial library in the area.

**LIBRARY SERVICES**

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298  
299  
300

As applicable, see comments under section I. (Availability of supplying the country).

**LIBRARY SERVICES**

As applicable, see comments under section I. (Availability of supplying the country).

The only one that is not mentioned is from PHOENIX.



2) **Cost.** It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be about \$100 million. This cost will be met by the Government and the private sector. A great initial survey has shown that private industry will be ready to invest for increased traffic to the airport. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

Other vital requirements which the Government will include a system of feeder roads into the area between the new and existing roads to assist in increasing the volume of existing road usage and expansion of future traffic projects. Under this, possibilities of expanding the network.

Essentially all phases in the project will be completed by the end of 1975, with the first stage of the airport road.

**3) THE AIRPORT**

4) **Cost.** The airport is estimated to cost \$100 million. It will be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

**5. THE AIRPORT ROAD**

There are no other roads in the area. The road will be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

**6. THE AIRPORT ROAD**

The population of the area is about 100,000. The road will be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

The road will be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

This fact will be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

There appears to be a regular service area; with all the other roads, other facilities and private services to be built with other aid. A loan by the Government to the private sector will be \$50 million. The Government will be about half the cost, but the way is provided as far as possible to attract private investment.

1. Last, clear objectives, but there is no real sense to expect major problems at this stage.

Although most people have failed to grasp the idea of how central government functions, I feel they have a reasonable idea of administration at the local level for such a short experience of now.

No signs of interest or identification were seen.

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES

1) Production remains the highest among countries for the last 10 years and in the 1950s.

However, plantings only average 1/3 acre for most simple family living production systems. Estimated average in the 1950s was about 1/3 acre, and in the 1960s, 1/2 acre.

2) Total production for the 1950s was in the 1950s financial year, was 24,000 tons of an estimated 100 acres planted and bearing. This gives an average yield of 240 tons/acre, per annum. In the 1960s, more favourable conditions have led to an average yield of 400 tons/acre, or an estimated total production of 120,000 tons (120 x 1000) value of this production at the present rate of 70¢ per lb is 84,000,000.

3) According to Dept. of Agriculture, 40% of the area yield to the optimum production figure for the area. The only way they consider that production figures could be improved is by better planting procedures and better planting methods. Some people apparently still plant "wild" seeds and produce as follows. The people are aware of the difference between good and "wild" plants but occasionally do plant these gardens of the various settings for an experiment.

4) Most individuals or simple family units have their own gardens with simple food items and vegetables. Vegetables sold at bi-weekly markets at 1000, 1000, 1000, or 1000. These are the most important items and for those buying other items this market at 1000, 1000, and 1000. A small percentage of vegetables are bought during the week, mainly in the 1960s. Vegetables are bought during weekly at 1000 and 1000, the latter being the most popular buying spot with about 50% of all vegetables bought in market area. Average weekly buying at 1000.

- 1. Potatoes, 100 lbs @ 1.00 per lb
- 2. Carrots 50 " @ .50 "
- 3. Cabbage 100 " @ .50 "
- 4. Onions, 100 lbs, (without the skin) 10.00 worth per week.

If these vegetables it is estimated that weekly value of potatoes, 100 lbs cabbages, and 100 lbs carrots would come from outside the 1960s and 1960s. According to these figures, average weekly income for people of this district would be say 50% of the total income for the 1960s and including the above amounts of 1000 potatoes, 1000 cabbages, and 1000 carrots, i.e.

50% of	100 lbs potatoes	1.00	=	100.00
	70 lbs carrots	1.00	=	70.00
	120 lbs cabbages	1.00	=	120.00
	Onions	10.00	=	10.00
			=	200.00

or 200.00 per week.

There is at least one other major crop which is the area occasionally and an approximate average per-acre figure.

(c) Cash could be given as pay, \$10.00 per week.

(d) Cash earnings for people in the area can only be roughly calculated. The only employment available within the sub-district is at the station or at the various clinics. A rough estimate, working on a population and assuming no place of employment inside, would be approximately 1/3 of the average annual payment in wages, to locals, by these establishments. This would be about \$1,000.00. Approximate cash earnings from other sources included,

Wages	\$17,000.00
Market income	\$ 2,000.00
By selling	\$ 1,000.00
From wages	\$ 500.00
From other wages	\$ 500.00
By other sales	\$ 500.00
Other income	\$ 500.00
Market	\$ 500.00
From other sales	\$ 500.00
<hr/>	
\$21,000.00 TOTAL	

(e) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs, several business-men own stores or P.A.T.s, but as yet none have shown any great profit or business expansion. Cattle owners are listed under section 4 (c). There are six indigenous small stores in the division and three indigenous small P.A.T.s.

(f) According to local agency officials advice that there are approximately 1,000 local indigenous savings accounts with an average balance of \$5.00 in each account, or a total of \$5,000. No more accurate figure could be obtained. This total is for the entire local area, all census divisions.

(g) According to information received from the local local government council, there has been no cash difficulty. It is a common practice, however, that tax is paid in kind of eligible taxpayers by a commission or other representative of each line. Current tax rate is \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500.

(h) A rough estimate of per capita income calculated from the figures given under section 4 (a) would be,

Cash wage earnings	\$5,000
Cash earnings from other sources	\$15,000
<hr/>	
\$20,000 Total	
Population of census division	4,200
Per capita income = $\frac{20,000}{4,200}$	or 47.35

(i) Apples, the biggest money earner in the area, is brought from the locals by P.A.T.s who frequently visit various buying points throughout the area. Flower is raised and brought to the spot, later sold and shipped or sold per head. For vegetable marketing see section 4 (d). Other produce is brought to the station, or markets, for sale.

1. ESTIMATION OF POPULATION AND AREA.

(a) According to the Village Directory, 1968, the P.A.T. census division takes in an area of approx. 100 square miles. Only a small portion of this area was covered by the patrol, but there was a tremendous amount of

a) Govt. ... available ...

... plantings ...

b) ...

c) ...

d) ...

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

... project ...

e) ...

**STATE OF TEXAS**

As has already been stated, the state has made the already established board is a body of men.

For an even as recently introduced to the local government system, they have made tremendous progress.

For your information, please,

L. J. BROWN

State Office

LASSET Sub District,  
LADANG, U.S.S.

January 1960, 1960.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
LADANG, U.S.S.

AREA WITH U.S.S. LASSET  
Area 1 & 2 (1960)

1. DESCRIPTION.

- a) The U.S.S. boundary line roughly to the east of LASSET and on the north side of the LASSET. For description of area refer section A (a) U.S.S. LASSET area study.
- b) Refer section A (b) U.S.S. LASSET area study. The furthest census point from LASSET in this division is LASSET approximately 17 miles from the station.
- c) Refer U.S.S. LASSET area study.

2. POPULATION - ESTIMATION AND DATA.

- a) Census taking population registers during census of 1957 over an approximate 25 square miles are attached. This year census figures show 14 male and female deaths in the area 1 group. No unemployment statistics attached, refer U.S.S. LASSET area study.
- b) All census points listed by road. Refer U.S.S. LASSET area study and parcel map.
- c) No particularly noteworthy trends.

3. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- a) Area under is a grouping of clans in the U.S.S. LASSET giving overall picture of social groupings.

APPROXIMATE POINT	CLAN NAME	THE CLAN NAME
LADANG	ASSETI	1. ASSETI 2. ASSETI (SUB) 3. ASSETI 4. ASSETI
POKONG	ASSETI	1. ASSETI 2. ASSETI 3. ASSETI 4. ASSETI 5. ASSETI (SUB)
CIPI	KLANG (TRANG)	1. KLANG/ TRANG 2. KLANG/ TRANG 3. KLANG/ TRANG 4. KLANG 5. KLANG
LASSET	KLANG (TRANG)	1. KLANG/ TRANG 2. KLANG/ TRANG 3. KLANG 4. KLANG 5. KLANG

PERSONNEL LIST

CLASS NAME

FOR CLASS NAME

PERSONNEL LIST

NEW  
(MAYBE)

1. NEW
2. NEW
3. SPECIAL
4. NEW

NEW

1. NEW
2. NEW

NEW

1. NEW

As can be seen there are 3 main classes in the area and 16 sub classes. The one class at NEW is included in this table. For information regarding this situation, refer Situation Report "New" and meeting 8 (a) S.I. NEW area study.

1) Refer S.I. NEW area study.

2) As above.

3) As above.

Additional Information

Of the NEW area, all groups under the one name "NEW", the people of the division have been trying for years to have one more line included. This being the NEW line which has in previous years been omitted at NEW. In the NEW NEW area division. Counselor NEW has again requested that these people be allowed to line at NEW. Comments on this have been made before, after Census section, NEW report No. 2 of NEW by Mr. S.I. NEW P.A. These people were again presented themselves at NEW for census but were instructed to return to their place and wait census at NEW.

There appears to be no cause of any major disputes except matters of these different class and relations are good.

4) Refer S.I. NEW area study. In further results.

PERSONNEL LIST

1.

NEW

PERSONNEL LIST

FOR CLASS NEW

1. NEW
2. NEW
3. NEW
4. NEW
5. NEW
6. NEW

1. NEW
2. NEW
3. NEW
4. NEW
5. NEW
6. NEW

1. NEW
2. NEW
3. NEW
4. NEW
5. NEW
6. NEW

1) 1. NEW Refer NEW area study. age 18.

PERSONNEL LIST NEW NEW

NEW 3 or 4 years New Library Classes.

NEW self employed store owner, 2 stores in S.I. NEW area and 1 NEW area. Intends to purchase P.A.V.

NEW New New.

NEW has inherited status from influential members and acquired status through his apparent

business owner. He was previously employed by the Apostolic Mission to teach literacy. Is emerging as a leader with Councillor NUP's backing of status.

2. DEWITI Father DEWITI Approx. age 37

Village KIPON Mis KIPON

Education Mission Literacy Classes

Employment 1. Police force, said to have been discharged reason unknown.

2. Teacher, Lutheran Mission Literacy classes.
3. Labourer, Council saw-mill PIGAIN.

Convictions Two convictions for card playing, at present serving jail sentence for same.

Status partly inherited from father who was known as a fight leader. Has gained status through his employment and is now a store owner. Councillor YAKU of KIPON was mentally affected through spirit drinking and DEWITI is considered to be the next candidate for election to the Council by most people.

3. WABO Father KABINI Approx. age 39

Village KABINI Mis VALENIK/ KIBURAN

Education Nil.

Employment Councillor KABINI Council since 1965.

Convictions None known.

WABO is originally from KALINON itself but is at present living on his wife's land at KABINI. Has become unpopular with his people through his connection with Demarcation and his failure to provide good representation at the Council for the KABINI lines. Does not convey information back to his people. Although lacking influence is no fool and is a potential leader.

4. YAKO Father YAKO Approx. age 47

Village KABINI Mis PIVINA

Education Nil.

Employment 1. Administration "Bona Rai".  
2. Previous member Demarcation committee.  
3. Now employed, Government road supervisor.  
4. Bona Native Cattle project with one beast.

Convictions None known.

YAKO has inherited his leadership status from his ancestors and through his contact with Europeans and experience is regarded as a potential leader. Could replace Councillor WABO in next Council election.

5. YAKHA Father YAKHA Approx. age 28

Village KALINON Mis KORNI

Education Standard 7 Lutheran Mission schools.  
"1" course teachers college GOROKA.  
Holds Prep to standard 2 teaching certificate.  
Applied for Magistrates Course 1970  
Administrative College PORTE KORBONY.

Employment Employed as teacher Lutheran Mission



PAPATUK, teaching standard 1 last year, standard 2 this year. Employed 7 years. Council President since 1968.

Convictions Nil.

Waitea has no inherited leadership status and has probably acquired his present status through education. His decline in status seems to be very rapid as the people regard him here as a boy, and an educated flounderer.

G. KUKO Father KAPHE Approx. age 45

Village LAIAGAN ling SUZE

Education Nil.

Employment LAIAGAN Council Ward Committee member.

Convictions One 6 months jail over land dispute.

Inherited leadership status from father and his material wealth. No other facts known. Popular among his people.

H. LAKE TUNUKE and WAI.

- a) Refer S.E. LAIAGAN area study.
- b) I.A.
- c) Refer S.E. LAIAGAN area study. No further pertinent comments.

LITERACY.

- a) See S.E. LAIAGAN area study.  
Schools Administration Nil  
Mission 1. Catholic Mission WAIKAPAP.

Catholic Missions literary classes at WAIKAPAP, LAIAGAN, TUNUKE and WAIKAPAP are run by catechists and give basic education in the vernacular and the lingua francae.

The Catholic Mission also have a Primary "T" school at WAIKAPAP and last year taught standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 as well as a prep class. The following is a breakup list of students.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep	23	23	46
Standard 1.	38	2	40
" 2.	20	2	22
" 3.	16	1	17
" 4.	14	4	18
" 5.	12	2	14
<u>Total</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>157</u>

For this coming school year, the standard 3 will be excluded and there will be more students in grades 4 and 5.

- b) As for S.E. LAIAGAN.
- c) As for S.E. LAIAGAN. In the n.e. LAIAGAN there were 17 students studying at High Schools both within and without the District. See table below in section d).

Sl	NAME	FAITHERS NAME	APPROX. AGE	VILLAGE	SCHOOL LOCATION
1.	NGA	KUPINI	22	LALAGAN	Lutheran H/S Nabag
2.	ANGWI	SAMN	23	KIPOS	Govt. H/S Suroka
3.	KAI	WAPARIAN	20	KARAI	Not known Catholic Miss.
4.	PISITAI	KESUDI	20	LALAGAN	Govt. H/S Mt. Hagen
5.	WIKANIN	KIRIAP	20	LALAGAN	Lutheran H/S Wapenmanla
6.	WEDA	WIPAN	22	KIPOS	Teachers Coll. Port Moresby
7.	KORAI	SANGA	23	KIPOS	Govt. H/S Mt. Hagen
8.	WOMARON	SANGA	25	KIPOS	S.D.A. H/S Mt. Hagen
9.	TIKIAS	TUMBLA	18	KARAI	Govt. H/S Mt. Hagen
10.	ANGWON	IKAPUARI	17	KARAI	S.D.A. H/S Mt. Hagen
11.	PIARA	IKIAP	22	KIPOS	Lutheran H/S Wapenmanla
12.	WAPAN	KIRIAP	23	KARAI	Lutheran H/S Lae
13.	PIARI	WIKIAP	20	PORGERAN	Catholic H/S Mt. Hagen
14.	TOX	KARAI	18	PIARI	Govt. H/S Mt. Hagen
15.	RUHIN P. SAKUDAN		18	KUPILAN	Catholic H/S Nabag
16.	KARAIUS KUSIAI		17	PIARI	Lutheran H/S Nabag
17.	KIKERONAN P. WANI		20	KUPILAN	Lutheran H/S Wapenmanla

e) Refer S.S. LABAIP area study.

9. STANDARDS OF LIVING.

a) Refer S.S. LABAIP area study.

b) Refer as above.

c) Only community centres are local churches and schools. Sport is not organized in the area but apparently school pupils are quite keen on sport. No other organizations.

10. MISSIONS.

a) Comments as for S.S. LABAIP area study. The Catholic Mission has an establishment at WAPAN near KARAI (see Literacy Section) with a Primary 2<sup>nd</sup> School. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission also have an establishment at LALAGAN station, but provide no services within the area surveyed, except their church at LALAGAN.

b) The Catholic Mission provide school services as listed under the Literacy Section. There are also churches at each of the literacy school sites as listed. SAMOS (KIPOS area) LALAGAN (see LALAGAN) TUMBIOP (PORGERAN area) and WAPAN (LABAIP area). For S.D.A. services see section c). There are no health or other services supplied by either mission within the area surveyed.

No. of people employed	Indigenous	Non Indigenous
Catholic	13	1
S.D.A.	5	1
Total	18	2

c) Refer S.S. LABAIP area study. No further pertinent details.





<u>CHERRY PAGE</u>	<u>NO. OF PLANTS</u>	<u>AREA YARDS</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FRUITING</u>
KIPOR	1	14	10	-	1
KIPOR	1	1	10	-	1
LAKARD	3	3	10	1 year	-
		2	10	1 year	-
		3	10	1 year	-
KIPOR	1	1	10	1 year	-
KIPOR	1	4	10	1 year	-
LAKA	1	1	10	1 year	-
KIPOR	1	1	10	1 year	-
KIPOR	1	1	10	1 year	-
KIPOR	1	10	10	1 year	1

Although there were at least 100 plants in "KIPOR" but at the time of the report, Agriculture Department is advised to not consider that it would be a good investment for private enterprise. At present, with natural selection, it will carry along, but not in large numbers, but will have some of growth to yield. It is not recommended for breeding work as of the 10 best already noted there, I advised that the best practice will. This is probably to be considered to look at improved practice.

Agriculture has already experimented with improved practice both with seed and with plants, with seed selection. They had little success. Improvement of practice is especially important at present as climate conditions requirements could be a lot per acre and the best is looking to control crop climate.

Department of Agriculture advised earlier that they have a proposal to get to the KIPOR Council regarding the establishment of a breeding station at KIPOR to meet local needs. This project would be feasible. The details of this proposal have not been studied at this stage.

By breeding is also a project which could be considered. As mentioned in the Situation Report regarding breeding, the KIPOR area are locally known for their quality. Agriculture could possibly set up a big breeding station to cooperate with their cattle activities.

4) Refer to KIPOR area study.

5. OTHER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

As for KIPOR study.

For your information, please.

L. J. PUGH

Head Office.

# Numbering Error

## Correction

### PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN DISTRICTS Report No. 7 of 1947

Patrol Conducted by H.J. JENNINGS Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled F.J. and G.H. LAMLEY STREET DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T.J. JENNINGS Assistant Patrol Officer

Name Corporal BELL, Constable WALKER, Interpreter (LAKOTA),  
2 Hospital orderlies.

Duration—From 8.15 to 2.15 P.M.

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol in Area by—District Officer H.J. JENNINGS

Medical None — Presently in hospital from  
injury

Map Reference General 1944

Object of Patrol General Supervision, General Administration,  
Investigation Campaign

Director of District Administration  
**PORT Moresby**

Forwarded, please

\_\_\_\_\_  
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 £

SECRET

CP-1-10

Division of District Administration,

MEMORANDUM

25th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
LUSAKA.

RE: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Your reference HR 753 of 30th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report  
by Mr. J.A. Webster, I.C.S., to part HR 753 dated 24th October  
1969.

The detailed covering comments are noted with interest.

Mr. Webster's report is a good effort for a first  
attempt. I am pleased with the way he has endeavored to provide  
available information about the people.

SECRET  
SECRET  
SECRET

By J.A. Webster,  
Assistant District Officer,  
District Office,  
LUSAKA.

Western Highlands District.  
Please note that political education must be a  
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the  
advantages of national unity.

67-14-10

(2)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE



Department of the Army and Air Force  
Office of the Inspector General  
Washington, D.C.

100-100000

The Inspector General,  
Department of the Army and Air Force,  
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

RE: [Illegible]

The copies of the above report are attached herewith.

The report was of a routine nature, although the contents  
of the file on facilities and equipment investigations necessitated  
a determination of some of the person's objectives, for a short time.

Mr. [Illegible]'s report is of a good standard and he is  
entirely capable of conducting an objective review of the  
situation. His ability will be most apparent with experience.

*[Handwritten signature]*

The Inspector General,  
Department of the Army and Air Force,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. [Illegible],  
Washington, D.C.







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

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

Contingencies for ... .. are attached.

*N.A. ...*

... ..  
... ..

PARCEL REPORT

Parish No. 1 of 1970

1970 1st District

1970 1st District

1970 1st

Conducted by R.J. Myerson, Patrol Officer

Assisted by T.E. Webster, Assistant Patrol Officer

U.S. MARSH SERVICE DIVISION

2 Members of U.S. M.S.D.

Corporal [Name]  
Constable [Name]

11:00 to 12:00

10 days

Parish No. 1 1969/70 U.S.M.S.D.

Population: 205 (omit with in this report - P.O. [Name] still finishing course of U.S. and U.S. [Name])

Parish: [Name]

County Division, General Administration and Assisting P.E.D. in an  
Investigation Campaign.

*[Handwritten signature]*

T.E. Webster  
Assistant Patrol Officer

(3)

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE  
LALBAHAI V.P.D.  
27th September, 1968

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
Mth District Office,  
Lalbahai V.P.D.

LALBAHAI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1968  
Mth, LALBAHAI.

INTRODUCTION:

Apart from the 1968 Electoral Patrol this was the first patrol into this area since the last census was carried out in May 1967.

Because of a comparatively good road and close proximity to LALBAHAI the area is frequently visited by D.A.S.F., P.S.D. and other vehicles, and the people living in the area are in constant touch with the people from LALBAHAI. In fact it appears that long patrols into this area are unnecessary and could be replaced by day trips from LALBAHAI. However all the people I spoke to about this said that, although concerned as to the lack of Administration patrols into the area, they felt that day-long patrols have little bearing on the people in the community.

The patrol became very disappointed after the fire at HILLAN on the 24th September (just after the start of the patrol) in which four people were killed. This fire was so necessary to postpone time which would have been spent on detailed road work, agricultural work, stagnation of the road relations, etc., so that patrol officer HERRICK and myself could collect evidence needed for the coronial inquiry being held in a few weeks time to determine the cause of the fire. Because of this and because the patrol had yet to be completed by Mr. HERRICK (I am sure to be posted to HILLAN) this report will not be as detailed as it could be, and will be based mainly on the areas around HILLAN, HILLAN and LALBAHAI. HILLAN and LALBAHAI being the only census points that I stopped at during the patrol.

The patrol was well received in both HILLAN and LALBAHAI and it was obvious that the people had made a conscious effort to keep their best houses at a high standard but unfortunately the road house at LALBAHAI was far too small for two people and we had to ask the villagers to build another one.

Carriers were readily available for the use now we made from HILLAN to LALBAHAI. They worked well and could have walked much further had it been necessary. They happily accepted ten cents for a hour's work.

Food is easily obtained in all the villages, it is cheap and of good quality.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the area concerned is a Council area all villages have Councils and Committees members. With a few exceptions who tried their hardest to avoid the patrol whenever work was being detailed, most Councils and Committees worked hard and it appears that most of them are held in the respect of the community. Although a certain amount of supervision is necessary to carry them up they had the people well organized when we were ready to take census and were a great help in getting the people we wanted to interview regarding the M.P.I. case.

Few few natives in the census division speak Pidgin English and the Councils and Committees who all, (with few exceptions) speak at least a little Pidgin were our only source of communication, when we were not using the interpreter, when talking to the people.

However, they tend to off-load an amount of their responsibility whenever the Administration is around because on several occasions they brought up petty quarrels and quarrels which they should have been able to sort out themselves. Generally though, the disputes brought to the patrol's notice were cases where the Councils and Committees could not reach an agreement acceptable to both parties concerned. Very few major issues were brought to the patrol. This can be attributed to the area's proximity to Malindi and the fact that most serious cases are quickly brought in to the Sub District office by the Councils and Committees.

We heard no tales of dissatisfaction from any of the natives about their Councils or Committees, however during the patrol we were told by a Missionary Mr. M. Stone that it was common knowledge to most of the Europeans in the area that Councils and Committees are active participants in the game of 'LUDI' (a native gambling card game) which is rife in the area. This, and the fact that Mr. Swerston charged a Committee with 'unlawfully having hold' of a native girl seems to bear out the fact that some of these men think that anything they do wrong will be forgiven because of their office, and I think that until we can catch a few Committees and Councils actually playing 'LUDI' this view is hard to stay. Not only this but the other people playing this game are going to think that if these Committees and Councils can get away with playing it, then there is no reason why they should stop playing and no reason why they shouldn't get away with it too. Unfortunately, in regard to gambling, the problem is getting information about the games and until we get this, there is virtually nothing, besides lecturing the populace that it is still strictly forbidden, that the Administration can do.

In discussions with various people during the patrol where they were asked their knowledge of the Government, the various the administration etc., it was obvious that there is a great lack of awareness of political, Council, and administrative machinery and policy. There were no rallies observed during the course of the patrol, and until there are, or until



DETAILED

As can be seen from the census figures during the last twenty-eight months the death rate has remained low and there has been no significant increase in the birth rate and rate of natural increase. The people appear to enjoy a healthy existence. Very few people were absent from census because of illness and those that were absent were usually women.

Only thirteen were recorded to be working outside the district and these were nearly all men employed in the Highlands Labour Scheme. The great majority of absentee workers inside the district are employed by missions, a few are working at KILMOR and a few are working in KILMOR and KILMOR.

Most of the significant changes since the last census have been in different groups and the fact that the census was taken in KILMOR has been a factor in people wanting to change their line or place of residence.

Although the Government School at KILMOR is far closer to FLEATH, KILMOR, and KILMOR most absent school children in this area are recorded to be attending Mission Schools. In the course of our investigations into the cause of the KILMOR fire I interviewed a great number of school children and although I am told that the past rates in the schools are a long way from being spectacular I was quite surprised, considering their ages, to find that they all seem to have had a good education and are quite intelligent in their answers when spoken to.

Attitudes towards the patrol were very good and full cooperation brought in whenever we needed it and no difficulties in obtaining services. This is a good indication of the general attitude the administration and the work etc., though there was a very noticeable lack of men in the 15-20 age group working on the roads, in some circumstances especially when the big families were thought to be working. But we found all the people in the area patrolled quite cooperative and although somewhat slow as a few occasions attendance at the census was poor and the general interest of the people during the last few months is reflected by the small number of times when we had to remove the local police to charge law offenders and sort out disputes.

The housing situation remains much the same as previous months reports indicate and the houses I inspected were reasonably clean with latrines being kept good distance away from the houses and well maintained. This maintenance of latrines is probably due to the influence of the civil service which has passed through the area occasionally.

The relations between KILMOR and KILMOR is particularly regular by the distance but they need a great deal of transportation as to be maintained it is necessary. They have a narrow pathway to the edge of the road and they carry all their things across the river, forgetting the actual crossing. When they do work on the road they have to get down on their hands and knees to dig and create necessary roughness to the surface of the road. The placement of several of the latrines as they crossed is dangerous

1. Introduction and the of the village has been maintained properly. (1)

2. Summary

With the exception of road work most of the objectives of the patrol so far have been realized to some extent despite the necessity for the time devoted to the investigations into the village area and it is felt that the presence of the patrol in the area, if only for such a short time, is itself an achievement.

It is the writer's opinion that, because of its proximity to the area, the area dealt with in this report has an excellent potential for future development.

3. Recommendations

1. Patrol program.
2. Report on patrol activities.
3. Original P.M.S. to Village Chief.
4. Data for Supply Allowance.
5. Patrol Report to be submitted to Regional Office.
6. Village Population Register of area dealt with in this report.

There is no correspondence arising from the patrol.

For your information

  
L. A. [unclear]  
Assistant Patrol Officer



MEMORANDUM

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

He is to be very quiet and reserved and although occasionally he varied with the others and could be called upon to any occasion he had to be supervised and for the length of the trial he carried himself about with an attitude of reserved bowdler.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

had a pleasant personality, however had a tendency to take the easy way out of things and he could not be really called upon. Would be a good fellowman with strict discipline.

The two witnesses above were sufficient for the purpose of the trial but neither showed any evidence of strong or enthusiasm.

REPORT

7

- 14.00-14.15 Staff conference with A.S.C.
- 14.15-14.30 Equipment and supplies for KILKIL, after a short breakfast arrived 1700, set up in excellent rest house, general discussion with villagers until 1730.
- 14.30-14.45 Patrol officer / doctor returned to KILKIL to collect extra equipment.
- 14.45-15.00 Continued discussions with villagers until 1500. Overnight KILKIL.
- 15.00-15.15 Patrol of a fire in the nearby village of KILKIL and spent the rest of the day investigating the fire in which four people, including the local schoolteacher, were killed.
- 15.15-15.30 Dr. operator returned from KILKIL. Overnight KILKIL.
- 15.30-15.45 Started taking census in KILKIL area.
- 15.45-16.00 Completed KILKIL 1000 list.
- 16.00-16.15 Continued census
- 16.15-16.30 Completed census figures. Overnight KILKIL.
- 16.30-16.45 Continued with census
- 16.45-17.00 Completed KILKIL 2000 list.
- 17.00-17.15 Dr. operator in the investigation into the KILKIL fire.
- 17.15-17.30 Left camp for 4 air defectors, one captured.
- 17.30-17.45 Completed and checked census figures. Overnight KILKIL.
- 17.45-18.00 Detailed 10 carriers and moved along the road to KILKIL.
- 18.00-18.15 Arrived KILKIL to find that the rest house was to small so organized the natives to start building a new, bigger, one and moved into the existing one.
- 18.15-18.30 Started taking census of KILKIL area.
- 18.30-18.45 Line KILKIL completed.
- 18.45-19.00 Fire started.
- 19.00-19.15 Completed and balanced census figures. Spent at KILKIL.
- 19.15-19.30 Continued census
- 19.30-19.45 Completed line KILKIL.
- 19.45-20.00 Patrol arrived to take a look at KILKIL
- 20.00-20.15 KILKIL - moved to KILKIL, brought extra stores for patrol. Overnight KILKIL.
- 20.15-20.30 At KILKIL, discussion of work with A.S.C. and left for KILKIL.
- 20.30-20.45 Arrived back at KILKIL.
- 20.45-21.00 Interview with the interviewing of parents of children killed in KILKIL fire.
- 21.00-21.15 Interview 2/3.
- 21.15-21.30 Statements taken and were interviewing re KILKIL fire. Overnight KILKIL.
- 21.30-21.45 Ready for census
- 21.45-22.00 Line KILKIL completed
- 22.00-22.15 Line KILKIL re KILKIL fire.
- 22.15-22.30 Lowered flag.
- 22.30-22.45 Distribution of census figures. Overnight KILKIL.
- 22.45-23.00 Done census
- 23.00-23.15 Vehicle arrived from KILKIL, A.S.C. requested and went to station for instructions re KILKIL census.
- 23.15-23.30 Arrived KILKIL and had interview with Sub-Inspector KILKIL.

1. The fire started in the kitchen at approximately 11:30 p.m. on 1/15/50. The cause of the fire is still under investigation.

2. The fire spread rapidly to the living room and dining room. The fire department arrived at 12:15 a.m. and extinguished the fire.

3. The fire caused damage to the building and the contents of the rooms. The fire department removed the damaged property.

4. The fire caused the death of one person and the injury of another. The cause of death is still under investigation.

5. The fire caused damage to the building and the contents of the rooms. The fire department removed the damaged property.

6. The fire caused the death of one person and the injury of another. The cause of death is still under investigation.

7. The fire caused damage to the building and the contents of the rooms. The fire department removed the damaged property.

END

**RECEIPT**

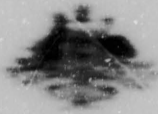
17-11-9

Address: London      London  
London      London

Received of London the sum of £100  
for London



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN DISTRICTS Report No. DAKARU VOL. 3 OF 1942

Patrol Conducted by C. J. BARKER, P.M.

Area Patrolled SOUTH WEST DISTRICT DISTRICT DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Companies 1st

Name Comd. 1st BATT (MOUNTAIN) DISTRICT, DISTRICT DISTRICT  
Comd. 1st BATT (MOUNTAIN) DISTRICT, DISTRICT DISTRICT

Distance—From 1st BATT (MOUNTAIN) DISTRICT, DISTRICT DISTRICT

Number of Days 20 days (21 nights)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Unqualified Assistant

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service 2nd BATT

Medical 1st

Map Reference WESTERN DISTRICT DISTRICT

Object of Patrol AREA DISTRICT, DISTRICT & DISTRICT DISTRICT DISTRICT DISTRICT  
Administration, also see District Administration.

District of District Administration  
**FORT MOORE**

John G. G. G.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Through Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount paid from P.E.I.P. Trust Fund £

Division of District Administration,  
HONOLULU, HAWAII.  
20th February, 1950.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
HONOLULU, HAWAII.

REPORT ON LOCAL CENSUS - 1949-50

Your reference WHD 206 of 17th January, 1950.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J. E. Hughes, Patrol Officer, to whom was issued Census Division.

This is a pleasing report of an effective patrol. Mr. Hughes gives a sound assessment of the general situation throughout the area, and his useful comments and observations are of value. The covering comments add to the overall worth of the report.

I will submit a detailed submission recommending changes to existing Census Division boundaries. Mr. Hughes' suggestion that census records be maintained under best house name is sound. A documented case will be required to support this proposal.

The faults in the Village Population Register sheets are regretted. Efforts are being made to overcome this problem.

The comments about the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries officer are noted. I am pleased that this matter has been resolved. Please advise Mr. Hughes that information about officers of other Departments should be covered in separate correspondence and not featured in detail in formal patrol reports.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/-) [Signature]  
Secretary,  
Department of District Administration.

To: Mr. J. E. Hughes,  
Sub-District Office,  
HONOLULU, Western Highlands District.

While political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-54

26

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
From: \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Department of the Administrator  
District Headquarters,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 11, Port Moresby,  
Papua New Guinea.

The Administrator  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 11, Port Moresby.

MEMORANDUM

The subject of a report on the work done by the District Officer  
and District Officer during the period from 1st January to 31st  
December 1954.

The District Officer has been requested to complete  
a report of the progress made in the Village Councils during the  
year 1954.

The matter of the ~~work~~ progress of the Village Councils should be taken  
into consideration in the report. It should be clear that

the District Officer should also include in his report the work  
done by the District Officer during the year 1954. The District Officer  
should also include in his report the work done by the District Officer  
during the year 1954. The District Officer should also include in his  
report the work done by the District Officer during the year 1954.

A good record of the progress made has been covered by a memorandum  
and will be sent to you.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Officer

This report should be submitted to the Administrator  
by the District Officer by the 15th January 1955.

15 JAN 1955

(26)

**Leadership** - An accurate assessment. The only thing I wish to add is that I think that with some encouragement and assistance from us, Waha and Waha should make the grade to replace traditional flight leaders such as PAMALI-KI and WAKI-KI. During land disputes I have noticed that the leadership of the area is still vested with the traditional flight leaders of former days. The present President of the Council WAKI-KI is one person who is not a traditional leader but has somehow talked himself into the position. During a recent visit to his village group he settling a land dispute, it became evident that WAKI-KI had little command and authority amongst his own group. For instance his people refused to build him a new house and I received a request in writing from him, via the interpreter, asking me to arrange construction of the house in question during the Patrol's visit. WAKI-KI is trying to gain prestige and power by creating intrigues and a reputation for being anti-everything that is being suggested for the Council's benefit and implying that he is actually best in the "behind the scenes" benefactor of the people. Fortunately, his efforts so far, have had a reverse effect and instead of becoming more influential, he has found that his influence is restricted to Lutheran Mission adherents.

**Land tenure** - I agree with most of Mr. Hughes findings regarding ownership rights, except that I have found that the agnatic group of the clan has the absolute ownership of the land and the individual having a proprietary right only, to use of land for subsistence and cash crops. I agree that individual rights to individual pieces of land strictly follow a patrilineal line of descent passing from father to son. But sons cannot inherit proprietary rights to land of their mother's group but only usufructory rights. Women have no proprietary land rights and in the event of a woman being the last member of her group having no male heirs, the land then reverts back to the agnatic group of the clan as a whole, for re-allocation.

**Missions** - The Missions have been established in this area for many years and do not seem to be making much progress in increasing their impact on the people. Mission schools, however, contribute a lot more to the area with their educational programme and the people have a high regard for what the missions do in the field of education.

**Communications** - Both the WAKI-KI road and the WAKI-KI road are in the process of being re-surveyed by a qualified surveyor of the Survey Dept. who arrived in the area in mid December.

**Political Development** - It is encouraging to see that the people are willing to take advantage of what the Administration is offering and that they are enthusiastic and have a keen economic sense. It is pleasing to note that some of the Councillors are beginning to realize that political development is closely associated with economics. It is gratifying to note that the Councillors regard their Council meetings as a "rounding out" to voice their opinions and a place to obtain more knowledge, and I am sure the Councillors will benefit from such informal talks as Mr. Hughes has had with groups of them.

**Summary** - Mr. Hughes has done a great deal of extra-curricular research to compile his report. It is a valuable document to the Council for its contents and recommendations. The points mentioned regarding census compilation and problems encountered with the newly printed census forms should be brought to the attention of Headquarters officials, as they are the problems of an officer in the field as he found them. Mr. Hughes recommendations regarding re-organizing the new registers to coincide with Council wards and re-align census division boundaries to fit in with Council wards are sound suggestions, and should be implemented immediately, when the 5-year development scheme is being designed.

All good & good report. I compliment Mr. Hughes.

For your personal and attention please.

C. C. Mr. J. Hughes

*[Signature]*  
 District Council Officer



14-3-1

LALAIIP Sub District,  
LALAIIP, U.P.S.D.

22nd December, 1969

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
PORT MASP

LALAIIP PARTIAL NO.3 - 1969/70 S.W. LALAIIP CENSUS DIVISION  
J. B. HUGHES - SITUATION REPORT AND AREA STUDY

Herewith the above reports please, and contingencies for camping allowance. Mr. Hughes has submitted an "easy reading" report.

Comments.

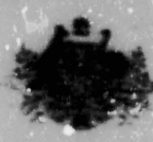
Situation Report: Political - an accurate assessment.

Economic - (European/Indigenous relationships)  
There is no doubt that we have a share of the Territory's undesirable Europeans, usually in the form of temporary officers from R.A.S.F., P.M.F. or persons engaged as business managers by the various Missions. They are so engrossed in making a "fast buck" for themselves that they are gradually severing old established associations with the local people. Despite this, the indigenous/European relationships are still remarkably good, though unfortunately, have become impersonal. We have certainly moved in on these undesirables when infringements occurred and some have left the Territory, however, much harm is still done to our image. It would be most important to see that entry permits into the Territory are taken more seriously and screening of persons entering the U.P.S.D. is carried out more consistently.

Miscellaneous - The reaction towards the Army Civil Action patrol is not so surprising. The Civil Aid campaign did not extend beyond the Station this time, as we were not offered Road and Bridge engineers but Carpenters and Mechanics instead. Some explanation to the people on the different nature of Army patrols would have clarified their ideas on this point. Surely the repairs made to the local radios, record players, sewing machines, torches etc., and indigenous business cars was contributing to the benefit of the area, rather than of the Station people only. Local vehicles repaired and put back into circulation reached the staggering figure of 35 utilities in 4 weeks according to Army records. This total must have included some vehicles from the Wabog-Landey areas, as I am certain there are not that many car owners in the Lalaiip area.

I agree that the discipline and show of strength of the Army leaves a lot to be desired. Indigenous Army personnel can get away with a lot more than Australian Army personnel could under Australian conditions. Army officers are in full agreement with this point of view and find it difficult to understand why the policy of the Army is so different in the Territory. They have also expressed their admiration for the discipline exhibited by the local Police and Warden detachments when there were infringements of the law by Army personnel during their stay at Lalaiip.

Land - Land problems are the greatest source of friction in this Sub District. There is no doubt that more attention must be paid to settlement of disputes and demarcation, and this will be done systematically by a patrol currently conducted by myself, which has successfully settled four major disputes in the PISAN/LEPILAN and LAIDAN areas.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

25

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
It refers to  
No.

Department of the  
Administrator.  
Division of District  
Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIGAN, W.B.D.  
22nd November, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Lagaip Sub-District,  
LAIGAN, W.B.D.

LAIGAN PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/70 -- SOUTH WEST LAIGAN C/DIVISION.

The above patrol has been completed and the Situation Report,  
Area Study and Village Population Registers are attached. Details  
of the patrol are set out hereunder :-

Report Number	.....	Laigan No. 3
Sub-District	.....	Lagaip
District	.....	Western Highlands
Council	.....	Lagaip
Patrol Conducted by	.....	A.R. Hughes, P.O.
Area Patrolled	.....	South West Lagaip C/D., part of Lagaip Council area.
Personnel Accompanying	.....	Const. Korist, Const. Sawa, Const. Randa, S. Vavari Field Assistant.
Duration of Patrol	.....	23/9/69 to 7/11/69, weekends excluded working at Laigan on Council. 28 days; 21 nights.
Date and Duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to area.	.....	February, 1967, three weeks.
Objects of Patrol	.....	Area Study, Census Revision, Compile new Census/Tax/Elec- toral Registers, Routine Adm- -inistration.
Total Population of Area	.....	625.
Map Reference	.....	Fourmil Series Wabag.
Village Population Register	.....	Enclosed.
Patrol Map	.....	Attached.

For your information.

A.R. Hughes, Patrol Officer.

14-3-3  
14-3-4

Sub District Office,  
LALAGAN N.H.D.

4th September, 1969

Mr. J.R. Hughes  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
LALAGAN N.H.D.

Patrol Programme Sept/Oct 1969 LAGAIP Sub District

Please prepare to leave LALAGAN on 15-9-69 by road for the SW & WEST - Census Divisions.

The following personnel will accompany you on Patrol No. 3.69/70

Mr. T. Webster C.P.O. will be accompanying Mr. Brereton until one Census Division has been completed, he will then join the patrol conducted by Mr. Hughes to get as much experience as possible from different officers.

Constable No. 0805 MORI -

Constable No. 9167 SAMU -

Interpreter of the LAGAIP Council.

You will be able to obtain Aid Post Orderlies from the respective Aid Posts throughout the area. Please ensure that they check all local toilet facilities and supply out-patient treatment to all who require it. Two Hospital Orderlies will be accompanying your patrol for the Triple Antigen Immunisation campaign, please give these people your full co-operation and see that the campaign is a success.

1. Please compile the Census/Tax Roll/Roll of Electors, using the new forms 1 - 2 and ensure that two copies of each form are made out - original for Sub District Office and a copy for Council records.. Consult D.D.A. Circular Inst. 14-1-0 of 18.3.68 for further information.
2. Upon arrival at each assembly point the Ensign will be raised with a simple ceremony in view of the assembled people. A brief talk will then be given to the people upon the significance of the Ensign. Keep this talk simple and convincing. Repeat at 6 p.m. with the lowering of the Flag ceremony.
3. When this has been done and before commencing any revision of Census, a talk will be given to the assembled people on the disadvantages of taking the law into their own hands, by killing each other, using other ways of violence, and the importance of reporting any major disputes or fights immediately to the Office. Murders are to be discouraged, with the assurance that those who commit them will serve their time in hot Coastal prisons while their gardens pigs and wogan will be neglected or stolen by other men. Stress the importance of persistence with Cash cropping, planting of fresh vegetables and Pyrethrum, the advantages of a Council Administration and the reason why road maintenance is important to them.

It is advisable that all talks relating to these matters be given before routine work is started as this is the time when the people are most receptive and responsive.

(21)

4. Internal village matters awaiting arbitration or Court procedure will then be listed and such litigants concerned be either dealt with or told to wait until routine matters have been finalised. This gives the people time to chew over their grievances and problems and then to approach you after giving thought to such matters. The procedure of walking into a population group, taking a census, and then hurrying off to the next assembly point before people have time to decide whether or not to bring up a matter is not to be followed in this Sub District. Keep in touch with the people, be aware of what is going on. Any and all matter brought to you must be given a hearing. This does not mean that we sit in the Rest House all day listening to interminable wrangles and stories. Many problems, particularly those related to bride-price, pigs and domestic relationships can be settled through negotiation and mediation by influential local leaders.
5. Charge anyone immediately for use of violence, threatening behaviour, tax defaulting and failure to maintain their section of the road system. Check if maintenance workers have been sent out correctly. Don't procrastinate. Deal with a problem on the spot. Work systematically through each Court and dispute, don't become bogged down with a lot of half finished arguments. No doubt you practice these principles already, however, a reminder can do no harm, and will be to Mr. Webster's benefit.
6. All necessary entries are to be made in the new Census/Tax Roll/ Roll of Electors before writing your Patrol Report so that data recorded in the newly compiled Register should be the same as recorded on your Village Population sheets attached to your report.
7. All Assembly Points are to be visited and Field Officers are to ensure that a Census Revision of each group is conducted at the Assembly Point of that group concerned.
8. Patrol Reports - i.e. "Situation" Reports and "Area Study" reports are to be finalised in draft form during the patrol and submitted no later than two weeks after the completion of a patrol, otherwise the report has lost its "current news" value. Statistic forms will be submitted in triplicate and showing a total summary for the whole Census Division.
9. Upon completion of a patrol, Police will be stood down in front of the Office, after an Arms inspection by the Officer in charge of the patrol. Patrol equipment and surplus rations are to be returned to the Laigam store.  
The objects of the patrol will be:
  1. General area administration.
  2. Census revision and compilation of a new Census/Tax/ Electoral Roll in duplicate.
  3. Assess race relations and people's attitudes towards Europeans, Missions, Field Officers of other Departments and Local Government in general.
  4. Deal firmly with law offenders, in particular with Tax defaulters, people committing violence, committing assault or threatening behaviour and those who consistently fail to maintain roads and bridges. Ensure that you obtain current Council rules pertaining to the above offences and take out the necessary Court forms.
  5. Politically and economically educate the people and set working tasks at each Assembly point.
  6. Compile a "Situation" and an "Area Study" report for each Census Division accompanied by a set of statistics in accordance with the Director's Circular 67-1-0 of 21.6.68.
  7. Supervise and guide Mr. Webster's work during his first patrol.

*A. A. Van Rijk*  
A. A. Van Rijk  
Asst. District Commissioner

1.

(20)

PERITINGS OF DAPUA AND NEA-GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY.

- 23/9/69 By vehicle to Marireya Rest-house, arriving 1530 hours, set up camp, organised following days work.
- 24/9/69 Census and discussions with leaders.
- 25/9/69 Census and compilation of new census registers.
- 26/9/69 Compiled new registers, Local Courts. Returned to Lalagan in late p.m.
- 27-28/9/69 Weekend --- Council duties.
- 29/9/69 By vehicle to Tene Rest-house in early a.m. Talk given, census taken, Local Courts.
- 30/9/69 Census taken and new registers compiled.
- 1/10/69 Census figures, discussions and new registers.
- 2/10/69 Walked to Takn'up - 1/2 hour. Census all day.
- 3/10/69 Heard complaints and did census figures. Returned to Lalagan in late p.m.
- 4-5/10/69 Weekend --- Council duties.
- 6/10/69 Council Estimates at Lalagan.
- 7/10/69 By vehicle to Yaganda Rest-house. Talk given, work parties organised due poor condition of rest-house. Census started.
- 8/10/69 Census and Local Courts.
- 9/10/69 New census registers. 1430 departed for Yaganda Rest-house --- 1 hour walk.
- 10/10/69 Talk given, census conducted, departed by vehicle to Lalagan in late p.m.
- 11-12/10/69 Weekend --- Council duties.
- 13/10/69 By vehicle to Yangea, set work parties to clean up rest-house area, census and new registers.
- 14/10/69 Heard complaints and did census figures in a.m. Walked to Napopot in early p.m. --- 1 hour. Set work parties to repair bridge and classroom. Census one line.
- 15/10/69 Talk given then census all day. Discussions in evening.
- 16/10/69 Supervised work parties. New registers compiled.
- 17/10/69 New registers in a.m. Walked to Lalagan -- 1 hour, had a look at disputed land, Rap, en route.
- 18-19/10/69 Weekend --- Local Courts and Council duties.
- 20/10/69 Departed Kindarep roadhead on foot for Kindarep-- 5 hour walk, very bad track. Discussions with leaders in evening. While walking, inspected proposed road route and land the Admin wishes to buy at Yapai.
- 21/10/69 Talk given. Census all day.
- 22/10/69 Walked to Yengienk -- 1 1/2 hours, bad track. Work parties sent to improve tracks. Census figures in p.m.

....2...

- 23/10/69 Census in a.m. Walked to Langea in p.m. -- 3 hours.  
By vehicle to Lalagan.
- 24/10/69  
to
- 2/11/69 General duties and Council duties at Lalagan.
- 3/11/69 By vehicle to Map Rest House. Talk given census  
rest of day.
- 4/11/69 Census all day.
- 5/11/69 Census part of day, remainder Local Courts.
- 6/11/69 Local Courts and census figures, talks in evening.
- 7/11/69 Inspected Hindrop road work in a.m. Looked at  
disputed land and visited three unlicensed trade  
stores... confiscated their keys until they showed  
me a current licence. Returned to Lalagan by vehicle  
in late p.m.

END OF DIARY.

(18)

AREA STUDY.

SOUTH WEST LAIAGAN CENSUS DIVISION.

LAIAGAN SUB-DISTRICT.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICTS

The

(A). Introduction.

(a). The Division all lies above 7,000 feet above sea level in hilly to mountainous terrain. There is a large proportion of grassland in the more populated north and north-eastern region, however to the south where the country is more heavily wooded, large pockets of open and level grassland do occur. The climate is wet with a pronounced dry period between the months of May and September.

(b). A vehicular road runs the length of the division along the north-eastern boundary. This road connects the area with Laigan and then to Mount Hagen, a distance of some 100 miles. It would take 7 hours to drive from the middle of the division to Mt. Hagen under dry conditions. Sub-District Headquarters is right on the eastern border of the census division.

(c). The people would have had close contact with the Administration at Laigan since the early 1950's and believe that intermittent patrols from Laigan. They all speak the Enga language and very few people have learnt Pidgin. Basically they are a shy but energetic, living still virtually by their old traditions, and a conservative people who tend to follow chosen leaders blindly. Blindly is probably the wrong word, for they won't follow a fool.

No adverse cases of movement were observed.

(B). Population Distribution and Trends.

(a). Village Population Registers are attached. It can be seen that the natural increase over the last 2 1/2 years has been 6.2%. This is reasonable.

The bulk of the population live along the road on the north-eastern side of the division. However, their land reaches far in to the west and south-west and they tend to migrate back and forth depending on the state of their gardens and the Pandanus nut season. Hence the population is not settled and this fact makes it hard to administer census, elections, and tax collection.

Neo-natal mortality rate statistics are not attached. Extremely few cases of infant deaths were reported to the patrol. The Apostolic Church employ two Infant Welfare Sisters and several indigenous nurses, who do day patrols by vehicles into the whole Laigan area. This infant welfare work is extremely successful amongst the Enga people and most complicated cases are seen by them. Due to this fact the division is healthy in this regard.

(b). These people do not live in villages, but

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in scattered houses surrounded by gardens. They gather at census points where there is a rest-house and these rest-houses are central positions to assist people who have to walk in from all sides. All but two of the census points are situated along the road, Kindarep and Yengiek being in the mountains south-west of the Legaip Valley are not on the road. The walking tracks to and from these two isolated places are very bad, being mostly overgrown semi-swamp. I have started people on improving these tracks as best they can with the assurance that court action will be taken if they are not improved.

(C). Social Groupings.

(a). Different clans make up the component social groups. However, these clans are fragmented considerably. Basically there are four main clans with numerous others from surrounding areas mixed in with them. The four basic clans are: the Sagart Clan from around Mariraga and Taku'up, the Yambaiyen Clan from around Tagenda and Yongea, the Wairin Clan from around Manopot, Liop and Iyain, and the Bip and Wairin Clans from Kindarep. A fifth could be the Mamein Clan from around Yengiek, but it was noted that the people who have their names recorded at Yengiek, mostly live and are grouped with the other four especially Mariraga.

(b). The operational social unit is the simple family, but it would be very close to say the lineage. Clan and lineage ties are very strong and lineages have communal houses for the men and for the women and pigs.

(c). These people all speak the Lega language, very few can speak Pidgin.

(d). The separate clans get on well with one another and marriage between them now is common-place. Land would be the only conflict where boundaries are not settled. In fact it is not so much the clan boundaries in large, but intermarriage of different clans has created small pockets of disputed land within the clan boundaries.

(e). Alliances between clans inside the division and those outside are very strong as can be expected with this whole Legaip area being one linguistic and ethnic group. Here land again creates problems. At Mariraga the Sagart Clan of this division have a big dispute with the Mamein Clan from the West Legaip C/Division. Also at Manopot the Wairin Clan have a dispute with the Iyain Clan from the West Legaip C/Division. There have been fights over both these disputes and still they continue. Affiliations between the Bip and Wairin Clans Kindarep are very strong with people just over the Landep border. In fact the Bip Spe group from Kindarep migrated to Landep during the patrol, this involved 120 migrations out. These people have land on both sides of the border, but Council tax is \$3.00 less at Landep, this was perhaps their reason for migrating.

(D). Leadership.

The area's leaders have either been elected Councillors or Council Committeemen. There are six Councillors and each of these has five or six Committeemen. Hereditary has something to do with the big leaders. I consider there to be only two big leaders in this area, these are Councillor Kara from Taku'up and Councillor Yandan from Kindarep, both are young men



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in their thirties. They have forceful characters and people from outside their respective regions listen to them. I would say that their leadership is more acquired than hereditary. Yandan does not speak very good Fijian, whereas Kara does. Kara has worked as a domestic with the Catholic Mission for a number of years.

There is no paramount leader for this area, however, Kara would be the closest to this. Unfortunately he has tended to take sides very strongly over the land dispute at Mariraga, for this reason a lot of people do not like him.

One can understand that in this area where there are so many different clans and so many different missions represented, that a lot of little leaders have evolved rather than several big leaders. Nevertheless, despite this fact the area is fairly unified.

People do take notice of some young men over certain things such as road work. The Administration has encouraged these new leaders and two such men are Pandan from Mariraga and Pagili from Liop. Both are employed as Road Supervisors. Pandan being employed by the Council and Pagili by the Administration. Pandan has risen to a very powerful position in the area, through his responsibility to report persons who break the law. He is very fair and does not let himself become biased, through this characteristic he has won great respect. However, he is not from the South-West C/Division, but from Namare close to Lalagan on the eastern border of this Division. The Council has built Pandan/Tinango a permanent house at Tona in the Mariraga area.

The Committeemen are lineage leaders and the Councillors clan leaders. It was noticed at Yaguda and Longea that the people did not take much notice of Councillor Ka, or his Committeemen. This may be because there is more mixing of the various clans here than elsewhere.

(K). Land Tenure and Use.

(a). Ownership of land is vested basically in the clan, as the whole clan could be called in to defend it. For a particular tract of land a single extended lineage will claim ownership, but individuals are allotted these tracts or part of them to use. Inheritance of rights is patrilineal mainly, but it is often seen that children return to work their mother's land and also families return to work the wife's land. This causes confusion to the traditional system of land tenure as it means that at a later date the man's clan will claim ownership to this land. If there was a shortage of land this would not be allowed to happen. The society has become far more exogenous than it was and land ownership is becoming more confused.

(b). No individuals have leased land from the Administration. The various missions have however, also the Council has a lease at Mariraga. Tenure conversion is not given much thought, because a group would be required to finance any development at this stage.

(c). Cash cropping has started and pyrethrum is grown. Plantings are individual of roughly a fifth of an acre. No instances were seen of communal projects on individual land. Communal cattle projects have been started on communal land with one or two individuals taking the lead and running them.

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(F). Literacy.

(a). There are two schools in the division, these are at Muriraga and Aiyak, run by the Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist Churches respectively :-

Muriraga P.T. School.

<u>Teacher.</u>	<u>Qualification.</u>	<u>Teaches Std.</u>	<u>No. M/E.</u>	<u>No. P/E.</u>	<u>Tot.</u>
Larsen	Permit Std. 6	Prep.	32	4	36
Tummy/Solatoli.	C. Cert. Goreka	2	30	6	36
G. Parker.	Expatriat	5	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>
			<u>91</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>103</u>

Aiyak P.T. School.

<u>Std.</u>	<u>No. M/C.</u>	<u>No. P/C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep.	19	3	22
2	10	2	12
3	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>42</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>54</u>

<u>Teacher.</u>	<u>Qualification.</u>
William Vuini, Headmaster.	Form 1, Goreka.
Another Teacher.	Std. 6.

The Catholic Mission also runs a small school at their mission at Talump.

Many of the children from this division go to either the Administration P.T.S. at Laigan or the Apostolic P.T.S. at Namare very near Laigan. Both these schools are just over the eastern border of the division and many children from Hlop, Yongea and Manopos attend them.

(b). I found four young men who could write a reasonable note in English, but one could multiply this man by ten to get the number of Pigin writers.

(c). & (d). There are two students attending high school in Mt. Hagen and one in Port Moresby. From what I could gather they were in form 1 or 2. There are no adults with a higher education or students at the University or other higher training institutions in the Territory, likewise in Australia.

(e). No interest is shown in news literature and there are extremely few radios. What radios there are, are mainly U/S.



(G). Standard of Living.

(a). Housing is still traditional, few European artifacts are used in the houses. Likewise clothing, women still wear the traditional grass fore and aft and the men, belts with a folded lap-lap at front and 'target' leaves behind. Some European clothing is used mainly by the men.

(b). Their staple diet is Kam-kau and there are very few introduced foods in evidence. Several trade stores in the area sell tinned fish and meat, but their stocks are small indicating that not a great deal is sold.

(c). The Council's Welfare Worker, Mrs Scullian runs a Womens Club at Yagendi and one at Yongea. The women participate in these weekly meetings very well. Sewing and basketball and softball are being taught at the moment. These clubs do a great deal of good in such a backward area.

(H). Missions.

(a). The missions operative in the division and their areas of influence are these:-

- 1) Lutheran Mission -- Muriraga.
- 2) Catholic " " " and Taku'up.
- 3) S.D.A. " " Taku'up, Yongea and Ipai.
- 4) Apostolic " " Muriraga, Liop, Kindarep and Yengiek.

There is some friction between the followers of the Lutheran and Catholic Missions in the Muriraga area, but it is not serious. Relations between all missions and the Administration are good. No adverse trends were observed and the missions keep very much to themselves. Due to the fact that there are so many missions in such a small area, they do not hold any great power as do some missions in other areas. They have not entered into village politics and pastors and indigenous mission workers hold no great sway with the people as is the case in some coastal regions.

(b). Apart from the schools already mentioned under (F), the Lutherans have a small clinic at Muriraga and the Apostolics carry out infant welfare work in the division. The Apostolics also have a store at Muriraga, but other than this very little economic activity is carried out. The Lutherans estimate that they spend about \$2400.00 each year in the area in wages for teachers, medical workers, labourers etc. and in buying fresh foods, firewood and native building materials. Also in the paying their church workers. Their collections from the people would not cover this figure in one year. The Catholic church would not contribute as much as this, although they have recently built a large church at Taku'up and employed several labourers and purchased a lot of pit sawn timber in the process. The other two missions are run from headquarters at Laigam and their stations in the area are little outposts.

(c). People all go to church on Sunday, but I would say it is the general meeting either before or after that is the attraction. Here things are organised for the following week. There is no great devotion to their respective churches. A little confusion in their minds at the fact of so many missions with different ideas. The situation would be far different if there was only one or two missions. It would be difficult to say which is the most influential of the four missions, perhaps the Lutherans.

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(I). Non-Indigenes.

(a). and (b). There are no commercial establishments owned by non-Indigenes in the area surveyed. Hence nobody is employed in this way.

(c). and (d). There are no internal markets for produce from this area except to the missions who buy fresh foods and firewood and a little pit-saw timber.

People have indicated that they wish to sell land to the Administration to encourage non-Indigenes investors to come and work this land and help people develop their own lands. There is good land at both Mariraga and Yapai that the owners are willing to sell. The owners of Yapai have already marked out about 2500 acres (2500) which they want to sell to the Administration. The Kindarep road (see Patrol Map) will pass Yapai and there is about another six or seven miles of it to be completed before it does.

The soil at Yapai is fertile and black, some very good gardens were seen there, however the large expanse of land is not used for anything but to graze pigs. The population in the area is sparse. I recommend that the Administration should purchase Yapai and offer it for an Agricultural Lease. Also to make funds available to complete the Kindarep road at least as far as Yapai. An interesting point is that this land is about 8,500 feet above sea level, it is well watered, perhaps a little boggy in places, but cattle would probably do very well there. The Mariraga land would not be as large, fertile or level.

(J). Communications.

(a). Further to the comments in (A) (b) and (I) (c) above. Refer the Patrol Map. The main road from Lalagan to Fumandan passes right down the length of the north-eastern boundary of the division for some 14 miles. The new road which is still under construction and which will eventually reach Kindarep, extends for about 4 miles from Liop up out of the Lagaip Valley. These roads are in good condition and so are its bridges. The last section of the Kindarep road will have to be cut further into the hill as the ground and rock there are very precipitous. The main road links the division with Lalagan and then to Mt. Hagen some 110 miles from Lalagan. The Mt. Hagen road will carry traffic of up to three tons; a bulldozer of thirty tons has been taken over it; but continual three ton usage will permit the road to remain open. During the wet this road is often closed by land-slides and bridge failures.

(b). Sea-Mill.

(c). The Lalagan airstrip is sufficient for the area surveyed, it is Category 'C' but is being extended another 700 feet so that greater loads can be uplifted. The wet season is presently holding up this extension work.

(K). Technical Skills and Clerical Skills.

Several carpenters are employed by the various missions in the area. Census revealed that there are three plumbers from the area (Wanapos and Liop) working at Wapanamanda and Mt. Hagen. Some men in the division own pit

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saws and sell timber cut with them to the missions.

Laiagam station draws many labourers and tradesmen such as carpenters, drivers, domestics and medical workers from this division. Ilop and Wacapos are the main sources of labour in this regard as they are both so close to Laiagam.

(L). The Stage of Political Development.

There is not a great deal of difference in the level of political development in all four census divisions that make up the Lagaip L.G. Council. The South West C/D. is one of them. They all have roads running through them, which link them with Laiagam and Mount Mason. Hence they are in constant contact with the Administration. The South West has the lowest economy of all these four areas, because of the difficulty in growing pyrethrum. The Laiagam area has only had any real contact with the Administration since about the middle fifties and their development to Local Government in 1965 is rather rapid. In fact, this would be one of the most rapidly developing areas in the Territory. This is due mainly to its late start of course and the fact that the people are enthusiastic and hard working. It may be developing rapidly, but it is still backward, especially in the political sphere. The people have a keen economic sense and a natural conservative political nature. This has led to more importance being given to cash-cropping and the building of roads and in social aspects, than in needlessly worrying about politics. I say 'needlessly', because around Laiagam there is virtually only one group and that is the Enga speaking people. Village politics between lineages is important, whereas area politics is unimportant because there is or are no rival groups. This is seen in council meetings where practically in all cases that are put to a vote, every councillor will vote in the same way, either for or against. Disputes over land are common, but these affect village politics rather than the overall scene. At this stage the people do not have a need for politics, on the other hand they have a need for money and this is getting more attention. Some of the councillors do see how politics and their economy tie in, in such ways as the allocation of funds by the Administration for capital works. It is good to see that some leaders are beginning to grasp how ~~there~~ their country is run, but the ordinary people show little interest in politics in its wider sense or in Local Government, besides giving their support when required. There is a trust in the Administration that it is looking after them on a national level and that it won't make any radical moves before they are ready.

What has been said about the Laiagam area in general applies also to the South West Census Division. However, due perhaps to its lower economy its stage of political development is also lower. Its leaders are less forceful and more primitive than those seen in the other areas around Laiagam. The councillors from the South West, with the exception of Mara/Kapa are not as vocal in council meetings.

No adverse political trends were seen. The missions in the South West are not anti-Administration. The people are so pro-Administration, that the missions could not afford, in the face of competition from the other missions, to become anti-Administration.

The Council is used at times to voice opinions about certain Administration activities and to

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complain about certain matters, one of which was reported in the Situation Report attached under the heading Economic. Naturally it is used as a sounding-box at times, because the people are still learning the policies of the Administration.

(X). The Economy of the Area.

(a). Pyrethrum production for the South West by census points is as follows:-

<u>Census Point.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Annual Production, lbs.</u>
Murtraga	111	111
Kengienk	"	"
Mindarop	"	"
Laku'up	3	2,400
Lagenda	2	2,280
Llop	1	1,040
Yenge	1	1,040
Manopos	10	4,088
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>12,972</b>

(b). Computed @ 17cents per lb., this allows an annual revenue from pyrethrum for the division of \$2,144.00, which is very little from the only cash crop available to them.

(c). The average annual production per acre in the division, as can be seen from the above figures is 300 lbs. per acre. In other more fertile areas around Laigan, production has reached as much as 1,000 lbs. per acre. This has happened at Lepilaa and Lanara. The principal reason for the low production of this area is the high water table, combined with an acidic, clayey soil with an inordinate amount of surface water, none of which are conducive to a full flush garden. The main improvement that farmers could make in the area, is keep their land very well drained and to work their soil so that it is aerated and friable. Under these conditions the seldom seen taproot may develop and sustain a production of say 500 lbs. per acre.

(d). Wase Ltd. send vehicles into the area to purchase potatoes and some other vegetables. D.A.S.F. estimate that Wase buy about \$40.00 worth of vegetables in the area each month, mainly potatoes, but all kinds of vegetables do well.

(e). The only employment available is with the various missions. I estimate that they probably contribute about \$2,500 to \$3,000 in wages to the area; to teachers, pastors etc., carpenters and labourers. As well as this there are many people from Llop and Manopos who work at Laigan, just out of the division, and who live at home. A further \$1,000 would be earned each year in this way.

From the sale of firewood the area would earn another \$400 a year or about \$30.00 per month.

The people will tell you that their best source of revenue is from the sale of pigs to people within and out of the area. However, the best I can do here, is to say that a man with a family of three might sell two pigs a year for a total of say \$30.00. This might be an average figure for the area.

(f). There are no Co-operatives or Rural Progress Societies operating in the division.

(g). There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area, but nevertheless there are several men who individually head small group projects, these are as follows:-

1). Councillor Adgalae from Muriraga and his son who works in Mount Hagen have recently purchased a Toyota Land Cruiser. Adgalae and his son contributed most of the finance towards this, but contributions were made within the lineage. The vehicle was bought on hire purchase.

Several groups who have bought vehicles around Laigan are getting into difficulty making hire purchase payments each month. I feel that hire purchase companies should make the deposit at least 60% rather than the present 40%. This would stop some people rushing into vehicle purchases before they realise the full value of the vehicle.

2). There are four cattle projects in the division, all in the Muriraga area. These are all group ownership in the lineage, on that lineage's land. They are as follows:-

- a). Palapen's, 5 acres of improved pasture, with 5 head.
- b). Waite's, 2 acres of improved pasture, with 2 head.
- c). Bin's, has 1 acre fenced and five acres of unfenced pasture; no cattle at yet.
- d). Jim's, has five acres fenced, pasture being improved but as yet no cattle.

The four men listed above head the various community projects.

There are several trade stores in the area, these are mainly individual projects and are small. The need for trade goods is very small as yet. They stock small quantities of rice, tinned meat and fish, beads, cigarettes, salt and belts mainly.

(h). These people have not as yet learnt the value of depositing savings in savings accounts.

(i). There has been no difficulty in paying Council Tax, except at Kindarep where people live five hours walk from the road over a terrible track. The writer made sure he was at Kindarep with the council tax team. The Tax Review Committee was advised to give a blanket exemption to all males, thereby making their tax rate \$3.00 instead of \$5.00. The rate for females, 20cents, remained the same.

(j). I estimate the total earnings of the division as follows:-

From pyrethrum.....	\$ 2,144.00
" vegetables.....	480.00
" wage labour at Laigan and in Division..	6,500.00
" firewood.....	400.00
" pigs, say if 500 pigs are sold out of the division each year @ \$15.00 each	7,500.00
Total Earnings.....	<u>\$17,024.00</u>

There are nearly 10,000 people in the division, this would make an average per capita income figure of \$1.70. Approximately \$7,000.00 was collected from the division in taxes this year, say off 1,300 taxable males. From these

one can see why at tax time the lineage pool their money and the head of the lineage pays everybody's tax. In this way a young man who may only have say \$1.00 gets the rest paid for him. Later he will have to make this up in kind or by working. It was often seen by the writer, that a man who is regarded as trouble maker at home, is left on his own at tax time. He may not have the money and his lineage will not offer to help; in this way they effect control.

(k). There are no marketing problems for existing produce. Each rest-house is a D.A.S.F. buying point for pyrethrum. About once a fortnight D.A.S.F. send a vehicle to these buying points. Minderep has difficulty because their walking track to the road (five hours) is very bad. As mentioned earlier they have been told to upgrade this track and this is being done.

(N). Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a). There is no shortage of land, existing pyrethrum plantings could be extended. Each family could plant half an acre. D.A.S.F. should concentrate on this area and try and dispell the stigma that the people have that pyrethrum won't grow in the South West. Increased pyrethrum planting is the best way to expand the economy of the area. The price for pyrethrum is good at the moment, 17c. per lb.

Small cattle projects are a waste of time, pig breeding would be better because less capital is required and the turnover is greater.

(b). Market gardening could be increased, but additional markets would have to be found first.

(c). Wage earnings will not increase unless the people sell land to encourage entrepreneurs. They are keen to sell land to the Administration, as mentioned before. There is a great deal of idle manpower in the division.

(d). When the new road that is being pushed towards Minderep reached a little further in where there are good stands of timber, the Council intends obtaining a Native Timber Authority next to the road. The Council has a sawmill at Laiagan and this source of timber would be closer to Laiagan than their existing logging area. Timber Royalties of 10cents per 100 super feet of timber cut would give the land owners a good source of revenue. There are no good stands of timber near the existing road which runs through the division.

(e). The people, I am sure, would welcome higher earnings, even if this meant more work and change.

(O). Attitude Towards Local Government.

The division is already under Local Government, so this section does not apply. However, after observing reactions on the coast, it is good to see a people who are proud to have a Council and who feel that it is theirs and who give it their support, even if they don't yet fully understand it.

(P). Accommodation, Services, Facilities.

The division has Aid Posts at Mhiraga,



Yagenda, and Mindarep. These are sufficient, as the remainder of the division has easy access to the hospital at Laiagan.

Good rest-houses have been built at Muriraga, Taku'up, Yagenda, Yongea, Wanopos, Mindarep, Yengienk and Liop.

As mentioned earlier there are several trade stores run by indigenes, along the road which runs the length of the division.

(C). Attitude Towards Central Government.

Refer (L). This can only be described as good. People co-operate well with road maintenance and new road construction. Patrols receive respect in the bush. Carriers are never difficult to obtain and fresh food and firewood is always given for a little salt or small payment of money. Numerous small complaints were heard by the patrol indicating that the administration's decisions are regarded as fair. Councillors and Committeemen are all true leaders and their tasks are taken seriously.

(D). Census Compilation.

This section has been included after discussions with the A.D.C. re the laid down method of compiling the Village Population Register.

Village Population Registers for the South West Lagan Census Division are attached and have been compiled according to the Standing Instructions as amended. I would like to put forward that there is a better way of compiling these forms than the present method, which lists clans and lineages in alphabetical order. The method I recommend, is the method that was used by the officer who did the previous census of this division, a copy of which you will have. Here the clans and lineages are listed in alphabetical order under the census point name where those clans are actually censused. A separate form can then be used for each census point and one form can be used to collate the totals of each of the census points and give a figure for the whole division. Under the present system an officer in the field or at headquarters can not see at a glance the population of a particular area of the division or for a particular census point, without having to first find out what clans gather there and then doing a lot of addition. In C.D., the Census Registers are compiled according to census points and the Census Forms are compiled alphabetically, this makes for unnecessary work when compiling statistics on the Census Forms. It would be better if both were the same and naturally for ease of carrying out census, all clans to be censused at one point will be in one Census Register or close to one another if two or more census points are in the same register.

Basically the laid down method suits areas with villages and the method I recommend suits areas like Laiagan, where people are censused by clans and lineages.


The patrol also compiled the new Census Registers for the whole division, this involved a great deal of time and work. I would like to point out that the idea and layout of the form will save much time in the future, but that officers in the field have found that much of the good that these forms will do has been lost by the sloppy way these forms have been printed and punched. Two examples are :-  
1). The holes in Form I do not correspond with those in Form II.

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If an officer conducting census, elections or tax collection wants to insert a new folio, he has to take the register apart, insert the new folio, then thread each folio of the register separately. However, this problem can be overcome by using a green Form I and a pink Form II.

2). Some of the Forms I have only 24 lines, while the Forms II have 25 lines.

A further difficulty with these forms presents itself when council ward boundaries cut across Census Divisions. When this happens, as along the right bank of the Legaip River, persons may be required to appear for census at a point outside their ward. At tax and election times their names will not appear at the place they wish to pay tax or vote, because census, tax and electoral rolls are now in one register and these are compiled according to Census Divisions not wards. Two wards thus affected are the Muregia-Kumalia and Tia-Wairia Wards. 90% of the residents of these wards reside in the West Legaip C/D., but the rest are in the South West Legaip C/D. This 10% live along the right bank of the Legaip River and appear for census at Yanga and Kapea, but would pay tax and vote at Takisenta and Pipar in the West Legaip C/D. To overcome this difficulty, the council will have to re-organise their copy of the new registers into wards before the next tax collection and elections. It is unfortunate that this is the case and it might save time in the long run to re-align Census Division boundaries to fit in exactly with Council Wards.

  
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J. N. Hughes, P.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPA AND NEW GUINEA.

CENTRUM REPORT.

Western Highlands District, Lagai Sub-District, South-West  
Lagai Census Division, Lagai Local Government Council Area.

The South-West Lagai Census Division forms a large part of the Lagai Council Area, it has a population of 9625 as against the Council area population of 24,000. The people in the area all speak Enga, as do all the people in the Council area. They have had continual contact with the Administration and missions only since about the middle 1950's, this cannot be regarded as very long. In all aspects of development, besides roads, they could be regarded as being behind the majority of areas in the Territory today. But their rate of progress is much more rapid than that seen by the writer in say the Warok District.

The Division is situated above 7000 feet, in hilly to mountainous terrain. The soil overall is not very good, although exceptions do occur around Mindarep and Yenienk, where there are large expanses of open grassland.

(1). POLITICAL.

The Division has been under Local Government since 1965, but the people apart from giving their support and paying their taxes (i.e. \$5.00, F. 20c.), do not understand fully what it is all about. Political education is a slow process anywhere, especially with these people who are naturally conservative in their political attitude. I consider the tax rate to be too high, but the Council provides some real services and leadership and the people are willing to pay tax.

Councillors are all traditional leaders and without any formal education. Very few of them have even worked in outside areas. They settle traditional disputes and hold considerable sway, but very little abuse of this power was seen. Only one Councillor was seen not to have the following of his people as is the rule around Lalagan. That was Councillor Ro from Kagenda.

Very little is understood about the House of Assembly or the function of their own member. There are very few radios in the area and their Member Mr. Wole is not very active in moving around his electorate. Nor does he inspire the interests of the people in doing any great work in the House. Several persons expressed some lack of confidence in their Member. Without exception, all people spoken to on the subject of 'self government' and 'independence', felt that they were not ready for it. People are not politically aware.

(5)

they are far more interested in the parochial scene and feel confident in the Administration that it is looking after them at a national level.

(2). POKORNIK.

For greater detail, see the Area Study attached. In brief, the Division has a good vehicular <sup>road</sup> running down the eastern edge of it and all groups have this outlet except two, the people at Kindarep and Yengienk. These two groups are situated at the south ~~west~~ west end of the Division and are not in the Legaip River Valley as <sup>are</sup> the other groups in the area. However, a road is under construction and will eventually reach Kindarep; about four miles of good road has been completed, see Patrol Map. Hence the Division is connected by road to Mount Hagen, a distance of about 110 miles, six hours drive all being well. Pyrethrum is the only cash crop around Lalagan and in proportion to the other divisions, the South West grows very little. This is due to the poor nature of the soil, which is usually red in colour and has a high clay content. Thus the area has a very low economy, their main sources of income being from the sale of pigs to other areas, the sale of vegetables to the Administration people at Lalagan and to the mission stations at Mariraga and Takup, the sale of firewood to these same institutions, and the sale of vegetables to traders who send buying vehicles into the Division. These traders are companies like Waco Ltd. and Coltra P/L. The Division may be visited by one of these vehicles once every week, so they are not a great source of income. The people are very interested in starting cattle breeding. One group at Mariraga have three steers and several people are preparing paddocks and improving pastures. However, they have not been able to obtain cattle, due mainly to the D.I.S.F. Officer Mr. F. Dotterer's activities. He has been holding cattle intended for the Lalagan area at a place called Pumas. Pumas is not in this patrol's area, but it is at present being patrolled by Mr. P.O. Brereton. When I asked several men who wanted to purchase cattle, why they were unable to, they replied that they had been told that the price had gone up recently and that they could not afford them. I would say that Mr. Dotterer has discouraged people who want to purchase cattle so that he can hold them at Pumas for himself.

During the patrol I attended a General Meeting of the Legaip Local Government Council, held at Yagenda in the patrol's area on the 29th. October. At the meeting I discovered an item on the Agenda ----- 'fines by D.A.S.F.'. When this was discussed by the Council it turned out that they were complaining about D.A.S.F. imposing fines on people for not obeying their instructions. These fines are taken from people when they sell pyrethrum to D.A.S.F. A person might sell a quantity of pyrethrum for say \$1.50 and from this the D.A.S.F. Field Worker will take say 20.00 cents because the man did not plant enough pyrethrum that month. I later asked Mr. Dotterer about this and he said my information was correct. I told him that the Council had a rule called the Pyrethrum Management Rule and to my knowledge he had never used it. I asked him where the revenue for these fines went and he said, "into D.A.S.F. 'slush funds'". I told Mr. Dotterer that his practice was wrong and asked him in future to use the Council Rule. He said he would continue to do it his way, because he got good results that way. The writer should have put pointed out to Mr. Dotterer that he would get even better results if he spent less time maintaining private vehicles during his working time and actually get out and assisted village people plant their pyrethrum. Mr. Dotterer is also abusing the Council's Animal Trespass and Pound Rule, by impounding pigs and not passing the revenue to the Council. It is unfortunate that D.A.S.F. are not co-operating with the Council in economic development and that they are not respecting the Rule making power of the Council. As Administrative Adviser to the Legaip Council, I know that the Council is extremely worried over this situation.

### (3). SOCIAL.

The Division has good education facilities, with a large Primary 'T' School run by the Lutheran Mission at Mwiraga and an Administration P.T. School at Namare near Lalagan on the border of the Division. The Apostolic and S.D.A. missions run schools as do the Catholic Mission within the Division, see Patrol Map.

The health of the area is good with several aid posts established at central points within the Division and the Lalagan Hospital within reasonable distance.

This area must have the greatest concentration of mission activity of any area in the Territory. The Lutherans have a large station at Mwiraga, where they have a very good school

(3)

4.

run by an American teacher Mr. G. Parker. They also run a small medical clinic. The Catholic Mission have a large station at Taku'up, where they have a small school. The Catholics have just completed a gigantic church from permanent materials and a lot pit-sam timber. The Seventh Day Adventists have two small stations, one at Taku'up and the other at Aiyak, both are staffed by indigenous followers. The station at Aiyak runs a small school. The Apostolic Mission has a station at Mariraga and numerous evangelists throughout the area. All missions get on reasonably well together and there is no friction with the Administration. The Lutherans have had incidents where followers of the Catholic mission create trouble for them, but such incidents are minor. At one stage about three months ago the Lutherans had trouble getting people to assist with works at the school; this has been overcome now.

The Council employs a Welfare Officer who runs a Womens Club at both Yaganda and Yongea, one day a week each. These clubs are very well patronised. Mrs. B. Scullar was a Welfare Officer with the Administration before she got married. The Council is very fortunate to have her at Lalagan.

Regarding law and order in the Division, there have been recent fights over land in which several men were badly wounded by arrows. This dispute is still not settled, but the land in question at Mariraga has been declared neutral until such time as it is. There was a recent double killing at Painsak, in which two men were axed to death. A Council Councillor was killed because of a marriage dispute he was trying to settle, then one of his murderer's relations was killed in 'pay-back'. Despite these occasional incidents of extreme violence where they take the law into their own hands according to tradition, the area is fairly law-abiding.

#### (4). Miscellaneous.

At the time of the patrol there was an Army Civil Action Patrol at Lalagan carrying out civil aid on the station. The reaction of this amongst the village people was mixed. Most people expressed surprise that the army had carpenters, mechanics and that they did anything else but fight. They were very surprised to see Australian and New Guinean soldiers working together on building projects. Also people were very pleased at how

friendly and helpful the soldiers were. They expressed appreciation for what the army was doing, but that it did not really help them in any great way because the benefits would be felt by the station people. An attitude I got from the more sophisticated, was that the armies visit did not inspire them with confidence in the army in the event of a crisis. I feel future army patrols should give displays of strength as well as friendliness.

The people of this Division are not short of land; this has resulted in them becoming migratory. Depending on the state of their gardens a family or lineage will move from one house to another which may be up to five miles away. These moves sometimes occur once or twice a year. Hence the greater proportion of the population is moving from one census point to another. A person's name may have been recorded in one area, but at a subsequent census he may be living in another census area. This results in some confusion and a lot of migrations in and out at each census. Of course people are only permitted to migrate from one census book to another if they wish to make their last move their main place of abode. One can see how this custom of migrating between garden houses, makes the administration of census, elections and tax collection hard. There is often very little distinction between the people of different census points, Council Wards or even Census Divisions. Clans are so large, that often whole lines of up to two hundred persons want to migrate from one division to another. Very few people understand ward or division boundaries, but land boundaries are known and often disputed. On the credit side of this situation is that the people are very unified, land being the only reason for disputes.

It was found at Lalagan that when a Demarkation Committee was formed, it created more disputes than it settled. Demarkation in this area as in others, is a mammoth task and requires a well trained officer full time to supervise and guide the Committee. With the lack of D.D.A. staff, this Land Demarkation problem will continue.

  
.....  
J.A. Hughes, P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 5 of 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by J.R. Hughes, P.O.

Area Patrolled West Lagai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. Scott, A.P.O.

Duration From 12/1/70 to 18/2/70.  
Native Const. 1st/Class Det. 1741, Kaupa, 0802, H.M.O. Mararo, Interpreter Kinsiguri.

Number of Days 20 (nights 14).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No, H.M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/8/1965.

Medical Unknown. /19

Map Reference Fourall Wabag.

Objects of Patrol Area Study, Census Revision, New Census Registers compiled, Political Education, General Area Administration.

Director of District Administration,  
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



7-14-66  
 Division of District Administration,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
Malindi, Kenya.

17th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
 Western Highlands District,  
Malindi.

Malindi Patrol No. 189/69

Your reference No. 840 of 5th June, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation report by Mr. J.M. Hughes, Patrol Officer of the West Malindi Census Division.

An informative and well presented report. I note that the Assistant District Commissioner, Malindi is currently developing Lake Iviva's tourist potential; please advise what the Assistant District Commissioner is actually doing, so that the Department of Trade and Industry and the Tourist Board may be advised.

Also, what positive action is being taken to resolve the confusion over the border between Malindi and Malindi for tax census purposes.

Village census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum. Recommendations for alterations to the Village Directory should be advised under separate correspondence and not in the body of a patrol report. Please advise what action you want taken on page 4 of the area study.

I have already commented previously on the tape recorder theme of your covering comments.

(T.M. Ellis)  
 Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-66 (20)

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN, N.G.M.S.  
5th June, 1966

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOROROA.

LALIMAM PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 69/70.

The above numbered report, together with population Register Figures and Patrol Map, is forwarded herewith.

The most important Administrative action for this conservative area is now concentrated Political Education. This, as the A.D.C.'s covering memo states, is about to be started with a Political Education Patrol.

With regard to Political Education in this area the following factors must be considered.

1. A single Political Education Patrol is not sufficient to do more than introduce the people to a new theme in their general education.
2. Organized grass-roots education can most effectively be done only in the local language and not with the inhibiting English/Pidgin/Place talk interpretation problems.
3. There are almost no radios in the area so that no benefit can be expected from Political Education programmes being broadcast from Radio Hagen.

In view of the above it is suggested that the Council should aid in the carrying out of a successful programme by purchasing a Tape Recorder (or several) for use in this aspect of the areas development. A library of specially prepared tapes could be prepared in the Hagen Language. (perhaps spoken by the Council President) These tapes would cover in brief direct terms, various aspects of the Political Education programme.

A trained employee of the Council could visit all population centres on a strict rotation basis and play the tapes in pre-arranged sequence.

Follow up patrols by Admin. Officers could more occasionally patrol through the area, dealing on the listeners response to the tapes and answering possible questions.

There is no doubt that this last level of mass communication in primitive communities is a major problem for Administration. I am sure that the above system as started by the REMOSI Council is the best attempt to date to overcome it.

S. H. Foley  
District Commissioner

- c.c. A.D.C. LALIMAM
- c.c. Political Education Officer HEN
- c.c. Council Advisor, LALIMAM.

DF:TS

WD 840

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Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT LAGA, N.M.S.  
5th June, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOROWAGI.

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 69/70.

The above numbered report, together with population Register Figures and Patrol Map, is forwarded herewith.

The most important Administrative action for this conservative area is now contemplated Political Education. This, as the A.D.C.'s covering same states, is about to be started with a Political Education Patrol.

With regard to Political Education in this area the following factors must be considered.

1. A single Political Education Patrol is not sufficient to do more than introduce the people to a new theme in their general education.
2. Organized grass-roots education can most effectively be done only in the local language and not with the inhibiting English/Tagalog/Spang talk interpretation problems.
3. There are almost no radios in the area so that no benefit can be expected from Political Education programmes being broadcast from Radio Naga.

In view of the above it is suggested that the Council should aid in the carrying out of a successful programme by purchasing a Tape Recorder (or several) for use in this aspect of the areas development. A library of specially prepared tapes could be prepared in the Naga language. (perhaps spoken by the Council President) These tapes would cover in brief direct terms, various aspects of the Political Education programme.

A trained employee of the Council could visit all population centres on a strict rotation basis and play the tapes in pre-arranged sequence.

Follow up patrols by Admin. Officers could move occasionally through the area, dealing on the listeners response to the tapes and answering possible questions.

There is no doubt that this last level of mass communication in primitive communities is a major problem for Administration. I am sure that the above system as started by the KOROWAGI Council is the best attempt to date to overcome it.

*S. M. Foley*  
S. M. FOLEY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. LAIAGAN  
c.c. Political Education Officer MINJ  
c.c. Council Advisor, LAIAGAN.

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67-1.

Sub-District Office,  
LALAGAN. W.P.D.  
3rd. April, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
LALAGAN.

LALAGAN PATROL NO.5 OF + 1969/70 \*\*\* WEST LAGAIP C/DIVISION.

The above patrol has been completed and the Situation Report, Area Study, Village Population Registers and Patrol Map are attached. An extract from Mr. A.P.O. Scott's Field Officers Journal is also attached. Mr. Scott was not able to accompany the patrol all the time due to illness, however he showed keenness, ability to learn quickly and good common sense. My two patrol police, Kappa and Dori, worked well and I will record this in their Records of Service. My Patrol Interpreter, Minsiguri is an exceptionally good interpreter as well as being a hard worker. Details of the patrol are set out hereunder :-

Report Number	.....	Lalagan No.5 of 1969/70.
Sub-District	.....	Lagaip.
District	.....	Western Highlands.
Council	.....	Lagaip.
Patrol Conducted By	.....	J.R. Hughes, P.O.
Area Patrolled	.....	West Lagaip C/D.
Personnel Accompanying	.....	J. Scott, A.P.O. Const. 1st Class Dori, 1549/ Kappa, 0802. Interpreter, Minsiguri. H.K.O. Wararo.
Duration of Patrol	.....	12/1/70 to 18/2/70.
Date and Duration of last D.D.A. to the Area	.....	5/7/65 to 16/8/65.
Objects of Patrol	.....	Census Revision, Area Study, New Census Registers, Political Education, General Area Admin. 6,202.
Total Population of Area	.....	Journal Wabag.
Map Reference	.....	Attached.
Village population Register	.....	
Patrol Map	.....	

For your information.

  
.....  
J.R. Hughes, Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

23

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

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
Dialling code for  
M.

District Commissioner,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

EXTRACT FROM P.O.J's - PATROL No. 5 69/70

<u>Date</u>	<u>Para.No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>
12/1/70	78	Prepared to leave for patrol to Yware. Had a staff conference with the A.D.C. Mr. Hughes left on the first carload, myself and Const. Kacha on the second. Arrived at Yware where Mr. Hughes had already set up camp at the rest house. Accourt was held as 16 men had failed to maintain their section of the road, making it dangerous to traffic. All were found guilty. Later that night a group of local Councillors, Committeemen and Old-time leaders came to the rest house where we heard some of their problems and talked with them about education, economical development, Leadership and the Local Govt. Council. Slept overnight at Yware.
13/1/70	79	People started arriving early for the census but it wasn't till late morning all arrived, in the meantime we put the men and women to work on a new fence and straightening around the rest house. We started taking finding that there were many migrations and new babies. After a short lunch we were visited by Dr. Gray who had brought some supplies to the Aid Post Orderly. We then gave a talk to the people on the benefits of new roads, new businesses, such as cattle, the workings of the L.G.C. and it helps them, also the disadvantages of taking the law into their own hands. We continued on with census taking, finishing late that afternoon, I then went and looked the nearby trade stores, checking their licences and finding out how much trade they had in the area. Mr. Hughes showed us how to fill out the different census forms. That night we wrote up some of the census figures. Stayed overnight Yware.
14/1/70	80	Prepared to leave Yware. Left Yware and after a walk of 45 min. arrived at Kipar, noticing on route that there were quite a few pyrethrum gardens, some cattle and trade stores. On arrival at Kipar there were very few people present, so we went to look how the construction of the road near Sirunki was progressing. At the road site there were a lot of villagers and seemed quite willing to work. Coming back to Kipar some people had arrived. After lunch we gave the people a talk on how wrong it was to take the law into their own hands, how they could benefit from new businesses, (cattle projects), and how new roads would help them. We then organised work parties and began taking census. That night we held a meeting with the local Councillor Committeemen and traditional leaders, discussing various problems and new projects. Stayed overnight at Kipar.
15/1/70	81	Started census early and the people continued on with cleaning up the assembly point. Continued on with census until late afternoon, then while Mr. Hughes heard courts I continued on with the writing out of census figures. The people gathered around for the lowering of the Flag and were told of its meaning. Stayed overnight Kipar.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Para. No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>
16/1/70	82	Awake that morning feeling ill, Mr. Hughes told me to rest while he went to investigate in some dispute. That afternoon watched an election being held for a new Committee man, rested the rest of afternoon till the car came and we returned to Laliagan. Reported to the A.D.C. saw the Doctor ordered to bed.
17/1/70 to 9/2/70	83- 108	Sick with hepatitis, patrol continued by Mr. Hughes.
12/2/70	109	Prepared to leave for Pipigungus, Finished off some office duties, investigated into a fight at Pongeras, arrested two men for removing demarcation pegs. Arrived back at Laliagan and left for Pipigungus. On our arrival there it was raining heavily so we told the people to return the next day. Mr. Hughes held court while I mediated in a marriage dispute. After tea we began writing out census figures. Stayed overnight at Pipigungus. Began taking census continued till lunchtime. As the Census books for two lines had been lost we began writing up new ones. Continued until the car came to take us back to Laliagan.
13/2/70	110	Mr. Hughes had a meeting with the A.D.C. while I took care of preparations to continue the patrol. Early afternoon left Laliagan, returned to Pipigungus, continued on with census. That night held a meeting with local Councillor, Committee men and traditional leaders, we discussed such issues as new businesses, education and L.G.C. Stayed overnight at Pipigungus.
14/2/70	111	We heard two courts, then prepared to leave for Foreman. Left at 1130 arrived at 1230. Looked at the bridge and roads, noticing there were in need of repair. Began working on some census figures. Late afternoon went to investigate a land dispute as a complaint had been that one line was cutting down trees and digging ditches on the neutral ground "Poplak", this ground was declared neutral and awaiting the Demarcation Committee's decision. After investigation I arrested two trouble makers. Back at the Assembly point we continued on with the writing out of census figures. Stayed overnight at Foreman.
15/2/70	112	The people began arriving late in the morning and it was nearly 1100 hours before most of them had arrived. Earlier that morning we saw that most of the roads in the area and two bridges were in need of repair and cars could not use the road at all. We arrested the men who had failed to maintain their section of the road after court proceedings 86 were gaoled. Late that afternoon some people worked on the bridges, some on the roads and some building police houses. We took Census on two lines then checked on the progress of work on the roads and bridges. Stayed overnight at Foreman.
16/2/70	113	

3/.(F.O.P. Cont.)

Date  
17/2/70

Para. No.  
114

Contents.

21  
People began arriving early that morning 0900 Mr. Hughes began taking census, I left to look at the neutral ground. Popiak (refer 112) with road supervisor Pandan. I then walked to Mariraga to settle a garden dispute between the A.P.O. and the road supervisor. After looking at the gardens I measured out equal shares to both, arrived back at Foreman 1130 hrs., and began taking census while Mr. Hughes held court. That afternoon I mediated in two marriage disputes and one pig dispute, then Mr. Hughes held court and on the case of the men who were involved in the trouble of the neutral ground Popiak I prosecuted. One man found guilty and the other acquitted. We then carried on with census figures, stayed overnight at Foreman.

18/2/70

115

Held parade. Went out and looked at two bridges. Later I mediated in three marriage disputes and one pig dispute and looked into a report that pyrethrum was being stolen. Carried on with census figures until the vehicle arrived at 1530 at which time we returned to Lalagan, arriving at 1730.

19/2/70

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Went into conference with the A.D.C. - guard patrol ended.

REPORT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.SITUATION REPORT.

Western Highlands District, Laisan Sub-District, West Laisan Census Division, Laisan Local Government Council, W.D.

A. Political.

The division has been under Local Government since 1965. Not much is understood, by the people, about Local Government. Political education talks were given at each rest house and if this is maintained regularly, it will not be long before this state of affairs alters for the better. The tax rate this year was \$5.00 and 20c. Next year, the Council intends increasing the male tax rate to \$6.00. People support the Council and pay their taxes well. Councillors are all leaders in their respective wards.

The people know that the House of Assembly exists and that it controls the Government and affairs of the Territory. However, people are not what you would call politically aware, they are ignorant of things outside their own area and show little interest in what may be going on in other Territory centres. Very few people have radios or read news publications; they have the money to buy radios, but do not feel a need for them. Their Member, Mr. Poio Yuri, is not as popular as he was at the time of the elections and I would say that the people will try to vote in a more educated, possibly a younger man, at the next elections. Mr. Poio Yuri could be much more active in moving about within his electorate and explaining matters to his people. The political apathy in the Laisan area could be attributed to Mr. Poio Yuri's attitude, a more energetic man could have altered the political scene. Mr. Poio Yuri is still respected, especially in business matters.

The Laisan area has only had continual contact with the Administration since the middle 1960's. This cannot be regarded as a long time in respect of political education. This is an isolated area with few opportunities to stimulate political thought.

People have a great faith that the Administration is looking after their wider political interests satisfactorily and for the present, economic development has their attention.



(A)

B. Economic.

The division is extensively covered by all-weather vehicular road. All main centres of population are on the road, which connects the area with Lalagan, Wabag and Mt. Hagen some 90 miles away.

Pyrethrum has been established by D.A.S.F. as a cash crop and the West Legaip C/D. is the biggest producer in the Lalagan area. Lalagan in turn is the major producer in the Western Highlands. The Department of Forests are starting a firewood scheme at Eipar. People cannot understand, why their best agricultural land has been purchased by the Administration, to plant trees on, when there is so much forest in the area. People sold their land to get expatriate planters in to develop the area and show local people how to make their land pay. Instead of this they get a worthless firewood scheme and much dissatisfaction has resulted. It is not too late to divert the land earmarked for Forestry at Eipar, to a more beneficial agricultural land use.

People make their money by selling pigs to other areas, by selling pyrethrum to D.A.S.F. and by selling vegetables to Wato Ltd. and other companies based at Wabag and Wapanamanda. Much more pyrethrum could be grown, but material needs will have to be increased first.

C. Social.

The Lutheran Mission runs the only Primary 'P' School in the division, although some children go to the Lalagan P.T. School and the Huiraga P.T. School, which are to the south and west of the division.

Four aid posts and the hospital at Lalagan cater for the health needs. The area is healthy.

In minor matters, law and order has been established. However, they still fight over land, pigs and pandanus trees. Pay-back killings are still practised.

There is a Lutheran Mission station at Lake, Sirunki. (Lake being the name of the land on which the mission is situated, not to be confused with Lake Iviva also in the Sirunki area.) The Seventh Day Adventists have several outposts in the division, run by local pastors. Missions do not have a great influence and there is no conflict with them.

Lake Iviva has good tourist potential and the A.D.C., Lalagan, is currently developing it along these lines. No objections from the people were heard on this matter.

In general a sound situation exists in the West Legaip and no unrest or adverse cults were observed.

.....

18  
REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY.

- 12/1/70. By vehicle, four miles, from Lalagan to Iunare Rest House. Set up camp, heard Local Courts.
- 13/1/70. Talk given, census conducted, discussions in evening with elders.
- 14/1/70. Walked to Kipar in 45 minutes, arriving 8.30 a.m. Inspected new road to Lake Iviva. Talk given at Kipar and census conducted. Work parties organised.
- 15/1/70. Census conducted. Ward Committee election held in p.m. Pupus re-elected for Kianda, Pipup and half of Aret lines.
- 16/1/70. Walked over Forestry land 'Tazbin'. Census figures and new census registers compiled in p.m. To Lalagan by vehicle.  
Council work over weekend at Lalagan.
- 19/1/70. By vehicle to Lutheran Mission at Sirunki. Walked to Kusanpulan 1 1/2 hours, arriving midday. Talk given and census conducted in p.m. People told to re-build aid post. Discussions in evening. Two minor disputes settled.
- 20/1/70. Walked to new rest house at Kanguras, 1 1/2 hours. Talk, census, discussions with leaders and census figures in evening.
- 21/1/70. Walked to Lambitanas, 1 1/2 hours. Talk given, several disputes heard, census conducted.
- 22/1/70. Local Court heard in early a.m. Work parties set, census conducted. More disputes heard, discussions with leaders in evening.
- 23/1/70. Walked to Yonandi, 1 1/2 hours. Talk given, census conducted all day. Fight broke out over marriage dispute -- stopped several persons charged with riotous behaviour. To Lalagan by vehicle in evening.  
Council work in evening weekend at Lalagan.
- 26/1/70. To Yonandi by vehicle. Census completed, Local Court heard and several minor disputes settled. Discussions with leaders in p.m. Walked to Takisenta, 1/2 hour. Set up camp, organised work, departed by vehicle to Lalagan.  
27th. and 28th. spent with local Government Finance Officer at Lalagan doing Council audit.
- 29/1/70. To Takisenta by road, talk given, census conducted all day. Discussions in evening.
- 30/1/70. Census completed in a.m. Local Courts heard. Walked boundaries of land Bulida and Enorot with Executives and many owners. Work inspected. Rifle practise with police. That night vehicle called to take patrol back to Lalagan.
- 31st. and 1/2/70 spent at Lalagan Station. (Weekend)

(17)

2/2/70 to 11/2/70, worked Lalagam Station.

- 12/2/70. By vehicle to Pipigungus. Set up camp. Organised next days work, heard three minor disputes. Did census figures.
- 13/2/70. Talk given, census conducted all day. By vehicle to Lalagam.
- 14/2/70. In conference with A.D.C. all a.m. Returned to Pipigungus-- census all afternoon. Talks with elders in evening.
- 15/2/70. Several disputes settled in p.m. ++ 11.30 a.m. departed for Foreman, arriving 12.30 p.m. Set up camp. Council conducted Tax Payers Meeting in p.m. Inspected three damaged bridges near Foreman. Due to these bridges being out, the loop road has been out also for three months. People have seriously neglected road maintenance here.
- 16/2/70. People took three hours to all tarp out for census. Gave talk. Heard Local Court, 8 men sent to prison for 6 weeks for failure to do road maintenance. Told that they would repair their bridges while in prison. Census conducted, work parties set to build houses and toilets for prisoners. Census figures in evening.
- 17/2/70. Census conducted, land dispute investigated on land 'Tupiak' by Mr. A.P.O. Scott. In p.m. Mr. Scott conducted census on his own, then we individually heard several complaints. Mr. Scott did census figures in evening.
- 18/2/70. Inspected repairs to bridges being done by prisoners under the charge of Warders Kolinu and Kuali. Final census figures worked on. Left instructions with the two Warders, departed for Lalagam at 4 p.m. Stood Constables Bari and Kampa down outside Sub-District Office, patrol completed.

END OF DIARY:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.AREA STUDY.WEST LAIAP CENSUS DIVISION.LAIAP SUB-DISTRICT.WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.A. Introduction.

(a). The division all lies above 7,000 feet in hilly grassland terrain, with the hill tops covered in forest. The Sirunki Basin covers about a fifth of this division and this has much swamp in it, besides Lake Iviva which occupies about 300 acres. The climate is wet, except for a dry season between May and September. Kunal grass would be the dominant vegetation.

(b). An all-weather vehicular road runs right through the division and connects all major centres of population with Laiagam, five to ten miles away, and Wabag, Wapanamanda and Mt. Hagen some 90 miles away.

(c). The people would have only had close contact with the Administration and missions since the middle 1950's. Before that, there would have been intermittent patrols from Wabag visiting the area. It is interesting to note that the people living along the Wabag border are more advanced in many ways, than the people in the remainder of the division. This is because they would have had longer contact with the Administration.

The border between Wabag and Laiagam is not clearly defined in the eyes of those people who live along it. This leads to much confusion at census and tax collection time. I would suggest that there are some people who have evaded both tax and census, by lying to officials from both sides. I discovered one family who attempted to do this, and they were made an example of, to try and discourage others. The migratory nature of the population does not help matters, but clan boundaries could be marked all along the border and these could serve as the Wabag--Laiagam border for official purposes.

15

B. Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a). The Village Population Register for the West Lagaip Census Division is attached. Please note that the latest census figures for the area were compiled in 1965, but that the Census Register Books were amended in 1967. No census figures were compiled for the 1967 census. This means that I had no figures with which to balance my census.

There are eight alterations to the Village Directory. These are, in alphabetical order as follows:-

Munalin Alimanda, new line at Tambitanas Rest House; this includes parts of other lines (Kia and Perari) which have formed their own line.

Lyein Kimbu, both parts of lines from Wabag, they gather at the new Mangures Rest House near Sirunki on the border. Two new lines.  
" Liru,

Lyein Tia Yere, A new line from Wabag, which gathers at Yonondi Rest House.

Murapin Mango Kaimbop, both these two lines have been formed from the old line #  
" Ankeran Popilaga,

Sagare Mango Kaimbop, which no longer exists.

Tsakalin Irari/Aparent and Iow/Tamain, both these lines are new lines from Wabag and gather at Menapulam.

Hence there are seven line names to be put on the Directory and one line name to be crossed off. When this is done, the classification of the population of the West Lagaip will be less confusing to future patrols. See Appendix A. for a list of rest houses and the lines which gather there, plus the populations of the individual lines.

(b). All major centres of population are within easy walk of the main road. People do not live in villages here, but in scattered garden houses. In the course of one year they may migrate between two or three garden houses several miles apart. There is no shortage of land and the population is sparse in comparison to Wabag or the South West Lagaip Census Division.

C. Social Groupings.

(a). The main social groups are clans, the more important ones being, Sanbe and Tia at Yumare, Tia and Lyein at Mipar and Mangures, Munalin at Tambitanas, Tsakalin at Menapulam, Tia at Yonondi, Murapin at Tugisanta/Pipigunglaxxi, Monelini and Turin at Koperes.

(14)

(b). The operational social unit is the lineage, however, people do have family houses, but lineage communal mens and womens houses are common.

(c). All people in the division speak the Enga language. Very little Pidgin is spoken.

(d). Due to the common language, the various clans mix freely and intermarry. Land is the only cause for dispute. Today there is much more intermarriage between clans and this is resulting in some confusion as to land ownership. There is some enmity between clans, because one clan may have given up traditional ideas on 'moka' payments. Traditionally, when an old man dies who was wounded in a fight years before, the old enemy clan is asked to make a 'moka' payment of pigs. Several clans realise that this is a stupid tradition, because old men die of ~~that~~ <sup>old</sup> age and not from a minor wound they received ten or fifteen years ago. Hence some clans still adhere to this and other old beliefs, while some are starting to change. The local Council has passed a Resolution on this matter. They have said that they will not make a rule, but that it was up to the individual clans to ~~XXXX~~ honour or reject traditions as they liked. In this way development would not be impeded by time wasting ceremonies, which in time would probably die out altogether. It must be remembered that there are some 'moka' ceremonies which are essential to their way of life, these I hope will never die out. However, there are others, like the one described above, which are useless and which are being discarded gradually.

(e). Relationships with outside areas are good. This is born out by the fact that several clans from Bueag have migrated into the division recently. Refer B (a). above.

#### B. Leadership.

(a). Because the traditional way of life has not yet broken down and clan and lineage leaders are still in control, it is difficult to find overall leaders for the division. There are many men, mainly middle aged or old who command respect in their own small area, but these men dare not get busy in another clan's region. The Councillors, seven in all, all showed that they are probably powerful clan leaders. In all cases there is one old man who people regard as their clan leader, but he is never a Councillor. The Councillor is usually the old traditional leader's son or relative and will take the old man's place eventually. Only one Councillor is educated, he is Waton Kagnoliar of the Lyoko clan and is a

(13)

Lutheran Mission teacher. Watea's leadership is acquired, he is a young man of say 25. He commands much respect in the new way of life, but traditionally he has no power for he does not own any pigs or wives. Watea is bright and energetic and has a feeling for his people, but lacks the courage to take up a position of individual leadership. He is more of a go-between, between the people and the Administration. One gets the idea that he is a front-man and his power depends to a large degree on how well he can deal with the Administration. As Watea gets older and acquires more traditional power, the situation will change, and he may emerge as a very good leader for the Lalagam area. Other leaders of note are:-

- Tambi ..... ex Luluai from Yamare, was the Samba Clan leader, but is very old, has five wives and twenty children.
- Kurai/Langap ..... Tia Clan leader from Pipar, old, powerful in land matters, has several educated sons and young relatives who are already influential e.g. :-
- John/Lagap ..... ex P.I.R., now works for Waso Ltd. at Wabag,
- Minata/ Mans ..... L.C. Council Clerk, Wabag,
- Maiken/William ..... D.A.S.F. worker at Lalagam, is starting reasonably big cattle project at Pipar.
- Yongapen/Magutian... ex Luluai of Mangures Sirunki, very strong personality, has worked out of area, can speak Pidgin.
- Kurum/Tetepa ..... old man, clan leader for Kunalin Clan, Kunalin Clan more advanced than any of the other clans, closest to Wabag.
- Papaka/Kurac ..... Very rich in pigs, has trade stores and runs small trucks. Mission biased, D.A.S., one of the most influential men in the area, Mivav Sirunki, middle aged, reserved, straight.
- Yakop/Lo ..... Old man from Tia Clan at Yomondi, very powerful in his area and holds respect elsewhere. Held out against the Admin for several years after initial contact, but now is pro-Admin, his son,
- Lanyera/ Yakop ..... will inherit some leadership from his father.
- Brenea/Tuk ..... ex A.P.O. from Tukisenta, has inherited leadership from his father, is a much respected leader in a difficult area where Councillor Kainagali is not liked.

- Councillor Aia ..... of Mopras, young, has worked out of area, can speak Pidgin, son of a traditional leader, not very influential and not popular in other areas.
- Councillor Kapi ..... of Pipigungus, strong leader, outspoken, blunt at times, not afraid to say what he wants to, but sides with people who are in the wrong.
- Councillor Vainagali... of the Murapin Clan at Bagisenta, co-operative, but tends to be big headed at times, not popular, because Murapin Clan so fragmented.
- Councillor Wain..... of Tavitana and the Kunalin Clan. Has a strong feeling for his people, widely respected, biased towards L.M.S.
- Councillor Maraan ..... A leader of the Tia Clan. Nice personality, strong willed, not very energetic or bright.
- Councillor Ware ..... of Yemare, Chairman of the Lalagan Demarkation Committee. Holds much respect in other areas. Can talk good Pidgin, ex L.M.S. worker but fell from grace because he likes several wives.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a). Basically the ownership is vested in the clan, as the whole clan may be called in to defend it. For a particular tract of land a single lineage will claim ownership, but individuals within the lineage are allotted these tracts or part of them to use. Inheritance of rights are patrilineal, or matrilineal reverting back to patrilineal after the first generation. The latter method tends to confuse land ownership, especially as the community is far more exogenous than it was.

(b). No individuals have leased land from the Administration. Little thought is given to Tenure Conversion, as groups would be required to finance ventures at this stage and the lineages are doing this.

(c). The cash cropping of pyrethrum is well established. Plantings are individual, or within the simple family and are usually of a fifth of an acre in size. No communal plantings were seen. Far more use could be made of the land, as much arable land is not being used.

XXX

F. Literacy.

There is only one school in the area and this is run by the Lutheran Mission at Lake, Birunki.





The details of the Sirunki Primary 'P' School are as follows :-

Teacher.	Qualifications.	Teaches Std.	No. M/E.	No. P/C.	Total.
Miss Rachel Malisoo.	A Cert.	I	32	3	35.
Miss Takipone Tinny.	B Cert.	III	49	4	53.
Mr. Wenale Masigil.	C Cert.	VI	32	3	35.
TOTALS			113	10	123

The classrooms at this school are all of permanent materials.

(b). There are about thirty people who would be semi-literate in English and these are mainly resident around Sirunki and Tambitanas. One could double this number for Pidgin writers.

(c). Nobody from the area has a higher education yet.

(d). Details of absent students are as follows :-

- Ipata/ Wararo, of Mangure, mixed race, takes leaving this year in Brisbane.
- Levi/Misa, of Sirunki, in Form 5, Sogeri High School.
- John/Matei, of Sirunki, in Form 3, Madang.
- Ipata/Peran, " " " " 2, Mt. Hagen.

The above students would have attended the Sirunki P.T.S. There are other students at both Mt. Hagen High School and Pansa High School, Wapanamunda, I have not yet their names, but all told they would not number more than 15 or 20 for the division.

The two teachers mentioned in P (a), above both went to the Balob Teachers Training College in Ioe. As did Leteri/Philip, who is a mission teacher at Webag and Lasen/Tenjip did Form I at Pansa and now teaches at the L.M.S. P.T.S. at Nuriraga. There are one or two other people who have reached Form I, II, or III and who have left school and gone to Corrective Institutions Branch or Warders, or joined the Pacific Islands Regiment. One man Jiu/Magiyari got Form II at Pansa and is now at the L.M.S. Agricultural School at Wapanamunda.

Not many children from this area go to the P.T.S. run by the Administration at Lalagan.

(e). There are virtually no radios in the West Lagaip and the people do not read news publications.

C. Standards of living.

(a). Housing is still traditional and very few European artifacts are used. Similarly, clothing, married women wear the traditional dried reeds fore and aft. Men wear woven strand belts with a folded lap-lap at the front and 'target' leaves at the back. Unmarried girls also wear 'target' leaves. There is some European clothing being worn mainly by the men.

(b). The staple diet is kau-kau. European vegetables have been introduced and are eaten regularly. There are 34 trade stores in the division see Appendix B. They all sell tinned food and rice, sugar, salt and tea/coffee. I would say that this division being the most advanced in the Lalagan area, is using quite a lot of European foods.

(c). There are no community centres in the area.

D. Missions.

(a). The only mission station is the Lutheran mission at Lake, Sirunki. (not Lake Sirunki) Lake is pronounced --luck. However, the Yamare area is Catholic mainly with a Seventh Day Adventist section too. The Catholic Mission Station at Manpos is out of the division, but close to Yamare. There is a small S.D.A. outpost near Yamare also, as there is at Kopores to the far west of the division. All the remainder of the area is Lutheran. No conflicts were observed between the people of the various denominations.

(b). The only real material service provided by these missions is in the field of education, see F. (a). The S.D.As. run all schools of a low level. The Catholics and apostolics do not appear to have a footing in the area.

(c). The Tambitanas and Sirunki areas are more pre-mission than most areas in the Lalagan region. This is probably because they are more advanced and especially because there is only one mission there, the Lutherans. In other areas where there are several missions represented the people must be confused. People will always have their sect, but will visit the others periodically to make sure the others are not giving more benefits or better entertainment. Traditional beliefs (religious) are still widely held, but the people are extremely reluctant to talk about

these beliefs. Co-operation between the Administration and these missions is good.

#### II P. Non-Indigenes.

(a). There are no commercial establishments owned or run by non-indigenes in the area surveyed. Thus nobody is employed in this way.

(b). There are no internal markets for produce.

III. (c). People are keen to sell land, so as to try and attract European settlers who may help them develop. Particular requests of this nature were made at Kipar and Pipigungus. Whereas Kipar has land available, Pipigungus does not.

#### J. Communications.

(a). Roads. See comments under A. (b); refer to patrol map. A new road has been constructed from Kipar to Bakisenta, it has not been paved with stone as yet and is not all-weather. This road gives access to Lake Iviva, particularly the peninsular of the lake, where a tourist resort is planned. The road into the Lutheran Mission at Lake goes on for several miles to Kenapulam, but it also has not been paved with stone and is impassable after heavy rain. The people had neglected maintenance of this road, even though it gets not infrequent use. I ordered people to carry out maintenance every Monday as per their Council Road Maintenance Rule. A road supervisor should be appointed to guide this work. No areas of the division are wholly without road access.

(h). and (c). Sea and Air. Nil and nil required.

#### K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

The area has only recently been opened up to recruiting and what tradesmen there are, are few and low level and are employed at Laiagan. There are a total of 373 absent adult male workers from the area. ~~XX~~ 90% of these are labourers, although they may say different. A trait with these people is that they will attempt anything and tell you they have skills that they have not, in order to get a job and learn. They are capable and do learn ~~xxix~~ quickly. Several groups own cars or utilities and there would be about 20 drivers. The 34 trade stores are teaching store management to the owners. These people have a natural business sense and don't follow coastal attitudes. Credit is not given unless a customer has a good job and relatives or shareholders are not supplied free of charge.

4

1. The State of Political Development.

The Laiajan area has only had continual contact with the Administration since about the middle 1950's. However, the East Legaip Census Division, being closest to Wabag, had contact earlier and is the most advanced area in the Legaip Sub-District. Despite this the area is backward politically. People have a great faith in the Administration and tend not to worry about political developments outside their own small region. They are far more aware of the importance of economic development. Laiajan is very isolated and the people do not have radios or any other contact with what is happening in the Territories main centres. Very few people even travel to Mount Hagen. The area is conservative because the traditional leaders are still in control. Younger men, tend to keep their political views to themselves and do not like talking politics in groups where old people are present. A typical political discussion ends quickly with everyone agreeing that the country will surely become independent, but not just yet, not until there is more business for local people. Talking to younger men on their own, they seem to agree that self government should come soon and that complete independence should not be sought until the country's economy has improved. There is a fear that when the so called 'independence' comes, Australia will withdraw all aid. Little is understood about the machinery of the Territory's Government, but they understand the main ~~was~~ questions being asked all over the country today. Few people have any knowledge of situations developing in Rabaul and the New Guinea Islands.

The Council President Watea Magnoliat, a leader of the Iyein Clan from around Kipar, went as an observer to the South Pacific Commission in Noumea last year. He has also represented the Highlands Region at the Local Government Association's meeting in Port Moresby late last year. On his way back from Noumea, he visited Sydney and stayed there for two or three days. He must have political views, but does not display them. He is pro-Administration, but too young to be respected as a leader around Laiajan. Watea's influence will increase as he gets older and acquires the material requirements of leadership i.e. wives, pigs, children.

①

N. The Economy of the Area.

(a), (b). Pyrethrum production for the best Laigap by buying points is as follows :-

For the twelve months ended March 1970.

<u>Buying Point.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Weight lbs.</u>	<u>Value \$.</u>
Kanare	35	17,511	2,977
Kaipar	39	19,312	3,283
Sirunki	109	54,691	9,317
Yonondi	46	22,976	3,906
Tukisenta	41	20,217	3,437
Pipigungus	33	16,198	2,755
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>303 acres.</b>	<b>190,905 lbs.</b>	<b>\$25,675</b>

I have worked out the acreages from an average yield per acre of 500 lbs per year. The current price for pyrethrum is 17cents per lb.

Pyrethrum from the East House areas, Manapulan, Mangaras and Panbitamas are bought at Sirunki. That from Kepores is bought at Pipigungus, but it would only be a small amount.

(c). An average yield of 500 lbs to the acre is not had, but anything up to a thousand lbs could be achieved in the Sirunki area. Here ideal conditions are found, the best pyrethrum is grown at about 8,000 to 8500 feet above sea level in dark well drained soils.

(d). Some vegetables are grown and trucks are sent into the division by Waco Ltd., B. Reagney and Tom Kito from Wabag, to buy this produce. The Department of Agriculture estimate that the division sells \$5,500 worth of vegetables in a year to the buyers mentioned.

The Kanare area sells some firewood to the Government station at Laigap. Say 15 cords every 1 1/2 months @ \$3.00 a cord - \$45.00 per year.

(e). Cash earnings by wage labour within the division would be nil, as there are no places of employment. Several men have jobs and work at Laigap, their total earnings would not be more than \$1,500 per year.

When one asks the people what is their main source of revenue, they will reply, "from the sale of pigs". A family of three might sell two or three pigs a year @ \$15.00 each, this might be an average figure.

(6)

(f). There are no Co-operatives or Rural Progress Societies operating in the area surveyed.

(g). I would not say that there are any outstanding entrepreneurs in the division. Most development is done by sub-clan or lineage groups. Torp from Temare has an individually owned cattle project with eight cows. Also Poio Yuri M.H.A. has a cattle project at Hepar with nine cows. Papaka/Kurac of Tambitanas is very rich in pigs and has run a successful trade store for several years. Several other men have profitable stores or have started small cattle schemes, but are yet unimportant.

There are eight vehicles owned by groups within the division and I would say that the areas savings have gone on purchasing and running these. All are of the utility class, either Toyotas or Mississis. One or two other vehicles have been bought, but are now U.S., eight are operative today.

(h). These people have not as yet learnt the value of depositing savings in savings accounts. Some individuals do, but their savings are not known.

(i). There was no difficulty in paying Council Tax last year; \$5.00 for men and 20c for women. However, the Council has raised its tax rate for men to \$6.00 for 1970/71. I feel that the areas around Pipigungus and Kopares will show some difficulty in paying when the time comes. The Council's Tax Review Committee will have to be more lenient in these lower economy areas.

(j). I estimate the total earnings of the division to be as follows :-

From pyrethrum .....	\$75,875
" vegetables .....	5,500
" wage labour by people working at Lalagan.....	2,500
" firewood.....	405
" pigs, say 10 500 pigs are sold out of the area each year @ \$15.00 each	7,500
 Total earnings .....	 <u>\$81,580</u>

There are 6,200 people in the division, this gives an average per capita income figure of about \$6.71. This figure is not overly realistic as the level of economy is much higher around Simundi than it is at Pipigungus or Torenan. Kopares and Torenan are one and the same area.

(5)

(k). D.A.S.F. buys all the pyrethrum produced in the division. Vegetables are bought by either Wase Ltd., B. Keagney or Tom Kito from Wabag. Firewood is bought by the Administration at Lalagan. No other marketing facilities are available.

B. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a). There are large tracts of arable unused land throughout the division, especially in the Birunki Basin I would say that plantings could be doubled without any detrimental effect to the soil. By plantings I mean all types, gardens and cash crop plantings. The population is sparse in this area.

(b). Market gardening could be increased, if markets were available. More cattle projects could be started with projects being planned on a bigger scale than is the rule now. Pig breeding could be organized to improve stock and increase numbers.

(c). Wage earnings could not be increased within the division or Sub-District. Very little effort is required to earn the revenue that they do. There is much idle man-power within the division; this is directed into building roads and increasing cash crop acreages.

(d). There are good stands of timber at Tukisenta and Torenun. Stocking of Lake Iviva with fish is well overdue. Some fish were put into it a few years ago, but there is no evidence that they survived. Lake Iviva would be well worth a visit by a fisheries expert. I have seen Blue Gilled Bream and Black Bass do well in similar conditions as Lake Iviva.

Tourist Hotels P/L. are building a hotel at Lalagan and have applied for a piece of land at Lake Iviva on which to build a yacht club with accommodation. With yachting, skiing, fishing etc. in a sunny climate at 8,000 feet, this may well prove to be a good tourist attraction.

(e). People in this area are planting sufficient acreages of cash crops to fulfill their needs. It is not a fear of hard work which prevents them planting more. The problem would be social as well as economic, for they will have to learn to expect more from life than they do at present.

(4)

C. Attitude Towards Local Government.

The division is a body under local Government. Whereas they do not fully understand the meaning of it yet, political education is being carried out. People support their Council and this is pleasing to see.

F. Accommodation, Services, Facilities.

The division has good rest houses at Yemare, Lipar, Kenapulan, Maagures (Biraubi), Trabitanas, Yomondi, Tukisenta, Pipigungas and Torenan. Aid Posts at Kenapulan (run by P.H.D. Mabag), Tambitanas (run by P.H.D. Mabag), Tukisenta and Torenan. When I arrived at Kenapulan and inspected the Aid Post there, it had no medicine at all. I did not believe the A.P.O.'s story that P.H.D. Mabag had none to give him, so I sent him to Mabag with a note for supplies of drugs and dressings. The A.P.O. later visited the patrol and displayed to me what they had issued to him, one roll of cotton wool! They told him that they did not have any medicines. I sent him to the Lalagan hospital with a note and I assure they helped him. No doubt he was not the only A.P.O. who had to resort to spiritual healing at that time.

G. Attitude Towards Central Government.

This can only be described as good. People co-operate well with all departments in the field. They are keen to work on new road projects, which are essentially of a self help nature. Many disputes and complaints were settled by the patrol, indicating that the people respect the Administration's decisions. Carriers are not hard to recruit and fresh foods and firewood easy to obtain, while the patrol was embarrassed by many gifts of pig meat.

End of Area Study.

  
J. Hughes, P.O.



APPENDIX 'A'.CENSUS POINTS AND THE CLANS AND SUB-CLANS WHO GATHER THERE.

<u>CENSUS POINT.</u>	<u>CLAN OR SUB-CLAN.</u>	<u>POPULATION.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
YAMBE.	Bambe Naimuri Nageri Tangilyan.	482	593.
	Tia Lagaip.	111	
Kipar.	Lyein Pape Neim.	144	773.
	" " Ponap.	140	
	Lyein Napan Koipianga.	60	
	Mairin Klenda. Lyein Pape Sandara.	204	
Kenapulan.	Tsakalin Irari Aparent & Iow Tamuin.	106	106.
Mangurec.	Lyein Mone Liru.	121	234.
	" Ribu.	113	
Tambitanas.	Almenda Naila Kowan.	265	776.
	Kunalin Kia.	236	
	" Perari.	275	
YOMORDI.	Lyein Tia Yoro.	15	751.
	Tia Lipinyu.	174	
	Tia Yuru Kak & Irenk.	323	
	Tia Yuru Yan.	204	
Tukisenta.	Murapin Aiyagan Kwisan.	174	1140.
	" " Wami.	291	
	" Kapin Rapelyo.	153	
	" Kulapan Ni.	227	
	" Penare Yamagan.	288 4	
Pipigungus.	Murapin Aiyagan Korum.	145	544.
	" Mango Kaimbey.	208	
	" Ankeran Pepilaga.	230	
	Sagare Mango Pepilaga.	261	
Kopores of Torenan.	Ipar Aiyere.	100	1985.
	" Kukene.	115	
	Konelin Yangale.	163	
	Moneini Pitul.	74	
	" Wagan.	30	
	Murapin Paire Yensirin Genar.	188	
	Tulin Borlyoa.	62	
	" Mandak.	155	
	" Mininyo.	96	
" Nap.	72		
GRAND TOTAL			<u>6202</u>

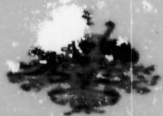
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Trade Store Owners in the West Legalia Census Division, February 1920.

No.	Name.	CURRENT LICENSE No.	Address.
1.	Praden Mins	30387	Manara.
2.	Wahamp Maden.	30408	"
3.	Tsambep Mairo	30415	"
4.	Tengura A'a	30377	Piper.
5.	Wuanbe Miku	30410	Kaipar.
6.	Marsin Miron	30419	"
7.	Sambepa Asu	3004 (issued Mabeg)	Renapulan.
8.	Kinap Mook	30398	"
9.	Pinda Marap	30365	"
10.	Kokari Mounin	30370	Mooguras.
11.	Katker Mup	30324 (issued Mabeg)	"
12.	Tatal Mual	30409	"
13.	Peter Moko	30368	"
14.	Kisa Mota	30369	"
15.	Koyakripata Alup	30416	Takitaka.
16.	Moses Moinin	30372	"
17.	Maria Tetepa	30376	"
18.	Kisa Mopu	30387	Sirunki.
19.	Tapan Moku	30406	Muriti.
20.	Tatake Mambia	30404	"
21.	Payaka Mural	30405	"
22.	Menamé Mjine	30403	"
23.	Malakali Ketapyanne	30378	Tosondi.
24.	Painara Yoko	30404	"
25.	Ipapun Mtea	30374	Kasi.
26.	Yangan Toke	30382	Tukisenta.
27.	Bremi Mij	30388	"
28.	Lupu Makeli	30370	"
29.	Mori Mampi	30383	Pipingungus.
30.	Andarso Waza	30381	Kaimasa.
31.	Bremi Mui	30384	Pipingungus.
32.	Kekepinos Manjipe	30385	Tukisenta.
33.	Angaran Masis	30309 (expired)	Torenan.

Most of the above stores are owned individually, however several are owned by two or three people of the same simple family. Where there is group ownership, it is usually a small group. The majority of these stores are on the owner's own land, or they might be on his wife's land.

There are sufficient stores in all parts of the West Legalia, except around Piginant and Torenan. I suggest that two more licenses be issued to each Pipingungus and Toranan and that no more be issued to the division for some time. In this way the existing store owners would be allowed to make reasonable profit without flooding the market with trade goods.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 6-69/70

Patrol Conducted by K.J. HENCHCOMBE A.D.O.

Area Patrolled TUNUNWAN - MT. MAIP.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans L.J. SCOTT Asst. Patrol Officer.

Const. KALIYO

Natives Const. KA'BA

Duration—From 12/12/1969 to 24/12/1969

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant accompany? A. P. C. from TUNUNWAN Assembly point.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Map attached.

Object of Patrol 1. Learning road construction.

2. Experience with money level. 3. Familiarisation of area.

Director of District Administration,

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 £

GFB:HC

67-14-37  
Division of District Administration,  
HOHEMESH, PAPUA

29th February, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN

PATROL LAIAGAN NO. 6/69-70

Your reference is WED.844 of 13th  
February, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of  
Special Report by Mr. L.J. Scott, Assistant  
Patrol Officer, to part FORGERA Census Division.

The covering comments are noted.

This report is a disappointing piece  
of work. It is far too brief, and it does not  
give a clear picture of the patrol's activities.  
Mr. Scott should study Circular 67-1-0 of 21st  
June, 1968, before writing his next report.

(S.S. MARSHALL)

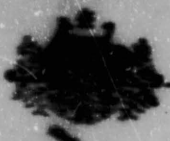
Secretary

Department of the Administrator

C.C.  
Mr. L.J. Scott,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAN,  
Western Highlands District.

Whilst political education is a continuing  
process it is becoming a more specialised task, and  
you are still expected to participate fully in its  
extension at every opportunity.

67-1437 (6)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram  
Cable  
Our Ref: HQD. 211.  
Holding on for  
No.



Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN, N.H.D.

15th February, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KORORUA.

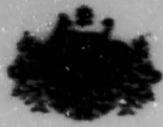
REPORT  
ON PATROL REPORT 6-65/70.

Two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Scott  
A.P.O. are enclosed.

Mr. Scott has been told that in future a more detailed  
report is required.

There is no reason for further comment on the report.

*Linsley*  
S. W. HILL  
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

ula

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

LAGAIP Sub District,  
LAIAGAM, W.S.D.  
January 15, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MT. HAGEN.

Special Situation Report  
Mr. L. J. Scott - Patrol No. 69/70

Mr. Scott has written a short, concise and to the point report which is what we like to see in this area.

As soon as he has completed the current patrol he is carrying out with Mr. J. R. Hughes in the West Lagaip Census District, Mr. Scott will return to the road construction at TUNUNGAN and I am sure that the experience he has gained during these ten days with Mr. Winchcombe will be of great benefit to him.

Mr. Scott has drawn some interesting observations and his report indicates he is able to express himself capably and concisely. He is to be congratulated on a good first effort.

Camping allowance claims are attached for your signature and processing please.

.....  
N. A. VAN HUTH  
Asst. District Commissioner

c.c.: Mr. L. J. Scott, Laigam

oula

Sub-District Office, 4  
LAIAGAM.  
Western Highlands District.  
12th December 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAM. W.H.D.

LAIAGAM Patrol Report "Special Patrol." NO 6-69/70

Introduction:

The main reason for this patrol was for me to learn the use of an abseylevel and to know how to construct a road. I accompanied A.D.O. Mr.K.Winchcombe on this patrol.

During the course of the patrol I noticed that the rest houses at Tumundan and Tipini were in good condition and we were well received in both villages.

As it is now the wet season the tracks were very muddy and quite arduous in places.

The people at Tipini were very reluctant to carry our cargo but were otherwise helpful and pleased to see us.

Situation Report:

1. Political: As Tumundan is joined by road to Laiagam I don't know why the Tumundan people are not in the Lagaip Local Government Council but they seem to be quite happy with their Lulusais and Tul-tuls. The Lulusais mostly have control of the villagers and came to us with only minor problems. Most of the people are living in garden areas rather than villages, while some of the people in the area are moving towards the Council area, as I found out when taking down the names of the men that could work on maintaining the road. With the opening up of the Laiagam to Porgera road there should be quite a change in the political awareness of the people.
2. Economic: Most of the people in the area grow only garden vegetables with little or no commercial crops. Along the route of the road I noticed several good garden plots which looked suitable for pyrethrum, also some areas which could be used for cattle grazing. Once the road opens the eventual use of these areas could be investigated further.
3. Social: The people in the area looked quite healthy and happy and came to us with very few social problems. There seems to be no housing problems and I believe the population growth in the area is fairly good.
4. Miscellaneous: The people were quite willing to work on maintaining the road. Their only problem is the lack of implements, such as shovels.

Conclusion:

The reason for the patrol was achieved as with Mr.Winchcombe's experience in this type of work I was able to learn a great deal on the building and maintaining of roads.

The people were quite friendly and willing to assist in most cases.

For your information, please

*Scott*  
L.J.Scott.  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

3

12/12/69 0745 Preparations finalised for Patrol.  
Conference with A.D.C.  
0900 Left for Tuzundian by road  
Visited Lutheran mission at Muritaka.  
1130 Arrived at Tuzundian. Went out to where clearing  
of trees and scrub for the road was being carried  
out. Met Asst. District Officer Mr. K.A. Winchcombe.  
1230-1630 Received instructions from Mr. Winchcombe on which  
way the road was going to go and the sort of  
country to be traversed.  
1730 Arrived back at Tuzundian, stayed overnight.

13/12/69 0730 Mr. Winchcombe left for Laigaga for confrence with  
the A.D.C.  
0735-1530 I left to follow and familiarise myself with the  
route of the road that had already been cut and to  
survey how many culverts would be needed when the  
road was built.  
1630 Arrived back at Tuzundian, stayed overnight.

14/12/69 SUNDAY - Observed.

15/12/69 0745 Mr. Winchcombe left with labourers and Patrol staff.  
I stayed on to take down the names of the men which  
could work on maintaining the road.  
1430 Left for new base camp.  
1600 Arrived at base camp, stayed overnight.

16/12/69 0745 Left camp.  
0830 Arrived at road site continued to work on clearing  
-1645 trees and scrub. Learnt how to use abney level, to  
scout ahead and find the best route for a road.  
1715 Arrived back at camp, stayed overnight.

17/12/69 0745 Left camp.  
0815 Arrived at road site continued to work on clearing  
trees and scrub.  
1230 Mr. Winchcombe left to hold court. I continued with  
the road work.  
1650 Arrived back at camp, stayed overnight.

18/12/69 0745 Left camp.  
0800 Arrived at road site continued to work on clearing  
scrub and received more instruction on the construction  
of roads.  
1700 Arrived back at camp, stayed overnight.

19/12/69 0630 Preparation for leaving camp.  
0700 Mr. Winchcombe left for Porgera as A.D.C. was waiting  
for him there.  
0900 I left for Tipini with the carriers.  
1500 Arrived at T IPINI, stayed overnight.

20/12/69 0615 Prepared to leave.  
0615 Left Tipini.  
1215 Arrived at Porgera.  
1230-1630 Paid off carriers. Helped in handover/takeover of  
Porgera Patrol Post, met new O.I.C. Porgera  
Mr. K.C. Forster. Stayed overnight.

21/12/69 am Learnt how to do some office procedure.  
pm SUNDAY afternoon - Observed.

22/12/69 0645 Mr. Winchcombe left by aircraft. I helped Mr. Forster  
finalise some office work. Called for carriers and  
prepared to leave for Laigaga.  
1230 Left Porgera.  
1530 Arrived at Tipini. WITH Mr. Forster talked to Aid-  
Post-Orderly and the Luluai. Stayed overnight at  
Tipini.



(2)

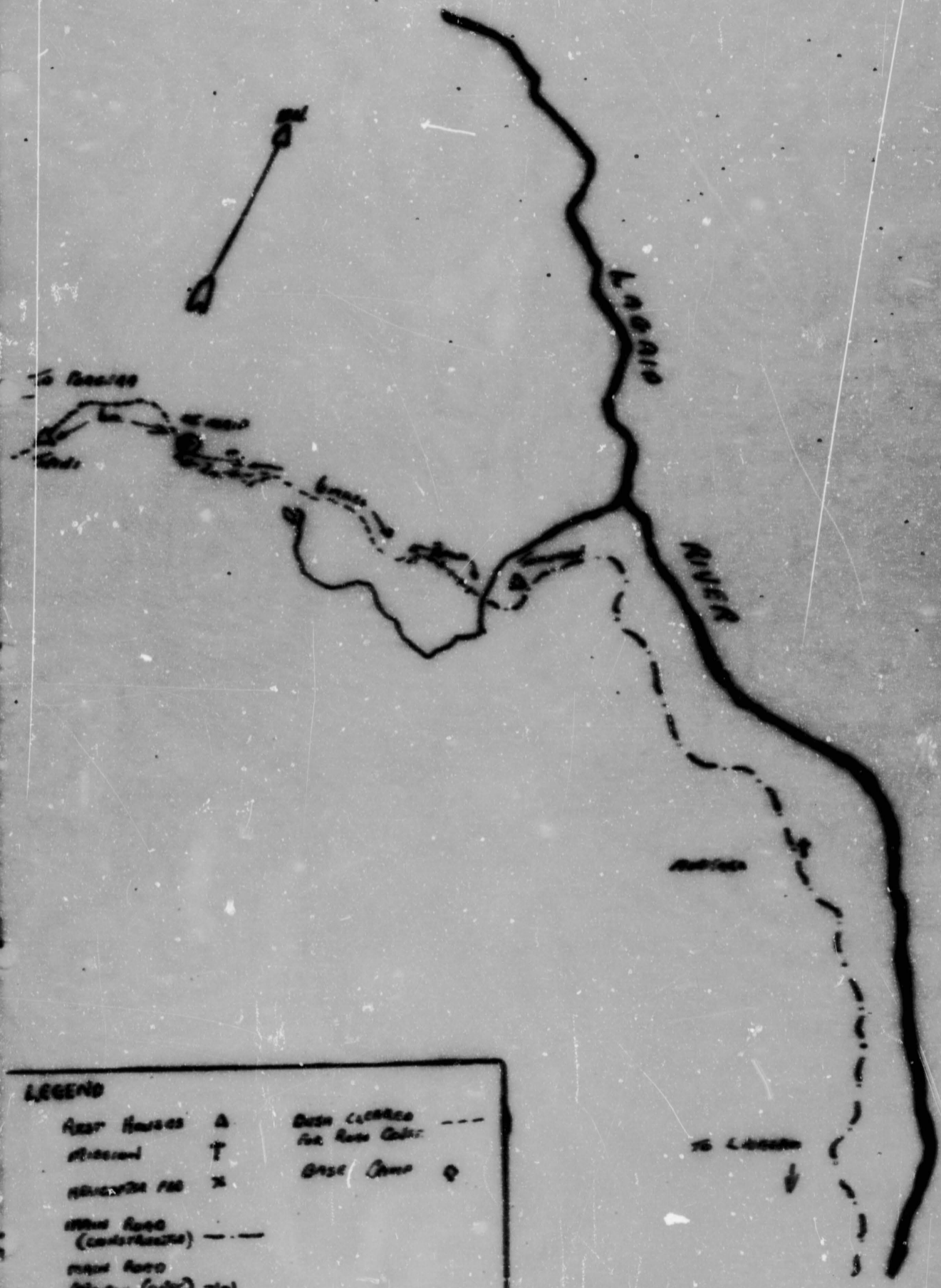
la

23/12/69 0645 Prepared to leave Tipini.  
 0800 Left Tipini.  
 1115 Arrived on top of Mt. Miap, cleared away some trees  
 and scrub for a helicopter pad.  
 1345 Left Mt. Miap, on the way showed Mr. Forster WHERE  
 the road was going to go.  
 1615 Arrived at TUREHEAN. Stayed overnight.

24/12/69 0715 Talked with Mr. Forster to local Lalais about the  
 road work and how the new road will benefit them.  
 1030 Started walking to Lalagan.  
 1100 Met Lutheran missionary and went to Maritaka mission.  
 1230 Left Maritaka FOR LALAGAN.  
 1345 Arrived at LALAGAN. Went into conference with  
 the A.D.C. Mr. N. Van Ruth about the patrol and  
 further work.

-- END OF PATROL --

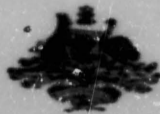
SPECIAL SITUATION  
 Patrol No 6 6/9/70



LEGEND

- |                           |       |                               |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Near Houses               | △     | Ditch Location for Rain Water | - - - |
| Mineral                   | ⊥     | Base Camp                     | ○     |
| MINEYON PAB               | ⊗     |                               |       |
| Water Road (contaminated) | - - - |                               |       |
| Main Road (Navy City)     | - - - |                               |       |

(A). 824



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 7 - 63/70

Patrol Conducted by H.A. VAN LITTE

Area Patrolled LAGAIP L.H. COUNCIL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans as stated herein

Natives

Duration—From 25/11/1969 to 8/3/1970

Number of Days 11 days - broken period

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /11/1969

Medical /19 N/A

Map Reference N/A

Objects of Patrol As stated herein

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-55

Division of District Administration,

K. REDOBU. PAFUA.

13th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
 Eastern Highlands District,  
MT. HAGEN.

LAGAIP PATROL NO. 7/69-70

Reference your memorandum WHD.924 of 24th March, 1970.

Mr. Van Ruth's keen approach to the settlements of land disputes and the obvious thought he has put in to it are to be commended.

I would suggest however, that he studies carefully the Land Titles Commission Ordinance as far as it applies to Demarcation Committees.

It is apparent that the Assistant District Commissioner has arbitrated in the matter of these land disputes and has had some success in that the people have agreed on boundaries over disputed land. I doubt that lasting agreement will have been reached and when a dispute does recur there will be no method by which the agreement now reached can be enforced. A Demarcation Committee has no jurisdiction over the settlement of disputes.

One of the basic tenets when land is purchased from native people is that there should be no dispute as to ownership and that the correct owners are paid. It is completely impractical to suggest that the certification by the District Commissioner that there is no dispute as to ownership be abolished.

There is at the moment no suggestion that land tenure conversion be applied in the Lagaip Sub-District. To convert ownership of land to individual or group ownership in the Lagaip would be expensive and serve no good purpose.

I agree that the present land purchase investigation report form is not satisfactory but some of Mr. Van Ruth's suggestions are not practical.

I find it difficult to imagine how Mr. Van Ruth managed to carry out a land investigation with a view to purchase 3000 acres in about a day and a half. Did he satisfy himself that he had contacted all the owners in the area and that they know the boundaries? I will be interested to see the completed investigation report and map when it reaches this office. This may have been only a preliminary to the formal investigation but that is not the impression left by the report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.Department of the Administrator.

HRD:JO

67-14-55

Division of District Administration,

KORORUA.

PAPUA.

7th April, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL NO. LAIAGIP 7/69-70.

Your reference WHD.824 of 24th March, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. H.A. Van Ruth, Assistant District Commissioner, Laiagam, of Laigip Local Government Council area.

Mr. Van Ruth's close attention to the work of Demarcation Committees is to be commended and the matters raised will be further commented upon by the Lands Section Headquarters in due course.

*T. E. Ellis*  
(T. E. ELLIS)

SECRETARY,  
Department of the Administrator.

C.C.  
Mr. H.A. Van Ruth,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAM.  
Western Highlands District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DF:TS

Telegram

Tel phone

Our Reference WHD.824.

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of the Administrator.

Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN, W.H.D.  
24th March, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

LAGAIP REPORT NO.7 OF 1969/70.

The above numbered reporting submitted for your information.

Mr. Van Ruth's main concern during the various days of the Patrol was the supervision a some Demarcation Committee activities and investigation of 3 large areas suitable for alienation.

Mr. Van Ruth's supervisory method as outlined under the heading "Problems Encountered with settlement of Disputes" is not unusual in its conception. As he points out it is one of the only ways of keeping on top of the situation. However I feel that the latter part of this section of his report should have read "that will bring them to an agreement," not "lasting agreement."

With regard to the large areas of land which were investigated for purchase it is recommended that they be purchased with a view to breaking up for resettlement. There is little likelihood of any expatriate interest in these areas.

*S. M. Foley*  
S. M. FOLEY.  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

CC: Assistant District Commissioner,  
LATAKAM.

CC: Regional District Officer,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

(6)

SPECIAL REPORT

DISTRICT: Western Highlands- LAGAIP- Report No.7 of 69/70

OFFICER CONDUCTING: R.A. VAN RUYH A.D.C.

AREA PATROLLED: LAGAPI L.G. COUNCIL AREA

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: WARO - Chairman, Demarcation Committee  
MARA - Vice President LAGAIP L.G. Council  
One Interpreter - KAMBERAN  
Two Members K.P.N.G.C.  
Six Demarcation Committee members

Duration: 25/11/69 to 8/3/70

Broken period - 11 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Settling Land Disputes of a serious nature
2. Land Purchases for proposed Cattle Schemes at "PUMAS", "YAPAI" "SIRUNKI".
3. Routine Administration and familiarisation of Laagam area.

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Correspondence Arising from patrol:

Demarcation Minutes of Meetings:

Addressee: Land Titles Commissioner Ref. 34-1-2 Meeting No.1 of 26.11.69  
Land - JAWELIAN.  
" " " 34-1-2 Meeting No.2 of 27/11/69  
Land - TISIKI  
" " " " Meeting No.3 of 27/11/69  
Land - YAKO/PINAM  
" " " " Meeting No.4 of 12/12/69  
Land - PALIMP  
" " " " Meeting No.5 of 19/1/70  
Land - MARIANDI-KAILAM

Land Investigation Reports:

Addressee: Director of Lands, Ref. 35-9-16 of 19/2/70 - "PUMAS"  
1125 acres.  
" " " 35-9-17 of 10/3/70 - "YAPAI"  
1200 acres.  
" " " 35-4-8A (not completed) "SIRUNKI  
VALLEY" approx.3,000 acres.

(4)

Station: LAIAGAM

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Extract Diary

Patrolling Days

Patrol No. 7 - 69/70

- Tues. 25/11/69 148 Continued Station Inspection KANDUP until 11 a.m. and then departed for PUMAS, arriving there 4.00 p.m. about a two-hour walk from the main LAIAGAM/KANDUP road, near KEPILAM. Late afternoon talks with land owners - large gathering prepared to sell 2 acres. Overnight at PUMAS rest house.
- Wedn. 26/11/69 149 0700-1300 Walked the boundaries of PUMAS with owners - managed to get some clumps of forest included. Walked to KEPILAM and drove to PIABAIN. Large assembly of natives addressed and reprimanded for state of road. Settled land dispute to satisfaction of both parties concerned - finished late afternoon. 1800 Flag down. Overnight at PIABAIN.
- Thurs. 27/11/69 150 Court convened - 32 presented for lack of road maintenance on KANDUP/PIABAIN section of road. Walked to KEPILAM/PIABAIN clan boundaries and settled dispute, convened consultation meeting and placed cement pegs - finished 1830. Night at LANDELAN.
- Fri. 28/11/69 151 Moved camp to WIAN-KHUCK to recommence settlement of dispute between Councillor MARG and PASALIN-KIAS. Managed to get the opposing clan leaders to place first cement and agree on a general course of demarcation boundary. Went to LAIAGAM to pay staff and do D.D.A. shed. Police stood down. Overnight at LAIAGAM.
- ...000...
- Thurs. 18/12/69 171 Departed LAIAGAM for PORGERAS and settled in rest-house to hear land dispute between MAINAI and KAMANGA clans. After preliminary discussions with opposing clans walked tribal boundaries. No success or agreements on said boundaries. Overnight at PORGERAS.
- Fri. 19/12/69 172 Continued demarcation work at PORGERAS. Around midday managed to get opposing clan leaders to agree on one small boundary and commenced from there placing cements until some boundaries defined. Overnight at PORGERAS.
- Sat. 20/12/69 173 Finished off remaining boundaries and recording them in field book. Dispute dates back to 1957 and since then several murders have occurred, hence it is now finally settled. Returned to LAIAGAM 1500 hrs. Stores returned - Police stood down. Overnight at LAIAGAM.
- 1970  
Mon. 23/2/70 - Departed LAIAGAM for YAPAI land. Arrived after solid road inspection of the KANDUP road. Gradients too steep, marked alterations with Council officials and advised that a qualified surveyor would come to re-survey this part of the road and that they were to follow survey pegs strictly. Walked 1 1/2 hours from end of road to YAPAI. Preliminary discussions with land owners. Vice-Pres. MARI gave assembled people a short resume of what he had seen at HEMA HEMA R.H.P. regarding land used for Cattle projects. 1800 Flag lowered in presence of assembled land owners. Overnight at YAPAI.
- Tues. 24/2/70 0700 Walked boundaries with land owners and came across another large Muna' grass land "KIMABING"

..... 2/



(4)

Thurs. (ctd) 24/2/70 adjoining YAPAI, arranged for this to be included in the survey by the Dept. of Lands - another estimated 500 acres + YAPAI, 700 acres = ± 1200 acres. Completed purchase and walked back to LALAGAN arriving at 1730, - preparing for D.A.C. meeting at Mt. Hagen.

Sat. 7/3/70 0800 Departed LALAGAN for ANPARENT and commenced preliminary talks with assembled people of YAPAI, re purchase of SIRUWI swamp area. Land owners impressed by talks from Vice President MABA of YAPAI who recently visited the BENA BENA Cattle scheme and is accompanying me on land purchases. Explained to the people that it was a good idea to start a Council Cattle project, incorporating a Cattle breeding station operated by the Council, a Cattle market centre combined training centre for prospective Cattle owners and block settlers. Owners agreeable to sell swamp area, approx. 3,000 acres. Commenced walking boundaries with land owners - walking conditions not easy as 3 inches of rain fell last night and swamp area really flooded. Managed to get some patches of high and dry land included in proposed land purchase block which I estimate will be 3,000 acres. 1730 - settled in KAIKALI rest house and camped the night.

Sun. 8/3/70 0900-1600 finalized walking boundaries and taking down particulars of owners and economic crops. Also recorded names of creeks and streams by which the swamp area can be drained for future development. Departed KAIKALI for LALAGAN and after inspection of airstrip construction work. Observed remainder of Sunday.

End of Patrol No. 7 69/70/

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LAGAIP LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

Introduction: The objects of the patrol, as listed, were achieved. I promised all Councillors at a recent Council meeting at Laiagan that I would begin on this patrol to assist the Lagaip Demarcation Committee in settling as many land disputes as possible, and explained that I would have to confine my field activities to the more serious cases, fights over tribal boundaries between two Councillors or any previous disputes in which people had been killed. The lesser disputes could then be settled by the Demarcation Committee and the Asst. Field Officer, SHAM VAVARI. I further investigated several large pieces of grass land which the people offered for sale to the Administration in order to start Cattle projects for themselves and be able to afford to buy the necessary equipment, barbed wire and eventually, the cattle. Also the land owners showed me some blocks of land which they want to reserve for a Council Cattle Breeding Station and to attract, if possible, European settlers for a combined Tea/Pyrethrum and Cattle station. There is no doubt that the people of this area are progressive in their outlook and the Laiagan area has great potential. The area knows no land shortages as there are in the Mabag/Wapenanda areas.

Traditional Land - / Inheritance Rights: The general system by which customary rights over land are recognised by the BSA people, is through inheritance by birth and succession, usually following the male line of descent. Patrilineal descent is emphasised with inheritance rights passed from father to son, brother to brother, or uncle to nephew. In the early days, land could also be acquired through tribal warfare, the winning clan taking over the usage of the land. Following the enforcement of the Administration laws, such land was sometimes returned to the owners following an exchange of pigs. Finally, many people acquire certain rights of usage to land through marriage. However, such people have no traditional rights and such rights as they have, are generally only in force during the lifetime of their spouse. Disputes arise when the descendants of such interlopers or their relations attempt to continue such a usage beyond normal limits. The BSA's habit of working and developing land belonging to their wife's clan is the greatest source of friction in this Sub District, and not, as is generally assumed, due to land shortage, as there is ample land for everyone, away from the more developed Assembly point centres and further removed from the road network. Land rights are vested in the agnatic group as a whole and only limited usage rights are held by the individual. The BSA's acknowledge that any person of an agnatic group who constructs a garden from virgin land within the area claimed by the lineage, then has the sole rights to that land for his lifetime, but as soon as that land reverts back to bush land after departure or death, it is acknowledged as belonging to that clan, and they are at liberty to pass it to successors of their choice. The system is quite rigid within the agnatic group and does not vary with the wishes of each individual. For example, they cannot leave their estate to another agnatic group, or to another person having only affinal relationships with their group. Generally, an individual does not have very much say in whom his rights will be vested after his death, nor when he divides his estate when old but still living. This is decided by his customary heirs under the supervision of the whole clan.

Problems Encountered with Settlement of Disputes: Considering the above, it would be illogical then to assume that a land dispute can be settled by certain individuals gazetted as Demarcation Committees of a particular adjudication area. And from what I have seen of Land Demarcation work in the BSA, Mabag and Mt. Lagan areas, the BSA people are not alone in this problem.

The only way I have had reasonable success in making the present Demarcation system work in the field in the Laiagan area, has been by getting the two opposing groups to show me what they each considered to be their traditional boundaries and pegging these out with two painted sticks for everyone to see.

2

then, in front of both assembled opposing groups, I divided the overlapping or disputed part straight through the centre by a chain and compass reading, then the gazetted members, in a combined effort, placed the first L.T.C. cement peg on the new boundary. Finally, the Chairman and gazetted members would then hold a meeting on the spot and adopt in their minutes the new boundary. Suggesting and pretending that they themselves had reached the decision may be regarded as an unworthofor method of settling a dispute by Land Titles Commissioners and even not be valid, but it is the only way I know that will bring them to a lasting agreement.

Normally, disputes are settled by arbitration amongst the themselves. In land matters, however, this is not so, because such disputes involve not a few individuals but several hundred people. This is coupled with the lack of sufficient background knowledge of customary rights, owing to the lack of older members who have memory of past events. Many disputes arise between individuals over land holdings belonging to their marriage partner's clan. Disputed common land is frequent and is mostly instigated when one group wish to fell trees for pit-sawing or harvesting from Pandanus trees planted near the group boundary.

Perhaps the greatest problem in land disputes is the sincere belief held by as many as five groups that certain land belongs to them, and only they have title and rights to such land. Frequently, when demarcation has come to a full stop, the only way of settling the matter is to suggest that they offer the disputed land to the Administration for sale, and here again, this method of settling a dispute is currently invalid. Each Deputy District Commissioner must certify in his Certificate of Alienability that the land offered for purchase is not disputed. Thus it is not feasible under the present system to come to some agreement which is acceptable to all litigants through a cash settlement. It is recommended that this particular section of the D.D.C.'s certification be abolished or amended, as a cash settlement in many cases, could save a few lives, and the purchased land could be utilised in the interests of everyone.

**Land Tenure Conversion:**

As mentioned earlier, amongst the MSAS, an individual cannot transfer his land rights to a member of another agnate group without the consent of his own clan group. To a great extent, therefore, there is clan control invested in the individual's land rights. Throughout the Kagap Sub District, land is shared by large land-holding groups (e.g. a typical land holding group would be :- father, father's brothers, father's brothers sons, sons' sons etc.) These group rights are vested in the community which are shared alike by all for hunting, grazing and food collecting. Distinction is made, however, between this common land and the rights to what is planted on this land - food trees planted by persons on common land belong to those who planted them, and only these people may collect from such trees. Frequently this causes discussion between clans, when such possessions have to be divided up. Customary law is rather vague on this point, leading to a set number of possessions which each clan may receive. Disputes flare up because of this and can lead to murders.

Having proper regard for, and understanding of these traditional land rights, it would be desirable to allow the individual to acquire large tracts of common land, through the land tenure conversion scheme, and a distinguished land expert, Mr. Newton-Simpson agrees with me on this point. However, it is in favour of individual titles to small business holdings, no larger than 10 acres, as this would encourage individual efforts and economic development large, at the same time ruling out arguments over monetary returns from cash crops. Communal land tenure conversion would be far more desirable, especially for groups such as the Kagap people who have sold part of their traditional land to the Administration for the township and other developmental purposes.

At present, legislation lays down that land tenure can only be converted to a maximum of six persons, and it is not clear whether these persons can be representative leaders for a communal group or not. This should be clarified and if possible, amended to include a larger representative section of the communal group (say, all Sub Clan leaders). It is Administration policy to safeguard indigenous interests in land

alienation, even when the indigenes themselves do not realise that protection is necessary. The same policy should be adopted with regard to individual land tenure conversion.

Land Investigations: Field Officers should have more bargaining powers in respect of the price to be paid for land offered for sale, and they should have authority to quote a definite price which the Administration will pay.

The Investigation Forms should be printed forms, made of suitable thin paper, with a carbon backing. The report itself is cumbersome and in many instances, the listing of names of land owners, owners of economic trees, and those listed in the agency agreement, must be shown on three separate forms in the current Investigation Report. This procedure allows for many mistakes and inconsistencies in the spelling of names. All this information could be shown on one form, indicating that he is a legitimate land owner, how many economic trees he owns and that he authorises his clan leader to be an agent on his behalf. This list should be reproduced in the original Purchase documents of the Lands Department.

Proposed Area Development: Land FUMAS, 1125 acres, would be suitable for an Agriculture Experimental Cattle and Pyrethrum Station which is badly needed in this area.

Land YAPAI, 1200 acres, suitable for European Cattle and Tea development due to its close proximity to Lalagan Station and vast timber resources at YENYENK. Road at present being surveyed and constructed leading to both YAPAI and YENYENK.

Land, YENYENK, area not known, estimated 2,500 acres, suitable for subdivision local settlers and a timber reserve.

Land, SIKANKI VALLEY, est. 3,000 acres. Suggested, LAZAP L.C.

Council Cattle Breeding Station - 1,000 acres. Organised pig breeding and grazing - 200 acres. Remainder offered to European development - 1,500 acres - suitable for Cattle, Tea and Pyrethrum - near LAZAP/LALAGAN road.

Land known as SIKOTE, (900 acres) suitable for subdivision to local settlers, owners would like to reserve for a European settler. Accessible by road.

For your information please.



M.A. Van Ruit

Asst. District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE  
3 JUL A.M.  
LAIAGAM - W.M.D.

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. '8 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by L.J. SCOTT A.P.O.

Area Patrolled TIMORAN - FIRNIEL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
1 Member H.P.A.N.G.C.  
Natives 1 Council Road Supervisor  
1 Aid Post Orderly

Duration—From 6 / 4 1970 to 3 / 6 / 1970

Number of Days 53 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 1 A.P.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24 / 12 / 69

Medical     /    / 19

Map Reference Wabag Journal

Objects of Patrol 1. Construction of Laiagam - Porgera Road.  
2. General Administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

    /    / 19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation     £      
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund     £      
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund     £



67-14-83

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



DP:ES

Telephone 856

Our Ref: 856

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN. N.M.D.  
30th July, 1970.



The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KORORUA.

LAGAIIP S/D PATROL REPORT NO. 8  
of 1969 - 70.

The above numbered report and Patrol Map are forwarded  
herewith.

Also forwarded is a copy of the A.D.C. Laiagan's comments on  
the report. His comments cover the matters raised in this  
report.

The completion of this road link between Laiagan and Fergera  
will establish an important and beneficial line of communication  
from the isolated Fergera Valley to the rest of the District. The  
work being done by Mr. Scott is greatly assisting towards this objective  
and he is to be complimented on work completed to date.

However the real problem area, both from a construction and labour  
availability point of view is on the Fergera side. The drain through  
which the road will have to be cut is both rugged and heavily timbered.  
Population is sparse and a big percentage of the available labour force  
is continuously involved in goldmining operations.

A new Gold Mining Company has recently appraised the potential of the  
Fergera Goldfields with the idea of beginning commercial mining operations.  
Representatives of the company, MINJUL Mining recently required at this  
headquarters about a possible completion date for this road link. They  
stated that should their board give the go-ahead for a Fergera Mining  
operation, they would be interested in financially and physically assisting  
in the completion of this road project.

For this reason the A.D.C. Laiagan is requested to make a full appraisal  
of the Fergera road project. We require a table for various stages  
of road extension taking into consideration available labour and all funds  
made available to date. The analysis should be prepared to cover working  
progress from the existing road heads on both the Fergera side and the  
Laiagan side of Mount HAIIP, and should take into consideration bridges  
(using log bridges only) and rock blasting requirements.

For your information please.

S. M. FOLEY  
S. M. FOLEY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1

LAGAIP Sub District Office,

LAIAGAN W.E.D.

13th July, 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN

LAGAIP Special Report - 8 of 1969/70  
LAIAGAN/PORGERA ROAD

The attached Report and contingencies for Camping allowance are forwarded for your perusal. The Officer has written an informative, neat report, which is marred by spelling mistakes.

The report indicates that Mr. Scott is observant although he does not always make sure of his facts before expressing his views. Even though he states that all rest houses in the area are in good order, I received a report from an Army patrol which overnights at TIBIAIKI recently and they reported that the house had collapsed on them while they were asleep. This report was confirmed by Constable KAKO who accompanied the patrol.

Political: I doubt that the political situation in the area can be regarded as unstable, or mixed up for that matter. When Mr. Scott has been in this country a little longer I think that he will realise that the MGA people are among the most politically stable people in the Territory. The impact of a Western culture on local traditional ways is inevitable and it is difficult to try and make clear to the people of these remote areas what Political and Council development can mean to the area but it is astounding how quickly some of the MGA people have grasped the idea and realise that political development is closely linked with economics. Mr. Scott will in time learn, that even though these people are illiterate that does not mean they are not naturally intelligent. Mr. Scott's statement that the people of this area did not have any traditional leaders seems to conflict with the fact that they did have a "KAMUK", a traditional leader in matters affecting land, another leader for Sing-sing and marriage ceremonies and usually another "KAMUK" headman in charge of pig exchanges and compensation arrangements.

I agree that Mr. POLO URI, M.E.A. is not mingling enough with his constituents or travelling around to the different centres and when the people of the area patrolled by Mr. Scott are to be paid for their work I shall endeavour to have Mr. POLO accompany me.

I am pleased to note that the Officer has recorded that "All Councillors, Luluais and Tultuls are very loyal to the Administration and are willing to help in any way." There should be no one more qualified than Mr. Scott, to give these people Political Education, after the course he recently completed at MIMIA in the RIGG area. I am sure that the people have benefited from the informal talks Mr. Scott had with groups of them.

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Economic: New vegetable crops and pyrethrum plantings will require constant supervision and follow-up action from Agric. field staff. I agree that the area has good potential for future cash cropping, livestock projects and the forestry industry but what I think should be pointed out to the people is that, as in some of the Australian outback areas they will have to continue to have patience in order to achieve development for their area. These people are realists and will take advantage of any advice and encouragement an Administration Officer is prepared to offer.

Roads & Bridges & Social: The LAIAGA/POROGERA road has approx. 12 miles to be cleared and constructed. During a recently completed survey by PIONEER SURVEYS LTD., the old route to YIBININI had to be abandoned because it was found that by going down to YIBININI 1,000 feet of altitude was lost and this had to be regained to get through the MT. MAIP pass.

On several occasions I visited Mr. Scott in the field. The physical conduct of his road construction groups was good, and his personality is very much appreciated by the people, particularly so, because he camped out with them and showed intense interest in their way of life and activities.

As soon as Mr. Scott returns from the HEMA patrol he will return to his road construction activities in the MT. MAIP region.

For your perusal and processing please.



R.A. Van Reth

Asst. District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. A.L. Scott,

LAIAGA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on Member of the Royal Papua  
& New Guinea Constabulary

Const. 1/C MORI. 0805. A very experienced member with many years  
of bush work. Is dependable and handles  
himself well. Conduct and Discipline good.

Service record for the above Member noted and entered.

*L.J. Scott*  
L.J. Scott  
Officer R.P. & N.G.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9.

Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAN. W.H.D.  
22nd June, 1970

Assistant District Commissioner,  
LAIAGAN.

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1969/70

TUPUNDAN - TIBININI AREA.

Patrol Conducted by : L. J. Scott A.P.O.  
Patrol Accompanied by : 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Council Road Supervisor.  
1 Aid Post Orderly.  
Area Patrolled : Tupundan to Tibinini  
Duration of Patrol : From 6-4-70 to 3-6-70 53 days  
Last Patrol into Area : Laiagan Patrol No.6 of 1969/70  
Objects of Patrol : 1. Construction of Laiagan/Bongera  
Road.  
2. General Administration.  
Population of Area Patrolled: 3,768 (M.W. Legais C/D).  
Map Reference : Wahag P. 11111

Patrol Diary

- 6-4-70 1400 Preparations for patrol  
1600 Left Laigagan, road damaged by landslides returned to Maritaka. Stayed overnight. rk.
- 7-4-70 0700 Prepared to leave Maritaka, hired carriers.  
0900 Left Maritaka. Supervised work on damaged sections of the road. Continued walking to Tamandan arrived 1200.  
1230 Went and looked at progress of work on two bridges, supervision of bridge construction. n  
1630 Talks with Laluaia, Councillors and the workers.  
Overnight Tamandan.
- 8-4-70 0730 Inspection of work at the road-head,  
1100 Returned to supervise work on the bridges close to camp. 300.  
1700 Overnight Tamandan.
- 9-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work and work on bridges. work  
1700 Overnight Tamandan.
- 10-4-70 0730 Recompiled names of the workers. Walked to the road-head  
1700 and further looked at area to be traversed. That night talks with Councillors, Laluaia and Taltale. Overnighting Tamandan.
- 11-4-70 0800 Organised work groups around the rest house.  
1200 Saturday afternoon observed - Overnight Tamandan.
- 12-4-70 Sunday observed - Overnight Tamandan.
- 13-4-70 0730 Walked to road-head, supervision of road work and work  
1700 on the two bridges. Overnight Tamandan.
- 14-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Finished work on one bridge,  
1700 construction started on another. That night talks with Laluaia and Taltale. Overnight Tamandan. ft.
- 15-4-70 0730 Supervision of road and bridge work.  
1230 Mediated in two marriage and two pig disputes.  
1330 Supervision of road work. OVER NIGHT Tamandan.
- 16-4-70 0700 Prepared to leave Tamandan. Cargo carried to new road camp.  
Supervision of work on the two bridges both completed. Walked to Lagai to straighten a section of the old road.  
1400 Arrived back at new road camp. Supervised work around the camp. Overnight road camp.
- 17-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. OVERNIGHT Road Camp.  
1700
- 18-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work on new and completed sections.  
1700 Overnight Road Camp.
- 19-4-70 0745 Left road camp proceeded to Mt. MAIP arriving 1000 hrs.  
On the way back to notice of type of terrain, bridges that will have to be built and the mileage involved.  
1400 Arrived back at road camp. Overnight Road Camp.
- 20-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
1700
- 21-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work on new and old sections.  
1700 Supervision of construction of a bridge and road work. Overnight Road Camp.
- 22-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Mediated in two marriage  
1700 disputes. Talks with Councillors and Committeemen. Over night Road Camp.
- 23-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
1700
- 24-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work.  
1430 Car arrived left for Laigagan. On arrival at Laigagan talks with A.D.C.
- 25-4-70 1000 Anzac Ceremony.  
Saturday observed.
- 26-4-70 Talks with A.D.C. preparations for patrol.  
1530 Arrived road camp. Overnight road camp.

27-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

28-4-70 0730 Supervision of construction of a bridge and road work.  
-1700 Overnight Road Camp.

29-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

30-4-70 0730 Supervision of road work on old and new sections.  
-1700 Overnight Road Camp. Investigated a man who had been  
wounded in a family garden fight. Arrested 2 men.

1-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work.  
1300 Went and looked at the garden where the fight had  
occurred. Continued on to Maritaka.  
2100 Car arrived took the culprits to Laiguan. Arrived 2300.

2-5-70 0800 Talks with A.D.C. Acquitted patrol advance office work  
Saturday afternoon observed.

3-5-70 Sunday - observed.

4-5-70 0745 Staff conference with A.D.C. Preparations for continuing  
of patrol.  
1130 Left Laiguan, arrived road camp 1330.  
Supervision of road work. Talks that night with  
Councillors. Overnight Road Camp.

5-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

6-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work.  
1300 Visited by A.D.C. inspection of road work.  
Talks with Workers, Councillors, Committeemen,  
Overnight Road Camp.

7-5-70 0730 Further talks and inspection of road work. A.D.C. left.  
-1700 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.

8-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

9-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

10-5-70 Re-write names of all the workers. Mediated in a pig  
dispute. Afternoon observed. Overnight Road Camp.

11-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

12-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

13-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Talks with road supervisor  
-1700 and Luliais that night. Overnight road Camp.

14-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. OVERNIGHT Road Camp.  
-1700

15-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

16-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

17-5-70 Walked to road head and beyond looking for suitable  
site for bridges to cross two streams. Afternoon  
returned to camp. Overnight Road Camp.

18-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

19-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

20-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Mediated in one marriage  
-1700 and one pig dispute. That night talks with Councillors  
and Committeemen. Overnight Road Camp.

21-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

22-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

(6)

23-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work and construction of new  
-1700 road camp. Over night Road Camp.

24-5-70 Went to Lalagen, talks with A.D.C. picked up supplies  
returned to road camp. Overnight Road Camp.

25-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Talks with Councillors.  
-1700 Overnight Road Camp.

26-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

27-5-70 0730 Supervision of road and bridge construction.  
-1700 Overnight Road Camp.

28-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

29-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

30-5-70 0730 Supervision of road work. Overnight Road Camp.  
-1700

31-5-70 0900 Left road camp for Pandang via Mt. Maip.  
1530 Arrived Pandang, talks with road supervisor and  
Lalau. Overnight Pandang.

1-6-70 0730 Inspection of road work on the Pongera side.  
Supervision of road construction.  
1730 Talks with workers and village officials.  
Overnight Pandang.

2-6-70 0700 Left Pandang to return to Tannian side.  
1315 Arrived road camp. Supervision of road work.  
Overnight Road Camp.

3-6-70 0730 Supervision of road work.  
1100 Left road camp came to Lalagen.  
Talks with B. Patrol Officer in charge as A.D.C. stay.

--- END OF PATROL ---

LAIAGAN PATROL No 8 of 69/70

Introduction

The patrol was conducted in the Iumandan - Fibiini area and its aim was to construct the road from Iumandan to Porgera. During this patrol I had many workers from various parts of the surrounding area. The workers consisted of men from the Council areas of Yaganda, Maritaka and Iumbale, and men from the Luluai areas of Iumandan, Fili, Sai'li, Rumbapes and Tombaip. While building the road I was also responsible for general administration and law and order in the area.

This area is like many other parts of the Western Highlands with very thick forests, fast running streams and mountainous terrain. Rainfall is fairly consistent all year round, approx. 100-120 inches per annum, except for the months of June, July and August when little rainfall is generally recorded.

The people of the area were very happy and friendly towards the patrol. In fact they were quite pleased when I told them I would be stopping for a month at a time while the construction of the road was in progress. As this area is some distance from Laigaga and the people rarely go there, I feel that this is the reason for their enthusiastic reception.

The rest houses in the area are all in good condition and are being well looked after. Also the road camps were built quickly but are quite good and well built.

Political

The current political situation of the people in the Yaganda-Iumandan area is very unstable, unstable in the sense that they are very mixed-up with traditional trends conflicting with the new ways of law and government. Although the people have had Administration influence, law and order for 15 years, this area is still a new area. Often the people resort to traditional ways especially when under pressure or upset, they understand the law of the government but often think and act traditionally.

The area itself is split into two groups. One the area under the Local Government Council and the other under Luluai - Tultals. The people of the Luluai area are now very interested in joining the Laigaga L.G. Council but are worried that they will not get as many Councillors as they now have as Luluais. This new feeling for joining the Council is very strong as many of the Luluai people pay tax to the L.G. Council even though they are not required to do so.

The people are now starting to listen to their Government appointed leaders and are beginning to accept the Luluais and Tultals as their leaders and mouthpiece whereas before they had no traditional leaders although they had and still have big men called "Kamak". Within each line there is usually 5 to 6 "Kamak", these men decide on important issues concerning the line although their decision is usually upheld the final decision rests with all the adult males of the line. Also in the Council area the people are now coming to their respective Councillors to help them with their problems and questions. But it must be remembered that a greater portion of the Councillors are ex "Kamak" and this could only help in the people accepting the Councillors as their leaders. All the Councillors, Luluais and Tultals are very loyal to the Administration and are willing to help in anyway.

Only the Councillors and a few of the people understand the workings of the House of Assembly and these are only sketchy ideas. The people of the area are very disappointed in their present Member of the House. They have not seen him since his election to office, although they do not understand all the ways of government they are very interested in what is happening in other parts of the Territory and what their Member had said in the House at the last sitting. With communications becoming better all the time in this Sub-District I can see no reason for the Member not to come and talk to his constituents, as this will only make the people feel further and further away from the happenings in the House of Assembly.

The people are aware of the political situation from men returning from the coast, radio broadcasts and talks with Patrol Officers but do not basically understand the ways of government. They are very strong that self-government does not come to New Guinea yet. They have told me that, we are still mixed up, with half our thoughts with the ways of years gone by and the other with the Administration and the way of life now. We do not understand all these new happenings, we must wait till our children have been to school and learnt more about European governments and the workings of machinery and businesses.

Most of the people realise that self-government will come but they honestly believe that they are not ready for it. The Lalais and Taitals say that they are not even in the L.G. Council so how can they understand self-government if they don't understand the workings of a L.G. Council. Many of the Lalais and Councillors have said if we get our self-government now we will fall back on what we know best and that is the way of our fathers before.

These people I feel need a qualified officer to guide them in the right direction in this political situation. I have answered their questions and talked with them about the political situation, guiding and helping them understand but I do feel that a more qualified officer whose field is politics would be of great value in this area.

#### Economic

At the moment the area is going through a hunger period where the staple food - sweet potato - is very short, although this often occurs this time of the year it rarely reaches the famine stage. After talks with the people and Agricultural officers this is basically caused by lack of foresight and replanting at earlier stages. There are hardly any diseases which affect the growth of the sweet potato and the crop is usually of good size and quality. In the Tumbai - Tumbandan area there is some introduced crops such as beans, cabbage, tomatoes, corn and potato but growth is not very good and the quality is poor. The Yagenda - Yambale area is better suited and these crops flourish and the quality is good. The areas closer to Laigun take their goods to market in Laigun but have to compete with all others and as the prices are not very high it is really uneconomical for them to carry their goods for any long distance. The people though consider the prices reasonable and therefore they still bring their goods to market. The areas further away have a small market with the surrounding missions but this could not stand extensive vegetable growing, the amount now grown is sufficient for the present market. The average yearly sale of vegetables nets about \$500 for the whole area. At times of the year there is quite a surplus of the staple crop but the only markets are far away and when there is an abundance other areas closer to the markets have also a surplus.

In other introduced crops such as pyrethrum, there is little grown in the Yagenda - Yambale area but hardly any at all in the Tumbai - Tumbandan area due to accessibility, lack of willingness to work gardens and the quality of the soils is not very high. This year the total production of pyrethrum for the area was 7775 lbs which earned the growers \$1,321.75. Compared with other areas of the Sub-District this is very low indeed. Until the soils can be improved the production rate will not increase. The people are more willing to have businesses come into their area than to start one of their own, but I am sure that if certain businesses came to the area the people would support them with much enthusiasm.

At the moment pigs are the main livestock in the area but are used traditionally and it is unlikely that any business could come out of pigaries. There are some fowls in the area but no commercial business could come from this field. Cattle would be well suited in this area and there are now various projects underway building fences, corals, etc. Four projects have started and have nine head of cattle between them. Although more and more people in the area are becoming interested in the raising of cattle, the pig plays a big part in the lives of these people and is considered the most important possession.



The pig is used in all aspects of their life and is mainly what their economic and social system depends upon. The cattle projects will expand rapidly in this area as it is the only industry that is well suited until fertilizers and more European methods are used and accepted by the people.

The area from Tumandan to Tibinini is a well forested area with many different species of trees. A sawmill could be easily set up but at the moment transportation to a market or even to Lolagan would make it uneconomical. At Maritaka, the Department of Forestry has set up a nursery and is getting quite a good response and help from the local people and the Lutheran mission. There is a little business going on at the moment of selling firewood but this only nets about \$400 p.a. for the whole area. There is certainly potential for a forestry industry in this area but as stated before uneconomical unless production could be done on a large scale as well as re-forestation and nurseries set up.

Compared with other areas of the Sub-District this area has only a small number of trade stores but enough for the money which is held in the area. At the moment these trade stores are scattered about and do reasonable trade. Nearly half of the stores are owned and run by the missions while the others are owned and run by a wife or a family. The average earnings from a trade store in this area is about \$70-\$100 per year, with the bigger mission stores earning a little more. This is the only business (private) in the area but about \$6,500 p.a. is earned in wages by people working for the missions, trade stores owners or the Administration.

In this area there is no shortage of land, although most of the people are content to stay close to the gardens of their families. If any expansion becomes necessary there is plenty of land to which the people could move on to, in fact some of the people already have to gardens in different areas. One down in the valley and another further up the range. There is land available for the Administration to buy and the Councillors are willing to set aside a large section for this purpose. While I am writing this report a Patrol Officer is investigating the block of land. If the Administration purchases this land and other blocks it will not leave the people short of land. In fact they are wanting to sell more land than, at the moment, is necessary for the Administration to be able to improve. This condition of availability of land should continue for at least another 20 or so years.

Roads & Bridges: The construction of a road from Tumandan to Tibinini was the main objective of this patrol. The road was partially preliminary surveyed by A.D.O. K. Winchcombe and myself and then completely surveyed by Pioneer Surveys. The road to be, follows natural ridges to Mt. Maip then goes down the Forgera side following ridges till it joins the existing Forgera-Tibinini road. To keep to good gradients all the way it was necessary to by-pass Tibinini. In the future when the Tumandan - Tibinini road is completed it would be possible to survey a road to Tibinini station by making a branch off the new road. As the road that was built before from Forgera to Tibinini has very steep gradients and is impossible to be used by vehicles. The road from Tumandan has now been completed for  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, while at the Tibinini side the road has progressed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile. As I have been camped at the Tumandan side and the work force is greater it is natural that the Tumandan side will progress faster. In future patrols on the building of the road the Patrol Officer will be in charge of both sides. When I arrived at Tumandan the road had progressed 1 mile 2909' and now in two months it is at the 3 mile 3900' peg. I feel that with a Patrol Officer continually stationed at Tumandan and another at Tibinini the road should be completed by June 1971. The road is very important if this area is to progress economically. There is gold mining at Forgera and areas surrounding Tibinini and Tumandan which would be useful agricultural areas but before both can come to life and expand the road must be completed. Therefore lowering transport costs and opening up the area. Without this road the area cannot progress any further and will fall behind other parts of this Sub-District. The area through which the road is progressing is in very heavy jungle and soft ground, other parts will be subject to landslides in the first few years of the road's completion but then will settle down and compact. The only major difficulty that will arise in the construction of the

road will be on the Tibinini side where a large limestone outcrop, through which the road must go, will have to be blasted. Other than this difficulty, all other parts of the road can be built by local voluntary labour. On completion, the road will be able to carry heavy transport and is being built with this in mind.

The road from Laigam to Pusundan is in fair condition but needs work to be carried in certain sections before it will be able to carry heavy transport. These sections have been somewhat neglected as the men have been working on the new road but it is open all year round to four wheel vehicles. With a little more work put on those sections of the old road it will be able to take all traffic. The bridges on this road are now being re-decked with sawn timber and are otherwise in good condition.

The walking track from Pusundan to Tibinini is quite arduous and is strewn with logs. Parts of the track are very muddy and the jungle is re-claiming some of it. When the vehicular road is completed I believe this track will not be used, so under these circumstances I think that it would be unnecessary to carry out repairs on the track, as it will easily last another 2 years.

In other parts of the area there are various walking tracks and bridges and these are kept in good condition as they are used regularly by the local missions and people of the area.

### Social

The people are very well looked after in the aspect of health, with Government Aid Stations at Bok, Maritaka, and Yagenda also Mission Aid Posts at Yambale (Lutheran) and Quimanle (S.D.A.). The area is fairly free of any major diseases and cases which do occur are kept in check by frequent Lepersy patrols and the local Aid Post Orderlies.

Education is sorely lacking in the area and what there is available is below standard. The only schools are mission schools whose emphasis is on religious instruction. The missions also have adult instruction courses where they teach the older men Pidgin and some general knowledge.

There are four missions in the area, Lutheran, Apostolic, S.D.A and Catholic. THE Lutheran and Apostolic missions have the greater influence and all four missions confine themselves to religious instruction, education and health services. NO unrest or antagonism between the missions was evident and they are combining in such things as community projects and school sports.

Law and order is generally good in the area although quite a few marriage and pig disputes were brought to my attention, these I mediated in and were settled. Only one serious charge was brought to me where a man was wounded in a family garden fight, after investigation I sent the culprits into Laigam to be dealt with by the Local Court.

There is no evidence of any drastic changes in their way of life. THERE is no unrest, cults or any other organisations. The standard of housing remains the same and the people enjoy a healthy existence, as can be seen from the last census figures the population increase is about 4% p.a.

### Miscellaneous

Many of the people still consider the Europeans as the bringer of all and new things, as one Councillor said to me, "before the European came we were like a child without a father, now they are here we are learning better ways to live, eat better, and live longer as we are protected from old fears, enemies and sicknesses.

The people are very loyal to the Administration as can be seen by their willingness to help the Government as much as they can. Their attitude towards the road work has changed as they now realise the benefits of building a road to Porgera and more people are readily turning up to work on the road.

### Conclusion

All objects of the patrol were realised. The are very friendly and assisted the patrol whenever possible.

Another patrol will be mounted in early August to continue the road work.

Attachments and Appendices

Appendix 'B' Report on Patrol Police

1. Claim for Camping Allowance
2. Patrol Map

There was no correspondence arising from the patrol.

For your information.

  
L. J. Scott  
Assistant Patrol Officer



ula

GPB:IT

67-14-65

Division of District Administration,

KORORU, PAPUA.

11th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL LAIAGAN NO 9/69-70.

Your reference is WND.839 of 3rd June,  
1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of  
Special Report by Mr. K.C. Forster, Patrol Officer  
of part South West Legaip Census Division.

3. The availability of this area of land  
is quite interesting. Mr. Forster should have  
submitted a map showing the location of the  
"Tenggiak" lands.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

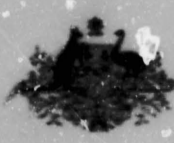
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. K.C. Forster,  
Sub-District Office,  
LAIAGAN  
Western Highlands District.

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67.14-65

7

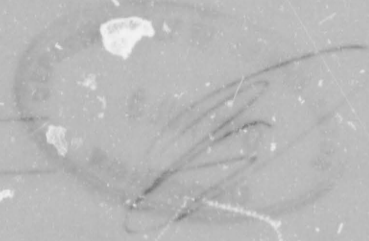


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RAPTS

Telegrams  
Telephone WHA.839  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

in Reply  
Please Quote  
No.



Department of the Administrator  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN. H.M.D.  
3rd June, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

LAIKAM PATROL NO.9 69/70

Two copies of the above refers submitted by  
Mr K.G. Forster P.O. are enclosed together with the A.D.C.'s  
comments.

Although because of isolation there may be little  
possibility of developing the land under discussion it could be  
that Lands Department would be interested to know of its existence  
and availability.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
S. J. POLE  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1  
14-3-1

LOGAIP Sub District Office, 6  
LAIAGAN W.H.D.

30th April, 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT BAKER


LAIAGAN Special Patrol No. 9-69/70 - Mr. K.C. Forster

The purpose of the patrol is self explanatory.

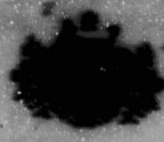
I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Forster in that any further plans for the development of this land should be shelved until suitable parcels of land offered for sale in closer proximity to Laiagan Station and adjacent to main roads have been purchased and fully developed.

The area is too isolated to be of any great immediate benefit for the development of the Laiagan area but could possibly be of use for any resettlement schemes in future.

For your perusal and onforwarding please.

  
H.A. Van Ruyk  
Asst. District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. K.C. Forster,  
LAIAGAN



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2

Telephone  
Telex  
Our Reference 67-2  
If calling ask for  
No.

LAJAN Sub District,  
LAJAN N.E.D.

13th April, 1970

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
LAJAN N.E.D.

LAJAN Patrol No. 9 of 1969/70.

Herewith please find attached my Special Report together with  
a map of the area and a contingency for Dumping Allowance.  
For your information, signatures, comments and forwarding  
please.

R.C. Forster  
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

A

Report No : Logaip No 9 of 1969/70  
Sub-District : Logaip  
District : Western Highlands  
Council / Non-Council Area : Council  
Patrol Conducted by : K.C. Forster, Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled : Part South-West Logaip C/D  
Personnel Accompanying patrol : 1 member of R.P. & W.S.C.  
1 interpreter.

Duration of Patrol: 2½ days, 10th April to 12th April, 1970

Last Patrol to Area Logaip Patrol No 3 of 69/70 (Oct. 1969) 28 days.

Object of Patrol : To investigate 'Yongloek' land with view to purchase.

Total Population of A  
Area Patrolled : 410

Map reference : Journal of Wabag, Milneba of Rana.

Village Population Register : Not enclosed.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LALAGAN PARADE 10.9 - 69/70

2342

- Friday 10/4/70 : Departed Lalagan at 0700 by vehicle with one Policeman, arriving YAPAI at 1000. Carriers were then engaged and patrol departed in company with Interpreter MIMIKI, who had been working at YAPAI. Began walking to YEMBIENK at 1030 hrs., arriving there at 1300 hrs. Spent remainder of afternoon talking with YEMBIENK land owners. Night at YEMBIENK Rest House.
- Sat. 11/4/70 : Spent part of morning walking over YEMBIENK and talking with land owners. Considerable area of approximately 3,000 acres was offered for sale, however, part not suitable for development except as timber lease. Departed YEMBIENK Rest House at 1000 hrs and walked to LIMBIENK Rest House arriving there at 1200 hrs. Further talks with owners of YEMBIENK and also owners of LIMBIENK. In all a total of approx. 5,000 acres was offered for sale. Spent afternoon looking at land and in discussions with people there. Night at LIMBIENK Rest House.
- Sunday 12/4/70 : Departed LIMBIENK at 0710 hrs and arrived at YOKIKA Rest House at 0950 hrs. Carriers, Police and Interpreter arrived at 1015 hrs, at which time moved to Lalagan by vehicle, arriving at 1040 hrs.

End of Patrol



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2

Telegram  
Telex  
Our Reference  
Date and to

Madang Sub District,  
MADANG, N.E.P.  
13th April, 1970

MADANG Patrol No. 9 of 1970

Introduction: The purpose of mounting this patrol was to survey an area of land known as 'TANGI' for possible purchase and for later development in either of three ways, (a) Cattle grazing - large private enterprise .. (b) Native cattle blocks, and (c), as a Timber lease depending on suitability.

The area of land offered for sale was of quite a considerable area and as most of it (approximately 80%) was bushland it was difficult to estimate accurately the area involved. I feel that it would be roughly between 3,000-4,500 acres, and included two areas, namely: 'TANGI' and 'TANGI' which were joined to make the large area as seen. The land is of both sloping grassland (approx. 500 acres) while the remainder is sloping to steep bush covered hills. The biggest factor against development is the accessibility at this time. To the South and East a new road is being pushed through from TAPAI to KIBAKI and the closest that this road comes would be five miles in a direct line and would be a large undertaking considering the terrain there.

The people themselves are at present employed in two major undertakings, these being the construction of the TAPAI/KIBAKI road and the construction of the TANGI/TANGI road. As these two projects are of considerable importance and duration, I cannot see where available labour could be found at this time for the construction of the 10 miles of road that would be necessary to give access to 'TANGI'.

The soil itself is reasonable in the timbered area but the soil supporting the grasslands is of a stony clay type unsuitable to improvement unless large finance was made available. As the greater amount of the area offered was covered with timber, considerable expense would also be incurred for clearing and planting of grasses. The area is suitable for native cattle blocks and also for timber rights, however, accessibility seems to be the major limiting factor.

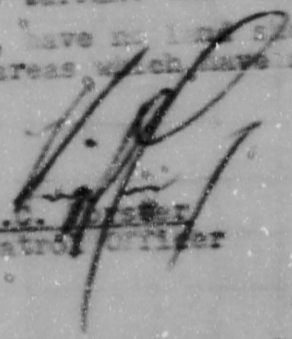
I suggest, therefore, that this land be left until such time as a buyer with large capital can be found, or alternatively until such time as the several major projects mentioned earlier have been completed. It is difficult to give much information about the area from the short inspection but several facts were seen and have been noted below, under the various Situation Report headings.

Political: (a) The area is part of the Madang L.M. Council area and as such is divided into many areas being controlled by Councillors of the Madang-KAWIWA Ward. I understand from the people that until several years ago the area was only visited when collecting of fruit and nuts was carried out but now there are people living throughout the area and there is regular counting of people from the Logani River area. I did see one Committee man resident in the area and expect that there are several others.

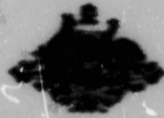
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la

Economic:- The people have only one form of cash cropping that I saw and that was for the growing of vegetables for sale in Malagan. Cabbages, potatoes, onions, tomatoes and others were readily available for purchase by the patrol. This area was uninhabited by permanent residents several years ago until such time as the POBERRA Patrol Post was established and a trade route passing through YABOBIKA was regularly used. Since then, there has been much clearing and planting and there are now sufficient people there to warrant the Post House at YABOBIKA. These people will, I feel, have no land shortages for many years as there are still large areas which have not as yet been needed.



Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number 10 of 69/70

Subdistrict LAGAIP

District WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by S.A. VAN NUTE A.D.C.

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.) NER/HEMA CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
SENIOR HOSPITAL CHURCHY DOB KAPI  
3 POLICE CONSTABLES

Duration of Patrol—from 31/5/70 To 5/6/70

No. of Days 5 days, 5 nights

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: 29/7/70 Mr. R. TRAVELER

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Duration 13 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) To rescue 10 P.I.B. soldiers of 5 Platoon,  
2 P.I.B. "B" Company, HQM, in the restricted  
NER/HEMA area.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 410

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

16.1.71/9 70

District Commissioner.

GFB/WT.

67-14-72

Division of District Administration,

ADWEDORU, Papua.

18th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN

LAGAIP PATROL NO. 10/18-70.

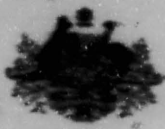
Your reference W.H.D. 547 of 16/7/70.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. H. A. Van Rith, I.D.O., of part East Census Division.

I note the covering comments. Appropriate information has been passed to the Commanding Officer, Papua and New Guinea Command.

Mr. Van Rith's short patrol did everything that was required in an extremely competent manner. A good piece of field work.

(T. V. ELLIS)  
Departmental Head.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-72

8

Telegram  
Telephone  
Or Reference  
Holding with for

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Handwritten initials 'AJ'

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MARI HAGEN.

16th July 1970

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
MARI HAGEN.

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT NO. 14 OF 69/70

The above numbered Report submitted by Mr. A.D.C. Van Ruth covers a six day patrol which he mounted to rescue part of a P.I.R. Patrol which had become lost in the Burghers Mountains area of the Legaip Sub District.

Most of the matters concerning this affair have been covered in District Inspector Faithful's Confidential memo to you, on the 2nd June and Mr. Van Ruth's supplementary report, 67-1 dated the 9th June. It was as well that Mr. Van Ruth's patrol set out to ~~assist~~ in this fiasco. The fate of the seven casualties could have been a lot more serious than it was.

Mr. Van Ruth's recommendations at the end of the report could well be brought to the notice of the P.I.R. for consideration in the preparations of future similar patrols.

Handwritten initials 'AJ'

The Net. area is in the Ashanti Sub District of the Sepik District, and is Derestricted, and the Hema area north of the Porgera is also Derestricted. The District Inspector has already written to your Office for copies of the map showing the last remaining Restricted Area boundaries. Upon receipt of these, one will be forwarded to the A.D.C. Laiagam for his information in this matter.

The Patrol mentioned in the introduction will be proceeding through the Hema Census Division of the Legaip Sub District and will not be crossing the Burghers Mountains into the Net. area of the Sepik District. There are some small groups of Hema people in this area to be patrolled which have still not had their names recorded. However, there is at present a voluntary movement by these Hema people to cross the Legaip, southward, and, re-settle themselves in the Pal-Elu and Porgera areas.

S.M. Foley  
S.M. FOLEY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. A.D.C. Laiagam

Handwritten: 4-1-70, 43(22), 3, 37-1-21

(6)

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL Folio 42

Date Para No.  
31.5.70 335  
Sunday

AM Observed

P.M. Advised on Mission Shed of a lost P.I.R. Patrol, had approx. 10 casualties. Patrol should have gone through to Kompian/Wabag area but got lost in Ambunti swamps for about four weeks and spent another two weeks wandering around the SURSER Rangas and they say they are now without food, radio contact and medical supplies to cope with infected tinea, Malaria and exhaustion. Arranged for a Patrol party to move to Muriraga, consisting of Constables KACH, TANDA and KALYO and Senior Hospital Orderly, Don KAPI and myself.

Interviewed Lt. TOM POANG of No. 5 Platoon, 2 P.I.R. "B" Coy, Meen Barracks Wewak, at Muriraga. Slept the night at Muriraga Rest House.

Folio 43  
1.6.70 336  
Monday

At first light despatched Patrol Party Constables TANDA and KACH with 20 carriers from Muriraga via Lyaim to Yeim and Kasagari. Constable KALYO, Hospital Orderly D. KAPI and self departed per Helicopter for Kasagari. Found Kasagari area weather-bound, landed at Yeim, interviewed the local people and was told that the 19 Army personnel had not followed the Yeim route. As it was most probable that the incapacitated would follow the route taken by the earlier party, now in Laiagam, decided to proceed up the route taken by the first Army unit and we arrived at the first settlement there, named Yondoli. Yondoli had not previously been contacted or censused. Quite a large settlement - many of the people had visited Porgera Patrol Post. Overnight at Yondoli in the Newa C/D.

2.6.70 337  
Tuesday

0700 Made another attempt with Helicopter to get into Kasagari, however, found that Army party was approx. 6 miles S.W. of Kasagari. When we could not land near the Army camp decided to return to Yondoli and make small parcels of food which was successfully dropped near the Army group. Returned to Yondoli and moved patrol party to a clearing known as Aiop. Const. KALYO to recruit carriers. Commenced walking towards Army camp at 1030 a.m. At 1600 selected a camp site at SHAP. Slept night at Shap.

Folio 44  
3.6.70 338  
Wednesday

0700-1130 walked from Shap to Mondopak. Rest till 1200 hrs then continued walking to Konop, arriving there 1530. Made contact with Army, discussions and notes on observations. Const.'s TANDA and KACH arrived late p.m. in time for flag parade. Flag parade highly desirable as discipline and morale among the Army at low ebb. Night at Konop.

4.6.70 339

0600 departed Konop and returned to Mondopak arriving there 1100 hrs. Army men hampered, walking slowly. Rest till 1130. Continued to Yalump (Yeim) after many rests and few incidents, bandaging Sgt. WULAU and others. WULAU hurt knee on rock and had fluid near knee disc, finally arrived at Yalump at 1830. Settled in and slept the night at Yeim/Yalump.



5

Date Para No.  
5.6.70 340

0700 Morning sick parade. Medical treatment supplied by Senior Hospital Orderly. Constructed Helicopter sign on pad and organised fire and smoke signals. 0945 Helicopter spotted camp site and commenced shuttles to Muriraga. Despatched Police and carriers and bulk of cargo by foot to Lalagan and self departed by Helicopter in last shuttle arriving at Muriraga at 1330. Arranged road transport with Lalagan on Mission radio and returned to Lalagan per Helicopter. End of patrol 1500 hrs.

*N. Van Ruyk*  
N.A. Van Ruyk  
Asst. District Commissioner

Introduction: On Sunday, 31st May, 1970, a message was received on the Lutheran Mission's Radio Sked, that a P.I.R. patrol en route from AMBUNTI to SAIBER RIVER had lost its proposed patrol route and run into difficulties. Nineteen men of No. 5 Platoon had reached MURIRAGA, 15 miles from LAIAGAN, whilst another 10 soldiers of the Platoon were in an unknown area, in bad shape and without food, radio contact or medical supplies.

I reported the matter on the Admin. Emergency radio Sked to Mr. N. Aisbett, D.O.C. Mr. Aisbett, arranged a patrol party consisting of three Police and the Senior Hospital Orderly, supplies of food and medicines and departed that night to MURIRAGA to arrange a search into the area for the missing men.

Although it is believed that the NEI/REWA area on the PORBERRA side has been officially de-restricted, I could find no official records of this at Laiagam Sub District Headquarters. Mr. Henderson's patrol No. 1 of 1966/67 still makes mention of it as being restricted and as there is tribal warfare still in process in the area it would be appreciated if advice from the Secretary could be obtained whether or not the area still falls under the provisions of the Restricted Area Ordinance. Laiagam records show the following notices:-

In Gazette No. 32 dated 29th June, 1961, one de-restriction was notified as follows: Entire Wabag Sub District, the headwaters of the Maramuni and the Laiagam area to the river NIJO north east of the TUMORDAN Govt. Rest House.

In Gazette No. 29 of 21st June, 1962, - the Wage Valley of the Kandep area and the Kinderap, Yengyent areas of Laiagam were officially de-restricted.

At no time can I find mention made of the de-restriction of either the PORBERRA/REWA or NEI areas.

Should this area not have been de-restricted, it is intended to mount a patrol led by Mr. N.J. Brereton and accompanied by Mr. L.J. Scott to de-restrict the area and compile an Area Study and Initial Census of the NEI/REWA. It is anticipated that the patrol will get on the way by late July and will last for 4-6 weeks. It would be appreciated if in that time three Air drops could be arranged.

Background Facts of Army Patrol: Upon arrival at Muriraga I interviewed Lieutenant Tom POARS who told me that he was the leader of the Patrol. The following are the facts of the incident as outlined to me:-

The Patrol was moving from Ambunti to Saiber River. It had spent four weeks in the Ambunti swamp plains. The patrol consisted of 29 personnel. The Patrol proceeded up the Black River and then the Saiber River, from there they moved up the Yokopos River to a place called Gigantoi, where the patrol ran out of supplies. At this stage the patrol was still in radio contact with the Major in charge of operations, Major Williams, who was based at Kordiam in the Wabag Sub District. He advised the patrol to proceed as fast they could to Maramuni where there was a resupply base at the Catholic Mission at Pasalagas. He also advised that there was another resupply base some 5-6 days downstream from where the patrol then was, Gigantoi. These rations were recovered and the patrol moved to Kasagari - this took five days. After three days the rations were again exhausted and the patrol's radios became unserviceable. During this section of the patrol, seven personnel developed malaria and extremely bad tinea, all but immobilising them. The patrol personnel had only one pair of canvas and rubber army jungle boots each and these had by this time become completely rotten and fallen apart.

Kasagari, main settlement of the only recently discovered NEI people (in 1964) is located in the Sepik District at the foot of the Burghers Mountains (see map). Until about a month ago an Aid Post Orderly from Laiagam had a P.I.R. Aid Post there, however, a month ago he was withdrawn and the Aid Post closed because the Orderly reported that the NEI people were at war with the Rewa people and he was afraid. They had also cut open his patrol box with an axe. Consequently when the Army patrol arrived at Kasagari, there were only two old people in the area.

(3)

As the seven soldiers with infected tinea were by this time in too much pain to continue walking, the Lieutenant decided to leave them there in the care of a Corporal Medical Orderly (also suffering from tinea) and a Sergeant. He departed Kasagari on the 27th May, for Lalagan with a party of 18 other ranks. He left instructions that the remaining personnel were either to remain at Kasagari until food and medical supplies and assistance reached them or until their tinea was sufficiently recovered to allow them to move in to Lalagan. The Lieutenant and his party arrived at the Lutheran Mission, Muriraga, twenty miles from Lalagan on the evening of Sunday 31st of May, 1970.

To the Rev. M. Soksan of Muriraga Lutheran Mission, Lt. Tom PUGH is alleged to have said, "I will not go back into that area if you paid me \$2,000". To me, he indicated that he was prepared to go back with me if only he had another pair of jungle boots. However, he went with his contingent of 18 men to Wabag, and during the whole episode, we saw neither hide nor hair of any other Army Officers. Nor was Lalagan contacted by the Army officials regarding the well-being of their personnel, or offered any Army assistance.

Rescue Activities D.B.A. Patrol: After two attempts, one on the Monday, 1st June and again in the early hours of 2nd June, with the aid of Helicopter Vn.CMS we finally located the Army lying on stretchers in a densely forested area west of Kasagari, in the direction of the Porgera/Hewa Census Division, towards Telianda.

The men appeared exhausted and there didn't seem to be very much reaction when they saw the Helicopter. There was no suitable clearance anywhere near the Army Camp site and no one had made an attempt to clear a Helicopter pad or to find an area suitable for us to land. On the Monday, the Helicopter was forced to leave me at my camp site at Yondoli as a blanket of 8/8 low Cumulus cloud had quickly spread out over the whole of the Kasagari area. On the Tuesday, we found that the Army party was approximately 6 miles S.W. of Kasagari and spotted them in dense rain forests in the direction of the Porgera/Hewa area towards a small settlement known as Telianda. As we could not land anywhere near them we decided to return to our base camp at Yondoli and make up food parcels for an Airdrop. Again there was little movement amongst the men as we returned to where the Army party was situated, this time with parcels of rice, meat, sugar and biscuits. As we lowered the Helicopter the pilot and I noticed only one soldier standing, the remainder seemed listless, either sitting or lying down, there were no ponchos above the stretchers. Returning to Yondoli we shifted patrol party to the nearest landslide clearing near the Army locality, a point with good clearance named Aiop. Constable KALYO who speaks the Hewa dialect was sent out to recruit carriers and told that we would be moving towards the Army camp and would leave our boxes tied ready for him to follow with carriers. At 4 p.m. we selected a camp site and erected a makeshift bush house. According to guides we had spotted from Yondoli the camp site is known as Shap. Fortunately we could converse with our guides through the Hospital Orderly, D. Kapi who found that the IPIPI dialect used by these people is not very different from MHA.

Our guides told me of a recent fight between the Hewa and the Met people in which quite a few people were wounded. They could not say whether any had died. This meant that as Constable KALYO was recruiting carriers in the KALPE settlement (Hewa) at some point they would refuse to carry my cargo into the Met. No sign of Const. KALYO that night. Slept at Shap.

The following morning at 7.30 a.m. on the 3rd June, KALYO and ten carriers caught up with us. The carriers were real bush men but at least we had them. These, with our two guides gave us sufficient manpower to tackle the next steep climb. Const. KALYO is a very useful man as he escorted a previous Army patrol through the area in April this year.

The climbing was almost vertical and around 1000 hrs I noticed that one of our carriers had run away. According to the others he had been shot in the thigh by the Met's and was still suffering from the spear wound. He did not want to go near the Hewa/Met boundary.

Gradually climbed into moss covered forest, carriers and myself finding it difficult to breathe, estimated altitude 10,000 to 11,000 ft. a.s.l. Could not spot any likely Helicopter pads. We arrived at KONDOPAK at 11,30 a.m. and rested till 1200 hrs, then continued to KONOP arriving there at 1530 p.m. and made contact with Army who were camped near one of the headwaters of the Wajiba River, at the foot of the SUNHER (see map) Ranges. Had informal talks with Sgt. WULAU and others and it appears that we have 7 casualties among the 10 men. Main complaints are:

1. No food since 14th May, until yesterday, 2/6/70, from our Airdrop.
2. Infected tinea which had spread under the soles of the feet.
3. Fluid, and in one case blood around the knee discs.
4. Malaria
5. All boots (Canvas jungle boots) had rotted and fallen apart.

Gave medical treatment to all ten men and despatched two messengers with the Army Helicopter sign, a vinyl material "E" consisting of two bright yellow vertical strips and an irridiscent pink cross bar, approx. 8 ft. in length and width, with the idea of placing it at YEIN where we knew there was a good Helipad.

According to Sgt. WULAU, the food had made a difference and strengthened the men sufficiently to enable them to move about 3-4 miles since our Airdrop. It was fortunate that I found the Army about 6 miles S.W. of Kasagari otherwise I'd have lost all my Newa carriers.

Lt. Tom POANG had not left a compass with Sgt. WULAU, nor had he plotted any route his patrol had taken, recorded the names of any villages he had passed through, or sent a messenger back to the remaining party to show the route he had taken to reach Mariraga. It appeared that once Lt. POANG lost the route he was supposed to have taken from Ambuti to Baiyer River, he had dropped his bundle completely. Also from higher up the ladder, there seems to have been a general lack of pre-planning, little or no appreciation of the nature of the country to be patrolled and its sparsity of population.

Discipline among Army Personnel: Discipline was sadly lacking, the Sgt. whose clothes were in tatters was walking around with a canvas rag about his loins. I made him borrow a pair of trousers and told him that he was to be at the flag parade that evening at sundown - 6 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. Constable TANDA and Const. Bugler KACH with 20 carriers from Mariraga, whom I had despatched on the 1st June from Mariraga to follow the Fein route to Kasagari, arrived at Konop. This is what I had hoped for, so that the Police could set an example at the flag ceremony and I could pay off my Newa carriers. At the flag parade I ordered Pte. TOSSES TASS, the fumbling joker of the Army Detachment, who enjoyed being regarded as the clown of the unit, off the parade ground, as he appeared with his fly wide open and almost speared his own arm on one of the Police bayonets when he tried to salute. Slept the night at Konop.

The following morning, Thursday 4th of June, departed Konop at 6.00 a.m. for Mondopak, arriving at 1100 a.m. Movement very slow. Rested at Mondopak and left in the direction of Yein. Shocking walk, the path had not been used for a long time and obviously Constables TANDA and KACH had not wasted much time in clearing the way on their way up. My reason for going to Yein was that I had landed there once and I knew that it was situated at a reasonable altitude for take-offs and shuttles. The walk showed up the weakness of the Army group and some had to be patched up with plaster and bandages along the route and given treatment for fluid retention around the kneecaps. However, they refused to be carried on the stretchers we had brought and the Sgt. would not let them hand over their rucksacks unless absolutely necessary, which was in only three cases. Amazing how their morale and pride rises when they know that they are being observed by a European officer. Heard the Helicopter searching for us around the area but as we were walking through moss covered rain forest and clouds covered us in completely, there was little we could do but keep limping on towards Yein (HAKUP). Arrived at YEIN after many rests at 1830 p.m. Settled in and slept the night at YEIN.

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At 7 a.m. on 5/6/70 held sick parade and supplied further treatment as follows:- Sgt. WILAU - crepe bandage on painful knee with fluid around kneecap, codeine to relieve pain - LCpl. KEPOWI bandages on knee, 3 c.c. Penicillin against tinea, Malaria tabs. - Pte. DOKOPA, worst case of tinea which had spread between toes and soles of feet, 3 c.c. penicillin - Pte. FUL whose tinea was getting better 6 tabs Penicillin over last two days. Pte OVI (NAME) worst case of fluid on knees, bandages on both knees and Penicillin - Pte. KASALA both knees bandaged and treatment for Malaria - Pte. MUMBE 3 c.c. Penicillin for tinea - Pte. GASA bandage for fluid around knee and plaster for blisters - Pte. TONGG TASS 3 c.c. Penicillin for infected tinea, Malaria treatment and bandage on one knee for fluid. Men asked if they could rest the morning and see what the Helicopter was doing before they moved on by foot. Agreed to this as the next Rest House was only 3 to 4 hours walk away and we could make that after lunch. Erected Helicopter sign and arranged for firewood and water. 0900 Helicopter went past without seeing our campsite, arranged for big fire and mirror signals with sunlight. 0945 Helicopter still searching in the area finally spotted us and made successful landing. Despatched weakest members of the Army first as clouds closing in rapidly. Pilot has permission from Moes/Wesak to shuttle all of Army personnel to Muriraga. Despatched Police and Carriers and bulk of cargo by foot and went myself by Helicopter arriving on the last shuttle to Muriraga at 1330. Arranged for road transport from Laiagam on Mission sked and returned to Laiagam per Helicopter. End of patrol 1500 hrs.

Recommendations:

1. Pre-planning and close liaison with D.D.A. Field staff who have experience in the type of terrain to be covered, can give an estimate of the probable duration of the patrol and can recommend on the type of equipment to take i.e. leather hobnail boots instead of canvas jungle boots. (This was effectively carried out between Major P. Stokes, and Major E. Howard and myself on an earlier patrol carried out in April.)
2. The Administration and Army would have much closer liaison if they could communicate on the same frequency and channels on their R.F.C. sets - this is not the case at present.
3. Should radio contact fail, pre-arranged ground signals should be designed for the troops, so that search aircraft can determine the seriousness and the difficulties encountered in a situation.
4. Participation in the planning of the Patrol by the Officer taking part in the patrol, is essential.

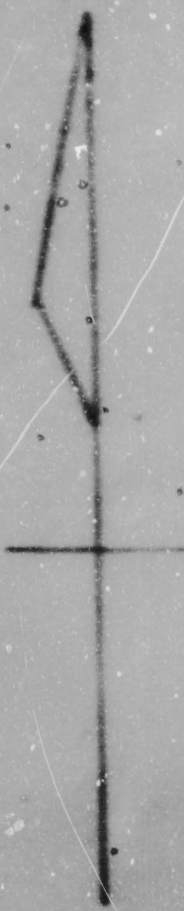
For your information and consideration please.

*N.A. Van Ruth*

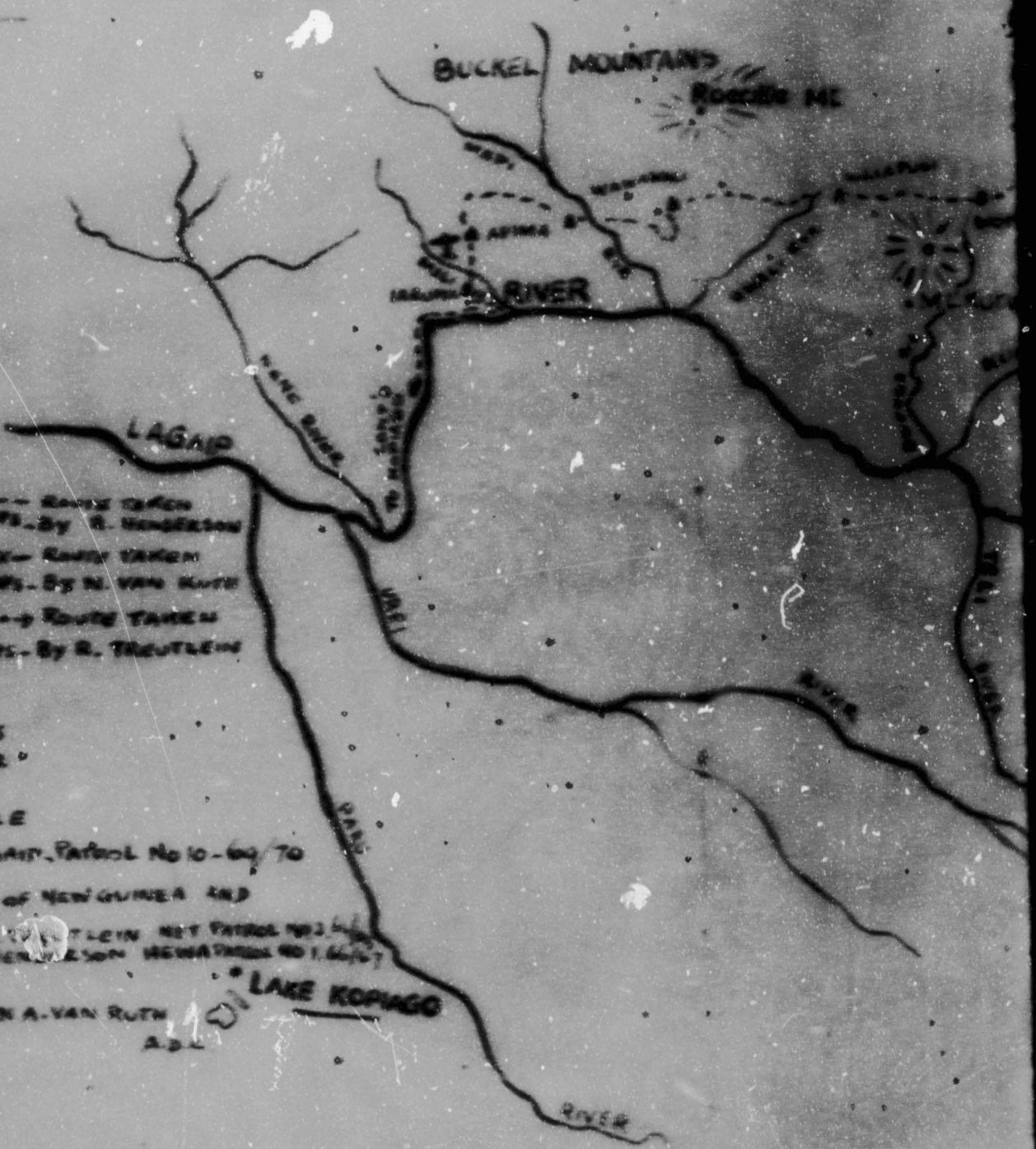
N.A. Van Ruth

Asst. District Commissioner

T.N



BUCKEL MOUNTAINS  
ROCKS NE



- BATTLE TAKEN  
▲ CAMPS - By R. HENDERSON
- x-x- BATTLE TAKEN  
△ CAMPS - By N. VAN RUTH
- ROUTE TAKEN  
△ CAMPS - By R. TREUTLEIN

● ARMY CAMP  
SITE - WHEN  
FIRST SIGHTED.

● NEWIA SETTLEMENTS  
NOT CONTACTED OR  
CONTACTED

NOT TO SCALE

MAP BY ACCOMPANY LAGAID PATROL NO 10-69 TO  
TRACES FROM ILAQ MAP OF NEW GUINEA AND  
PATROL SKETCH MAPS R. TREUTLEIN NET PATROL NO 1  
R. HENDERSON NEWIATHAS NO 1 6/67

PATROL CONDUCTED BY N.A. VAN RUTH  
A.D.L. \* LAKE KOPAGO



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Position  
Location  
of  
MESSAGE

SERIK / WESTERN HIGHLANDS BORDER

WABAG SUB-DISTRICT

B-DISTRICT

Tipini

Tomundon

Muhogai

Lake

SPORGERA

KERA RIVER

LAGAP RIVER

MARAKUM RIVER

NEW LAGAP LEIS

